

Reader's Guide to the
SOCIAL SCIENCES

Volume 1

Editor

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with advances in medical technologies could parents learn how to care for their children, how to protect them and, correspondingly, how to construct them as innocent. It should be noted that although Ariès is often placed alongside such traditional teleological histories, he himself makes no such claims.

POLLOCK, however, in her highly influential work on parent-child relations from 1500 to 1900, argues that history does not show that parents have increasingly become more caring toward their children. On the contrary, she argues that parents have always been concerned about the welfare of their children and brutality was the exception, not the rule. She draws upon a range of primary sources, such as letters, diaries, and journals, to show how parents have always been attached to their offspring. For Pollock the relation between parent and child is not historically and socially contingent; rather, it is constituted through deeply felt biological mechanisms that make possible the continuation of one's family and the human species.

DAVID OSWELL

See also Childhood, Death and dying

Aristotle 384–322 BC

Greek philosopher

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- Barnes, Jonathan, Malcolm Schofield and Richard Sorabji (editors), *Articles on Aristotle*, vols 1–4, London: Duckworth, 1975–79
- Barnes, Jonathan, *Aristotle*, Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1982
- Jaeger, Werner, *Aristotle: Fundamentals of the History of His Development*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1934; 2nd edition 1948
- Lear, Jonathan, *Aristotle: The Desire to Understand*, Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1988
- Rorty, Amelie Oksenberg, *Essays on Aristotle's Ethics*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1980
- Ross, W.D., *Aristotle*, 5th edition, London: Methuen, 1956
- Taylor, A.E., *Aristotle*, revised edition, New York: Dover, and London: Constable, 1955
- Veatch, Henry B., *Aristotle: A Contemporary Appreciation*, Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1974
- Voegelin, Eric, *Order and History*, vol. 3: *Plato and Aristotle*, Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1957

AQUINAS' *Summa* remains the most comprehensive and influential, albeit turgid, exposition of Aristotle's thought. As the most significant medieval theologian, Aquinas attempted to synthesize the recently rediscovered works of Aristotle with Christianity in the *Summa*. The work is a model of the scholastic mode of disputation, with the proposing of questions followed by answers. In the *Summa*, Aquinas accepts and extends Aristotle's formal logic; he also uses Aristotle's categories of thought: theoretical, practical, and productive.

BARNES' volume provides a brief and accessible introduction to the breadth of Aristotle's achievements as a thinker, authored by one of the most distinguished contemporary students of Greek philosophy. Aristotle is analysed succinctly, in his many facets: as a public figure, scientist, teacher, and philosopher. Barnes' attempt to unify Aristotle's scientific work with his philosophical labours encourages an appreciation of the thinker as systematic, although Barnes also judiciously raises questions that will cause the reader to reconsider such generalizations. Perhaps the most important attribute of Barnes' approach can be found in his presentation throughout the work of Aristotle's goal for all of his theoretical labours: the advancement of truth and knowledge.

One of the most expansive assessments of Aristotle's multifaceted impartment to learning can be found in the four volumes edited by BARNES, SCHOFIELD & SORABJI. All dimensions of Aristotle's thought are critiqued, including his ethical theory, his views of social and political life, and his contributions to metaphysics, and science, among many others.

JAEGER's treatise is one of the most influential works on Aristotle published in the 20th century. The study is a comprehensive survey of the stages of Aristotle's life and work. Jaeger presents the accomplishments of Aristotle within the context of ancient Greece, noting his development of logical inquiry and an "analytical habit of mind", and his contributions to metaphysics, science, ethics, and the universality of philosophy.

LEAR's readable, yet erudite, introduction to Aristotle concentrates upon achieving a greater appreciation of the thinker's suggestion that all persons possess a desire to know. The author assumes a twofold approach: assessing Aristotle's thesis that all humans naturally desire to know reality more completely, as well as the importance of such a quest for Aristotle's worldview. Lear begins with a survey of Aristotle's view of human nature and the soul. He proceeds to a discussion of Aristotle's views of the ethical life and political society.

While RORTY's volume is a compilation of the best available scholarship on Aristotle's ethics, the collection is more than a commentary on a classic text; the work is a significant explication of many central Aristotelian themes. The tome contains essays by some of the most insightful contemporary students of Aristotle, including M.F. Burnyeat, T.H. Irwin, John M. Cooper, and Martha Craven Nussbaum. A wide variety of scholarly concerns are addressed in the book that are of interest to the general reader and specialist.

As a time-honoured work on Aristotle by one of the century's most prominent classical scholars, ROSS' book remains a worthwhile guide to Aristotle. The primary limitation of the study is its brevity. Some aspects of Aristotle's life and work deserve greater elucidation than these concerns receive in Ross' classic study.

Originally published as a revised edition in 1919, TAYLOR's short survey of Aristotle's life and contribution is a useful work. Taylor's essay attempts to identify Aristotle's divergences from Plato's teachings, especially in regard to science. For Aristotle, Taylor argues, science is "knowledge that certain truths follow from still simpler truths". Although less sympathetic to the contribution of Aristotle than most studies, Taylor nevertheless views Aristotle as working within the Socratic-Platonic worldview. Taylor's treatment of Aristotle's "practical philosophy" is a useful summary for the general reader.

