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BOOKS RECEIVED

PATRICIA ADAMS, *Odious Debts: Loose Lending, Corruption, and the Third World's Environmental Legacy* (Toronto: Earthscan Canada, 1991), pp. 252.

Suggesting that the cause of the Third World's debt crisis has been the making of unsound loans to unstable economies, for which the only alternative for debt repayment was impoverishing the borrowing nation, the author makes a number of startling claims and advocates equally surprising solutions to the crisis. Among the conclusions in the work are the following: that the World Bank, international foreign aid agencies such as AID and CIDA, and export development agencies such as Ex-Im Bank and the Export Development Corporation should be closed down; that privatizations and respect for property rights are necessary to protect the Third World's environment; that forgiving the Third World's debt on humanitarian grounds is misguided; and that the Third World's debt crisis benefitted the environment. The author advocates the Doctrine of Odious Debts to resolve the Third World's debt crisis—that is, that the debts should be repudiated by the debtor countries not because they impose an excessive burden on the debt successors, but because they were contracted for illegitimate purposes by illegitimate parties.

HOUSTON PUTNAM LOWRY, *Critical Documents Sourcebook Annotated: International Commercial Law and Arbitration* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1991), pp. xxvi, 532.

The practice of commercial law increasingly requires the average practitioner to understand international conventions and treaties and their interaction with U.S. law. To the extent that, as the author states in the preface, “[i]nternational law’s largest problem is that it remains an occult specialty [and] often researchers must know what they are looking for before they can find it,” this book will address the needs of those attorneys who need a convenient and economical way to discover the law on international commercial law and arbitration. The work is divided into two parts: (1) Commercial and Corporate Practice, and (2) Arbitration and Dispute Resolution. Included are the original texts of the various U.S. counterparts of twenty-seven international instruments drafted under the auspices of the International In-

stitute for the Unification of Private Law, the Hague Conference on Private International Law, and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law. Each chapter begins with a succinct annotation, including, as applicable, a comparison to U.S. law; a list of States Parties; a reference to the relevant reporter series; and a bibliography. The chapters on arbitration documents also include a suggested arbitration clause. Clearly written and presented, this work will be useful to both commercial and trial attorneys whose practice has international implications.

LOUIS HENKIN, ET AL., *Right v. Might: International Law and the Use of Force* (2d ed.) (New York: Council on Foreign Relations Press, 1991), pp. xii, 200.

In its second edition, this work presents five essays by leading authorities designed to address one of the most controversial debates of our time: does international law permit the use of force to promote democracy and human rights? The updated edition adds a new chapter by David Scheffer, examining the U.S. invasion of Panama in 1989, the collective response to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990, and the challenges to international law posed by the "new world order." Also included are: an essay by Jeane J. Kirkpatrick and Allan Gerson defining and defending the Reagan Doctrine and providing insight into its impact on international law; an essay by Louis Henkin, examining the law on use of force embodied in the U.N. Charter, various recommended exceptions to the prohibitions of article 2(4), and the legal challenges the Reagan Doctrine poses for U.S. foreign policy; an essay by Stanley Hoffmann, addressing the unwritten rules of behavior that govern the superpowers; and an essay by William D. Rogers, considering the achievements of international law since World War II and the way in which modest but precise agreements on the use of force can shape the future.