

## BOOKS RECEIVED

ANTITRUST GUIDE FOR INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS. Antitrust Division, United States Department of Justice. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1977. Pp. 63. \$1.30, paper.

See review *supra*, at 516.

ARBITRATION IN SWEDEN. Stockholm: The Stockholm Chamber of Commerce, 1977. Pp. xi, 212. \$28.50. This is one of the few English language expositions of the arbitration law of Sweden. An explanation is offered as to why, in some cases, a foreign arbitral award may be enforced to a greater degree than a judgment from a foreign court. As a result, arbitration clauses in commercial contracts of an international nature are viewed as being extremely desirable. An analysis of the international enforceability of Swedish arbitral awards is offered, with the author concluding that such awards will likely receive wide recognition abroad due to Sweden's ratification of the major international conventions on arbitration. The work suffers somewhat from the understandable desire of the authors to portray Sweden as an attractive jurisdiction from which arbitral awards should be sought. However, much information of a practical nature is contained therein for those interested in the field of arbitration law. An example of such information is the analysis of the relationship between Swedish law and the 1975 ICC Rules and the 1976 UNCITRAL Rules and how this relationship impacts upon the procedural aspects of international arbitration.

THE BAMBOO PEOPLE: THE LAW AND JAPANESE-AMERICANS. By Frank F. Chuman. Del Mar, California: Publisher's Inc., 1976. Pp. xi, 386. \$12.95. This work is part of the Japanese-American Research Project of the University of California at Los Angeles; such project being divided into four parts: a definitive history, a sociological history, an agricultural history, and a legal history. The author has compiled a heavily documented legal history of people of Japanese ancestry in America. In order to increase the appeal of this work to laymen, the author has attempted to minimize the use of technical legal terminology. Such topics as alien land laws, the internment camps of World War II, and the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 are comprehensively treated.

CANADIAN FOREIGN POLICY AND THE LAW OF THE SEA. Edited by Barbara Johnson and Mark W. Zacher. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1977. Pp. xx, 387. \$19.50. For obvious geographic and not-so-obvious economic reasons Canada has an overriding interest in international agreements on the law of the sea. This work is a collection of eight articles on the evolution of Canadian policy with respect to the major law of the sea

issues. Consideration is given to international as well as domestic factors which influenced the development of Canadian policies during the period from 1968 to 1976. Among the topics analyzed are the following: the rights of states to exploit resources under the seabed; the rights of coastal states to manage fishing resources; Canadian policies concerning the control of marine pollution; the rights of border states to regulate the passage through straits and the definition of an international strait; military uses of the seabed; and tactics used by Canada to further its policies at UNCLOS III. A concluding article by the editors provides a comprehensive overview of Canadian ocean policy.

**DECISION TO PROSECUTE: ORGANIZATION AND PUBLIC POLICY IN THE ANTITRUST DIVISION.** By Suzanne Weaver. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press, 1977. Pp. viii, 196. \$14.95. This is the second in a series of books by the MIT Press on *American Politics and Public Policy*. The author analyzes the public policy making process of a large governmental institution by focusing on the methodology employed by the Antitrust Division in deciding which cases to prosecute. The book begins with a description of the organizational structure of the division. Historical material is also provided, including an examination of the implications of the Sherman and Clayton Acts. A substantial portion of the book is devoted to a consideration of the functions of the higher level executive personnel, both as administrators and as policy makers. The concluding chapter analyzes the external pressures exerted on the division by business and political groups.

**THE DYNAMICS OF EURO-AFRICAN CO-OPERATION.** By Eric C. Djamson. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1976. Pp. xxiii, 370. \$27.75. The purpose of this work is to foster greater understanding of the relationship between the industrialized nations and the developing third world countries. The publication begins with an analysis of the historical background and institutional provisions of the Yaounde Conventions. This is followed by a comprehensive treatment of the Lomé Convention between the European Economic Community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific States. An interpretation of the political, economic and legal effects of the conventions is offered, in addition to an Appendix containing synoptic information on the African, Caribbean and Pacific States which were parties to the Convention of Lomé.

**EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW—LEGAL AND ECONOMIC APPRAISAL.** By S. Ercman. Bern: Bubenbergr-Verlag AG, 1977. Pp. 508. SFr 120. This work is divided into two parts: part I is an extensive survey of the environmental legislation in force for each European country; part II is a collection of essays by various authors from selected countries devoted to appraising, on a national basis, the legal and economic factors to be considered in protecting the environment. This volume appears to be very comprehen-

sive in its treatment of the subject matter. The comparative approach employed will appeal to draftsmen and legislators alike.

INTERNATIONAL LAW—THE CONDUCT OF ARMED CONFLICT AND AIR OPERATIONS. United States Department of the Air Force. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1976. Pp. iii, 127. \$2.70, paper. See review *supra*, at 513.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING FROM OUTER SPACE. Edited by Nicolas M. Matte and Hamilton De Saussure. Leyden, The Netherlands: Sijthoff International Publishing Company, 1976. Pp. xiv, 197. \$19.00. In October 1975, the Institute of Air and Space Law, McGill University in Montreal conducted a symposium on the international legal implications arising from the gathering and sharing of environmental data acquired by remote sensing satellites. The conference was attended by academicians, lawyers and technical experts from many countries. This publication is a record of the proceedings of that conference and consists of essays by the conference participants. The major topics dealt with are: (1) technical applications of remote sensing from outer space, (2) the impact of remote sensing on the economic development of Western Europe and Latin America, (3) worldwide utilization and dissemination of data acquired through remote sensing, (4) possible integrated North American Landsat Program, and (5) the role of the United Nations.

PRODUCTS LIABILITY OF MANUFACTURERS: PREVENTION AND DEFENSE. By John G. Poust and Kenneth Ross, Co-Chairmen. New York: Practising Law Institute, 1977. Pp. 739. \$20.00. This publication is a course handbook for use in a seminar on the same topic by the Practising Law Institute. The handbook begins with an analysis of recent developments in the law of products liability of manufacturers. The remainder of the work may be conveniently segmented into four major topic areas. First, the evolution of the theories of strict products liability, indemnity, and contribution is analyzed. Second, a significant portion of the book is devoted to possible ways in which a manufacturer may prevent or limit his liability both before and after the sale of his product, including a discussion of the proper technique for defending a lawsuit. Third, the impact of the Consumer Product Safety Act is discussed. Lastly, the relationship between the insurance carrier, defense counsel, and corporate counsel is scrutinized. The format utilized is that of an extensive outline for each topic area with a narrative development of the major sub-heading. A complete bibliography is offered. The comprehensive nature of this work and its method of presentation will make it particularly appealing to practitioners in the field of products liability law.

STRATEGIC DISARMAMENT VERIFICATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. London: Taylor & Francis Ltd., 1977. Pp. xiii, 174. £6.50. This study analyzes the relationship between

the military security of states undergoing mutual disarmament and the need to protect their security by using some verification mechanism. Traditionally, a close relationship between security and disarmament verification has been assumed. This work, by employing research based on the case study approach accompanied by substantial quantitative analysis, casts doubt on the directness of this assumed relationship. The book is divided into three parts: (1) chapter 1 introduces the repercussions of a disarmament agreement, (2) chapters 2 through 5 explore the basic notions of "security" and "verification" and (3) chapter 6 relates these two notions and states several conclusions. Perhaps the most striking conclusion offered is that in order to preserve the security of a state, the verification process should be used to confirm developments in military technology, rather than to simply verify compliance with treaty terms.

