

Denver Journal of International Law & Policy

Volume 10
Number 2 *Winter*

Article 17

May 2020

Book Notes

Denver Journal International Law & Policy

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Recommended Citation

Book Notes, 10 Denv. J. Int'l L. & Pol'y 397 (1981).

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BOOK NOTES

ABRAHAMSSON, B.J., *INTERNATIONAL OCEAN SHIPPING: CURRENT CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES*; Westview Press, 5500 Central Avenue, Boulder, Colorado, 80301 (1980); \$27.50 (cloth); ISBN 0-89158-875-2, LC 79-26674; xv, 232 p.; footnotes, bibliography, appendices, tables, index.

This book is a basic text in international ocean shipping, concerning how the industry functions and the special problems and issues that arise because of its international character. The author makes no attempt to pass judgment on the various developments and positions within the international shipping industry. The book seeks to clarify underlying concepts and principles and to explain how the various aspects of ocean shipping are interrelated.

The first four chapters deal with basic concepts and principles applicable to all modes of shipping. The concepts developed in these chapters are: merchant shipping in transition, focusing on dry cargo shipping and liquid cargo shipping; transportation economics; demand influences; the importance of transportation costs and factors in rate determination; and freight rates and tariffs. The main thrust of the author's attempt is to present basic concepts and principles which in themselves have no foreseeable time limit. Statistical tables are included in the appendix to substantiate and to illustrate these concepts.

The remaining seven chapters of the book apply the concepts previously developed to the specific mode of international shipping. The topics addressed and analyzed include the elements of ocean shipping, the functional types of ships, technological changes, types of transport contracts, marine insurance, rate determination in the tramp and linear markets, flags of registry, and international organizations.

The appendices consist of statistical tables, the major international conventions on bills of lading, and the international conventions on marine pollution controls.

Bernhard J. Abrahamsson is a master mariner, and is Acting Dean and Associate Professor of International Economics at the Graduate School of International Studies, University of Denver.

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ALEXANDER, Y., CARLTON, D., WILKINSON, P. (editors), *TERRORISM: THEORY AND PRACTICE*; Westview Press, 5500 Central Avenue, Boulder, Colo. 80301 (1979); \$20.00 (cloth); ISBN 0-89185-089-1, LC 78-14491; xiii, 280 p.; footnotes, bibliography, index.

This collection of articles offers a long-term appraisal of terrorist phenomena. The editors have attempted to relate the theory and practice of terrorism both to wider changes in social behavior, attitudes, and conditions and to advances in scientific knowledge and technology. The implications of modern terrorism are assessed within the context of international relations and conflict.

The book is divided into five parts. The first three parts of the book examine the various theories of terrorist motivations, focusing on the causes of terrorism, social-scientific theories of violence, the effects of transnational information flows on terrorism, and the main characteristics of terrorist movements and their *modus operandi*. Part four deals with specific current issues such as Northern Ireland, hostage negotiations, the media and terrorism, and the legislation of terrorism. The final section of the book contains two articles offering objective discussions of possible future trends in terrorism and the implications for policymakers that flow from this assessment.

Among the contributing authors are Charles Russell, Leon Banker, Bowman Miller, Paul Wilkinson, Amy Sands Redlick, Alan, O'Day, Abraham Miller, Yonah Alexander, L.C. Green, David Carlton, Robert Friedlander.

Yonah Alexander is Professor of International Studies and Director of the Institute for Studies in International Terrorism at the State University of New York at Oneonta. He is co-editor of *International Terrorism: National, Regional, and Global Perspectives*, and is Editor-in-Chief of *Terrorism: An International Journal*. David Carlton, senior lecturer in diplomatic history at the Polytechnic of North London, is the author of *MACDONALD VERSUS HENDERSON, THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE SECOND LABOUR GOVERNMENT*. Paul Wilkinson is a senior lecturer in politics at University College, Cardiff. He is the author of *Political Terrorism and Terrorism and the Liberal State*.

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AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, *ENTERPRISE LAW OF THE 80's*; ABA Press (1980); ISBN 0-89707-018-6, LC 80-67958; xviii, 254 p.

