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BOOKS RECEIVED


Nicolas Matte, who has written extensively on air and space law, has produced an extensive and thorough examination of the law of telecommunications satellites. The book begins with a discussion of the different types of telecommunications satellites. He follows this with a discussion of satellites' relationship to international law and describes areas in the field where there has been international cooperation. The author devotes some time to examining the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the commercial use of telecommunications satellites by global and regional groups and by individual states, and direct broadcast satellites. Also, he examines the issues of piracy and the transfer of technology resulting from the use of telecommunications satellites. The author concludes with a brief discussion of the instances of international cooperation which have been most successful in the telecommunications satellite field and states that more cooperation is necessary in all aspects of space activities in order to achieve a “new international order for survival.” The book also contains extensive appendices reproducing the major international telecommunications agreements discussed in the book.


Mr. Merrills, through his discussion of the structure, functions, and significance of international law, has provided an astute appraisal of legal efficacy in a world of highly diverse states. For instance, in his chapter on law and international crisis, he suggests that though states are “quite prepared” to disregard legal obligations, international law may still have some utility: it may inhibit action by ensuring that legal rules are broken only for weighty reasons; it may help structure disputes; it may limit the scope of whatever conflict does materialize; and it may provide institutions through which opponents can eventually resolve crisis. Thus, Mr. Merrills, without being overly skeptical, has presented a realistic view of international law.

This two-volume set is a compendium of collected translations of Saudi Arabian law, governmental orders, and regulations dealing with business. Areas covered range from company, commercial, and tax law to the control of foreign investment and non-Saudi ownership of property. Although no analysis accompanies the translations, this set should be of considerable value to businessmen and lawyers whose work requires them to possess a more than superficial knowledge of Saudi business law.


This book identifies the international agreements entered into by the Soviet Union from the beginning of 1958 to the end of 1973. The book is a continuation of the authors' earlier work, A Calendar of Soviet Treaties 1917-1957 (Stanford University Press, 1959). This comprehensive survey is not limited to formal international agreements or treaties; it includes all verified agreements to which the USSR was a party. The authors have also included many quasi-agreements—joint communiques, joint statements, memoranda, etc.,—that Soviet foreign policy makers use to order and regulate Soviet foreign relations. The authors also examine other facets of Soviet foreign policy: diplomatic meetings, sessions of various international bodies, regular and ad hoc meetings of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid and committees of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. To some extent, therefore, this book can serve as a guide to the Soviet Union’s diplomatic activity.


This book provides the reader with a broad overview of Great Britain's corporations law. Dr. Meinhardt has compiled short, general statements on corporations law and also provides information on where to find more detail. For the practitioner who wants an overview of the present state of company law in Great Britain, this book should be a useful tool. Although the treatment of the topic is general and Dr. Meinhardt offers no reasons for or exceptions to the law, the book should serve as a useful starting point for one interested in British company law.

The Comparative Law Yearbook is issued by The Center for International Legal Studies, which is devoted to the promotion of international legal education, research, information exchange and understanding. Part I of Volume Five is a Symposium on Legal Education throughout the world. The articles examine various aspects of legal education, such as structure, organization, teaching methods, curriculum and the legal profession in general. The countries examined are Austria, England and Wales, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Israel, Scotland, Sweden, Turkey, and the United States. Part II of this volume consists of four articles dealing with different aspects of international law. Part III deals with significant developments in private international law in six specific areas; antitrust, commercial law, treatment of aliens, domestic relations, intellectual property, and procedure.


In response to current concern over the competitiveness of the European Economic Community (EEC), this report offers a preliminary appraisal of the performance of EEC industry. Responding to the widely held belief that the EEC is in danger of “losing the race” to two of its principal industrialized trading partners, the United States and Japan, this report offers neither a simple nor conclusive answer to the question, “How competitive is EEC industry?” Rather, the answer is found to vary with each of the many subsectors that are statistically compared. Despite the difficulty of comparing the EEC with two industrialized nations of the size and internal coherence of the United States and Japan, this report succeeds in discerning certain trends bearing on competitiveness. Of particular interest is the progressive fragmentation of the Community’s internal market as the result of increased public intervention in the Community’s respective national economies. What emerges is the conclusion that the Community has fared not so badly to date, despite the economic challenges posed by the previous decade, but that in the absence of future remedial action subsequent performance could be impaired. To prevent such a decline, the Commission of the European Communities proposes a framework for reviving productive investment through the pursuit of European energy, research, and innovation.
policies and the development of financial instruments required to further these policies.


