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Detente: Cold War Strategies in Transition

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student of oceanography and hydrography will find here no new or startling information, but the layman is certainly provided with an accurate, well-defined compendium of the progress being made to further knowledge of the 329 million cubic miles of water covering this planet as well as with convincing arguments for the vital need for this knowledge.

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Dulles, Eleanor L. and Crane, Robert D., eds. *Détente: Cold War Strategies in Transition*. New York: Praeger, 1965. 307 p.

This interesting book, written in an easy-to-read manner, represents contributions drawn from both the United States and Western Europe. The recent changes that have transpired—the overthrow of Khrushchev, the detonation of a nuclear device by the Red Chinese, the elections in Great Britain and in the United States, and new moves by De Gaulle—render more imperative and pertinent than ever many of the themes and judgments presented by the various authors of this book. *Détente* represents the writings of specialists in the field of foreign policy, and it illuminates many of the issues that often become obscured during political campaigns.

Questions about détente in the cold war era are especially significant at a time when the strategies of both the communist and the western powers appear to be somewhat in transition, even though their respective objectives have remained constant.

Détente and tension are at opposite ends of the cold war spectrum. Thus, in the minds of many, the meaning of the word "détente" has become associated with survival, while tension has become associated with evil. The authors of this book emphasize that the attempts to achieve détente should be viewed in this specialized sense, or there is danger that the controversy may be distorted by emotion. Although this volume reiterates old stated philosophies regarding East-West tensions, the specialists in their convincing analysis point out many important facets that otherwise would have been lost in trite and inconclusive arguments in other less professionally written texts. The authors further state that in order to understand the incipient forces stimulating détente, not only the possible pressures and Soviet motives must be examined but also the origins and history of previous attempts at détente.

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