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BOOKS REVIEWED

Administrative Justice in Norway. Edited by the Royal Ministry of Justice. New York: Columbia University Press, 1980. Pp. 94. (\$12.)

This book provides a useful introduction to the structure of the judicial system in Norway. Court procedures for both civil and criminal cases are discussed. The topics include pre-litigation conciliation of civil matters, litigation in the trial courts and appellate procedure. A brief history of the development of the Norwegian judicial system is also provided. For the practitioner with an interest in litigation in Norway, this book will serve as a guide for further research.

Conflict Resolution and the Structure of the State System. By Gregory A. Raymond. Montclair, N.J.: Allanheld, Osmun & Co., 1980. Pp. 105.

This work is an analysis of arbitral settlements and their usefulness. As Dr. Raymond so aptly states, the central aims of the book are to determine the extent to which specific cultural and structural attributes of the international system are associated with the use of arbitration and the impact of arbitration upon the onset of war. Through the use of empirical data Dr. Raymond conveys the concepts of arbitration, the alternatives facing the parties to the arbitration as well as the arbiter, and the attitudes toward the use of force as a means of resolving conflict.

Domestic Intelligence: Monitoring Dissent in America. By Richard E. Morgan. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1980. Pp. 194.

Recent disclosure of numerous covert activities conducted by the United States government for the purpose of gathering information on political dissidents in America provoked public outrage and acted as a catalyst for reform measures. However, those reforms were seen by some as inadequate and by others as unnecessary. Consequently, the dispute as to the scope and constitutionality of domestic intelligence gathering which arose when some of the intelligence operations were publicly exposed remains unresolved. Mr. Morgan discusses this debate in depth in *Domestic Intelligence*, and proposes a course of reform that seeks concurrently to maximize freedom of political expression and minimize threats to order and security in American society.

Morgan highlights the historical development of the domestic intelligence-gathering process beginning with John Adams' activities while President against Thomas Jefferson and other perceived French Jacobin sympathizers. He notes the evolution from intermittent use of domestic intelligence in response to a particular crisis to highly sophisticated, continuous use by a government agency created for the express purpose of intelligence gathering. Morgan discusses the constitutional claims of those who want additional, highly restrictive reform measures and those who feel any restrictions on the government in this area would be detrimental to society. He analyzes these claims and compares them with his perceived defects in U.S. domestic intelligence gathering. Morgan, finally, presents a set of guidelines for future reform of such operations and points out the dangers inherent in either extremist position.

Mr. Morgan clearly defines the problem, places it in historical context and presents alternative solutions. He cites supportive authority extensively throughout the book, which gives credibility to his moderate balance approach in the enactment of a legislative charter as the solution to problems of domestic intelligence gathering.

The Politics of International Fisheries Management: The Case of the Northeast Atlantic. By Arild Underdal. New York: Columbia University Press, 1981. Pp. 239. (\$20)

This is a study of the attempt to manage the northeast Atlantic fisheries zone through the application of the Northeast Atlantic

Fisheries Convention (NEAFC) regulations. The author explores the process of negotiation involved in the promulgation of the NEAFC regulations. These regulations have been established only through agreement of all parties, resulting in "the law of the least ambitious programme." International management has, therefore, been limited in scope and NEAFC's success in regulating over-fishing has been marginal. The author then suggests methods for making international regulatory bodies such as NEAFC more effective.

Your Man at the U.N. By Seymour Maxwell Finger. New York: New York University Press, 1980. Pp. 320. (\$26.50)

Seymour Maxwell Finger, former Economic Advisor to the U.S. Mission at the United Nations, and Senior Advisor to the Permanent Representative, has just written an extensive historical analysis of the United States Mission to the United Nations with primary emphasis on the role of the Permanent Representative in formulating and executing policy at the U.N. During his fifteen years at the U.N., Mr. Finger worked closely with those who have held the position of Permanent Representative, such as Warren A. Austen, Henry Cabot Lodge, Adlai Stevenson, Arthur Goldberg, George Ball, William Scranton and Andrew Young. From this unique perspective, Mr. Finger tells the story about the interactions of the people, the politics and the bureaucracies in the making of policy at the United Nations. *Your Man at the U.N.* is a book of significant interest to government officials concerned with foreign policy, professors and students of the U.N. and international affairs, and the general reader interested in the public figures who have played major roles in the shaping of the United States Mission at the United Nations.