Short Reviews of Recent Books

Eunomia: New Order for a New World. *By Philip Allott (Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2001), pp. 427, price not indicated, ISBN 0-19-924493-6.*

Creating an international social order, a truly global society, not a society linking nation states but a grouping linking all human beings, has been the dream of philosophers and political scientists alike. Given the frailties endemic in human social discourse, these musings have failed to be converted into reality. This has, however, not deterred the author; a professor of international public law to chart the course of Eunomia or law based international social order. Based on his experiences as a practitioner of international law while serving with the British Government and as an academic, the author deems that creation of an all-inclusive society, a society of societies is possible through the force of ideas and vision of men as Mikhail Gorbachev. The main theme of the book is thus creation of an international society comprising the whole human race, driven by international law rather than disparate national laws.

Set in three parts, Part 1 explores the contours of society in all its depths, what creates, binds and fulfills the dreams of people within it and how a single society bonding the whole of humanity can be formed to replace the large number of intermediate associations today. This sets the scene for expounding the principles of constitution for such a society. Constitution is defined as a society's contemplation of itself in time and space. Through a discussion of reality, existing constitutions, social exchange principle, constituting and socialising a modern society, constitution for an international society is evolved. Part III titled as 'Well Being' sets out the parameters for establishment of an international social and legal order and examines how international economy and culture can be linked within such a system. The path for creation of a truly noble, unified human society has thus been neatly etched by the author in structured, logical steps with an infusion of poetic ideas. This work has the intensity and rigour of an academician's pedagogic logic interspersed with creative philosophising. Now it is left to the statesmen of the world to create the eunomia proposed by the author.

Brigadier Rahul K Bhonsle, SM

Hard Choices : Social Democracy in the Twenty First Century. *By Christopher Pierson (UK : Polity Press, 2001), pp. 169, price not indicated, ISBN 0-7456-1985-1*

The fall of Communism in the 1990s has been followed by the rather inexplicable lack of rise of capitalism in the World of political economy. Seeking a plausible explanation for the same has engaged political scientists over the past few years. Social democracy represented by the welfare state has been the West's answer to Communism. The author, a British political scientist, attempts to outline the course of social democracy in the past and its future trajectory in this slim volume. Tracing the circumstances and history of rise of social democracy in Europe in particular, the apogee is said to have been reached, after the Second World War. Later Keynesianism adapted to capitalism plus welfare state emerged. Modeling the experiences of social democratic movements in Sweden and Australia provides sound theoretical basis for the author's conclusions. The wide ranging and diverse traditions of social democracy are seen to be facing dual challenges in modern times from globalisation and demographic changes. The second part of the book explores the impact of these two phenomenon on social democracy. The author concludes that far from being eroded, social democracy is a political trend, which may continue to grow albeit with a varied role for the state as a regulator rather than a provider, fostering mutualism, tax reform, employment centred social policy and "asset based egalitarianism". Though the book is exclusively based on western particularly European experiences, it will prove useful in understanding the course of our own polity given our quest for social justice with economic efficiency and development against the backdrop of globalisation. An essential read for the political science student.

Brigadier Rahul K Bhonsle, SM

The Philosophy of Nationalism. *By Paul Gilbert (Boulder Co : Westview Press, 1998), pp. 205, price not indicated, ISBN 0-8133-3084-X.*

Setting out to hold forth a discourse on nationalism, Gilbert discovers that there is more than one hypothesis. For example, there are political, cultural, and racial types of nationalism. He touches on the seminal works of Rousseau, Mill, Gramsci and Herder and comes up with a cogent reconstruction of the various nationalist movements, covering secession, citizenship, cultural rights, and the aesthetics of nationalism.

The first chapter elaborates on the constitutive principle of nationalism, attacking the notion that a nation is just what its members make it out to be. A discussion on the idea, that nations have a right to statehood because of the obligation that members wish which the state could have,

follows next. The themes discussed in other chapters deal with nations representing natural partition of humanity, psychological mind-set of its members, political nationalism, statehood imposing conditions, economic considerations and others on a culture based on value systems, language and national history.

