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BOOK NOTES

ARANGIO-RUIZ, G., *THE UN DECLARATION ON FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND THE SYSTEM OF THE SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW*; Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands (1979); available in the U.S. from Sijthoff & Noordhoff, 20010 Century Blvd., Germantown, MD 20767; \$27.50 (cloth); ISBN 902860149x; available in Italian and French; xiii, 301 p.; footnotes, bibliography, appendix, index. The second of three Hague Courses. Revised edition.

This is a revised edition of *The Normative Role of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Declaration of Principles of Friendly Relations*, published in Volume 137 (1972-III) of the *Collected Courses of The Hague Academy of International Law*. The revision is justified, according to the author, first because some general problems have been recently reconsidered by the author. Second, the resultant variations in his views are of such a kind as to increase the weight of the data upon which he based his 1972 conclusions with respect to the nature of international organization and the normative role of the United Nations.

The book analyzes the theoretical basis in customary law and other sources of international law of United Nations General Assembly declarations. Chapter I is devoted to a critical analysis of the view that General Assembly declarations are a special, new lawmaking process, contemplated as such by custom and the views otherwise implying a special lawmaking force of the declarations. Chapter II discusses the material role of General Assembly resolutions within the framework of the main conventional "sources" (custom and treaty) or alleged "sources" (general principles), and the role of General Assembly resolutions in legal determination. Chapter III discusses, in the light of the results achieved thus far, the status of General Assembly Resolution 2625(XXV), which embodies the principle of "Friendly Relations." Chapter IV, devoted to the contents of the declaration, consists of the proposed first reading and commentary of the formulations of the seven principles. Chapter V discusses the function of the declaration in the light of the objectives assigned to it by the General Assembly and by some member states and in the light of some of the scholarly assessments of that function. In particular, the chapter considers the doctrine and law of peaceful coexistence. The essay is devoted to the illustration of some of the juridical problems raised by the "Declaration of Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations" (the document unanimously adopted by the General Assembly as Resolution 2625(XXV) on 24 October 1970).

The book contains the text of General Assembly Resolution 2625(XXV) approving The Declaration on Principles of International

Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations in an Annex. Fully indexed, the book also contains a rather extensive bibliography of over 300 references.

Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz is Professor of International Law at the University of Rome, and Legal Consultant with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He has taught at the Universities of Padua and Bologna, and was the representative of Italy on the United Nations special committee which drafted the Declaration of Principles of Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States.

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BYSTRICKY, R., *LE DROIT DE L'INTEGRATION ECONOMIQUE SOCIALISTE*; Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands (1979); available in the U.S. from Sijthoff & Noordhoff, 20010 Century Blvd., Germantown, MD 20767; \$48.00 (cloth); ISBN 9028603395; foreword, footnotes, texts of documents, charts, bibliographies, index. In French. No. 6 in the series *Collection de Droit International*, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland.

The aim of this book, *The Law of Socialist Economic Integration*, is to explain economic integration among the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon). Professor Bystricky examines theoretical and practical issues of economic integration in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, working from the premise that terminological similarities do not hide the fact that the community of socialist countries pursue fundamentally different political objectives than do the Western states. According to the basic documents of socialist economic integration, all aspects of social life are bound up in the process of integration. Therefore, while the book is primarily concerned with juridical issues, the analysis includes certain economic, political, and social problems. Law, politics, and economics are said to be inseparable in the process of socialist economic integration.

The basic documents reproduced as annexes in the book are the Comecon Charter (including the 1962 and 1974 amendments), a detailed organizational chart of Comecon, and the complete text of the 1971 Complex Program for Socialist Economic Integration.

The analysis is in five parts. The first part deals with the definition, origins, causes and objectives, and sources of socialist economic integration, and with the participation of the member states of Comecon in the integration process. Second, the ideological bases and juridical characteristics of socialist economic integration are discussed. The place of the law of socialist economic integration in the international legal system is also treated. The third section concerns juridical principles. The principles of the 1971 Complex Program are analyzed in light of public international law; this includes a discussion of Soviet doctrines towards general inter-

national law and towards the principle *jus cogens* in particular. The discussion then centers on the principle of socialist internationalism, including the evolution and contents of the concept and divergences within and among Western communist parties. The Soviet conception of the principle of sovereignty is also discussed. Finally, the supranationality of economic integration—from both Western and socialist perspectives—is treated.