Enterprise Law of the 80's is a collection of papers and speeches delivered to the transatlantic Symposium on Enterprise Law of the 80's held in Luxembourg, Brussels, and London in September 1979. The Symposium was jointly sponsored by the ABA Sections for Antitrust and International Law, the United Kingdom Association for European Law, and the Belgian Association for European Law.

The overall theme of the Symposium was European and United States perspectives on business competition and organization, with an eye towards European assimilation of American antitrust practices. The topics presented in the book include the role of the European Court of Jus-

tice in enforcing European competition laws, the European Community's competition policies and laws, the United States' competition policies and laws, European trends in corporate governance, and British competition policies.

The European Community's initial steps towards assimilating the United States' competition policies occurred in the early 1960's, when the European business environment was still strongly grounded in statism and cartelization. By the time of the 1979 Symposium, the European Community was well on the road to a new spirit of business competition.

The purpose of the Symposium was to provide an intellectual forum for a professional exchange of information in order to perfect United States and European concepts, policies, and institutions in the field of enterprise organization and antitrust law. The Symposium allowed European jurists to learn more about U.S. business competition law, and jurists from the United States to gain from the European Community's experience in governing mega-enterprises.

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BERES, L.R., *TERRORISM AND GLOBAL SECURITY: THE NUCLEAR THREAT*; Westview Press, Inc., 5500 Central Avenue, Boulder, Colorado 80301 (1979); \$18.50 (cloth); ISBN 0-89158-557-5; LC 79-16291; xii, 161 p; footnotes, tables, index.

This book is divided into two parts. Part I is a description of the problems of nuclear terrorism; part II discusses strategies for its prevention.

Part I begins with a general overview of the varied and sometimes contradictory psychological and philosophical motivations of the terrorist, and a brief history of terrorism. Terrorist access to nuclear weapons is discussed in two contexts, theft of complete weapons from existing stockpiles, and pilferage of materials from which nuclear weapons could be constructed. Additional factors of cooperation among terrorist groups at the international level, and tolerance and support of terrorism by certain governments, illustrate the technological and logistical feasibility of terrorist acquisition of nuclear weapons. The ineffectiveness of orthodox means of deterrence in both political and psychological contexts is convincingly demonstrated.

Having established in the mind of the reader that the unthinkable indeed can happen, the forms and effects of nuclear terrorism are identified and discussed. Forms of nuclear terrorism include the use of nuclear explosives, radiological weapons, and nuclear reactor sabotage. The effects of an act of nuclear terrorism are considered both in environmental and political terms, and include scenarios ranging from limited retaliation to an all out nuclear exchange between the superpowers.

Part II suggests methods of analysis and potential solutions to the

specter of nuclear terrorism. Two basic approaches are taken. The first of these involves the denial of access to nuclear weapons or weapons-grade material through increased physical security and nonproliferation. Increased security and nonproliferation, however, are shown to be ineffective when practiced only on a unilateral basis.

The second approach taken involves action directed against the terrorists themselves. Here a behavioralist paradigm which defines six principal types of terrorist groups is presented. Suggestions are then made as to how a given terrorist group may be most effectively dealt with depending upon its behavioral classification. This discussion is expanded to include effectiveness of behavioral measures at the international level, and the problem of extradition from countries that refuse to prosecute terrorists.

The book ends with a call for increased international unity and cooperation, suggesting a design for an improved world order as the only effective means of gaining freedom from the threat of nuclear terrorism.

Mr. Beres, an associate professor of political science at Purdue University, has lectured and published extensively on the subject of nuclear terrorism.

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BREWSTER, K. & ATWOOD, J., *ANTITRUST AND AMERICAN BUSINESS ABROAD*: Shepards/McGraw-Hill, P.O. Box 1235, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901 (1981); \$120.00 (cloth); ISBN 0-07-002435-9, LC 81-1504; 2 vols., xxxix, 884 p.; footnotes; International Practice Series.

This two volume set is a revised edition of Kingman Brewster's *Antitrust and American Business Abroad*, first published in 1958. It is intended to be a reference guide for practitioners of international commercial law.

