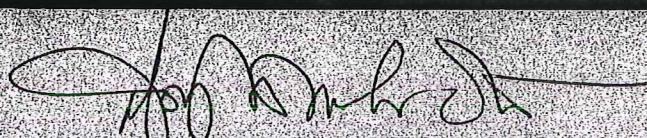


Volume IV, Number 2

May 1960

MIDWEST JOURNAL OF *Political Science*



THE RETARDED SCIENCE OF INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY *T. C. Schelling* 107

THE ELECTORAL PROCESS IN SOUTH VIETNAM: POLITICS IN AN UNDERDEVELOPED STATE *Robert G. Scigliano* 138

OUR ELECTORAL COLLEGE GERRYMANDER
Joseph E. Kallenbach 162

Published for

MIDWEST CONFERENCE *of* POLITICAL SCIENTISTS

By

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS

BOOK REVIEWS

Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Organizing Peace in the Nuclear Age. Knorr, NATO and American Security. Miksche, The Failure of Atomic Strategy..... Joseph E. Black 192

Waltz, Man, the State, and War. Weiss, Our Public Life. Polyani, The Study of Man Richard W. Taylor 194

Jaffa, Crisis of the House Divided..... Gerhart Niemeyer 197

Garfinkel, When Negroes March..... Louis C. Kesselman 199

Robinson, The National Debt Ceiling..... George H. Watson 201

Sievers, Benjamin Harrison, Hoosier Statesman..... Clarence A. Berdahl 202

Spector, The Soviet Union and the Muslim World..... George Grassmuck 204

Pipes, Karamzin's Memoir on Ancient and Modern Russia..... Francis G. Wilson 205

BOOK NOTES 207

BOOKS RECEIVED 212

MIDWEST JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Published quarterly in February, May, August and November by the Wayne State University Press, 4841 Cass Avenue, Detroit 2, Michigan. The annual subscription rate is \$6.00 in the United States, \$6.15 in Canada, and \$6.35 elsewhere. For further information see inside back cover.

Second Class mail privileges authorized at Detroit, Michigan.

Copyright, 1960, by Wayne State University Press

MIDWEST
JOURNAL
OF *Political Science*

*The Retarded Science of
International Strategy**

AMONG DIVERSE THEORIES of diverse meanings of the word "c between those that treat conflict its causes and treatment, and the and study the behavior associated is a further division between the in a conflict in all their complexity and "irrational" behavior, con motivations as well as to calculate more rational, conscious, artful b ing, the latter treat conflict as a l ticipants are trying to "win." I sophisticated conflict behavior— search for rules of "correct" bel

We can call this field of study

* This paper was originally presented tions in the Mid-twentieth Century," a
 † The term "strategy" is taken, here,

Id, 1917-1958, by Ivar Spector.
of Washington Press, 1959. Pp.

a careful study of Soviet docu-
and interests in the Near East
USSR's impact on the Muslim
58. He takes a chronological
titled "Four hundred years of
the Muslim World" precedes a
analysis.

the Bolshevik Revolution and
et congress for eastern peoples
succeeding relationships of the
Iran and Afghanistan. Chapter
aphs and then becomes a com-
Russian of a party publication
of the Communist Parties of the
e book is devoted to treating
orld from 1941 to 1958, to a
fluence the Muslims, and to a

e translation and evaluation of
ge which depict the aggressive
ernment and the international
ents and people of the Muslim
emphasis or the accent which
is political force. The extensive
is a heavy dose for the reader,
essor Spector's pages. And of
ed that the student of Middle
l these translations essential to

uthor's chronological treatment
onships, the chapter on Soviet
iptive explanation about recent
relationships as means of laying
e success of the Soviet Union
ck of public knowledge in the
is do it, make this part of the

entary translation in abundance
ements and events to 1956, the
after 1956, other than the press

pronouncements of the Soviet and other governments, causes that part
of the book devoted to these last two most eventful years to seem weak.
It appears that Professor Spector brought his earlier, mimeographed
version of this research, which extended through early 1956, up to
1958 on the basis of his continued observation of the affairs of the area
as well as his travel there in the summer of that year. As might be
expected, his interpretations of later events may be less easily accepted
than is his documentary translation and interpretation of the years
between the wars.

