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BOOKS RECEIVED

GENERAL: POLITICAL AND LEGAL

LAW AND SOCIETY. BY L. C. GREEN. Dobbs Ferry, (NY): Oceana Publications, Inc., 1977, reprint Leyden: A. W. Sijthoff, 1975, 502 pp. \$31.50.

This collection of essays brings together several of the author's earlier papers as well as some new writings by him designed to bring the earlier material up to date.

Each of the essays seeks to draw attention to some of the sociological problems that arise when law is confronted with problems of modern life.

The author discusses, among others, the legal and sociological problems which arise from changing concepts of marriage and sexual behavior, individual freedom and human rights, and war law.

DECLARATIONS ON PRINCIPLES: A QUEST FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE. EDITED BY ROBERT AKKERMAN, PETER VAN KRIEKEN AND CHARLES PANNENBORG. Leydon: A. W. Sijthoff, 1977, 403 pp. \$46.00.

This work pays tribute to Bert V. A. Röling whose retirement as Professor of International Law and Peace Research has brought together a collection of essays by a handsome list of renowned contributors.

The resemblance of the title of this book to that of the Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States is deliberate. The seven basic principles of international law enunciated therein are reflected throughout the present volume.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE LEGAL SETTING: DOCUMENTS, COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS. BY FREDERIC L. KIRGIS, JR. St. Paul (Minn.): West Publishing Co., 1977, 1016 pp. \$18.95.

A textbook in West's American Casebook Series, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS by Kirgis is an attempt to explore the legal and quasi-legal issues surrounding common characteristics of international organizations. The author, a Professor of Law at the University of California at Los Angeles, strives to provide the student with some insights into the role of law and legal concepts in the process by which nations pursue shared objectives

and attempt to inject order into these relations through the creation and use of international organizations.

In his presentation, Kirgis deals for the most part with organizations having wide membership, especially the United Nations. The issues he deals with mainly involve procedural or constitutional questions of membership, fairness of decisions, and attempts to effectively enforce decisions. Although termed a "casebook," *INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS* contains only a limited amount of judicial decisions, with much attention being given to excerpts of reports, and debates of international organizations. The appendix contains many documents and treaties, including the United Nations Charter.

CONSEQUENCES OF NON-AGREEMENT AT THE THIRD U.N. LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE. BY H. GARY KNIGHT, St. Paul (Minn.): West Publishing Co., 1976, 62 pp. \$2.50.

This report from the Working Group of Technical Issues in the Law of the Sea examines the implications for sea resources in the absence of fundamental as well as specific agreements on governing principles. Areas covered include the consequences for deep-sea mineral mining, fisheries, navigation, research and protection of the environment. The major benefit international agreements would produce, according to the Group, would be to shift the basis of disputes arising on the sea from jurisdictional conflicts centering on the legality of boundaries to positional questions as to violations of *established* boundary lines.

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD: 1978. EDITED BY ARTHUR S. BANKS. New York, N. Y.: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1978, 627 pp. \$24.95.

Immense political, social and economic data on every independent nation comprises this book. For each country, the book includes facts on legislatures, news media, imports and exports. Also covered are national political parties and movements including governing and opposition groups, with assessments of their platforms and constituencies. There is also an overview of events that are of international significance. Coverage of the membership, structure and activities of all major inter-governmental organizations (UN and UN-related bodies) is also included.

THE GENTLEMEN'S CLUB. BY KETIL BRUUN, LYNN PAN, AND INGEMAR REXED. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1975, 338 pp. \$5.95, paper.

A comprehensive, critical analysis of the international system used to control the production and distribution of drugs. The Gentlemen's Club refers to the agencies (the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Board of the United Nations, and the World Health Organization) charged with the responsibility of drug controls. The authors cite these agen-

cies as being a major obstacle to the successful control of drug production and distribution because of their narrowness and adherence to tradition.