The volumes are divided into five parts. Part one examines the scope of the problem and the basic domestic and foreign policy issues involved. Part two examines the basic jurisdictional and substantive concepts involved in the application of antitrust laws, including jurisdiction over foreign persons, legislative jurisdiction over foreign acts, antitrust concepts applicable to foreign commerce, and the relevance of foreign government involvement. Part three analyzes the impact of the law on specific arrangements such as exports, imports, licenses, ownership of foreign enterprises, and the impact of international and foreign antitrust law. Part four looks at the process of administration of the law including allocation of enforcement responsibility, investigations and discovery, and sanctions and remedies. The final section considers possible adjustments to the antitrust law for American business.

The book is intended to guide attorneys through foreign litigation and includes suggested legal arguments and approaches to problems. In-

formation is provided as well on how to anticipate government and court reaction to proposed business transactions.

James R. Atwood is currently a partner in the law firm of Covington and Burling, Washington, DC. He recently served as acting professor at Stanford University and as Deputy Assistant Secretary and Deputy Legal Advisor for the United States Department of State.

Kingman Brewster is a former United States Ambassador to the United Kingdom and has served as professor at Harvard Law School and as President of Yale University. He is a member of numerous national boards and commissions, and is counsel in the firm of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam, and Roberts, New York.

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BUTLER, W.E. (editor), *INTERNATIONAL LAW IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE*; Sijthoff and Noordhoff, Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands (1980); available in the U.S. from Sijthoff and Noordhoff, Germantown, Maryland; \$50.00 (cloth); ISBN 90-286-0089-2, LC 79-90515; vii; 315 p., footnotes, selective bibliography, index.

This book is an attempt to apply the comparative method to more fully understand the international legal order and its relationship to other legal systems or families of legal systems by enlarging the area of common principles and practices and by devising bases for adjustment, harmonization, standardization, and cooperation. It is a collection of essays, all of which date from within the last forty years.

The collection begins with material by the late Professor H.C. Gutteridge who held the Chair of Comparative Law at Cambridge University. Professor Gutteridge was very skeptical of the use of comparative law in the international arena. The essays which follow discuss, *inter alia*, the contribution of comparative law, the theory and practice of private international law, and the comparative approach to the history of international law. Essays by such renowned international scholars as Myres S. McDougal, Georg Schwarzenberger and A.M. Connelly are included, along with those of the editor. The concern of all the essays with the exception of the one by Professor Gutteridge is not whether to use comparative law but how, when, and where to use it.

The essays presented in this volume collectively suggest that despite one's understanding of the nature of the international system, comparison is essential to illuminate essential aspects of its structure and operation and its relationship to other legal orders, either existing or theoretical, past or present. It is an attempt to illustrate that comparative legal study is essential for an adequate training in international law.

The editor, William E. Butler, has shown great interest in the area of comparative law as it relates to international legal studies. In 1968-1970 he collaborated with Professors R.R. Baxter, H.J. Berman, J.A. Cohen, and H. Chin at Harvard Law School, where he offered a course on

"Soviet, Chinese, and Western Approaches to International Law." He was also a Scholar in Residence at the Villa Serbelloni in 1977. Many of his essays appear in this volume.

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CROSSWELL, C.M., *LEGAL AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS*; Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, New York (1980); ISBN 0-379-20683-6 LC80-14900; ix, 350 p.

This book outlines a suggested procedure for the prospective investor in international business transactions to maximize potential profits and avoid latent and apparent disadvantages. Discussion centers on the best available corporate structures, financial aids, and restrictions placed on foreign businesses entering foreign fields. The illusory nature of incentive programs is examined. Common market anti-trust laws and the extraterritorial effect of U.S. antitrust doctrine are evaluated with respect to impact on developing subsidiaries abroad.

General guidelines are suggested to evaluate the above factors with respect to the experience of ventures already established. In order to ascertain the time value of operating an enterprise under the laws of foreign states, the author asserts that attention must be focuses on these specifics:

(1) Incentives in the form of foreign tax deferral or profits. The net effect of any incentive provision should be carefully examined. For example, depreciation rates lose their advantage when given at the same time a tax holiday is given, if they cannot be carried forward. An excess profits tax may be imposed after tax deferral on ordinary income, thereby defeating the original tax concession. In addition to examining tax incentives in their composite form and for factual impact, tax imposition structures should be understood. Negotiation with government authorities may be a possibility to control taxation levels imposed on a new foreign corporation.

