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Military Power and Policy in Asian States: China, India, Japan

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early analog to better understand the future, read *The American Flying Boat*.

W.A. PLATTE*
Captain, U.S. Navy (Ret.)

*Captain Platte may be in the picture on the last page of this book. He once brought a P5M back to Willoughby Bay from 450 miles offshore with the starboard engine feathered. But his magnifying glass could not verify his presence among those aviators shown atop a crippled "3-boat."

Marwah, Onkar, and Pollack, Jonathan D., eds. *Military Power and Policy in Asian States: China, India, Japan*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1980. 180pp.

This collection of essays has an importance extending well beyond its modest scale. The editors and authors bring sound credentials, good judgment, and crisp style to their work. Onkar Marwah, formerly an Indian civil servant, works in the Program for Strategic and International Studies of the University of Geneva; Jonathan Pollack, formerly associated with Harvard University, now holds a position in the Social Science Department of the Rand Corporation; Stephen Cohen is associate professor of political science and Asian studies at the University of Illinois; Yasuhisa Nakada is a prominent Japanese journalist specializing in defense and foreign affairs.

The four essays presented here revolve around the premise that a number of the world's second-rank powers possess security concerns and strategic objectives increasingly independent from the preferences of the major powers. Further, within the next 10 years, some of these second-rank powers, especially China, India, and Japan, will develop military capabilities permitting them wider latitudes of aspiration and action than at any time since World War II. Thus, the authors suggest, "future prospects for stability and peace in Asia will be

increasingly determined by the states of the region themselves."

In an introductory chapter the editors emphasize a 30-year trend of erosion in European power, a trend represented in the anticolonial movement since World War II and, more poignantly for some Americans, in the emergence of global economic interdependence during the 1970s. In this context, they suggest, second-rank powers in the world's various regions have acquired the ability "to greatly raise the stakes of any external actor seeking to exercise military power with impunity against them; and second, to develop capabilities that address the real needs of national security for these states in the context of their own regional environments."

Each of the essays in this volume contains information and judgments of considerable interest. Cohen surveys the potential and the inclination of China, India, and Japan to become great powers, or at least *greater* powers, in the near future. Reminding his readers that for each of these countries "military power and technology became an obsession as a result of contact with the West," he endorses the view that these secondary powers will exert great influence in the international system. He also analyzes typical flaws in Western assessments of Asian politics. The three principal essays—Pollack's on Chinese military development, Marwah's on India's evolving defense policy and posture, and Nakada's on the influences for change in Japan's postwar political and security traditions—provide broad coverage of trends and prospects. Each blends fundamental information and cautious judgment.

This book should have a wide audience. The premise that powers such as China, India, and Japan hold increasing political and military importance is beyond dispute. Few Westerners know as much as they

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should—or as much as they think they do—about the attitudes and opportunities shaping the choices of policy elites in these three countries. There is no more economical or painless way to acquire at least a passing familiarity with critical security issues in these three countries than to read this book.

THOMAS H. ETZOLD
Naval War College

Norton, Augustus R. and Greenberg, Martin H. *International Terrorism: An Annotated Bibliography and Research Guide*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1980. 218pp.

Bibliographies generally do not make exciting reading. However, if one is attempting to conduct research into an unknown area or endeavoring to broaden competence in an existing field, the discovery of good bibliography can be a very moving (not to mention timesaving!) experience. Norton and Greenberg have compiled an extensive survey of English language works concerning national and international terrorism. While the title indicates that it is an annotated bibliography, only one-third of the approximately 1,000 entries receive comment. The publishers indicate that "this is the only extensive annotated bibliography on the subject." In this respect they are basically—though not exactly—correct. The Central Intelligence Agency in 1976 published an unclassified annotated bibliography on the subject that is also quite helpful to the researcher. However, with the sheer number of books and articles published on the topic in the past 5 years, the CIA work is already dated. If terrorism remains "a growth industry," this book too will suffer the same fate in just a few years.

The work itself is well organized, allowing the reader to survey many aspects of terrorism. The contents are divided topically (tactics, biography, legal perspectives, etc.), and geographi-

cally (Asia, North America, Middle East, etc.). A pleasant surprise is the inclusion of over 100 fictional volumes relating to terrorism. As the authors rightfully indicate in their introduction, "Many of these works are especially well-informed and provocative, and may interest not only the pleasure reader but the student of terrorism as well." Seeing how terrorism is portrayed in various fictional accounts adds yet another perspective to this complex phenomenon.

Researchers will be grateful that the authors have taken time to "dissect" the more general works on terrorism. For these books, especially collections, the reader will find multiple listings. The "General Works" section lists the work in its entirety and the appropriate geographical or topical section references individual works contained in the collection.

At the end of the Bibliography two brief appendixes can be found to further aid the researcher. One contains a list of publications and indexes in which relevant data concerning terrorism appears on a regular basis. Two of the listed works, *Air University Index to Military Periodicals* and the *Index of Government Publications* can be extremely helpful. The other is a listing of "essential titles" for anyone seeking to build a library on the subject.

In recent years terrorism has shown itself to be part and parcel of the relationships between peoples and nations. The spectacular nature of terrorist undertakings and the attendant publicity assure knowledge of their activity by a large, if not global audience. Knowledge of an event and understanding of a phenomenon are two very distinct things. For those who wish to journey into the realm of the latter, Norton's and Greenberg's bibliography will provide a sound navigational aid.

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