The fourth part of the book deals with ways and means for economic collaboration and planning within the socialist group. This discussion covers the juridical aspects of cooperation in science, technology, industrial property, monetary and financial relations, agriculture, transport, and other areas. It also describes the organs of socialist economic integration. The fifth section provides perspectives for the future. Relations between Comecon and the European Economic Community and between economics, politics, law, and social life from Western and socialist viewpoints are discussed.

This book will be of interest to students and teachers of international law, economics, and international relations, practicing professionals in these fields, diplomats, and others interested in the juridical, economic, and political problems facing the Comecon countries.

Rudolf Bystricky, Visiting Professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva and at the Law School of the University of Fribourg (Switzerland), is a former professor of international law at Charles University in Prague. He served as chief of the Czechoslovak economic service and as Ambassador to the United Kingdom.

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CAMPBELL, D.L. (editor), *COMPARATIVE LAW YEARBOOK* (Volume III-1979); Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands (1980); available in the U.S. from Sijthoff & Noordhoff, 20010 Century Blvd., Germantown, MD 20767; \$52.50 (cloth); ISBN 9028603409, LC 79-649337; v, 287 p.; footnotes. Issued by the Center for International Legal Studies.

The thirteen papers collected in this third volume of the *Comparative Law Yearbook* are diverse in author-background and subject matter. The editor has selected such international topics as the international impact of United States antitrust laws, international commercial arbitration, a comparative analysis of employee creditor's rights, and Western legal efforts to suppress terrorism. In addition, a discussion of recent law reform in China by Professor Chiu of the University of Maryland School of Law, recent Polish constitutional developments by Professor Garlicki, visiting Professor of Law at Saint Louis University from Warsaw University, and German merger controls and the oil industry by Patrick J. Hines, Professor of Law at McGeorge School of Law, University of the Pacific are included. The editor's own paper analyzes the English *Sunday*

Times Case, based upon the American doctrine against prior restraint, which may have been structured on a misreading of English law and history. Another article by Phiroza Anklesaria, an Indian advocate and English solicitor, describes the Indian law of contempt. Two other articles discuss the practicality of the Hague Sales Law of 1964 and the similarities and differences between the development of English and Scottish contract law and Continental contract law.

Dennis Campbell is Professor of Law, McGeorge School of Law, University of the Pacific, and Director of European Programs at that institution.

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CARREAU, D., JUILLARD, P., & FLORY, T., *DROIT INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIQUE*; Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, 20 & 24, Rue Soufflot, Paris 5e (1980); ISBN 2275011439; xx, 631 pp.; footnotes, bibliographies, tables, index. Second edition. In French.

The second edition of *International Economic Law* updates and expands the earlier version, and certain sections have been eliminated. The aims of the authors remain the same: to present in a synthesized form a judicial study of contemporary problems of the international economy, and to render that presentation as accessible as possible, so that it would be useful to law students and practitioners and to adherents of other related disciplines. The book illuminates the practical importance of international economic law.

The introductory section of the book concerns the legal structure of the international legal order. Topics include alternative definitions of international economic law, the multidisciplinary and diversity of the subject, and the contents of its norms. Sanctions, actors, organizations, historical developments, and the "new international economic order" are also discussed.

The first section of the text proper deals with the economic interdependence of states. The world monetary system is treated in terms of the limits of the monetary sovereignty of states and the law of international monetary cooperation. The monetary systems of the European Economic Community and of the Council of Mutual Economic Cooperation are also discussed. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is treated in depth. Other commercial regimes, including the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries, the "Stabex" system of the Lomé Convention, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, are also covered.

The second broad section deals with the residual economic sovereignty of states. Legal aspects of private investment are discussed at length. Topics include nationalization and transfer of technology.

