Noteworthy New Titles

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GENERAL REFERENCE


The fifth cumulative supplement updates the principal volume of the Index, clearly the most important new research tool for international law of the decade, for the period from June 30, 1983 to January 1, 1988. The first half of the supplement adds new treaties concluded during this period, while the latter section brings the status information up to date for the treaties appearing in the original volume. Unfortunately, the supplement does not include the subject or key word index which make the main volume so valuable for accessing multilateral treaties by common name.


This inexpensive manual of international legal research belongs in all institutional and personal libraries that have an international law interest. After an introduction providing research tips in international law, the author has written a bibliographical essay on the types of materials used in international legal research: primary sources—constitutions, treaties, statutes, legislative materials, administrative and regulatory materials, and case law; secondary sources—serials and analytical tools; and research tools (finding aids)—reference books, bibliographies, and reference sources, i.e., organizations, international document systems, and computer data bases. Throughout, the essential materials for conducting international legal research are described. The work’s one major deficiency is the lack of an index.

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This volume is a revision of International Geneva 1985. It provides introductory information, as well as a brief description of the activities of a wide range of organizations that meet in Geneva, ranging from those related directly or indirectly to the United Nations, to other intergovernmental organizations, such as the European Free Trade Association or the International Committee of the Red Cross, to NGO's and research and educational institutions. The first part of the work consists of a number of substantive articles on Geneva-based activities including three specifically on law: "The United Nations Convention Against Torture," "The Codification of Diplomatic Law by the International Law Commission," and "Open Diplomacy and the Publication of Treaties." The editor promises the next volume in this series will be published in the first quarter of 1989.


This compilation of previously published articles by the Foreign Law Librarian and Lecturer in Legal Bibliography at the University of Chicago Law School and President of the International Association of Law Libraries is noteworthy for the sheer convenience of its assembling together in an inexpensive format these important essays on various facets of international legal research. Most useful of the articles are "Basic U.S. Sources for Current Research in International Law: An Elementary Vade-Mecum," "Problems with Sources of Information in International Law and Relations: The Case of the World-Wide Treaty Jungle," and "International Legal Research: An Infinite Paper Chase."

HUMAN RIGHTS


Much more than a bibliography, this work is a historiography of the study of genocide. Each chapter is an authoritative, encyclopedia-like account of the knowledge base for that particular area of inquiry into genocide. The format for each is a brief discussion followed by a well-annotated bibliography. The individually authored
chapters range from an introduction to the study of genocide, to specific examples, e.g. Armenian or Cambodian, to essays on the philosophy or psychology of genocide, to studies of its literature, art, and film. The overall quality of the work is excellent, and the editor, the Executive Director of the Institute of the International Conference on the Holocaust and Genocide at Tel Aviv University, is to be highly commended. His work should serve as a model for scholars studying many other facets of international law.


Winner of the 1987 Manning J. Daurer Prize from the University of Florida’s Department of Political Science, this book discusses Congress’ role in emphasizing human rights in U.S. foreign policy from 1973 through 1984, although subsequent events are referred to in passing. Among the principal objectives of the author, a professor of political science at the University of Nebraska, are to address the human rights issue from a political science perspective emphasizing the role of power and policy in human rights legislation, and to focus on the impact of Congress on both the Executive's and the world's human rights policy. The work ends with appendices containing pertinent provisions of U.S. legislation and a selected bibliography.


This directory, appearing in the World Social Science Information Directories Series which includes the *World Directory of Research Institutions in International Public Law* (forthcoming) and the *World Directory of Peace Research and Training Institutions* (6th ed. 1988), is motivated by the desire to compile information about institutions that offer educational opportunities in human rights. A number of research institutions are also included, but unfortunately, several important centers of human rights research have been omitted. The main body of the directory divides the institutions surveyed by the Canadian Human Rights Foundation into
international, and regional and national organizations, and provides identifying information, i.e., address, telephone, date of creation, description of staff, etc., and data on their educational and research programs. The work includes a number of specialized sections which should prove valuable: An alphabetical list of institutions and their acronyms, an index by research subject, an index of subjects and courses taught, and an index of institutions providing scholarships. The work concludes with an annex containing the survey questionnaire, which may be completed by any institution that would like to be included in future editions of the directory.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND TAXATION


