Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law

Volume 8 Issue 3 <i>Summer 1975</i>	Article 11
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1975

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Recommended Citation

Journal Staff, Books Received, 8 *Vanderbilt Law Review* 789 (2021) Available at: https://scholarship.law.vanderbilt.edu/vjtl/vol8/iss3/11

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Books Received*

ABSTRACTION AND USE OF WATER: A COMPARISON OF LEGAL RÉGIMES. By Ludwik A. Teclaff. New York, United Nations Publications, 1972. Pp. iv, 254. \$5.50.

This document, prepared for the United Nations Water Resources Centre, explores the rising demands placed on water resources by developing countries. The document discusses problems of water scarcity and excess, and recommends comprehensive reform in water administration and management.

CONSULATE OF THE SEA AND RELATED DOCUMENTS. By Stanley S. Jados. University, Alabama: The University of Alabama Press, 1975. Pp. xvi, 326. \$12.00

This volume is an annotated translation of the *Consulate*, which probably first appeared in codified form in the fourteenth century.

FOOTSTEPS INTO THE FUTURE. by Rajni Kothari. New York: The Free Press, 1974. Pp. xxiii, 173. \$8.95.

This is one volume in the series *Preferred Worlds for the 1990's* resulting from the World Order Models Project. The author focuses on the goals of justice and nonviolence and suggests a world order based on autonomy of individuals and states. The end of a world order dominated by the industrialized states is foreseen, and the author predicts that the future will be shaped by the Third World.

THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT. Edited by H. Gary Knight. St. Paul, Minnesota: West Publishing Co., 1975. Pp. xiii, 253. \$14.00.

These essays were prepared for the Working Group on Living Marine Resources of the American Society of International Law. The editor briefly traces the history of the law of the sea and international fisheries management. Other topics include multinational investment in fisheries, treaty law aspects of a future fishing convention, and principles for a global fisheries management regime.

^{*}Mention here neither assures nor precludes later review.

THE ILLEGAL DIVERSION OF AIRCRAFT AND INTERNATIONAL LAW. BY Edward McWhinney. Leiden: A.W. Sijthoff, 1975. Pp. vi, 123. About \$9.25.

This collection of essays was presented by the author to The Hague Academy of International Law in 1973. The author analyzes the various motives behind aerial hijacking—political escape, delusion, extortion, and international terrorism—and suggests that each may require a separate solution. Also discussed are the relative merits of international and national approaches to legal problem-solving in this area.

AN INTERNATIONAL ANTITRUST PRIMER. By Earl W. Kintner and Mark R. Joelson. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1974. Pp. xiv, 391. \$12.95.

This book attempts to set out in concise, easily understood language the antitrust law of various jurisdictions to alert businessmen to possible pitfalls in international trade. The authors describe American antitrust legislation in its domestic and extraterritorial application. The law of principal foreign jurisdictions is discussed comparatively.

INTERNATIONAL EXTRADITION AND WORLD PUBLIC ORDER. By M. Cherif Bassiouni. Leiden: A.W. Sijthoff; Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1974. Pp. xix, 630. \$27.50.

The author analyzes United States law and practice of extradition in an historical and comparative context. The case law of 32 other jurisdictions is contrasted to that of the United States. The book stresses the themes of world public order and human rights as applied to extradition and offers alternative approaches to current practice.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE INDEPENDENT STATE. By Ingrid Delupis. New York: Crane, Russak & Co., Inc., 1974. Pp. xi, 252. \$23.00.

The author discusses limitations imposed by international law on the absolute power of independent states within their own territories. The book explores limitations incurred through treaties such as agreements for foreign military bases—and those arising from general international law—such as the duty to refrain from pollution. Restrictions of sovereignty are classified as those over territory, those over individuals and property, and those brought about by coercion and consent.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE LAW AND INSTITUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES. By D. Lasok and J.W. Bridge. Toronto: Butterworth & Co. (Canada) Ltd., 1973. Pp. xix, 314. \$12.35.

The authors analyze the system of law, neither national nor international, but *sui generis*, emanating from the will to create a European Community. The book discusses the historical development of the European Communities, Community Institutions, interrelations between national and Community law, and economic law and policy.

LAW AND RESPONSIBILITY IN WARFARE. Edited by Peter D. Trooboff. Foreword by Arthur J. Goldberg. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press, 1975. Pp. xiv, 280. \$13.95.

