

And what the book excluded is even more glaring. To illustrate : Scanty reference is given to major historic events like the *McNaghten* Rules, Irresistible Impulse Test and *Durham* decision. No mention is made of the *Jenkins* case or its meaning in regard to mental disorders and the law.

One commendable aim of the book, however, is to challenge age-old dogmas about commitment procedures to mental hospitals and irresponsibility and insanity; but this noble aim is soon lost, buried beneath a proliferation of words and theories. Why should law ask : "Is psychoanalysis a science?" That is one question the authors presented, and one that has little relevancy to the all important question : "How can men of law and men of mind reassess not only the basic premises of criminal law but also its actual operation?" An answer here is essential if social scientists are to make a maximum contribution to society as a whole. In evaluating certain legal practices, it is important to note that rules on paper are one thing, and when applied to action are often something else.

The great gap between the law in books and the law in action is quite obvious to even first-year students. What can be done to narrow this wide schism between precept and practice? The attorney and judge tend to emphasize the over act; the psychiatrist and psychologist the inner forces that triggered the act. All would arrive at a better understanding and improved intercommunication with an *integrated* awareness of the difficulty. Such a goal is hardly an assignment for psychoanalysis alone. It is a task for a philosophy of behavioral science, a philosophy that is yet to be written.

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THE STRATEGY OF WORLD ORDER. Edited by Richard A. Falk and Saul H. Mendlovitz. Vol. I: TOWARD A THEORY OF WAR PREVENTION. Foreword by Harold D. Lasswell. Pp. xx, 394. \$2.50, paperbound. Vol. II: INTERNATIONAL LAW. Foreword by Wolfgang Friedmann. Pp. xiv, 382. \$2.50, paperbound. Vol. III: THE UNITED NATIONS. Foreword by Oscar Schachter. Pp. xv, 848. \$3.50, paperbound. Vol. IV: DISARMAMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Foreword by J. David Singer. Pp. xv, 672. \$3.50, paperbound. Complete Set: \$10.00, paperbound. New York: World Law Fund. 1966.

For students of international law this is one of the most significant and valuable works to be published in recent years. Professor Falk of Princeton and Professor Mendlovitz of Rutgers have collected a stimulating and provocative array of material : over one hundred articles and documents produced by ninety-four distinguished persons. By no means all of it is the creation

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of legal scholars. In the modern fashion this is an inter-disciplinary study, comprised largely of work published by American writers during the past twenty-five years. Many of the best-known commentators on international law and international organization are represented here.

The editors have set out to develop a systematic study of world order, utilizing the views expressed by a wide selection of authorities, as well as substantial contributions of their own. They make it rather clear that they are interested in radical changes in the present arrangements for preventing war. Indeed, their continuing point of reference is Clark and Sohn's *World Peace Through World Law*. While the editors can be seen to be committed to a rapid evolution of the international system through the dynamic use of international law, they are generally quite unobtrusive in carrying out their editorial role. True, the contributing legal scholars are all policy-oriented rather than traditionalist (it could hardly be otherwise, given the purpose of the study), but this still permits considerable diversity of outlook.

From time to time, however, editorial colouring becomes readily apparent, either through the effect of their introductions to the various sections of the work (and the perceptive questions appended to the articles) or through unbalanced selection of material for inclusion. Perhaps the most questionable example of the latter practice is seen in the treatment of the *South-West Africa Case* in the International Court of Justice. The argument by Ernest Gross, on behalf of Ethiopia and Liberia, that racial discrimination breached an established international norm is reported at length, while South Africa's contrary argument is dismissed in a few lines. Those who recall Professor Falk's involvement in the case as consultant to the two African governments will raise their eyebrows.

One wonders whether the editors could realistically have expected to achieve fully their threefold purpose—"study of the existing international system, of a postulated alternative system designed to achieve the objectives of war prevention, and the means available to transform the one into the other" (Vol. I, p. vii)—when they were forced to rely on a large number of available contributions linked by explanatory introductory passages. The form chosen could achieve only incomplete unity and much of the light cast on the three aspects of the search is necessarily indirect. At best, some objectives remain very dimly outlined. Many readers, in fact, will surely feel that a less utopian model than the Clark-Sohn plan is needed for a study such as this, if the resulting product is to avoid the semblance of being somewhat removed from reality.

Admittedly, it is difficult for this reviewer to accept the validity of all the views held by Professors Falk and Mendlovitz (and not only those expressed in the work under consideration: see, for example, Professor Falk's article on Viet Nam and international law in the May, 1967, issue

of *The Yale Law Journal*). In various respects the more restrained progressivism outlined by Professor Friedmann in his concise introduction to the second volume is more attractive. Nevertheless, one must concede that the editors have produced a fine collection of unusually stimulating articles and have added greatly to its interest by their own contributions. The initiation of debate and controversy can be a major service when it encourages and sharpens scholarly thought. These four volumes provide ample basis for further discussion and research. Even an adequate review should run to many pages in length!

Whether or not it achieves its stated purpose, *The Strategy of World Order* is immensely valuable for what it is : over two thousand pages of the most interesting reading that any student of international law could hope to come upon. It must be a part of any minimal international law collection and even undergraduate students should be urged to acquire it at the modest price for which it is offered.

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