All chapters are well laid out and, therefore, make interesting reading.

Lieutenant Colonel A K Sharma (Retd)

Art Theory : A Very Short Introduction. *By Cynthia Freeland (UK : Oxford University Press, 2001), pp. 158, £ 6.99, ISBN 0-19-280463-4.*

Freeland provides introduction to the accepted wisdom about art. The writer explains why novelty and hullabaloo in art are forever hitting the headlines. Relationship between art, gorgeousness, ethos, wealth, sex, cyber-art from the web technology are discussed aesthetically. Chapters on gender, money, uses and abuses of primeval logos in modern-day art-making are representations of sensible lucidity. Drawing on examples from Serranos, Botticellis, Bachs, Damien Hirst, Rembrandt, and Goya to the African nail fetishes, Indian Pueblo dancing and MTV, the Professor examines the various art theories like ritual theory, formalist theory, imitation theory, expression theory, cognitive theory and the post modernist theory. She goes on to tackle the hardest problems the art theory faces in Chapter 6, in which questions relating to settling the meaning of art through interpretation are answered. She concludes with her take on art in the age of the Internet, CD-ROM, and the World Wide Web where one can visit art galleries 'virtually', in the comfort of our homes on the desk-tops, or on lap-tops, wherever convenient and when ever time permits, and whenever fancy gets the better of one!

Admirable for its compactness, reader-friendliness, this 'very short introduction' is nevertheless notable for its wide-ranging discussion of matters germane to the field of contemporary art. Should be a treat for the art-lovers amongst the academics.

Lieutenant Colonel A K Sharma (Retd)

Kashmir : Roots of Conflict, Paths to Peace. *By Sumantra Bose (New Delhi : Vistaar Publications, 2003), pp. 307, Rs. 295.00, ISBN 81-77829-328-5.*

India and Pakistan mobilised their Armed Forces in an apparent preparation for war during the first half of 2002, sparking concern in western capitals and in the international media that a potentially catastrophic conflict was imminent between the two countries armed with huge conventional

arsenals and some nuclear weapons. The confrontation focused worldwide attention on the dispute between India and Pakistan over the territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The dispute started in 1947. The two countries have repeatedly gone to war and engaged in low-intensity conflict since then. Solution to this conflict still appears elusive. Drawing on his experience the author has analysed this complex issue and developed a framework for moving towards a settlement.

Though the roots of conflict lie in the events of 1947, the present day problem is more due to subsequent developments. Serious complications have multiplied between 1990 and 2003, a period the author discusses in fascinating depth and detail. He argues that approach to tackling the conflict must respect not only the sovereignty and territorial integrity concerns of the countries embroiled in the dispute, but also popular aspirations as well as conflicting loyalties and allegiances within the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Peace is only possible, he says, through a skilful compromise that takes into account all the competing stances on the conflict.

The author proposes a multi dimensional framework for peace, to cope with the problem. Such a framework, he argues, is the only viable strategy for converting a stalemated zero-sum conflict into a positive-sum scenario for all sides.

Solutions apart, informative, balanced and lucidly written, this book is a good reading on the Jammu and Kashmir conflict.

Shri I R Kumar

Khaki and the Ethnic Violence in India. *By Oman Khalidi (New Delhi : Three Essays Collective, 2003), pp. 126, Rs. 350.00, ISBN 81-88789-09-7.*

Military, paramilitary and the police of India constitute one of the largest security forces around the world. This book consists of two scholarly and well researched essays on this theme. They are "Ethnic Composition of the Indian Armed Forces and its Impact on Performance During Riots and Pogroms" and "Ethnic Composition of the Indian Police and Central Paramilitary Forces and its Impact on Performance During Riots and Pogroms". The author describes the ethnic and religious composition of the forces in six states, and then examines whether or not this plays any role in the task assigned to these forces : protection of lives and property of the country's citizens, the basic duty of any State.

