

BOOK NOTES

International Business

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION, 1976 YEAR BOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS, ILO Publications, International Labour Office, CH-1211 Geneva 22, SWITZ. (1976); ISBN 92-2-001628-1 (cloth), 92-2-001627-3 (paper); xxvii, 965 p.; footnotes, tables, appendix, index, references, sources. Text, headings, and notes in English, French, and Spanish.

Published in trilingual form, this extensive statistical survey documents the principal labor statistics of some 180 countries or territories and covers the 10-year period 1966-1975. All data are classified according to standard international classifications. The various subjects are arranged into 10 chapters each with an introductory note: Total and Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment, Hours of Work, Labour Productivity, Wages, Consumer Prices, Industrial Accidents, Industrial Disputes, and Exchange Rates. This ambitious compilation is supplemented quarterly by the trilingual *Bulletin of Labour Statistics*.

POZEN, R.C., LEGAL CHOICES FOR STATE ENTERPRISES IN THE THIRD WORLD; New York University Press, Washington Square, New York, NY 10003 (1976); \$15.00; ISBN 0-8147-6564-5, LC 75-27045; xxiv, 263 p.; footnotes, bibliography, charts, appendices, index. Prefaces by Lawrence Friedman and Anthony Killick.

Professor Pozen's investigation of the efficacy of the public corporation as a key to the development of the economies of third world nations will primarily interest scholars and public administrators. Pozen conducted an empirical study of Ghanaian public corporations which were fashioned on the British legal model used for nationalized industries following World War II. He concludes that while this form of state-owned enterprise did not achieve its theoretical promise of a combination of business efficiency through managerial autonomy and political accountability through governmental policy control, the public corporation does have important symbolic functions. An inherent question within the scope of his study, and one specifically addressed by Pozen, is whether legal instruments can be transported from one society to another.

SAID, A.A. & SIMMONS, L.R. (editors), *THE NEW SOVEREIGNS: MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS AS WORLD POWERS*; Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632 (1975); \$8.95 (cloth), \$3.50 (paper); ISBN 0-13-615799-8 (cloth), 0-13-615781-5 (paper), LC 74-11043; vi, 186 p.; footnotes, tables.

The primary hypothesis in this collection of papers edited by Said and Simmons is that multinational corporations (MNCs) threaten to replace the nation-state as the dominant actor in an emerging world order. This hypothesis is examined through a consideration of whether the growth of the MNCs will create a better world community or merely widen the gap between the "haves" and "have-nots." Three aspects of this hypothesis are analyzed: the MNC as an actor in the international system (structural aspect), the interaction of the MNCs with nation-states (functional aspect), and the emerging patterns and possible future consequences (developmental aspect).

TODARO, M.P., *INTERNAL MIGRATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES*; International Labour Organisation Publications, International Labour Office, CH-1211 Geneva 22, SWITZ. (1976); ISBN 92-2-101599-8 (cloth), 92-2-101598-X (paper); vi, 106 p.; footnotes, tables, appendices, bibliography. World Employment Programme Study.

Originally prepared as background material for the International Labor Organization's research project on migration and employment, this analytical study examines the effects of internal migration in general and rural-urban migration in particular on the ubiquitous phenomenon in developing countries of urban surplus labor. Professor Todaro reviews the various extant migration models, methodological approaches, and quantitative migration studies in an effort to identify major priorities for migration research. As the book focuses on the implications of internal migration for economic growth in general and its distributional manifestations, it provides a valuable tool for economists and developmental policy analysts.

ZAHN, H., *DICTIONARY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS*; Fritz Knapp Verlag, Frankfurt, GER. (1973); ISBN 3-781-92009-7; xiii, 702 p.; list of abbreviations.

The advent of the multinational corporation has resulted in the ongoing development of a common vocabulary to meet the organizational, financial, and legal needs of corporations

operating abroad. This dictionary, the entries of which are originally expressed in German, with reference to their English and French counterparts, is designed to facilitate international corporate communications. Of interest is the fact that English entries are noted as being either British or American, as the case may be.

