Short Reviews of Recent Books

The New Security Environment : The Impact on Russia, Central and Eastern Europe. *Edited by Roger E Kanet (Aldershot : Ashgate, 2005), 247p, £ 50.00, ISBN 0754643301.*

The book titled The New Security Environment: the impact on Russia, Central and Eastern Europe is divided into three sections dealing with the role of the US and Russia in new security environment, security in Central Europe and finally Russia's regional security challenges, respectively. It is a compilation of well researched and erudite expositions on security issues facing Europe and Russia written by eminent professors and scholars of international relations and security studies. First essay on *Bush Revolution in US Security Policy written* by Roger Kanet and the second on *Putin's International Security Priorities* establish the foundation of the subject covered by the book and set the tone for the rest of the essays to follow. Kanet's central argument is that shifts in the US policy are, likely to endure although the aggressive rhetoric that has characterised the recent US policy will be modified. France and Germany have a general divergence with the US policies of 'assertive nationalism' and 'extreme unilateralism'. Bush administration's dramatic shift from Clinton's policies is evidenced by its refusal to sign Kyoto Protocol, its intention to with draw from anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972 and adopting hard-line approach to China. The US was also concerned that the threatened dissolution of NATO consequent to disappearance of Warsaw Pact, would reduce the ability of the US to influence developments in Europe played a predominant role in expanding NATO eastwards. But then there were many fissures among NATO members, the US and EU states, for instance in their approach to security issues in Balkans.

John Berryman concludes that Putin has recognised Russia's weakened position and, therefore is pursuing pragmatic policies while engaging the US and the West. Yet, he has been attempting to establish Russia as an important player in the international arena and especially so in it's 'near abroad'. Mette Skak has analysed the Russian security policy post 11 September 2001 and builds on Berryman's argument that Putin jettisoned the erstwhile failed policies of challenging the global dominance and has pursued a policy of strengthening Russia through internal balancing and seeking accommodation in order to realise Russia's foreign policy objectives.

A must read essay is *The Enlargement of European Union and NATO* by Giusepe Schiavone, which highlights the differences between the two and explains the implications of the expansion of these institutions

eastwards on the countries that are left out (e.g. Russia and Ukraine) in the process. Second part of the volume examines very incisively the security and foreign policies developments in Central and Eastern Europe and implications for the US, Russia and European nations. Final section of the book deals with Russia's regional security challenges and analyses the post-cold war security environment in Central and East Asia and the impact of 11 September 2001 events on the security matrix m the region.

The book's narrative finishes sometime in mid-2004 and since then there have been momentous developments in the strategic landscape of Central Asia and in some of the erstwhile Soviet Union nations. The US influence which was at its peak in October 2001, following its intervention in Afghanistan and removal of Taliban regime started declining in early 2005 because of the US policy of aggressively encouraging democratic revolutions or 'coloured revolutions' in ex-Soviet Union states. In the wake of harsh criticism by the US of Uzbkistan handling of Andijon violence in May 2005, Uzbek government asked the US to vacate their base in Uzbekistan. Both Russia and China have also started exerting increased strategic pressure in Central Asia thorough their SCO grouping. Also Central Asian countries have not received the economic and developmental benefits to the extent they had expected from the West and the US. Meanwhile the rising wealth of China and geographical proximity of buth Russia and China has moved Central Asian countries to carry out a strategic re-think.

Even the Orange revolution in Ukraine does not seem to have helped the interests of the US or the West. Ukraine has not been able to break its links economic or otherwise from Russia and Ukraine's corrent pro-Russian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych has postponed the country's bid to join NATO. Similarly, the 'tulip' revolution of Kyrgyzstan has not helped much to change the strategic landscape in favour of the US in Central Asia. Many so called 'frozen conflicts' of post cold war Russia still abound. Recently, Transdniester, a territory between Moldova and Ukraine announced after a referendum that it will unite with Russia. Problems of Abkhazia and Southern Ossetia which are parts of Georgia are also left over of Soviet empire. Georgia accuses Russia of fomenting trouble in these areas with a view to absorb them in to its fold. Final settlement on Kosovo in the Balkans is yet to come about. Thus, all the international players in the Eurasian region have not been able to effectively evolve an expanded security zone.

