

in the Sered camp. No documentation has been preserved about these non-Jewish inmates. Altogether, some 12,000 prisoners passed through the “Brunner’s camp” in Sered, most of whom perished.

The study by Hlavinka and Nižňanský about the Sered camp is an important contribution to the mosaic of knowledge about the Holocaust in Slovakia, based on sources not earlier used. The integration of oral and visual history resources is particularly important as they extend and modify our knowledge about this tragic chapter in Slovak history.

Daniel Putík

G. John Ikenberry, **The Crisis of American Foreign Policy: Wilsonianism in the Twenty-first Century**. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2009. 157 pp. ISBN 978-0-691-13969-2

The Crisis of American Foreign Policy is an interesting insight to the debate over contemporary American foreign policy and its ideologies. Rather than a comprehensive book, it is a collection of four essays by G. John Ikenberry, Thomas J. Knock, Anne-Marie Slaughter and Tony Smith debating the ideologies and ideas behind the controversial Bush doctrine.

In the years since September 11, the Bush administration pursued one of the most controversial policies in American history based on provocative ideas about American global dominance. The center piece of this foreign policy was an extensive new doctrine of national security which provided the intellectual background for the invasion to Iraq in the spring of 2003. As the invasion turned into a protracted war, the Bush administration increasingly invoked liberal internationalist ideas to justify its action, where the echoes of Woodrow Wilson were unmistakable. Bush wanted Iraq to be seen ostensibly as part of America’s historic commitment reaching back to Wilson to advance the cause of freedom and democracy in the world.

In all four essays, the authors, who are all experts in American foreign policy, are debating whether this premise is true, whether Bush foreign policy reflects continuity with America’s liberal internationalist past or a radical break with it. Another question is whether Bush foreign policy and the Iraq war in particular, really grow out of the Wilsonian tradition. Tony Smith in his essay *Willsonian after Iraq* argues that America’s commitment to promote democracy in the world was the main idea behind the Bush doctrine and thus the Bush administration was the natural heir to the Wilsonian tradition, because the promotion of the democracy worldwide is the core of Wilsonianism. On the other hand, Thomas Knock (*Playing for a Hundred Years Hence*) and Anne-Marie Slaughter (*Wilsonianism in the Twenty-first century*) argue that the Wilsonian vision was not directly concerned with the spread of democracy but rather with the building of a cooperative and rule-based international order, which is an idea that the Bush administration actively resisted. In argu-

ing their stance on the ideology behind Bush doctrine, the authors also deal with a broader understanding of Wilsonianism and its essential logic. Their different understanding of the Wilsonian vision shapes their different stance concerning Bush doctrine.

The authors come to different conclusions using different criteria, which makes the debate very interesting. The book does not provide any final collective conclusion, so, it is up to the reader which side of the debate he or she will support. This makes the book even more valuable. The *Crisis of American Foreign Policy* fully satisfies all attributes of the academic work and is highly recommended to anyone who is interested in American foreign policy and its influences, and especially to those who are interested in Bush foreign policy and its ideological origins.

Lenka Staňková

M. Kent Bolton, *US National Security and Foreign Policy Making After 9/11: Present at the Re-Creation*. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 2008. 433 pp. ISBN 978-0742559004

In *US National Security and Foreign Policy Making after 9/11: Present at the Re-Creation* M. Kent Bolton provides an invaluable insight into the fundamental processes of U.S. national security policymaking. The key aim of this publication is to present readers with an explanation of the processes leading to the enactment of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Act (IRTPA) of 2004. In order to provide this explanation, Bolton traces the decision-making frameworks since the end of the Second World War. By doing so he is, hence, able to create a theoretical road map for understanding U.S. national security and foreign policy making since 1945.

The author suggests that the IRTPA represented a fundamental alteration in the course of U.S. national security policymaking, thus making it the first significant change of the policymaking framework since the 1947 National Security Act (NSA) came into effect. Key to Bolton's analysis is the concept of impact of foreign policy crises on creating new national security policy. He contends that there were only two such crises able to initiate the immense change in the national security bureaucracy, the first being the events surrounding the outbreak of the Cold War (1946–1950), and second the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington, DC, of September 11, 2001. These events, Bolton follows, were the central incentive for the extensive changes that became codified in the NSA and IRTPA.

The 1947 National Security Act created the National Security Council, the Central Intelligence Agency, the unified and permanent Department of Defense, and established the President-NSC policymaking model. This model, Bolton argues, formed the basis of all post-WWII presidential national security and foreign policymaking decisions. While this decision-making framework proved sufficient and appropriate for the Cold War *modus operandi*, the unprecedented and massive terrorist attacks of 9/11 emphasized the inefficiency of the bureaucratic system in the post-Cold War world.