Among their proposals for change, the authors suggest that the thrust of the international drug control effort should be aimed toward minimizing the harmful effects of drug abuse. The authors also suggest that the agencies should shift their conception of "problem countries" from developing countries to industrial ones.

GENERAL: MILITARY, TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND CHEMICAL ARMS CONTROL. EDITED BY MATTHEW MESELSON. Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1978, 128 pp. \$3.00, paper.

This study, prepared by Professor Meselson, Cabot Professor of the Natural Sciences at Harvard University, is a compilation of the papers and discussions which stemmed from a conference on chemical arms control sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in cooperation with the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The conference drew together 27 legal, military, scientific, political, and arms control experts and examined, among other things, chemical warfare doctrine and forces in Europe, the deterrent and escalatory potential of chemical weapons, and the relationship of chemical weapons to conventional and nuclear weapons. The conference concluded with a review of specific arms control measures upon which future arms control agreements might be based.

RIOT CONTROL AGENTS AND HERBICIDES IN WAR. BY WIL D. VERWEY. Leyden: A. W. Sijthoff, 1977, 377 pp. \$56.50

The book undertakes an examination of the recently announced American doctrine on chemical warfare, and the reasons for the exclusion of riot control agents (harassing substances) and anti-plant agents (defoliant and herbicides) from that doctrine. The view of the United States that riot control and anti-plant agents are excluded from chemical warfare prohibitions is based on such factors as the harmlessness of such agents to human beings, the nontoxicity of such agents, their commercial availability, and their widespread global use by farmers and police departments. The author notes, however, that widespread opposition to the military use of riot control and anti-plant agents has created a dilemma for the United States. On the one hand, if claims by the United States of the legitimate use of such agents is valid, then America's chemical warfare doctrine is sound. If, on the other hand, the claims are not based on adequate empirical and scientific evidence, then United States policy might provoke the use of chemical warfare in future armed conflicts. Mr. Verwey concludes that the current American policy on chemical warfare should not exclude riot control or anti-plant agents from prohibition.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR DISARMAMENT. EDITED BY JANE M. O. SHARP. Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1978, 146 pp. \$3.00, paper.

This book, which serves as a preview to the 1978 United Nations Special Session on Disarmament, is the result of the September, 1977 conference on disarmament and arms control in Talloires, France sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Arms Control Association. The text is composed of the many discussion papers which emerged from the conference and focuses on the problems and possible solutions to international disarmament. Among the many important issues examined are the cessation of nuclear testing, the halting of nuclear proliferation, international restraints on conventional arms transfers, and the problem of monitoring arms control. A rich bibliography is also included in the work, along with various treaties, resolutions, and other documents on disarmament. Finally, specific recommendations for future courses of action on arms control are also presented.

MARINE MINING OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE LEGAL, TECHNICAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL FEASIBILITIES. BY MICHAEL BARAM, WILLIAM LEE AND DAVID RICE. Cambridge (Ma.): Ballinger Publishing Co., 1978, 301 pp. \$22.50.

Brought together in one volume is a survey and assessment of development and exploration of the Outer Continental Shelf. Federal and State regulations are reviewed and a number of recommendations for resource management are made. The immediate need for environmental controls is stressed.

DEEPSEA MINING AND THE ENVIRONMENT. BY RICHARD A. FRANK. St. Paul (Minn.): West Publishing Co., 1976, 53 pp. \$2.25.

This report from the Working Group on Environmental Regulation of Deepsea Mining, provides some useful models for the projection and assessment of the ecological impact of undersea mining. The panel of scientists and law professors advances recommendations aimed at minimizing the ecological impact of mining. These recommendations include an immediate assessment of the environmental costs of mining, formation of a standard-setting agency and reciprocity and co-operative agreements among nations.

HAMMOND AMBASSADOR WORLD ATLAS. HAMMOND INCORPORATED, Maplewood, N.J., 1977, 492 pp. (including 192 pp. full color foreign maps, 128 pp. full color state maps). \$18.95.

