BOOKS RECEIVED*

ARMS CONTROL: A SURVEY AND APPRAISAL OF MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS. By Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). London: Taylor & Francis, Ltd., 1978. Pp. 238. £10.50 (hardbound). This book, published on the occasion of the 1978 UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, appraises the multilateral arms control agreements reached since the second world war. A summary table indicates the status of the implementation of these agreements. The work also summarizes the most important of the bilateral arms control agreements arrived at during this period. Finally, comprehensive up-to-date reference materials, not readily available elsewhere, concerning arms control are presented for the reader and researcher.

THE CHANGING FACES OF JUVENILE JUSTICE. Edited by V. Lorne Stewart. New York: New York University Press, 1978. Pp. xvii, 174. $10.95. Presented in this volume is a series of essays by a number of juvenile justice authorities who realistically evaluate the juvenile justice systems of their respective countries. The book takes a pragmatic approach to problems such as the difference between the juvenile court system and child welfare panels. Unique is the international scope of the work exploring, for example, the social welfare models of the Scandinavian countries and Scotland as a means of coping with juvenile crime.

CHEMICAL DISARMAMENT: NEW WEAPONS FOR OLD. By Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). New York: Humanities Press, 1975. Pp. 151. Sw. kr. 49.50. Examined in this book are two issues receiving considerable attention in the chemical disarmament debate: first, the dangers posed by the possible introduction of a new generation of chemical weapons—the binary nerve-gas weapons—and second, the technical and verification aspects of the destruction of existing stockpiles of chemical weapons. The recent progress in military chemical technology raises a fear that the "old" chemical weapons may be replaced by "new" ones. Such a development could further aggravate the difficulties in chemical disarmament negotiations.

* The inclusion of a book in this section does not preclude its review in a subsequent issue.
CODE AND CUSTOM IN A THAI PROVINCIAL COURT. By David M. Engel. Tucson: The University of Arizona Press, 1978. Pp. xiv, 230. $4.95 (Clothbound $10.50). Thailand’s leaders regard their legal system as the driving force of the machinery of modern society. As a result, Thai law has been used as a means of effecting changes in the social order. This work concentrates on their western-inspired legal system, the traditional legal culture, and the interaction of the two in a provincial court. In this setting the national legal structure confronts the realities of traditional Thai life. The national legal system, a symbol of modernity, has been influenced by the older customs of justice, and traditional concepts of justice persist among local citizens and officials. Thus, Thai provincial justice embodies a complex blend of classical Buddhism, village practices, and western theory.

ECOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE SECOND INDOCHINA WAR. By Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). Stockholm: Almgvist & Wiksell International, 1976. Pp. x, 119. (Clothbound) Sw. kr. 76.50. The Second Indochina War introduced into military terminology the word “ecocide”. While this war was not the first in which ecological disruption occurred, it looms in modern history as a war in which international anti-environmental actions were a key component of the strategy of one of the adversaries. At a time when the world has begun to recognize the interdependence of man and nature, it becomes necessary to examine the Second Indochina War as an example of modern environmental abuse. This book describes the various techniques of environmental assault used in Indochina, such as high-explosive munitions, anti-plant chemicals, and mechanized landclearing, and examines their ecological impact. Finally, the work comments upon the overall implications of such environmental warfare.

ENGLISH CRIMINAL JUSTICE, AN INTRODUCTION FOR AMERICAN READERS. By E.C. Friesen and I.R. Scott. Institute of Judicial Administration, University of Birmingham, England, 1977. Pp. 161. This effort undertakes to explain the criminal justice system of England and Wales to American readers. Many aspects of the English system are confusing and most English lawyers attempt to explain them on historical bases. Further, emphasis on exceptions to general rules is the norm in the available literature. By contrast, the present authors focus on what usually happens within the criminal justice system. Historical explanations are
omitted where unnecessary in the authors' judgment. Separate chapters cover all aspects of the system, including criminal trial courts, criminal appellate courts, the process from arrest to trial, and sentencing.