And this is the premise which has been reached in the concluding chapter of the book by Roger E. Kanet. The book is an excellent resource for researchers, students and analysts. A must have book for all libraries of think tanks, universities and research institutions.

Brigadier Vinod Anand (Retd)

Military Industry and Regional Defense Policy – India, Iraq and Israel. *Timothy D Hyot (New York : Routledge Curzon, 2007), (Cass Military Studies) 292p, Price not indicated, ISBN 0-714-65714-X (hbk), 1-203-96904-9 (ebk)*

"Military Industry and Regional Defense Policy – India, Iraq and Israel" is the effort of a doctoral thesis by the author and published as part of Cass Military Studies Series. The author is Professor of Strategy and Policy at the US Naval War College. The author endeavours to examine the relationship between changing security calculations and military experiences on military-Industrial policy in the context of less Developed Countries (LDCs) which, in the author's estimate are also "regional powers" viz. India, Israel and Iraq. The book is laid out in five chapters – an introduction, three separate chapters for each of the countries (India, Israel and Iraq) and the last chapter containing the author's conclusions.

The first chapter deals with the various analyses and evaluations of arms industries and seeks to establish the basis for evaluations in a security based context as opposed to the existing focus on issues of economic opportunity, costs and dependency. There is a detailed exposition on the four theoretical approaches viz. Structural or dependency, Economic or developmental, Dominance or world system and Historical or systemic. The 'Ladder of Production' and 'Hierarchy of Production' are also elaborated upon.

The chapter on India appears to be reasonably well researched and covers the entire gamut of developments including nuclear weaponisation. Given the fact that the Indian system does not lend itself to transparency, it should be of great utility to Indian defence analysts and defence industrial planners.

The chapter on Israel would be of particular Interest to Indians. The aspect of prioritisation between military preparedness and defence industrialisation has been more than adequately brought out, as also the need for preparedness (in the immediate term) and the preparation (in the long term). Israel's route towards modernisation and adaptation of foreign military equipment at a fraction of the market cost carry an invaluable lesson for India.

The chapter on Iraq deals, in some detail, with Iraqi efforts to develop Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and delivery systems and thus provides, albeit in a roundabout manner, some justification in the US led 'intervention'. There is a reference to Indo-Iraq cooperation in the development of Airborne Early Warning (AEW) system which could have been further elaborated upon.

The author establishes linkages between threats, assessments and developments in military industrial field. He also develops the aspect of relationship between the need to develop military industry and subsequently sustaining the industry through exports and subordinating own preparedness needs (in the immediate term) in the quest for independence in the military industrial field.

The work is a "must read" for all those interested in military industrial development and policy formulation on military industrialisation, particularly in India.

Colonel KA Muthanna

Fanaticism and Conflict in the Modern Age. *Edited by Matthew Hughes & Gaynor Johnson (UK : Frank Cass, 2005), 196p, Price not indicated, ISBN 0-714-65716-6*