Dominique Carreau is Professor of Law and former Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Paris X and is a member of the Advisory

Board of the *Denver Journal of International Law and Policy*. Patrick Juillard is Professor of Law, University of Paris. Thiébaud Flory is Charge de Conférences in the Faculty of Law, University of Paris.

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CASSESE, A. (editor), *U.N. LAW/FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS: TWO TOPICS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW*; Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands (1979); available in the U.S. from Sijthoff & Noordhoff, 20010 Century Blvd., Germantown, MD 20767; \$38.00 (cloth); ISBN 9028608281; x, 258 p.; footnotes.

This is a collection of lectures delivered at the Faculty of Political Science at the University of Florence in 1976-77. The fifteen guest lecturers were international law professors and United Nations officials from twelve Eastern, Western, and Third World Countries. The editor has organized their work into two broad subject areas of international law: the legal principles affected by the existence and functioning of the United Nations, and the international protection of human rights and of the rights of peoples.

Within these two general areas the topics treated and the approaches taken are as diverse as the authors' nationalities. Professor Richard Falk of the United States analyzes the response of the 1976 Algiers Declaration of the Rights of Peoples to the structure of internal political repression around the world. Mr. Youri Rechetov, United Nations Division of Human Rights Senior Human Rights Officer, a citizen of the Soviet Union, describes state responsibility for the violation of the rights of citizens as being strictly limited to obligations of convention. Professor Jean J. A. Salmon of the University of Brussels, constructs an academic model of the political nature of judicial and administrative fact finding in international conflict resolution. Judge José Sette Camara of the International Court of Justice, who served as the President of the Florence symposium, reviews the negotiating history and the principal provisions of the 1975 Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations. Other contributors include: Bertrand G. Ramcharan of Guyana, and Adjunct Professor of Law at Dalhousie University; Dan Ciobanu of Romania, Lecturer in International Law at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; and Bert V.A. Röling, Professor of International Law and Peace Research at the University of Groningen, who was a judge in the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, a member of the Dutch delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, and co-founder and Secretary-General of the International Peace Research Association.

Each article is from twelve to twenty-five pages in length. Because of their lecture format they are not heavily footnoted, but they do provide for a succinct and convenient survey and synthesis of each area.

Antonio Cassese is Professor of International Organization, Univer-

sity of Florence. He has been a member of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, as well as a member of the Italian delegations to the United Nations General Assembly and the Geneva Diplomatic Conference on the Development of Humanitarian Law of Armed Conflict.

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ELIAS, T.O., *NEW HORIZONS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW*; Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands, and Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. (1979); available in the U.S. from Oceana Publications Inc., Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. or from Sijthoff & Noordhoff, 20010 Century Blvd., Germantown, MD 20767; \$32.50 (cloth); ISBN 0379204991 (Oceana), ISBN 9028600396 (Sijthoff); xxii, 206 p.; footnotes, bibliography, appendices.

This book consists of a series of studies designed to highlight a number of the more significant aspects of public international law that have emerged in the past thirty years. Written by Judge Elias of the International Court of Justice, the book endeavors to explore new trends in the horizons of public international law.

The theme of the book is presented in three main divisions. In the first part, certain aspects of the new trends in contemporary international law are examined. The contributions made by the Third World, especially Asia and Africa, to international law are outlined with regard to the new initiatives taken by the United Nations in establishing the International Law Commission and certain economic bodies like the UNCTAD and the UNCITRAL, which have been called into being largely by the needs of the developing countries. An attempt is made to look at the growth of modern diplomatic law within the framework of the International Law Commission and the General Assembly of the United Nations. Probably the most significant development of the period has been the adoption by a Diplomatic Conference of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, which is important because of its reformulation and progressive developments of aspects of the Law of Treaties. An interesting aspect of the same subject is the draft Convention on State Succession which attempts to modernize the law of the rights and duties of new States in relation to the Treaties they inherited at independence. Lastly, an important new development is the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, which is an attempt to recodify existing law and to codify new law of the sea.

