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BOOKS RECEIVED


Dr. Wilkinson builds on the work of Max Huber and A.B. Keith. The latter two authors have analyzed the doctrine in European practice. Wilkinson does the same for the United States. It should be noted that this book was first published in 1934.


The author contends that the practice of apartheid in South Africa has had serious effects on that country's "participation and status in the international system." The author examines the impact which international debate has on racial policy as well as the attitudes of the major governments toward South Africa.


The practice of bribery has been recently exposed as quite common among many of the major multinational corporations. In some cases, the "bribe" is the accepted means of obtaining a contract, according to the three authors. Avoiding the moral issues, the authors explore the realities of the practice.


This is a facsimile reproduction of the 1766 edition of a book published by Woodfall and Strahan in London. The book is reproduced in eighteenth century typeface and the print quality is only fair. Subtitled, The Free-born Subject's Inheritance, the text details the laws which provided a basis for human rights.


The author teaches a course on the laws of collision at sea and wrote this book to serve as a text. The book concentrates on the Inter-
national Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea which became effective June 15, 1977. There is an extensive case study describing the application of the law.


Sir John Pettus (1613-1690) originally published this work detailing the legislative procedures and their development in 1680. This book, is a facsimile in the original seventeenth century typeface and suffers from defects in print quality.


The author began this work as a series of notes from classroom lectures. The finished book is concededly not a comprehensive study, but does, however, offer a broad overview of Canadian constitutional law. The three basic divisions of the book are “Basic Concepts,” “Distribu- tion of Powers,” and “Civil Liberties,” similar to a course in American constitutional law.


This study is published in parallel columns of English and German. Other editions are available in other languages. The subject matter is the protection of personal privacy from unnecessary intrusion through records, data and computerized classification. Until recently this was thought to be a strictly intrastate problem. The authors explore the international aspects.


Serving as an introductory text for international business, this book focuses on the problems of legislation and legal application in the flow of business assets across national borders. The footnotes are helpful, and the bibliography also is a useful tool in locating sources for further study.

The author seeks to define a term which acquired a common status in the United States during the negotiations with the Soviet Union in early 1970's. However, the word originates as a juridical concept ten years earlier when it was used by General de Gaulle. This study attempts to trace the development of the concept of detente rather than merely analyzing the development of its semantics.


The two authors have published their work independent of any statement of government policy. The study examines the history of agreements and negotiations that led to the 1972 treaty to prohibit the use or stockpiling of biological weaponry.


Recognizing peculiar problems of the multinational business, the authors planned this book to illuminate some of the means of confronting tax difficulties. The study is limited to the economics of the developed countries. As such, the book is an incomplete analysis of tax problems for companies operating in the Third World.


The authors found that the Guide to Foreign Legal Materials on the Benelux countries was not adequate to the task of describing and explaining Dutch law. Substantial material is derived from the Netherlands Comparative Law Association which was organized in 1968.


The subject matter here is diverse and encompasses both private and public international law, as well as interstate commercial law. The
common thread is the analysis of procedure in the various courts and the jurisdiction of the Court of Justice.


Mr. Bowett has included charts, diagrams and maps to aid the reader in comprehending his analysis of specific cases. Nearly every aspect of territoriality of islands is discussed. The islands of the English Channel area, the Aegean Sea, the China Sea, and the Gulf of Venezuela are given particularly detailed attention.


This study begins with the Warsaw Convention and then analyzes the cases to determine the extent of actual rather than statutory liability that exists today. The author admits that there may be some flaws in the research and analysis due to her training as a civil rather than a common law lawyer. This admission may well have been unnecessary. The research appears sound and the conclusions thoroughly considered.


This publication is a looseleaf compilation of the mining and drilling laws of twenty-five of the Latin American states. Each country's law is set out in a separate booklet. Although lacking in discussion of the legislative history of these laws, the book supplies a complete listing of all of the laws in English, a valuable resource.


In November of 1976, the International Monetary Fund sponsored a conference in which a discussion of the changes in the organization helped develop an understanding of the new world monetary order. The author presents his views of two principal issues in the new system; exchange rates and international liquidity.

Very few authors have presented a study of racial conflict in international affairs. Mr. Tinker discusses the established patterns of racial suppression and the defensive attitudes of the various majorities. Although a noble enterprise, the book may have stopped short, ending without adequate direction.


The authors have designed their work to serve as an explanation of the structure of the European Court, its jurisdiction, and its practice. Thus, the result is a brief overview of the procedural law of the European Court of Justice.
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SOLAR LAW

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SOLAR LAW will interest and become a mandatory addition to the library of people in the fields of law, land planning, engineering, architecture, solar energy fabrication and installation, consumer organizations, environmentalists, land developers, home builders, government, and utility companies. And property owners in general.

About the Author
Sandy F. Kraemer is a Colorado Springs (Colorado) lawyer whose combined background in engineering and law has been channeled in support of new legal concepts to encourage solar energy development. Author of many articles on solar law, he has sponsored relative state legislation and local ordinances. He is sought as a legal counselor by industries, is a nationally recognized speaker on energy policy and solar law. He serves as a consultant to the Phoenix Solar Project which is supported by the National Science Foundation.

Kraemer received his B.S. from Stanford University and J.D. from the University of Colorado for which he presently serves as a member of the Board of Regents.

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