International Law

BASSIOUNI, M., *INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND POLITICAL CRIMES*; Charles C. Thomas, 301-27 E. Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, ILL. (1975); \$28.50 (cloth), \$19.75 (paper); ISBN 0-398-03257-2 (cloth), 0-398-03296-3 (paper), LC 74-12120; xxvi, 594 p.; appendices, footnotes, bibliographies, index.

Terrorism to one may be heroism to another. What constitutes an act of terrorism and how terrorism (however defined) is to be dealt with is the focus of this volume. Consisting of papers presented at the Conference on Terrorism and Political Crimes sponsored by the International Institute of Advanced Criminal Sciences in Italy in 1973, this book provides the viewpoints of experts from some 22 countries.

SCHERMERS, H.G., *INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL LAW VOLUME III: TEACHING AND MATERIALS*, A.W. Sijthoff International Publishing Co. B.V., P.O. Box 26, Leyden, NETH. (1974); ISBN 90-286-0394-8, LC 72-76421; vi, 300 p.; footnotes.

Volume III divides the course materials in Volume I (Structure) and Volume II (Functioning and Legal Order) into 25 course sessions. Each session plan is composed of assignments in Volumes I and II, suggested additional literature, and questions to be answered and problems to be solved by the student. Professor Schermers, Professor of Law at the University of Amsterdam, also includes applicable cases before the International Court of Justice and the Court of Justice of the European Communities in this well-organized teaching aid.

WHITEMAN, M.M., *DAMAGES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW*; Kraus Reprint Co., Route 100, Millwood, NY 10546 (1976); ISBN 0-527-95970-7, LC 76-13520; 2 vols., viii, 1549 p.; footnotes, tables.

This treatise on the methods and theories in measuring the amount of damages in international law is a reprint of the two volumes of the 1937 edition published by the United States Government Printing Office. Originally issued as No. 960-961 of the Department of State Publication Series, this study pre-

sents suggestions which are timely today for use in the determination of the amount of damages.

International Politics and Government

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN: AN AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT; Amnesty International Publications, 53 Theobald's Road, London WC1X 8SP, ENG. (1977); \$1.25; ISBN 0-900058-57-9; 92 p.; appendices.

Human rights on the subcontinent is a lively topic of current debate. This report, based upon a visit to Pakistan in the spring of 1976 by an Amnesty International delegation, discusses the constitutional basis for human rights in Pakistan, the problem of political prisoners and the repression of opposition parties, and the role of the Pakistani legal profession. During its visit, the delegation interviewed the Minister of Law, the Chief Justice, and other judges, as well as opponents of the regime.

ASHKENASI, A., MODERN GERMAN NATIONALISM; Schenkman Publishing Co., 3 Mt. Auburn Place, Cambridge, MA 02138 (1976); distributed by Halsted Press, a Division of John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10016; \$12.50; ISBN 0-470-03492-0, LC 75-33702; xv, 222 p.; footnotes, tables, updated preface.

Dr. Ashkenasi presents an analysis of the forces of nationalism (latent, active, and potential) in the economic giant of Western Europe, West Germany. Through the use of polls, election results, and other statistical material, he traces the path of German nationalism from the end of World War II to the present. The updated preface reflects the recent fall of the Brandt Government and its implications for modern Germany and Europe.

BONACHEA, R.L. & SAN MARTIN, M., THE CUBAN INSURRECTION 1952-1959; Transaction Books, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903 (1974); \$4.95; ISBN 0-87855-074-7 (cloth), 0-87855-576-5 (paper), LC 72-94546; xxi, 451 p.; endnotes, bibliography, maps, appendices, photos, illustrations, index.

