

1981

Books Received

C. A. P.

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarship.law.vanderbilt.edu/vjtl>



Part of the [International Law Commons](#), [Law of the Sea Commons](#), and the [Torts Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

C. A. P., Books Received, 14 *Vanderbilt Law Review* 471 (2021)

Available at: <https://scholarship.law.vanderbilt.edu/vjtl/vol14/iss2/13>

This Book Review is brought to you for free and open access by Scholarship@Vanderbilt Law. It has been accepted for inclusion in Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law by an authorized editor of Scholarship@Vanderbilt Law. For more information, please contact mark.j.williams@vanderbilt.edu.

BOOKS RECEIVED

COMPARATIVE LAW YEARBOOK, VOLUME 3, 1979. Issued by the Center for International Legal Studies. The Netherlands: Sijthoff & Noordhoff, 1980. Pp. 287.

The Center is a nonprofit organization devoted to the promotion of international legal education, research, and information exchange. Each year, the Center prints articles it deems worthy of publication in its effort to present differing views on a variety of subjects. This year's collection includes articles addressing problems in law reform in the People's Republic of China by Hungdah Chiv, German merger controls by Patrick Hines, the Hague Sales Law by Ulrich Magnus, the transnational reach of United States antitrust laws by Lawrence Trebec, and Polish constitutional development by Leszek Garlicki.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN RELATIONS LAW: DOCUMENTS AND SOURCES, VOLUME 1 — EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS. By Michael J. Glennon and Thomas M. Frank. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, Inc., 1980. Pp. 474.

Thomas M. Frank, Professor of Law at New York University, and Michael Glennon, legal counsel for the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, have compiled a documentary study of congressional-executive relations. The three volume set examines such topics as the treaty power, war power, foreign trade law, anti-boycott legislation, arms export control, and foreign development assistance. Volume one covers the topics of congressional controls over executive agreements, choice of instruments—treaty or executive agreements, the power to enter into executive agreements and the role of Congress. The topics are examined through the use of published and unpublished congressional and State Department materials, statutes and treaties, and introductory text; relatively few judicial decisions are included. The authors took the view that the contours of the law are best revealed by the arguments and justification offered by those vying for power.

U.S. NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, INTERNATIONAL LAW STUDIES, VOLUME

62. Edited by Richard B. Lillich and John Norton Moore. Newport, Rhode Island: Naval War College Press, 1980. Pp. 758.

The United States Naval War College has collected readings in international law from the *Naval War College Review*, 1947-1977 on the topics of the use of force, human rights, and general international legal issues. The writings of fifty-one authors have been compiled and organized in volume 62 (Volume II of the Reading). These writings cover more specific topics: Permissible and Impermissible Coercion; Intervention, Insurgency and Counterinsurgency; Force Short of War; The Laws of War: Human Rights for Settings of Violence; Arms Control; The Control of Terrorism; Human Rights; and The Status of Armed Forces Abroad.

THE SOVIET PROCURACY AND THE SUPERVISION OF ADMINISTRATION. By Gordon B. Smith. The Netherlands: Sijthoff and Noordhoff, 1978. Appendices. Pp. 154. \$25.00

Gordon B. Smith is an assistant professor of political science at Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas. In his latest book, Professor Smith discusses the structure of the Soviet procuracy. He examines court control of administrations, the complaint procedure, citizen redress, and the monitoring function of the procuracy. The absence of the fundamental Western orientation of adversarial procedure is discussed in some detail.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND COMPULSORY ARBITRATION IN AUSTRALIA. By John Niland. Kensington, Australia: New South Wales University Press Limited, 1978. Pp. 174.

The dynamics of the collective bargaining process are examined by John Niland, Professor of Economics and Head of the Department of Industrial Relations at the University of New South Wales. The origins and development of the bargaining and arbitration process are discussed in light of its impact on present day practices and problems. The differing roles of the parties in the process play a major part in Professor Niland's analysis of the viability and stability of Australia's bargaining procedures. To that extent, strategic factors in stable collective bargaining are examined as well.

TORTS IN PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW. By C. G. J. Morse, Amsterdam, Holland: North-Holland Publishing Co., 1978. Appendices on Hague Convention, tables of legislation, conventions, and

quasi-legislative documents. Pp. 411.

This volume traces and analyzes the development of choice of law rules in the private international law of tort. The basic approach is both historical and comparative. The development of the theories of *lex fori* and *lex loci delicti* are examined in detail. This is followed by an analysis of the operation of the traditional rules for choice of laws in tort. The author, lecturer in law at King's College, London, completes his discussion with a comparative analysis of new developments in choice of law rules and a suggestive approach for the unification of private international law of tort.

THE LAW OF INTERNATIONAL SEA PIRACY. By Barry H. Dubner. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1980. Appendices. Pp. 173.

The rapid development of technology in the economic uses of the seas has required international law to develop new legal norms in order to keep in pace. Multilateral treaties have been the accepted vehicle utilized by states. These treaties, however, are time consuming mechanisms which are riddled with political errors made in an effort to expedite the treaties' enactment. Professor Dubner contends that states have failed to protect themselves adequately from piracy. His analysis sets forth the emergence and development of the law of piracy while suggesting possible new approaches to the subject.

C.A.P.

