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## Books Received

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## BOOKS RECEIVED

**INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF INTERNAL RESOURCES.** By Mah-noush H. Arsanjani. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1981. Pp. 558. \$37.50.

As more nations become industrialized during the twenty-first century, the scramble for diminishing resources will increase. These indispensable resources are distributed among nations in a haphazard fashion, and many Third World leaders stress the critical need for international regulation of internal resources. Arsanjani discusses the importance of national resources to the world. Arsanjani demonstrates that international legal precedents of the past several centuries attempted to accommodate global resource needs while considering the security requirements and particular needs of individual states. The rapid industrial and technological growth of the twentieth century has placed great stress on these traditional arrangements as many nations increase their demands for an equitable share of resources.

The author suggests policies to accommodate the expanded interests and needs of states both with and without resources. The particular attention paid to oil and other vital resources makes this a relevant and valuable study. In an occasionally controversial manner, Arsanjani analyses international legal decisions regarding resources and their allocation, shared use, conservation, planning, development, and the regulation of injurious use and pricing. She concludes by recommending improved international decision-making regarding international and interglobal resources in an effort to contribute to a more equitable world order.

**ANTITRUST AND AMERICAN BUSINESS ABROAD.** By James R. Atwood and Kingman Brewster, 2nd ed. Colorado Springs: Shepard's/McGraw-Hill, 1981. Pp. 359 and 355.

This comprehensive examination of transnational antitrust law represents the first revision of Professor Brewster's 1958 work. Exploring a field registered more through counselors than through prosecutors, this text has been designed to serve the practitioner as counselor and litigant. Although antitrust law has

changed little since 1958, the political and economic context in which it operates has changed markedly. In light of the ambiguities of the Sherman Act and antitrust laws in general, the development of law in this field, as that of constitutional law, has inevitably responded to changed circumstances. Professor Brewster has remarked that the administration of antitrust law, from the prosecutor's office to the Judge's chambers, is riddled with discretion. This work urges the exercise of that discretion with a view toward current national political and economic interests. The two volumes are structured to help the counselor anticipate the ways in which the Government and the courts will react to a proposed transaction and to provide the advocate appropriate offensive and defensive arguments.

**FAMILY VIOLENCE: AN INTERNATIONAL AND INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY.** By John M. Eekelar and Sanford N. Katz. Toronto: Butterworth's, 1978. Pp. 572.

Presented at the Second World Conference of the International Society on Family Life at McGill University, this collection of papers includes contributions from eleven countries. These papers seek to promote public and official awareness by presenting evidence of the various forms of family violence in differing regions of the world. Among the contributors are law enforcement officials, lawyers, psychologists, physicians, social service professionals, and sociologists. An article by Murray A. Straus dealing with psychological perspectives on wife-beating is particularly incisive. After examining topics ranging from ancient Roman law to child abuse in the primitive culture of Zululand, the authors conclude that twentieth century society may have advanced very little. Special aspects of family violence such as incest, child suicide, sibling violence and adolescent murderers are dealt with at length. The editors point out that on an international scale murder is predominately a crime of domestic nature. We like to think of the family as an abode of love and a safe retreat from the threats of the outside world. The inescapable aggressive tensions generated in the home, however, have prompted skeptics like Norval Morris to remark, "You are safer on the streets than at home, safer with a stranger than with a friend or relative." In spite of occasional hyperbole based on abnormal situations, the book is a sensitive introduction to international perspectives on an area of international significance.

**THE ARAB STATES AND THE PALESTINE CONFLICT.** By Barry Rubin. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1981. Pp. 298. \$22.00.

The Arab-Israeli conflict is clearly the single most important issue shaping the modern Middle East. In this book, Mr. Rubin approaches the issue from a neglected but all-important perspective: the viewpoints of the neighboring Arab governments. How did Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon become involved in the Palestine issue? How did it affect their domestic politics? Could they have prevented Israel's creation? Why did they fail to do so? The author focuses on these questions in his examination of the period of the emergence of political Zionism in the 1890s and its growth through the early 1950s. He uses Arab, Israeli, United States, and British sources to trace this story and to show how these events have affected issues in the region. Given religious, nationalist, and geopolitical considerations of the Arab states, the policy of anti-Zionism was inevitable and decisively shaped by rivalries between the states and the exigencies of domestic politics. Although regional roles of individual Arab countries—and their parts in the conflict—have remained remarkably consistent over time, Rubin suggests that greater Arab unity and a more flexible strategy might have resulted in an Arab victory. The book focuses on three major themes: first, the growth of Arab opposition to Zionism and the attempts to find ways to defeat it; second, the infiltration of the Palestine issue into Arab domestic politics and the need for Arab leaders to create foreign policies that are effective and that would satisfy public opinion at home; and third, the conflicts between Arab states and with the Palestinian Arab nationalist movement over the proper aims and strategies to pursue.

**THE KURDISH QUESTION IN IRAQ.** By Edmund Ghareeb. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1981. Pp. 223. \$22.00.

