

Chapter 26 Cold War Conflicts Answers

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World History Hanes 1999

The Geopolitics of Power and Conflict Jan Nijman 1993-11-14
Reassesses the history and operation of post-war global politics, presenting a new and satisfying explanation of how international relations and strategy work. Contains a theoretical perspective on superpowers in the international system, an original researched investigation of how superpower relations ended during the Cold War and explores current geopolitical change along with the future and adjustment of the U.S. to the new world order.

The Origins of the Cold War Caroline Kennedy-Pipe 2007-10-26
This book provides a clear and lively account of how relations between Russia and America after World War Two fell into a Cold War. Assessing both the clash of ideas and personalities which brought about this confrontation the book highlights the emergences of a new mode of global politics. Looking at this conflict the book argues might help us to understand today's own troubled world.

New Media, Old Regimes Lyombe Eko 2012
New Media, Old Regimes: Case Studies in Comparative Communication Law and Policy, by Lyombe S. Eko, is a collection of novel theoretical

perspectives and case studies in comparative communication law. Through these cases, Eko describes, explains and illustrates how a number of nation-states, transnational, and international organizations employ culture-specific "distillations" of universal principles to resolve tensions between freedom of expression and other societal interests in real space and cyberspace. This study provides essential scholarship on comparative communication law and policy.

American Foreign Policy in a New Era Robert Jervis 2005
Discussing key foreign policy issues such as proliferation, deterrence, preemption, and the War on Terror, this text brings together some of Jervis' most important.

Instructor's Guide Robert B. Grant 2004

A People and a Nation Study Guide Norton 2000-08
Provides supplementary instruction and increases students' chances for academic success by helping them get the most out of their textbooks.

Rethinking Democracy Promotion in International Relations
Jessica Schmidt 2015-08-20
This book traces and conceptualises the changing notion of democracy and demonstrates how democracy promotion finds itself at the heart of contemporary

international discourses and policies. Democracy promotion is widely considered to constitute a hypocritical and failed 'grand international narrative' of the 1990s and has allegedly been replaced by other, more pressing and academically more captivating concerns, such as conflict management, statebuilding and climate change. This book challenges this position and argues that the core notions of democracy promotion, such as empowerment, inclusion and responsiveness, are a key concern of contemporary international policymakers. Drawing on the work of Michel Foucault, Hannah Arendt as well as John Dewey, it investigates the notion of democracy and modality of its promotions through the policy fields of conflict management, statebuilding and climate change. The central development, the book observes, is the reconceptualisation of democracy from the constituted sphere of the public to the lived relations of the social. The book argues that the novel rationality of democracy and its promotion offers a particular solution to governing impasses in a world perceived to be globalised and complex, which accounts for democracy's current but neglected centrality. This book will be of much interest to students of democracy, intervention, statebuilding, global governance and IR in general.

The Search for a Cold War Legitimacy: Foreign Policy and

Tito's Yugoslavia Robert Edward Niebuhr 2018-02-05 An alternative argument for understanding the success of Titoist Yugoslavia (1945-1990) and raises new questions about the bipolar international relations between East and West.

Het achterhuis Anne Frank 2009-10-31 Anne Frank hield van 12 juni 1942 tot 1 augustus 1944 een dagboek bij. Zij schreef haar brieven alleen voor zichzelf, tot ze in de lente van 1944 op radio Oranje de minister van Onderwijs, Kunsten en Wetenschappen in ballingschap, Bolkestein, hoorde spreken. Hij zei dat na de oorlog alle getuigenissen van het lijden van het Nederlandse volk onder de Duitse bezetting verzameld en openbaar moesten worden gemaakt. Als voorbeeld noemde hij onder andere dagboeken.

Onder de indruk van deze redevoering besloot Anne Frank na de oorlog een boek te publiceren. Haar dagboek zou daarvoor als basis dienen. In maart 1945 stierf Anne Frank op vijftienjarige leeftijd in het concentratiekamp Bergen-Belsen. De enige overlevende van de familie, Otto Frank, zorgde ervoor dat het dagboek van zijn dochter toch gepubliceerd werd. In 1947 verscheen Het Achterhuis. Het is sindsdien een van de meest gelezen boeken ter wereld. Het is in meer dan dertig landen verschenen en er zijn meer dan zestien miljoen exemplaren van verkocht. "Eén enkele Anne Frank ontroert ons meer dan de ontelbaren die net zo leden als zij, maar wier beeld in de schaduw is gebleven. Misschien moet dat ook zo zijn: als we het leed van alle mensen moesten en konden meelijden, zouden we niet kunnen leven." Primo Levi