The second part of the book is devoted to the judicial process. Examined are present trends and future prospects of the International Court of Justice, especially the problem of the varied composition of the Court, the jurisdiction of the Court in regard to whether it should be expanded to entertain entities other than sovereign states. Another development which is analyzed is the judicial review function of the International

Court of Justice, made important in view of the development of new areas, such as international constitutional law and appeals from other tribunals like the United Nations Administrative Tribunal.

The third part of the book is devoted to the development and analysis of human rights and humanitarian law. The question of human rights is discussed in the context of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two Protocols adopted in Geneva in December 1977 to update the inadequacies of the Geneva Conventions of 1949. A brief outline of the development of international humanitarian law concludes the study.

Judge Taslim Olawale Elias of Nigeria is Vice President of the International Court of Justice, and is a member of the Curatorium of the Hague Academy of International Law. As a supplement to *New Horizons in International Law*, Judge Elias will publish an article entitled *New Perspectives and Conceptions in Contemporary Public International Law* in volume 10, number 2 (Winter 1981) of the *Denver Journal of International Law and Policy*.

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EXTAVOUR, W.C., *THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: A STUDY OF THE EVOLUTION AND PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THE SEA*; Graduate Institute of International Studies, 132, Rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland (1979); \$30.00 (cloth); ISBN 9028608389; xv, 369 p.; footnotes, tables, bibliography, appendices.

The author traces the development of the concept of the exclusive economic zone from its inception through its expansion. He begins with an introductory chapter dealing with the earliest forms of state jurisdiction over adjacent seas, the concepts of territorial seas and the contiguous zone. He emphasizes the use by the major maritime states of the concept of the contiguous zone to restrain seaward expansion of state jurisdiction.

Part I deals with state practice, and how it has contributed to the evolution of the exclusive economic zone. Included are a unilateral declaration and a bilateral treaty, and the Truman Proclamations. Following is a discussion of the progeny of the Truman proclamations and their early codification in the framework of the United Nations.

Part II deals with the expansion of the concept of the exclusive economic zone itself. Beginning with its emergence within the United Nations, the author discusses the concept in terms of the draft treaty before the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. He also treats the present validity of the draft principles as rules of customary international law.

In later chapters the author describes the state of the law as it existed at the date of the writing, and what the future of the exclusive economic zone may be should the Conference not approve the principles of the zone.

The appendices contain the Revised Standard Negotiating Text draft articles on the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf. The bibliography is impressive, and is organized by type of authority, such as: cases, conventions, regional declarations, books, and articles.

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KLEPACKI, Z., *THE ORGANS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS*; Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands, and PWN-Polish Scientific Publishers, Warsaw, Poland (1978); available in the U.S. from Sijthoff & Noordhoff, 20010 Century Blvd., Germantown, MD 20767; ISBN 9028602283; available in Polish; xii, 137 p.; footnotes, bibliography.

This work describes the structure and workings of the organs of public international organizations in four chapters, which deal with classification, history and development, composition, and present functions. Each chapter contains a detailed outline, so that the reader can quickly reference to a subtopic. Since the work is primarily descriptive, with few footnotes, it serves as a general introduction to the institutional aspect of foreign relations.

In the conclusion, the author highlights the evolution of international organizations since World War II as consisting of, first, the explosion in the number, size, and functions of such organizations, and second, the relatively greater importance of the administrative organs within such organizations. International administrators now not only have far more resources at their disposal, and many more tasks to address, but they also have acquired a degree of legislative power from the "top" organs.

Zbigniew Klepacki is Professor of Law at the Polish Institute of International Affairs in Warsaw. He is a frequent representative of the Polish Government at international conferences, and has served as Editor-in-Chief of *Encyclopaedia of International Organizations* (1975) and of *Socialist Economic Integration* (1974).

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KOHL, S. (editor), *DICTIONARY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS*; Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands (1976); available in the U.S. from Sijthoff & Noordhoff, 20010 Century Blvd., Germantown, MD 20767; \$32.50 (cloth); ISBN 9028605053; 619 p.; indices.

