

**60-2734** KZ5675 CIP  
Onderco, Michal. **Networked nonproliferation: making the NPT permanent.** Stanford, 2021. 203p bibl index ISBN 9781503628922 cloth, \$65.00; ISBN 9781503629646 ebook, contact publisher for price

The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is the linchpin of the nuclear nonproliferation regime. Under the NPT, nonnuclear weapon states pledge not to acquire nuclear weapons, and the five treaty-recognized nuclear weapons states commit to achieving nuclear disarmament. The treaty was indefinitely extended in May 1995, but only a minority of countries favored indefinite extension. Onderco (Erasmus Univ., Netherlands) superbly explains how the United States managed to create a winning coalition of states favoring indefinite extension, which was in its own national interest. After the Cold War, the US was in the unique structural position of unipolarity and manipulated diplomatic networks to pursue its nuclear nonproliferation agenda. This volume is based on a meticulous analysis of primary historical materials from national archives, oral history interviews with over 30 key diplomats, and a critical oral history conference with a dozen key participants. Separate chapters discuss US cooperation with European countries, South Africa, and Egypt, which enabled the US to co-opt Arab countries. The conclusion examines the post-1995 history of the NPT and considers the prospects and limitations of US social network power in the 2020s. This book is an important addition to Pilat and Pendley's edited collection *Beyond 1995: The Future of the NPT Regime* (CH, Oct'90, 28-1193). **Summing Up:** ★★★ Highly recommended. Advanced undergraduates through faculty; professionals.—*M. E. Carranza, Texas A&M University—Kingsville*

**CC 60-2735** K3255 MARC  
Porsdam, Helle. **Science as a cultural human right.** Pittsburgh, 2022. 208p bibl index ISBN 9781512822939 cloth, \$55.00; ISBN 9781512822946 ebook, contact publisher for price

This book embraces the vision contained in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) that all people should “share in scientific progress and the applications derived from such achievements.” It argues that authorities must promote the development and dissemination of science and the freedom to conduct scientific research and enhance international contacts and cooperation among scientists from different nations. Porsdam (law, Univ. of Copenhagen, Denmark) analyzes the legal basis of this right. She cites Article 27 of the UDHR, which indicates that citizens are entitled to the “benefits of science”—i.e., the material results of scientific research, including medicine, vaccines, scientific knowledge, and information derived from scientific research—so they are able to fully participate in a democratic society. Porsdam believes that the COVID pandemic demonstrated the importance of making relevant scientific knowledge, vaccines, and information regarding proper treatment available to as many people as possible. Such access is necessary for democratic dialogue. The book is best suited for those in the social sciences and is particularly recommended for general audiences. **Summing Up:** ★★★ Recommended. Undergraduates through faculty and general readers.—*J. S. Schwartz, emeritus, CUNY College of Staten Island*

**60-2736** JZ1253 CIP  
Sims, Jennifer E. **Decision advantage: intelligence in international politics from the Spanish Armada to cyberwar.** Oxford, 2022. 624p bibl index ISBN 9780197508046 cloth, \$49.95; ISBN 9780197508060 ebook, contact publisher for price

Sims had a lengthy career in US government intelligence services and earned the intelligence community's National Distinguished Service Medal for her contributions. She was the director of Intelligence Studies at Georgetown University and is now a nonresident senior fellow with

the Chicago Council on Global Affairs. This extensive background in intelligence development, implementation, and study enabled her to produce a detailed, exhaustive study of the use of intelligence, beginning with the Elizabethan system and continuing to the present. She details the role of intelligence gathering, analysis, and usage primarily with regard to the Anglo-Spanish Wars, US Civil War, World Wars, and challenges of the late 20th and 21st centuries. She also explains concepts such as decision advantage, the terrain of uncertainty, and the line between sharing too much and too little with allies. This lengthy work gives readers a great deal to ponder, particularly Sims's illustration of the critical roles that intelligence gathering and analysis play in determining the course of conflict, invisible though they often are. **Summing Up:** ★★ Recommended. Graduate students, faculty, and professionals.—*D. M. Hall, Lake Erie College*

**60-2737** JZ4034 CIP  
Srivastava, Swati. **Hybrid sovereignty in world politics.** Cambridge, 2022. 280p bibl index (Cambridge studies in international relations, 160) ISBN 9781009204507 cloth, \$99.00; ISBN 9781009204453 ebook, \$99.00

What roles do private actors play in global governance? How do non-state actors exercise sovereign power alongside nation-states? Srivastava (Purdue Univ.) tackles these issues in this profoundly insightful and extensively researched book—an offshoot of her doctoral dissertation—which challenges the prevailing “foundational myth” that sovereignty is vested exclusively in governments (“idealized sovereignty”) and upends the conventional interpretations of this concept in international relations theory. Through four case studies—the English East India Company, Blackwater, the International Chamber of Commerce, and Amnesty International—Srivastava promulgates the idea of “hybrid sovereignty,” in which commingled relationships between public and private actors constitute the basis of global power (“lived sovereignty”). A challenging and provocative read, this is a groundbreaking work that, by offering a novel perspective, is a major contribution to traditional scholarship on this subject. Although too abstruse for average readers, it will certainly appeal to academic experts in international affairs who can fully appreciate and critically dissect the author's arguments. **Summing Up:** ★★★ Highly recommended. Advanced undergraduates through faculty.—*D. Ettinger, George Washington University*

**60-2738** JZ1305 CIP  
Stöckmann, Jan. **The architects of international relations: building a discipline, designing the world, 1914–1940.** Cambridge, 2022. 280p bibl index ISBN 9781316511619 cloth, \$110.00; ISBN 9781009062572 ebook, \$88.00

In *The Architects of International Relations*, Stöckmann (history, Helmut Schmidt Univ., Germany) examines and describes the development of international relations (IR) as a social science discipline. The author uses *architect* instead of scholar, because a variety of actors helped design the discipline, beginning before World War I ended. The desire for a new international system that could prevent another Great War spurred the growth of IR in the 1920s. Normative concerns were as important as explanatory and scientific concerns in the development of the field. Thus, many scholars moved back and forth between policy making and academia. As a result, tensions existed between those who saw the field as crucial for creating a more just world and those who saw it as explaining the world as it is. An important aspect of the text is its detailed description of the various actors involved in creating IR, ranging from state agencies to foundations and various nongovernmental groups; Stöckmann also notes the important contributions of women.

Reproduced with permission of copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.