The new edition of this atlas includes maps, data concerning areas, countries and states, an index of cities, populations, map coordinates and, in the case of United States cities, ZIP code numbers as well. The atlas uses new

color reproductions and typographic designs which render it an easy to use, yet comprehensive, reference manual.

DISARMAMENT AND WORLD DEVELOPMENT. EDITED BY RICHARD JOLLY. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1978, 185 pp. \$15.00, cloth; \$6.00, paper.

An important and wide ranging collection of new papers and background source materials. The papers document the enormity of the waste and danger involved in the present scale of armaments activities. The papers are divided into two sections, one dealing with the need for action and the other with what can be done in the sphere of disarmament.

This work attempts to explore two fundamental reasons for disarmament. The first explained in a paper by Alva Myrdal as "the building up of the giant military establishments has gone, and is going, right against what would be rational from the point of view of every nation . . . It is beyond all reason." A second reason is explained in a United Nations Planning Committee paper as "the poverty in which half mankind must live is directly related to the absurdities under which the world military establishment has stored up to the equivalent of 15 tons of TNT for every man, woman and child on this globe and spends annually on armaments more than the poorest half of mankind spends on everything."

A collection of papers exploring a number of proposals in which disarmament can be achieved are presented as possible solutions to the problem.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOOD. BY DAVID A. KAY. St. Paul (Minn.): West Publishing Co., 1976, 172 pp. \$5.50, paper.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL DRUGS. BY DAVID A. KAY. St. Paul (Minn.): West Publishing Co., 1976, 98 pp. \$4.50, paper.

The above reports for the American Society of International Law are the first in a series of six that will comprise the first stage in a two-stage research effort funded by a National Science Foundation grant. The reports will deal with different and highly specialized, non-political subjects. The first stage of the program is intended to produce information, analysis and recommendations useful to United States decisionmakers. This data will be used in the second stage to construct a paradigm of international regulatory activity that will have explanatory power and analytical usefulness for the policymaker and scholar.

Mr. Kay's first report, **THE INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOOD**, considers various international efforts undertaken to regulate pesticide residue in food. Current regulations, bilateral arrangements and various organizations dealing with pesticide are examined.

Mr. Kay's second report, *THE INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL DRUGS*, discusses quality control, manufacturing practices and the safety and efficacy of drugs entering international commerce. In addition, drug information and current regulations are considered.

The reports finish with recommendations to U.S. policymakers. Both reports make good use of tables.

OIL AND THE OUTER COASTAL SHELF: THE GEORGES BANK CASE. BY WILLIAM R. AHERN, JR. Cambridge (Mass.): Ballinger Publishing Co., 1973, 133 pp. \$17.50.

This book addresses the current controversy over the mining of offshore petroleum resources. It is based on William R. Ahern, Jr.'s study of the Georges Bank, a rich fishery of Massachusetts' Cape Cod. The book discusses the mechanics of oil exploration, compares the economic effects of offshore mining of petroleum resources with projected effects of alternative energy sources, and examines the environmental impact of recent major oil spills off United States shores. Of particular interest are the political and legal questions critical to the basic decisionmaking about leasing the Georges Bank.

GENERAL: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

LEGAL PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS: CASES, MATERIALS, AND TEXT. BY JOHN H. JACKSON. St. Paul (Minn.): West Publishing Co., 1977, 1095 pp. \$20.95. DOCUMENTS SUPPLEMENT, 1977, 436 pp. \$4.95.

This casebook, designed for students of international law, has as its focus the international legal system and its processes. The volume concentrates on issues of trade since those issues spring from developed and sophisticated rules of law. Professor Jackson's study integrates national regulation and international law with the goal of sketching the total system and then analyzing the interrelationship of its elements. The realm of private transactions is left to other studies. Many topical references make the book a valuable research aid.

