

Boston College International and Comparative Law Review

Volume 6 | Issue 1

Article 13

12-1-1983

Recent Books

Follow this and additional works at: <http://lawdigitalcommons.bc.edu/iclr>

Recommended Citation

Recent Books, 6 B.C. Int'l & Comp. L. Rev. 368 (1983),
<http://lawdigitalcommons.bc.edu/iclr/vol6/iss1/13>

This Books Received is brought to you for free and open access by the Law Journals at Digital Commons @ Boston College Law School. It has been accepted for inclusion in Boston College International and Comparative Law Review by an authorized editor of Digital Commons @ Boston College Law School. For more information, please contact nick.szydowski@bc.edu.

RECENT BOOKS

Books in this section may be reviewed in later issues. Anyone interested in reviewing a book should contact the Book Review Editor.

GENERAL: POLITICAL AND LEGAL

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF CRIMINAL LAW: ENFORCING UNITED STATES LAW IN THE WORLD COMMUNITY, FOURTH SOKOL COLLOQUIUM. EDITED BY RICHARD B. LILlich. Charlottesville, VA: The Michie Co., 1981, 245 pp., \$19.50 cloth.

This book contains the papers delivered at the Fourth Annual Colloquium held in 1980 by the Gustave Sokol Program in Private International Law of the University of Virginia School of Law. These papers, authored by experts from the governmental, legal and academic communities, provide the reader with a detailed look into problems of international criminal procedure. The book is divided into three chapters, each dealing with a particular area of international criminal procedure.

Chapter One discusses in six papers the problems involved in obtaining people and evidence from abroad. The topics examined are "Extradition and Rendition: Problems of Choice," "Bringing Terrorists to Justice — The Shifting Sands of the Political Offense Exception," "Constitutional Limits on International Rendition of Criminal Suspects," "French Judicial Perspectives on the Extradition of Transnational Terrorists and the Political Offense Exception" and "Obtaining Foreign Discovery and Evidence in U.S. Antitrust Cases: The Uranium Cartel Maelstrom."

The second chapter explores the constitutional limitations on direct enforcement of U.S. laws on the high seas and in foreign countries. The first paper is "The Reach of the Bill of Rights Beyond the *Terra Firma* of the United States." The second paper is entitled "Enforcement of U.S. Laws at Sea — Selected Jurisdictional and Evidentiary Issues."

Chapter Three consists of two papers which examine the existing treaties aimed at protecting U.S. citizens from the hardships resulting from incarceration in foreign prisons. The emphasis is on the constitutional implications raised by the transfer of such citizens to American prisons. The papers are entitled "United States Treaties on the Execution of Penal Sentences" and "The Unconstitutional Detention of Prisoners by the United States Under Exchange of Prisoner Treaties."

The stated goal of this colloquium is to enhance understanding of criminal processes in the international setting. The papers in this book examine the issues and existing case law and draw valuable conclusions. This book should be of great assistance to those interested in criminal matters which transcend international borders.

COURT EFFORTS TO REDUCE PRETRIAL DELAY, A NATIONAL INVENTORY. BY PATRICIA A. EBENER *et al.* Santa Monica, California: Rand Institute for Civil Justice, Rand Publications Series, 1981, 117 pp., paper.

Every court in the United States must cope with long pretrial delay. The average civil suit takes four to five years to reach trial, yet, according to the author of this survey, little communication regarding this problem has taken place among jurisdictions. This book attempts to ameliorate the situation by detailing the techniques developed by state courts to combat lengthy pretrial delay. The report is largely descriptive, not critical in nature, and provides, in the author's words, a "broad database."

The introduction surveys those programs designed to reduce delay, dividing them into two basic types: (1) management efforts to streamline the movement of cases through the court system; and

(2) diversion efforts designed to prevent a number of cases from ever reaching trial by providing alternative fora for their resolution. Among the former programs are efficient management of available court resources and the setting of firm trial dates by enforcing strict continuance policies. Among the latter are judicial arbitration, mandatory medical malpractice screening, and settlement programs. Each of these categories is fully analyzed. Useful tables throughout the book show the state by state distribution of the various noted practices. A copy of the protocol used to obtain information is included in an Appendix. There is no index, but a moderately extensive bibliography is provided.

