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BOOKS RECEIVED

SYSTEMS OF CONTROL IN INTERNATIONAL ADJUDICATION AND ARBITRATION. By W. Michael Reisman. Durham and London: Duke University Press, 1992. Pp. 174.

In a global setting where nations are interdependent, the peaceful resolution of international disputes has become critically important. In *Systems of Control in International Adjudication and Arbitration*, W. Michael Reisman focuses on the controls that govern arbitration of international disputes, the cases that have emerged from these disputes, and the breakdown of the controls over arbitration of international disputes.

Mr. Reisman examines three major forms of international arbitration: in the International Court; under the auspices of the World Bank; and under the New York Convention of 1958. He reviews the history and identifies the advantages and disadvantages of each form. In order to demonstrate these aspects, Mr. Reisman analyzes recent decisions and the contexts in which the decisions were reached. His analysis of each case details its adjudication and critically evaluates the ultimate result.

Systems of Control in International Adjudication and Arbitration studies the implications of the breakdown of current control systems in international arbitration and suggests ways to control or prevent their ultimate breakdown. Mr. Reisman's book is well organized and provides an interesting review of the current systems of international arbitration as well as a useful comparison of key decisions that have emerged from the different forms of control.

LEGISLATIVE RESPONSES TO TOBACCO USE. By World Health Organization. Dordrecht, The Netherlands: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1991. Pp. 226.

National governments and communities the world over are taking action to combat the world smoking epidemic. Efforts are being made to prohibit tobacco advertising, to increase health warnings, and to take notice of the harmful effects of even second-hand tobacco smoke. In pursuit of these goals, about 90 countries have enacted laws dealing with

smoking.

The World Health Organization has compiled in this volume all the statutes and other legislation on tobacco and health published in the *International Digest of Health Legislation* from 1978 to late 1990. The statutes and regulations provide valuable insight into the legislative approaches of different countries and cultures to controlling a common problem. This book encourages the exchange of legislative strategies to control the promotion and use of tobacco. The problem of tobacco promotion and use are global and this book allows a needed interchange of ideas and strategies for controlling the smoking epidemic.

IMPORT AND CUSTOMS LAW HANDBOOK. By Michael J. Horton. New York, New York: Quorum Books, 1992. Pp. 308. \$55.00.

The handling of United States Customs matters, including legal problems and dealings with customs officials, is technical and complex. Mr. Horton relies on the laws, Customs Regulations, and his personal experience to provide a comprehensive yet accessible handbook of what the laws are, how they are applied, and how importers can avoid costly legal problems.

Part I of the book is a guide to the rules and procedures that every importer should know. This part begins with an historical background on the United States Customs Service and a summary of how imported merchandise is examined, classified, and appraised. Mr. Horton provides guidance on complying with the byzantine recordkeeping and produce marking requirements imposed by the Service and discusses the importer's most important legal obligations.

In Part II, Mr. Horton gives clear advice on the actual day to day business of importing into the United States. Subjects covered range from the relatively mundane issue of how to avoid the problem of disappearing mail when communicating with Customs to the more technical issues of trademark protection, duty exemptions, and how Customs deals with legal violations. The chapter that explains how an importer can request a binding administrative ruling on current and proposed import transactions should be of great use to the importer. Finally, the handbook contains a useful series of appendices containing the most common Customs forms and the statutes and tariff schedules that apply to imports.

This book provides useful guidance to those who handle United States customs matters. It is directed at corporate executives, management, and attorneys. While Mr. Horton's experience in the field gives valuable insight that can benefit even the veteran practitioner, the handbook is written in terms that are clear and simple enough for a layperson to understand.

THE LAW AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE THIRD WORLD. Edited by P. Ebow Bondzi-Simpson. New York, New York: Praeger Publishers 1992. Pp. 200. \$49.95.

As the world becomes more global, developing countries are faced with international questions and issues that demand attention. The modernization of the global environment forces developing countries to deal with subjects such as international business, communications, consumer protection, cultural preservation, and the environment. At the same time, long-standing issues such as human rights violations continue as obstacles to development. *The Law and Economic Development in the Third World* provides a forum for discussion of these issues. The authors critically evaluate the juridical and political responses to problems of underdevelopment and suggest institutional and policy arrangements available to developing countries coping with problems of modernization.

After an initial overview that discusses the challenge of development through law, the context of the problems of underdevelopment is set out by an historical description of the legal system of Zambia. This is followed by chapters discussing intellectual property rights in Nigeria, transnational corporations in Africa, the most recent GATT proposals, and globalization of financial markets. While this mix of issues is not a comprehensive one, it provides valuable insight into the scope and depth of the problems associated with underdevelopment.

The focus of this book is towards scholars and government officials in developing countries. It calls for an examination of the causes, conditions, and scope of underdevelopment. While it may not provide definitive answers, the book is valuable as a catalyst to discussion by researchers and officials involved with international development.