(2) Interaction of the foreign taxation structure with the U.S. tax system. The author offers an analysis of the main principles to be followed when setting up a foreign corporation so that problems do not arise when complying with the Revenues Codes of 1962 and 1976. Discussion focuses on sections 269, 367, and 1491, and the imposition of excise taxes and taxation of appreciation of assets.

(3) Exchange rate systems and restrictions on repatriation of original investment profits. The effect of multiple currency systems on the problem of exchange restrictions is examined in light of foreign guarantees of currency convertibility. The value of U.S. (OPIC) guarantees as a back-up to local foreign guarantees is emphasized.

In addition to analysing the above factors, the discussion turns to the businessperson's treaty position, the patent and trade secret position, and

the status of a stockholder in a foreign corporation operating under foreign law. Identifying and assessing the substantial and varying consequences arising from the choice of a corporate vehicle are the main thrust of the book.

Professor Carol Crosswell teaches international business law at the Nova University Law Center.

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FINER, S.E. (editor), *FIVE CONSTITUTIONS*; The Harvester Press Limited, 16 Ship Street, Brighton, Sussex, England (1979); distributed in the U.S. by Humanities Press, Inc., Atlantic Highlands, NJ 07716; (1979); \$30.00 (cloth); ISBN 0-391-00967-2; 349 P.; analytical and alphabetical indices.

This volume was conceived and is designed to serve as a handbook for all those involved in the study of modern government. Its core consists of the full texts of the constitutions of the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Fifth French Republic, and the 1936 and 1977 constitutions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The editor introduces the book with comments on the study of comparative constitutional law. Specifically, the topics examined are: "On the Comparative Study of Constitutions"; "On whether Constitutions Matter"; "On the Variety Among Constitutions"; and "On the Constitution of Britain."

Two indices follow the text. The first is analytical; the components of government are broken down into the major categories commonly used by political scientists, and the contents of the five constitutions are cross-indexed accordingly. The second index is traditional: topics are listed in alphabetical order, but in such a way that cross comparison between the constitutional provisions of the four countries is possible.

Another feature of the book is that it provides easy access to the principles of the unwritten British Constitution. A précis of the main features is incorporated in the introduction. In the main text, laymen's language and wording borrowed from other written constitutions is used.

In the case of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany, the official translations of the constitutions are used. The editor presents his own translation of the Fifth French Republic Constitution, arguing that the semi-official English language version is unsatisfactory.

S.E. Finer is a professor at All Souls College, Oxford.

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GEE, S., *TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES*; Sijthoff & Noordhoff, Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands (1979);

\$35.00, ISBN 90-286-0038-8; xiii, 450 p.; appendix, list of participants. Published proceedings of an international conference on technology transfer in industrialized countries, Estoril, Portugal, Nov. 7-11, 1977, sponsored by NATO and the U.S. Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

This volume presents the official record of an international conference on technology transfer in industrialized countries. The conference was attended by 128 participants from eighteen countries, including representatives from national and international defense establishments, civilian institutions, and industrial organizations. The primary purpose of the conference was to exchange and develop ideas and techniques regarding technology transfer within the Western industrialized world.

The recorded presentations and discussions reflect a wide range of topics, including political, economic, legal social and human behavioral as well as military considerations as part of the overall subject of technology transfer. The common theme of all these interests is the need to increase the sharing of technology for socioeconomic progress and common defense needs. Despite the apparent diversity of subject matter, there is a significant degree of interdependence among the various perspectives. For example, policy incentives for industrial innovation affect national capacities for research and development which in turn affect cooperative development and coproduction issues.

Part I of the book contains the transcripts of the conference discussions and prepared presentations. Part II contains the record of the panel discussions. A Chairmen's Panel, consisting of the session chairmen serving as panelists to review and summarize their sessions and to present their own views. Included in the Chairmen's Panel section is the summary report of the Conference Rapporteur, Dr. B.J.A. Bard. In addition, the results of a questionnaire distributed to all participants are reproduced and discussed in the appendix.

Dr. Sherman Gee is an official at the Naval Surface Weapons Center in Silver Spring, Maryland.

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HAWK, B.E., UNITED STATES, COMMON MARKET AND INTERNATIONAL ANTITRUST: A COMPARATIVE GUIDE; Law and Business, Inc./Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 757 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10017 (1979); \$75.00 (cloth); ISBN 0-15003-973-5, LC 79-14899; xv, 946 p.; footnotes; appendices, table of foreign and United States cases, general index.