This product of firsthand knowledge and painstaking research traces the first stage of the Cuban Revolution, the years 1952-1959. The authors examine the beginnings of the conflict, the fall of Batista, the major revolutionary movements, and the rise of Fidel Castro. They characterize the struggle as an urban,

as well as a rural, guerilla war. Replete with illustrative maps and charts, this book presents a detailed and fascinating analysis of the Cuban Revolution.

DAWISHA, A.I., *EGYPT IN THE ARAB WORLD: THE ELEMENTS OF FOREIGN POLICY*; Halsted Press, a Division of John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10016 (1976); \$24.50; ISBN 0-470-19960-1, LC 76-7517; 234 p.; footnotes, bibliography, index.

Dawisha presents the reader with a concise and cogent exploration into the dynamics of Egyptian foreign policy. Although the analysis concentrates on the more charismatic Nasser, the author dutifully surveys the recent activities of President Sadat as well. The unique element of Dawisha's approach is his utilization of foreign policy modeling techniques in order to isolate the factors which cause shifts in Egypt's foreign policy. For this reason, the book offers valuable insights for both the practicing diplomat as well as the academic theoretician.

DIKSHIT, R.D., *THE POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY OF FEDERALISM*; Halsted Press, a Division of John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10016 (1975); ISBN 0-470-21553-4, LC 75-29388; xi, 273 p.; footnotes, appendix, tables, maps, bibliography, index.

Originally designed as a doctoral thesis for the Australian National University, this general geographical study of the origins and stability of federalism utilizes an interdisciplinary approach. Professor Dikshit considers economic, social, political, and spatial dimensions and applies them to countries of all continents in an effort to explain the dynamics of federalism. His interdisciplinary perspective presents an original contribution to the body of knowledge of the geography of federalism. The general reader as well as the specialist will find this study a handy compendium on modern federalism.

FITZGERALD, C.P., *MAO TSETUNG AND CHINA*; Holmes & Meier Publishers, Inc., 101 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003 (1976); \$9.50; ISBN 0-8419-0268-2 (cloth), 0-8419-0270-4 (paper), LC 76-3700; vi, 166 p.; photos, map, index. Foreword by A.L. Rowse.

Professor FitzGerald explores the phenomenon of Mao from his early life through the Cultural Revolution. Among the ingredients of this fascinating account of the world's largest and most populous country from a state of anarchy and chaos

to a nation unified in its sense of purpose and already remarkable for its social and technological achievements are: the famous "Long March" of 1935, the conflict with Chiang K'aishek, the brief interlude of "the Hundred Flowers," the "Great Leap Forward," and the growing rift with the Soviet Union.

MOORE, J.N. (editor), *THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT*; Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ 08540 (1977); \$30.00 (cloth), \$13.50 (paper); ISBN 0-691-01066-8, LC 76-45905; xxxvi, 1285 p.; footnotes, bibliography, tables, maps. Sponsored by the American Society of International Law.

This comprehensive volume is an abridged edition of a three volume compilation of readings and documents on the Arab-Israeli conflict published under the auspices of the American Society of International Law. Although heavily weighted toward scholarly works, the focus of the collection is on the practical aspects of conflict resolution in the Middle East. The documents concluding the edition are particularly useful to the scholar desiring to trace the flavor, as well as the history, of this decades-old international problem.

PERLMUTTER, A., *EGYPT: THE PRAETORIAN STATE*; Transaction Books, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903 (1974); \$9.95; ISBN 0-87855-085-2, LC 73-85100; xvii, 234 p.; tables, footnotes, glossary, index by subject.

Perlmutter examines past and present political power in Egypt through the concept of "praetorianism." He deplors the "pseudo-science" of modern comparative-theoretical political science yet is dissatisfied with the traditionalist point of view. With the "praetorian" analysis, Perlmutter seeks to avoid both extremes by employing elements of each. The study first documents the development of praetorian regimes in general, then focuses on Egypt and in particular on the impact of Nasserism.