Many definitions are offered of fanatics that are truly in the realm of psychology. Indeed a fanatic is both crazed and rational at the same time. Still, the well-worn cliche that one person's fanatic is another's freedom fighter as stated in the introduction makes little sense as fanatics do not adopt non-violent methods. They attack elected governments; institutions and kill and maim innocent citizens. By what stretch of imagination can the bomb blast on Air India flight from Canada or the spectre of 11 September 2001 be justified? The present volume is a part of Cass Series on Military History and Policy. The Editors have selected ten essays by specialists on the subject that make for absorbing reading. World wide, the canvas for fanaticism as it were, is too large. Amongst the form of fanaticism highlighted are that of *dervishes,* Japanese soldiers, guerilla warfare in the late 20th Century and the barbarisation of the Pacific war 1941-45. Expectedly, the fanaticism practiced by Germany-*Wehrmacht* and the 12th SS Panzer Division comes in for some special treatment. The clandestine Islamist movement that govern Algerian political fanaticism, the fanaticism practiced by Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), fanaticism in the Northern Ireland and the religious fanaticism of Hamas – who would like to obliterate Israel from world map-are covered towards the end. The spread of political fanaticism and ideology gave rise to extreme nationalism, fascism, and communism. The cocktail of fanaticism with religion, political ideology, cultural and racial differences (a clash of civilisations) is indeed explosive. Apart from the *samurai* tradition in Japan it was bushido (code of the warrior) and kamikaze that distinguished Japanese soldiery. The Japanese soldiers preferred death to surrender as latter was considered a disgrace. Yet, while both involve killing, the distinction between heroism and fanaticism is perhaps no more than national

allegiance. The roots of fanaticism as various. Authors argue lie deep- the Nazi's fanatic anti- Semitism is traced to an aggressive, evangelic, Protestantism of the Reformation. The events of 11 September 2001 do find mention by some authors but only in passing. Carl Von Clausewitz puts it best when he states that 'a tendency towards extremes is characteristic of and fundamental to modern warfare'. What distinguishes fanatical behaviour- deliberate, consistent, cold blooded and long term from battle rage that is situational and temporary is at the root of this distinction. A thought provoking book on an enduring debate, it is intellectually stimulating.

Major General Ashok Joshi, VSM (Retd)

The Emergence of Bangladesh Vol. 2 : Rise of Bengali Nationalism (1958-1971). *By Badruddin Umar (Oxford University Press : 2006). 371p, Rs 595.00, ISBN 13:978-0-19-597908-4.*

The present volume covers the period from 1958 to 27th March 1971- the day Major Zia ur Rahman made his so-called declaration of Independent Bangladesh proclaiming himself as acting President. The focus of the book is mainly on Ayub Khan, who emerged as the first real representative of the rising bourgeoisie of West Pakistan trying to lay the foundation of a modern industrial state. However, for Ayub, like his predecessors, the state essentially meant only West Pakistan. Although, large industrial investrnents were made in East Pakistan, the surpluses were transferred to the West, as before and on an even larger scale. By the mid sixties ,the economic development of the two wings of Pakistan became so disparate that it gave rise to strong political, economic and cultural movements against the government of Ayub Khan. Economic exploitation and systematic attacks on Bengali culture eventually led to hostility against the Pakistan government and rapid rise of Bengali nationalism.

The book has chronicled events that led to Ayub's downfall and the emergence of Yahya khan who had very little idea of the changes that had taken place in the mindset of the people and in the politics of Pakistan- particularly in its eastern wing. Finally, the Yahya-Bhutto clique took ill-conceived measures which saw the end of united Pakistan on 16th December 1971. The book has 49 chapters. The last five deal with explosive days in March 1971 during which Mujib and Yahya carried out the last phase of their dialogue. Yahya ordered military crackown and the call for independent Bangladesh was given. The last chapter examines the veracity of the claim by many Awami League leaders that it was Sheikh Mujibur Rahman who declared independence in the early hours of 26th March 1971. The author does not given much credence to the message received by M R Siddiqui (President of Chittagone District Awami League) from Mujib

relayed by Moinul Alam (a journalist) on 26th March morning or the announcement made in Bengali at 2-30 pm on the same day from Chittagong radio. On 27th March evening Major Zia ur Rahman (whose troops were guarding the radio station) declared himself as the President and gave a call for freedom fight. Subsequently, a revised draft was read out by Zia stating that with the approval of Bangabandhu Mujib, he was proclaiming himself as the acting President of "Swadhin Bangladesh". The author considers Zia's declaration as of crucial importance. In his view, it helped the resistance forces organise at a time when political leadership had collapsed. Umar remains silent on the question, why an army Major in Chittagong chose to declare himself as the President of independent Bangladesh at that moment of grave national crisis.