This dictionary has been compiled for all those concerned with the practice and theory of external economy in foreign trade enterprises, as well as those learners who desire to acquire some specialized knowledge in foreign economic terms. This dictionary offers the user over 9,300 English economic terms and their equivalents in German, French, Spanish, and

Russian. The main entries have been chosen with a view towards providing the user with the most essential and frequently used terms.

The main text is alphabetically offered in German, followed by indices in Russian, English, French, and Spanish. An abbreviations table shows the user the correct form of the word or phrase he or she desires to use. To enable the user to safely find the correct technical term, numerous word phrases have also been included. The vocabulary has been chosen from trade journals, manuals, lexicons, and other reference works as well as from various documents employed in the external economy. Currently in its third printing, many of the misprints and lexicographical inaccuracies of previous editions have been corrected and some important words have been added in this edition.

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McGOWAN, P. & KEGLEY, C.W., JR., (editors), *THREATS, WEAPONS, AND FOREIGN POLICY*; Sage Publications, Inc., 275 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, CA 90212 (1980); \$20.00 (cloth); ISBN 0803911548, ISBN 0803911556 pbk., LC 79-266659; 324 p.; bibliography, index of persons. Fifth volume of *Sage International Yearbook of Foreign Policy Studies*.

This volume integrates the theoretical and empirical divisions presently existing between scientific foreign policy and national security/defense studies. "By focusing on *Threats, Weapons, and Foreign Policy Behavior*, our intention was to bring together . . . studies by foreign policy and defense experts on the interface between national security and foreign policy behavior that were unique because of their application of newer social science methodologies to the perennial questions of defense and security."

Part I, *Threats and Foreign Policy*, defines threats as the conceptual link between foreign and defense policy studies. Threats are anticipations of approaching harm triggering feelings of stress that lead to adaptive behavior. The three chapters in this section center upon threat with respect to overt behavior of states in conflict, Soviet perceptions of international crises (1946-75), and United States public opinion and military spending (1930-90).

Part II, *Weapons and Foreign Policy*, presents four chapters that examine the impact of weapons and weapons systems procurement on foreign policy and the policymaking process. Important areas addressed include security implications of arms sales by France, legislative control in the United States and the United Kingdom of weapons systems acquisition, military hardware production in the Third World, and the proliferation of nuclear armament through the growing availability of nuclear technology.

Part III, *Modeling Arms Races*, concludes the study with two chapters on arms races from different perspectives. The first article analyzes

military spending by the United States and the Soviet Union over the period 1950-76. The second article develops a model of an optimal defense policy incorporating national goals and objectives for any nation involved in an arms race.

Part IV includes a bibliography of recent foreign policy studies covering the period 1975-79.

Pat McGowen is Professor of Political Science at Arizona State University. Charles W. Kegley, Jr. is Professor of Government and International Studies at the University of South Carolina.

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MCWHINNEY, E., *THE INTERNATIONAL LAW OF DETENTE, ARMS CONTROL, EUROPEAN SECURITY, AND EAST-WEST COOPERATION*; Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands (1978); available in the U.S. from Sijthoff & Noordhoff, 20010 Century Blvd., Germantown, MD 20767; \$37.50 (cloth); ISBN 9028603387; xi, 254 p.; footnotes and index.

This book is an in-depth legal, philosophical, and historical analysis of detente. As a formal judicial concept, detente originated in the 1960's. General de Gaulle offered the concept as the keynote of a new period in intra-European relations succeeding the Cold War era. But detente is more than a mere political platitude. The concept of detente, while descriptive of the general relaxation of tension in Europe across the old Cold War territorial frontiers, is philosophically dynamic: envisioning itself as a transitory stage towards a larger, Pan-European spirit of entente and cooperation. The special Gaullist conception of detente has ceased to be a viable operational idea. Detente has emerged under a number of different rubrics, in a number of different problem areas, and at different or varying levels of generality and philosophic abstraction. The author offers this study in the firm belief that the spirit of detente, at its moment of apparent greatest success as demonstrated in a plethora of highly concrete East-West accords that are actively being followed up and implemented, is being contested and challenged either out of a sense of misunderstanding of the detente concept or a sense of desuetude through unfamiliarity with the concept's parameters.