Worker participation in management decisions, as exemplified by co-determination, is expanding throughout Europe. With the purpose of creating an understanding of this new phenomenon, especially among those who neither live nor work within such systems, Kolvenbach traces the background and historical development of co-determination. Kolvenbach compares existing systems of co-determination focusing on both works councils and worker participation at the board level. Co-determination has deeply influenced European management styles as management learns to adapt. These new systems will only be successful in as much as they can change the philosophy of management toward labor from one of conflict to one of cooperation.


Rape of women during armed conflict is a common and rarely punished war crime. Khushalami presents a scholarly argument that women have a fundamental and inalienable right in international law to their dignity and honor. The author concludes that rape is a violation of this right and becomes an independent international crime. In addition, it is a crime not only against its victims but also against humanity. Nations are bound by their international human rights obligations to defend women against rape during war, and, Khushalami argues, all states have universal jurisdiction and an international obligation to prosecute and punish violators.

Khushalami bases his argument upon primary materials of international law. The first section of the book reviews the historical background of war crimes in international law. Subsequent sections examine the 1949 Geneva Conventions, international instruments on human rights, and general principles of jus cogens and of the protection of civilians in war.

By financing various research projects since 1975 and publishing the results, the Commission of the European Communities has attempted to aid in the development of new economic policies in the labor market. This volume contains recent research carried out for the Commission in its effort to reach a clearer understanding of the problems, trends, and practices of the Community labor market. The works collected, which focus on the problem of long-term unemployment, include a series of review articles as well as abstracts of various research studies undertaken for the Commission.


*Eurostat Review* is one of the three principal publications of the Statistical Office of the European Communities that are used in the dissemination of statistics. This comprehensive annual publication complements existing Eurostate publications by presenting in a single volume the principal statistics demonstrating how the European Community has developed over the ten year period from 1971 to 1980. Statistics in finance, population and social conditions, industry and services, agriculture, foreign trade, and general statistics are provided for the ten member countries, together with, for comparison, those of Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Japan, and the United States. Comparisons are expressed either as a percentage or as an index number. The most important features are set forth in color-coded graphs. The *Review* text is written in English, French and German.


Although the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund is an agreement between governments, its provisions do affect the rights of private parties. Article VII Section 2(b), for example, makes certain contracts unenforceable. Courts in various countries have considered the interpretation and applicability of Article VIII and have reached differing conclusions. In addition, many commentators have offered their own interpretations of Article VII. Because the Fund itself has issued few authoritative decisions, the international lawyer must look to these cases and commentaries for authority. Sir Joseph Gold, Senior Consultant to the Fund, has collected sixteen of his papers analyzing the cases and commentaries on Article VIII. As a sequel to an earlier volume published in 1962, this volume covers a wide range of issues including public policy, unjust enrichment, exchange control and tort, revenue laws, act of state,
Eurodollar loans, and letters of credit. Also discussed are issues relating to the American freeze of Iranian assets in 1979, the effect of the 1978 abolition of gold as a unit of account standard, the applicability of exchange control regulations to countries which are not members of the Fund but are members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the relation between Article VIII and the choice of law to govern arbitration. Finally, an appendix discusses newly published history on the drafting of Article VIII.


Premchand’s book deals with the allocation and use of resources in government, offering a discussion of fiscal policies and their implications for budgeting and expenditure controls. Using material drawn from the experiences of industrial and developing countries, Premchand analyzes the usefulness and limitations of various budgeting techniques and predicts future improvements. The book also examines the problems of budget formulation, the relation between the economic and administrative aspects of budgeting, and the attainment of policy objectives through budgeting programs.