The study of the social composition of the forces deals with questions like: Does the composition of these forces mirror the diversity of the Indian

society? Have their composition undergone any change since Independence? What impact, if any, does the ethnic and religious composition of the security personnel have on the ability of the state to prevent the occurrence of ethnic violence or to mitigate loss of lives and property once it occurs? Though the answers to these questions are critical instruments of legitimate coercion – the security forces, the book provides the answers to an extent with precision and economy of words.

An interesting book, for all those interested in the study of ethno-religious composition of the Indian Armed Forces, Indian Police and the Central Paramilitary Forces.

Shri I R Kumar

Future Defence Challenges. *By Air Commodore C N Ghosh (New Delhi : Manas Publications, 2003), pp. 309, Rs 795.00, ISBN 81-7049-158-4.*

It is axiomatic that the leadership at higher levels must take appropriate measures to educate itself. Apropos to this the author makes the most telling remark when he writes, "India is neither short of manpower or brainpower. It lacks direction". There is no gainsaying this sadly true remark. For example, without a Chief of Defence Staff in chair India will be hamstrung in facing future defence challenges. Chapter Three, which covers the media is pedestrian and does not cover "future challenges". In Chapter Four, the author points out to the Indian democratic traditions and the apolitical nature of its Armed Forces. Indeed this augurs well for our future. It is also pointed out that India cannot go it alone but must be a part of international and regional security systems. Now so necessary in the prevailing environment. The author has shown a marked tendency to dwell on development and historical background of systems instead of analysing the challenges to be faced. For instance in the chapter on space application, after a detailed description of developments, the challenge aspect has been scarcely touched. The same holds for the chapter on, "manned space programme." The author opines that by the year 2006, the Indian Air Force (IAF) strength would reduce considerably from the present 39.5 squadrons. This seems unlikely in view of the IAF's demand for 45 squadrons with force multipliers. Again in Chapter 13, the historical aspects of hijacking are covered in unwarranted detail with the challenge aspects being neglected. Emphasis appears to be on aircraft. Hijacking would equally affect ships, trains, vulnerable points, leadership and the elite. The chapter on Directed Energy Weapons is interesting but yet again dwells on development and technical aspects and neglects applicability. The author opines that these weapons are not mentioned in the Indian defence environment. Even if this was correct, efforts should have been made to analyse their future envisaged deployment.

The coverage of astrofuel is interesting. However progress in this field would increase the US unipolarity. No nation, more so the USA, would worry about Article 11 of the Moon Treaty, after committing huge resources to secure astrofuel. The final chapter on the nuclear dilemma covers known areas but offers few suggestions or ideas. The book is easy to read and throws up thoughts that are cogent to future requirements.

Brigadier M S Chowdhury, VSM (Retd)

Nuclear Weapons and Indian Security. *By Shri Bharat Karnad (New Delhi : MacMillan, 2002), pp. 724, Rs. 795.00, ISBN 033-938224.*

I have read with interest Bharat Karnad's book on 'Nuclear Weapons and Indian Security' and his comments on the Advance Technology Vessel (ATV). The book, which has utilised declassified documents from the US and the British official archives is the story of evolution of India's national security perspectives through 'moral politik' to the present 'real politik'. It encompasses the shortcomings and failures of the Indian decision making structure, lack of strategic culture, the process of political leadership as also the part played by bureaucrats, politicians and the armed forces. Many comments, such as Task Force 74 (Enterprise group) altering course to the south, selection of Director General ATV, cost of lease of Chakra and training of crews merits reconsideration as inaccuracies have been surfacing in the media from time to time. Moreover Karnad's statement of the neo-Brahmanical disdain for hands on work and workers who favoured interminable theorising and debating was applicable to a period when there was weak leadership in India and a change of regime in the erstwhile Soviet Union.