The book is the result of three years of lectures given by the author from 1975 through 1977. The ideas were preliminarily presented to the Institute of International Public Law and International Relations at the Aristotelian University in Thessalonica. The ideas presented in this book took their final form as graduate course lectures at the University of Nice, in the Institut du Droit de la Paix and at the Institut Européen de Hautes Etudes Internationales. In exploring the philosophy, methodology, and sanctification of detente, the author seeks to reveal why detente is still a viable concept capable of transforming East-West relations to the betterment of all the world and not just Europe in the short run.

Chapter I explores the comparative (Soviet and Western) philosophy of detente. Chapter II examines the legal theory of the methodology of detente through the interaction of its legal method and its legal objectives. Chapter III reveals the road to detente through nuclear disarmament coupled with arms control and Chapter IV follows through with the key to detente—Strategic Arms Limitations (SALT I and SALT II). Chapter V shows the relationship of detente to the legitimation of territorial frontiers in Central and Eastern Europe. Chapter VI shows the conservative face of detente by discussing Europe's intra-bloc solidarity and the formulation of the Brezhnev Doctrine. Chapter VII discusses the positive aspects of detente in East-West cooperative efforts in space. The sanctification aspects of detente are explored through the formulation and application of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The book closes with a chapter on the normalization of detente followed by a historical retrospective and prospects.

The breadth and scope of detente are explored through the analytical devices of theory, law as enacted, philosophical foundations, and historical rewards and frustrations. Such an approach yields a balanced analysis of the concept of detente and, coupled with the author's desire to keep detente a viable forum in which to continue East-West cooperation and negotiations, a timely study of detente's continuing utility.

Edward McWhinney is a member of l'Institut de Droit International.

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RAMAZANI, R.K., *THE PERSIAN GULF AND THE STRAIT OF HORMUZ*; Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands (1979); available in the U.S. from Sijthoff & Noordhoff, 20010 Century Blvd., Germantown, MD 20767; \$35.00 (cloth); ISBN 9028600698; 180 p.; footnotes, maps, appendices, documentary index. Third in the series *International Straits of the World*.

This work is the third in a series of studies organized and edited at the Center for the Study of Marine Policy on the topic of international straits. The purpose of the series is to explore the political, economic and physical characteristics of certain straits, in light of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, which will promulgate rules affecting such straits.

The author describes the importance of the Strait of Hormuz to Western and Soviet foreign policy, and to the foreign relations of the states adjacent to the Persian Gulf. He calls the Strait of Hormuz a "global checkpoint," closure of which would disrupt oil supplies and bring economic disaster to the Western world and Japan. He predicts that such closure would lead to military actions, creating far-reaching consequences for the United States, the Soviet Union, and the Persian Gulf states.

The author discusses the historical evolution of the present crises

and conflicts, highlighting the 1973 Arab-Israeli War. He shows how domestic issues are intertwined with foreign relations. Conservative Arab states being sometimes aligned with and sometimes at odds with more radical Arab states, but over all the local rivalries looms the threat of world war between the United States and the Soviet Union. He describes several oil disruption scenarios and the effect of military forces on them, while arguing for the peaceful settlement of disputes and political stability.

Concluding, the author examines the prospects for conflict or cooperation in the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz in particular, reviewing the options of the superpowers. The documentary appendices contain twelve bilateral and multilateral agreements between the Persian Gulf states relating to the boundaries of the Continental Shelf, marine pollution, security of the Strait of Hormuz and other topics.

Rouhollah K. Ramazani is Professor of Government and Foreign Affairs at the University of Virginia. He was winner of the 1964 prize of the American Association for Middle East Studies, and in 1967 was the Aga Kahn Professor of Islamic Studies at the American University of Beirut.