The Kurds have long been a problem to the governments of Iraq, Iran, and Turkey. In this book, Dr. Ghareeb examines the history of the Kurdish issue in each of these states, while paying particular attention to Iraq. He chronicles the Iraqi Baath Government's attempts since 1968 to achieve a political understanding regarding the status of the Kurds in Northern Iraq. The failure of the two sides to reach agreement contributed to widespread Kurdish armed rebellion, which was encouraged by covert Iranian, United States, and Israeli assistance. Ghareeb

draws upon extensive personal interviews with Baath Kurdish leaders including Mulla Mustafa al-Barzani and members of his family, Iraqi Government and Baath party officials, and United States Government officials. He details the positions of the Baath and Kurdish leaders and the factors which led to the failure of negotiations between them, and ultimately, to the collapse of the Kurdish rebellion itself. The demise of the Kurdish revolt and the grant of limited autonomy to the Iraqi Kurds can be viewed as a victory for the Baath Government and a step toward intraregional accommodation and stability. It also indicates the growing strength of Iraq, the country's consolidation of power, and the need for foreign powers to refrain from exploiting minority problems for their own interests.

**THE CAMBRIDGE LECTURES.** Edited by Derek Mendes da Costa. Toronto: Butterworth's, 1981. Pp. 286. \$40.00.

This book is a compilation of selected papers based on lectures delivered at Queens' College, Cambridge, during the first Conference of the Canadian Institute for Advanced Legal Studies. Eminent Canadian and British judges, legal scholars, and practicing lawyers participated in the lectures. Twenty of the papers presented at the Conference are collected in this volume. These British lectures were attended by Canadians from virtually every Canadian province and territory. The conference represented an unique degree of interaction, discussion, and exchange of concepts between the Canadians and their British and European colleagues. The common legal problems faced by Canada and the United Kingdom in the latter part of the twentieth century were of particular interest. The secessionist movements of Quebec and Scotland are examples of challenges facing two political systems that share a common legal heritage. The unique blending of British and Canadian legal perspectives in this book provides valuable insight into the current state of their common heritage.

**INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION.** Edited by Roger Mansfield and Michael Poole. Aldershot, United Kingdom: Gower, 1981. Pp. 155. \$30.25.

Presented at a colloquium at the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology in late 1980, this collection of papers forms a valuable part of the continuing research effort in the transnational area of management, organizational behavior, and

industrial relations. The book formulates models to describe cross-national similarities and differences within the wider perspective of political and economic structures, cultures, and legal systems in order to develop a broad understanding of the subject. The editors have also compiled empirical analyses of diverse subjects including participative management in Algeria; the problems of legitimacy, control, and change in Iran; management development in Iraq; and cultural impacts on management in Nigeria.

**MEN WITH THE YEN.** By Zavis Zeman. Toronto: The Canadian Institute for Research on Public Policy, Renouf/USA, 1980. Pp. 121. \$5.95.

The author of this succinct report believes that an indispensable factor in the economic future of North America is the "Japanese Fact." Zeman asserts that ignorance of the "Japanese Fact" within the Canadian community could be detrimental to the future of Canada. This report begins the task of assessing the importance of Japan to North America by evaluating basic international economic issues in light of historical and psychological perspectives. The author stresses critical need for more comprehensive policy studies reappraising Japan from the perspective of Canada in the 1980s.

**UNITED STATES MULTATIONALS AND WORKER PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT.** By Ton DeVos. Westport, Connecticut: Quorum/Greenwood Press, 1981. Pp. 228. \$29.95.

In this book, Professor DeVos examines the experience of United States multinational corporations in the European Community. European workers have traditionally participated in management decisions to a degree which is unheard of in the United States. When a United States firm insists upon total corporate control of the work process, the clash of economic culture provides the ingredients for an intriguing study of international law and industrial relations. DeVos begins by examining perceptions of managerial prerogative by United States executives, trade unionists, and rank and file employees. After analyzing the limited United States experimentation with worker participation in corporate decision-making, he discusses trade unions in Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, Ireland, Denmark, and the United Kingdom—all areas with significant United States investment. United States managers, says DeVos,

have been slow to adapt systems of worker participation which have been codified in law or established by custom in many areas of the European Community. Few United States companies have been convinced of the merits of such systems. Yet because of its benefits to labor relations, worker participation appears to be the wave of the future. Ton Devos' thesis is that this system may eventually replace the adversary relationship that has so long been a part of domestic United States labor relations. Such a development would signify a positive restructuring of United States industries.

HANDBOOK OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON LAW IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. By Ralph Lasky. Frankfurt am Main: Vittorio Klostermann, 1981. Pp. 622. Printed in German, English, French, and Spanish. DM 148.

With respect to legal literature and bibliography, many developing countries are not as "underdeveloped" as some may believe. Many legal bibliographies which have been published in Third World countries are little known in Europe and the United States. A Western jurist is usually familiar only with the law of his own country, and comparative courses are generally confined to other European legal systems and to the common law. Therefore, those confronted with legal problems in developing countries often do not know how to begin their research and may be unaware of existing bibliographies. This book attempts to deal with these problems and seeks to contribute to a better understanding of the laws of the developing countries. Areas of the world which are emphasized include Africa, Asia (except Japan and the communist countries), Oceania, Central and South America, and the Middle East. While many of the bibliographies treated were found in the Library of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Private Law (*Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Privatrecht*) in Hamburg, there are numerous entries from other great libraries throughout the world. This book is a necessity for the serious legal scholar beginning any research on the law of a developing nation.