America, Russia, and the Cold War, 1945-1996 Walter LaFeber 1997 Using extensive materials from both published and private sources, this text focuses on US/Soviet diplomacy to explain the causes and consequences of the Cold War. It identifies major policy-makers and explores major crises in the post-1945 period. The author also looks at how the Cold War was shaped by domestic events in both the USA and Soviet Union. Material new to this edition includes: a rewritten post-1989 final chapter; the rewriting of the events in the 1950s, the Lyndon Johnson presidency and the Reagan presidential years; and a stronger focus on Soviet/Russian developments.

De Koude Oorlog John Lewis Gaddis 2008 Historische analyse van de Koude Oorlog (1945-1991).

Trust and Mistrust in International Relations Andrew H. Kydd 2005 The difference between war and peace can be a matter of trust. States that trust each other can cooperate and remain at peace. States that mistrust each other enough can wage preventive wars, attacking now in fear that the other side will attack in the future. In this groundbreaking book, Andrew Kydd develops a theory of trust in international relations and applies it

to the Cold War. Grounded in a realist tradition but arriving at conclusions very different from current realist approaches, this theory is the first systematic game theoretic approach to trust in international relations, and is also the first to explicitly consider how we as external observers should make inferences about the trustworthiness of states. Kydd makes three major claims. First, while trustworthy states may enter conflict, when we see conflict we should become more convinced that the states involved are untrustworthy. Second, strong states, traditionally thought to promote cooperation, can do so only if they are relatively trustworthy. Third, even states that strongly mistrust each other can reassure each other and cooperate provided they are trustworthy. The book's historical chapters focus on the growing mistrust at the beginning of the Cold War. Contrary to the common view that both sides were willing to compromise but failed because of mistrust, Kydd argues that most of the mistrust in the Cold War was justified, because the Soviets were not trustworthy.

Civil Wars and Foreign Powers Patrick M. Regan 2000 Explores how outside intervention affects the course of civil wars

America: History of Our Nation Adapted Interactive

Reading and Notetaking Study Guide 2007c Jim Davidson 2005-08 This edition was developed specifically for courses covering up to the Civil War or Reconstruction. The text can also be used for the first part of a two-year American history course.

On Human Conflict Lou Marinoff 2019-02-13 On Human Conflict excavates the philosophical foundations of war and peace in order to determine whether wars can ever be ended. It ranges over relevant mathematical models, Hobbes's natural philosophy, theories of causality, biological and cultural evolution, general systems theory, Buddhism, globalization, and futurology.

International Relations Theory Cynthia Weber 2005-01 This innovative textbook introduces students to the main theories in international relations. The 2nd edition includes new chapters on

the 'clash of civilizations' and Empire.

America Andrew Robert Lee Cayton 1998

De Koude Oorlog Odd Arne Westad 2017-10-10 'Westads schrijfstijl is helder, gevat en vurig. Deze keer is zijn speelveld breed genoeg om zijn kennis en menselijkheid volledig recht te doen.' Marilyn B. Young, New York University De Koude Oorlog was het lijnrecht tegenover elkaar staan van het kapitalisme en het socialisme. Een confrontatie die het heftigst was tussen 1945 en 1989, maar de oorsprong van het conflict gaat veel verder terug en de gevolgen zijn nog steeds voelbaar. De Koude Oorlog zorgde ervoor dat de wereld werd gedomineerd door twee supermachten die als uitgangspunt hadden dat alleen het eigen systeem goed was en dat van de ander per definitie heel erg slecht. Dit leidde tot een wapenwedloop waardoor we nu genoeg atoomwapens hebben om onze aarde meerdere keren volledig te vernietigen. Net als de Amerikanen geloofden de sovjetleiders dat de 'oude' maatschappijen, gebaseerd op lokale identiteit, standsverschil en een sterke band met het verleden, volkomen achterhaald waren. De Koude Oorlog ging dan ook over de maatschappij van de toekomst. De keuze was beperkt: die van de Sovjet-Unie, waar de staatsmachine aan de verbetering van de mensheid werkte, of die van de Amerikanen met een gedecentraliseerde staatsmacht en boven alles individuele vrijheid. Tegen deze achtergrond werd het gevecht gevoerd, met als gevolg conflict na conflict en genadeloze leiders. Odd Arne Westad is hoogleraar VS-Azië Relaties aan Harvard University en geeft les op de Kennedy School of Government. Van zijn hand verschenen *The Global Cold War* (2005), dat de Bancroft Prize heeft gewonnen, en *Decisive Encounters* (2003), het standaardwerk over de Chinese burgeroorlog. Ook werkte hij mee aan de driedelige *Cambridge History of the Cold War* (2010). Recenter verscheen *Restless Empire: China and the World since 1750* (2012).