The chapters in this book are a collection of papers presented to a 1971 symposium sponsored by the American Society of International Law. The discussion emphasizes the methods and tactics pursued by American forces in Vietnam, the weapons used, and individual responsibility of combatants and leaders in light of international law and national policy. The contributors—former government officials, leaders of the antiwar movement, and scholars—present various points of view on the application of the laws of war in Vietnam.

THE LAW OF THE COMMON MARKET. Edited by B.A. Wortley. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications; Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1974. Pp. vii, 248. \$12.50.

This volume of lectures by Dr. Wortley and his associates provides a broad overview of the law and operation of the European Communities. Special emphasis is placed on the impact of Community law upon the law of the United Kingdom. THE LAW OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. By K. Lipstein. Toronto: Butterworth & Co. (Canada) Ltd., 1974. Pp. xlii, 368. \$33.15.

This book describes the process through which the individual articles of the Treaties Establishing the European Communities have been implemented by regulations, directives, decisions, and other measures of the Community organs and interpreted by subsequent decisions of the Community Court. The author includes actions taken by the Community Institutions up to January 1, 1973, and useful tables of the relevant treaties, regulations and rules, and cases.

LIMITS TO NATIONAL JURISDICTION OVER THE SEA. Edited by George T. Yates, III and John Hardin Young with the collaboration of George D. Billock, Jr. Charlottesville, Virginia: University Press of Virginia, 1974. Pp. xii, 236. \$15.00.

This volume of essays addresses the question of the limits to national jurisdiction over the sea. Several approaches to jurisdictional and boundary problems are explored in light of current problems and practices.

MANAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL WATER RESOURCES: INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS. Report of the Panel of Experts on the Legal and Institutional Aspects of International Water Resources Development, Natural Resources/Water Series No. 1. New York: United Nations Publications, 1975. Pp. x, 271. \$11.00.

This report focuses on the problem of proper development and management of waters of an international character. The document aims to present realistic and detailed alternatives, and is intended to be a comprehensive source to aid water resources planning officials and diplomatic officers of developing countries. Suggested regimes, organizational structures, and managerial considerations are presented with recommended accommodation and dispute settlement procedures. ON THE CREATION OF A JUST WORLD ORDER. Edited by Saul H. Mendlovitz. New York: The Free Press, 1975. Pp. xviii, 302. \$9.95.

This collection of essays is one volume in the series *Preferred World's for the 1990's*, resulting from the World Order Models Project. The contributors present their models of alternative world orders and the transition steps necessary for their achievement. Suggestions include a world order based on cultural integration and one composed of nation states.

RESTRICTIVE AGREEMENTS IN THE EEC—THE NEED TO NOTIFY. By Bruce I. Cawthra. Toronto: Butterworth & Co. (Canada) Ltd., 1972. Pp. xviii, 179. \$12.35.

This book is a practitioners guide on notification to the Commission of agreements that possibly violate the antitrust law of the European Communities. Included are relevant Commission decisions and Court of Justice cases concerning restrictive practices.

SECRECY AND FOREIGN POLICY. Edited by Thomas M. Franck and Edward Weisband. New York: Oxford University Press, 1974. Pp. xvii, 453. \$15.00.

This volume explores the balance between the government's need for secrecy and the public's right to disclosure in three western democracies—the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States. Contributing authors include Senator Charles Mathias, Congresswoman Patsy Mink, and former British Foreign Secretary Patrick Gordon Walker, along with representatives of the press and legal communities of the three subject countries. The editors offer comparative observations and their model for the proper role of secrecy in foreign affairs in the final chapter.

A STUDY OF FUTURE WORLDS. By Richard A. Falk. New York: The Free Press, 1975. Pp. xxxiii, 506. \$15.00 hardcover; \$6.95 paperback.

This book is one volume in the series *Preferred Worlds for the* 1990's resulting from the World Order Models Project. The author's model is based on an integrated world instead of the current order based on independent nations. The structure and functions

of new world organizations are outlined in detail complete with a schedule and strategy for transition from the present system.

THE UNITED NATIONS IN A CHANGING WORLD. By Leland M. Goodrich. New York: Columbia University Press, 1974. Pp. ix, 280. \$12.95.

This volume attempts to look objectively at the United Nations in historical perspective and in light of the changing world environment. The author believes that the United Nations' ability to change in response to new international situations is its greatest achievement and concludes that its greatest asset is the support of the United States and the Soviet Union. The book includes predictions about the future course of the United Nations based on those premises.

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