It would have been of interest if the author had further researched the unique politico-military and bureaucratic interaction of DP Dhar, PN Haksar, PN Dhar and TN Kaul with the Chairman, Chiefs of Staff Committee and the bureaucrats for ensuring the comprehensive victory in the 1971 war with Pakistan.

Further, the remarks of Karnad that 'by now the Indian Navy had done some homework' - basically consulted Janes Publications – 'the Bible of the trade' for the selection of the submarine, is unfortunate. Karnad is well versed with the Indian Navy's capabilities and their extensive experience in operating a flotilla of sophisticated submarines albeit without nuclear propulsion, but with similar sensors and weapons, for decades.

I have no doubt that the approach suggested in the book towards the politics and policies of nuclear decision making will reduce the gap in understanding and interpreting India's decision making apparatus and the

process of political leadership interacting with civilian bureaucrats while feeling less comfortable with the straight speaking military leadership. The book will possibly have a larger sale outside India and particularly among India's nuclear neighbours. It merits to be read carefully by all participants in the national security envelope – bureaucrats, project managers, scientists, academics, the political leadership and the investigative media.

Vice Admiral Mihir Roy PVSM, AVSM (Retd)

Evolving Indo-US Relations. *By Colonel Ravi Nanda (New Delhi : Lancer's Books, 2004), pp 184, Rs 475.00.*

This is a book with a very vast canvas where the first eight chapters deal with the cold war years, the emergence of an uni-polar world, the use of military force with or without the UN's approval, and the nuclear and missile proliferation. The last three chapters, analyse the core issues of Indo-US relations. Some background issues deserve a much detailed treatment in their own right. This is not possible in a book focusing on evolution of relations. Though, the richness of the discussion of the background has somewhat dwarfed the treatment of the main subject, yet the author has succeeded in giving us a very good insight into what bedevils the Indo-US relations. The emerging relations with China, the lessons of the Agra Summit, including the ongoing fight against terrorism and the current resumption of the official level dialogue between India and Pakistan, have all been dealt comprehensively in the context of the Indo-US relations.

A detailed treatment of operations in Kargil, Afghanistan and Iraq, convincingly helps the reader to understand the development of the environment, whereby the US started viewing India differently, paving the way for military to military contacts, exercises and cooperation at a geo-strategic level. There is but a brief mention of the role of the Indian Navy in the Indian Ocean, offering immense possibilities for Indo-US cooperation, due to convergence of national interests.

The bibliography could be linked to the text with appropriate annotation in the reprint to make the book an ideal read for those wanting a single source to follow the bumpy ride of the Indo-US relations.

Lieutenant General B S Malik, PVSM, AVSM (Retd)

Afghan Wars in a Hostile Land : 1839 to the Present. *By Edgar O'Ballance (Karachi : Oxford University Press), pp. 277, Rs. 345.00, ISBN 0-195799 879.*

This book which first appeared in 1993 is now updated and expanded with the precise aim of providing the important historical background to the

current pre-occupation with Afghanistan. It is a brief account of the five wars fought in Afghanistan since 1839.

The main part of the book covers the events that led to the fourth war, that is, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979, which lasted nine years and nine months. This was a momentous period that witnessed the internal power struggle within Afghanistan, the struggle between the Soviets and the Mujahideens supported by the USA, Pakistan, China and other western/Muslim countries. The quantum of assistance given is validated by authentic details. It gives a detailed account of the problems encountered by the Soviets on account of the inhospitable terrain and the hostile local population that compelled them to re-orientate their tactics and modify the organisations. It also highlights how the attack helicopters became the mainstay of the Soviets and the introduction of the Stinger missiles that changed the face of the conflict. There are also details of how the demoralised Afghan Armed Forces turned into a good fighting machine. The book gives a vivid account of the infighting that took place within the Mujahideen groups to fill the power vacuum created by the Soviets pulling out, the game plan of the ISI of Pąkistan and the emergence of the Taliban as the new rulers. The book thereafter covers the terrorist activities of Osama Bin Laden that staged an attack on the USA on 11 September 2001. Consequently the fifth war was fought in Afghanistan in which the USA and its allies defeated the Taliban with the help of the Northern Alliance. The concluding chapters examine the possibilities of peace and stability in Afghanistan forecasting its extremely poor prospects.

