

BOOKS RECEIVED*

THE AUSTRIAN-GERMAN ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL. By Ignaz Seidl-Hohenveldern. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1972. Pp. xv, 216. \$15.00

The Austrian-German Arbitral Tribunal was established in 1957, in accordance with a treaty between the two nations, to settle property claims on a case-by-case basis, in contrast to the prevailing international practice of settling all claims together in lump-sum agreements. The author contends that this little-known tribunal could serve as a model for resolving many international disputes.

THE EVENTS IN EAST PAKISTAN, 1971. A Legal Study by the Secretariat of the International Commission of Jurists. Geneva: The Review of the International Commission of Jurists. 1972. Pp. 98. \$3.00

A brief study of a wide range of topics concerning the Pakistani conflict. The authors are sharply critical of the various organs of the United Nations for failure to assert themselves.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND THE CONSTITUTION. By Louis Henkin. Mineola, N.Y.: The Foundation Press, 1972. Pp. 553. \$11.50

See review at p. 469 *supra*.

INTERNATIONAL TAX PLANNING. By Barry Spitz. London, England: Butterworth & Co. Ltd., 1972. Pp. xxiii, 159. \$12.15.

See review at p. 473 *supra*.

LAW IN CHINESE FOREIGN POLICY: COMMUNIST CHINA AND SELECTED PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. Edited by Shao-Chuan Leng and Hungdah Chiu. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications Inc., 1972. Pp. xii, 349. \$17.50

Using Mainland Chinese sources as their research base, the authors examine the international legal positions taken by Communist China with regard to Outer Space, the UN, the status of Taiwan and other problems. Particular attention is given to the theoretical tension between a universal system (China) and the multiplicity of the traditional international legal system.

SOVIET CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE: THE RSFSR CODES. Introduction and Analysis by Harold J. Berman. Translation by Harold J. Berman and James W. Spindler. Second Edition. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1972. Pp. xi, 350. \$12.00

This new edition contains, in addition to a translation of the RSFSR code itself, a brief analysis of the changes in the 1961 Code, half of which have gone into effect since the publication of the first edition. Stress is placed on reforms in two major areas. First, administrative sanctions against "social parasites" have been cut back. On the other hand, curbs on political dissent have been

*The inclusion of a book in this section does not preclude its review in a subsequent issue.

broadened. However, Mr. Berman concludes: "The underlying dilemma of these cases is that the Soviet political authority seeks to legitimate its struggle against dissent by reliance on the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, while the dissenters invoke the same codes in order to legitimate their opposition. . . . As long as the situation remains, legality will continue to be not only a matter of crucial importance in everyday Soviet life but also a master key to Soviet politics."

TAXES AND PEOPLE IN ISRAEL. By Harold C. Wilkenfeld. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1973. Pp. xviii, 286. \$12.50

A comprehensive study of the history and administration of the Israeli tax system. Among the central problems the book focuses upon is the difficulty of obtaining cooperation from a citizenry largely recruited out of authoritarian political systems, where personal income reporting was unknown.

THE THREE-MILE LIMIT OF TERRITORIAL SEAS. By Sayre A. Swartzrauber. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1972. Pp. xii, 258. \$12.50

A survey of the history of the territorial sea limit and the present controversy. The author's solution is to call for cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union in an effort to persuade the rest of the world to accept a 12-mile limit. All national claims of any sort beyond that limit are to be abandoned and replaced by international regulation.

VOTING AND DECISIONS IN THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND By Joseph Gold. Washington: International Monetary Fund, 1972. Pp. x, 349. \$6.50.

A study of the process of international decision-making, as reflected by the internal workings of the International Monetary Fund.