

RECENT BOOKS

Books in this section may be reviewed in later issues. Anyone interested in reviewing a book should contact the Book Review Editor.

GENERAL: POLITICAL AND LEGAL

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 242: A CASE STUDY IN DIPLOMATIC AMBIGUITY.

By LORD CARADON, ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, MOHAMED H. EL-ZAYYAT AND ABBA EBAN. [Introduction by Joseph J. Sisco.] Washington, DC: Institute for the Study of Diplomacy, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, 1981, 54 pp., paper.

On November 22, 1967, the Security Council of the United Nations adopted Resolution 242 as a step toward establishment of a "just and lasting peace" in the Middle East. Although that goal has not yet been reached, Resolution 242 provides the framework for the evolving peace process. This monograph provides a valuable basis for understanding the background and implications of Resolution 242 including Palestinian issues and the call for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory.

The authors of this case study are all qualified in U.N. politics and Resolution 242. Lord Caradon was the former U.K. Ambassador to the United Nations and sponsor of Resolution 242. Arthur J. Goldberg, former U.S. Supreme Court justice, was the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations from 1965 to 1968. Mohamed H. El-Zayyat was the Official Egyptian Government Spokesman in Cairo in 1967, during the Six Day War, and was Egypt's Permanent Representative to the United Nations from 1969 to 1972. Abba Eban was Israel's Foreign Minister from 1966 to 1974. As Foreign Minister Eban participated in the Security Council meetings on Resolution 242.

Each author contributes a brief essay on the history and interpretation of Resolution 242. The views of the essayists often conflict with each other, but all the essays are well-reasoned and are supported with historical evidence. Thus, the reader has an opportunity to examine and evaluate each position. Joseph J. Sisco sums-up the book's value in the introduction: "[t]he reading of this monograph will give added comprehension to the Mid-East diplomacy of the crucial year 1967, of the intervening period to the present and thus also the future."

THE FAMILY IN INTERNATIONAL LAW: SOME EMERGING PROBLEMS. Third Sokol Colloquium. EDITED BY RICHARD B. LILLICH. Charlottesville, VA: The Michie Co., 1981, 164 pp., \$17.50 cloth.

The Gustav Sokol Program in International Law was established at the University of Virginia School of Law in 1976. The purpose of the Sokol Program is to provide colloquia for examination of current issues in private international law and public international law that affect private law. This volume compiles the four principal papers of the Third Sokol Colloquium which focused on contemporary international family law problems. The first article analyzes the Hague Convention on Celebration and Recognition of Validity of Marriages. This article discusses whether the United States should ratify the Convention. The Convention provides a standard by which to determine the validity of a marriage when more than one legal jurisdiction is involved. The author concludes that the United States should ratify this Convention since the Convention imposes substantial obligations only in situations where the issue before the court is the validity of a marriage. A nation has more discretion when other issues are involved.

The second article compares and contrasts the international and domestic positions of the United States regarding children's rights. The author outlines a brief history of children's rights in the United States and gives an overview of the key areas of current debate. The author then analyzes the International Declaration/Convention on Children's Rights with regard to the development of children's rights law in the United States, and concludes the United States should take the lead in negotiating a more realistic and useful document.

The third article examines the cases of Vietnamese transnational adoptions resulting from "Operation Babylift." Following a discussion of the adoption of Vietnamese war orphans and the U.S. adoption program, "Operation Babylift," the author focuses on U.S. federal and state court cases. Despite the international law implications in these decisions, federal courts have concluded that only domestic state law is applicable in these areas.

Finally, the fourth article analyzes the United Nations' most recent Draft Convention on the Rights of the Child. Following a brief discussion of the draft provisions, the author highlights several significant deficiencies of the draft which make it unsuitable. In this article the author outlines the factors which the United Nations should consider in its attempt to further the rights of children.

This book is important and will stimulate discussion on the welfare of children in the international context. These types of problems occur with increasing frequency and effective solutions must transcend national boundaries.

GENERAL: MILITARY, TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

TERRORISM AND GLOBAL SECURITY: THE NUCLEAR THREAT. By LOUIS RENÉ BERES. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1980, 154 pp., \$18.50 cloth.

