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BOOKS RECEIVED

AMERICAN LABOR AND THE MULTINATIONAL CORPORATION. Edited by Duane Kujawa. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1973. Pp. xxvii, 285. \$18.50.

This collection of diverse essays attempts to provide several perspectives on the interaction between American labor and the American multinational enterprise. The selections focus on transnational collective bargaining, the international free trade union movement and the Foreign Trade and Investment Act of 1972, among other topics.

ASPECTS DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIQUE: ELABORATION CONTROLE—SANCTION. Société Française pour le Droit International. Paris: A. Pedone, 1972. Pp. 221. n.p. (paper).

A report on a May 1971, colloquium on international economic law. Included are arguments that international economic law cannot be considered apart from international law in general, the purposes and results of international economic boycott on international relations and the role played by international economic organizations in administering international agreements.

THE BASES OF INTERNATIONAL ORDER. Edited by Alan James. London: Oxford University Press, 1973. Pp. viii, 218 £ 3.50 net.

The arrangements, practices and understanding of states, which lead to international order and accommodation, are discussed in this collection of essays. The contributors examine how the international society has adapted to the great increase in the number of new states, the function of war in international order, the relevance of moral norms and international institutions on international order and the contribution of Professor C.A.W. Manning to the understanding of the bases of international order.

CURRENT LEGAL ASPECTS OF DOING BUSINESS IN THE FAR EAST. Edited by Richard C. Allison. Chicago: American Bar Association, 1972. Pp. vii, 208. \$10.00.

The results of an ABA National Institute held in May 1972.

Commercial transactions between Americans and Japan, the People's Republic of China, Taiwan, Indonesia and South Korea are examined; half the material concerns the Japanese.

DOMESTIC TAXATION AND FOREIGN TRADE: THE UNITED STATES-EUROPEAN BORDER TAX DISPUTE. By Michael von Steinaecker. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1973. Pp. 188, charts. \$15.00.

The border tax dispute is one of the current monetary and trade conflicts between the United States and the EEC. Considered are the legal problems presented by trade agreements, especially GATT, and their nexus with economic theory; the degree to which international regulation should restrict national policies; and the economic effects of varying tax structures on world trade.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Wil D. Verwey. Assen, The Netherlands: Van Gorcum & Co., 1972. Pp. xx, 362. n.p.

An analysis of the effects of poverty on international peace. The effects of poverty and economic development on the internal activities of the less developed countries (LDC's), the effect of the factors among the developed countries, among the LDC's *inter se*, and between the developed countries and the LDC's. The author outlines in the final chapter the role international law would play in creating a development strategy which would lead to creating and preserving world peace.

FREEDOM OF OCEANIC RESEARCH. Edited by Warren S. Wooster. New York: Crane, Russak & Co., Inc., 1973. Pp. 255. \$14.00.

This work discusses present state restrictions on oceanic research and the legal aspects of maritime jurisdiction and oceanic research. Also considered are the developing nations' perspective on oceanic research and the consequences of regulating oceanic research.

THE FUNCTION OF JUDICIAL DECISION IN EUROPEAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION. By Clarence J. Mann. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1972. Pp. xvi, 567. About \$23.00.

An analysis of the role of the Court of Justice of the European
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Communities in promoting the legal integration of member countries of the EEC, ECSC, and EURATOM; and the Court's efforts to develop and apply a common transnational legal doctrine within the Treaties of the European Communities while harmonizing national legal principles.

INDUSTRIAL CONFLICT: A COMPARATIVE LEGAL SURVEY. Edited by Benjamin Aaron and K.W. Wedderburn. London: Longman Group, 1972. Pp. 396. About \$22.00.

Studies of the legal aspects of industrial relations in various parts of the world, primarily Western Europe and the United States: discussions of methods of bargaining, dispute adjudications and penalties for violations of legal sanctions.

INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMARY LAW AND CODIFICATION. By H.W.A. Thirlway. Leiden: A.W. Sijthoff, 1972. Pp. xii, 158. About \$7.00.

The author's thesis is that despite the increasing importance of codification as a means of international regulation, the customary practice of nations still forms the basis of codification; and, that codification can have enduring force only when it is an embodiment of the customary practice actually existing between the parties.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE REVOLUTIONARY STATE. By Richard J. Erickson. Leiden: A.W. Sijthoff and Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications, 1972. Pp. xiii, 254. \$15.00.

The author examines the inherent legal dialectic between the Soviet Government and other foreign governments with which it deals. He discerns a trend toward the adoption of customary international law, and analyzes the present position of the USSR on over two dozen specific tenets of international law, but points out the varying degree of acceptance of some tenets by the Soviets. The author also analyzes the Soviet experience as a paradigm of the adjustment of a revolutionary society to the international order.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF FEDERALISM. By Ivan Bernier. Hamden, Connecticut: The Shoe String Press, Inc., 1973. Pp. viii, 308. \$15.00.

