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## Might v. Right

## BOOK NOTES

HENKIN, LOUIS, ET. AL., *MIGHT V. RIGHT*; Council on Foreign Relations Books, New York, NY (1991); \$14.95; ISBN 0-87609-109-5; 200pp.

This second edition includes, as did the first edition, a series of essays by acclaimed authors in the field of international law. The essays ask the question: Does international law permit the use of military force to promote democracy and human rights? Also included in the second edition is an extensive revised list of suggested readings.

The series of essays effectively communicates the tension between force and law in U. S. foreign policy. Each author conveys a different viewpoint on the basic theme: man's readiness to settle differences by force in contrast to man's attempts to limit such use of force. The introduction questions whether it is still a feasible or even worthy goal to replace force with reason. Another critical debate explored by the essays is that of the interaction of law and policy. Most significantly, the tumultuous future for democracy and of human rights, in light of the massive political changes in the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and elsewhere in the world is dramatically suggested by the series.

In a chapter new to the second edition, Daniel J. Scheffer examines the controversy surrounding the U.S. invasion of Panama and the U.S.-led response to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. He then addresses the post-Cold War role of the U.S. in the "new world order." Scheffer looks at the implications this role has for the use of force in international law.

A new afterward by John Temple Swing, executive vice-president of the Council on Foreign relations, considers the salient elements of the most recent shift in world politics. Swing suggests that a Gorbachev-inspired "new thinking" facilitated movement from U.S. unilateralism toward the collective security envisioned by the United Nations Charter. Swing's essay explores the current dialogue in the U.S. regarding the use of collective force. He concludes with a warning of the potential pitfalls that lie ahead in the effort to develop the "new world order."

The authors include Louis Henkin, Stanley Hoffman, Jeane

Kirkpatrick with Allen Gerson, William D. Rogers, and Daniel Scheffer.

*Courtenay Manes*

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSES TO TERRORISM: NEW INITIATIVES; Edited by Richard H. Ward and Ahmed Galal Ezeldin; Office of International Criminal Justice, University of Illinois, Chicago (1990); ISBN 0-942511-26-3; 152pp. (hardcover).

This book contains eighteen speeches on international terrorism given at a week-long conference on the subject held in January, 1988 in Cairo, Egypt. The national Police Academy of Egypt and the Office of International Criminal Justice at the University of Illinois co-sponsored the conference. Harold E. Smith, Associate Director of the Office of International Criminal Justice, explains in the book's Foreword that the conference "was designed to serve as a forum for the exploration of terrorism as a worldwide phenomenon."

The topics of the various speeches are as diverse as the authors themselves, from "Political Violence in Northern Ireland" to "INTERPOL's Perspective on International Terrorism." In the opening chapter, David E. Long explores terrorism from the United States perspective. He briefly explains the beginnings of the U.S. anti-terrorism policy of the 1980s, identifying its basic elements. For a slightly different perspective, the Honorable Chancellor Samir Nagy presents the legal aspects of combatting international terrorism. Specifically, he outlines several binding legal documents created by the United Nations and non-governmental organizations.

The book's strongest advantages are its diverse selection of speakers and topics and its straightforward approach. Responses to international terrorism are often viewed from a solely Western perspective; here, several authors speak with a distinctly Middle Eastern voice. These authors are better able than their Western colleagues to report on events and steps being taken in their own countries to halt terrorist activities. All the views are presented in an easily understandable manner. Each speech spans only a few pages, offering a basic overview of the subject. Chapter endnotes supply the interested reader with opportunities for further research.

Although the speech topics selected for publication are interesting, information about the speakers themselves is insufficient. A few authors introduce themselves, but a greater number are unrecognizable to one unfamiliar with scholarship on international terrorism. The information presented suggests they are figures of great authority and prestige in their home countries, but this is not confirmed anywhere in the book. Also, because the book simply excerpts from the speeches, topics are dealt with in a cursory fashion. Anyone looking for an in-depth analysis of world reactions to international terrorism would be well-advised to search elsewhere.

Detail is sacrificed to diversity; nevertheless, this compilation of