Although, he has made some feeble attempt to justify Zia's action by noting that Mujib had developed cold feet and failed to act as a brave leader and Zia had to step in as a rallying figure of importance, not many will agree with the author's judgement which, no doubt, will be music in the ears of the ruling elite of the country today.

The book will provide students of history of Pakistan-especially the Ayub era-with a readable chronicle of events leading to Ayub's exit and Yahya's military crackdown. In a manner of speaking, the December 1968-March 1969 movement against Ayub Khan's Government was a dress rehearsal for what happened from March 1971 to December 1971.

Kalyan K Mitra, IPS (Retd)

Partition of India : Legend and Reality. *By H M Seervai (Karachi : Oxford, 2005), 256p, Rs 495.00, ISBN 0-19-597719-X.*

The partition of India resulted in millions of men, women and children being driven to painful and perilous migrations. Hundreds of thousands suffered unspeakable misery and death. The book, *Partition of India : Legend and Reality,* unveils the curtain of secrecy which shrouded this sordid event.

The author has done a thorough research and relies heavily on the "12 Volumes of the official documents relating to the transfer of Power-1942-47, "The Viceroy Journal" admirably edited by Pir Pendral Moon and Prof Zeigler's – "Mountbatten". These publications have dissipated the legends which obscure the reality behind partition.

The book covers the incidents and episodes which engaged public attention from 1937 to 1947 with supportive documents, like, correspondence between eminent leaders, minutes of conferences, and

recommendations of various commissions and committees. The author also analysed the viceroyalty of Wavell and Mountbatten, and the role played by the Hindu and Muslim leaders. Two chapters on Postscript contain useful information from books written by Raj Mohan Gandhi and Maulana Azad.

Reading through the book, it becomes clear that all efforts were made to transfer power to India. The cabinet committee's recommendations of grouping Provinces into three sections depending upon whether the Hindus or the Muslims were in majority and proposals of Maulana Azad were considered as possible alternatives to partition. However, the only impediment was that the Muslim League led by Jinnah feared that the unity of India could not be maintained unless it was recognised that for certain purposes about 90 million Muslims be treated at par with about 200 million Hindus. It was considered essential that Hindus and Muslims should live together in amity without the Muslims fearing domination under the Hindu Raj. The Congress was opposed to this parity. This issue marks the watershed in the history of India and became the contentious issue for partition.

The author concludes that in any rational sense partition was not inevitable. But it became inevitable because of the Jinnah on the issue of Hindu – Muslim parity, the failure of the Congress to realise that by 1946, the Muslim League dominated majority Muslims as the Congress dominated the Hindus and that they would have to live together if India was to remain united.

The book is an illuminating account of developments that preceded partition and unfolds many myths. A valuable edition to any Library and an interesting reading for all to understand the mindset in Indo–Pak relations.

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

Made to Lead - Effective Vedic Ways To Bring Out the Leader in You.
By Col Karan Kharab, (New Delhi : Wisdom Tree, 2005), 244p, Rs 295.00, ISBN 81-8668539-1.

The unique feature of the book; *"Made to Lead"* is that the author has involved Vedic relevance to modern life. Therefore, the distinct hallmark of this book is that the author's research transcends contemporary western thought on Leadership and Management. Rather than looking for dissonance, he has successfully sought to find congruence that blends the two thoughts.

The author has compressed the vital tenets of Leadership like *Attitude, Communication Skills, Time Management, Goal Setting and Life Planning*

with remarkable prowess. He takes the reader through complex Vedic Philosophy so smoothly that the reader feels that the world is nice land simple to tackle and lead. Quotes and references from the *Vedas, Manusmriti* or *Chanakya's Arthasashtra* are integrated in the overall treatment of the subject. The reader is able to directly relate their teachings to his modern environment; be it social, family or professional.