VEATCH's readable and insightful tome is an attempt at recovering the importance of Aristotle's thought for the present day; according to the author, the modern world needs Aristotle's wisdom so that he might "anchor us once again to those everyday realities to which sombre judgement and common sense of all mankind would appear to bear indefensible testimony." Veatch presents the Aristotelian account of change, premised upon principles and causes as the supreme example of "common sense" thinking that deserves the continued attention of students and scholars alike. This work also provides a lively account of Aristotle's notion of the soul. For humankind to live the good life – based on the existence of wisdom and intelligence – reason and understanding must be regularly employed. The book concludes with a discussion of Aristotle's theories of metaphysics and logic.

With Aristotle, as in the case of Plato, VOEGELIN attempted to explicate and clarify the philosophic search for order, or meaning. Aristotle is interpreted as a thinker more interested in the analysis of existing phenomena than the proposing of a philosophical system. To appreciate Aristotle's social and political theory, Voegelin suggested one must first understand his view of human nature. For Voegelin, Aristotle's great contribution lies in his experiential understanding of how humanity acquires knowledge. Voegelin provides an important comparison between Aristotle and his teacher, Plato.

H. LEE CHEEK JR

Arms race

- Ayoob, Mohammed, *The Third World Security Predicament: State Making, Regional Conflict, and the International System*, Boulder, Colorado: Rienner, 1995
- Gjelstad, Jørn and Olav Njølstad (editors), *Nuclear Rivalry and International Order*, London and Thousand Oaks, California: Sage, 1996
- Glad, Betty (editor), *Psychological Dimensions of War*, Newbury Park, California: Sage, 1990; London: Sage, 1991
- Gleditsch, Nils Petter and Olav Njølstad (editors), *Arms Races: Technological and Political Dynamics*, London: Sage, 1989; Newbury Park, California: Sage, 1990
- Kolodziej, Edward A., *Making and Marketing Arms: The French Experience and Its Implications for the International System*, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1987
- Lasswell, Harold, *Essays on the Garrison State*, edited by Jay Stanley, New Brunswick, New Jersey: Transaction, 1997
- Luxemburg, Rosa, *The Accumulation of Capital*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1951 (original German edition 1923)
- Richardson, Lewis Fry, *Arms and Insecurity: A Mathematical Study of the Causes and Origins of War*, Pittsburgh: Boxwood, 1960
- Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), *SIPRI Yearbook 1998: Armaments, Disarmaments and International Security*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998

The literature on the arms race needs to be seen in the context of political relations, which also incorporate military industrial complexes, state and corporate power, international conflict, and the balance of powers.

LUXEMBURG is the starting point for a long line of Marxist writings on arms and imperialism. Her book, written in 1923, explains intrinsic connections between capitalism, nationalism, and militarism up to World War I. In the last chapter on "militarism as a province of accumulation", she proposes that military spending forms a structural part of the reproduction strategy of capitalism. Later Marxist accounts similarly view Cold War military spending, including two regional wars in Asia, as countervailing factors in *monopoly capital's stagnationist* tendencies in the US. Many writers, Marxist and otherwise, linked arms more or less directly into their critiques of capitalism, socialism, and bureaucracy. The list includes Ernst Mandel, Paul Baran, Seymour Melman, Paul Sweezy, and C. Wright Mills.

LASSWELL originally introduced the concept of the garrison state in an analysis of the Sino-Japanese War, warning of a world in which the specialists on violence are the most powerful group in society. The introduction by Jay Stanley, former editor of the journal *Armed Forces and Society*, traces Lasswell's themes in sociological thought, and appraises their continuing relevance.

RICHARDSON's posthumously published study shows that defensive arming could develop into arms races along the lines of mechanical or ecological models. From the 1960s the conditions for such escalations and reactions became important to social science analysts of strategies, games, fights and debates. They propagate dynamic and strategic models using economic constraints, decision lags, deception, and many other institutional and psychological factors. Much of the literature from the 1970s relates to the arms race in nuclear weapons.

GJELSTAD & NJØLSTAD show the role of nuclear arms in interstate rivalry, examines their contribution to the "long peace" between superpowers during the Cold War, and discusses subsequent proliferations as well as opportunities for disarmament. Part 1, containing seven articles, discusses nuclear weapons and peace among the great powers. Part 2 contains six articles that deal with proliferation, nuclear rivalry and international order after the Cold War, including specific articles on nonproliferation, nuclear export controls, and nuclear developments in India and Pakistan.

AYOOB has written a very comprehensive text that begins by addressing the concepts of "Third World" and "security". The major cause of conflict is seen in terms of the early stage of statemaking in postcolonialism, rather than dependency or development. The analyses are particularly related to the dynamics of interstate conflict and the role of Third World countries in the international system. This provides a useful entry to world systems analyses of conflict that can be read in the Fernand Braudel Centre's journal, *Review*.

KOLODZIEJ provides a definitive case study of international competition for the supply of arms and military technology in the contexts of NATO, military nuclear technology, defence industry and arms manufacturers, corporate networks, state investment, foreign diplomacy, and the French position in the international system. He considers the significance of the complex and multiple payoffs that exist between the defence