
NATURAL RESOURCES/WATER SERIES No. 1: MANAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL WATER RESOURCES: INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS. By Robert D. Hayton. New York: United Nations Publication, 1975. Pp. iii, 271. $11.00. Teclaff's study was prepared to assist governments in the reform of legislation affecting water in an attempt to aid in the efficient use of available supplies. This study provides a comparison of various solutions attempted by countries. Hayton's work is the Report of the Panel of Experts on the Legal and Institutional Aspects of International Water Resources Development. It is meant to be a forward-looking consultation manual systematically setting forth and discussing the range of available legal and organizational alternatives in the problem area of waters which cross international boundaries.

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS WITH THE USSR. Edited by Robert Starr. Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association Press, 1975. Pp. xvii, 545. $30.00. This is a collection of articles dealing with different aspects of American-Soviet trade. Topics such as industrial property protection, contracts, taxes, and dispute settlement are treated. The appendices are extensive and include United States legal materials, United States—USSR agreements, and USSR legal materials.

DROIT INTERNATIONAL PRIVÉ. By Henri Batiffol and Paul LaGarde. Paris: Librairie générale de droit et de jurisprudence, 1974. Pp. vi, 483. $14.45. [French text.] The sixth edition of this treatise on private international law is divided into two parts following an introduction to the objectives of private international law, its history, and its sources. In the first part, questions relating to nationality and aliens are covered; the second part deals with questions regarding conflict of laws. The treatise attempts to cover the basic points of the entire field in a restatement style. There are many references for broader study.

EXPROPRIATION POLITICS. By Jessica Pernitz Einhorn. Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath & Co., 1974. Pp. x, 148. $13.50. The study develops a model of bureaucratic politics and applies that model to the 1969 decision by the Nixon Administration to defer the application of sanctions required by United States law in response to an expropriation that occurred in 1968. The book is basically a methodological study of interagency decision making. It explores the decisions to defer sanctions and to apply non-overt economic pressure. The book is intended to aid students of foreign policy in their analysis of the actors.

* The inclusion of a book in this section does not preclude its review in a subsequent issue.
GLOBAL REACH: THE POWER OF THE MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS. By Richard J. Barnet and Ronald E. Müller. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1974. Pp. 508. $11.95. The authors explore the rise of the global corporations, their current operations, and future plans. An assessment is attempted in order to determine how the operation of these new "world managers" will affect the present generation and those which follow. The authors conclude with a call for a reassertion of societal control, perhaps through the government, over these organizations. They assert that such control is necessary in order to insure that the values and needs of society can be fulfilled—to shape our institutions to the realities of a new age.

LAW AND RESPONSIBILITY IN WARFARE: THE VIETNAM EXPERIENCE. Edited by Peter D. Trooboff. Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 1975. Pp. xiv, 280. $13.95. This collection of comments by various participants in the national debate about the conduct of the Vietnam war includes writers who supported or criticized the war, and were in government or are academic experts. The introduction presents a concise statement of the law of armed conflict and the humanitarian values sought to be protected even in war. The remainder of the book is divided into three parts which deal with the following: (1) methods and tactics pursued by American forces such as the 1972 Christmas bombings, (2) consideration of controversial weapons such as napalm, and the legality of their use, and (3) individual responsibility of American leaders and troops for incidents such as My Lai.

MULTINATIONAL OIL. By Neil H. Jacoby. New York: MacMillan Publishing Co., Inc. 1974. Pp. xxvi, 323. $12.00. The original purpose of this study was to determine whether competitive forces were waxing or waning in the oil industry. Part of the study was begun in 1961 by invitation of Standard Oil Company of California after the Justice Department had instituted antitrust proceedings against several oil companies. The report was delayed by those proceedings and the politically sensitive nature of some of the materials. This publication is a fresh analysis of that material and is an attempt to make a comprehensive appraisal of the economic performance of the foreign oil industry in order to derive lessons helpful in resolving the energy problems of today. This study has an advantage over many others in that it was made after the "oil revolution" of 1973 and 1974.

world are the work of six groups of social scientists and futurists from the United States, India, Africa, Latin America, Scandinavia, and Asia. One of the primary aims of the WOMP project is to change the focus of international thought. Falk, a member of the United States team to WOMP, presents proposals for a framework for global solutions: a reformed and integrated world polity. Kothari, the founder and Director of the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies in Delhi, argues that changes in the present structures through development plans, aid, or technology transfers will not alter the course of things. He develops a philosophical rationale for his diagnosis and his model, and he gives special consideration to the importance of the Third World. Mendlovitz, Director of WOMP, presents a collection of views from around the world on the manner in which a just world order may be established.