THE INTERNATIONAL BILL OF RIGHTS. EDITED BY LOUIS HENKIN. New York, NY: Columbia University Press, 1981, 523 pp., cloth.

The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is an international bill of rights and binding international law. As of January, 1981, 65 nations had formally adhered to it. The Covenant does not legislate human rights, but recognizes them, based on an idea reaffirmed in the U.N. Charter that certain rights are fundamental to all the world's peoples.

The rights guaranteed by the Covenant are broad. Part I guarantees that all peoples have a right to self determination, and calls upon all states to respect the right and promote its realization. Part II provides for nondiscrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, language, religion, or opinion. The enumeration of certain traits is not meant to be exhaustive; they are examples, and states are not to make distinctions "of any kind." Part III of the Convention covers substantive rights, including a right to life and liberty, to due process of law, to freedom of movement and of conscience. Also covered are the permissible limitations on such rights. Few, if any, of the rights recognized in the Covenant are absolute. Some rights may be suspended if there is a public emergency; other rights may be limited in the public interest; still other rights may be limited if they conflict with the rights of others.

This volume of 14 essays is presented as a guide to interpretation of the Covenant. Included are essays describing the background and development of the Covenant. Another essay focuses on enforcement; the mechanics of enforcement are not well developed, depending largely on voluntary action. Though Robertson in essay 14 points out that treaties are founded on a principle of good faith, few nations are likely to report themselves in violation. Repeated violations of human rights in all parts of the world demonstrate that reliance on good faith may be misplaced.

The volume contains a full scholarly apparatus: excellent notes, a text of the Covenant, and a good index.

THE LIABILITY REGIME OF THE INTERNATIONAL AIR CARRIER. BY RÉNE H. MANKIEWICZ. Antwerp, Netherlands: Kluwer Law and Taxation Publishers, 1981, 259 pp., cloth.

The "Warsaw System" is the uniform international law governing the liability of international air carriers. Since its inception at the Convention of Warsaw of 1929, the system has served to unify transport regulations relating to international air carriage. Several Protocols added to the Convention and different court interpretations, however, have weakened the system's effectiveness as a uniform doctrine.

In his commentary, the author, Dr. R.H. Mankiewicz, traces the development of the present Warsaw system. He surveys its application and interpretation by the courts of the major countries in air transportation. In his conclusion, the author considers the future of the "Warsaw System" in the international context.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE PRACTICE, VOLS. I & II. BY HARVEY KAYE, PAUL PLAIA, JR., AND MICHAEL A. HERTZBERG. Colorado Springs, CO: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1981, \$150 cloth.

The role and importance of the International Trade Commission has expanded geometrically with the expansion of world trade. The tremendous growth of U.S. world trade in the 1970s greatly increased the number of trade cases in the United States, elevating the International Trade Commission from a relatively passive agency to an active, respected agency by the beginning of the 1980s.

International Trade Practice provides detailed guides to the major international trade laws subject to the Commission's jurisdiction. The book is composed of six parts. Part I introduces the governmental

agencies involved in the administration of U.S. international trade laws, and discusses the minor trade laws. Part II covers Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1980, which was enacted to prevent unfair international trade practices. While Section 337 has been used primarily against patent infringement, it has recently been applied to other issues as well, such as antitrust violations and unfair advertising. Part III focuses on the United States' antidumping laws, and Part IV discusses the countervailing duty laws. Part V describes Sections 201 and 406 of the Trade Act, the two major trade laws by which American industry may obtain relief from the competition of increasing imports.

In conclusion, Part VI discusses the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, this program provides duty-free treatment for eligible articles produced in less developed countries. The International Trade Commission helps administer the GSP, illustrating the Commission's investigative and advisory functions.

THE LAW OF THE LAND. BY CHARLES REMBAR. New York, NY: Simon & Schuster, 1980, 447 pp., \$7.95 paper.

The Law of the Land is a study of the development of our legal system. By "our," Charles Rembar means the law of England imported into the United States, then largely separately developed. The book is not a systematic treatise on any area of law, nor is it designed to teach what the law is; its aim is rather to take certain aspects of the law and, on historical lines, show their evolution.

An example of Rembar's method is found in the chapter on pleading. He sets out the historical facts: pleading was at first oral, but formal since the plea had to be exactly right. By the fifteenth century, a written plea was allowed; by the sixteenth it was required, but Latin was the language required until 1731. In addition, the forms of action were fixed. The plaintiff had to determine the correct form of action, and fit his facts into it. Failure to choose the correct writ could be fatal to one's case.