Nor can a reviewer in all fairness fail to mark the predisposition of
the author to conclude sweepingly and to prophesy perhaps a bit too
extensively. He opens his chapter of conclusions with the generaliza-
tion, "It is clear that the Asiatic peoples have subordinated living
standards to liberation from either Soviet or Western colonialism."
In this reviewer's opinion the documentation and interpretation which
preceded this conclusion, valid as it may otherwise be, were not suffi-
cient to warrant it. Nor can he rest easy when the author states, as
he does on page 179, that "for the entire Near East, communism spells
doom for Turks, Arabs, and Jews alike," or when he remarks in his
discussion of the Suez crisis of 1956, on page 231, that "temporarily,
at least, the prospect of Soviet 'volunteers' in the Near East, aug-
mented by Red China's offer of another 250,000, gave rise to near panic
on the part of Egypt's invaders." In these cases the documentation
does not substantiate the interpretation; and conclusions based on
research give way to advice and advocacy.

University of Michigan

GEORGE GRASSMUCK

*Karamzin's Memoir on Ancient and Modern Russia, A Translation
and Analysis*, by Richard Pipes. Cambridge: Harvard University
Press, 1959. Pp. xiv, 266. \$5.50.

This volume is Number 33 of the Russian Research Center Studies
at Harvard University, while Number 34 is Pipes' edition of the
Russian text. N. M. Karamzin was a conservative member of the
Russian gentry in the early part of the nineteenth century, and the
Memoir seems valuable to this reviewer because in its moderation it
balances some of the more extreme or reactionary attitudes associated
with Russian conservatives, such as K. P. Pobiedonostsev, who pub-
lished *Reflections of a Russian Statesman* in 1898. Indeed, one of the
chief virtues of Pipes' work is the dispassionateness and objectivity he
displays in the treatment of his subject. But he observes: "the shortage
of studies of the men who identified themselves with the regime, and,

in many cases shouldered the main burdens of administrative responsibility, is indeed appalling." Further, he shows that Russian conservatism was more than the mere support of the autocracy and its related institutions, for it was also an intellectual movement with a broader scope than the political system with which it was identified.

The *Memoir* was completed early in 1811 and was presented to Alexander I at the home of his sister, the Grand Duchess Catherine. It was strong in its language in criticism of the failures of the autocracy both in domestic and in foreign policy. In any document from the past there is both the argument that is relevant to the present and the argument that has been made irrelevant by the end of an historical epoch. Karamzin, an intellectual among the gentry, was a defender of serfdom, and his defense of autocracy (though modified as in Montesquieu's monarchy by the existence of estates) is not impressive to the modern reader (pp. 60-62). But the wide knowledge of history possessed by Karamzin, his defense of national unity, his determination to make the Russian language a literary language, his belief in the value of Russian law, and his opposition to the attempt to impose Napoleon's code on Russia—all might appeal to the modern reader. His attempt to solve the monetary and inflation problem sounds remarkably contemporary. However, one of the chief interests the political scientists will find in the volume is the discussion of administration and how to organize the training of the public service. Political forms did not matter to Karamzin so much as getting suitable men into the public service.

In summary, Pipes has observed: "His economic liberalism is in sharp contrast to his political conservatism. It re-emphasizes the fact that to him individual liberty was the ultimate goal of all statesmanship: in the sphere of politics he sought to secure it by means of a strong, centralized government, and in the sphere of economics by means of *laissez-faire*" (p. 81).

University of Illinois

FRANCIS G. WILSON

Boo

Nomos II: Community, ed. by
Liberal Arts Press, 1959. Pp.

This second yearbook of the Legal Philosophy includes papers from a symposium. Members were asked to write an excellent opening essay, after which the volume concludes with three questions: whether questions exist or somehow arise unstructured through formal law; whether members exist; and whether members exist.

In the tightest discussion of organic and purposive: they offend by establishing initial but "rights." George Catlin, Benjamin present similar conclusions in legal associations embodying some mindedness, or what Schneider persuasively demonstrates that a persuasive rather than partisan toward colder aspects of domestic politics to shorten their careers through

Rather brilliantly, Lon L. Fuller's community probably is best conclusion could have gone on Friedrich's original three questions by Margaret Spahr—that the A in legal judgments much that it is

Huntington Cairns and Stua is a self-contained realm of its own which one might think is a Germino and Jacob Taubes concerning Hobbes, again a view that Margaret Elliott complains in a different traditions of nineteenth century Talcott Parsons speaks of community and is taken to task by Thomas a careful history of the rise of [