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## Books Received

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## BOOKS RECEIVED

*A Trade Policy for Free Societies: The Case Against Protectionism.* By Robert W. McGee. Westport: Quorum Books, 1994. Pp. ix, 197. Index.

National trade policies have become increasingly important as international trade becomes a greater percentage of global economic activity. *A Trade Policy for Free Societies* portrays the debate between protectionists and advocates of free trade as a conflict as old as trade itself, tracing the origin of protectionist ideas from the time of Plato and Aristotle. The only conclusion to draw from this exposition of the philosophy of protectionism, Mr. McGee argues, is that protectionism is as bad an idea now as it has been for centuries. In addition to the usual utilitarian arguments for this position, Mr. McGee contends that total, immediate, and unilateral free trade is the only policy that does not violate the contract or property rights of the individual. He also attacks the theory that trade deficits are bad and advocates the immediate repeal of antidumping laws. In the final section of the book, the author explores policy options for trade with Europe, proposing that the current United States trade policy toward Eastern Europe is irrational and counterproductive.

*The Law of the Sea: Ocean Law and Policy.* By Thomas A. Clingan, Jr. San Francisco: Austin & Winfield, 1994. Pp. ix, 638. Index.

The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was designed to promote global stability in international regimes concerning the law of the sea. However, as the author points out in the foreword, the Convention is really the starting point, rather than the ending, of the process of clarification necessary in international maritime law. *The Law of the Sea* addresses all aspects of ocean usage in light of the 1982 Convention and other recent developments in the subject. Written primarily for classroom use, the author provides a collection of relevant treaties and conventions as well as an illuminat-

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Books in this section may be reviewed in later issues. Anyone interested in reviewing a book should contact the Book Review Editor.

ing analysis of them. The first part introduces traditional zones of jurisdiction and doctrines such as inland waters, territorial seas or high sea, as well as some concepts related to navigation: the regimes of international straits and archipelagic waters, and exclusive economic areas. The latter part analyzes functional issues such as fishing, oil and gas exploitation, trade and mining, scientific research and maritime pollution, describing the international law on each subject with reference to the United States law for comparison.

*Managing the World Economy: The Consequences of Corporate Alliances.* By Peter F. Cowhey and Jonathan D. Aronson. New York: Council on Foreign Relations Press, 1993. Pp. xix, 342. Index.

Advocates of free trade and protectionism are rarely heard admitting the merits of the opposing position. In *Managing the World Economy*, however, the authors propose that in the emerging world economy, the choice for United States policymakers is not between these opposed positions. Rather, United States firms need both open markets and government support. The emergence of international corporate alliances offers one means of addressing market and technology problems, but Cowhey and Aronson argue that a more activist microeconomic policy is needed if these alliances are to serve United States interests. The authors call for the creation of a new global framework and new tools for managing world commerce. The book provides the outlines for this task by examining the automobile and semiconductor industries and telecommunications services - areas which encompass a cross-section of heavy manufacturing, high technology, and complex services.

For Cowhey and Aronson, an activist government policy does not imply an end to an open, integrated world economy. But *Managing the World Economy* does suggest that basic assumptions about the roles of governments and firms must change, allowing government intervention to maintain open markets.

*The Shar'ia: An Introduction to the Law of Islam.* By Rodolphe J. A. De Seife. San Francisco: Austin & Winfield, 1994. Pp. 125. Index.

The Islamic community encompasses one third of the world, yet it remains a widely misunderstood tradition in Western societies. Because the Islamic legal system is often viewed outside the context of

the religious and ethical provisions of the Qur'an, the Shar'ia has been misrepresented in traditional Western literature. *The Shar'ia* attempts to give the legal, political and commercial communities the knowledge necessary to better understand how Islamic law functions and to what extent it affects dealings with non-Islamic countries. The author includes an overview of the prophet Muhammad and his times as well as insights into the Qur'an and the evolution of Muslim theological and jurisprudential thinking over the centuries since the coming of the Prophet.

*Freer Trade, Protected Environment: Balancing Trade Liberalization and Environmental Interests.* By C. Ford Runge. New York: Council on Foreign Relations Press, 1994. Pp. xii, 140. Index.

The goals of expanded international trade and environmental protection are often viewed as mutually exclusive. Many environmentalists warn that trade liberalization will increase demand for raw materials, overburdening natural ecosystems. Advocates of freer trade are wary of protectionism masquerading as concern for the environment. In the past ten years a number of multilateral agreements to protect the environment have been signed with authority apart from that of the GATT. What body of international law and which institutions should preside over the colliding interests covered by the different agreements? In *Freer Trade, Protected Environment*, Mr. Runge explores the linkages between trade and environmental policy and compares trade rules and environmental standards. He also looks at the environmental damages resulting from unregulated trade and the economic harm done to consumers and producers of restricted goods. Mr. Runge examines actual cases and concludes with specific policy recommendations for the United States and the international community.