

BOOKS RECEIVED*

AFRICA IN WORLD AFFAIRS: THE NEXT THIRTY YEARS. Edited by Ali A. Mazuri and Hasu H. Patel. New York: The Third Press, 1973. Pp. xii, 258. \$10.00. This book is a collection of fourteen articles projecting probable trends in Africa's internal and external relations during the remainder of the century. The articles vary widely in subject and scope.

CIVIL STRIFE IN LATIN AMERICA: A LEGAL HISTORY OF U.S. INVOLVEMENT: By William E. Kane. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1972. Pp. ix, 240. \$10.00. This monograph traces the pattern of U.S. involvement in Latin American civil strife since the early 19th century and concludes that the U.S. has consistently misperceived what constitutes its essential national security interests. This problem is depicted as having greatly intensified since the coming of the cold war, which resulted in an irrational, rigidly ideological approach on the part of the U.S. To forestall future armed interventions, the author calls for a viable and effective regional organization and for a rational approach by U.S. Foreign policymaking institutions.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY: CONCEPTS AND IMPLICATIONS. Edited by Albert E. Utton and Daniel H. Henning. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1973. Pp. ix, 266. No index. \$15.00. This volume presents a collection of essays intended to provide a conceptual and philosophic framework for environmental policy to combat transnational pollution. By combining a broad theoretical approach with analysis of several representative problem areas (e.g., deep-sea mining, migratory animals, African law and policy), the selections trace the impact upon nascent environmental policy of public and private interests, as well as legal systems.

FIFTY YEARS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Edited by Hamilton Fish Armstrong. New York: Praeger Publishers. Pp. ix, 498. No index. \$12.50. The editors of *Foreign Affairs* wish to make it clear that this extensive collection of previously published articles is in no way an all-time "best" list. It contains, of course, such famous articles as George Kennan's ("X") article announcing the containment policy, Arthur Schlesinger on the origins of the cold war, and Thomas Masaryk on the war guilt clause. It contains one article apiece by John Foster Dulles, Dean Rusk, and Henry Kissinger, which helped propel each man into the position of Secretary of State. But also, there are articles by people as varied as Margaret Mead and W.E.B. DuBois and articles unusual as a personal collection of Lenin by a former revolutionary rival.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE REVOLUTIONARY STATE. By Richard J. Erickson. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications. 1972. Pp. xii, 166. \$15.00. The author analyzes the development of Soviet theories on international law. While the Soviet ideologists would prefer to rely on treaties as the source of interna-

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

tional law, practical everyday realities and expediency dictate otherwise: thus the irony that the revolutionary state of the proletariat is all too frequently forced to rely upon customary (*i.e.* bourgeois) international law.

INTERNATIONAL MANUAL ON COLLECTIVE BARGAINING FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES. Edited by Seymour P. Kaye and Arthur Marsh. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1973. Pp. xxii, 389. No index. \$25.00. An international symposium that presents the problems of expanding public employment and the role of collective bargaining. The situations in the United States, Belgium, Great Britain, West Germany, Italy, and Sweden are analyzed in depth by noted authorities. The collection provides an insight into worldwide needs for effective labor conflict resolution systems.

JUBILEE BOOK. (1923-1973). Edited by R.J. Dupuy. Leyde, Holland: A.W. Sijthoff, 1973. Pp. 277. *See review, at p. 246, supra.*

MEXICAN BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS. By Robert Jones Shafer. Syracuse, New York: Syracuse University Press, 1973. Pp. 382. \$15.00. The author discusses how business organizations have functioned in the Mexican society during the past century and how the vast changes in Mexico since the Revolution (1910-17) have enhanced their roles. Starting with the static environment and rigid class system in the Mexican society in pre-Revolution times, the author traces the development of Mexican business organizations to their present status of stabilization and growth in size, variety, flexibility, influence, ideas and programs. Today's structure of the Mexican business organization somewhat imitates foreign models, but nonetheless maintains a distinctly Mexican character.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF LESOTHO. By Vernon L. Palmer and Sebastian M. Poulter. Charlottesville, Va.: The Michie Company, 1972. Pp. xxi, 574. This survey traces the development and evolution of Lesotho's legal system prior to the *coup d'etat* of January 1970. A dual system of private law exists, one branch being the English common law, and the other the customary, or indigenous, law. The authors also trace the evolution of the constitution from the colonial period to independence, and they analyze the framework and jurisdiction of the court system.

THE SOVIET UNION IN WORLD AFFAIRS: A DOCUMENTED ANALYSIS 1964-1972. By W. W. Kulski. Syracuse, N. Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1973. Pps. x, 465. \$17.50. The author analyzes Soviet foreign policy through Soviet eyes. He details the existence of a Soviet "foreign policy establishment," which largely confines itself, in expressing itself, to specialized journals on international affairs. This establishment is both realistic and pragmatic; while not renouncing the inevitability of world revolution, it fully realizes that nuclear weapons make peaceful coexistence an urgent necessity, and consequently it rejects the simplistic slogans about bourgeois states and socialist states, to which most Westerners are accustomed.

THE SOCIOLOGY OF SOVIET LAW. By James L. Hildebrand. Buffalo, N.Y.: William S. Hein & Co., Inc., 1972. Pp. 227. \$15.00. This study attempts to clarify the social functions of law and the legal system within the Soviet Union. The author relates the development of law in the Soviet Union to various sociological theories of law, especially to those of Max Weber, and to those of several notable Soviet writers. Of particular significance is the analysis of the impact of the sociology of socialism and communism upon the Soviets' own theories of their socio-legal system.

A TREATISE ON INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW, vol. 1. By M. Cherif Bassiouni and Ved P. Nanda. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas. 1973. Pp. xxv, 734. Price not set. The authors describe conduct which they feel constitutes international criminal activity and accordingly advocate punishment by international judicial organs. They suggest improvements in existing international tribunals and the creation of new organs, but they recognize the difficulties, in light of universal resistance by nation-states, jealous of their sovereignty.