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## Books Received

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## BOOKS RECEIVED

**Japan's Reshaping of American Labor Law.** By William B. Gould. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press, 1984. Pp. xii, 166. \$19.95.

To understand Japan's fantastic economic accomplishments since the Second World War one must understand the differences and similarities between Japanese and United States labor-management relations. This book explores Japan's labor laws and the special contribution they have made to the nation's economic success. Mr. Gould first examines the genesis of Japanese labor laws during the postwar United States military occupation. After presenting the historical background, the author looks at the Japanese administrative process, job security, unfair labor practices, and public sector. Mr. Gould contends that many aspects of Japanese labor relations law could be adopted within the United States legal system. He concludes that the United States labor relations should be less confrontational, that union leaders should be promoted to top management, and that the consequences of economic slumps should be shared equally.

**World Economic Outlook.** By The Staff of the International Monetary Fund. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1984. Pp. ix, 162. \$15.00.

This report, the fifth annual world economic outlook, contains projections and an analysis of world economic developments and prospects based on a comprehensive interdepartmental review by the Fund staff. The report contains a general survey examining policy issues, exchange rates, debt adjustment, and growth in developing countries. It also reviews economic recovery in industrial countries, growth and adjustment in developing countries, external debt and balance of payment adjustments, and exchange rates and policy interactions. The report contains a statistical appendix and supplementary notes and tables.

**Recent Multilateral Debt Restructurings With Official and Bank Creditors.** By E. Brau and R.C. Williams. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1983. Pp. vii, 28. \$5.00.

The balance of payment and external debt problems confronting many developing countries have become increasingly precarious in recent years. For example, the restructured debt of International Monetary Fund member countries averaged 1.5 billion dollars during the years 1978 through 1981, 5 billion dollars in 1982, and 60 billion dollars in early October 1983. This paper reviews recent developments regarding the external indebtedness of developing countries. It provides background information on the current foreign debt and recent multilateral debt restructurings, including a comparison of recent commercial debt restructurings with studies done on previous restructurings, and examines official and commercial multilateral debt reschedulings. An appendix summarizes the coverage and terms of debt reschedulings of individual countries.

**The Fund, Commercial Banks, and Member Countries.** By Paul Mentré. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1984. Pp. v, 35. \$5.00.

The rapid increase in the external debt of nonindustrial countries and the corresponding rapid growth in transnational commercial bank claims have led to increased risks in international lending based on the structure of international debt. Mr. Mentré's study summarizes recent developments in the relationships between the International Monetary Fund, five European-member countries (Portugal, Turkey, Romania, Hungary, and Yugoslavia), and commercial banks. Mr. Mentré presents four issues for the consideration of the IMF: (1) the attitude of commercial banks toward individual countries; (2) assistance to member countries in the management of their external debt; (3) the development of a constructive relationship between the Fund, commercial banks, and member countries; and (4) improvement in the handling of actual or potential debt crises. The author concludes by proposing his own recommendations on the four issues.

**International Law and the New States of Africa.** By Yilma Makonnen. New York: Unipub, 1983. Pp. xxiii, 498. \$37.95.

A nation faces many problems when it gains its independence and must function as an individual entity. This book addresses the multi-faceted international problems faced by the newly autonomous African nations. Mr. Makonnen divides the book into three main parts and moves from a general discussion to a more specific examination of the effect of state succession upon treaties. The first section discusses the historical background and evolution of the East African nations of Somalia, Burundi, Rwanda, Zambia, Malawi, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. It examines their approach to international law from colonization to the present. In the second part the author reviews general theories and problems of state succession by studying each of the East African nations. The third part of the book explores the application of various formulas of the optional doctrine of state succession. The author concludes by identifying general patterns and trends in state succession and critically evaluating his data.

**The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties** (2d ed.). By Ian Sinclair. Manchester, England and Dover, New Hampshire: Manchester University Press, 1984. Pp. x, 258. \$40.00.

The 1969 Vienna Convention clarifies and interprets existing treaties. By the time it took effect on January 27, 1980, the Convention's rationale and teachings already had begun to affect the decisions of international tribunals. This extensively revised and enlarged edition of the author's previously published book examines the key features of the Convention against the background of the existing and developing customary law of treaties. The author first discusses the scope of the Convention and its relationship to customary law. He then reviews reservations to treaties and how treaties are amended, modified, interpreted, suspended, and terminated. Finally, the author examines the interaction between treaties and customary law as sources of international law. This updated edition examines the explanatory material contained in the reports of the International Law Commission and in the records of the Vienna Conference. It also includes new scholarly contributions to the subject made available during the past decade.

**International Law and the Superpowers.** By Isaak I. Dore. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1984. Pp. xiv, 135. \$30.00.

It is generally assumed that there are no methods for predicting international behavior because there is no unified system of international authority or any basis upon which to enforce such authority. Mr. Dore argues that predictable behavioral norms have evolved to govern the relationships between the superpowers. The author studies the emergent patterns by examining major power struggles in Korea, Hungary, Guatemala, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Czechoslovakia, Angola, Zaire, Afghanistan, and Grenada. He notes that in each crisis the threatened superpower considered the cause of the conflict, the likely consequences, and the impact of any contemplated action upon the rival power. Although some behavioral norms develop through a process of codification, the author concludes that international relations are generally structured and controlled by a set of informal norms that emerge not from deliberate planning, but through an ad hoc problem-solving approach that has developed from the daily realities of coexistence.

**Nuclear Arms Control.** By Julie Dahlitz. London: Allen Amersand Unwin, Inc., 1984. Pp. x, 213. \$25.00 cloth; \$8.95 paper.

In response to the position taken by Communist countries after the Second World War, the United States and its allies have pursued a policy of expansion in the development and testing of nuclear weapons. Dr. Dahlitz argues that in light of the threat posed by nuclear weapons the only course to follow is one of total disarmament. Dr. Dahlitz initially examines the feasibility of international agreements to control the nuclear arms race, and then analyzes the changing scope of nuclear arms control. The book also discusses nuclear arms control through the use of the international legal system. Finally, it addresses means to adjudicate and supervise compliance with nuclear arms agreements. The book provides a comprehensive list of international agreements on the limitation of nuclear weapons—both those in force and those under negotiation.

**Guide to International Human Rights Practice.** Edited by Hurst Hannum. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1984. Pp. xvi, 279. \$35.00.

This book is a comprehensive, practical guide through the labyrinth of national and international human rights laws and organi-

zations. The first of the book's four parts is an overview of international human rights law. Part two explains the international procedures for making human rights complaints. The third part contains other techniques for the protection of human rights, including reporting procedures and direct intervention before the United Nations. Last, the book reviews individual domestic remedies for violations of individual rights and strategies for influencing governmental policy. Its five detailed appendices include addresses of international human rights organizations, a checklist for selecting appropriate filing forms, lists of countries that have ratified human rights agreements and who are members of expert organizations in the field, and a model for drafting complaints.

**International Economics.** By Thomas Grennes. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1984. Pp. x, 636. \$27.95.

Although this book is an introduction to international economics, it assumes that the reader is familiar with the basic principles of general economics. Because Mr. Grennes' fundamental premise is that theory and facts are inseparable, he presents theoretical material in a problem-solving approach. The book contains twenty-two chapters covering two general categories. The first thirteen chapters discuss the traditional peer or barter theory of economics, which is abstracted from the use of money as a medium of exchange in international trade. The remaining chapters examine international monetary economics, including foreign exchange market institutions, exchange rate determinations, and world inflation. The book contains extensive economic data and a thorough description of current and historical international economic institutions.

