

only technical help from the United States.

Then there is the piece by Colonel Lee Suk Bok of the South Korean Army, on "The U.S. Forces' Influence on Korean Society." He admits that they have greatly contributed, by their presence and by the influence that presence has had on general US policy toward South Korea, to the spectacular economic rise of the country, shown in the more than 35-fold increase in the yearly Gross National Product, a figure not matched anywhere else in the world. On the other hand, that presence has been, the author argues, one of the prime causes of social instability. This is entirely believable. Something like that also happened in South Vietnam where the same outside influence intruded upon a society that was not prepared for it. The author's recipe: the withdrawal of forces, not prematurely as was the case in South Vietnam, but only after South Korea had built up its forces to the point where it could count on being able to deter another attack from the north. This should not be too difficult — and could most probably have been done already — given the country's human and material resources. It is thus surprising that the author sees this point reached only in the next century.

The lengthiest contribution is that of Brigadier-General Yehuda Bar of the Israeli Army, who looks at "The Effectiveness of Multinational Forces in the Middle East." In fact he deals only with forces that are (or, in one case, were) directly or indirectly concerned with keeping the peace in Lebanon, and thus in the main with UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon) in the southern part of that unfortunate country. The piece is accompanied by very good reference material in the form of tables, maps and charts. While it also otherwise provides useful information, the conclusion at which the author arrives — that UNIFIL has been a total failure because it has not succeeded in keeping the peace in the area — is surely unacceptable. The mode of UN interpository peacekeeping we now have, devised at the height of the 1956 Suez crisis by Canada's Lester Pearson and UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, was never suited to, and indeed was never meant to be capable

of, peace enforcement. What it could do was to create, on the political side, conditions, an atmosphere as it were, favorable to the definitive settlement of a conflict, and on the humanitarian, to ensure livable conditions for the civilian population while that settlement was still outstanding. The first of these two tasks UNIFIL could never accomplish, what with no established government on one side of the conflict; the second it *has* accomplished. Life goes on in southern Lebanon under the aegis of the UN Force. Indeed, the local people who had largely fled the area in the beginning of the Civil War when fighting there was practically continuous, have for the most part returned. UNIFIL has thus done, and continues to do, all it could under the circumstances.

All in all then, this book is a quite interesting addition to, but certainly no substitute for, more searching examinations of developments in some of the world's crisis areas.

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Trying to be both healthy and numerous

by David Bennett

Habitat, Health, and Development: A New Way of Looking at Cities in the Third World edited by Joseph S. Tulchin. Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1986, 182 pages.

In June 1983 a small but distinguished interdisciplinary group of scholars met at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, brought together by Tulchin and Hardoy in the hope that a dialogue could be started between health professionals and urban specialists, particularly planners, so that each side could better appreciate the other's approach to problems of health and disease in Third World cities. After twenty-five years of working on habitat and shelter problems. Hardoy had been

struck by the centrality of health concerns among popular settlement inhabitants the world over, and had subsequently discovered that health professionals were largely ignorant of the non-biomedical sequelae of habitat characteristics, and urban planners were similarly myopic about the health consequences of specific shelter policies. This book is the edited transcript of that meeting, attended by urban specialists, demographers, social planners, public and environmental health experts and field researchers, particularly from Latin America.

The nine papers range over definitions and indicators of health and disease, problems of obtaining reliable and current data, the general characteristics of "squatter" settlements, the nature of primary health care, and the importance of basic infrastructure such as having separate systems for water supply and sewage disposal. There are five sessions of "discussions" in which the exchanges are lively, broad-ranging, frank and comprehensive. They are also delightfully free of rancor, and of fruitless disciplinary ax-grinding. The most significant exchange in the book takes place during a discussion, when Alonso rebukes his colleagues for "intellectual migration" in moving from health to housing, to poverty, to policies of distribution, systems of representation and political legitimacy, and eventually to "The System." This movement from the specific to the general leads only to hand-wringing and a feeling of helplessness which then legitimizes doing nothing. Satterthwaite's rebuttal is that we should be delighted if everyone made that migration, as too much specificity is more likely to forestall the conception of effective policies — private or public — than is too much awareness of the breadth of the system being dealt with. All in all, somewhere in this book almost every facet of the health-housing relationship is mentioned — from the development of housing standards and public health statutes in eighteenth century England to the vested interest of multinational pharmaceutical manufacturers in not finding vaccine-based alternatives to current chemotherapies for schistosomiasis.

This is an austere produced little book, almost totally verbal and in a low