At first the forms of action had some use; they clarified questions for the jury. If the action were in *assumpsit*, or the denial in non *assumpsit*, the issue to be decided was plain. But the system got "cranky and tyrannical" quickly. By example and anecdote, Rembar shows how changes came about. The style of the book is informal and witty; legal language as such is eschewed. It is a provocative book for the lawyer who wonders how the present legal system evolved.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATS AND THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR: PERCEPTIONS FROM PARIS AND BERLIN. BY SISTER PATRICIA DOUGHERTY, O.P. Washington, DC: Institute for the Study of Diplomacy, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, 1980, 42 pp., paper.

During the Franco-Prussian War, the United States was represented in Paris by Elihu B. Washburne and in Berlin by George Bancroft. The failure of these two ambassadors to provide the State Department with detached, professional analysis of the situations is explored in this study. The author first examines the historical events of 1870 and the backgrounds of the two men. Washburne emerges as a former Congressman who lacked the experience and background to provide the United States government with a clear picture of the causes and nature of the conflict. Bancroft, on the other hand, while a more experienced diplomat, allowed his admiration of Bismarck and Prussia to color his analysis of the political situation.

By examining the reports received in Washington from these two men in light of their personality traits and historical events, Sister Patricia Dougherty provides a well-researched insight into the problems which may arise when diplomats fail to perform the vital task of careful assessment of events. The author also provides an extensive bibliography of primary and secondary sources on the topic.

ENTERPRISE LAW OF THE 80'S, EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PERSPECTIVES ON COMPETITION AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION. EDITED BY FREDERICK M. ROWE, FRANCIS G. JACOBS AND MARK R. JOELSON. Published by the Section of Antitrust Law and the Section of International Law, American Bar Association in cooperation with the United Kingdom Association for European Law and the Belgian Association for European Law, 1980, 254 pp., paper.

The European Economic Community has had considerable success in transplanting competition policies, rooted in the American antitrust experience, to a European business environment. The United

States no longer has an economic hegemony; the economic order is multinational, with Europe taking a great and growing share. The papers in this volume reflect this reality and explore American and European perspectives on such matters as EEC and U.S. competition policies, anti-inflation and licensing aspects of EEC competition policies, and European trends in the governance of corporations, i.e., in corporate decision-making. The papers are mostly edited versions of remarks presented at a 1979 symposium on Enterprise Law of the 1980s. Each paper is followed by comments made by participants at the conference, and the interchange of ideas is stimulating and provocative. The organization is, however, as in many such symposia, difficult to grasp, and the lack of an index makes itself felt.

GENERAL: MILITARY, TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

NATO — THE NEXT THIRTY YEARS. EDITED BY KENNETH A. MEYERS. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1980, 469 pp., cloth.

The papers contained in this book were prepared as background material for a major international conference held in September of 1979 in Brussels, Belgium. Convened under the auspices of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, the Atlantic Treaty Association and the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs, the conference included industrial, political and military leaders from many of the various NATO member-states and noted scholars expert in the field of international affairs. The focus of the conference was the strategic, organizational, political and economic difficulties NATO will encounter during the remainder of this century and beyond.

According to editor and contributor Kenneth A. Meyers, director of European Studies at Georgetown's Center for Strategic and International Studies, the papers address three major issues: (1) what must be done to sustain the security of Western Europe during the 1980's and beyond; (2) what bearing developments outside of NATO's formal boundaries will have on the alliance and to what extent a NATO response will be imperative; and (3) if there is agreement on the alliance's future agenda, how much public support the alliance can realistically be expected to muster to support that agenda. Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's opening paper focuses on the strategic balance shift away from United States and NATO superiority, a shift he believes the Soviets will certainly attempt to translate into some foreign policy benefit. Dr. Kissinger's answer to this threat is a credible NATO strategy and an immediate strengthening of NATO strategic nuclear, theater nuclear and conventional forces. Former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig's closing paper views NATO's current strategy of deterrence through flexible military response to be sound; however, to be effective, the strategy must operate from a position of strength. Haig, therefore, also advocates increased military spending. Haig goes beyond purely military concerns, however. If NATO is to continue as an effective organization, it must address economic and political issues related to strategic concerns and shared by other institutional organizations such as the EEC and OECD. Furthermore, Haig believes this expansion of horizons must include the development of a global, rather than merely European, perspective. Instrumental in this expansion will be the continued leadership of the United States, a role which must aim at harmonizing the increasingly disparate interests of the member-states.

