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The Atlantic Community

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brands of communism is better for them, the Soviet or the Chinese? The authors of *The Chinese Model* attempt to evaluate mainland China's experience as a model of progress for other nations to follow. The book consists of 13 essays on the political, social, and economic changes in Communist China from 1949 to the present. A summary of conclusions of the essays is that dramatic changes have taken place in mainland China, but at high cost. Politics and conformity have been placed in command everywhere, to the detriment of the quality of education and the near extinction of creativity. The dogma of Mao, which served the masters well during the rise of Chinese communism, is still adhered to, but circumstances have changed. Political leaders have lost contact with the peasants to a degree that would have been fatal during the Chinese civil war. And, despite stringent controls on, and great sacrifice by, the people, the regime has failed to achieve economic goals which might have made it all worthwhile. The essays are of uneven reader interest, but the last two, "The Role of the Leadership" and "The Chinese Model and the Developing Countries," are outstanding. The total impact of the essays is comforting to the Western reader as he learns that the experts consider the Chinese model a poor one. A question of some relevance remains, however: Do leaders of the emerging nations have the necessary knowledge to understand the shortcomings of the Chinese model?

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Middleton, Drew. *The Atlantic Community*. New York: McKay, 1965. 303 p.

Drew Middleton, *The New York Times'* chief correspondent in Paris, has written a comprehensive report on the condition of NATO and the Atlantic Alliance. In *The Atlantic Community*, he considers the past, the present, and the future of this alliance by methodically delving into the political, economic, and military conditions of the members and their potential adversaries. This is not just another book on NATO; rather it is an examination of the entire Atlantic Community, which discusses the European Economic Community, the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, and their subsidiary organizations. Mr. Middleton draws upon his long experience in Europe to relate European psychology to the present and to possible future conditions within the alliance. His conclusions regarding what may happen in the future are logical and feasible.

A somewhat pessimistic tone pervades the book, although one must agree that the author is not unreasonably so. He feels that American concern with other parts of the world has permitted French (i.e., De Gaulle's) animosity to dangerously weaken the alliance. This disintegration will continue, he believes until the United States reasserts her leadership and realizes that conditions have changed in Europe since the 1950's.

The Atlantic Community is soundly reasoned and presents both sides of the problem. The author continually returns to his central theme that this alliance is vital to the West and that the United States must take the lead in modifying it to fit the current situation. This is very worthwhile reading for the student of international affairs, and is of particular significance to War College officers.

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Herz, Martin F. *Beginnings of the Cold War*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1966.

With an easy mastery of an immense body of source material, Mr. Herz, a professional Foreign Service officer, has at every page brought new light to his massive subject. He traces the origin of the cold war from the Stalin-Hopkins conversation through the agony of Poland (which provoked the start of World War II); the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences; and the moot question of spheres of influence indignantly decried by Secretary of State Hull as a matter of principle, covertly winked at by Roosevelt, and between Churchill and Stalin in Moscow in 1944 reduced to a simple mechanical equation: Rumania—Russia 90 percent, United Kingdom 10 percent; Greece—Russia 10 percent, United Kingdom 90 percent; Yugoslavia—Hungary 50 percent each, and Bulgaria—Russia 75 percent, United Kingdom 25 percent.

Instead of writing a chapter of formal conclusions, the author resorts to the Socratic method of questions and answers in drawing together the impact of his narrative. Some of the answers to the questions are indeed startling, beginning with the first question which is whether or not the United States was at war when the Atlantic Charter was proclaimed. The answer is negative. It is likewise interesting to note such a historical oddity as that the term "Iron Curtain" was fathered by Goebbels in February 1945. As for the fundamental question of when did the cold war