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## Books Noted

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## BOOKS NOTED

**THE LAW OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.** By D. W. Barrett. London: Stevens & Sons Limited (1970). Pp. xviii, 384. \$11.00. Within a relatively small space the author has accomplished an in-depth survey of the United Nations, a number of the specialized agencies, and the various regional multinational organizations. In what Mr. Barrett considers primarily a textual approach, there are brief summaries of judicial institutions, both administrative proceedings and tribunals, noting the trend away from ad hoc hearings toward the permanent courts.

The author discusses the many problems which are common to all States involved in the international legal arena, emphasizing the importance of international personality and equal sovereignty in their relationships with the international organizations. The author has written a concise summary of particular value to the student, and has left the more complex specific problems needing extensive treatment to the monographs in that particular area. (WLF)

**RECENT ADVANCES IN FORENSIC PATHOLOGY.** Edited by Francis E. Camps. London: J. & A. Churchill, Ltd. (1969). Pp. 224. \$10.75. Professor Camps has edited a compilation of thirteen chapters contributed by twelve authors. The introductory chapter is a commentary on the development of forensic medicine and pathology, emphasizing the system in England. The remaining chapter titles are: Thanatology, Cardiology and Vascular Lesions, Respiration, Abortion and its Complications, Traumatology, Odontology — its Forensic Applications, Radiology and its Forensic Applications, Immuno Serology, Microbiology and Parasitology, Forensic Chemistry, Drugs of Dependence, and Medico-Legal Aspects of Exotic Diseases.

Inasmuch as the subject material of the chapters is unrelated and there are a dozen authors, fair and detailed assessment of this book would require twelve separate reviews. Nevertheless, a few general comments can be offered.

*Recent Advances in Forensic Pathology* is an enticing title. One would interpret it as a promise of the latest information available in the field. By and large the book does not fulfill such an expectation. Most of the chapters are adequate summaries of their assigned subject matter, however, and the material is well written. There is no mention of injuries inflicted by firearms in the chapter entitled Traumatology. In some instances, illustrations are either out of focus or of very poor quality, and in many places they are not captioned.

This book may be useful to beginners in forensic pathology. It would appear, however, that the experienced forensic pathologist will find little between its covers to justify its expense.

References to law pertain exclusively to Great Britain. (Charles S. Hirsch, M.D.; Instructor in Forensic Pathology, Case Western Reserve University.)

**THE LAW RELATING TO ACTIVITIES OF MAN IN SPACE.** By S. Houston Lay & Howard J. Taubenfeld. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press (1970). Pp. xii, 333. \$17.50. Until recently, the legal problems of man in space have been largely academic. However, during the last ten years there has been a dramatic increase in space activities with the resulting need to establish international controls. The authors deal primarily with the international law that presently exists and promises to develop in this

area. Readers will find that this book is a very comprehensive, extensively footnoted treatise on the law of outer space. Whenever necessary, the authors have included background material, as, for example, in the areas of astronomy and radio communications. The final 134 pages contain treaties, statutes, an extensive bibliography, and other legal materials.

The authors have covered the complete spectrum of space-related international law problems, from satellite communications to pollution. Before reaching these substantive problems, however, they establish a background in sea and air law and from this draw analogies to space law. From this background one can see why space law has developed to its present state and what course future development will probably take. This development has been largely influenced by the United States and the USSR, but in the future many other nations will play an increasing role in deciding space policy and law. With the increasing cooperation in space-related activities, the authors see a better chance for easing ideological and political differences on the earth.

By placing much of the material in footnotes and appendixes, the authors have made the text very readable. This book has value and interest to both the layman and scholar, with and without a scientific or legal background. (LWN)

**CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS AND THE EFFECTS OF THEIR POSSIBLE USE.** A United Nations Report, No. E. 69. I. 24. New York: Ballantine Books (1970). Pp. xxx, 178. \$1.25. This report represents the combined efforts of fourteen experts, from as many countries, who were commissioned by Secretary-General U Thant pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 2454 A (XXIII). Its designated aim is to provide an accurate appraisal of the effects of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons so that governments can be informed of the consequences of their use. Whether this goal was functional in its inception is questionable, and whether this report actually adds to a given nation's body of knowledge on the subject is even more questionable.

The underlying premise of the report is that the possibility of this type of warfare is an imminent threat as science and technology progress. Nonetheless, because this type of warfare has not been resorted to in any significant degree since World War I, much of the discussion regarding the use and effects of certain weapons is drawn from experimental field and laboratory data. This lack of empirical data is indeed fortunate as the report amply illustrates, but the illustration is often blurred by the use of scientific subterfuge. In this respect there appears to be a misunderstanding as to the direction of the message. If it is toward the decision makers of a country, a much heavier emphasis on scientific data would seem to be required. If, however, directed to the general public within these countries, the report would have been more readable minus the scientific stress. The report appears to aim at a sector of the community somewhere in between these two and consequently may have difficulty reaching any of them.

Notwithstanding the style, the message of the report is adequately and abundantly stated. With each discussion of the various weapons available, the impact upon mankind, either directly or indirectly (food supply, ecology, etc.), is vividly demonstrated. While it is not made clear how the conclusion is reached that the momentum of the arms race would decrease if chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons were unconditionally banned, the proposition that they ought to be banned is not lacking support. (DJN)

**DETENTE DIPLOMACY: UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN SECURITY IN THE 1970's.** By Timothy W. Stanley & Darnell M. Whitt. New York: The Dunellen Company, Inc. (1970). Pp. xiv, 170. \$6.95. The authors present an interesting and perceptive study of East-West relations in Europe. After identifying each party's stake in European security, the historical evolution of these positions is succinctly traced. The major issues discussed are the reunification of Germany, Berlin, mutual force reductions, the spread of nuclear power, nonaggression pacts, trade, and cultural and scientific exchanges. The following chapters of decision theory analysis are of particular merit. After presenting the framework of "Motivations and Procedures: Timing, Tactics, and Tests of Sincerity," the authors make a careful prognosis of "Detente in the 1970's." Despite the shortcoming of sparse footnoting, the smooth style and excellent selection of support materials make this a most adroit presentation. (JEM)

**NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION: PROSPECTS FOR CONTROL.** Edited by Bennett Boskey & Mason Willrich. New York: The Dunellen Company, Inc. (1970). Pp. xiv, 191. \$7.50. This book presents eleven essays designed to acquaint a general reader with some of the possibilities and problems inherent in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Treaty, which went into force in March 1970, represents a significant step in both negotiated arms control and international accommodation of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The essays, written by member of the Panel on Nuclear Energy and World Order of the American Society of International Law, cover such diverse topics as Constraints on the Nuclear Arms Race, EURATOM and the IAEA, and Plowshare Control. Each essay provides a quick overview of the area sufficient to acquaint the reader with the basic considerations on the subject. The principle limitation of the collection is the lack of adequate reference to source material more detailed than could be presented in such short articles. However, the book does provide an interesting and informative introduction to this field for the general reader. (JGS)