NEW POLICY IMPERATIVES FOR ENERGY PRODUCERS. EDITED BY RAGAEI EL MALLAKH AND DOROTHEA H. EL MALLAKH. Boulder, CO: The International Research Center for Energy and Economic Development, 1980, 257 pp., \$16.50 paper.

As a result of the oil price hikes in 1973 and 1979, the international community gained a clear awareness that energy concerns could no longer be pushed aside. Both producing and consuming countries were confronted with the reality that the need for a secure source of energy would have great economic and social effects. In order to promote a better understanding of the economic, technical and political problems created by the energy crisis, the International Research Center for Energy and Economic Development has sponsored annual energy conferences attended by representatives of government, industry and environmental groups. This collection of articles represents the Proceedings of the Sixth International Conference. The focus of the Conference was on the expression of individual goals and concerns as well as the encouragement of international cooperation. While the economic and

political aspects of a consumption pattern that continues to be based on oil were discussed, participants also dealt with the possible roles of producing and consuming nations in effecting a transition to a more diversified energy base.

NORTH AMERICA

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES: COSTS AND BENEFITS. By ELLIOT ZUPNICK. New York, NY: Foreign Policy Association, 1980, 80 pp., paper.

In recent years there has been a continued expansion of foreign investment in the United States. In light of this, many question whether a restrictive U.S. policy regarding direct foreign investment is desirable. Elliot Zupnick argues that a change from our open investment system is both unnecessary and undesirable. While the level of foreign control over U.S. business increases, the amount of direct investments is still low. After examining why direct foreign investments are made and who makes these investments, the author asserts that direct foreign investment has been beneficial to the American economy and poses no threat to U.S. sovereignty. Thus, the United States has no clear reason to follow the lead of other nations which restrict such investments. Instead, the United States should continue to examine the increased internationalization of production and work with other governments to develop a cooperative international policy on this subject.

THE UNITED STATES AND WORLD DEVELOPMENT. By JOHN W. SEWELL AND THE STAFF OF THE OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL. New York, NY: Praeger Publishers, 1980, 242 pp., paper.

In light of the serious problems of underdeveloped nations, John Sewell and the Overseas Development Council call for international reform. The authors stress the need for revived efforts to reform the international economic system in ways that serve both rich and poor countries effectively. This work outlines recommendations aimed at serving the basic needs of all people.

In addition to discussing the hopeful results of positive action, Sewell and his colleagues warn of the consequences of inaction on the international front. One theme prevailing throughout the work of the Overseas Development Council is that the growth and progress of the poor countries are essential to the economic well-being of developed nations like the United States. In addition to this economic viewpoint, the Council focuses on what it considers to be the foremost reason for advancing the interest of developing countries — our moral obligation. By relating the disheartening truth of conditions in the underdeveloped world, the Council stresses the need for some "soul-searching" on the part of prosperous nations. The book is an impressive reminder that a commitment to human well-being throughout the world is imperative.

DEAN RUSK. By WARREN I. COHEN. Totowa, NJ: Cooper Square Publishers, 1980, 375 pp., cloth.

Dean Rusk served as Secretary of State for John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson from 1961-1969, a period in which some of this country's most far-reaching and controversial foreign policies were formulated. This book, based largely upon interviews with Rusk and other Kennedy and Johnson Administration insiders, as well as on documents recently released under the Freedom of Information Act, provides new insight into the origins of this foreign policy and America's role in some of the major world events of the sixties. More specifically, Mr. Cohen examines the emergence and development of Rusk's own particular brand of American liberalism, from his early years in the Department of State and his involvement with the United Nations to his position at the right hand of two American presidents. Rusk's liberalism was comprised of a firm belief in the blessings of democracy, in anti-Communism and in principles of international behaviour "essential to the protection of the weak, to peace, and to the gratification of human aspirations." Mr. Cohen concludes that with the war in Vietnam Rusk remained loyal to his President and a vision of world order for far too long, betraying the interests of his country and much of his own liberal idealism.

