

The Meanings of 'Peaceful Coexistence'

Author(s): Henry A. Kissinger

Source: *The American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, Vol. 35, No. 1 (Jan., 1976), p. 8

Published by: American Journal of Economics and Sociology, Inc.

Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3485130>

Accessed: 28-07-2018 17:11 UTC

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at <https://about.jstor.org/terms>



JSTOR

American Journal of Economics and Sociology, Inc. is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *The American Journal of Economics and Sociology*

abolishing the quasi-monopoly of man's natural environment; for bringing order into the chaos of the tax system; for abolishing industrial monopolies and all special privileges; for aiding the experiments in voluntary co-operation which provide the only substitutes for State paternalism—in a word, means for liberating the free spirit of man.

In this conviction the founders have established this quarterly review to foster study and discussion of the problems and issues involved in that rational control from the point of view of the relevant social sciences and philosophical disciplines by providing a suitable medium of publication devoted entirely to these special studies.

Presupposed in the common denominator of its collaborators' varying viewpoints is a tendency toward a modern social reform orientation. Its founders, being predominantly Americans, and therefore susceptible to American tendencies in social and philosophical thought, are very largely drawn from among those who have been influenced, to some degree, by the social rationalism projected into American social studies by the social philosopher, Henry George. The interests of the review will reflect this tendency. Its founders have welcomed to their circle specialists of divergent tendencies as a stimulus to fruitful inquiry.

What the project amounts to, then, is a venture in cooperation between the social sciences and related disciplines toward constructive synthesis in social thought. Whether this synthesis can best be achieved by a unified approach or by a collaboration in specialized approaches is left to the collaborators to discover. For the need of such cooperation one need not plead beyond the aim of specialized inquiry, reproduction of the structure of reality; the concept of reality knows no specialist borders. The *Journal* will serve its purpose if it gives ample voice to those specialists who are trying to cope with the challenge that modern society presents to them.

W.L.

The Meanings of 'Peaceful Coexistence'

IT IS SAID, correctly, that the Soviet perception of "peaceful coexistence" is not the same as ours, that Soviet policies aim at the furthering of Soviet objectives. In a world of nuclear weapons capable of destroying mankind, in a century which has seen resort to brutal force on an unprecedented scale and intensity, in an age of ideology which turns the domestic policies of nations into issues of international contention, the problem of peace takes on a profound moral and practical difficulty. But the issue, surely, is not whether peace and stability serve Soviet purposes, but whether they also serve our own. Constructive actions in Soviet policy are desirable *whatever* the Soviet motives. [From an address by the U. S. Secretary of State].

HENRY A. KISSINGER