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The Coming End of War

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concern over whether an orderly response strategy would be employed. Will the ideas of crisis management be ignored as political leaders attempt to make their own policy statements through actions that may result in an essentially *ad hoc* response to a highly visible and emotional incident?

William Farrell has written a solid study that should not only be of interest to those concerned with the threat of terrorism but to others who desire a fine case study of the evolution of public policy and bureaucratic behavior on issues of current significance.

STEPHEN SLOAN
University of Oklahoma

Levi, Werner, *The Coming End of War*. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1982. 183pp. \$22 paper \$10.95

Despite its arresting title, Levi's essay is less a prediction than a commentary on the political and military ramifications of current trends in international economic development. Levi accepts the conventional division of the world into developed and developing states. Developed states, he suggests, have increasingly sought to advance reasonable interests by nonviolent means (multinational corporations and organizations like OECD are among the vehicles easing the way for such transactions). This tendency, and the high cost of nuclear war, combine to make war among the developed states extremely unlikely.

Developing states possess neither nuclear weapons nor a network of transnational relations comparable to that of the developed states. But Levi sees such a network being created, as the developing states reach a level of economic sophistication that will make transnational cooperation work to their advantage. "The internationalization of national in-

terests," he predicts, is likely sharply to reduce the resort to war.

Levi's abstract and hopeful essay rests on the assumption that the leaderships of states will pursue rational goals by rational means—a questionable assumption indeed.

J.E. TALBOTT
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Hough, Richard L. *Economic Assistance and Security, Rethinking U.S. Policy*. Washington: National Defense University Press, 1982. 139pp. \$5

The United States Agency for International Development (AID) provides over \$4 billion a year in economic aid to less developed countries. This sum is split between Development Assistance, which is given for basically humanitarian motives and targeted upon the poorer people of the world, and the Economic Support Fund, which provides aid to selected nations because of their immediate importance to US security. The author of this book claims that this distinction and the policies that flow from it are inconsistent with US national security interests.

Based upon many years as an AID Foreign Service Officer in Washington and in Third World countries, Hough sees more than humanitarian concerns at stake for the United States in the development of the Third World. However, Development Assistance funding, which is spread over many poor nations, is highly vulnerable to cuts when the United States is retrenching in the face of its own economic difficulties. The budget for Economic Support Funds has been less vulnerable because of the identification of American security interests with the economic stability of countries like Israel and Egypt, its principal recipients in recent years.

If the United States had a better