What distinguishes this book from others is the author's idea of providing check lists and exercises. At the end of each chapter, the reader gets submerged in deep introspection unconsciously but enormously through *Focus.* Then the reader is served with an irresistible *Memo* in the *Specific Action Plans* that enables the reader to rinse and cleanse the thoughts to the *Specifics* that may be peculiar in each individual case. The book is on real life parables and explains how the two cultures have been blending even if unconsciously.

The language of the book keeps the reader glued through out as it is sprinkled with some very good pieces of humour, anecdotes, life time experiences and *shalokas* from the *Bhagwad Gita. The style is simple. It is an excellent addition to any Library and must be read by all to feel proud of our rich heritage.*

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

We've Learnt Nothing from History. *M Asghar Khan (Pakistan : Karachi, Oxford University Press, 2005), 306p, Rs 450.00, ISBN- 10: 0-19-597883-8.*

In this very well written book, Air Marshal M Asghar Khan has elaborated activities of *Tehrik-i-Istiklal,* a political party founded by him, against the back drop of happenings in Pakistan, since it's inception in 1947. An apt introduction to the book is its jacket, with photographs of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, General Ziaul Haq, Benazir Bhutto, Nawaz Sharif and General Parvez Musharrat, who have failed to learn anything from history of their country and failed to evolve a functional democracy in Pakistan. The book is dedicated to Omar Asghar Khan, Air Marshal's beloved son, who left his parents inconsolable in his untimely demise at 49. An obituary by Shahrukh Ali Khan of University of Utah, the USA, is at the beginning of the book. An Introduction and a Preface are followed by 20 chapters, covering, birth of Pakistan, Army's entry into politics, birth of Bangladesh, degeneration of the country under various administrators and comments on contemporary issues facing the country. The curtain is dropped by five relevant appendices and an appropriate index.

The book gives a very clear insight into the politics of Pakistan. Written in a simple language and lucid style, it makes a very interesting

reading from beginning to end. Putting down the book, one wonders why such valuable suggestions like unilateral nuclear disarmament, weaning away of armed forces from politics and making the judiciary supreme in the country have no place with our neighbour.

Major General Yatindra Pratap (Retd)

Security Management. *Colonel OP Sabharwal (Retd) (New Delhi : Alpha Publication, 2006), 257p, Rs. 350.00, ISBN 81-7948-029-1.*

The book covers both the theory and its practical application in a language which is practioner friendly. The main three parts are - Conceptual Growth, Analytical Approach and Functional Approach. Under the first head, the book outlines the evolutionary progress of concept of security leading to the present day security management thought process. Following this, the philosophical basis of allied security practices in the organisation has been elaborated. In the final part, basic principles of management per se have been specifically applied to security management processes.

The book portrays the author's in-depth grasp of the subject in an undoubted manner. It is a commendable 'action-plan' for practioners of security management. It is indeed an invaluable manual for all involved in planning, organising, directing and controlling the process of security management. A highly recommended addition to professional libraries.

Lieutenant General MM Walia, PVSM, AVSM, SM (Retd)

Impact of Science and Technology on Warfare. *KV Gopalakrishnan (New Delhi : National Book Trust, 2003), 146p, Rs 50.00, ISBN 81-237-4060-3.*

Not many authors in India have delved in the topic of the impact of science and technology on warfare. There is a dearth of scientists cum technologists in India who study this subject. There is a gaping hole in the academic discipline in this vital topic. Professor Gopalakrishnan an authority on internal combustion engine has filled this void admirably. His style is simple, and ideas and language coherent. The book under review has a very good "power to weight ratio" as it covers more than two millenniums of the historic growth of technology and warfare in Just 146 pages. The book has both the hard core topic of science, military technology and dual use technology explained with the help of photographs and diagrams. It is interspersed with philosophical observations on the nature of mankind's primordial propensity to wage war which need to be understood for controlling it for a peaceful world. The author posits that science and technology may achieve what centuries of moral preaching has failed to achieve – the abolition of war.

