

David L. Boren and Edward J. Perkins (Editors). *Democracy, Morality, and the Search for Peace in America's Foreign Policy*. (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 2002), pp 256. \$19.95 ISBN 0806134011

This relatively short edited volume on foreign policy is the second in the series, the first being Boren & Perkins, *Preparing America's Foreign Policy for the 21st Century* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1999). Both volumes are collections of articles, speeches and interviews delivered by an impressive variety of practitioners and scholars at two major foreign affairs conferences at Oklahoma University in 1997 and 1999. *Democracy, Morality, and the Search for Peace*. . . was designed to complement and complete the survey of American foreign policy begun in the well-received first volume, and ideally, both books should be perused together. However, readers of *Democracy*. . . will find a useful summary of the main conclusions presented in *Preparing America's Foreign Policy* regarding U.S. relations with Asia, military challenges, U.S. intelligence, trade policy, the environment, and the media as well as the thoughts of Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Jeane Kirkpatrick, David Abshire, George C. McGhee, and Colleen McCullough (lessons for the U.S. as a super-power from the Roman experience).

The second volume begins by rooting U.S. policy in institutional ideals and practices developed and shared by Britain, and in the legacy of the Cold War. Margaret Thatcher, William Crowe, Jr. (former U.S. ambassador to the United Kingdom), and Bush I Administration officials, Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, and National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft, provide provocative perspectives in past and future

future U.S. policies regarding Britain, Russia and the Soviet Union, China, the Third World, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and weapons proliferation.

Probably the analytically most interesting, and certainly the most timely, part of the book is Part III, "The Search for Peace: Intrastate War, Violence, and Terrorism." Conference papers delivered by former Assistant Secretary of State Phyllis Oakley, and by former deputy chief of the Counterterrorist Center, Paul Pillar, together with their responses to questions, provide a wealth of information on terrorists and terrorism. Former Senator George Mitchell provides a third contribution which discusses his successful negotiations dealing with the causes of terrorism in Northern Ireland.

Looking forward, Yale historian Paul Kennedy, (best known for his *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers*, Random House, 1987), identifies population changes, the unsettling effects of the revolution in science and technology, and the strengths and weaknesses of American leadership as the three factors that will influence the foreign policy environment of the 21st century.

In a world made desperate by violence and recrimination, Bishop Desmond Tutu's presentation and following dialogue with David Boren, (Part V), provides hope that even deeply seated conflicts such as those in apartheid South Africa can be reconciled by means of spiritual healing (confession by the oppressor, and forgiveness by the victims) when combined with skilled statecraft and diplomacy.

Former U.S. Ambassador to South Africa, Edward Perkins, and President Boren author a very useful final chapter in which they characterize the requirements of an effective American diplomacy, outline the important debates and issues which have influenced foreign policy, and examine past and likely future international systems. They conclude, along with Kissinger, that what is most likely to emerge is a multipolar, balance of power, and that successful foreign policy in this environment must combine short-term realism in service of longer-term democratic, and other idealist, goals.

This well-conceived and skillfully edited work is highly recommended.

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