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The Falkland Islands Dispute in International Law and Politics: A Documentary Sourcebook.

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such leverage not been used, but that it should not be used: "Nuclear power is simply too dangerous a commodity to be a bargaining chip in world diplomacy." How, then, is the United States to exert leverage? With the full panoply of US political, economic and military power and influence—these, according to Markey, can and should be brought to bear in the struggle to prevent further proliferation. This argument assumes that non-proliferation is the most important problem in the world, and that it should shape US foreign and trade policies. Such is a dangerous and absurd argument.

If the United States followed Markey's advice, it would indeed cut the use of nuclear energy worldwide, but it would not change the tendencies for states to proliferate. Rather, both "problem states" and those seeking energy security would develop their own facilities for enrichment and reprocessing. These are both more difficult to safeguard and pose graver proliferation risks than the existing commercial facilities do under international safeguards.

Markey argues for the union of the antinuclear (energy) and the nuclear freeze (weapons) movements in this volume, as he has since in congressional and other public fora. He appears to understand the problems involved with fusing two disparate movements with divergent interests, but he seems to believe that public interest lobbyists and a grass roots movement can achieve success within Congress. He understands correctly that the great majority of Congress-

men are neither strongly committed for nor against nuclear energy, and that actions of the administration and of lobbyists, as well as expressions of public opinion can definitely influence their behavior. And this is what he proposes be done.

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Perl, Raphael. *The Falkland Islands Dispute in International Law and Politics: A Documentary Sourcebook*. New York: Oceana, 1983. 722pp. \$45

For those of us eager to see an in-depth analysis of the international law implications of the 1982 Falklands War, this book is disappointing. The reasons for disappointment are attributable not so much to the content as to the volume's title, combined with the timing of its publication and the layout of its cover.

The book appeared early in 1983, with the Falklands War still fresh in mind. The first nine words of the title are emblazoned in large type across its cover and on its spine. The subtitle, "A Documentary Sourcebook," appears on the cover in letters one-fifth the size of those in the main title. They do not appear at all on the spine. The first sight of the book invariably draws an incredulous comment or question on how the author could possibly have written such a lengthy analysis of a just-concluded war.

Unfortunately, the book is not really about the 1982 war over the Falkland/Malvinas Islands, and what analysis it contains is a mere 55 pages

long. Those 55 pages are devoted to the century-and-a-half argument between Argentina and Britain over the islands' sovereignty. The vast bulk of the book consists of photocopied reproductions of documents relevant to the sovereignty dispute and—beginning with page 419—the 1982 war.

True, an analysis of the sovereignty dispute is worthwhile, and yes, a collection of documents on the Falkland Islands "dispute" is useful, and so is the 27-page historical chronology by Everette E. Larson. Nevertheless, one begins reading the book with hopes somewhat dashed.

There are, moreover, other disappointments. Some are not so significant—for example, it is cheaply printed and bound, as if done in haste. A bit more significantly, some of the reproduced documents—including Pope Alexander VI's famous Bull of 1493, which appears not in Latin but in Spanish—are not translated into English.

The analysis of the sovereignty dispute that begins the volume is a well-researched account that focuses on the legal position of the two antagonists. The geographical and historical facts are marshaled and shifted through the international law doctrines concerning modes of territory acquisition and self-determination. The author concludes that it "is impossible to arrive at a definitive answer as to who has the right of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands." However, he does suggest that original sovereignty rested with Spain until Spanish abandonment in

1811 and that this dereliction was followed by Argentine occupation in the 1820s, but that this occupation gave rise only to "an inchoate title to the Islands, based on expectancy." Then, after the 1833 ouster of the Argentinians by Great Britain (with US assistance), the British began a 150-year occupation that began in "bad faith," but which arguably perfected eventual title in Britain. This conclusion is certainly defensible, but the background analysis by the author could have been stronger.

Mr Perl's analysis is followed by Everette E. Larson's chronology of events bearing on the sovereignty dispute, beginning with the Papal Bull and ending with the 20 June 1982 surrender by Argentine personnel on Thule Island, South Sandwich Islands, to the British.

The book then presents its reproductions of 52 relevant documents. This section of the volume covers 603 pages and includes several United Nations documents arising out of the 1982 conflict. This should be of value to anyone interested in researching either the sovereignty dispute or certain of the events surrounding the war. It is not particularly useful to those who wish to investigate the international law issues arising from the use of force by both sides or the conduct of the hostilities.

The book ends with a 31-page bibliography, also the work of Everette E. Larson. There is no index.

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