In this book by Louis René Beres, the author describes the possible forms and effects of nuclear terrorism. Possible terrorist activity could include the use of nuclear explosives and nuclear reactor sabotage. Beres urges the world community to develop plans to thwart nuclear terrorism and he specifies several strategies for countering nuclear terrorism. The recommendations belong to three categories of action: preventing nuclear terrorism through improved physical security and through nuclear nonproliferation; weakening terrorist adversaries through behavioral strategies; and integrating the efforts of world leaders to counter the terrorist threat. The book concludes by stressing the need for an improved world order, characterized by cooperation, not competition, among countries.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER BETWEEN EAST AND WEST. By EUGENE ZALESKI AND HELGARD WIENERT. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1980.

The current studies of East-West trade often present the issue of technology transfer in too narrow a context. Therefore, the authors of *Technology Transfer Between East and West* survey the diverse literature on the subject in order to examine the broad range of problems. By avoiding the perspective of any one private company, nation or transfer problem, Zaleski and Wienert are able to present an objective analysis of the current status of technology transfers. This book is an overview of the political, technological and economic problems which affect technology transfers. Despite its broad approach, the book does focus on a number of specific issues: the problems associated with the effect of transfer on employment; dangers of competition in Third World markets; and "dumping" marketing practices. *Technology Transfer Between East and West* is supported by a wealth of factual data and an extensive bibliography.

NUCLEAR POWER AND ITS ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS. By SAMUEL GLASTONE AND WALTER H. JORDAN. La Grange Park, IL: American Nuclear Society, 1980, 408 pp., \$26.95 cloth, \$18.95 paper.

The purpose of this book is to provide a better understanding of nuclear power and its effects on the environment. The authors discuss environmental effects from beginning to end: from the initial mining of uranium to the final disposal of nuclear waste products. This book provides an informative description of the "nuts and bolts" of nuclear power production including the fundamental principles of nuclear reactors, the licensing of nuclear power plants, and the government's role in establishing

radiation protection standards. Glasstone and Jordan conclude their study by citing some of the beneficial uses of nuclear waste discharges.

GENERAL: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

THE SOCIOLOGY OF NATURAL RESOURCES. BY JOHN ELLIOTT. Toronto, Canada: Butterworth Co., Ltd., 1981, 232 pp., paper.

The Sociology of Natural Resources is a unique study of pollution and the exploitation of natural resources. John Elliott examines the various social, economic and political processes that contribute to the dispoilation of natural resources. Elliott attempts to answer fundamental questions concerning the genesis of pollution and to challenge the premises of that genesis. Since the law is a reflection of current social and economic forces, the resolution of various legal issues is paramount to solving pollution problems.

Professor Elliott restricts his study to Canada. However, his final chapter on the Columbian River Treaty between the United States and Canada illustrates that any comprehensive study must include an examination of the influence of U.S. governmental and corporate interests in Canada.

NORTH AMERICA

WORLD HUNGER: A CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN POLICY. BY SOL M. LINOWITZ. New York, NY: The Headline Series, 1980, 63 pp., \$2.00 paper.

Through its Headline Series, the Foreign Policy Association hopes to promote greater understanding of international issues. Sol M. Linowitz, former chairman of President Carter's Commission on World Hunger, authored this book concerning world hunger to illuminate this complex problem. Mr. Linowitz emphasizes the American role in the international effort to combat world hunger. He outlines the moral, economic and political reasons why the United States should be concerned with the plight of hungry people. As a world power, the United States has a responsibility to help alleviate a global problem. Also, the future health of the U.S. economy depends in large part on the development of the Third World which is the most rapidly growing export market for the United States. Mr. Linowitz stresses that neither the economic nor military security of the United States can be maintained without an improvement in the economic and political position of the developing countries. Finally, Mr. Linowitz points out that world hunger is a dangerous threat to the international order; food shortages and rising prices have been an historic cause of political instability.

Despite the magnitude of the problem, the United States has not been at the vanguard in seeking solutions. The rate of U.S. developmental assistance is only .2% of the Gross National Product. This is one of the lowest shares among industrial nations. To improve this situation, the Presidential Commission on World Hunger recommended that the United States "make the elimination of hunger the primary focus of its relations with the developing countries, beginning with the decade of the 1980's." In his final chapter, Mr. Linowitz details what he believes should be the six priorities for U.S. action.