THE ABC'S OF DEFENSE: AMERICA'S MILITARY IN THE 1980'S. BY CHRISTOPHER A. KOJM AND THE EDITORS OF THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION. New York, NY: Foreign Policy Association, 1981, 79 pp., paper.

In a concise synopsis, the author, Christopher Kojm, discusses various aspects and concerns of American military defense. Kojm details the issues of U.S. and Soviet military capabilities, the strategic nuclear balance, the balance of forces in Europe, U.S. security interests in the Third World and military readiness, manpower and the draft. In the conclusion, Kojm analyzes the price of defense spending in terms of other governmental objectives and spending within the military itself. Kojm emphasizes that raising the military budget outlays by a few percentage points will not ensure the military security of the United States. The answers to the questions posed by military budgets and priorities depend on the perception of foreign dangers. The determining factor in making a decision is whether we perceive the military balance sliding against us or perceive ourselves in control of the future by using our present military strength appropriately.

WORLD POWER TRENDS AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY FOR THE 1980'S. BY RAY S. CLINE. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1980, 228 pp., \$20.00 cloth, \$8.95 paper.

The author, Ray Cline, updates his 1977 analysis, *World Power Assessment 1977: A Calculus of Strategic Drift*, by applying recent information to his basic framework and intellectual approach. Cline terms his political methodology "politectonics" or political structuring. This term denotes the formation and breakup of international power groupings shaped by regional, political, cultural, economic, and military forces. The author believes this analysis is a useful method of approaching international relations. In reaching his conclusions, Cline uses such factors as population, territory, economic capability, both strategic and conventional military capability, national strategy and national will. He concludes that the United States' strategy for the 1980's should be based on an "all Ocean Alliance." Such an alliance would consist of an association of seagoing, trading states which would join together for mutual security. Cline asserts that such an alliance would ensure the protection of the collective national interests because the states would be united in a common strategic purpose, fully aware of the danger posed by the militarized despotisms.

EISENHOWER AND THE COLD WAR. BY ROBERT A. DIVINE. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1981, 169 pp., \$3.95 paper.

The author, Robert Divine, briefly examines the foreign policy administration of Dwight D. Eisenhower. Divine focuses on the achievements of the Eisenhower presidency including the termination of the Korean War, the avoidance of American military intervention in Vietnam and the stifling of British and French imperialism at Suez. Eisenhower's most significant foreign policy failures are explained in light of the tension between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. Divine concludes that despite such failures, Dwight Eisenhower made significant contributions to American foreign policy and is a highly underrated President.

ETHNICITY IN CANADA: THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES. BY ALAN B. ANDERSON AND JAMES S. FRIDERES. Toronto: Butterworth & Co., Ltd., 1981, 329 pp., paper.

Ethnicity in Canada: Theoretical Perspectives integrates a number of theoretical perspectives on ethnic identification in Canadian society. Using a sociological perspective, the authors apply several theoretical orientations to various types of intergroup behavior. Although the authors focus mainly on society as a whole, they also examine individual attitudes using a psychological analysis.

In Part One, Anderson and Frideres distinguish the concepts of race, culture, nationality and minority from the concept of ethnic groups. The authors define ethnicity in terms of objective and subjective criteria, as well as stereotyping.

Part Two concentrates on ethnicity in a changing Canadian society. The authors describe the failure of traditional biculturalism, and introduce the concept of multiculturalism. Part Two concludes with a discussion of immigration in a historical and contemporary framework.

In Part Three, the authors propose a more systematic approach to theoretical perspectives on

Canadian ethnic relations through an application of conflict theory, an analysis of racism and a description of dominant social control mechanisms.

Part Four describes differential minority responses to domination and subordination. The authors relate ethnic minority subordination to ethnic identity change, and describe ethnic stratification and accommodation. The authors also discuss ethnic survival and revival. In conclusion, the authors evaluate the implications of minority responses and outcomes for government policies at the federal, provincial and local levels.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

HITLER'S SECRET WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA 1939-1945. BY STANLEY HILTON. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1981, 353 pp., \$20.00 paper.