The Documents Supplement reprints the texts of eleven major international agreements signed since 1947, including the GATT resolution of that year and the Trade Act of 1974.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE ON LEGAL ASPECTS OF UNITED STATES-REPUBLIC OF CHINA TRADE AND INVESTMENT. EDITED BY HUNGDAH CHIU AND DAVID SIMON. Baltimore (Maryland): Occasional Papers/Reprint Series in Contemporary Asian Studies (Number 10) (Published Concurrently at *International Trade Law Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 1, Fall, 1977), 1977, 217 pp. \$5.00, paper.

The Republic of China is among the top twelve trading parties of the United States. In 1976, U.S.-ROC trade reached a record level of almost \$5 billion. This statistic points out the importance of a U.S.-ROC trade conference. *The Proceedings of Conference* is therefore of great value in its presentation of an overall review and projection of U.S.-ROC trade and investment relations.

THE EXTERNAL DEBT PROSPECTS OF THE NON-OIL-EXPORTING COUNTRIES: AN ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS. BY GORDON W. SMITH. Washington, D.C.: Overseas Development Council, 1977, 46 pp. \$4.00, paper.

This study begins with the premise that the external public and publicly guaranteed debt owed by the non-oil-exporting developing countries mushroomed from \$60 billion at the end of 1972, to more than \$140 billion at the end of 1976. The unprecedented pace of borrowing is largely attributed to: 1) the large increase in the cost of imported oil after 1973; 2) the stagnation of LDC exports in 1975, provoked by the most severe recession in the industrial countries since the 1930's; and 3) the improved access of many LDC's to capital markets.

An empirical analysis follows which answers two main questions: 1) How serious is the debt problem for less developed countries in the aggregate and for certain key countries individually?, and 2) What policy measures, if any, are appropriate?

THE IMPACT OF INFLATION AND DEVALUATION ON PRIVATE LEGAL OBLIGATIONS. BY ELIYAHU HIRSCHBERG. Jerusalem (Israel): "Daf-Chen" Press Ltd., 1976, 384 pp.

An analysis and discussion of the impact of inflation and devaluation on private legal rights and obligations. The book addresses problems dealing with the extent to which the objectives of the law result in fairness and promote social welfare during periods of monetary instability. (This book is reviewed by Sam Wolf earlier in this issue).

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY AGREEMENTS: AN EVALUATION OF THE UNCTAD INTEGRATED COMMODITY PROGRAMME. BY JERE R. BEHRMAN. Washington, D.C.: Overseas Development Council, 1977, 93 pp. \$5.00.

The study examines the proposed UNCTAD Common Fund for an Integrated Programme of Commodities, giving emphasis to the use of international buffer stocks and integrated financing to stabilize commodity prices and possibly to increase their secular trends. The study reviews relevant economic

theories that have been raised in support of the adequacy of private markets and against government stockpiling of commodities for price stabilization.

The author emphasizes, however, that theory alone is not enough; empirical analyses are required. Using empirical analyses, the author concludes in order to reduce price fluctuations the creation of buffer stocks, and not cartels, holds considerable promise for both producer and consumer countries.

SMALLER FAMILIES THROUGH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS. BY WILLIAM RICH. Washington, D.C.: Overseas Development Council, 1973, 74 pp. \$2.00, paper.

When published in 1973, this monograph became a pioneer in a school of thought that believed that rates of population could be regulated through developmental policies. In a synopsis of his work with the Overseas Development Council, Mr. Rich comments on the differing effects of alternate patterns of development on birth rates. Through combining policy goals of economic growth, widespread distribution of the benefits of progress and easy access to family planning services, a much faster reduction and stabilization of population growth may be achieved than through reliance on either approach alone.

Central to his analysis is the belief that a comprehensive dispersal of benefits gained through development to the general populace would produce a motivation to decrease family size. Programs designed to provide better education, wider access to health services and more access to jobs would have the effect of creating individual motivation for smaller families. The population crisis in developing countries is seen as being merely an element of broader developmental problems. Through the implementation of "alternative" developmental policies, population problems may be more easily confronted.