The US Military Profession Into the Twenty-first Century

Sam Charles Sarkesian 1999 The US military profession in the new security era is faced with a paramount problem: how to reconcile military professional ethos and *raison d'etre* with the new forces challenging the traditional notion of military professionalism. These new forces can be grouped into two categories: American society and the military; and the utility of military force in the changing international environment. The US military faces a dilemma: how to respond to changed domestic and strategic landscapes without diminishing its primary function. This volume examines this pressing dilemma and proposes that the military profession adopt a policy of constructive political engagement. Although the military profession is not the only actor engaging in shaping and affecting these matters, it is the critical actor. Focusing on the two major categories outlined above, this study looks at a number of elements ranging from the characteristics of the military profession, civilian and military cultures, civil-military relations, to conflict characteristics and US strategy, the operational parameters of military force and the revolution in military affairs.

Security Studies Paul D. Williams 2013 The first part of this book defines the field and offers a short historiography of its development. Subsequent parts explore the theoretical approaches of security studies, look at the central concepts that underpin contemporary debates, look at existing institutional security architecture, and examine some of the challenges ahead.

Social Dynamics of Global Terrorism and Prevention Policies Nilay Çabuk Kaya 2008 Over the course of the first decade of the third millennium, terrorism has become a phenomenon that no state, society, or individual can afford to ignore. This volume is compiled in response to the challenge of global terrorism, bringing together scholars and practitioners from around the world who are experts on the study of terrorism.

Towards a New Cold War Noam Chomsky 1982 Examines the evolution of American foreign policy since the early 1970s, with

special consideration given to the Viet Nam Conflict and policy in the Middle East

Shakespeare in Cold War Europe Erica Sheen 2016-06-09 This essay collection examines the Shakespearian culture of Cold War Europe - Germany, France, UK, USSR, Poland, Spain and Hungary - from 1947/8 to the end of the 1970s. Written by international Shakespearians who are also scholars of the Cold War, the essays assembled here consider representative events, productions and performances as cultural politics, international diplomacy and sites of memory, and show how they inform our understanding of the political, economic, even military, dynamics of the post-war global order. The volume explores the political and cultural function of Shakespearian celebration and commemoration, but it also acknowledges the conflicts they generated across the European Cold War 'theatre', examining the impact of Cold War politics on Shakespearian performance, criticism and scholarship. Drawing on archival material, and presenting its sources both in their original language and in translation, it offers historically and theoretically nuanced accounts of Shakespeare's international significance in the divided world of Cold War Europe, and its legacy today.

A Grand Strategy for America Robert J. Art 2013-02-01 The United States today is the most powerful nation in the world, perhaps even stronger than Rome was during its heyday. It is likely to remain the world's preeminent power for at least several decades to come. What behavior is appropriate for such a powerful state? To answer this question, Robert J. Art concentrates on "grand strategy"-the deployment of military power in both peace and war to support foreign policy goals. He first defines America's contemporary national interests and the specific threats they face, then identifies seven grand strategies that the United States might contemplate, examining each in relation to America's interests. The seven are: •dominion-forcibly trying to remake the world in America's own image; • global

collective security-attempting to keep the peace everywhere; • regional collective security-confining peacekeeping efforts to Europe; • cooperative security-seeking to reduce the occurrence of war by limiting other states' offensive capabilities; • isolationism-withdrawing from all military involvement beyond U.S. borders; • containment-holding the line against aggressor states; and • selective engagement-choosing to prevent or to become involved only in those conflicts that pose a threat to the country's long-term interests. Art makes a strong case for selective engagement as the most desirable strategy for contemporary America. It is the one that seeks to forestall dangers, not simply react to them; that is politically viable, at home and abroad; and that protects all U.S. interests, both essential and desirable. Art concludes that "selective engagement is not a strategy for all times, but it is the best grand strategy for these times."