The book is a good reflection on the past events and gives a fair idea of the complexities of the Afghan society. It warns of the dangers that lie ahead of any outside power that plans to rule this country. The quality of the maps and sketches requires to be improved. The book is a useful reading and reference material.

Major General Samay Ram, UYSM, AVSM, VSM (Retd)

China – South Asia: Issues, Equations, Policies. *By Swaran Singh (New Delhi : Lancer's Books, 2003) pp. 424, Rs. 900.00, ISBN 81-7095-099-6*

Swaran Singh has attempted a broad survey of China's relations with seven South Asian states. After outlining ancient links resulting from spread of Buddhism, he narrates developments in Tibet in the last five decades. China's response to the Jammu and Kashmir issue is the only other subject receiving separate treatment. In the section on 'Equations', he deals individually with South Asian states although the underlying assumption in each case is India's central role in China's approach. The final section outlines the factors determining China's policy towards South Asia and

India's place in China's security calculations. It would have helped if this section had been placed in the context of China's global concerns since its policy towards South Asia is only one component, and not the most important one, of its global policy.

The book is a useful introduction to the subject. It could do with careful editing. For example, it is stated on page 330 that "China's initial South Asia policy...was based on a superfluous friendship with India." Perhaps, the author meant 'superficial', the word used in the preceding paragraph.

Shri S K Bhutani

Japan and Multilateral Diplomacy. *Edited Philippe Regnier and Daniel Warner (Ashgate, UK : Aldershot, 2001), pp. 199, £ 39.95, ISBN 0-7546-1535-9.*

Japan as one of the few mono ethnic nation states has been isolationist by tradition and history. Yet resurgent economic power has led it to shed its seclusion in favour of economic and democratic engagement with other nations of the world. This collection of essays examines the dialectics of Japanese multilateralism in international relations. Set in four parts, Part I provides an overview of the theoretical facets of multilateralism including its emergence in international polity despite the generally conflictual nature of relations between states. A 'concept' security system is said to offer the best scope for development of multilateralism and the series of essays in this part conclude that an 'omnibus' model should denote the geo-political order of the future. In Part II, the effect of multilateralism on global security and economic order are assessed. How globalisation has affected international political economy is analysed along with its effect on Japan wherein its economic surge is said to be restricted by political inertia thereby denying it a rightful role in international order. Part III, examines regional multilateral arrangements such as the Conference on Security and Cooperation and the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe, NATO and other alliances and their relationship with Japan. Part IV dwells on the main theme of Japan and multilateralism starting with Japan's approach to its immediate neighbourhood, the Asia Pacific Region, Asia Pacific Regional Cooperation, Japanese ambivalence towards, and role of, the UN and a strong case is made for active participation of Japan in international polity. Japan's economic clout undoubtedly supports these conclusions. However, apprehensions of the large swathe of South East Asian nations, which the Japanese subjugated in the 1930s and 1940s will have to be overcome before such a scenario emerges. A must read for all Japan watchers.

Brigadier Rahul K Bhonsle, SM

Russian Strategic Nuclear Forces. *By Oleg Bukharin, Timur Kadyshev, Eugene Miasnikov, Pavel Podvig, Igor Sutyagin, Maxim Tarasenko and Boris Zhelezov (US, MA : Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 2001), pp. 656, price not indicated, ISBN 0-262-16202-4.*

This remarkable book has been written by a group of scientists working at the Centre for Arms Control, Energy and Environmental Studies at the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology.

