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Neutralism

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problems and relations in order to insure balances in this strategic game to guarantee Western alliance superiority. The book is a complete and concise analysis of the major historical evolution of nuclear power in international relations. It considers also some of the future ramifications of the problems relative to nuclear stability and diffusion in the emerging nuclear nations. This work is an excellent summary of present and prospective issues connected with this powerful weapon. The selected bibliography in the book gives a short but clear insight into many authors' views on this subject matter.

L.A. TOMKINS
Commander, U.S. Navy

Lyon, Peter. *Neutralism*. Leicester, Eng.: Leicester University Press, 1963. 215p.

British political scientist Peter Lyon's *Neutralism* is a wide-ranging, masterful analysis of this philosophy and its influence today, and should prove profitable to anyone interested in international affairs. Unfortunately, Mr. Lyon's effort reads like a doctoral dissertation. Consequently, one is beset by the feeling that had the author been less concerned with impressing his professorial colleagues, this cruise through the tepid waters of neutralism could have been completed in half the time consumed by his leisurely passage. In his analysis of neutralism and its development, the author detects 'five main threads in the tangled skein of neutralist argument.' These are that cold war conditions can be tempered and perhaps eliminated altogether; that neutralism is morally defensible; that neutralists should pursue an independent foreign policy; that colonialism in all its forms must be erased; and that foreign aid must be bestowed unconditionally. Mr. Lyon then discusses these doctrinal ingredients as variously practiced by prominent neutralists, notably India, Yugoslavia, and the United Arab Republic. By themselves refusing to join rival camps in the cold war, neutralists claim, according to the writer, to reduce the world's bipolar complexion, hence easing world tensions. The substitution of a multilateral for a bilateral balance of power is advertised by neutralists as promoting peace, although this 'third' role in world affairs the author believes has so far proved an illusory one. Another variant of the neutralist theme is that of 'bridgemanhip.' Again, Mr. Lyon sees little evidence that neutralists really represent a middle position over which the superpowers can communicate and hopefully bridge the yawning chasm of conflict. A third variant of the

argument that neutralists can help prevent war is that, by adopting a nonaligned posture and placing public faith in Communist intentions, they put a premium on Communist good behavior. Mr. Lyon cites China's callous humiliation of India in 1962 as dealing this contention a body blow.

F. F. PARRY
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps

Baxter, Richard R. *The Law of International Waterways*.
Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1964. 371p.

The student of international law will be delighted with this scholarly, thoroughly documented text on the very complex problem of international waterways. The author is well known and highly respected by the students and staff of the Naval War College by virtue of an exceptionally long and close association. He has lectured and been a consultant in the field of international law for many years. *The Law of International Waterways* is a study of the principal forms of international waterways: rivers, straits, and canals. The author concentrates primarily on the main inter-oceanic canals—Suez, Panama, and Kiel, with special emphasis on the Suez Canal. Professor Baxter examines the experience gained in connection with the shared problems of international waterways. He then turns his attention to the manner of operating these waterways and to the freedom of passage in time of peace and in time of war. Thereafter, the author discusses the matter of charges for use of international waterways, including the provisions covered by law. He turns his attention to the international administration of these waterways and to many proposals on such regulation. In an appendix, Professor Baxter presents a codified form to the law in the Articles on the Navigation of International Canals. The reader will find this volume complete and well worth careful study.

C. R. LARGESS
Captain, U.S. Navy

Raymond, Jack. *Power at the Pentagon*. New York: Harper & Row, 1964. 334p.

In assessing *Power at the Pentagon*, it is significant to note at the outset that the author is neither historian nor analyst, but an experienced reporter on *The New York Times* Washington staff. Taking as his point of departure President Eisenhower's admonition