

1983

## Books Received

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## BOOKS RECEIVED\*

**THE AMERICAN STYLE OF FOREIGN POLICY.** By Robert Dallek. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1983. Pp. 282. \$16.95.

*The American Style of Foreign Policy* offers a unique view of U.S. foreign policy. The focus of the analysis is on domestic factors which influence foreign policy. Dallek reviews policy concerns from the Spanish-American War to the present time. He emphasizes the importance of broadening traditional views of foreign policy in light of the nuclear age.

**THE EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WAR.** By Office of Technological Assessment. New Jersey: Rowman & Allanheld, 1983. Pp. iii, 151. \$8.95.

This book analyzes, through the simulation of different scenarios, the ramifications and effects of the use of nuclear weapons. A full range of uses is examined, from the explosion of a single nuclear weapon to the detonation of the bulk of a superpower's nuclear arsenal. Attacks on Detroit and Leningrad, United States and Soviet oil refineries and United States and Soviet military and economic targets are some of the scenarios examined.

**ESCAPE TO FREEDOM: THE STORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE.** By A. Levenstein. Connecticut: Freedom House, 1983. Pp. xvi, 338. \$29.95.

The International Rescue Committee (IRC), originally established to help those fleeing Nazism and now the leading American refugee relief organization, celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1983.

*Escape to Freedom* outlines the refugee problem from the rise of Hitler to the flight of Afghans into Pakistan. The book focuses on three aspects of the refugee situation: the historical events that have caused the dislocation of large numbers of people; the hardships encountered by refugees; and the role the IRC has played in alleviating those hardships. It concludes with a summary and analysis of the com-

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\* The inclusion of a book in this section neither assures nor precludes its review in a subsequent issue.

plexities of modern refugee problems and a clarification of the role of the United States as a haven for the oppressed.

**FACING THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.** By Sidney D. Drell. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1983. Pp. 130. \$4.95.

Dr. Drell, a physicist, analyzes the nature and magnitude of the threat posed by nuclear weapons. Drell discusses the technical realities of these weapons and how these technical realities limit our policy options. He examines the effectiveness of arms control, the need for governments to make effective use of scientific advice and the demonstrated importance public opinion has had on arms limitation. The book ends with an open letter from Andrei Sakharov, the noted Soviet physicist, in which he offers his views on the issues raised by Drell.

**THE FIRST NUCLEAR WORLD WAR.** By P. O'Hefferman, A. Lorins and L.H. Lorins. New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc. 1983. Pp. 7, 444. \$17.95.

*The First Nuclear World War* deals with the authors' contention that increasing exportation by nuclear developed countries of the materials and technology necessary to build nuclear weapons to the Third World nations will inexorably lead to nuclear war. The authors contend that the volatility of many areas of the Third World make it the most likely region to ignite a global conflagration, and that instead of curtailing the sale of nuclear materials to the developing nations, the politically powerful nuclear industries of the West are engaged in a fierce economic battle to export their domestically bankrupt industries to the Third World.

**THE GRAND STRATEGY OF THE SOVIET UNION.** By Edward N. Luttwak. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1983. Pp. v, 242. \$6.95.

This book examines the Soviet Union's global scheme. It probes beyond the Soviet Union's relationship with the United States to present a total interpretation of Soviet policy.

Luttwak believes that the Soviet Union today is substantially different from what Lenin envisioned. He concludes that the Soviet Union is now a military empire in the classic tradition.

**HOW CAN WE COMMIT THE UNTHINKABLE? GENOCIDE: THE HUMAN CANCER.** By Israel W. Charny. Colorado: Westview Press, Inc., 1982. Pp. vii, 430. \$25.50.

Israel W. Charny is a practicing clinical psychologist. His book explores how man can become a genocidist, a victim of genocide or a bystander. According to Charny, no person is immune from the possibility of becoming a mass killer. Genocidal tendencies are analogized to cancer, in which early detection and treatment is the key to recovery.

**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN NUCLEAR ENERGY.** By Joseph A. Yager with the assistance of Ralph T. Marbury, Jr. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1981. Pp. vii, 226.

Acknowledging both the need for development of alternative energy sources and a universal desire to control nuclear weapon proliferation, the author discusses measures that the international community may adopt to further these partially conflicting objectives. He examines the ability of the 1970 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the safeguards administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency to cope with the impending spread of nuclear weapon production amongst the "near"-nuclear weapon states. Yager concludes that these apparatus ought to remain in place. He suggests that these systems may be improved by inducing all countries to adhere to the treaty, and by making more specific the general restraints on trade contained therein. He anticipates, however, that these results are more likely to be accomplished as a by-product of other international efforts to control the development of nuclear energy. This book thus provides an instructive guide for understanding the future of nuclear arms control.

