The book, then, is about a country's failure to adapt to globalization. Too much rigidity, too much reliance on long-standing networks, both domestically and regionally—these are not adequate approaches to global competition. The book makes this very clear. One only wishes that these important perspectives were presented more systematically and in a straightforward chronological fashion without cluttering the book with constant back-tracking and repetitiousness and with all sorts of references to secondary work.

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Adrift: Charting Our Course Back to a Great Nation *by William C. Harris and Steven C. Beschloss. Amherst, NY, Prometheus Books, 2011. 266 pp. $25.00.*

The "big picture" political book has become a staple of political campaigns, in which high-profile politicians diagnose the full range of problems besetting the country and present their broad agenda for change; Barack Obama's *The Audacity of Hope* is perhaps only the best known of these volumes. Authors without such a preexisting audience tend to either rely on a single "big idea" to tie together their books or else provide original data with detailed policy analysis in order to persuade readers. Thomas L. Friedman's various concept-driven books fit into the prior category, while the work of most rank-and-file social scientists falls into the latter mode.

Adrift: Charting Our Course Back to a Great Nation fits none of those categories, which all too often works to its disadvantage. The book offers the kind of "big picture" analysis that campaign books provide, but without the built-in platform enjoyed by high-level politicians or government officials or their ability to effect change. Its focus on a full spectrum of contemporary problems is certainly ambitious. But in the absence of either a single "big idea" to advance (other than the now-common lament that the United States is "adrift") or newly collected and analyzed data to present, *Adrift* cannot achieve the "clarion call" effect that the authors are reaching for.

The volume appears to be mostly driven by author William C. Harris, who speaks in the first person in the preface, where he notes that "to bring this book into reality, I turned to Steven C. Beschloss," who is a journalist. It draws heavily upon Harris's experiences working in Arizona and Ireland and as a scientist and as the President and CEO of Science Foundation Arizona, and less clearly from Beschloss.

Adrift ranges widely across different manifestations of American decline, with short chapters laying out core challenges and then offering prescriptions for effective government, more-responsive politicians, excellence in the classroom, immigration policies that attract talented people, an improved climate for employment, regaining the edge in innovation, and effective leadership.

Two other chapters review how states and cities can play a role alongside the federal government.

Perhaps the most-idiosyncratic yet also the most-original chapter discusses what the United States can learn from the rapid evolution and then sudden decline of the Irish "Celtic Tiger" economy. The authors' distillation of the Irish response to economic adversity reflects the tenor of the book as a whole: "There are clear lessons that America and its states can take away: Fund R&D, partner with business, establish good government, think beyond the moment, and stay focused and strategic—as if your life depends on it. Because it does" (p. 109).

Much of what is covered in *Adrift* will be familiar to political scientists or to non-specialist readers who closely follow politics. However, its snapshots of the current ailments facing the United States could be useful to students or to those who wish to familiarize themselves with key ongoing policy debates. Ultimately, the most valuable feature of *Adrift* may be its optimistic tone amidst deep societal pessimism, and its persistent conviction that constructive reform is still possible at a time when "hope" and "change" have become as much the punch lines to jokes as realizable political goals. The authors advance a centrist, incrementalist vision—which in itself is no small achievement in the era of both the Tea Party and Occupy Wall Street.

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Cosmopolitan Power in International Relations: A Synthesis of Realism, Neoliberalism, and Constructivism *by Giulio M. Gallarotti. New York, Cambridge University Press, 2010. 326 pp. $29.00.*

Power is integral to world politics. This statement is hardly controversial, yet what constitutes power is among the most-contested questions in international relations theory. Realists contend that hard power—the coercive use of military might—is the primary determinant of behavior and outcomes in the international system. In contrast, neoliberals and constructivists argue that "soft power"—the capacity to get what one wants through persuasion rather than coercion—is as important, if not more so, than military might.

Such academic battles, Giulio M. Gallarotti argues, are neither necessary nor fruitful. Realists, neoliberals, and constructivists can find productive common ground in what Gallarotti terms "cosmopolitan power." Cosmopolitan power is, in essence, a balance between the hard and soft power sources. For Gallarotti, this means that nations must marry coercive power with respect for international norms and law, multilateralism, alliances, a sense of collective interest, and economic openness (p. 30). This synthesis of hard and soft power not only bridges theoretical paradigms, but provides a prudent path for policymakers as well. When military giants abide by existing rules and embrace liberal norms, other states come to admire the leading power, embracing