

Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law

Volume 21
Issue 2 *Issue 2 - 1988*

Article 7

1988

Books Received

Law Review Staff

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Recommended Citation

Law Review Staff, Books Received, 21 *Vanderbilt Law Review* 453 (2021)

Available at: <https://scholarship.law.vanderbilt.edu/vjtl/vol21/iss2/7>

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BOOKS RECEIVED

TREATY INTERPRETATION: THEORY AND REALITY. By Edward Slavko Yambrusic. Lanham, Maryland: University Press of America, 1987. Pp. xi, 298. \$28.50 hardcover, \$15.75 softcover.

Treaties have become the dominant expression of international law but uniform interpretation of these treaties is necessary to maintain peace. Yambrusic divides his analysis into four parts. The author begins by looking at the conceptual and theoretical developments in the area of treaty interpretation and the differences between interpretation by common-law, civil-code, and socialist-law judicial systems. Next, he presents a detailed analysis of opinions from the International Court of Justice on treaty interpretation. The focus of this section is on the variance of methods used in investigation and whether a standard for interpretation is viable. In the third section, he looks at the legislative history and problems encountered when the United Nations attempted to create uniformity by enacting articles 31 and 32 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Finally, the author critically analyzes both the judicial and legislative alternatives. He poses solutions to the problems of interpretation, which would result in greater predictability in treaty interpretation.

WORLD TRADE RIVALRY: TRADE EQUITY AND COMPETING INDUSTRIAL POLICIES. By William A. Lovett. Lexington, Massachusetts: D. C. Heath, 1987. Pp. xxxv, 260. \$35.00.

The world economy in general, and the United States economy in particular, is characterized by a myriad of formidable questions regarding the most feasible strategic solutions to the current economic turbulence. Lovett believes that the United States should provide a realistic example for other nations in achieving a better balanced, more durable economic regime. To this end, this work aims to propose substantial improvements in United States national and international economic policy. Lovett begins with an historical survey of world economic development and examines the continuing importance of divergent economic philosophies. Next, he discusses competing industrial policies employed by different countries, and he examines the most effective response for the United States to these policies. Lovett then addresses the current international debt problem, proposing possible remedies and noting the realities associated

with heavy debt financing by nations. Further, he discusses the current state of international investing and ways in which it can be improved. Finally, Lovett addresses United States economic renewal. Here he notes that three efforts are required to resuscitate United States industrial and export competitiveness: fiscal discipline, international trading equity, and multilateral strengthening of the world financial system.

A COMPENDIUM OF STATE STATUTES AND INTERNATIONAL TREATIES IN TRUST AND ESTATE LAW: A REFERENCE AND REFERRAL GUIDE FOR PRACTICING ATTORNEYS: THEORY AND REALITY. By M. Henner. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1985. Pp. xii, 279. \$55.00.

With increased foreign travel and the increased likelihood of foreign property ownership, a lawyer who handles trusts and estates must be knowledgeable not only of the trust and estate law and practice of his own nation but of foreign nations as well. Henner compiles the relevant state statutes and international treaties that bear on the treatment of trusts and estates into a handy, authoritative, and highly readable reference volume by using a topical organization of the material. Topics addressed include conflicts of law; gathering of information; foreign taxation of estates; adopted, illegitimate, and posthumous children; the law of intestacy; Western European inheritance laws; and the revocation of wills.

MIDDLE EAST LEGAL SYSTEMS. By Sayed Hassan Amin. Glasgow: Royston Limited, 1985. Pp. xv, 419.

The legal systems of the Middle Eastern countries are as varied as the nations themselves. There is a mistaken presumption that all the systems are based solely on Islamic law and tradition. Dr. Amin, in his new work, seeks to show how historical, political, economic, and legal developments have shaped the legal systems of fifteen different Middle Eastern countries. He focuses on fundamental patterns and legal principles that demonstrate how each country is meeting changes within their social and political environments with legal reform and development. He does so while emphasizing the significance of the historical continuity in Islamic traditions throughout Middle East legal systems. For each country, Dr. Amin describes the constitutional, legal, and historical sources of the law. He then discusses the judiciary and court structures, the legal profession, and legal education found in that country. The book offers a general overview and background to Middle Eastern law while also providing a more detailed presentation of the legal systems in Afghanistan, Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Su-

dan, Syria, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, North Yemen, and South Yemen.

GRENADA: A STUDY IN POLITICS AND THE LIMITS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Scott Davidson. Brookfield, Vt: Gower Publishing Co., 1987. Pp. xii, 196, \$41.50.

The United States intervention of Grenada is the format for an analysis of the particular role that international law plays in the decision-making process of statesmen. The book is aimed primarily at the realistic school of international relations. Davidson begins with a discussion of the history of Grenada from colonial days to the present. Next, the author focuses on the Marxist government's rise to power and the effect that had on the United States and other OECS nations. Davidson then analyzes the schism that developed in the ruling Central Committee between two ideologically different factions of the voting Communist party. He then turns to the legal aspects of the United States intervention including a detailed look at certain OECS Treaty provisions and the bilateral action of OECS members. Davidson then discusses the international reactions to the invasion, primarily those of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council. He concludes with an analysis of both the limits of international law and the combined effect of political, military, and ideological factors on foreign policy decision-making.

THE VALUATION OF NATIONALIZED PROPERTY IN INTERNATIONAL LAW, VOLUME IV. Edited by Richard B. Lillich. Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1987. Pp. xvii, 238, \$30.00.

The valuation of property nationalized by a state has been a source of great controversy in recent years. In this work, Lillich presents a series of articles by leading authorities in the field tracing recent developments in the standards by which such nationalized property is evaluated. From 1972-75, Lillich produced three volumes dedicated to the same topic. Since 1975, the standards of valuation employed to produce "just compensation" for expropriated property have evolved considerably. Lillich addresses these developments in three groups with two articles devoted to each. First, contributors explain the modern international valuation standards. Next, the authors examine the current valuation practice of the United States. Finally, they address the transmutation of domestic law into the valuation area. Lillich maintains that while many questions remain unanswered, the trend in the past decade has been one in the direction of international consensus on standards of valuation. The contributors are Richard Young, William L. Owen, Brice Clagett, K. Scott

Gudgeon, Victor Rabinowitz, Karl M. Messen, and Haliburton Fales. The volume includes a foreword by Oscar Schachter.

WAGE DETERMINATION AND INCOMES POLICY IN OPEN ECONOMIES. By Anne Romanis Braun. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1986. Pp. xix, 350. \$18.50.

An integrated international economy brings with it the need for a substantial amount of policy coordination and compromise among nations regardless of whether exchange rates are fixed or flexible. Braun analyzes the nature of wage determination and the problems that arise in developing appropriate incomes policies in open industrial economies. The author begins by giving an historical survey and evaluation of the experiences of industrial nations with incomes policies in the post-World War II era. Then, Braun presents further theory on incomes policy as well as case studies of the use of income policies in seven countries in the 1970s and 1980s. Finally, Braun presents her view of the price and wage determination process in industrial economies, and the relevance of this process to the economic management problems that face industrial economies.