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International Politics of the Environment

BOOK NOTES

THE INTERNATIONAL POLITICS OF THE ENVIRONMENT; Edited by Andrew Hurrell and Benedict Kingsbury; Clarendon Press; New York (1992); ISBN 0-19-827778-4; 492 pp. (hardcover).

This book contains sixteen essays analyzing the relationship of particular issues, institutions, and aspects of the international arena to global environmental problems. In their introductory overview, Hurrell and Kingsbury identify the common issue addressed by each essay: whether a highly fragmented political system consisting of over 170 sovereign states, and numerous actors, can achieve the high levels of cooperation necessary to manage environmental problems on a global scale. A nuts and bolts discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of the existing international community and its ability to address current transnational environmental concerns follows.

The book is divided into several sections: Standard Setting and Implementation, Institutions, and Power and Conflict of Interest. Two of the essays in the Standard Setting and Implementation section, by Birnie and Richardson, provide an analysis of existing international law and mechanisms for rule promulgation, implementation and enforcement. Notable for its insight is a chapter by List and Rittenberger analyzing international regimes (institutions created by the collective action of states to limit individual states' actions in certain areas in efforts of overcoming environmental problems.) Further chapters in this section address the role of non-governmental organizations in relation to oceanic environmental problems, different approaches and limitations of the negotiation of international agreements, and the cooperative problems posed by global warming.

The second section, Institutions, discusses the United Nations, the World Bank and the European Community in separate essays. Thatcher's discussion of the U.N. charts its development of environmental concerns, including the emergence of the concept of sustainable development and the problems of funding assistance programs. Piddington provides an overview of the World Bank and its treatment of environmental concerns, including its influence on environmental goals through economic policy. Finally, Haigh traces the development of the European Community's in-

ternal and external environmental policies, concluding that the Member States must take practical actions to achieve environmental goals.

The final section, Power and Conflicts of Interest, turns the focus of the analysis to several specific environmental issues and state policies. State discussions include essays on the deficiencies of Japan's global economic policies and U.S. policy on climate change. Other issues range from deforestation to the distribution of power in the international community.

Attention to detail is evident throughout the text, resulting in a comprehensive discussion of the economics and politics of global environmental problems. By analyzing specific and sometimes seemingly unrelated aspects of this topic, the book, as a whole, provides a unified and comprehensive view of the international community's current position on global environmental concerns.

William G. Klain

INTERNATIONAL LAW OF EXPORT CONTROL-JURISDICTIONAL ISSUES; Edited by Karl M. Meesen; Graham & Trotman/Martinus Nijhoff; London, England (1992); ISBN 1-85333-483-9 (hardcover).

The Queensland Conference of the International Law Association, held in August, 1990, has generated the publication of a volume on the jurisdictional issues involved in the international law of export controls.

The book does not represent a comprehensive study of the law of export controls. Rather, it is a series of reports prepared by members of the International Law Association International Committee on the "Legal Aspects of Extraterritorial Jurisdiction." The reports, initially submitted to the Committee, were edited and brought together by Professor Karl Meesen, the Committee's Rapporteur.

Professor Meesen also wrote the helpful General Report which precedes the different national reports. The General Report describes the incidents, in 1982 and 1984, that highlighted the dimension of jurisdictional disputes arising out of export control laws. For example, the pipeline dispute of 1982 involved the United States' prohibition on the sale of pipeline equipment to the former Soviet Union, especially from European subsidiaries of American companies. With the support of their European hosts, American subsidiaries refused to obey the prohibition and continued to sell pipeline equipment to the former Soviet Union. The U.S. blacklisted these companies for several months before retracting the prohibition. Meesen theorizes that export control laws give rise to such situations.

Ten national reports follow the General Report, each focusing on a particular country's export control laws. The ten nations are Argentina, Austria, Canada, the European Economic Community, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. Of special interest is the report by Francesco Francioni and Andreas Bianchi