This book, the outgrowth of a set of materials used in seminars, emphasizes source materials of primary importance for an understanding of the issues involved in international antitrust. Among the source materials cited are foreign and United States statutes, regulations and excerpts from decisions, and official pronouncements such as the Justice Depart-

ment's Antitrust Guide for International Operations. The materials are important to underscore the proliferation of trade laws and enforcement agencies operating in the international trade area. This proliferation ranges from the application of traditional antitrust laws such as the Sherman, Clayton, and Federal Trade Commission Acts, to arrangements occurring largely outside the United States and involving foreign parties. Foreign competition legislation and enforcement has grown significantly in the last two decades, with the European Communities, West Germany, and the United Kingdom developing a substantial body of statutory, judicial, and administrative rules. Developing countries outside Western Europe and some socialist-bloc countries have also developed varying types of competition rules.

The book is not intended to provide an overall intellectual framework for the study of competition principles in the operation of international trade. Rather, it focuses on a narrower examination of existing and proposed legal rules. The author's goal is to provide an analysis of primary and secondary materials in order to provide the reader with a working familiarity with the relevant issues.

The volume is organized in three parts. Part 1 discusses the application of United States antitrust and related trade laws with respect to the formulation and execution of a general foreign economic policy. Consideration is given to a background of differing and sometimes conflicting national policies and interests.

Part 2 examines the highly developed foreign system of competition rules and enforcement of the EEC. This part contains comparative materials to illuminate differences and similarities between the antitrust regimes of the United States and the EEC.

Part 3, which deals with both restrictive business practices and the regulation of technology transfers, is intended to be introductory. This part addresses international codes and guidelines, developing country legislation and enforcement, international cooperation, and mechanisms for conflict resolution in antitrust.

Professor Hawk teaches international transactions at Fordham University School of Law.

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KUUSI, J., *THE HOST STATE AND THE TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATION*; Saxon House, Teakfield Limited, Westmead, Farnborough, Hampshire, England (1979); ISBN 0-566-00249-3; xvi, 177 P.; footnotes, select bibliography, index of cases, index. Introduction by Gabriel M. Wilner.

The contractual relationship between the host state and the transnational corporation serves as the central theme of this book's inquiry and analysis. Specifically, the author examines contracts between developing countries and transnational corporations in basic sectors, such as the ex-

plottation of natural resources. These contractual arrangements have often been perceived as guarantees or standards of protection for the economic interests of the foreign transnational enterprise different and often greater than those provided under the domestic law of the host state. In the area of economic relations, international law has emphasized the responsibility of the host state to protect the property of foreign enterprises. Theories following this approach present reasons why contracts between host states and transnational corporations ought to be "internationalized" or "denationalized," and therefore ought not be governed by the national law of the host state. On the other hand, developing countries have responded to this approach by applying the law of the state party to the contract, in an attempt to protect their own vital national interests.

The author offers a discussion of several different approaches to the problem of determining the applicable law for contracts between states and foreign enterprises. Under "the comparative approach," various national legal systems are examined and a composite of these legal systems or one system other than that of the state party to the contract is applied. Another technique involves the insertion of choice of law provisions into multilaterally accepted uniform rules on arbitration. A further approach is the development of specific international standards through multilateral treaties, which states parties to particular treaties agree to enact into national law. This last approach has been followed in the drafting of Codes of Conduct for transnational corporations in United Nations bodies and in organizations such as OECD.

Juha Kuusi, an official of the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, has participated in a number of intergovernmental negotiations on transnational corporations.

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NANYENYA-TAKIRAMBUDE, P., *TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND INTERNATIONAL LAW*; Praeger Publishers, CBS Educational and Professional Publishing, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017 (1980); \$18.95 (cloth); ISBN 0-03-047531-7; LC 79-23571; x, 177 p., end notes. Written under the auspices of the Center of International Studies, Princeton University.