10TH ANNUAL IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION INSTITUTE. By Austin T. Fragomen, Jr., Chairman. New York City: Practicing Law Institutes, 1977. Pp. 519. $20.00. As did its predecessors, the 10th Annual Immigration and Naturalization Institute Program Manual provides useful outlines and discussion of important aspects of the immigration process from the standpoint of practitioners. Included are a basic summary of the Immigration and Nationality Act, detailed discussion of the labor certification process and explanations of the preparation and filing of non-immigrant and immigrant visa petitions and applications for adjustment of status. Of particular interest, is a section on new developments concerning foreign medical graduates. Also included are sections on deportation practice and relief. Throughout, the program participants have included outlines of the statutory and regulatory framework with decisional background.

THE IMPACT OF INFLATION AND DEVALUATION ON PRIVATE LEGAL OBLIGATIONS. By Eliyahu Hirschberg. Bar-dlan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel, 1976. Pp. 384. A first attempt to analyze and discuss the impact of inflation and devaluation on private legal rights and obligations, this work focuses upon the degree to which the major goals of law, serving the ends of justice and promoting social welfare, function effectively under conditions of monetary instability. Because the author approaches the subject from both theoretical and practical points of view, the study should prove of interest to academicians and practitioners.

LES SOURCES DU DROIT JAPONAIS. By Dominique T.C. Wang. Genève: Librairie Droz, 1978. Pp. 307. This work, published in French, discusses the sources of Japanese law in a three-part analysis. Part one presents the historical sources of Japanese law, from ancient times to the origin of the westernization of Japan. The second part sets forth the modern sources of Japanese law, with a detailed analysis of the positive law issuing from the impact of western legal norms. Following the accepted Japanese practice, the author divides Japanese law into three classes, social, public, and private. In the final part, the book offers the
reader and researcher a systematic bibliography of all juridical publications and legislation relevant to the work's contents.

**SELF DETERMINATION: FROM BIAFRA TO BANGLA DESH.** By J.N. Saxena. Delhi, India: University of Delhi Press, 1978. Pp. 151. Rs. 25.00. This effort deals with a subject of immense contemporary significance, the juridical status and the present controversy on the right and the scope of self-determination and specifically, the turn of political events in Biafra and Bangla Desh leading to the demise of the former and to a separate nationhood for the latter. The author concludes that current international law does recognize the right to "self-determination" but only in the situation of traditional colonialism. However, this is not to imply that self-determination should be considered as having exhausted its mandate, as the days of traditional colonialism are numbered in the modern world. In other situations, such as with Biafra and Bangla Desh where self-determination leads to secession of a part of the state, though there is no legal right to self-determination, an emerging jurisprudential "standard" is discernible. Besides describing the traumatic events in Biafra and Bangla Desh, the book analyzes the uprising in Nigeria and Pakistan in terms of the impact of civil war upon other parts of the state and upon other countries within and without the continent, and the attitudes of the United Nations towards such situations.

**TÉLÉSAT, SYMPHONIE ET LA COOPÉRATION SPATIALE RÉGIONALE.** Edited by N. et M. Mateesco Matte. Institute and Center of Air and Space Law, McGill University. Paris: Éditions A. Pedone, 1978. Pp. viii, 133. $10.00. After the conquest of space, the use of satellites for telecommunications brought a nearly failsafe solution to the problems due to limitations on communication by radio and telephone. This study, published in French, bears on the Télésat and Symphonie systems, national satellite systems, and their relationships with the international system, Intelsat, focusing on the complex juridical problems which flow from these relationships. In developing a juridical system, the question posed is whether one looks to the terms of private contracts, the statutes of the countries with regional or national systems, the rules of an international system like Intelsat, or the law of air and space such as the treaty of 1967. Because of the lack of adequate normative rules for the legal governance of the economics of this area, this work attempts to fill this void by looking at the Télésat system in
the first part and the Symphonie system in the second part in an analytical fashion in light of all texts which bear or might bear on them.

**WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND THE ENVIRONMENT.** By Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). London: Taylor & Francis, Ltd., 1977. Pp. xi, 95. £5.00. The effects of weapons of mass destruction cannot be contained, either spatially or temporally; are partially unpredictable; fail to adequately discriminate between combatants and non-combatants; and are largely disruptive of ecosystems and their plant and animal inhabitants. This work describes nuclear weapons, chemical and biological weapons, and geophysical and environmental weapons and analyzes the extent and duration of environmental damage anticipated from them. The conclusion reached emphasizes the need to establish a universal accord on a comprehensive ban on the use or possession of these weapons.