As the extent of guerrilla warfare has increased, so has the importance of understanding insurgent conflict and the laws designed to regulate it. Michel Veuthey interviewed guerrilla and counter-insurgency forces in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East to explore the relationship of the practice of guerrilla warfare and human rights. In particular, he discusses the methods and means of guerrilla warfare, including its weaponry and its use of hostages, reprisals, terrorism, and torture; the treatment of the wounded, prisoners and civilians in insurgent conflicts; the application of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 to guerrilla activities; and the role of the Red Cross in protecting human rights during guerrilla warfare. He concludes that rules of war which are better adapted to the realities of these conflicts should be adopted, and he proposes changes. The book is thoroughly documented and contains subject and name indices as well as a lengthy bibliography.

Human Rights, European Politics, and the Helsinki Accord: The Documentary Evolution of the Conference on Security and Co-oper-
BOOKS RECEIVED


Considering the Soviet Union's concessions regarding the treatment of individuals, the Helsinki Conference, formally known as the Conference on Security and Co-Operation in Europe, may be the most important recent international discussion on the recognition of human rights. Stage I of the conference, which took place in Helsinki in July 1973, involved delegate approval of the rules of procedure for the conference and the drafting of proposals for Stage II. Stage II was held in Geneva from September 1973 through July 1975 and involved consideration of security in Europe and co-operation by member nations in economic, scientific, environmental, and humanitarian fields. Delegates from thirty-five nations adopted the "Final Act," the Helsinki Accord, during Stage III in Helsinki on July 30 and August 1, 1975. Because the Accord is written in informal language, its interpretation can be difficult. To help clarify the drafters' intent, the editors of this six volume work have provided a selective "legislative history" of the Helsinki Accord. Volume I covers Stage I, reproducing the delegates' opening speeches and the documentary proposals for Stage II. Volumes II through V cover Stage II of the conference—Volume II reproducing some of the committees' unofficial journals dealing with human rights; Volumes III, IV, and V reproducing the official documents. The "Final Act" and the delegates' closing speeches compose Volume VI.


This is the second of a three-volume casebook on the international aspects of U.S. income taxation. The present volume begins with a summary of the major U.S. laws and regulations applicable to the taxation of foreign income. A large portion of the volume provides an in depth exposition and discussion of the basic components of taxation of foreign source income: the foreign tax credit; deferral of the tax on the foreign income of foreign subsidiary corporations; and Internal Revenue Code sections 482 and 367, which control the abuse of deferral. The volume also addresses the tax consequences of various forms of business organization used by U.S. corporations abroad: branches; controlled foreign corporations; DISCs; and possession corporations. In addition, the volume illuminates the Code provisions that primarily affect individuals and contains materials on
the effects of foreign currency transactions on tax liability. Each subject area contains bibliographic references, related Code and Regulation sections, and questions to aid in teaching and learning the materials.


The internationalization of the world’s banking markets over the past twenty years has been dramatic. Banks from every part of the world have increased their international activity at an unprecedented pace and this trend promises to continue. This internationalization has led to the rapid growth of existing banking centers, the development of new ones, and an increase in the complexity of banking regulations. An understanding of the activities conducted in international banking centers and the regulations affecting banks has become increasingly necessary.

**International Banking Centres,** written by a team of forty prominent international lawyers, is intended to serve as a guide to the significant banking laws, rules, regulations, and practices in most of the world’s major financial centers. The book provides a review and analysis of the practical aspects of regulation essential to the establishment and operation of each of these centers. *International Banking Centres* is organized to facilitate comparisons of the various centers.


Since 1945 more than twenty different international instruments dealing specifically with women have been modified, drafted, or concluded. This book is a complete collection and examination of these documents. Dr. Hevener analyzes each document and assesses its likely impact on the legal status of women. Categorizing them according to their goals, Dr. Hevener demonstrates the broad range of economic, social, and political concerns the documents cover and evaluates the future needs they reveal. The book includes a table of ratifications, organized by country and region.

