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## Protection of War Victims

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eyes . . . as an unwelcome development requiring that Riyadh choose between its commitments to the Arab states and its ties with Washington. Under the circumstances, there was little doubt that the Saudis would opt to disappoint the American government. Indeed, a clear thread running through the book is the limited ability either the United States or Saudi Arabia has to substantially influence the other's major policy decisions. Quandt stresses in his conclusions the importance for the United States to realize that despite their wealth the Saudis are really not a first-rate power and that Washington will fail if we attempt to press Riyadh to go beyond the consensus reached by the Arab nations on any important issue. Similarly, he emphasizes that Saudi Arabia's future will largely be determined by its relationship with the United States and that this fact can be ignored in America only at our peril.

In sum, this book is a useful contribution to the available literature on Saudi-American relations. While probably of modest value to the scholar, it would be of interest to the general reader as an introduction to the subject and of particular importance to policy-making officials and to those that advise them.

BENSON L. GRAYSON  
*Middle East Horizons*

Plascov, Avi. *Security in the Persian Gulf: Modernization, Political Development and Stability*. Totowa, N.J.: Allenheld, Osmun, 1982. 183pp. \$10

Avi Plascov's aim is to assess the nature and magnitude of domestic sources of conflict. Quite rightly, he both perceives Islam as forming the pillar of legitimacy within states of the Persian Gulf and places it as a potentially destabilizing force in the Gulf. It is only since the Iranian Revolution that the danger of instability to existing regimes

through Islamic fundamentalist movements has gained momentum.

The introduction of modernization, which entails Westernization, threatens Islam's legitimacy, and this has led to fervent reactions. Events such as the Grand Mosque Incident (1979) in Saudi Arabia are protests against the secularization of the ruling dynasty.

The many growing pains of modernization in traditional societies circle around the relationship between the regime and its subjects. The course of changing a predominantly rural society into an urban industrial one causes extreme difficulty, especially for the masses, in reconciling spiritual fundamentalism with materialism.

To conclude, the author asks whether free economic enterprises can be both divorced from notions of Western political order and avoid being pushed towards revolutionary Marxism or reactionary Islam. He uses the example of Iran to warn the West that it could be forced to deal with hostility in the Gulf toward Western-implemented industrialization.

ALVIN J. COTTRELL  
Washington, D.C.

Levie, Howard S. *Protection of War Victims: Protocol I to the 1949 Geneva Conventions*. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, v. III, 1980, 565pp., v. IV, 1981, 535pp. \$45 apiece

Roberts, Adam, and Guelff, Richard, eds. *Documents on the Laws of War*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1982. 498pp. \$34.50 paper \$17.95

The first books are the concluding volumes of Professor Levie's compilation of the negotiating record of the diplomatic conference which, meeting in Geneva from 1974 to 1977, produced two protocols additional to the Geneva

Conventions of 12 August 1949. Protocol I is an effort to update the law applicable in international armed conflicts, some of which has not been recast since the Hague conferences at the turn of the century. The reader need only consider the myriad technological advances that have occurred in that same time frame to recognize the extent to which the law has lagged behind; inasmuch as Protocol I does not address naval warfare, except as it directly impacts on land operations, the task is not complete. Protocol II addresses the issue of internal armed conflicts. Neither Protocol II nor the meetings of an ad hoc committee on conventional weapons are covered in Professor Levie's volumes; the future of the former appears limited, while the latter was superseded by a United Nations conference on conventional weapons, held in Geneva from 1978 to 1980, which produced a treaty of limited scope dealing with that subject. Volumes I and II of *Protection of War Victims* were reviewed in the November-December 1980 *Review*.