**JUSTICE AT NUREMBERG.** By Robert E. Conot. New York: Harper & Row Publishers, 1983. Pp. 593. \$22.50.

*Justice at Nuremberg* attempts to explore fully the Nuremberg War Crimes Trial, using the trial record, interviews and files of participants. Conot claims that the trial conclusively proved that the German leaders were war criminals and that they knowingly planned and executed the Holocaust. The author shows that this assertion was proven not only by the prosecution, but also by the defendants' failure to refute the evidence adequately. The author feels that this book has special significance in light of the recent historical revisionism and neo-Nazi explanations, which have attempted to slight the findings of the Nuremberg trials.

**LIVING WITH NUCLEAR WEAPONS.** By The Harvard Nuclear Study Group. Cambridge, Massachusetts & London, England: Harvard University Press, 1983. Pp. 268. \$12.95.

The Harvard Nuclear Study Group addresses three fundamental questions about life with the bomb: 1) what is the nature of our nuclear predicament; 2) what nuclear weapons currently exist; 3) what can we do about the nuclear problem. The first section of the book analyzes how the nuclear threat rose to its present level, and discusses possible scenarios for the start of a nuclear war. The second section deals with technical aspects of the bomb. The final section discusses various solutions to the nuclear problem.

**NUCLEAR AMERICA.** Edited by G. Schlachter and P. Byrne. England and California: Clio Press Ltd, 1984. Pp. ix, 184. \$25.50.

This book compiles abstracts of articles published from 1973 to 1982 relating to nuclear arms and energy. The major focus of analysis is the United States; other nations are only discussed to the degree that their activities affect these policies. The topics covered are: the road to Hiroshima, development of nuclear weaponry, the nuclear arms race, the Cold War, arms control and the public reaction to nuclear reactors.

**RISKS OF UNINTENTIONAL NUCLEAR WAR.** By D. Frei. New Jersey: Rowan & Allanheld, 1983. Pp. v, 255. \$12.50.

Frei discusses how, in times of an international crisis, legitimately authorized decisionmakers can adopt fatally wrong decisions on the basis of false assumptions, misjudgments or miscalculations, triggering a nuclear war not intended by the governments involved.

**SOVIET POLICY FOR THE 1980's.** Edited by Archie Brown & Michael Kaser. Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1983. Pp. 272. \$19.50.

*Soviet Policy for the 1980's* is a collection of articles written by British and American Sovietologists. The articles deal with political, social and economic developments of the Soviet Union since the 1970's. Among the topics discussed are Soviet foreign and defense policies, economic relations, long-term trends regarding demographics and social policy, agriculture and the Communist party.

SOVIET POLICY TOWARD WESTERN EUROPE. Edited by Herbert J. Ellison. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1984. Pp. vii, 322. \$30.00 (cloth), \$14.95 (paper).

*Soviet Policy Toward Western Europe* is volume two of a series in progress on Soviet foreign policy in the 1980's sponsored by the Center for Contemporary Chinese and Soviet Studies of the School of International Studies. The purpose of the series is to elucidate major changes in international politics resulting from the emergence of the Soviet Union as a global power.

Soviet policy toward Western Europe in terms of regional events, conflicts within the Western Alliance and political advances in the area are examined. Europe is targeted as the focus of Soviet foreign policy, with West Germany and France taking the principal positions in the precarious balance between East and West.

The book concentrates on the period beginning in the late 1960's, placing special emphasis on the years since the mid-1970's when confidence in détente began to weaken. From the overview in the first chapter, which traces the history of the Russian Empire, to the final chapter, which examines Soviet policy for United States-European relations, the book skillfully examines the complexities of the Western European-Soviet relationship.

SOVIET STRATEGIC FORCES—REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSES. By Robert P. Berman & John C. Baker. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1982.

Berman and Baker trace the development of Soviet ballistic missiles since World War II, giving the reader a guide to the evolution of Soviet strategic posture in the nuclear age. The authors believe that there is an integral tie between strategic planning and missile development. They conclude that Soviet strategic plans, which in turn control missile development, have been greatly influenced during certain critical periods in time, such as the early 1960's. Berman and Baker contend that the 1980's present another critical period, during which Soviet leaders will have to make decisions that will govern missile development for years to come.