THE CARIBBEAN BASIN AND SOUTH AMERICA

THE CARIBBEAN: ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES. BY VIRGINIA R. DOMÍNGUEZ AND JORGE I. DOMÍNGUEZ. New York, NY: Foreign Policy Association, Inc., 1981, 80 pp., \$2.00 paper.

This essay's central thesis is that the Caribbean has great significance for the United States. The authors are well qualified on the subject as both have published several works concerning the Caribbean migration to the United States and problems of social and ethnic identity. *The Caribbean* is the result of a six month seminar at the Smithsonian Institute's Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, whose participants included specialists in Caribbean affairs.

The work is brief, but it provides a concise and informative study. The first few chapters contain

background information on the formation of Caribbean societies, economies, politics and the balances of power in the region. The last two chapters focus on Caribbean emigration and the current U.S. policy toward the Caribbean nations. Although the Caribbean is geographically very close to the United States, rarely has the United States given serious attention to long-range planning in this area. The authors conclude that without greater U.S. attention now, the Caribbean will take a course which is not in the interest of the United States.

NICARAGUA: THE LAND OF SANDINO. By THOMAS W. WALKER. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1981, 170 pp., \$18.00 cloth, \$8.75 paper.

Thomas Walker gives a comprehensive profile of the reality of life in post-revolutionary Nicaragua. Walker outlines the history of this small Caribbean Basin country, including the recurrent problems of dependency, exploitation, and mass deprivation. He illustrates how these problems led eventually to the overthrow of the Somoza regime in 1979 by a national revolution. This revolutionary change allowed Nicaragua, for the first time, to determine its own destiny after centuries of foreign intervention and domination. Walker examines the new revolutionary government and analyzes the advances achieved so far in literacy, housing, and improved health care. Finally, Walker looks at Nicaragua's international position, and what lies ahead for the new government.

WESTERN EUROPE

THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE LAW OF SCOTLAND. By JAMES, VISCOUNT STAIR. Edited by DAVID M. WALKER. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1981, 1186 pp., £40.00 cloth.

For four hundred years, Stair's *The Institutions of the Law of Scotland* has served as the classic work of Scots legal authority. Originally authored by Sir James Dalrymple of Stair in 1681, *The Institutions* organized the loose strands of Scots law into a coherent and useful body. Sir James, late Viscount, Stair and his efforts have now been honored by a tercentenary edition edited by David M. Walker.

The editor intends this 1981 edition to serve both practitioners and students of Scots law. Walker has added helpful cross-referencing to modern authorities of Stair's own sources. This edition also contains an historical introduction which presents a discussion on the life of Viscount Stair and a critical commentary on the methodology used by Stair in compiling the original version. This tribute to Scotland's most eminent lawyer and legal authority will serve as an indispensable text for all students and teachers of Scots law. It also is a work of exceptional importance for those concerned with the culture of Scotland.

THE MIDDLE EAST

BEYOND CAMP DAVID: EMERGING ALIGNMENTS AND LEADERS IN THE MIDDLE EAST. By PAUL A. JUREIDINI AND R.D. McLAURIN, Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1981, 197 pp., \$18.00 cloth, \$8.95 paper.

The complexity of the problems and policies in the Middle East has deepened since the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. In the view of the authors of *Beyond Camp David*, the Camp David agreement has been a major catalyst for change in the troubled region. Prior to this agreement, the wars of 1967 and 1973 were the most significant factors affecting Middle East politics and regional alignment. Now, however, the peace process begun at Camp David forms the foundation for the forces operating in the Middle East.

The authors examine in detail the forces and actors which are currently influencing the policies and objectives at work in the major Middle East nations, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. The political role of each nation and the conduct of its foreign policy form a substantial part of the authors' analysis. Rather than limiting themselves to a study of the past, the authors seek to analyze the emerging forces and future trends in the Middle East in the context of the post-Camp David political turmoil. Recent regional political changes and U.S. foreign policy receive particular attention. The book is well-documented and contains the text of the Camp David Agreement, the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, and the correspondence among Carter, Sadat and Begin concerning these documents.