Howard Levie, former holder of the Charles Stockton Chair of International Law at the Naval War College, has taken the vast (17-volume) record of the negotiation history of Protocol I and arranged it in order by article, providing the future researcher inestimable time savings and substantially less grey hair as a result. Volumes I and II deal with the general provisions of Protocol I: the wounded, sick and shipwrecked; medical personnel and transportation; and the initial articles regarding prisoners of war. Volume III contains those articles considered to be at the heart of Protocol I, dealing with general protection of the civilian population against the effects of hostilities. It also has the history of the controversial article on mercenaries, and new provisions for civil defense per-

sonnel and organizations. Volume IV reproduces the negotiating record for those provisions relating to the civilian population, journalists, and enforcement and implementation.

The 1977 Protocols were signed by the United States on 12 December 1977. The detailed military review necessary prior to a decision by the United States as to whether the President should seek the advice and consent of the Senate as to ratification was delayed until 1981 owing to the immediate commencement of the previously mentioned conventional weapons negotiations. Having had the responsibility for writing much of that review, I can speak from experience in saying that Professor Levie's four volumes are worth their weight in gold given the time savings they represent. They will be a great source to future students of this complex area of the law.

The volume produced by Adam Roberts and Richard Guelff was undertaken with the same philosophy as that which led to Professor Levie's effort; to simplify to the extent possible the confusing subject known as the law of war. Instead of reproducing all law of war treaties and related documents, they have selected only those they believe to be of continuing value. One may quarrel with the relevancy of some of the documents they have included; for example, the long-rejected 1923 Hague Rules of Aerial Warfare, or the 1978 International Committee of the Red Cross Fundamental Rules of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, neither of which is binding on the nations of the world. These are matters upon which reasonable men may disagree, however, and the volume generally represents a worthwhile compilation of the pertinent law of war documents.

Similar volumes exist, some of which

are official and, therefore, free to a member of the armed services. But they are incomplete or combined with other international law materials, adding up to a cumbersome package. Other private volumes are more comprehensive, but also prohibitive in cost. Most contain treaties long out of date, and therefore of interest only to a few people; none are as up-to-date as Roberts & Guelff. In addition to the hardcover edition, Roberts & Guelff is available in an inexpensive softcover edition. Few A-18 pilots will wish to weight themselves down with it, but it should be indispensable to a judge advocate in deployed assignment.

With one exception. During the recent Falklands conflict, British and Argentine forces, with the able assis-

tance of a representative of the international Committee of the Red Cross, were close to reaching an agreement on a neutralized zone for the civilians in Port Stanley, as provided for in the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Had the judge advocate who accompanied the British forces been relying on Roberts-Guelff to provide him with the form for a draft agreement, as is available in Annex I to the civilians convention, he would have been chagrined to find that the annexes to the 1949 Geneva Conventions were deleted from Roberts-Guelff to save costs. One hopes this decision will be reversed on printing of a second edition.

W. HAYS PARKS  
Alexandria, Virginia

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## Recent Books

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Annotated by

George Scheck, Mary Ann Varoutsos, and Jane Viti

Alexandersson, Gunnar. *The Baltic Straits*. The Hague: Nijhoff, 1982. 132pp. \$32.50  
The United Nations Law of the Sea Conference has served to focus attention on several important narrows of the world's oceans. One of these, the Baltic Straits, has long played an important role in the history of Europe. Alexandersson describes the physical, economic, and political aspects of the Baltic, and traces its history in terms of its legal status and strategic importance to the world's trade and navies. Due to their strategic and economic importance, the Baltic Straits will continue as an area of contention, not only among the littoral states, but among the superpowers as well.

Ben-Horin, Yoav and Posen, Barry. *Israel's Strategic Doctrine*. R-2845-NA. Santa Monica, Calif.: Rand, 1981. 53pp. paper \$7.50

Defined as a "central core of generally shared organizing ideas," strategic doctrine in the state of Israel is surveyed here. The report is based on earlier studies of the Israeli Defense Force (IDF), the writings of Israeli civil and military decisionmakers, past Israeli practice, and the current force posture. The authors focus on conditioning factors such as geography, population, economic resources, and several other assets