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World Peace Through World Economy

C. G. Tate

International Study Conference on World Peace through World Economy, 6th.

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the people and leaders are realistic and do not foresee or expect reunion with East Germany. And, if some miracle should occur and unification were to happen, the Oder-Neisse situation would be approached from the practical viewpoint; it would only be a conversation piece, since nothing of a practical nature can be done to solve the situation. It is also interesting to note that the authors credit the decisions and political and economic appointments made by United States and British occupation officials as being nearly as important to the economic rebound of West Germany as the aid that came through the Marshall Plan. This is an interesting and informative book, a bit slow at times, but the content makes possible the understanding of the two Germans and whither they go.

F. C. GILMORE
Captain, U.S. Navy

Greene, Fred. *U.S. Policy and the Security of Asia*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1968. 429p.

Asia, a huge landmass, includes in addition to China and the U.S.S.R. in its descriptive total the subcontinent of India and Pakistan, the appendages of Korea and Southeast Asia, and many large Western Pacific islands comprising offshore Asia. The geographic enormity of the area forces author Fred Greene to scrutinize the security of this continent by carving it into its nationally divided bits and pieces, then defining their respective security problems, and finally exploring how U.S. security is concerned with these problems. In his foreword to this work, Mr. Lucian W. Pye, Director of the series on the United States and China in World Affairs, succinctly and accurately describes the author's technical efforts in examining these security interests as follows.

Quite properly, he [Greene] has rejected a narrow and purely military concept of our national security interests. Similarly, he has avoided the pitfall of trying to evaluate in an

absolute, and hence static, sense the importance of different geographical locations in Asia for American security. His approach has been to see the problems of national security within the context of a dynamically changing Asia.

The problems discussed are both numerous and diverse, and individually taken, are definable only by a systematic historical examination. Mr. Greene's treatise reflects thorough handling of the task. Intricately and delicately he has woven together historical fact, treaty commitment, public pronouncements by prominent figures, and the published feelings and concepts of the nonaligned nations of the area, all in their confrontations (real and imagined) with the rapidly swelling spectre of Mainland China.

This book is not easy reading, but it is highly recommended for its scholarly treatment of the United States' present Asian security interests. The inclusion of the American treaty system in the area and the author's painstaking coverage of the Communist threat and of the Chinese nuclear capability and its impact on China's neighbors combine to make this work a fine starting point for any comprehensive research relating to the political and strategic ties between the United States and the nations of Asia.

H. VENEZIA

Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Navy

International Study Conference on World Peace through World Economy, 6th. *World Peace through World Economy*. New York: Humanities Press, 1968. 147p.

This work is a compilation of speeches and papers, all relating to the title but diversified in that they address the various aspects of how to achieve a world economy. The group expresses the view that a world federation will be long in evolving, but that a world economy is practical now, since it can be achieved without nations surrender-

ing their national governments. In the beginning, one feels that the book was published to support a proposal for world socialism; however, as the chapters unfold, it becomes readily apparent that this is not, in fact, the case. Several of the articles refer to, or discuss in detail, Professor Jan Tinbergen's book *Shaping the World Economy* (New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1962).

Among the suggestions for achieving the utopian goal of world peace, the authors propose a "national community," cite with praise the World Bank, suggest the requirement for a "world tax," and advocate an "open door" for world trade. The "national community" would operate in a manner similar to American states, where, for example, more taxes are collected in Maryland than in Alabama, but a larger portion of the federal budget is spent in Alabama than in Maryland. This author attributes the reasoning for popular acceptance of this procedure to the existence of an American community spirit. The inference is that if there were a community spirit, the have nations would be acquiescent to a comparable arrangement for the have-not countries. The World Bank's role in aiding developing areas is discussed, and both the work of this international organization and low-interest loan groups such as the International Development Association are explored in detail. "Open door" trade, a concept with many facets, appears throughout the book. The fact that the gap between the rich and poor nations is steadily growing larger is cited to justify "open door" trade. This thesis further requires world price control to ensure stability, inasmuch as some countries have an economy which is 60-70 percent dependent on one product, such as coffee, rubber, copra, et cetera, and price fluctuations caused by increased production can actually create less revenue under certain circumstances. This theory, the authors state, will be difficult to get approved because of

"short-sighted nationalism."

World Peace through World Economy tends to discount world problems created by different ethnic groups, varying forms of governments, and the friction which is ever present on the political scene as incidental to world economy. "If all peoples are well fed, all will be peaceful," may sound good but really isn't too practical. The moral issue for a world economy is well stated: "the ultimate aim of [economic] cooperation is the ensuring of peace and the furtherance of prosperity for all nations." In summary, *World Peace through World Economy* is an informative, perhaps persuasive work which can supply a takeoff point for wardroom or seminar discussions on subjects such as world peace, free trade, private investment abroad, regional economic arrangements, and any number of related areas. While more problems are surfaced than solutions offered, the book is recommended for any group or individual interested in the economic approach to world affairs.

C. G. TATE
Commander, U.S. Navy

Leacacos, John P. *Fires in the In-Basket*.
Cleveland: World, 1968, 552p.

Political science professors and students will find this book an invaluable reference resource if they wish to know how foreign affairs are really conducted in the present era. It is the most objective, accurate, and interesting book about the Department of State this reviewer has ever read. The author does not confine himself to the State Department, however, which accounts in large measure for his objectivity. He includes the Department of Defense, the Central Intelligence Agency, the White House, and the Congress and draws sharp—even cutting—profiles of many of the leading personalities in their several institutions. Of special interest are the chapters entitled "The Secretary of State: Premier Paladin of the Presidency" ("a