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## Emerging Powers: Defense and Security in the Third World

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embargo, turned a blind eye to Cuban and other arms flowing to the Sandinistas, and backed an extraordinary Organization of American States (OAS) resolution calling for the overthrow of the Somoza regime in the face of its, by then, rapidly deteriorating war with the Sandinista insurgents.

With this degree of responsibility for the Sandinista takeover, Moore argues—as an additional ground for intervention, though subsidiary to collective defense—that the United States and the OAS have a responsibility to ensure that the Sandinistas carry out their formal written pledge to the OAS, upon whom they relied to withdraw legitimacy from a member government. That pledge promised, inter alia, “full respect for human rights” and “free elections.” Ironically, many of the current, most vocal U.S. advocates of “hands off Nicaragua” were, in the 1970s, loudly proclaiming a moral if not a legal duty of the United States to overthrow the Somoza regime because of arguably similar U.S. involvement in the establishment of the first Somoza-controlled government almost 50 years earlier.

Though Moore brings in rationale for U.S. anti-Sandinista actions other than collective self-defense, he insists that the “principal motivating factor” for critics’ use of “snippets taken out of context from presidential press conferences” is to allegedly show that the U.S. aim is really to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. He believes that the United States made an error in refusing to follow through to the

merits phase of the International Court case after the court ruled against us on jurisdiction. With the persuasive facts and legal arguments Moore presents for the defense in this book, at least this juror is inclined to agree.

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Jones, Rodney W. and Hildreth, Steven A., eds. *Emerging Powers: Defense and Security in the Third World*. New York: Praeger, 1986. 441pp. \$45

This is a clearly written study by a group of well-chosen chapter authors, introduced effectively by the two editors in the first chapter and then summarized in the last. In between are six chapters on the Asian powers, one each on the Middle East and Africa, and three on Latin America. The chapter authors, in order, are Gerrit W. Gong (China), Edward A. Olsen (Korea), John Blodgett (Vietnam), Donald E. Weatherbee (Indonesia), Rodney W. Jones (India), Joseph J. Malone and J.E. Peterson (Egypt), Pauline H. Baker (Nigeria), William Perry (Brazil), Perry, again (Argentina), and George Fauriol (Mexico).

Each chapter author was asked to provide a general discussion of four problems: national ambitions, threat perceptions, defense problems, and strategic responses, and their impact on the regional and international behavior of the nation being discussed. This objective is carried out,

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although naturally some of the objectives are more obviously relevant in some cases than in others. The material is up-to-date, the language stays completely away from academic jargon, and the book fills a need by providing information and analyses which are, in some cases, such as Nigeria or Mexico, not always simple to come by.

There are very useful tables on Third World arms imports and exports, arms production (South Korea), and Indian and Pakistani field forces.

The study was done under the auspices of Georgetown's Center for Strategic and International Studies.

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Solomon, Richard H. and Kosaka, Masataka, eds. *The Soviet Far East Military Buildup*. Dover, Mass.: Auburn House, 1986. 301pp. \$29.95

Academics, and to some extent government analysts, have developed a cottage industry of sorts by holding "conferences" at locations that are often quite exotic and comfortable. Here they present arcane papers which are then published as a means of writing off the costs of the "conference." This is to be understood since academic salaries rarely provide the average professor with enough disposable income to afford vacations to exotic and comfortable locales. This book, unfortunately, is merely a collection of papers presented at such a

conference—the 1984 Security Conference on Asia and the Pacific (SECAP) held in San Diego, California. While the attendees represented a diverse and distinguished group of defense intellectuals from the United States and various Pacific nations, their presentations were, in the mind of this reviewer, shallow and broad, offering very little to the defense specialist that could not be gleaned from a periodic reading of the *Far Eastern Economic Review*. The edited book is further weakened by the attempts of Professors Solomon and Kosaka to organize the diverse presentations into some semblance of order and, in so doing, creating a very diffused and disjointed progression of barely related pieces. In short, it is a shambles. It will be of little utility to either the expert or casual reader.

Having said this, it should be pointed out that a few of the pieces in this work, when taken in isolation, offer some useful insights. Robert Scalapino addresses the strategic issues for the Soviet Union in Asia and draws a very clear and concise picture of the challenge of the Soviet Union to China and the limits and vulnerabilities of the Soviet position. Hiroshi Kimura also presents an interesting piece on the impact that the Soviet military buildup in North Asia will have on Japan and how it may affect U.S.-Japan relations in the future, as well as its effect on the Japanese perspective of their evolving military role in Asia. One other piece, although extremely brief, is interesting for the simple reason that a paper like it is so