PLISCHKE, E., *MICROSTATES IN WORLD AFFAIRS: POLICY PROBLEMS AND OPTIONS*; American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1150 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (1977); \$3.00 (paper); ISBN 0-8447-3241-9, LC 77-1351; 153 p.; footnotes, tables, appendices. American Enterprise Institute Studies No. 144.

Like Gulliver held captive by the Lilliputians, the United States and other powers are seeing their influence being eroded

by the rapid proliferation of tiny countries in the world community. This is the conclusion of *Microstates in World Affairs*. The study is concerned with the nature, status, and problems of small states as members of the world community. It reviews the progress of the proliferation and the role of the microstates as an important and expanding component of the family of nations.

STEVENS, C., *THE SOVIET UNION AND BLACK AFRICA*; Holmes & Meier Publishers, Inc., 101 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003 (1976); \$24.00; ISBN 0-8419-0251-8, LC 75-38653; xii, 229 p.; endnotes, appendices, bibliography, tables, index.

Stevens' book fills the gap between continental histories and individual case studies and analyzes in some detail the contacts between a small, carefully selected group of African states and the Soviet Union. By isolating a number of apparent trends, Stevens gives depth to the histories while providing a perspective for future case studies. He accords a central position to the economic aspects of the relationship as the most tangible and pervasive area of Afro-Soviet interaction. Soviet attempts to influence seven states—Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, and Tanzania—are presented, including descriptions of the variety of propaganda efforts, overt pressures, trade provisions, and other forms of influence. Following the case studies, the author concludes with an overall history of Soviet policy toward Black Africa that traces Soviet recognition of the role of the bourgeoisie in African nationalization, describes various shifts in Soviet policy, and explains the complex interactions between the declared support for Marxist revolutionary governments and the actual tendency to ally with countries most interested in cooperating with the Soviets.

Law of the Sea

AMACHER, R.C. & SWEENEY, R.J. (editors), *THE LAW OF THE SEA: U.S. INTERESTS AND ALTERNATIVES*; American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1150 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (1976); \$4.00; LC 76-1303; 196 p.; index of persons.

This volume presents the proceedings of a conference sponsored by the U.S. Treasury Department and the American Enterprise Institute to help focus attention on U.S. interests in the law of the sea negotiations and to discuss possible alternatives to a comprehensive treaty. It provides fresh insights into

U.S. security and economic interests that will aid in formulating negotiating priorities. Two conference participants contribute a theoretical perspective on the law of the sea negotiations. Also presented is a review of the 1974 Caracas and 1975 Geneva sessions of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

U.S. Foreign Policy

PRANGER, R. (editor), *DETENTE AND DEFENSE: A READER*; American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1150 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (1976); \$4.50; ISBN 0-8447-3227-3, LC 76-44607; 445 p.; footnotes, tables. American Enterprise Institute Foreign Affairs Study Series No. 40.

This volume presents a collection of articles relating to the diplomatic and defense objectives of the United States in its relations with the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and the People's Republic of China. Written from a wide range of viewpoints, the articles explore three major topics: the problems of future U.S. foreign policy, the rationale for and arguments against detente, and the military requirements of U.S. defense strategy. Among the contributors are Les Aspin, Leonid I. Brezhnev, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Robert Conquest, J. William Fulbright, Fred C. Ikle, Henry M. Jackson, George F. Kennan, Henry A. Kissinger, Melvin R. Laird, Paul H. Nitze, Richard M. Nixon, William P. Rogers, Donald H. Rumsfeld, and Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

ROSENBERG, M. (editor), *BEYOND CONFLICT AND CONTAINMENT: CRITICAL STUDIES OF MILITARY AND FOREIGN POLICY*; Transaction Books, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903 (1972); \$9.95 (cloth); ISBN 0-87855-038-0 (cloth), 0-87855-534-X (paper), LC 79-189565; ix, 341 p.; bibliography, index of persons. Society Book Series.