The first part of this book deals with the problems of personality, responsibility and immunity in federal states. The second part analyzes the impact of federal structures on international law and the impact of international law on federal structures. Topics of discussion include the extent to which federal structures are an obstacle to the development of international law, the existing remedies to the division of competence in federal states, the significance of federalism as a model for international integration and the status of quasi-federal institutions like the European Economic Community.

LAW AND POLICY IN CHINA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS: A STUDY OF ATTITUDES AND PRACTICE. By James Hsiung. New York: Columbia University Press, 1972. Pp. 435. \$12.50.

The author's thesis is that The People's Republic is a realistic member of the international community which can deal squarely with China. He concludes that China is a stable force in the international sphere, and an honest trading partner who will honor its contractual commitments.

THE LAW OF INTERNATIONAL SPACES. By John Kish. Leiden: A.W. Sijthoff, 1973. Pp. xi, 236. \$17.00.

The author discusses the regulation of the high seas, the polar regions and the cosmic spaces. This work is divided into four fundamental problem areas: delimitation of international spaces, prohibition of territorial sovereignty over international spaces, jurisdiction of the flag state in international spaces and the use of force in international spaces.

THE LAW OF SALE OF GOODS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. By K.C.T. Sutton. Toronto: The Carswell Company Ltd., 1971. Pp. xlviii, 405. n.p. (paper).

This comprehensive treatise on the law of sale of goods examines the state of the law in the subject countries, and proposes certain reforms drawn from British, Canadian and American law.

NEW STATES AND INTERNATIONAL LAW. By R.P. Anand. London: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. \$8.25.

This is a collection of essays the author delivered at the Universities of Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi, Kerala and Madras, in 1970, under the auspices of the University Grant Commission's National Lecturership Programme. It considers the historic origins of traditional international law, and the need for stability and demand for further changes in international law.

THE POLITICS OF THE OCEAN. By Edward Wenk, Jr. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1972. Pp. xviii, 590. \$14.95.

An analysis of the development of marine policy from the Kennedy years to the present. The author delineates bureaucratic morasses that have slowed the creation of an effective and coherent marine policy, and formulates realistic proposals to be employed in the absence of a total marine regime.

SOCIAL SCIENCE LITERATURE: A BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Wesley L. Gould and Michael Barkun. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1972. Pp. xiii, 641. \$15.00.

This companion volume to *International Law and the Social Sciences* (1970), is designed to provide a bibliography of social science literature relevant to practice and research in the area of international law. Approximately 3000 books, articles and other sources are abstracted, indexed and topically organized.

SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATIONS 1794-1970. Edited by A.M. Stuyt. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications, 1972. Pp. 572. \$27.00.

A listing of 430 international arbitrations, from the Jay Treaty to the Argentina-Chile border dispute in 1971. A complete summary of each arbitration is included, from the parties involved through bibliography on the arbitration.

TRANSNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS: THE IMPACT OF MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND ECONOMIC REGIONALISM ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS. Edited by Hans Gunther. London: The Macmillan Press, 1972. Pp. xvii, 480. n.p.

Various industrial relations systems, and the resulting collective bargaining methods, are examined, along with forms of labor-management relations and trade union organizations in the transnational sphere. Also included are views of the multinational corporation in Latin America, the experiences of the nations of the European Economic Community, ramifications of the increased East-West economic cooperation and future trends.

A TREATISE ON INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW. VOLUME I: CRIMES AND PUNISHMENT. Edited by M. Cherif Bassiouni and Ved P. Nanda. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas Publisher, 1973. Pp. xxv, 751. \$26.50 (cloth) \$19.75 (paper).

The first in a series attempting to provide a cohesive and unified framework in this heretofore neglected area, this volume sets the ground work by discussing the theoretical basis of international criminal law and classifying criminal conduct and defining appropriate enforcement procedures.

THE UNITED NATIONS IN A CHANGING WORLD. By J.A.C. Gutteridge. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, Inc., 1969. Pp. vii, 111. \$5.00.

This book considers the effectiveness of the United Nations Charter in meeting the needs of the expanded international community, the effectiveness of the new procedures (devised to meet these new needs) and the degree to which these new procedures are consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. One section of this book deals with the economic concern of the new states for the use and development of their natural resources and for the existing imbalance between themselves and the more developed countries.

UNITED NATIONS PEACEMAKING: THE CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE. By David P. Forsythe. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1972. Pp. xvii, 208. \$10.00.

The author studies the seminal Conciliation Commission for Palestine from its beginning in 1948; and discusses the relation of the Commission's structure to its achievements and the trend away from the use of nationally instructed mediators. Comparisons are drawn to other United Nations commissions that have been established since the Palestine Commission.

THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF TREATIES. By Ian M. Sinclair. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1973. Pp. vii, 150. \$6.00.

Mr. Sinclair analyzes the provisions of the Vienna Convention and the relationship between those provisions and the existing rules of customary international law relating to treaties. Particular attention is devoted to the controversial concept of the invalidity of treaties conflicting with an existing rule of *jus cogens* and to the provisions of the Convention relating to the settlement of disputes.