Bridging the Gap Cindy R. Jebb 2004 In *Bridging the Gap* scholar and military officer Cindy R. Jebb asks why the United States, with its considerable diplomatic, economic, and military resources vested in the Middle East, has not been able to successfully implement plans to quell unrest in the region. To find an answer, Jebb specifically focuses on the factors that drive United States' foreign policy decisions in Egypt and Syria in a Cold War and post-Cold War context. The epilogue brings forward the post-Cold War findings to a post 9/11 world, providing insights on the changing legitimacy formulas for both states. Using comparative politics literature to answer the international relations question of why states behave as they do, this searching study builds an important foundation for further research in other critical areas of current scholarly interest, including democratization, consensus-building, multilateral institutions, and ethnic studies. *Bridging the Gap* will be indispensable to scholars in the international, comparative, and security fields, and Jebb's insights will be of particular value to Middle East regional experts

and policy makers.

Sowing Crisis Rashid Khalidi 2009 From "the foremost U.S. historian of the modern Middle East" ("L.A. Times") comes a powerful argument that the global conflicts now playing out explosively in the Middle East were significantly shaped by the Cold War era.

Peace Operations Paul F. Diehl 2008-04-21 Peacekeeping has gradually evolved to encompass a broad range of different conflict management missions and techniques, which are incorporated under the term "peace operations." Well over 100 missions have been deployed, the vast majority within the last twenty years. This book provides an overview of the central issues surrounding the development, operation, and effectiveness of peace operations. Among many features, the book: Traces the historical development of peace operations from their origins in the early 20th century through the development of modern peacebuilding missions. Tracks changes over time in the size, mission, and organization of peace operations. Analyses different organizational, financial, and troop provisions for peace operations, as well as assessing alternatives. Lays out criteria for evaluating peace operations and details the conditions under which such operations are successful. As peace operations become the primary mechanism of conflict management used by the UN and regional organizations, understanding their problems and potential is essential for a more secure world. Drawing on a wide range of examples from those between Israel and her neighbors to more recent operations in Somalia and the Congo, this book brings together the body of scholarly research on peace operations to address those concerns. It will be an indispensable guide for students, practitioners and general readers wanting to broaden their knowledge of the possibilities and limits of peace operations today.

War in Human Civilization Azar Gat 2008 Why do people go to war? Is it rooted in human nature or is it a late cultural invention?

And what of war today - is it a declining phenomenon or simply changing its shape? In this truly global study of war and civilization, Azar Gat sets out to find definitive answers to these questions in an attempt to unravel the 'riddle of war' throughout human history, from the early hunter-gatherers right through to the unconventional terrorism of the twenty-first century. Written with remarkable verve and clarity and wholly free from jargon, it will be of interest to anyone who has ever pondered the puzzle of war.

The United Nations In The Post-cold War Era, Second Edition

Karen A. Mingst 2000-01-06 The United Nations faced unprecedented opportunities and heightened expectations when the Cold War ended in 1998-90. But by the time of its fiftieth anniversary in 1995, the mood had shifted. Peacekeepers were bogged down in Bosnia and Somalia. Iraq continued to test the UN's resolve to enforce arms control inspections. In much of the world, the gap between the haves and the have-nots was increasing. The Earth Summit failed to halt environmental degradation. A new financial crisis loomed with the United States first among those owing money to the UN. Everyone agreed that reform was needed, yet the political will to effect change was absent. In this second edition of their popular book, *The United Nations in the Post-Cold War Era*, Karen Mingst and Margaret Karns have undertaken major revisions along with thorough updating. A new opening chapter provides an overview of the UN's evolving role in world politics, along with introducing three core dilemmas -- the tensions between sovereignty and its erosion, between demands for global governance and the weakness of UN institutions, and between the need for leadership and the diffusion of power. The authors explore these dilemmas in the context of the UN's experience in maintaining peace, promoting stability, environmental sustainability, and human rights. Mingst and Karns retain two distinctive features of the book's first edition: the consideration of various actors' roles in

the UN system, from major powers to small states, coalitions, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); and a series of case studies probing the politics and processes of UN action. These include the women in development agenda, the campaign against apartheid, indigenous peoples, the Iraqi arms inspection regime, the convention banning land mines, and UN operations in Vietnam.