This book offers an analysis of the legal aspects of technology transfer. It begins with an overview of the fundamental legal issues, and then introduces the process of technology production by noting that the process primarily involves an interaction between multinational corporations and nation states. The author asserts that technology production and transfer is carried out within a particular administrative, political, and legal framework; this framework governs and regulates information resources. He portrays the international legal process as a dynamic and malleable entity by focusing on its structure and the process itself, rather than formal rules of law. He also presents the counterclaims offered by

those seeking to change present institutions and international regimes in this area. In this regard he identifies the claimants and describes what specifically they seek to change.

In a review of the evolution of international and national regimes relating to the production, promotion, and distribution of information, the Paris Convention is discussed at length. The author then examines the Third World's response to the existing regimes for protection of industrial and intellectual property, as well as the conditions in these regimes and processes that give rise to increased group and national control over information resources. He examines the traditional justifications for the existing regimes, and appraises the trends in the decisionmaking process in this area, emphasizing Third World control in response to the preferential criteria for decisionmaking. Finally, he attempts to project the future course of the legal process and the factors that will have to be considered.

The author, a former Jones Warburg Fellow at Yale and Compton Research Fellow at Princeton, is currently a lecturer at the University of Botswana and Swaziland.

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TEBBENS, H.D., *INTERNATIONAL PRODUCT LIABILITY: A STUDY OF COMPARATIVE AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF PRODUCT LIABILITY*; Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands (1979); available in the U.S. from Sijthoff & Noordhoff, Germantown, MD; \$42.50 (cloth); ISBN 90-286-0469-3, LC 79-64913; English edition; xx, 433 p.; footnotes, bibliography, summary, table of cases, index of terms.

This book addresses the problem of product liability in international law, utilizing a comparative approach to survey the laws of six major industrialized nations—the United States, Canada, Great Britain, West Germany, France, and the Netherlands—which support vast consumer markets.

The expansion of products liability primarily in the industrialized nations has been connected with the availability of liability insurance. Historically, the United States was considered to be the birthplace of the concept because of its mass production lines which were able to distribute large quantities of goods to consumers for the first time. It was not until after the Second World War that the concepts developed in U.S. law had a significant influence on Western Europe. These countries have approached the problem using the categories of production flaws, design defects, and inadequate user information as guidance in developing their own specific categorizations. The laws of all six nations provide remedies to victims of defective products either solely in contract, solely in tort, or some other variation.

The book also examines the problem of liability insurance, especially the territorial aspects of insurance coverage, in order to determine whether these aspects might affect choice of law. As a final point, products liability as a legal problem is part of a larger problem of product-related accidents in general. The issue of how to prevent accidents in the first place has many more aspects—politico-legal, social, economic—than the one issue of civil liability.

H.D. Tebbens is Head of the Department for Private International Law and Commercial Arbitration, T.M.C. Asser Institute, The Hague, and is also a practitioner in Rotterdam.

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WESTLING, A.H., *WARFARE IN A FRAGILE WORLD*; published by Taylor & Francis Ltd., 10-14 Macklin Street, London WC2B 5NF (1980); distributed in the U.S. by Crane, Russak & Company, Inc., 3 East 44th St., New York 10017; ISBN 0-848-1344-3; LC 79-20421; xiv, 249 p., (bibliography), tables, appendices. Third in a series of SIPRI (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute) studies relating to the impact of warfare on the environment.

This book examines the extent to which warfare and other military activities contribute to the degradation of the world environment. It examines each of the world's environmental regions in terms of their human occupancy and utilization in order to illustrate their vulnerability to military disruption. The book begins by discussing man's use and abuse of the earth. This overview is preceded by a brief summary of modern warfare and weaponry. The author then focuses on the effect of military activities on the temperate regions of the world, noting that this habitat has been substantially modified by these activities. The effect on the tropical areas of the world is examined, as well as the impact on the desert regions. Desert areas, the author notes, are extremely vulnerable, as warfare exacerbates the process of desertification. This is contrasted with the impact of military activities in the arctic regions which have a high ecological fragility. The oceanic islands are examined, especially their importance for economic and strategic purposes. The author points out that a number of environmentally disruptive wars have already been fought in these areas in this century. Finally, the book focuses on the impact of military activities on the global environment as a whole, concluding that man must take steps to desist from these destructive activities in order to preserve the world environment.

Dr. Arthur H. Westing wrote this work while he was a senior research fellow at SIPRI. He is currently Professor of Ecology and Dean of the School of Natural Science Hampshire College in Amherst, Massachusetts.