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International Relations: Co-operation and Conflict

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into the Communist Party organization, the Marxian philosophy, Stalin's influence on the Party and the historical development of the Party. In the second part of the book, Mr. Cadwell analyzes life in the state of Russia for the individual, for women, and for the proletariat. He also includes some thoughts on Russian religion, and the possibility of a peaceful coexistence with Russia in the future. This volume offers little that is new on the subject of communism, but it certainly should be of interest to those desiring good background material for further studies.

Schleicher, Charles P. *International Relations: Co-operation and Conflict*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1962. 651 p.

This book changes the title and updates Dr. Schleicher's 1954 text which was issued under the title *Introduction to International Relations*. This latest book should be as favorably received as its predecessor. The volume is organized into six sections: Part I, 'The Frame of Reference'; Part II, 'Forms and Procedures'; Part III, 'Dynamic Forces and Objectives'; Part IV, 'Resources and International Policies'; Part V, 'Limiting and Controlling Factors'; and Part VI, 'The United States and Its World Relationships.' This book is a valuable reference text in the study of international relations and equally as good as a self-study text for those reviewing international relations or studying international relations for the first time.

Gilpin, Robert. *American Scientists and Nuclear Weapons Policy*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1962. 352 p.

Mr. Gilpin analyzes the political bias of different groups of physical scientists and cites the history of political influence that various scientists have exerted in recent years, in some cases on their own initiative and in other cases against their will or unconsciously in the course of their being called on to give technical advice in matters inseparable from politics. The scientist, regardless of his politics, Mr. Gilpin finds, has a conviction that, given the facts, mankind will react rationally and in the long run predictably. The scientist believes further that by exploiting and developing this tendency, science can be used as a force for peace. Though nearly all members of the scientific community share this belief, the scientific community has split into three recognizable factions on the question of the nation's nuclear weapon policy. Mr. Gilpin refers to these factions as the 'control school,' who regard international control of nuclear weapons as the surest way to avoid nuclear war; the 'finite containment school,' who support the view that all kinds of armament, but particularly conventional armament, must be strong in order that nuclear war not be the only available response to communist pressure; and the 'infinite containment school,' who believe that greatest