CONTROL OF SEA RESOURCES BY SEMI-AUTONOMOUS STATES. BY THOMAS M. FRANCK. Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1978, 37 pp. \$1.75, paper.

This study surveys the relationships of metropolitan governments such as New Zealand, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark and France with their overseas territories and associated states with regard to jurisdiction over exclusive economic zones.

Findings are that these semi-autonomous states excepting Puerto Rico, normally exercise jurisdiction over the exclusive economic zones or are fully represented in the national parliament of the metropolitan government. In Professor Franck's conclusion he cites Puerto Rico's deviation from the international norm as representing a growing challenge to the United States policy toward Puerto Rico.

RE-MAKING THE SYSTEM OF WORLD TRADE: A PROPOSAL FOR INSTITUTIONAL REFORM. BY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW PANEL ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY AND INSTITUTIONS. St. Paul (Minn.): West Publishing Co., 1976, 52 pp. \$2.25, paper.

The American Society of International Law Panel on International Trade Policy and Institutions examines the growing problems of international trade and the inability of the existing institutions (*e.g.* GATT) to deal with them. The Panel considers possible remedies to this situation. First it discusses the establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO), an "umbrella" organization based on the GATT but with a greater capability to handle trade problems. The Panel sets out the organizational characteristics of the WTO and elaborates on how the WTO would function as a forum for trade negotiations, a mechanism for dispute resolution, and a means for coordination among other international trade organizations.

The second part of the report concerns problems with non-tariff barriers. The Panel proposes new institutional arrangements for dealing with these problems.

STRATEGY AND NEGOTIATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION: GUIDELINES AND CASES. BY JOHN FAYERWEATHER AND ASHOK KAPOOR. Cambridge (Mass.): Ballinger Publishing Co., 1976, 461 pp. \$17.50.

A fundamental assumption in this book is that there are two areas of overriding importance for the international corporation: strategy formulation and negotiation skill. The authors have expressed the view that the only way to improve one's competence in these areas is through guided experience. Under that premise the book is comprised of cases which are to serve as a practical guide to strategy formulation and negotiation through simulated experiences based on real business situations.

TRANSFERS OF MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY WITHIN MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES. BY JACK N. BEHRMAN AND HARVEY W. WALLENDER. Cambridge (Mass.): Ballinger Publishing Co., 1976, 308 pp.

A detailed description, through the use of case studies, of the transfer of technology from U.S. based corporations into Africa, Asia and Latin America. The authors limit their research to include selected American companies (*i.e.* Ford, ITT, Pfizer and Motorola) having affiliates in several different regions. Materials were gathered through interviews with those charged with technical transfers and visits to parent companies and foreign plants and management centers. Workers, suppliers and customers were also consulted. The case studies analyze how the corporations are organized for transfer and how companies deal with a new environment as they utilize the technology within the host country.

THE UNITED STATES

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES: LEGAL ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES. EDITED BY J. E. MARANS, P. C. WILLIAMS AND A. J. MIRABITO. Washington, D.C., The District of Columbia Bar, 1978, 730 pp. \$50.00, paper.

This manual is intended as a source book for the basic legal issues and techniques that should be considered by a foreign investor and his counsel in making a substantial direct or portfolio investment in the United States. The book first discusses the application of general federal and state regulation (such as antitrust, securities and taxation) to the prospective foreign investor. It then sets out the specific restrictions and limitations that may be imposed by federal or state law on the foreign investor (*e.g.*, communications, defense contracts, land ownership).

The book is a primer and provides only an introduction to the subject matter that should facilitate the research necessary to carry out planning for a foreign investment in this country.

THE UNITED STATES AND WORLD DEVELOPMENT: AGENDA 1977. BY JOHN W. SEWELL AND THE STAFF OF THE OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL. Washington, D.C.: Overseas Development Council, 1977, 272 pp. \$16.50, cloth; \$4.95, paper.