Making America: A History of the United States Kelly A. Woestman 2003

De opkomst en ondergang van het Communisme Archie Brown 2011-06-16 Geen enkele andere ideologie had in de twintigste eeuw zulke ingrijpende gevolgen en geen enkele andere maakte zo veel slachtoffers als het Communisme. Een ideologie die een ongekennde, vaak negatieve, invloed had op het dagelijks leven van alle burgers die aan het Communistische systeem onderworpen waren, maar die ook een grote aantrekkingskracht had op intellectuelen in de hele wereld.

Troubled Neighbors Henry Raymont 2005-02-04 At one time the US and Latin America defined themselves in common as new and American, in contrast to the old, European order, and they enjoyed a period of friendship and cooperation based on that sustaining sense of commonality. With the advent of the Cold War, however, hemispheric solidarity and alliance faded fast, as the US became preoccupied with other regions of the world it deemed of deeper strategic significance. The United States and Latin America now largely define each other as negative reference points, instead of as neighbors and allies. In *Troubled Neighbors*, Henry Raymont-journalist for four decades, author, lecturer, teacher, and consultant-presents a journalist's observations on the pendulum swings in US-Latin American relations over the past half-century. The book is organized chronologically, with a chapter devoted to each of the administrations from FDR to Bill Clinton and an epilogue covering the first term of the George W. Bush administration.

Straightforward organization: The book is chronologically organized, with a chapter devoted in turn to each administration from FDR to George W. Bush. Experienced author, an expert in the field.

Realizing Human Rights NA NA 2016-09-27 At the dawn of a new era, this book brings together leading activists, policy-makers and critics to reflect upon fifty years of attempts to improve respect for human rights. Authors include President Jimmy Carter, who helped inject human rights concerns into US policy; Wei Jingsheng, who struggled to do so in China; Louis Henkin, the modern "father" of international law, and Richard Goldstone, the former chief prosecutor for the Yugoslav and Rwandan war crimes tribunals. A half-century since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the time is right to assess how policies and actions effect the realization of human rights and to point to new directions and challenges that lie ahead. A must have for everyone in the human rights community and the broader foreign policy community as well as the reader who is increasingly aware of the visibility of human rights concerns on the public stage.

Ending the Cold War at Home Sam Marullo 1993 If the Cold War is really over, why is the United States still spending near record high amounts of money on defense? Now that we no longer fear war with another global superpower, why are we putting U.S. troops in harm's way all over the globe? After the President and Congress pledged to shift our focus from international to domestic issues, why aren't we converting more economic resources away from the military infrastructure to meet human needs at home? The answers to these questions, asserts Sam Marullo, lie in the institutional structures created over the last four decades and still in operation today. Despite the fall of the Berlin Wall and the rise of independent Soviet states, the United States' Cold War political, cultural, economic, and military infrastructure remain virtually unchanged. After unveiling the

individual and organizational values which support the Cold War's defense industry, government agencies, media, language, and ideology, Marullo proposes reforms to end our domestic Cold War. His recommendations include increasing Congressional oversight and civilian involvement in foreign and military policy making, strengthening The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the U.S. Peace Institute, and other peace keeping institutions, declassifying government documents and weapons development, introducing peace education into the schools, and bolstering the authority of the World Court, the United Nations, and international law. Only by changing our attitudes and the ways our institutions operate, can we finally win the Cold War.

Routledge Handbook of African Security James J. Hentz 2013-08-22 This new Handbook examines the issues, challenges, and debates surrounding the problem of security in Africa. Africa is home to most of the world's current conflicts, and security is a key issue. However, African security can only be understood by employing different levels of analysis: the individual (human security), the state (national/state security), and the region (regional/international security). Each of these levels provides analytical tools for understanding what could be called the "African security predicament" and these debates are animated by the "new security" issues: immigration, small arms transfers, gangs and domestic crime, HIV/AIDS, transnational crime, poverty, and environmental degradation. African security therefore not only presents concrete challenges for international security but provides a real-world context for challenging conventional conceptions of security. Drawing together contributions from a wide range of key thinkers in the field, the *Routledge Handbook of African Security* engages with these debates, and is organized into four parts: Part I: The African security predicament in the twenty-first century; Part II: Understanding conflict in Africa; Part III: Regionalism and Africa; Part IV: External influences. This Handbook will be of great

interest to students of African politics, human security, global security, war and conflict studies, peacebuilding, and IR in general.