The book has been laid out in eight chapters and deals with the history of strategic forces and their development in the Soviet Union and Russia, exercise of political leadership, nuclear testing programme, switch over to the present regime and the current status. The book is set out in a manner so as to enable its use as a reference material. For scientists, with limited political and bureaucratic acumen and having no access to restricted information, to essay such a work, is truly a feat of remarkable dimensions.

The authors have recounted that it was the strategic superiority of the United States in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, which forced the Soviet leaders to buckle. At that time the Soviet Union could deliver 300 nuclear weapons to US territory against the latter's capability of over 3000 such weapons. Thus began the Soviet quest for achieving a strategic parity with the United States. This parity could only be achieved in 1971 with the deployment of SS-9 missile and the SS-11 ICBM. The book covers this development.

Realising the dangers, the two super powers began consultations on arms control from 1967 onwards. This led to the signing of a number of treaties. A great achievement was the smooth passage of command of the strategic forces from the Soviet Union to the Commonwealth of Independent States created from the defunct Union. The authors point out that the development and production of strategic weapons involved close coordination between nine independent defence ministries. At its zenith, USSR had six missile armies with 26 missile divisions of these forces.

The sketches are definitely a weak aspect of this mammoth undertaking. The reader would be no less informed were these figures removed. The figures of R-12 and R-12 U missiles are juxtapositioned. These are more or less identical and should have been distinguished from each other by the authors. This goes for all sketches, like those of submarines as also those of naval missiles.

The most illuminating chapter is on strategic defence. It is emphasised that the Soviets would have never again let themselves be battered as

they were by the Nazi hordes. The authors have given elaborate description of virtually every development covering strategic defence.

Further, the book is almost entirely Moscow centric. In case the western perception on issues raised in each chapter is added, the dimension of this study would be enhanced.

The authors have rightly noted that without the financial resources of the Soviet Union, Russia is doing a fair job of balancing its strategic capability.

Brigadier MS Chowdhury, VSM (Retd)

The Savage Wars of Peace - Small Wars and Rise of American Power. *By Max Boot (New York : Basic Books, 2002) pp. 352, $ 16.00, ISBN 0-465-007201-X.*

Boots has written a fascinating account of the small (low-intensity) wars fought by the US forces since the birth of the Republic. The account shows that the USA has not hesitated to launch punitive or pre-emptive operations to protect its national interests in the various regions of the world.

The author has written picturesque accounts of daring, physical endurance, defiance and grit of the commanders – qualities that are so essential in the final outcome of a battle; more so in irregular warfare.

The Indian Army has been engaged is its own small wars since independence and has developed its indigeneous technique in such wars. It is clear that success in irregular wars cannot be sought with the tactics and techniques of conventional warfare. We can certainly add to our knowledge by reading books such as these. The sketches are a big help in understanding the various compaigns.

Major General L S Lehl, PVSM, VrC (Retd)

Army Oh Army. *By Colonel O P Bahukhandi (New Delhi : Northern Book Centre, 2004), pp 204, Rs. 195.00, ISBN 81-7211-1460.*

This book is an autobiography of the author. It is the story of the evolution of an innocent child born in the Garhwal Hills into a dedicated member of the Army with certain values inherited from his simple, intensely religious and God fearing parents. It follows a straight course of his life in the Army beginning as Second Lieutenant in Third Battalion the Grenadiers and goes straight into the reader's heart as it progresses through various regimental and staff assignments of the author including a tenure in Beirut (Lebanon) and Commandant The Grenadiers Regimental Centre,

Jabalpur. It concludes with his last posting to Allahabad as the President of the Services Selection Board. The author's description of some of the personalities, both as seniors and colleagues that he served with are quite a reflection of their true characteristics. There are many cameos and together they build an unbroken theme of how much the Indian Army has to offer in moulding the character of a youngster and imbibe in him the quantities of adventure and self pride. Colonel Bahukhandi has presented his life story using very simple language. The book, therefore, is a good reading for those interested in understanding the life of a common infantry officer in the Indian Army.

