

*Science & Technology***ASSESSING THE NUCLEAR AGE**

edited by Len Ackland  
and Steven McGuire  
Educational Foundation for  
Nuclear Science &  
Univ. of Chicago, 1986  
382 pp. \$29.95 cloth,  
\$12.95 paper

Forty-one years after the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the United States and the Soviet Union deploy 50,000 nuclear warheads—enough megatons to obliterate each other and threaten conditions for life on the planet.

The 41 essays presented here, most appearing in the 40th anniversary issue of the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, examine the superpowers' arms race and the many effects of nuclear weapons on society, science, and international relations. Nobel laureate Hans Bethe questions the "technological imperative"—as seen in the H-bomb program and more recently in President Reagan's "Star Wars" antimissile efforts—which says that new weapons systems must be developed to avert the threat of nuclear war. Bethe charges that this approach leads not to security but only to the development of more offensive weapons. Disagreeing, Michael May, associate director of Livermore Laboratory, argues that weapons were "bound to come," not only as a result of what is known in physics but also of what is demanded by contemporary politics. Labs must develop weapons while governments negotiate to restrict them.

Some of the essays offer strategies to reduce international tensions. Political scientist Mary Kaldor suggests that both the Soviet Union and America "disengage" from Europe to "increase the accountability of [European] governments to their citizens." Most of the authors strike a reasonable tone on a subject that many find unthinkable even after four decades of the Atomic Age.

**THE CHIMPANZEES OF GOMBE: Patterns**

**of Behavior**  
by Jane Goodall  
Harvard, 1986  
673 pp. \$30

*In the Shadow of Man* (1971) first brought the public's attention to the remarkable research of Jane Goodall, a young Englishwoman who in 1960 journeyed to Tanzania's Lake Tanganyika to study man's closest primate relative, the chimpanzee.

The present volume is not only a comprehensive update of her fieldwork (now the longest continuous field study of any animal) but also a readable survey of significant research on the subject of *Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii*. A stout, fact-filled tome, her book has all the scholarly trappings—diagrams, maps, tables—and proceeds in orderly fashion through various aspects of chim-