O'Connell provides a comprehensive history and a critical analysis of the legal doctrines governing the seas. The practice of the doctrine of *opinio juris*, which assumes that governments act out of legal motives, not motives of power and gain, established the freedom of the seas. The competing interests of governments, however, led to the breakdown of this doctrine and to widespread incoherence in the law. The relative certainty of the law of the sea, as codified at the Geneva Conference of 1957, was of short duration. The constantly expanding claims of governments to fishing rights, the continental shelf, minerals in the seabed, and extended borders intensified dispute. At the United Nations Third Conference on the Law of the Sea, convened in 1973, even issues which had been regarded as settled were re-opened. This left the law of the sea in a state of extreme confusion. The Conference may succeed in establishing principles but immediate adherence to these new rules is unlikely. The competing interests of the governments are not all reconcilable and thus some degree of confusion will necessarily follow. This book analyzes the results of the Conference and assesses its prospects for success.


As the newest title in its acclaimed series of international finance books, Euromoney has published a practical and comprehensive guide to international sales, contracting agreements, and financing techniques. *International Trade: Law and Practice* is a reference book that explains how contracts and agreements should be drawn up, how transactions should be managed and financed, how contracts can be enforced, and how disputes may be successfully settled. It is designed to meet the needs of the corporate treasurer, the export finance manager, and the international banker and lawyer responsible for contractual and legal arrangements in international transactions.


Bernard Oxman, as principal editor, has assembled a collection of insightful and reflective articles about the successes and failures of the recently concluded Law of the Sea Treaty. Contributions from many of the participants in the decade-long negotiating process examine both the reasons that led the Reagan Administration and
other developed countries to reject the treaty, and what future course of action these nations should pursue. Robert Goldwin of the American Enterprise Institute argues that the treaty should have separated the more controversial seabed mining issues from the nonseabed provisions. Arvid Pardo, former Ambassador to Malta and father of the "common heritage" doctrine, contends that selfish, nationalistic demands were responsible for the treaty's demise. W. Scott Burke and Frank Brokaw debate with Leigh Ratiner about the Reagan Administration's refusal to sign the Convention. Ratiner believes that the economic and military benefits of adherence are significant while Burke and Brokaw find the treaty to embody the unacceptable goals of the New International Economic Order. Lance Antrim and James Sebenius illuminate the economic and political incentives of joining the treaty while Lewis Cohen argues for a "reciprocating States agreement" concluded among only developed States with mining capabilities. Professors Nye and Oxman conclude respectively with views on the lessons from the negotiations and American perceptions of the treaty. This collection offers a first hand view of one of the most ambitious diplomatic undertakings and provides provocative conclusions as to the implications for the future law of the sea.


In this book Mr. Yusuf outlines the development of nonreciprocal trade preferences favoring developing nations as a means of eliminating economic disparities between developed and developing nations. The work analyses the change in international law in the area of trade by examining the legal, political, and economic history, evolution, institutionalization, and implementation of the Generalized System of Preferences. Although conceding that the system has not received full support from the developed nations and does not tend to aid the least developed nations, Yusuf contends that trade preferences have gained a foothold in both theory and practice and will be an important element in international law.


The Centre for Studies and Research in International Law and International Relations of the Hague Academy of International Law held a one-month session in 1977 on the topic of the legal regime of
international rivers and lakes. Ralph Zacklin and Lucius Caffisch have collected a series of research papers from that Conference, with contributions in both French and English. The first part of this volume examines several case studies including Canadian-United States boundary waters, the rivers and lakes of the lower Balkan States, the Indus and Mekong rivers, and Lake Constance. The second and third parts of the book identify the rules and principles governing international waterways. First is a series considering these rivers and lakes from an international law perspective. Questions of State succession, the effects of war on river treaties and the drawing of territorial limits in boundary lakes are discussed. Next, the management of the resources of these international rivers and lakes is examined through such topics as compensation for conflicting uses of these waterways and pollution. This volume will be of interest to both international lawyers and scholars of international politics for its theoretical as well as practical contributions. Most importantly, it represents a thoughtful analysis of the legal regime regulating international rivers and lakes which has long been neglected by the international community.