Regional Peacekeeping in the Post-Cold War Era Hilaire McCoubrey 2021-09-06

International Politics Kalevi Jaakko Holsti 1983 This book provides an integrated framework for analysis of international politics by linking various approaches of study into a coherent whole. It provides a coherent framework for analysis to a field characterized by a growing number of theories and perspectives. It uses current events as examples to illustrate broader generalizations. There are examples from a variety of geographical contexts, not just the U.S. and Europe. The book provides historical comparisons (i.e., compares the breakdown of the bipolar Cold War System to similar trends that took place in Ancient Greece). There are extensive bibliographies, including non-U.S. sources, to provide a helpful tool to students writing essays. Material includes 5 different models of international politics and adds end of chapter "Questions for Discussion and Analysis". There are also discussions on: international collaboration to manage environmental problems, ethics and foreign policy, international political economy (Uruguay Round, the "new protectionism," the European Union).

Dynamics of Regional Politics William Howard Wriggins 1992 Dynamics of Regional Politics explores the patterns of international conflict and cooperation in four geographical subsystems: the Horn of Africa, the Persian/Arabian Gulf, the South Asian subcontinent, and Southeast Asia. All were theaters of Cold War rivalry, and coping with numerous regional conflicts will be part of any future international order. Wriggins argues that to understand how the end of the Cold War will affect these areas, it is necessary to look closely at their individual dynamics over time in order to differentiate characteristics intrinsic to the regions from those created by the Cold War between the United

States and the Soviet Union. The book is structured to test hypotheses about international alignment and conflict across a number of Third World cases. It highlights areas where Third World realities--arbitrary colonial borders, weak state structures, civil conflict, ethnic/sectarian/tribal ties across frontiers--produce international outcomes different from those predicted by standard theories generated from European and North American cases. The introductory chapter sets out these hypotheses, which organize the presentation of the subsequent case study chapters. Each case study is written by a distinguished regional specialist, who presents a rich, in-depth analysis of the areas in a format that invites comparison across regions. In his conclusion, Wriggins relates the evidence from the cases back to the original hypotheses, drawing inferences about how Third World states deal with one another and the outside world. Dynamics of Regional Politics is recommended for those interested in or specializing in comparative foreign policy, international politics in the Third World, and international security.

Biowarrior Igor' Valerianovich Domaradskii 2003 This extraordinary memoir by a leading Russian scientist who worked for decades at the nerve center of the top-secret "Biopreparat" offers a chilling look into the biological weapons program of the former Soviet Union, vestiges of which still exist today in the Russian Federal Republic. Igor Domaradskij calls himself an "inconvenient man": a dedicated scientist but a nonconformist who was often in conflict with government and military apparatchiks. In this book he reveals the deadly nature of the research he participated in for almost fifteen years. From 1950 till 1973, Domaradskij played an increasingly important role as a specialist in the area of epidemic bacterial infections. He was largely responsible for an effective system of plague control within the former USSR, which prevented mass outbreaks of rodent-borne diseases. But after twenty-three years of making significant scientific contributions, his work was suddenly

redirected. Under pressure from the Soviet military he helped design, create, and direct Biopreparat, the goal of which was to develop new types of biological weapons. From the inception of this highly secret venture Domaradskij openly expressed his skepticism and criticized it as a risky gamble and a serious error by the government. Eventually his critical attitude forced him out of the communist party, and finally cost him the opportunity of continuing his scientific work. Domaradskij goes into great detail about the secrecy, intrigue, and the bureaucratic maze that enveloped the Biopreparat scientists, making them feel like helpless pawns. What stands out in his account is the hasty, patchwork nature of the Soviet effort in bioweaponry. Far from

being a smooth-running, terrifying monolith, this was an enterprise cobbled together out of the conflicts and contretemps of squabbling party bureaucrats, military know-nothings, and restless, ambitious scientists. In some ways the inefficiency and lack of accountability in this system make it all the more frightening as a worldwide threat. For today its dimensions are still not fully known, nor is it certain that any one group is completely in control of the proliferation of this lethal weaponry. Biowarrior is disturbing but necessary reading for anyone wishing to understand the nature and dimensions of the biological threat in an era of international terrorism.