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## Chinese Defense Policy

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from radically different perspectives. These vital matters of context are not emphasized in the essays, and the usefulness of the book suffers as a consequence.

As in all advocacy pieces on arms control, there is an abundance of platitudes, banalities, contradictions, and self-serving assertion. For example, we are reminded at least four times that the Soviets are "chess players." In a remarkable passage, one author states, "But to maintain long-term cohesion in the NATO alliance, we should move toward a principle whereby all nuclear weapons capable of hitting any part of the territory of either alliance are covered in East-West arms control negotiations with direct European participation." To the knowledgeable this counsels: (1) acceptance of the Soviet definition of what constitutes strategic weapons, transparently concocted in order to drive a wedge into the NATO alliance, and (2) a fundamental reversal of the U.S. position that has been staunchly upheld since the Soviet definition was first presented at SALT I.

Fortunately, Leon Sloss has provided a great service to readers in his "Introduction and Findings" chapter. Indeed, everything of substance in the book, stripped of personal bias and cant, appears in this chapter. Prospective readers would be well advised, bearing in mind the reservations about the work set forth above, to read Sloss's chapter and do a quick riffle on the remainder.

ROGER W. BARNETT  
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Segal, Gerald and Tow, William T., eds. *Chinese Defense Policy*. Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 1984. 286pp. \$29.95

There is a deplorable paucity of truly informative, nonideological literature about the defense policy of the People's Republic of China (PRC). Gerald Segal and William T. Tow have helped to fill this void by producing an extremely tight (especially for an edited collection of conference contributions) and insightful volume that presents the facts in both a straightforward and readable fashion. This is the result of the editors' insistence that the contributors restrict, as best possible, their analysis to five major questions, or themes, that are central to the entire Chinese defense policy debate. These questions are: How strong is the People's Liberation Army (PLA)? Is there a new military doctrine? Is the PLA unified? Who threatens China? And who aids China's security? For the most part, the contributors remain within the bounds of these questions; however, in a few of the pieces the questions receive only scant treatment, or the writers equivocate, leaving the reader in doubt as to the writers' positions on the questions.

Although the five major questions serve as both a unifying factor and navigational aid for the contributors and readers alike, Segal's and Tow's real contribution as editors was to have the very best authorities on the subject of Chinese defense policy contribute to the volume. Clearly, Harlan Jencks, Bill Sweetman, Bruce

Swanson and Gerald Segal are the foremost authorities on the PLA's ground, air, naval and nuclear forces, respectively. What's more, Ellis Joffe, who published the seminal *Party and Army* in 1965, which identified the "red versus expert" conflict existing within the PLA, and who has been one of the best writers on the Chinese military since the 1950s, contributes a very worthwhile piece on "Civil-Military Relations." This reviewer also found the chapters on China's "Military Industry" by Sydney Jammes and "Aspects of Modernization" by Karen Berney extremely useful, especially in terms of China's capacity for military modernity and the direction of that modernity.

The last third of the book is devoted to China's foreign policy and, in the opinion of this reviewer, is a bit less focused than the first two-thirds. However, to someone without much experience in this area, the chapters which deal with various geopolitical parts of the world might prove enlightening.

The most refreshing aspect of this book is that the authors, in addition to being extremely knowledgeable, are also concise and instructive. They avoid the jargon and almost theological pretense that one often finds in books about China and, instead, present the facts in a straightforward, realistic manner. For this alone, Segal and Tow deserve great credit. This reviewer recommends this volume for those with either a deep interest in China's defense policy or a more casual interest—there is something

in it for most everyone, and above all, there is sensible analysis throughout.

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Kay, Robin, ed. *Documents on New Zealand External Relations: Vol. III, The ANZUS Pact and the Treaty of Peace with Japan*. Wellington: V.R. Ward, Government Printer, 1985. 1,268 pp. \$NZ 85,00

The above work represents the third volume in a series of publications comprised of declassified documents on New Zealand's external relations since 1944. The preceding two works are, *Volume I, The Australian-New Zealand Agreement, 1944* (1972); and *Volume II, The Surrender and Occupation of Japan* (1982). These volumes make up the modest series of official documents which are published by the Office for Historical Publications of the New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs. This series is not unlike, albeit on a limited scale, the U.S. Department of State's respected series, *Foreign Relations of the United States*.

Without question, the present writer recommends this volume of documents to those scholars who are interested in immediate postwar political relations in the Pacific leading up to the Japanese Peace Treaty and the establishment of the ANZUS alliance. The documents in this volume provide an excellent understanding of New Zealand political and diplomatic officials' attitudes