This book concisely compiles information dealing with world-wide legislative actions against smoking. All aspects are considered, from voluntary agreements with tobacco companies to sales restrictions and bans on smoking in certain areas. An historical perspective is maintained as the specific aims of the legislation are discussed. The impact of the laws is stressed, as are the relative strengths and weaknesses of each approach. The book will be especially helpful to legislators and public health administrators in planning their strategies.


This work contains a general discussion of liquidation and bankruptcy conveyancing in the United Kingdom. The first chapter, written by Berry, addresses the background of liquidation and bankruptcy and related matters from a conveyancing point of view. In the second chapter, Mr. Olsen discusses general aspects of corporate insolvency conveyancing. He examines debentures, receivers, liquidators, contract considerations for receivers and liquidators, registered land, and insolvency-purchaser protection. The third chapter,
also written by Olsen, addresses landlord and tenant aspects of corporate insolvency conveyancing, including lease problems, disclaimer forfeiture and lease liabilities, and charge form powers and leases. The last chapter is written by Berry and deals with the matrimonial home and setting aside transactions. The book is a short introduction that also addresses several specialized areas and provides references to additional sources.


In this survey, Palsson has conducted broad comparative research on the problems and issues, as well as the extensive legislative, judicial, and doctrinal material, relating to the conflict of laws of marriage. The discussion includes such subjects as capacity to marry, marriage scope, foreign marriage validity, impediments to marriage, and other substantive conditions and definitions of marriage. While Palsson emphasizes American, English, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian law, he touches on the law in certain South American, Eastern European, African, Asian, Middle Eastern, and Commonwealth countries, as well as international conventions. The author provides a comparative study of these various legal systems, organized according to the subtopics relating to the conflict of laws of marriage. In addition, he includes tables of statutes, conventions, and cases cited, thereby providing an important research tool in comparative conflict of laws of marriage as well as comparative family law. This work establishes a solid comparative groundwork for future reform, at the national and international levels, in both the conflict of laws of marriage and family law in general.


This volume represents the proceedings of a conference sponsored by the Canada-United States Law Institute, and contains papers by legal scholars and economists, as well as Canada’s ambassador to the Tokyo Round, that evaluate the philosophic principles underlying the new codes concluded in the negotiations. The Round’s non-tariff agreements are generally considered to be its central achievement. The studies examine the new codes concluded regarding subsidies and counterveiling duties, export “dumping,” discriminatory government procurement practices, product certification procedures, appraisal methods for assessing import duties, multilateral consulta-
tion procedures with respect to agricultural trade, the administration of import licenses, and international legal procedures for settling trade disputes. Also, the authors examine the structure of the new GATT regulatory scheme, the rationales for non-tariff intervention in international trade, and the implications of international regulation for domestic commercial policy.


The law of the sea has undergone significant changes through the centuries. Dr. Anand, in exploring these changes, is perhaps the first to examine the influence of Asian maritime practices upon the development of the modern law of the sea. His analysis begins with the common assumption that the law of the sea is a product of Western civilization. By working through the doctrine of “freedom of the seas,” Dr. Anand examines the important role played by Asian rulers, customs, and trade practices. The latter sections of this work discuss the need for the recent modifications of the law of the sea, the United Nations’ efforts to accomplish such modifications, and the trend for the future. Dr. Anand has provided a readable historical analysis of the law of the sea.


The generalized system of preferences (GSP), which the European Communities adopted in 1971, is aimed at encouraging industrialized countries’ promotion of the development of poorer countries. The GSP exempts from customs duties the industrialized countries’ imports of products originating in developing countries without reciprocity on the part of the latter. The tariff preferences apply to agricultural, textile, and industrial products. The Guide comprises an explanation of how to determine whether a product qualifies as “originating in” a beneficiary country, a Common Customs Tariff schedule that notes the products exempt under the GSP, a list of GSP beneficiary countries, a bibliography of Community decisions and regulations pertaining to the GSP, and a list of addresses of offices that provide practical information in the Community member countries.