Although the American public is cognizant of Nazi actions in Europe during the Second World War, the actual presence of the Nazis in South America is less well known. This book recounts the activities of German Military Intelligence (or *Abwehr*) in Latin and South America before and during World War II. Stanley Hilton, a professor of History at Louisiana State University, writes a colorful yet clear narrative describing in detail the Allies' battle against the *Abwehr* in Brazil. The *Abwehr* was created by the little-known Admiral Wilhelm Canaris. Hilton points out that the *Abwehr* erected a complex and wide-ranging espionage apparatus in South America. The reason South America was chosen by the *Abwehr* was because it was easier to communicate with than North America. The author makes use of many recent declassified documents from the files of the Office of Strategic Services and other intelligence agencies.

WESTERN EUROPE

DEFENCE BY MINISTRY. BY FRANKLYN A. JOHNSON. New York, NY: Holmes & Meier, 1980, cloth.

During and before World War II, British military efforts were often hampered by the administrative independence of army, naval and air commands. Recognition of the need for a single ministry with responsibility for all of British armed forces led to a difficult yet ultimately successful campaign for the establishment of Britain's Ministry of Defense. In *Defence by Ministry* the author, Franklyn A. Johnson, traces the establishment and development of this organization from the Cold War years following World War II through the decline of British military power and influence in the 1970's.

Johnson devotes much of *Defence by Ministry* to an analysis of the interchange between foreign policy and military theory and strategy. Yet, while expounding on such historically significant events as the birth of NATO and the Suez crisis, the author clearly intends the reader to appreciate the role of individuals. In that light, *Defence by Ministry* is an insightful and informative study of the military and political leaders who have shaped the once imposing and now declining influence of the British armed forces.

THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE

POLISH PARADOX: COMMUNISM AND NATIONAL RENEWAL. BY WILLIAM E. SCHAUFLELE, JR. New York, NY: Foreign Policy Association, Inc., 1981, 72 pp., \$2.00 paper.

Since the Gdansk shipyard strikes in August 1980, Poland consistently has remained a focus of international attention. In this pamphlet, William Schaufele, former U.S. Ambassador to Poland and current President of the Foreign Policy Association, analyzes the present Polish drama. He begins by briefly outlining the history of Poland from 966 through the 1956 Poznan riots. The author then traces the rise of the independent trade union, Solidarity. An analysis of the roles of the Roman Catholic Church and the Communist Party in the current upheaval follows. Throughout the work runs the belief that, in direct contrast to the uprisings in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, the situation in Poland

represents a unified outburst of frustration at the inflexible imposition of Communist doctrine. A special note for students and discussion groups along with a selected bibliography of recent accounts of the Polish struggle is included.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

CHINA'S MODERNIZATION STRATEGY AND THE UNITED STATES. BY LYNN FEINTECH. Washington, DC: Overseas Development Council, 1981, 72 pp., \$3.00 paper.

In February of 1978, the People's Republic of China began a massive campaign to modernize all the major sectors of its economy by the year 2000. In this concise pamphlet published by the Overseas Development Council, the author describes the expanded role for industrial nations' business communities. China's plan includes the rapid modernization of both heavy and light industry, a strategy which requires significant importation of foreign technology and an abandonment of China's insistence on self-reliance, a trademark of the cultural and philosophical purity of the Cultural Revolution. Necessary concomitants of this plan are China's development of methods to finance trade expansion and the mutual elimination of barriers to trade between nations. Ms. Feintech's paper analyzes China's policy priorities over the past three years and includes a prognosis of future trade and financial relations with the United States. This prognosis includes recommendations for the removal of U.S. legal prohibitions affecting the extension of developmental assistance and a reduction in U.S. tariffs. The author also advocates other sustainable U.S. policy initiatives in favor of China's modernization effort, for political as well as economic reasons.

THE MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

INTERNATIONAL AND LEGAL PROBLEMS OF THE GULF. BY SAYED HASSAN AMIN. London: Menas Press, 1981, 235 pp., cloth.

The Iranian revolution, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Gulf War have aroused much interest in the Gulf. Dr. S.H. Amin, the author of this book, examines the questions of international law raised by these recent developments and presents solutions to some of the problems facing the region.

The author focuses on the legal implications of the Gulf as a semi-enclosed sea, passage through international straits, the Iran-Iraq war of 1980-81, the delimitation of continental shelf boundaries, constitutional questions regarding the United Arab Emirates and pollution control of Gulf fisheries. His thorough analysis marks a definitive study of the major legal issues in the Gulf region.