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BOOKS NOTED

ABORTION IN A CHANGING WORLD. By Dr. Robert E. Hall. New York: Columbia University Press (1970). 2 Vols. \$20.00. Dr. Hall's work represents a compilation of proceedings from an International Conference on Abortion convened by the Association for the Study of Abortion. Volume one contains papers and discussions from world renowned scholars covering the ethical, medical, legal, social, and global aspects of abortion.

The condensed discussion sections contain selected passages of informal dialogue which cover each aspect of abortion. In addition, numerous descriptive charts and statistics contribute to make this a worthwhile empirical study. Of particular interest is a legal comparison of abortion laws throughout the world. The spectrum ranges from the Philippines, where no acceptable standard has been adopted to permit therapeutic abortions, to the socio-medical grounds propounded in the British Abortion Act of 1967, and finally to "abortions on demand" in Eastern European States. In the United States, 46 states permit abortion only to "save" or "preserve" the life of a pregnant woman, although proposed standards have suggested "health" of the woman as well as eugenic and social factors for the therapeutic abortion. Nonetheless, the author notes that these laws, as well as those in foreign states, are "linguistic abstractions . . . wholly devoid of context."

Volume two consists of ten panel sessions: abortion and animation; poverty; public health; psychiatry; obstetrics; mortality; morality; progeny; womankind; and constitutionality. Two underlying currents evident in each session were the vagueness of abortion laws and the lack of uniform enforcement.

The value of Dr. Hall's writings is the succinct presentation of the abortion problem from many objective viewpoints so that the public may better understand and comprehend the full scope of the problem. In light of the material, the reader can only draw a personal conclusion as to the direction in which abortion standards may be headed. (MJZ)

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. By Wesley L. Gould & Michael Barkum. Princeton: Princeton University Press (1970). Pp. xx, 310. \$9.75. The authors attempt to show the ways in which modern theories of social science can be used to solve international legal problems. One example is a theory of random introduction of rewards. If obedience to legal rules is equated to a response generally considered socially desirable to reinforce, the question arises as to how such a response may be best achieved. The authors suggest two ways: reciprocity (adherence to each nation's laws) or punishment (disregard of a nation's laws). They use a "minimax" strategy (the reduction of maximum possible losses to the minimum quantity) to determine which course of action will achieve the best results.

The authors move from such broad topics as international societal development to 68 subtopics which vary from global development to mob violence. In order to discuss such a wide spectrum of subjects, in-depth analysis of the problems is sacrificed.

Special attention is given to what the authors consider to be the more immediate problems of concern. These include population control, food shortage, and depletion of natural resources, which can be successfully remedied only by combining the disciplines of law and social science. The authors conclude that the enactment of laws will have little effect without first considering the history and culture of a nation, the people's behavioral patterns, and the social climate which must be developed to implement change. (JJA)

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW OF CIVIL WAR. Edited by Richard A. Falk. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press (1971). Pp. xix, 452. \$15.00. This is the first volume of a planned two-stage project by the American Society of International Law. As a basis for a reinterpretation of international law and the relating of such law to civil strife, the authors utilize a case study approach to demonstrate the failure of international law to regulate foreign interventions in civil wars. The American Civil War, the Spanish Civil War, the Algerian Revolution, the Congo conflict, the civil war in Yemen, and the war in Vietnam are analyzed in terms of the roles played by the belligerents, foreign States, and international institutions.

Students of civil war are provided a basis for generalizations about international law by the factual development of each of the case studies in this prefatory work. However, the conclusions are limited to questionable generalizations regarding development of an international law of civil war by virtue of the failure to consider either the Korean War or Soviet intervention in Eastern Europe. These deficiencies markedly hinder comprehensive proposals relating to international laws of civil war geared to the realities of the current international political situation. (TTR)

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW: THE REGULATION OF THE RADIO SPECTRUM. By David M. Leive. New York: Oceana Publications, Inc. (1970). Pp. 386. \$16.50. In recent years demands on the radio frequency spectrums have increased to the point where their congestion has become of vital international significance. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), an agency of the United Nations, is now responsible for the protection and regulation of this valuable natural resource. The author has analyzed the present regulatory regime of the ITU and recommends specific changes. In the first four chapters the historical development of the ITU is traced and the present regulatory system is examined. The final three chapters contain a discussion of space radio communications, an institutional analysis of the overall ITU structure, and a detailed series of proposals designed to improve the existing ITU structure. The author has placed his specific recommendations, along with other valuable information such as a glossary and technical background, in six comprehensive appendixes. The text is extensively footnoted, thus providing a valuable aid to legal research.