The book has 12 chapters. Each chapter unfolds relationship of a group of technologies with warfare over the ages. Aspects include the impact of metals, chemical explosives (ammunition), steam power, industrialisation, communications, internal combustion engines airpower, rockets, electronics, and nuclear energy on warfare. In the final chapter, the author argues that two features of technological development can make big wars impossible in the future. The first is the progressively destructive nature of weapons and the second is globalisation which leads to interdependence.

The book also is about strategy like how the Japanese military leadership was doubtful on the end state of war with the US during World War II. The author is of the view that fire power with less manpower is the logical choice but the military brass wants to continue with the status quo. The portion on rockets, missiles and nuclear weapon technology are good primers.

In an era of rapid progress, inventions and discoveries, there is a need for the military community to develop, update and sustain a scientific temper. The challenges of the Revolution in Military Affairs demands a scholar warrior ethos. Similarly, civilian academics, and scholars need to grasp the essentials of science and military technology.

Colonel PK Gautam (Retd)

Terror on the High Seas. *By Aditya Bakshi (New Delhi : Manas Publication, 2004), 260p, Rs. 495.00, ISBN 81-7049-160-6.*

Aditya Bakshi, a master Mariner with vast experience both afloat and ashore in his book *Terror on the High Seas* has covered the subject in depth.

There is a difference between terrorism and piracy. Terrorism is carried out by the fundamentalists for a cause while piracy by and large is for thievery but in rare cases jehadis and other groups also are involved in these acts. Initially, piracy took place in the from of boarding a ship at anchorage by throwing a grapnel or by using a jumping ladder and making away with the booty. With the initial success, the pirates started boarding the ships passing through narrow channels like Malacca straits using sophisticated weapons and helicopters with the help of ships crew to achieve their aim.

Of much interest to the readers of this review are various incidents of piracy in particular of MV Seuying Kim on which the master of the ship permitted a helicopter to land to check pollution. Fearing legal action may be taken without checking the identity of the helicopter. The author is to

be commended for his excellent coverage of all aspects of piracy and terrorism and suggesting preventive action both by ships and the governments.

An excellent reading for all Merchant Navy and Coast Guard Officers and those involved in anti-piracy and terrorism measures.

Commodore RP Khanna, AVSM
Indian Navy (Retd)

Human Rights in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. *By Ian Neary (London : Routledge, 2002), 297p, Price not indicated, ISBN 0-415-2580-81.*

The author has stated at the outset that the book is confined to the consideration of the development and implementation of human rights in Japan, the Republic of Korea (RoK, ie., South Korea) and the Republic of China (RoC, ie., Taiwan) in general terms in a historical perspective and later confine the examination to the impact of the idea that children and patients also have rights. The author next outlines the human rights standard setting enunciated by the United Nations. The rise of the Asian values argument is next discussed as well as the counter arguments to it and ideas that gave rise to the considerations of Asian values in South East Asia are ignored in the subsequent parts of the book.

In Japan, during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a powerful state structure based on traditional autocratic dictatorial concepts had been set up and any liberal and democratic ideas amongst intellectuals had been driven underground by the rulers, ie., the military and the Confucian elite bureaucrats. The occupation of Japan by the United States (though notionally by the Allied Powers) and the writing of the new Constitution' for Japan was the first introduction of democratic ideas into Japanese culture and politics. Along with democratisation, the basic ideas of human rights set down in the Dumbarton Oaks Declaration also grew and Japan has adopted and implements all the Human Rights edicts of the United Nation. Rights of Children and Patients are parts of these human rights recognised by Japan.