This study examines the role an value of prior consultation among nations. Kirgis explains that when governments are able to act unilaterally, they have very little incentive to refrain from taking self-interested action. It is important, therefore, to determine the circumstances in which international law imposes a duty to consult other nations. Kirgis examines presently existing state practice and concludes that there is no overall duty to consult before taking action that could adversely affect other nations, but there are specific situations in which prior consultation is required and generally conducted. The findings in this book should help government policy makers ascertain whether they should consult other nations before acting, as well as resolve disputes over whether a government has the right to be consulted prior to another government's action.


The authors delineate the major substantive and procedural aspects of Saudi Arabian business and labor law. A chapter on labor law deals with the terms of employment contracts (including wage and hour problems), termination, and the procedures for resolving labor disputes. Chapters on agency and corporate law outline the various avenues open to foreign firms wishing to do business in Saudi Arabia. The authors have included a chapter on the diyah (blood-money), which is the basis for calculating damages arising from personal death. The book ends with a comprehensive analysis of Saudi arbitration and judicial organization.


The far-reaching essays in this short collection are examples of the active cooperation of law and science in addressing many of the intricate problems posed by modern technology. The book begins with a dialogue by Judge Markey in praise of the many benefits that follow from mutual cooperation and understanding between the two disciplines. Other contributors then proceed to consider the limits of judicial competence in resolving the new brand of litigation resulting from scientific controversy, approaches to the regulation of technological activities, and limitations on technology assessment. Often the authors give proposals for improving current solutions to the dif-
difficult problems that arise in these areas. The collection assumes no prior familiarity with scientific learning, thus making it a good introductory text. The diverse composition of the contributors—from all aspects of the legal and scientific communities—results in an effective blend of law and science.


Ms. Pomerance traces the development of the concept of self-determination from its pre-Wilsonian status as a moral principle to its current status as a legal right under the “new UN law of self-determination.” Her discussion combines legal analysis of principles with illustrations from international politics and legal practice. She examines the dilemmas in President Wilson’s formulation of self-determination, the contradictory application of the principle at Versailles, and its formulations in the League of Nations Covenant, the UN Charter, and the pronouncements that make up the “new UN law.” The main thrust of the book is on the attempts of these pronouncements to solve dilemmas in the Wilsonian formulation by defining who the “self” is, what it may “determine,” and how to ascertain its wishes. In addition, the author devotes several chapters to the relation between “external” self-determination (i.e., liberation from “alien” rule and determination of international status) and “internal” self-determination (i.e., the choice of regime type); the relation between self-determination and other principles in the UN Charter (e.g., states’ territorial integrity, sovereign equality, and non-intervention); the relation between self-determination and the UN Charter’s prohibition of the use of force; and the continuing debate about the legal status of self-determination (moral principle, *jus*, or *jus cogens*). The book also includes appendices containing the most relevant UN instruments, extensive notes and bibliography, and a detailed index.


1982 was one of the most difficult years in the history of the European Economic Community. The deepening world recession prompted many EEC countries to tackle rising unemployment by adopting protectionist trade measures, thereby undermining the development of a more unified economic policy for the Community. The *Sixteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Com-*
munities 1982 chronicles the EEC's efforts during 1982 to reconcile the competing economic interests of its member countries. Prepared by the Commission of the European Communities, the Report provides a sweeping survey of the various measures taken by the EEC to dismantle internal trade barriers, spur economic growth, and promote friendly relations with external trading partners. The Report also contains a chapter on developments in the law of the EEC as formulated in the decisions of the European Court of Justice. Because of the breadth of its analysis, this Report serves as a good historical reference for the study of the EEC's activities during this difficult period.


Howard S. Levine's *The Status of Gibraltar* examines the present condition of Gibraltar, building upon the history of Anglo-Spanish relations during the 275 year span of British ownership of the peninsula. The book also describes in detail the history and various interpretations of the Treaty of Utrecht, which ceded Gibraltar to Britain in 1713. Dr. Levine's book makes use of the many documents supporting the Treaty's negotiations in a manner not previously utilized in published works. The book also discusses the involvement of the United Nations in the Gibraltar issue, from 1963 to the present.