Professor Rosenberg has assembled 16 essays by such eminent scholars and commentators as Richard A. Falk, Lucien M. Hanks, Hyman Minsky, and himself, among others. Treating generally the broad topics of military and foreign policy, the essays offer fresh perspectives on the policies pursued by the United States. The book is a stimulating alternative to the often uncritical pronouncements of the United States' policy-making departments.

World Peace

BROWN, B.F., *AROUND THE WORLD IN SEVENTY DAYS: ON THE BEAM OF THE NATURAL LAW, A PROGRAM FOR PEACE*; Vantage Press, Inc., 516 West 34th Street, New York, NY 10001 (1976); \$7.50; ISBN 533-01999-0; xxii, 231 p.; endnotes.

Ten lectures given on a United States Information Agency Speaker Service world tour illustrate the author's conception of natural law legal philosophy and its relationship to world peace. Topics covered include the U.S. Constitutional system and Puerto Rico, legal education, overpopulation and abortion, outer space, equity, extradition, and international environmental law. The common thesis throughout is the establishment of some moral limitations upon national conduct.

WILLIAMS, P., *CRISIS MANAGEMENT: CONFRONTATION AND DIPLOMACY IN THE NUCLEAR AGE*; Halsted Press, a Division of John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10016 (1976); \$16.95; ISBN 0-470-98899-1, LC 76-40605; viii, 207 p.; footnotes, index.

This essay seeks to discuss superpower crisis behavior and management during the Cold War era with a view to discovering some lessons for the current diplomacy of detente. The author initially presents an overview of the concept of crisis management distinguishing the prenuclear and nuclear context of the contemporary international system; the second portion of the book critically examines the concept in practice. Particular attention is given to the decisionmaking process, the dynamic nature of events, and coercive bargaining in crisis settings. Of special interest is the discussion of "groupthink" theory on decisionmaking processes. The essay draws upon a wide range of excellent sources and is useful reading for students of international conflict resolution.

Miscellaneous

COMMITTEE ON LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, *LEGAL EDUCATION IN A CHANGING WORLD*; International Legal Center, 866 U.N. Plaza, New York, NY & Scandanavian Institute of African Studies, Uppsala, SWED. (1975); ISBN 91-7106-092-8; 94 p.; appendices.

Under the auspices of the International Legal Center, an international committee of legal scholars reports that the importance of legal education, both as an educational experience

and as a source of valuable practical skills for the development of a society, has been consistently underestimated in the developing countries. The report recognizes that legal education has to be planned within the context of and related to the local social and developmental situation, including differences in the use of formal laws and legal processes and in the perception of their value. Several problems for the future are identified: which language for law in a multilingual society, how many students may properly be instructed and introduced into the legal system, how can quality law teachers be attracted and retained, and how may sufficient legal literature be provided. HEAPHEY, J.J. & BALUTIS, A.P. (editors), *LEGISLATIVE STAFFING: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE*; Sage Publications, Inc. (1975), distributed by Halsted Press, a Division of John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10016; ISBN 0-4-70-36671-0, LC 75-16413; ix, 244 p.; footnotes, index.

Focusing on the importance of legislative staff to the legislative process, this collection of articles attempts to provide a basis for comparative study of structuring of legislative staff, the nature of the services it performs, and the extent to which it plays an important policy role. While the book is aimed at legislative staffers themselves, students, and academicians, it is also designed to aid concerned private citizens in more fully understanding the legislative process.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION, *THE COST OF SOCIAL SECURITY*; ILO Publications, International Labour Office, CH-1211 Geneva 22, SWITZ. (1976); ISBN 92-2-001554-4; ix, 189 p.; comparative tables, footnotes, appendices, supplement. Text, headings, and notes in English, French, and Spanish.

This trilingual volume gives the results of the eighth international inquiry into the cost of social security for the years 1967-1971. The inquiry aims first at establishing a consolidated statement of the financial operations of the social security schemes existing in various countries. It then proceeds to provide an international comparison of the data by determining trends in social security costs and by examining the distribution of the cost of social security between different sources of revenue and between different types of social security schemes.

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