

Penn State International Law Review

Volume 7
Number 3 *Dickinson Journal of International Law*

Article 1

1989

Volume 7 - Number 3: Table of Contents

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Recommended Citation

(1989) "Volume 7 - Number 3: Table of Contents," *Penn State International Law Review*: Vol. 7: No. 3, Article 1.
Available at: <http://elibrary.law.psu.edu/psilr/vol7/iss3/1>

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DICKINSON JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

ARTICLE

- 301 The Future Monitoring Role of GATT in an International Arena of Non-Tariff Barriers: A Proposal from a Law and Economics Perspective**

Andrew C. Blanar and Jean-Louis L. Arcand

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was implemented to provide uniform guidelines in the regulation of international trade. While the GATT is an agreement based on legal rules of construction and enforceability, the underlying impetus to its creation is economic in nature. This article examines the hindered effectiveness of the legal aspects of the GATT, and it provides insight into the economic theory that promotes this inefficiency.

COMMENTS

- 319 The International Law Limits to the FTC's International Activity: Does the Law of Nations Keep the FTC at Home?**

Jesse R. Ruhl

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) possesses substantial power to regulate domestic and international commerce. International law and state sovereignty principles, however, can often prevent the FTC from exercising its domestic jurisdiction. Among the topics explored in this comment are the genesis of the FTC, a significant criticism of the topics of the FTC, the theoretical extent of the international jurisdiction of the FTC, and the international law limitations which affect the FTC's conduct.

- 343 Unemployment in Japan's Declining Industries: A Re-evaluation of Japanese Employment Adjustment Policy**

Susan N. Duke

Is Japan really out-maneuvering the West in post-industrial development? This Comment examines the down-side of economic progress by focusing on how Japan has addressed employment disruptions in the declining industries, such as steel, textiles, and electronic computers. Employment adjustment legislation and the Japanese government's past performance in creating and implementing employment adjustment policy are re-evaluated.

CITE AS:
DICK. J. INT'L L.

DICKINSON JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Publication office: 715 W. Whitehall Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30310

Editorial Office: *Dickinson Journal of International Law*
150 South College Street
Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17013

The *Dickinson Journal of International Law* is the successor to the *Dickinson International Law Annual*. It is published three times yearly by the Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Volume 2, Number 2 of the *Dickinson Journal of International Law* is paginated consecutively with the *Dickinson International Law Annual*, Volume 2, Number 1. Views expressed are those of the authors and do not reflect the perspective of the *Journal* or its officers, advisors, editors, members or staff.

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371 The Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement: Its Aspects, Highlights, and Probable Impact on Future Bilateral Trade and Trading Agreements
Rebecca A. Sanford

On January 2, 1988, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and President Ronald Reagan signed the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA). Despite its great potential to liberalize trade between the world's largest trading partners, the FTA is not the final culmination of such liberalization. In addition to various inherent weaknesses, the FTA may not provide the panacea for liberalized trade due to Canada's interwoven problems of provincial politics, national identity, and ratification of the FTA. Further, the United States must bolster relations with Canada by responding more sensitively to the concerns of United States and Canadian environmentalists.

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Cumulative Topical and Author indices, 1982-1989.