In this, the fifth annual assessment of United States policies on international development by the Overseas Development Council, it is strongly urged that developmental relations with poor nations must be made a U.S. foreign policy priority. It is argued that the present social and economic order must undergo renovation, restructuring, and in some aspects, replacement, if the legitimate interests of industrial nations are to be harmonized with the needs and aspirations of developing nations. Development in needy countries must be accelerated to help enable all people to meet their basic human needs.

AGENDA 1977 consists of three main chapters, each dealing with suggested U.S. foreign policy. "The United States and World Development" provides the context and background for major developmental policy questions confronting the United States. "Major U.S. Options on North-South Relations: A Letter to President Carter" is a study of three possible policy options for the current Administration. "Recommendations for U.S. Policy: Agenda 1977" suggests numerous policy options on issues ranging from human rights to Arms Transfers. The book is also complemented by a series of Statistical Annexes, which this year include a Physical Quality of Life Index. When used in conjunction with the per capita GNP indicator, this Index helps assess each country's progress in terms of basic human well-being.

AMERICAN MULTINATIONALS AND AMERICAN INTERESTS: By C. FRED BERGSTEN, THOMAS HORST AND THEODORE H. MORAN. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1978, 535 pp. \$18.95, cloth; \$8.95, paper.

This book is both an analysis of the impact American multinational corporations have on the United States and a recommendation of appropriate American policy to deal with it. The authors examine both traditional economic theory and new data on taxation, competition, exports, employment, raw material supply and foreign policy. The authors reach the surprising conclusion that American multinational giants have no significant net impact of any kind on the United States, on the functioning of the international economic system or on U.S. foreign policy. They maintain that traditional theories used in determining U.S. policy towards multinationals should be discarded. The authors propose new principles to govern U.S. policy and offer recommendations for the taxation of foreign-source income, for diversifying the sources of raw materials, and for encouraging industrial competition. The authors conclude by urging the U.S. to work toward developing new international rules to govern foreign direct investment.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA. EDITED BY WILLIAM R. CLINE AND ENRIQUE DELGADO. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1978, 712 pp.

In 1960, the Central American Common Market was formed to integrate the economies of five Central American nations: Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. The initial economic results were encouraging, as trade between the five nations increased, industrial development proceeded apace, and foreign investment flourished.

The authors of *Economic Integration in Central America* contend, however, that the benefits of economic integration have not been shared equally between the five countries. Integration has had only a minimal effect in creating jobs within Central America, and has had almost no effect on each nation's economic policy as it relates to its agricultural industry. Still unanswered, as well, are basic questions about economic development within the region.

Research sponsored jointly by the Brookings Institution and the Secretariat of Economic Integration of Central America forms the basis of this book. The authors examine the history of the Central American Common Market, as well as the issues of employment, income distribution, integration in the agricultural sector, and the need for an economic development strategy.

THE CANADIAN YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW: VOL XV. EDITED BY C. B. BOURNE. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1977, 418 pp. \$20.00.

Published under the auspices of the Canadian Branch of the International Law Association, *The Yearbook* is a systematic presentation of Canadian legal thought and practice in the area of international law. Its distinguished Board of Editors includes many leading legal scholars from Canadian universities. Volume XV contains articles from noted writers L. C. Green, Hugo Fisher, Jacques Brossard, Sharon A. Williams, D. M. McRae and Samuel Wex. Along with these articles are a Note and Comments section, a section on current Canadian practice of international law, a digest of important Canadian cases in the field of public international law and conflict of laws, and book reviews.

THE COMMON LAW ZONE IN PANAMA. BY WAYNE D. BRAY. Baltimore (Maryland): Port City Press, Inc., 1977, 150 pp. \$20.00.

The purpose of Bray's book is to describe the juridical consequences of 74 years of United States control of the Panama Canal Zone and its legal system. Bray traces the history of the Panamanian legal system. He maintains that when the United States gained control of the Zone in 1903 it encountered a firmly established Panamanian-Columbian civil law system that had its roots in Hispanic, Germanic and Roman law. The Americans discarded this civil law system in favor of Anglo-American Common Law. Bray discusses the effects of this abrupt change of legal systems. He concludes by predicting that civil law will once again return to the Canal Zone.