Mr. Leive has analyzed the ITU regulatory regime from a legal viewpoint, not from that of a political scientist or a technician. Even so, the book is of general value and interest to all those concerned with the international use of the frequency spectrums. (LWN)

THE LAW OF TREASON IN ENGLAND IN THE LATER MIDDLE AGES. By J. G. Bellamy. London: Cambridge University Press (1970). Pp. xviii, 266. \$14.50. Though the English law of treason can be traced to a Germanic base derived from the Roman law, this historical treatise is concerned only with the development of the law in the thirteenth through the fifteenth centuries. The author discusses the changing character and scope of the offense as it is molded by Parliament and each succeeding king.

Thirteenth century royalty arrested rebels, presided discreetly at trial, and prescribed punishment. Characteristic of the English system of justice was the clash between the king's desire and due process of law. Since the law of treason was still vaguely defined at this time, the royal wishes were carried out.

In 1352, the popular Edward III enacted the Great Statute of Treasons. This Statute established a clear distinction between high and petty treason

and also settled the rules of forfeiture. This was a significant step forward in the development of due process in the English courts, acting to reduce royal prerogative and discretion within the judicial system.

The period from 1352 to 1485 is examined in detail by the author. Each traitor's history is traced from the commission of the crime to the arrest and trial. One not familiar with such infamous English figures as Sir Thomas Tudenham and John Haukwode may, at times, become confused, but the law's development is clearly traceable. The application of the Statute of Treasons to the defendant and its treatment by the courts is the focal point of the book.

The author briefly examines the Act of Attainder and the relationship of treason to the Constitution. A short Appendix reviews misprison and petty treason and quotes several indictments of English traitors. The book is well footnoted and reads smoothly, although knowledge of Latin and French is helpful. (GRG)

READINGS IN AFRICAN LAW. Edited by Neville Rubin & Eugene Cotran. New York: Africana Publishing Corp. (1970). 2 Vols. \$45.00. The editors have compiled an extremely comprehensive collection of essays dealing with the development and present status of African customary law. The primary value of this collection is in its presentation of hitherto unavailable writings. This unavailability stems in part from the fact that these essays have appeared in obscure journals not devoted to the study of customary law per se. The policy of the editors was to provide as clear a statement of the substantive customary law as possible while taking into consideration the differences which exist in the different geographical areas of Africa. Areas of substantive law considered include criminal and civil wrongs, contracts, land law, law of persons and the family, marriage, divorce, and succession. These areas are prefaced by a consideration of the customary judicial processes including arbitration, procedure, and evidence.

Students of African law are the intended beneficiaries of this compilation; however, a juridical scientist is also likely to find the editors' approach rewarding. Many of the essays have been written by non-lawyers, namely anthropologists. Thus, the reader is presented the opportunity to peruse diverse perspectives of the subject and consider the necessary relationships that will have to obtain in the future between society and its legal institutions. In this respect this work recognizes the need for and establishes a foundation for the interdisciplinary studies of the subject in the future. (DJN)

THE STAND-BY ARRANGEMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND. By Joseph Gold. Washington: International Monetary Fund (1970). Pp. xii, 295. \$4.00. This scholarly work provides a synoptic analysis of stand-by arrangements which have become the leading technique by which the Fund makes its resources available to members. The author exhaustively traces the need for, development of, and use of the stand-by arrangement through the organizational framework of the Fund. In addition, the legal character of this technique is expressed in an extremely thorough manner.

The explanations of the various types of stand-by documents and the procedures used to interpret them are particularly helpful to the reader's understanding of the arrangements. To further fulfill his pedagogic purpose, the author includes an illustrative stand-by arrangement for the fictitious State of Patria and proceeds to comment on the multifarious aspects of the letter of intent, consisting of objectives and policies, consultation, period, amount, phasing, changes, cancellation, right to purchase, performance cri-

teria, repurchase, and rates of exchange. In addition, the commentary is broadened to include modifications that might be necessary in other stand-by arrangements. He concludes with a succinct statement of the formal, legal, and financial characteristics of stand-by arrangements, followed by a plethora of reference material relating to stand-by arrangements and the use of the Fund's resources. (JEM)