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BOOKS RECEIVED

THE LAW OF TRANSNATIONAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS. Edited by Ved P. Nanda. New York: Clark Boardman Company, Ltd., 1981. Pp. 631. Looseleaf (Supplemented periodically). \$75.00.

Ved P. Nanda, a professor of law at the University of Denver, provides a current, thorough analysis of the legal aspects of transnational business transactions. He examines the legal considerations involved in advising clients with transnational business. Structured as a reference work, the treatise addresses such topics as choice of language, foreign exchange, regulatory patterns, distribution systems, antitrust principles, taxation, technology transfer, governing law in dispute settlements, and other pertinent subjects that bridge the legal system of participants to transnational transactions. Potential problems and misconceptions can be avoided through the author's analysis of the practical implications of many foreign laws. This work is likely to become an integral part of the working library of practitioners in the fields of transnational taxation, technology transfer, and antitrust.

MANAGING THE RISKS OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT. By Richard B. Bilder. Madison, Wisconsin: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1981. Pp. 302. \$22.50.

Professor Bilder, a former legal adviser to the State Department and currently a professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, provides an innovative and comprehensive survey of risk management techniques and strategies that is intended to facilitate international agreements and to fill a gap in the existing research materials. Professor Bilder examines the nature of international agreements, the inherent risks involved therein, and the options available to nations dealing with those risks. The author then classifies and analyzes various risk management devices, including tacit and other nonbinding arrangements, deliberate ambiguity, third-party dispute settlement, waiver and withdrawal provisions, reservations, verification (including surveillance and inspection), order of performance, sanctions, escrow, hostage, standby arrangements, and third-party guarantees. Illustrating

each technique with specific examples, the author discusses their advantages and disadvantages. In his conclusion he points out the limitations of risk management techniques and suggests how risk management techniques can be made more effective.

THE FAMILY IN INTERNATIONAL LAW: SOME EMERGING PROBLEMS. Edited by Richard B. Lillich. Charlottesville, Virginia: The Michie Company, 1981. Pp. 164.

The Gustave Sokol Program in Private International Law, established at the University of Virginia School of Law in 1976, has sponsored a series of colloquia focusing on private international law. This book is a sampling of the papers presented at the third colloquium, entitled *The Family in International Law*. Willis L. M. Reese of the Columbia University School of Law examines the Hague Convention on Celebration and Recognition of the Validity of Marriages. Richard E. Crouch, Managing Editor of the *FAMILY LAW REPORTER*, discusses international declaration and convention efforts and their effects on children's rights in the United States. Thomas Carbonneau of the Tulane University School of Law discusses "Operation Babylift," in which almost 3,000 Vietnamese orphans emigrated to the United States. He also examines the dilemmas surrounding the accompanying child custody controversies. Finally, Harvey Schweitzer of the International Human Rights Law Group discusses arguments for a convention on children's rights under the aegis of the United Nations.

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF CRIMINAL LAW: ENFORCING UNITED STATES LAW IN THE WORLD COMMUNITY. Edited by Richard B. Lillich. Charlottesville, Virginia: The Michie Company, 1981. Pp. 245.

This book is a sampling of the important papers presented in the fourth colloquium of the University of Virginia's Gustave Sokol Program in Private International Law entitled *International Aspect of Criminal Law*. The colloquium explored the ways in which one nation can seek extradition of individuals from other nations under claim of right to enforce its laws, a nation's likely response when faced with a request for extradition, the limitations set forth by constitutional restraints and the political offense doctrine, the problems involved in obtaining discovery from abroad (with emphasis on the massive uranium cartel cases), and

attempts by the United States to expand its direct enforcement power outside its borders. Additional topics discussed include the rendition of people and evidence, problems involved in bringing terrorists to justice, the reach of the Bill of Rights beyond the United States borders, enforcement of United States laws at sea, the protection of United States citizens abroad through treaties, and the unconstitutional detention of prisoners by the United States under the Exchange of Prisoners Treaties.

BOUNDARIES: NATIONAL AUTONOMY AND ITS LIMITS. Edited by Peter G. Brown and Henry Shue. Totowa, New Jersey: Rowman and Littlefield, 1981. Pp. 216. \$22.50.

Seven scholars from the Center for Philosophy and Public Policy at the University of Maryland participating in a working group on the significance of national boundaries have pooled their expertise as philosophers, social scientists, and policy makers to confront the moral and conceptual issues underlying controversial policy choices relating to national boundaries. In so doing, the authors uncover and challenge the ethical assumptions behind policy formulation. The following questions are examined: To what extent should governments give special weight to the welfare of their own citizens? What is the moral significance of geographical boundaries in determining the limits of national responsibility? Are a nation's duties coterminous with its borders? Their inquiries cover such diverse issues as immigration quotas for refugees, design of migrant worker programs, safety and health standards for hazardous exported technology, restrictions on multinational corporate activity, and attitudes toward the democratization of developing countries.

MARINE AFFAIRS BIBLIOGRAPHY: A COMPREHENSIVE INDEX TO MARINE LAW AND POLICY LITERATURE. Edited by Christian L. Wiktor and Leslie A. Foster. Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada: Dalhousie University, 1980. Pp. 158. (Supplemented by quarterly editions and annual issues).

This comprehensive index to marine law and policy literature is a multi-disciplinary bibliography providing up-to-date information on publications in marine affairs. In addition to analyses of private and public elements of marine law, this bibliography indexes other disciplines in the social and natural sciences relevant to marine affairs including political science, economics, marine

policy, history, oceanography, and archaeology. It excludes, however, purely scientific and technical resources. This bibliography includes sources from most major languages. Its references extend to more than 800 books and periodicals, MARC tape records, national catalogues, publishers' announcements, bibliographies, and indexes. Works are classified into three major areas: general works, law of the sea, and maritime transportation and communication. Since this bibliography will be updated quarterly, it should be extremely helpful to scholars, researchers, government officials, and practitioners.

ISLAM AND POWER. Edited by Alexander S. Cudsi and Ali E. Hillal Dessouki. Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1981. Pp. 204. \$20.00.

This book analyzes Islamic resurgence through an investigation of crucial topics such as the relationship between Islam and politics and the ascendancy and significance of contemporary Islamic groups in the development of Muslim societies. The contributors to this book share three sets of assumptions. First, they recognize the link between Islam and political institutions. Second, they view contemporary Islamic revivalism in the context of the modernization process as a symptom of the political crises in Muslim countries. Last, the contributors believe that Islamic revivalism is not a homogenous or monolithic movement; instead, it varies from one social context to another. Through a detailed examination of the relationship between Islam and power, this work presents acute and pertinent observations on the current political situations throughout much of the Islamic world.

STATE AND DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY. By Charles Lewis. London: Lloyd's of London Press, Ltd., 1980. Pp. 135. \$38.00.

This book provides a detailed analysis of the complex rules of the United Kingdom's State Immunity Act of 1978. In addition, it compares the relevant treaty provisions of the European Convention on State Immunity with the Brussels Convention on Sea-Going Vessels, the provisions of which are often the source of new statutory rules. Recognizing that diplomatic and consular immunity arise from the personal immunity of the sovereign, the author also examines the personal immunity of government staffs and the protection of embassies.