

## Books Noted (v. 10, no. 3)

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## BOOKS NOTED

THEORY AND REALITY IN PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW. BY CHARLES DE VISSCHER. TRANSLATED BY P. E. CORBETT. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1968. Pp. 527. \$12.50.

Mr. Corbett's work is a translation of the third French edition of Charles De Visscher's *Theory and Reality in Public International Law*. This edition reflects additions made to earlier versions of this classic in the field of international law. In the words of the author, "These additions relate chiefly to the development of international organization, to the progress of codification . . . and to the decisions of the International Court of Justice." The book includes material on the development of the modern state and its public international law in both theory and practice; on the fundamental institutions such as the State, treaties, and recourse to arms and areas in which the law can and cannot play a useful role; and on the judicial settlement of disputes. A book such as this, already known to many readers, is recommended to all interested in the field of international law.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE LEGAL SYSTEM. BY JAY A. SIGLER. Homewood, Illinois: The Dorsey Press, 1968. Pp. 248. \$7.35.

Mr. Sigler's book is an analysis of the judicial process as a variety of social experience. He discusses the machinery of justice, the decision makers, and the trial and appeal system. From a sociological viewpoint, the author includes chapters on "inputs," "outputs," and "feedback"—three terms which he defines for the reader at the outset of the book. Generally, these terms describe the motivating and controlling forces of the regulating process within the judicial system. *An Introduction to the Legal System* is a work which will be welcomed by all those interested in sociological and theoretical jurisprudence.

LABOR AND THE LEGAL PROCESS. BY HARRY H. WELLINGTON. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1968, Pp. 409.

Collective bargaining has shaped the national labor policy for over

three decades but recent major strikes and the terms of settlement have added new complexities to this method of solving labor disputes. The author, a specialist in labor law, takes a theoretical view of these complexities and offers several realistic solutions. He discusses the problem of accommodating the labor and management factions of our society. Moreover, he projects what he believes to be the proper role of law in settling the major issues of national labor policy. The book is a penetrating, well-sustained study of an eminent socio-economic problem.

**THE MIXED COURTS OF EGYPT.** BY JASPER YEATES BRINTON. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1968, Pp. 305.

This book is a definitive work on the origins, development, and functioning of the Mixed Courts of Egypt. The author, a past judge and President of the Courts, discusses the evolution of the Egyptian Courts over the last century. The influencing factors, such as foreign relations and inner political upheaval, are also given adequate representation in this historical work. Scholars of international law will find the book invaluable on a little-known aspect of the western world's relations with the Middle East.

**POLITICS AND POLICY: THE EISENHOWER, KENNEDY, AND JOHNSON YEARS.** BY JAMES L. SUNDQUIST. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1968. Pp. 537. \$8.75.

How does the American system react to domestic issues? How does it function to achieve results? These are some of the questions the author tries to answer, particularly as they pertain to unemployment opportunity for the poor, schools, equal rights, health care, and beautification programs which developed in the fourteen-year period, 1951 through 1966. Mr. Sundquist shows the important roles which political activists both in and out of Congress have played, especially in the early Johnson years. He tries to show the effect new ideas and programs had on the parties, elections, and laws during those years and vice versa. In conclusion, the author shows that steps have been taken toward making ours a more responsive government, and toward correcting some of the mistakes that occurred during that fourteen-year period. The book is helpful for those who are interested in the back

ground of social legislation in recent years, and the possible course of such future legislation.

**CIVIL RIGHTS & RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.** By SIDNEY H. ASCH. New York: Arco Publishing Company, Inc., 1968. Pp. 212. \$4.95.

Many basic rights and duties stem from the Bill of Rights. From them spring a large variety of current legal problems concerning civil rights, obscenity, protest demonstration, conscientious objection, ownership of firearms, prayer in public schools and a whole range of similar matters. In this concise and entertaining book, Judge Asch discusses these problems and the historic background, the past and present judicial treatment, and the future of those first ten amendments to the Constitution. He shows the judicial development of each right or duty which has been found to exist under the Bill of Rights. He also discusses the ramifications of important, recent Supreme Court decisions. This publication is valuable, both as a concise reference on the whole gamut of legal problems stemming from the Bill of Rights and as general background reading.

**DEVELOPMENTS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARBITRATION.** EDITED BY CHARLES M. REHMUS. Washington, D.C.: The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1968. Pp. 226.

Subtitled *Proceedings of the Twenty-first Annual Meeting, National Academy of Arbitrators*, this volume first explores the similarities and differences in the grievance settlement procedures in two other industrialized countries, Great Britain and Canada. Next, the author considers the conflicting views of the Twentieth Annual Meeting as to whether or not an arbitrator should render decisions based not only on the contract but upon all applicable law. Also included is a critical essay examining the arbitrator's need for joint acceptability on his professional services and the arbitration process. Various other criticisms of the arbitration process are explored along with ways in which the arbitration process can be improved. Among these essays dealing with suggested improvements is one which focuses on tripartite boards in grievance arbitration. The value of this work is enhanced by the reputations of each of the contributors, including several professors and a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

FEDERAL REGULATION OF INSIDER TRADING. BY WILLIAM H. PAINTER. Charlottesville, Va.: The Michie Company, 1968. Pp. 588. \$30.00.

*Federal Regulation of Insider Trading* is a treatise revolving around two types of federal regulation: the so-called "shortswing" recovery and reporting provisions of Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the broad anti-fraud prohibitions of Section 10 and the Commission's Rule 10b-5. The practical implications of these rules as well as the proxy and reporting provisions of the 1934 Act (covering such topics as corporate policy regarding inside information, conferences with securities analysts and others, stock options and other related matters) are all treated. A detailed and exhaustive analysis of the *Texas Gulf Sulphur* case and its implications for the practitioner are included. Theoretical aspects of insider trading are also considered as a lead into the underlying philosophy behind the insider trading regulations.