BOOKS RECEIVED

INTERNATIONAL LAW: CHIEFLY AS INTERPRETED AND APPLIED IN CANADA. Edited by J.-G. Castel. Toronto, Canada: Butterworths, 1976. Pp. xxxi, 1268. $50.00. The editor has a S.J.D. degree from Harvard Law School, and is a member of the Ontario Bar. The book is primarily intended for use in an introductory course in international law for Canadian law students, and is secondarily intended for use by officials in the Canadian government. Although the volume is written from the perspective of international law as applied in Canada, the coverage includes all the fundamental aspects of public international law. The organization of the casebook is typical of the modern approach in Anglo-American legal pedagogy: cases are the chief means of presenting the material, with a liberal inclusion of pertinent government documents, excerpts from publicists, and Notes in which the editor assists the reader in understanding the information.

THE IRISH TRIANGLE: CONFLICT IN NORTHERN IRELAND. By R. Hull. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1976. Pp. ix, 312. $15.00. The author presents a thorough analysis of the conflict in Northern Ireland, including an historical perspective dating from 1172 A.D., and the perspectives of each of the primary actors: Northern Irish Catholics, Northern Irish Protestants, and the British government. While admitting that existing international legal frameworks for settling conflicts may not be sufficient to resolve the conflict in Northern Ireland, the author maintains that international law is, nevertheless, significant. He attempts to develop international legal techniques which could be responsive to the present conflict, with the hope that such techniques might be used to resolve future conflicts.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND REPRESSION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA. By the International Commission of Jurists. London, United Kingdom: Catholic Institute for International Relations, London; International Commission of Jurists, Geneva, 1976. Pp. 119. £1.00. At the time of the Pearce Commission visit to Southern Rhodesia in 1971, there were several publications emanating from Great Britain describing the existence of racial discrimination and repression in that country. Since 1971, there have been significant changes in the social climate of Southern Rhodesia. The authors report that racial discrimination and repression have intensified, along with the adoption by Southern Rhodesia of the laws and values of apartheid. This
volume contains the findings of the International Commission of Jurists on the social development of Southern Rhodesia, particularly since the Unilateral Declaration of Independence of 1965. The book is a detailed exposition of the pertinent events which comprise discrimination and repression. There are also appendices which further catalog relevant data. Two appendices of particular interest are Appendix A—Constitutions and Electoral Laws, 1961-1975, and Appendix D—Summary of Cases relating to “Terrorists.”

**Pattern for Profit in Southern Africa.** By Ian Mackler. New York, N.Y.: Atheneum, 1975. Pp. xv, 100. $2.95. American multinational corporations have invested in manufacturing and mining in Southern Africa since the early 1940’s. The fact that valuable resources, such as uranium, are in relative abundance in Southern Africa has made study of that region important for politicians as well as businesspersons. Hence, this intensive examination of the development of the “investment climate” in Southern Africa should be a valuable contribution. The author, having a background in both business and politics, has conveyed an understanding of the “investment climate” in Southern Africa by analyzing several relevant actors: the U.S. Government, the governments of Southern Africa, and corporate investors.

**Arbitration in International Trade.** By P. O’Keefe. Sydney, Australia: Prosper Law Publications, 1975. Pp. xiv, 437. $15.00. This volume is primarily intended for use by practitioners, and should be of equal value to attorneys and businesspersons. The thrust of the analysis is that arbitration is much better suited to the resolution of international trade disputes than traditional courts of law. The author has divided the book into two major parts: the first part of the book examines and analyzes arbitration in international trade generally; the second part of the volume narrows the focus to the role of arbitration in Australian international trade. The author has included several helpful appendices. Practioners should find Appendix A—Suggested Arbitral Clauses For Inclusion In Contracts, and Appendices B and C—which catalog various international agreements with aspects of arbitration, of particular utility.