Major General Samay Ram, UYSM, AVSM, VSM (Retd)

Nani Palkhivala - A Tribute. *Edited by Major General Nilendra Kumar (Delhi : Universal Law Publishing Co. Ltd., 2004), pp. 277, Rs. 395.00, ISBN 81-7534-372-9.*

This book is a tribute to a great Indian, NA Palkhivala : an outstanding legal luminary, a legend in his lifetime one; who did more than anyone else to protect our Constitution. Above all, a great gentleman. Tribute from a vast spectrum of talent has helped Major General Nilendra Kumar, the Judge Advocate General to lovingly compile and edit this book.

The predominantly military readership of the *USI Journal* may be forgiven if they have had only a nodding acquaintance with Nani. Only a few older ones may have heard, or at least read, of his masterly annual exposition of the Indian budget - for many long years - an extraordinary phenomenon of such a serious subject heard in pin drop silence by a crowd so large that only the Brahmn Stadium in Mumbai meant for cricket matches, could accommodate his followers. Even fewer might have had the interest or the inclination to follow the events leading to the unique doctrine enunciated by the Supreme Court in the Keshavananda Bharati case 1972. It established that Parliament has no authority to amend "the basic structure of the Constitution". This has effectively controlled "Parliament's power to change the Constitution as it pleases". This was the result of five months of passionate advocacy for the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution.

Every officer of the Armed Services takes an oath on being commissioned that he will be true to the country, and obey the lawful command of his superior officer so appointed by the State. He is therefore carrying out his task as enjoined by the supreme law of the land as laid down by the Constitution of India. Officers of the Armed Forces need, therefore, to be more attuned to what the Constitution lays down. The manner in which Palkhivala ensured that no one, not even Parliament, can

tamper with its basic structure has been brought out vividly in the book and is therefore of value to the military reader.

There is also another pressing matter, which makes this a must read. "An officer and gentleman" is what one aspires to be. Nani was indeed the perfect gentleman, a quality becoming an increasing rarity in today's day and age. There are great strategists, tacticians, perfect technicians with civil and military expertise. Seldom though are these found combined with humility, gentleness and generosity of character of the perfect gentleman. One such person was Nani. Page after page of the book under review brings this out.

His life was gentle

The elements so mixed in him

that Nature might stand up to say

This was a Man

A book outside the normal *genre* of those reviewed often is therefore recommended; more for the younger than the older readers, because it is the former who can still mould themselves into becoming thorough officers and gentlemen.

Lieutenant General AM Sethna, PVSM, AVSM (Retd)

Additions to the USI Library for the Quarter - Ending March 2004

(The books reviewed in October-December 2003 issue have been added to the Library during this quarter but not shown in this list)

ARAB ISRAEL WAR

No Victor No Vanquished. By Edgar O Ballance, Dehradun Natraj Publications, 1984, pp. 370, Rs. 395.00

DEFENCE YEARBOOK

Indian Defence YearBook 2004. By R K Jasbir Singh, Dehradun, Natraj Publications, 2004, pp. 656, Rs. 1150.00, ISBN-8186857-08-7

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Disaster Management in the Hills. By Satendra, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company, 2003, pp. 283, Rs. 450.00, ISBN 81-8069-014-8

INDIA

Beyond the Rhetoric: The Economics of India's Look East Policy. Edited by Frederic Grage and Amitabh Mattoo, New Delhi, Manohar, 2003, pp. 240, Rs. 500.00, ISBN 81-7304-490-2

India's Foreign Policy 1947-2003. By J N Dixit, New Delhi, Picus Books, 2003, pp. 527, Rs. 595.00, ISBN 81-87285-21-4

