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BOOKS RECEIVED

CONTRACT LAW IN THE U.S.S.R. AND THE UNITED STATES, VOL. I: HISTORY AND GENERAL CONCEPT. By E. Allan Farnsworth and Viktor P. Mozolin. Washington, D.C.: International Law Institute, 1987. Pp. xiii, 340. \$35.00.

E. Allan Farnsworth of Columbia University, a recognized authority on American contract law, collaborates with Viktor P. Mozolin, Head of the Sector of Civil Law of the Soviet Institute of State and Law, to produce the first volume of a three volume work on American and Soviet contract law. The authors avoid a strict comparative law approach to the subject. Working from a common outline, they produce a volume consisting of ten chapters divided into two distinct, but equal parts: the first dealing with general principles of Soviet contract law, the second with their American counterparts. The subject matter of each correlative chapter in the two segments is identical. Topics covered in each part include the concept of contract, the history of contract law, the sources of contract law, characteristics and organization of contract law, and the settlement of contract disputes. The authors have integrated their efforts through a process of mutual criticism of one another's manuscripts. The publishers suggest that this volume has special value for American business lawyers contemplating possible investments under the Soviet Union's 1987 law encouraging private joint ventures on Soviet soil with American businesses. The second volume of the series, to be published in 1988, will deal with the extent of the power to contract, required terms, and contracts of adhesion. The third volume, scheduled for release in 1990, will cover the law of sales.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AND NATIONAL SECURITY LAW: CASES, MATERIALS AND SIMULATIONS. By Thomas M. Franck and Michael J. Glennon. St. Paul, Minnesota: West Publishing Company, 1987. Pp. lxiv, 941.

This casebook provides a very thorough treatment of the interaction between the conduct of the United States in foreign relations and the constitutional distributions of power, prerogatives, and rights within the various nations. Among the topics covered in this casebook are the introduction of armed forces into hostile situations by the President without

congressional authority and the extent to which individual rights may be constitutionally constricted for national security reasons in both a contemporary and historical context. The casebook also contains thirteen simulations involving current issues in foreign relations which are designed to reinforce the general principles of the book and give students an opportunity to apply the concepts to a practical situation. The authors hope that these simulations will challenge students to engage in the same kind of research, planning, and analysis as a foreign relations lawyer. Thomas M. Franck is a Professor of Law and Director of the Center for International Studies at New York University Law School. Michael J. Glennon is a Professor of Law at the University of California at Davis Law School.

THE GRAND STRATEGY OF THE UNITED STATES IN LATIN AMERICA. By Tom J. Farer. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Transaction Books, 1988. Pp. xxxii, 294.

In his fourth book, Tom J. Farer, member (1976-83) and past president (1980-82) of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, attacks, through a collection of essays, the foundations of American foreign policy in Latin America. Farer views United States methods as irrational reactions to a perceived revolutionary threat. His primary concern is that changes in international government rarely affect the United States actual strategic needs. He advocates a change in United States policy which would focus on the goals and needs of Latin America to support the long range interests of the United States in the region. The collected essays provide the reader with historical insights and critical commentary on the practical, moral, and political aspects of United States Latin American policy.

JUDGES. By David Pannick. New York: Oxford University Press, 1987. Pp. vii, 255. \$21.95.

David Pannick, a barrister and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, has produced an irreverent and anecdotal survey of the practices of English and American judges. In chapters dealing with expertise and bias, appointment and training, performance and discipline, criticism, mysticism, and publicity, Pannick comments on some of the more bizarre opinions and actions of these judges, discusses the merits of the Anglo-American judiciary, and gently suggests improvements that might be made. He concludes by arguing that while the judiciary is already of a high quality, it could benefit from making the public more aware of its activities and from a demystification of the judicial process.

LETTERS OF CREDIT: CURRENT THINKING IN AMERICA. By William C. Hillman. Stoneham, Massachusetts: Butterworth Legal Publishers,

1987. Pp. vi, 300.

Part One of Hillman's book begins with an overview of the general legal principles governing letters of credit. The remainder of the book consists of eleven papers (mostly reprinted law review articles) dealing with specific aspects of letters of credit. Parts Two and Three cover selected bases of letter of credit law: the independence rule, modification of letters of credit, pitfalls of "boilerplating," dishonor, and the role of issuer discretion. Part Four covers special situations, including the role of letters of credit in East-West trade, and letter of credit transactions in Latin America under the ALADI Treaty. In Part Five, the book concludes with Professor Boris Kozochyk's examination of the future of letters of credit in the face of such developments as electronic communication and automation. Full of practical advice, this book will prove useful to both beginners and experts in the practice of banking law.

LLOYD'S MARITIME LAW YEARBOOK 1987. By Michael Daiches. London: Lloyd's of London Press, Ltd., 1988. Pp. xx, 238. \$130.00.

This compilation of information drawn from *Lloyd's Law Reports*, *Lloyd's Maritime and Commercial Law Quarterly*, and *Lloyd's Maritime Law Newsletter* is the first of an annual series of publications. The book's purpose is to record developments in maritime law through notes covering the significant areas in the stated year. A tripartite coverage of United Kingdom decisions, decisions of other jurisdictions (including Australia, Canada, the European Economic Community, Hong Kong, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, and the United States), and other international matters emphasize coverage of United Kingdom matters. Practically, the book is meant to be an invaluable reference for the maritime lawyer by providing a digest of the year's most significant developments in maritime law as reflected by the most significant statutes, cases, and arbitrations. These are easily referenced by tables of statutes, cases and London arbitrations, and an index of ship names in addition to a comprehensive index. Cases are reported through synopses, extracts, and commentary. Arbitrations are digested, new statutes are noted, and the present state of international conventions is abstracted and reviewed.

BEYOND ADJUSTMENT: THE ASIAN EXPERIENCE. By Paul Streeten. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1988. Pp. xii, 274. \$15.00.

Paul Streeten, Director of the World Development Institute at Boston University and noted economist, brings together a series of lectures delivered at a seminar sponsored by the International Monetary Fund in conjunction with the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations in Bombay, India, in December 1986. The seven

lectures presented provide a broad range of views concerning the activities and roles of the International Monetary Fund in developing nations.

LEGAL STRUCTURE OF INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE TRADE. By Henry R. Zheng. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1988. Pp. xi, 228. \$45.00.

The international textile trade continues to have an impact on the overall economy. Because of the influx of textile imports from developing countries, the United States and other developed countries have protected their domestic textile industry by imposing textile import restrictions. Over the past 30 years, a complex system has developed to oversee these restrictions. These restrictions are reflected in the Multifibre Agreement (MFA), a central focus of this book. Mr. Zheng begins his book with the history of the international textile trade. Chapter 2 focuses on the safeguarding technique of the MFA which allows countries to place restrictions on their textile imports. The author reviews the procedures and practices which have developed to resolve disputes under the MFA. The next chapter discusses the relation of the MFA to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the exemptions from the GATT free-trade rules. The final chapter analyzes the MFA negotiations and predicts the future of the international textile trade. This book is a valuable resource not only for those in the international textile trade but also for anyone interested in international trade and the world economy.