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SHAKER, M.I., *THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY: ORIGIN AND IMPLEMENTATION 1959-1979*, Volume I; Oceana Publications, Dobbs Ferry, NY (1980); ISBN 0379204703, LC 80-17359; xxiv, 470 p.; footnotes.

This first of two volumes describes the history of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) beginning with the "Irish Resolution" adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1959. It then analyzes General Assembly Resolution 2028 (XX) which contains the five principles upon which the NPT was to be negotiated. In discussing the negotiations themselves, Shaker relates the procedures, occurrences in the international community, General Assembly resolutions, and other factors which had an impact on the negotiations.

The author analyzes the provisions of the NPT and their implementation, on the basis of the first two principles of General Assembly Resolution 2028 (XX) (the other provisions relating to the last three principles are discussed in the second volume). Principle (a), requiring that there be no loopholes allowing nuclear or nonnuclear powers to proliferate nuclear weapons in any form, is discussed in light of the relevant NPT provisions, and especially the plan for nuclear sharing within NATO and the Multilateral Nuclear Force (MLF). Extensive treatment is given to the positions of the states potentially involved in nuclear sharing.

The provisions of the NPT dealing with the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, application of nuclear explosions, and the nuclear security guarantees as handled by Security Council Resolution 255 are discussed in light of Principle (b), which states that the Treaty should embody an ac-

ceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and nonnuclear powers.

Mohamed I. Shaker is Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United States. He was a member of the Egyptian delegation to the Conference of the Eighteen Nation Committee on Disarmament (ENDC) in Geneva from 1965 to 1968, and was a participant in the 1975 NPT Review Conference.

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SIMONS, W.B., (editor), *THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE COMMUNIST WORLD*; Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands (1980); available in the U.S. from Sijthoff & Noordhoff, 20010 Century Blvd., Germantown, MD 20767; \$92.50 (cloth); ISBN 9028600701, LC 80-65005; xvii, 644 p.; footnotes, comparative index.

This book contains a collection of constitutions adopted by communist states. Included are the constitutions of Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Kampuchea (regime of Pol Pot), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R., Viet-Nam, and Yugoslavia.

The editor notes in his preface that most of the states listed have promulgated new or revised constitutions in the last decade, allowing this book to retain its usefulness for some time. Only the new or revised texts are included in this volume.

The majority of the constitutions contained in the book were especially translated by jurists. Each translator has supplied an introduction to each constitution, briefly describing its elements. The book is a useful reference work, offering numerous communist constitutions in a single volume translated into English.

A valuable addition to this volume is the systematic index, which cites provisions of each constitution comparatively. For each of many subjects, such as military service, treason, deprivation of citizens' rights, and centralized economy, the applicable provisions of each constitution are listed, permitting easy reference to the documents themselves.

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WEIS, P., *NATIONALITY AND STATELESSNESS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW*; Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands (1979); available in the U.S. from Sijthoff & Noordhoff, 20010 Century Blvd., Germantown, MD 20767; \$62.50 (cloth); ISBN 9028603298, LC 79-89781; xiii, 337 p.; footnotes, bibliography, appendices. Revised Edition. Forward by Sir Hersch Lauterpacht.

This is the second revised edition of a work that looks at nationality from an international as well as national viewpoint. The book contains a study of the relationship between municipal and international law in the area of nationality, and reviews restrictions on the sovereign jurisdiction of states, including bilateral and multilateral treaties. In the author's view it is the conflict among nationality laws, resulting from the domestic character of those laws, which creates statelessness. The author predicts that the United Nations Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, adopted in 1961 but as yet ratified by only a few states, may result in a decline in statelessness. Further evidence of this trend is found in recent nationality laws in several countries. Throughout the book, the celebrated *Nottebohm* case decided by the International Court of Justice is discussed.

The appendices include many new treaties and legislative enactments affecting nationality in over fourteen countries. Also included are two important United Nations Conventions, one relating to the nationality of married women, the other to statelessness. In addition to thirty-five entries of general works on nationality published since 1955, the bibliography lists fifty-five books specifically on the *Nottebohm* case.

Dr. Weis has worked with the International Refugee Organization and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.