This study identifies problems of the Federal Tariff Board of Canada and suggests solutions to these problems. The authors describe the statutes and decisions that set the framework of the Board and then discuss its factfinding and appellate functions. They suggest that the Board's appellate role is detrimentally influenced by the bias in its perspective which arises from the combination of its appellate and inquiry functions. They point out that it is not clear whether the Board currently conforms more closely to a quasi-judicial or administrative institutional model. They note that the overlapping functions of the Board need clearer definition as the percentage of government revenue generated from tariffs decreases and protective tariffs are lowered or eliminated by the Tokyo Round tariff changes. No recommendations are made for expansion of the Tariff Board's appellate jurisdiction. The authors do, however, recommend that the inquiry role of the Board be broadened to include explicit assessment of broad tariff policy objectives and concrete information on
actual distributive and allocative effects of tariffs on industry so that
the consequences of political tariff decisions can be clarified.

Toward a New International Marine Order. (Finn Laursen ed.).
Pp. xv, 198. $39.00 cloth.

This book presents the proceedings of the NIO Youth Seminar held
in Amsterdam in 1980. Contributors examine the recent changes in
the international marine order, particularly those developments
stemming from the influence of the Third United Nations Confer-
ence on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III). Issues addressed include
the conflicts between the coastal state national enclosure movement
and common heritage principles, the ecological impacts of various
uses of the ocean, and the European Economic Community's new
influence on ocean politics. The emphasis of the book is on the need
for enlightened public support for the law of the sea draft convention
of 1980 as a means for ending a half-century of uncertainty about
which rules are to govern use of the ocean.

Transnational Terrorism: Conventions and Commentary. (Richard
Pp. xxi, 281. $25.00 cloth.

Following the model of international conventions on highjacking
incidents, the United Nations recently adopted conventions aimed at
the prevention and punishment of the taking of hostages and crimes
against "internationally protected persons." These conventions rep-
resent an effort to reduce the increasing number of incidents of trans-
national terrorism. To aid in this effort, Mr. Lillich has compiled the
most important international agreements proscribing terrorism.
Included in this collection are conventions proscribing terrorist acts,
multilateral extradition treaties, conventions relating to asylum and
appendices on past efforts in the area of terrorism, as well as propos-
als for the future. The book also includes a list of the individual
countries which are parties to each agreement. The collection will be
regularly updated by supplements.

The UNCTAD Liner Code: United States Maritime Policy at the
Pp. xiv, 234. $20.00 paper.

This volume examines the nature, provisions, and possible effects of
the UNCTAD liner code in light of the present U.S. framework for
liner regulation and promotion. On the basis of interviews and U.S.
and UN documents, Mr. Juda outlines and assesses the major policy options available to the United States given the positions taken by developing states and the EEC. The author suggests that the UNCTAD code provides the United States with an opportunity for the total review of the basic features of its maritime law and policy. He attempts to formulate an approach which best serves U.S. interests. Also included in the volume are the text of the Convention on a Code of Conduct and its resolutions, as well as a selected bibliography.


This book discusses a novel approach to regulating international business transactions: uniform international contract law. The law which gave birth to this well-documented study is the United Nation's Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. The Convention has been signed by the major trading nations and world-wide acceptance is expected.

Honnold's book provides a useful service. First, it perceptively documents and analyzes each provision of the new law, providing clarity through concrete examples. Second, the book anticipates potential interpretive difficulties, and offers preferred construction of Convention terms, drawing on the legislative history and domestic rules influential in the Convention's drafting stages. Third, it makes use of "the terms of the [international] trade" and uses standard contracts to illustrate the Convention's provisions. Finally, it is useful as a source book; it cites abundantly to both the law and the literature.


This volume is the first in a series of annual volumes that contain original work on European law, which embraces both the law of the European Community and traditional "transnational law." Included are surveys of European organizations, articles on various topics, and specialized annual surveys. The latter focuses on topics such as external relations, human rights, developments in the Council of Europe, and competition law. The aim of these surveys is to chronicle the evolution of the law and provide an authoritative account of these specialized topics. This general focus combined with consistent attention to selected areas results in a balanced approach to yearly developments in European law.