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Tides Among Nations. by Karl W. Deutsch; The Correlates of War I: Research Origins and Rationale. by J. David Singer; The Politics of Peril: Economics, Society, and the Prevention of War. by Carl Friedrich von Weizacker

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The Journal of Politics, Vol. 42, No. 4 (Nov., 1980), pp. 1193-1195

Published by: [Cambridge University Press](#) on behalf of the [Southern Political Science Association](#)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2130754>

Accessed: 04/02/2014 13:43

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almost completely divorced from social context. Hers is a case of internally derived welfare state expansion run wild. One needs to see the activities of these bureaucrats as constrained, not only by the political realities delineated by the author, but by the logic of capitalist development as well.

GARY FREEMAN, *The University of Texas at Austin*

Tides Among Nations. By KARL W. DEUTSCH. (New York: The Free Press, 1979. Pp. viii, 342. \$17.95.)

The Correlates of War: I: Research Origins and Rationale. Edited by J. DAVID SINGER. (New York: The Free Press, 1979. Pp. xix, 405. \$17.95.)

The Politics of Peril: Economics, Society, and the Prevention of War. By CARL FRIEDRICH VON WEIZSÄCKER. (New York: The Seabury Press, 1978. Pp. xi, 276. \$12.95.)

The theme that unites these ostensibly disparate books is the relevance of modern social science to our understanding of and ability to control international conflict. Thus they provide an occasion for reflections not only on the causes of war but also on some basic methodological issues in the study of international politics and on the question of the feasibility of applied peace research.

The volumes by Deutsch and by Singer are useful collections of papers published by their authors over the years. *Tides Among Nations* collects 18 papers by Karl Deutsch on the subject of national and international integration written over a period from 1940 to 1974 and originally published in widely scattered places. Thus it not only makes an important part of Deutsch's scholarly contribution more easily available, but it also enables one to see more clearly the evolution of his thinking on these questions. The early papers reveal clearly his uncanny ability to synthesize large quantities of research in diverse fields and languages and tease out of it provocative generalizations and contain interesting applications of economic theory to the study of national integration. The later papers provide examples of his innovations in quantitative methods for the study of these phenomena, as well as his contributions to theory in this area. The book also includes some reflections by the author on the trajectory of his work and what lies ahead.

The central theme of the book is the balance between national and international integration. Thus it deals with the tidal forces that help shape the environment within which international politics takes place. However, recognizing that the pace of international integration cannot be expected to keep up with the rate at which the interests of individuals in all national communities require international co-operation, the final chapters of the book examine some of the economic trends which will influence the burden placed on a system that will remain for the foreseeable future a world of independent nations.

The volume edited by Singer is the first of two volumes published by The Free Press collecting papers arising out of the Correlates of War Project. It is dedicated to Karl Deutsch, and in it Singer pays tribute to Deutsch's role as an example and frequent participant in the deliberations of those associated with the project. Thus it is difficult to avoid the temptation posed by these two volumes to compare the roles of Deutsch and Singer as two of the leading contributors to the development of quantitative methods for the study of international politics.

Although Singer's volume is subtitled, "Research Origins and Rationale," much of it is not really an explicit discussion of the framework around which the Correlates of War Project has been organized. Thus it includes papers on deterrence, arms control, and international influence, whereas the four empirical studies included deal more obviously with some of the central concerns of the project, such as the distribution of power at the global level and the effects of alliance structures on the probability of war. Also included are a number of Singer's papers on scientific method, including his discussion of the historical experiment as a research strategy.

Taken together, the papers included do provide a useful survey of some of Singer's basic assumptions about and attitudes toward research methods in the study of international relations. Although there are some similarities to those exhibited by Deutsch in his collected papers, there are also some striking differences. One of the most important of these differences, I think, concerns the attitudes toward prior scholarship exhibited by each of these influential scholars. Deutsch's work begins with the existing scholarship in a number of different fields and seeks to synthesize it and then move beyond it. Singer seems more sympathetic to the idea that one should throw out previous work on international politics and begin

all over again. Moreover, his expectations of the effects of this new, scientifically based knowledge on the actual conduct of international politics are often stated in extravagant language, as when he says at the end of his essay on international influence that our current lack of an empirically-based theory of it is "both a cause of intellectual embarrassment and a menace to the human race."

Thus these two volumes lead one to consider the question of whether a greater understanding of the causes of international conflict is likely to lead to a greater ability to control it. An obvious problem with both the work of Deutsch and that of the Correlates of War Project, of course, is that they both deal with features of the international situation which are very difficult if not impossible to control. The book by von Weizsäcker, on the other hand, is an effort by a West German peace researcher to instruct contemporary policy makers on what he believes recent scholarship implies concerning the danger of war in the present period and what alternatives are available to reduce it.

Although von Weizsäcker is a real scientist (he was trained as a physicist), he spends little time invoking the scientific method to authenticate his ideas. Rather he seeks to provide an analysis of current global economic and military trends that threaten the peace of the world and identify non-utopian means of coming to terms with them. Included is a discussion of some ideas concerning deterrence developed by Horst Afheldt in West Germany. The book provides American readers with an interesting specimen of West German thinking on some basic issues in recent international politics.

R. HARRISON WAGNER, *The University of Texas at Austin*

The Biology of Peace and War: Men, Animals, and Aggression.

By IRENÄUS EIBL-EIBESFELDT. (New York: The Viking Press, 1979. Pp. viii, 294. \$15.00.)

Eibl-Eibesfeldt attempts to uncover the motives underlying intergroup conflicts or war and the means by which these conflicts can be resolved. The author draws upon studies from animal ethology, physiology, and anthropology in determining the extent to which aggressive behavior is biologically determined. Eibl-Eibesfeldt finds that in many of the animal species, intra-group ag-