South Korea and Taiwan (Formosa) had been colonised by Japan in the middle of the nineteenth century. The administration of these colonies was strict and autocratic with no room for democratic ideas or human rights as they are now understood. In both these countries, democratisation and observance of human rights commenced only from the mid sixties onwards, perhaps a little later in Taiwan, after the demise of Chiang Kai Shek the president of the Kuo Min Tang which moved into Taiwan just before the establishment of the Peoples Republic of China. In both these

countries, the observance of human rights as required by the United Nations commenced about the early eighties of the twentieth century. Since then, the rights of children and patients have also been observed.

In the latter part of the book, the observance of the rights of children in the three countries respectively and a comparision between the three is given. The same treatment is given to the observance of the rights of patients.

The book reads like a Doctoral Thesis of a highly specialised aspect of the observance of human rights in a small part of the work. It may not be of much use in a library like that of the United Service Institution of India, scholars are more interested in general studies, including, Human Rights.

Lieutenant General K Balaram (Retd)

How to Manage Your Diabetes - Step by Step. *IR Kumar (New Delhi : Icon Publications Pvt Ltd., 2006), 237p, Rs. 205.00, ISBN 81-88086-39-8.*

The book - "How to Manage your Diabetes" step by step, is a unique book as it is indeed an experience - sharing project by a diabetic himself who in this unused presentation puts across an 'action - plan' based on a hoslistic approach to cope with this terrible curse on humanity.

The author has explained in a layman's language, all aspects of this 'silet-killer' both with regard to its prevention at also cure. Besides the used medication, self-help measures have been accorded due importance in the book.

Diabetes is not a problem which concerns only the patients suffering from the disease, but the way it is spreading in the population in India as an epedemic, calls for a national response. It is already a matter of serious concern for the World Health Organisation (WHO). One in Twelve in India already has diabetis and unless concerted all round effort is made to control it, it will affect One in Six in another decade.

The book has tried to highlight the urgent attention the disease needs to be accord at all levels - the medicos as also the common man. Undoubtedly, a must read book by all.

Lieutenant General MM Walia, PhD, PVSM, AVSM, SM (Retd)

Health as International Politics Combating Communicable Diseases in the Baltic Sea Region. *By Geir Hqnneland and Lars Rows (UK : Ashgate Publish Limited, 2004), 119p, £ 45.00, ISBN 07546 42569.*

This book discusses important issues of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS as emerging major medical problems in the late 1990's in Russia and the Baltic states, ie. Council of Baltic Sea States (CBSS) following the break up of the Soviet Union. It describes health as global issue emerging as an important subject in international relations. Also describes, how Norway took the health problem as an issue of regional development and economic co-oparation out of political compulsion. This initiative resulted in joint international initiative including giving health issues prominence in international politics. The World Health Organisation (WHO) sponsored programme of DOTS (directly observed treatment with short courses) was introduced in CBSS countries though formation of "task force".

The book describe how the task forces were constituted which further defined six key areas of commitment. In Chapter 3, it is discussed in detail as to how western principles and procedures for health care are perceived in Russia and CBSS and how cultural political, and administrative barrier come in the way of implementation. Russian health care experts do not concur with DOTS as a totally acceptable model. It is also deliberated, whether the WHO strategy on DOTS was embraced or rejected on purely medical grounds. The authors bring out as to how the Task Forces could achieve grank discussions with the Russian groups in felicitating contact between people of the region, international collaboration and establishing networking. Role of NGOs and semi-NGOs in the field of role of sex workers and AIDS epidemic, has been analysed.

A good book for health care workers and managers, and those interested in strategies for international collaboration.