Twenty – First Century India: Population, Economy, Human Development, and the Environment. Edited by Tim Dyson, Robert Cassen and Leela Visaria, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2004, pp. 414, Rs. 695.00, ISBN 019 566610 0

The Writing on the Wall: India Checkmates America 2017. By S Padmanabhan, New Delhi, Manas Publications, 2004, pp. 300, Rs 595.00, ISBN-81-7049-175-4

INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence Reframed: Multiple Intelligences for the 21st Century. By Howard Gardner, New York, Basic Books, 1999, pp. 292, $ 17.00, ISBN 0-465-02611-7

Intelligence and Security Management. By NC Asthana and Anjali Nirmal, Jaipur, Pointer Publishers, 2004, pp. 454, Rs. 1100.00, ISBN 81-7132-351-0

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The Kashmir Question: Retrospect and Prospect. Edited by Sumit Ganguly, UK, Frank Cass & Co Ltd, 2003, pp. 218, £18.50, ISBN 0 7146 8439 2

Kashmir: Roots of Conflict, Paths to Peace. By Sumantra Bose, New Delhi, Vistaar Publications, 2003, pp. 307, Rs. 295.00, ISBN 81-7829-328-5

MEMOIRS

Journeys through Babudom and Netaland : Governance of India. By T S R Subramanian, New Delhi, Rupa & Co, 2004, pp. 359, Rs 395.00, ISBN 81-219-039-07

MILITARY HISTORY

Historical Perspectives of Warfare in India: Some Morale and Matériel Determinants. Vol X, Part III, Edited by S N Prasad, New Delhi, Centre for Studies in Civilizations, 2002, pp. 437, Rs.1300.00, ISBN 81-87586-10-9

NATIONAL SECURITY

Wired India. By Prashant Bakshi, New Delhi, Knowledge World, 2003, pp. 202, Rs. 495.00, ISBN 81-87966-19-X

NEPAL

Maoist Insurgency in Nepal: The Challenge and the Response. By S D Muni, New Delhi, Rupa & Co., 2003, pp. 134, Rs. 195.00, ISBN 81-291-0222-6

PAKISTAN

Pakistan : Islamisation, Army and Foreign Policy. By Bidanda M Chengappa, New Delhi, A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, 2004, pp. 301, Rs. 695.00, ISBN 81-7648-548-9

Scene Changes in Kashmir, India and Pakistan. By Pran Chopra, New Delhi, Gyan Publishing House, 2003, pp.280, Rs. 540.00, ISBN 81-212-0834-3

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

Everest: The First Indian Ascent from North (Col). By Mohinder Singh, Delhi, Indian Publishers Distributors, 2003, pp.166, Rs. 1995.00, ISBN 81-7341-276-6

Gurkhas at War in their Own Words : the Gurkha Experience 1939 to the Present. Edited by J P Cross and Buddiman Gurung, London, Greenhill Books, 2002, pp. 320, £ 19.95, ISBN 1-85367-494-X

Third and Ninth Gorkhas. New Delhi, Lancer Publishers & Distributors, 2003, pp. 122, Rs. 695.00, ISBN 81-7062-290-5

REFERENCE BOOKS

Who's Who in Military History: From 1453 to the Present Day. By John Keegan and Andrew Wheatcroft, London, Routledge, 2003, pp.340, Rs.325.00, ISBN 0-415-26039-6

Who's Who in World Politics: From 1860 to the Present Day. By Alan Palmer, London, Routledge, 2003, pp. 363, Rs.325.00 ISBN 0-415-26039-6

REPORTS

Breaking the Conflict Trap: Civil War and Development Policy. By Paul Collier, V L Elliott, Havard Hegre, Anke Hoeffler, Marta Reynal-Querol, Nicholas Sambanis, Washington DC, A copublication of The World Bank and Oxford University Press, 2003, pp. 221, Rs 400.00, ISBN 0-8213-5481-7

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