

level. That is to say, the backlash against the Vietnam War and the use of Agent Orange embodied a shifting paradigm, wherein politics and the environment became global issues.

All in all, this is a well-written book that will appeal to a broad audience. By connecting broad themes of politics and science and the use of herbicides in war, plus the rise and fall of Agent Orange, the author illuminates a

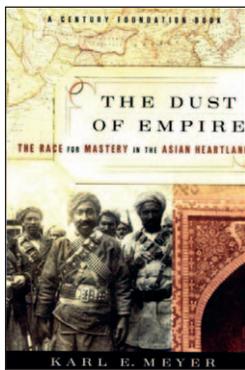
tumultuous period in American and global history. He skillfully argues that the reaction to Agent Orange was the beginning of a global environmental movement that many consider normal today. Although this book has an academic tone, it is accessible to readers of different fields. From a medical, scientific, political, and historic military perspective, his story offers illuminating conclusions compared to existing literature, while his perspective on environmental history is far-reaching and novel.

The Dust of Empire: The Race for Mastery in the Asian Heartland

Karl E. Meyer

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Review by COL Warner "Rocky" Farr, MD



By all accounts, when Charles de Gaulle heard that France's former colonies in Africa had become independent, the self-important general shrugged dismissively and said, "They are the dust of empire." Seems like today as empires crumble, the dust lingers, and we get to live in it.

In *The Dust of Empire: The Race for Mastery in the Asian Heartland*, Karl E. Meyer discusses the past and present of the Central Asian heartland, also known by us as "CENTCOM's AOR." He gives details concerning regions and peoples now of urgent concern to us: Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan; the five Central Asian republics (Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan); the Caspian and the Caucasus (Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan); and looming over it all, the long-dominant Russia. This book gives context for America's Global War on Terrorism and for America's search for friends and allies in an Islamic world of extremism.

Drawing on his extensive knowledge, Meyer traces the histories of these countries, and introduces a poorly understood region. His treatments are somewhat uneven in depth, so one may not get an education but one gets a flavor of each. Since the late nineteenth century, imperial powers treated the Central Asian heartland that stretches from the Caucasus to the Chinese border like Africa, a continent of colonies for the taking. It was Russia's overseas colony without being over the seas. With this frame of reference, it is easier to understand the history and the present. Mastery of this colonial landscape required control, direct or indirect, by outside powers. First the Russians as they resisted the Central Asian nomads and ultimately subdued and pacified them, and

later the imperial competition began among the British, the Russians, and the Americans in Southwest and Central Asia. Subsequent chapters describe recent history in Iran, Afghanistan, the Caucasus, and the Central Asian republics that once were part of the Soviet Union and the Persians, culminating in the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

Meyer wrote the classic account of the struggle for Central Asia through the ages in his book *Tournament of Shadows*. This smaller volume is easier to read, but still conveys the need for the world and America to understand the region as a whole, in its historical, cultural, and geopolitical context. He devotes chapters dedicated to each of the states in Central Asia. Although he gives superficial coverage to each country, his history is not in depth enough to satisfy. His mission is to put the country into its current context of understanding in the realm of power. His view is liberal, but gives a broad view that keeps the general interests and threats of all major actors in mind. For those interested in actual analysis of world affairs and not just talking heads, this is a very intelligent, considerate, and interesting overview. Unfortunately, his thesis is that U.S. dominance is bad. Using historical examples of American, British, and Russian imperialism, he makes this point repeatedly. However, he never explains why the Central Asian republics are susceptible to this kind of imperialism.

Despite structural flaws, I recommend this book highly to anyone interested in foreign policy or in recent Middle Eastern/Central Asian history. It is a short, readable book, and it offers a twofer argument: one is on the dangers of imperialism and one is on the history and future of Central Asia. Meyer has a lot of insight. His writing is clear and well informed; events are detailed and contextualized. While the discussion of issues is not deep, this can be an eye-opening introduction for those not already knowledgeable about the region.