WESTERN EUROPE

COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: GERMANY. BY JOHN H. LANGBEIN. St. Paul (Minn.): West Publishing Co., 1977, 172 pp. \$4.95, paper.

This volume in the West American Casebook Series is meant to serve as an introduction to Continental criminal procedure with a focus on Germany. It is designed for use in courses on comparative law or criminal procedure. Although considerable effort was made to keep the book reasonably short and compact, as a teaching and learning vehicle in the traditional mode, it follows the familiar format in presenting actual cases with ancillary materials including questions for discussion.

Particular coverage is devoted to the areas of prosecutorial practice and the influence and selection of lay judges.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

DE-RECOGNIZING TAIWAN: THE LEGAL PROBLEMS. BY VICTOR H. LI. Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1977, 41 pp. \$1.50.

This short paper begins by tracing the concept of recognition in the international and American spheres. Problems discussed with respect to de-recognition include those of investment, trade, and immigration. A major conclusion of the report is that it is possible to still recognize Taiwan as the *de facto* government of an entity having international personality after *de jure* recognition has been withdrawn.

VILLAGE "CONTRACTS" IN TOKUGAWA JAPAN. BY DAN FENNO HENDERSON. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1975, 234 pp. \$12.50.

In his work on village agreements, Mr. Henderson endeavors to create an understanding of "contract" formation among Japanese villagers and to foster an appreciation for the underlying problems faced by them, reflected in agreements which they made. Fifty representative documents are published in both original and English versions with comments and an indexed dictionary of common symbol language combinations provided. The documents, most from the nineteenth century, cover 18 villages for the most part located near the central Honshu.

A central thesis of the book is that these documents, which include land leases, sales pacts, water rights, etc., were agreements between individuals and/or villages and were not contracts subject to court orders. Social enforcement (through custom and "powers" in the villages) and self-enforcement (between the parties) were favored over litigation. What emerges is a sociological, legal and political view of village life useful to comparativists and others.

AFRICA

A HOUSE DIVIDED: SOUTH AFRICA'S UNCERTAIN FUTURE. BY JOHN DE ST. JORRE. Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1977, 136 pp. \$4.00, paper.

This timely study presents an account of contemporary life in South Africa. The author examines the current black and white power structures within the country and demonstrates a sympathetic understanding of the dilemma of the Afrikaner as well as the frustrations of the black majority. He also focuses on South Africa's military strategy in Africa, the efforts by Pretoria to make the country more self-sufficient in fuel and armaments production, and the

various policy options open to both South Africa and the Western world in the immediate future. Mr. St. Jorre concludes with the observation that the South African government is unwilling to make any real concessions to the black majority. This policy, he suggests, has had the effect of hardening political attitudes within the country. As a result, many leading Afrikaners are now preparing for partition as one possible solution to the country's problems, a solution they feel will be more acceptable than black rule.

LOOKING AT GUINEA-BISSAU: A NEW NATION'S DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY. BY DENIS GOULET. Washington, D.C.: Overseas Development Council (Occasional Paper No. 9), 1978, 66 pp. \$2.50, paper.

This essay, one of a number published annually by the Overseas Development Council, is a case study of the implementation of "alternative" developmental policies in an underdeveloped nation. The alternative policy centers on the attempt to raise the standard of well-being of the country's population by maximizing each person's participation and enjoyment of the social and economic effects of progress. By restricting his analysis to a specific country, the author strives to overcome the generalities and abstractions of economic theory with concrete examples of alternative development application.

Although it is acknowledged that Guinea-Bissau is not statistically representative of most Fourth World or least developed countries, Mr. Goulet nevertheless finds qualitative merit in its analysis. Because of the receptive political attitude toward alternate policies, plus the general poverty conditions to which its population is subject, Guinea-Bissau provides a willing and suitable subject for study.