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## **Books** Received

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COMMON MARKET LAW OF COMPETITION. By Christopher Bellamy and Graham D. Child. London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1987. Pp. Ivii, 874. This third edition updates many of the applicable laws, regulations, and court decisions that have framed the laws of competition in the European Economic Community (EEC). Specifically, the authors discuss the rules of competition set out in Articles 85 to 94 of the EEC Treaty. Areas discussed include the protection of intellectual property rights; research and development agreements; horizontal and vertical agreements; civil remedies; enforcement; and procedure.

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EURONOTES AND EURO-COMMERCIAL PAPER. By Gareth Bullock. United States; Butterworths Legal Publishers: United Kingdom; Butterworth & Co. Publishers Ltd., 1987. Pp. xii, 254. This book chronicles the history and examines the uses of the Euronote and other forms of financial instruments in the Euro-commercial paper market. The author provides insight into the changing environment for banks, investors, and borrowers using European financial instruments, while clearing up some of the confusion surrounding this relatively new market. The book also provides a comprehensive analysis of the technical and legal aspects of Euronotes and Eurocommercial paper. This requires some subjective consideration of the phenomenom itself, but the author provides, in addition to his own conclusions, the consensus opinion of experts in the financial market field. The author concludes that Euro-commercial paper will become a major factor in the world's financial markets, and will compete with other large investment instruments, potentially becoming a \$50 billion market.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS: GLOBAL CONSENSUS, GLOBAL CON-FLICT? Edited by R. Michael Gadbow and Timothy J. Richards. Boulder and London: Westview Press, 1988. Pp. xxi, 412. This study provides a detailed description of the current level and effectiveness of intellectual property protection in major developing countries, discusses the extent of injury caused by intellectual property piracy, and evaluates the propects for change of existing protection regimes. The authors report on the results of an in-depth study of seven nations in various stages of economic development, and provide an analysis of the future of intellectual property protection in these nations.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW: A GUIDE TO PRACTICE AND PRO-CEDURE. Edited by Ved. P. Nanda and M. Cherif Bassiouni. New York City: Practicing Law Institute, 1987. Pp. xv, 546. From an international perspective, the editors provide a series of chapters pertaining to various issues important to criminal law practice. The work focuses mainly on anti-trust, securities regulation, extradition, tax, and terrorism. Collateral issues discussed within these topics include discovery across national borders, criminal procedure, enforcement of national laws in other countries, and limitations on these powers.

LICENSING AGREEMENTS: PATENTS, KNOW-HOW, TRADE SECRETS AND SOFTWARE. Edited by Kojo Yelpaala, Donald R. Worley, and Dennis Cambell. Deventer, Antwerp, London, Frankfurt, Boston, and New York: Kluwer Law and Taxation Publishers, 1988. Pp. xviii, 423. Essays from lawyers in Eastern Europe, Asia, and Latin America balance out this collection devoted exclusively to the licensing and transfer of intellectual property. Each author provides insight and instruction from a different perspective, while discussing issues such as tax considerations and export restrictions. Also analyzed with regard to the protection of intellectual property are the viewpoints of Israel, France, Hungary, Brazil, and third world countries.

THE NEW CHINA: COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN MAIN-LAND CHINA, TAIWAN, AND HONG KONG. By Alvin Rabushka. San Francisco; Pacific Institute for Public Policy: Boulder and London; Westview Press, 1987. Pp. vii, 130. An intense review and analysis of China's economic history opens this author's comparison of China with Taiwan and Hong Kong. Each country's economic policies and experiences are reviewed in detail as the author compares and contrasts three seemingly identical societies. Rejecting the common onedimensional explanations of successful development, the author provides a balanced analysis of the factors behind economic growth. The author concludes that the combination of Confucian traditions with incentives and institutions of the market economy is the secret to a prosperous nation and people in this area of the world. P.R.C. LAWS FOR CHINA TRADERS AND INVESTORS. By Thomas C. W. Chiu. Philadelphia, New York and London: Taylor and Francis, 1988. Pp. xvii, 726. In this second edition lies a comprehensive listing of the relevant laws of the People's Republic of China in four distinct areas of transnational practice. Each chapter describes the pertinent laws, separating them into important sub-categories, and provides samples of the necessary forms and documentation for particular transactions. Chapter One lists all of the laws relating to customs and duties. Chapter Two covers banking, foreign exchange, and joint venture laws. Chapter Three sets out the laws which pertain to oil and other energy resources. Chapter Four lists the laws regulating trademarks.

THE PACIFIC RIM: INVESTMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE. Edited by Peter N. Nemetz. Vancouver: University of Columbia Press, 1987. Pp. ix, 319. This collection of essays integrates a broad range of current economic data concerning the Pacific Rim with some of the more important theoretical issues in the areas of economic development and trade. The book chronicles the record economic activity of the twenty-four Pacific Rim countries during the energy crisis of the 1970s, reviews the past growth and development of the region, and makes predictions for the economic potential of each country. The authors concentrate on the effect energy demand and supply has upon growth, trade, and investment in each country and conclude that the key to a positive future in the region depends on a solid energy supply. Suggestions on how Canada and other countries can increase their presence in the Pacific Rim are offered, along with a discussion of the inherent risks and yet potential return on investments in the region.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LITIGATION. Edited by Sir Jack Jacob. London: Longman Group Limited, 1988. Pp. lxxvii, 494. This book describes the rules and procedures governing civil proceedings in the courts of England for cases involving elements of transnational law. The work deals with primarily private international law matters such as jurisdiction, service of process, enforcement of judgments, family law, evidentiary matters, and foreign currency claims from the English practioner's perspective. The book's coverage of these issues, however, is not limited to England. The work includes insight into transnational practice throughout Europe, as well. Of special interest is the author's view regarding English Court interpretation of the European Economic Community (EEC) Convention of 1968 concerning jurisdiction and the enforcement of judgments.

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