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Imperial Democracy: the Emergence of America as a Great Power

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Gallois, Pierre. *The Balance of Terror: Strategy for the Nuclear Age*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1961. 234 p.

Pierre Gallois, is a retired French Air Force General. A former strategic planner for the Supreme Allied Command Europe, he presents here a novel but controversial strategy. General Gallois believes that to outlaw atomic weapons from the arsenals of the United States and Russia would create an illusion that only conventional weapons would be used in a war among the great powers. Once engaged in the struggle, every major power would then hasten to produce the explosives allegedly outlawed. It is safer then to prepare for the total, ultimate, absolute war, a war which Gallois believes can never take place, because the risks have become out of proportion to the goal to be achieved. In support of his strategy, General Gallois examines in considerable detail the retaliatory as well as the defensive forces available to both the Soviet and the United States. He then analyzes the conditions under which an attack on either country might be launched, with a corresponding conjecture on the outcome. General Gallois' book will occasion considerable discussion by strategic planners everywhere. Many will disagree with his outspoken views, but all should find his book thought-provoking as well as interesting.

May, Ernest R. *Imperial Democracy; the Emergence of America as a Great Power*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1961. 318 p.

Imperial Democracy is a history of the rise of the United States to the status of a world power. The unique feature of this book is the considerable portion of it devoted to the reaction of foreign powers to the United States as a growing menace. In a relatively few years, the attitude of these foreign powers changed from indulgence and patronage to fear and respect for the increasing might of the United

States. The political intrigue connected with attempts to form a European alliance directed against the United States in order to prevent American intervention in Cuba in 1898 makes interesting reading. The emergence of the United States from the Spanish-American War as a world power bent on imperialist expansion is also covered from the viewpoint of national party politics. The author has treated in interesting detail a significant period in American history.

Dornberg, John. *Schizophrenic Germany*. New York: Macmillan, 1961. 302 p.

By exploring various historic as well as contemporary political, economic and social conditions in Germany, the author focuses on the variegated complexion of the peoples of new Germany. He discusses the war trials and other postwar procedures to prosecute the diverse types of war criminals. This treatment extends into the German State procedures as well (as differentiated from the Allied efforts toward de-Nazification). He provides interesting accounts of some individuals, including Eichmann, who mysteriously disappeared in the postwar period. An attempt is made to answer the question as to whether or not the neo-fascist movements are a potential force in Germany. In this section, Mr. Dornberg categorizes and describes the variety of associations which he labels as *right radical*, *militaristic* and *nationalistic*. One chapter deals with the cost to the German people of reparations tendered to individuals and countries that were victims of the Nazi terror. In another chapter entitled *Skeletons in the Public Closet*, the author discusses the impact of ex-Nazis holding public office. Business ethics and anti-Semitism are explored and analyzed for their effect on the social fabric, as are the school systems, press, literature and film activities. In general, this author contends that Germany is a complex society suffering from a split personality. He maintains that democracy is