

Stanley Hoffman, one of the most astute of the present commentators on international affairs, in the tradition of Kennan and Hans Morgenthau, has proposed that what we need today, "both among intellectuals and in statecraft, is a *quest for a new realism*, one that acknowledges the stark realities of a divided world, yet tries—through cooperation and collective action in a variety of fields—to change the game sufficiently to prevent revolutionary hurricanes and nuclear explosions from destroying it, and us, altogether. A realism of 'the struggle for power' is not enough. A realism of struggle *and* world order has yet to emerge."²⁸

It is this pursuit of a reasonable and just world order that is imperative. Nuclear weapons are one expression of our new state of global interdependence, for universal vulnerability is now an irrever-

sible fact of life. National sovereignty has been rendered partly obsolete, for no state can now achieve security unilaterally. There are no strictly military solutions to the problems generated by our own destructive powers. Survival will depend on greater political wisdom; less reliance on threats and more on reconciliation; and an enhanced recognition that, in the face of the present semi-anarchy of a world of fearful nation-states, internationalism offers the only promising path to an endurable future. Rivalries, of course, will persist. But in a world wired to explode, competitiveness must be complemented by collaboration and muted by a deepened sense of common interests. A planet dominated by the rules of Social Darwinism—which is what we've got now—has only a bleak future, perhaps, in the long term, none at all.