Lieutenant General J R Bhardwaj, PVSM, AVSM, VSM (Retd)

Additions to the USI Library for the Quarter - Ending December 2006

(The books reviewed in July-September 2006 issue have been added to the Library during this quarter but not shown in this list)

CHINA

Changing Face of China. *by John Gittings. Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2005. 372p, Rs 295.00, ISBN NA.*

DEMOCRACY - INDIA

Ethnic Identities and Democracy. *Edited by Apurba K Baruah & Rajesh Dev. New Delhi, Regency Publication, 2006, 147p, Rs 350.00, ISBN 81-89233-41-6.*

ECONOMY - CHINA

China & Globalization: the Social, Economic, and Political Transformation of Chinese Society. *By Doug Guthrie. New York, Rout ledge, 2006, 398p, £13.99, ISBN 0-415-94991-2.*

ECONOMY - INDIA

India Infrastructure Report 2006: Urban Infrastructure. *By Anupam Rastogi. Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2006, 257p, Rs 475.00, ISBN 0195678745.*

Strategic Consequences of India's Economic Performance: Essays & Columns. *By Sanjaya Barua. Delhi, Academic Foundation, 2006, 495p. Rs 795.00, ISBN 81-718858-6.*

FICTION

Blood Brothers A Family Saga. *By M J Akbar. New Delhi, Lotus Collection, 2006, 346p, Rs 395.00, ISBN NA.*

GLOBAL PEACE OPERATIONS

Annual Review of Global Peace Operations. *Edited by Bruce D Jones. London, Lynne Rienner, 2006, 317p, $25.00, ISBN NA.*

INDIA

Talking India. *By Ashis Nandy. New Delhi, Oxford University, 2006, 149p, Rs. 395.00, ISBN 019567898-2.*

Challenge of Development in North-East India. *Edited by David R Syemlieh. New Delhi, Regency Publication, 2006, 508p, Rs 1150.00, ISBN 81-89233-41.*

Falling Over Backwards: An Essay on Reservations and on Judicial Populism. *By Arun Shourie. New Delhi, Rupa & Company, 2006, 378p, Rs 495.00, ISBN 81-291-0952-2.*

INDIAN ARMY - 5TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

The Fantastic Fifth: A History of the Oldest Indian Infantry Brigade. *By Anil Shorey. New Delhi, Force Multiplies, 2005. 152p Rs. 495.00, ISBN - NA.*

INDIAN ARMY - RAJPUT REGIMENT

Bejeweled Heritage: History of the Rajput Regiment 1970-2005. *By Anil Shorey. New Delhi, Force Multiplies, 2005. 258p Rs. 790.00, ISBN - NA.*

INDIAN DEFENCE

A Call to Honour: In Service of Emergent India. *By Jaswant Singh. New Delhi, Rupa & Co, 2006, 426p, Rs. 495.00, ISBN 81-291-0976-X.*

Service before Self: A Tribute to the Indian Military Academy before and after Partition. *By Charles Wright. Durham, Raby Books, 2002, 194p, £ 14.50, ISBN 1-84410-006-5*

INDIAN ARMY - OFFICERS - BIOGRAPHY

Better Dead than Disabled. *By Anil Kaul. New Delhi, Parity Paper Back, 131p. Rs. 250.00, ISBN 81-88888-08-7.*

INDIAN POLICE

Minorities and the Police in India. *Edited by Ali Asghar Enginers & Amarjit I S Narang. New Delhi, Ajay Kumar Jain, 2006, 227p Rs 625.00, ISBN 81-7304-678-6.*

INDO - NEPAL RELATIONS

Dynamics of Foreign Policy and Law: A Study of Indo - Nepal Relations. *By Surya P Subedi. Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2005, 274p, Rs 595.00, ISBN 0-19-567201-1.*

IRAQ WAR

Iraq War : A Military History. *By Williamson Murray, Robert H Scales. Dehradun, Natraj Publishers, 2006, 312p, Rs. 350.00, ISBN 81-8158-075-3.*

The Iraq War: Strategy, Tactics and Military Lesson. *By Anthony H Cordesman. Dehradun, Natraj, 2006, 572p, Rs. 450.00, ISBN 81-8158-074-5.*

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - IRAN

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