The eighth volume in Bender's "highly practitioner oriented" International Business Portfolios Series, this work by three Dallas practitioners aims to serve as an introduction to fundamental concepts and practical solutions for those concerned with international competition law. The discursive part of the volume is divided into six chapters with brief selective bibliographies: "Introduction: An Overview," "Principal Areas of U.S. Antitrust Exposure," "U.S. Outbound Restrictions," (i.e., U.S. regulation of international trade practices), "U.S. Inbound Restrictions," (U.S. regulation of foreign manufacturing or commerce within the United States or affecting U.S. commerce), "European Competition Law" (that of the EEC), and "Selected National Laws of Foreign Countries" (Australia, Canada, France, West Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom). The latter half of the book is comprised of model forms and source materials.


The bookjacket describes this work as "the first comprehensive analysis of the myriad of U.S. laws for imposing economic sanctions for foreign policy reasons." The author begins by tracing the use of economic sanctions in modern U.S. history, goes on to analyze current legislation that imposes controls on government programs, e.g., foreign aid, U.S. exports, imports, private financial transactions, and
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assistance by international financial institutions, and concludes with proposals for revamping the present haphazard system. One chapter of particular note is an analysis of pertinent legislation of the United States' major allies: the United Kingdom, West Germany, the European Economic Community, and Japan. The work concludes with a selected bibliography and separate indexes for cases and subjects.


The authors state that their book is for businessmen who seek a basic understanding of the taxation of international business, but the work would serve well the practitioner or student who seeks an introduction to international taxation. The work is structured in four parts: “Tax Systems,” a discussion of what can be expected from various national tax systems; “Double Taxation,” an explanation of conflicts between different tax systems and possible relief from this conflict; “Tax Havens,” an examination of the benefits afforded and problems that might arise from their use; and “International Tax Planning,” an overview of the minimization of taxes through international tax planning. The volume has numerous explanatory tables, four appendices consisting of OECD and United States model double taxation conventions, and a bibliography.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW


This festschrift to the coauthor of the famous manual of international law is a compilation of articles focused on public international law by some of the most prominent scholars in the field. Articles cover a wide spectrum of subjects from Ian Brownlie’s “The Relation of Law and Power” to the specific case analysis of Professor Seidl-Hohenveldern, “The Rumasa Decision of the House of Lords and the Doctrine of Severance of Corporations.” In addition to these scholarly tributes to Professor Schwarzenberger, there appears a moving introduction to his work by his close colleague, Professor

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G. W. Keaton, former Dean of the Faculty and Head of the Department of Laws, University College London, where Schwarzenberger was a professor, as well as a biographical sketch and a list of his publications.


This major methodological statement, emanating from a Yale Law School seminar held in the spring of 1984, focuses on the normative expectations of the political elite in critical events as a means of better understanding international law. After the two initial chapters detailing the new method of studying international law, seven case studies follow. The work concludes with a reflection on the future of the advocated method, which holds considerable promise.


Professor Westerman, Professor of Law at Pace University, has produced an excellent analysis of the international law governing the delimitation of bays. The focus of the study is Article 7 of the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, but it is placed in the broader context both historically and theoretically of delimiting the fundamental purposes, principles and policies underlying the international law of bays. The work concludes with a discussion of current state practice. The text is richly illustrated by maps drawn by the professor’s husband and concludes with a bibliography of pertinent sources.


This work updates the three volumes of the first edition, *The Structure of the United Nations General Assembly: Its Committees, Commissions and Other Organisms 1946-1973* (Dobbs Ferry: Oceana, 1977). Somewhat strangely, because the author does not believe she can continue her work, there is no fixed cut-off date of the descriptions of organizational activities, and some extend as late as 1985. This is an extremely important reference tool for anyone researching U.N. activity with respect to a specific topic, as it is organized by
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thematic problem with discussions of the mandate, membership, meetings or sessions held, and the publications of the bodies addressing that problem. In essence, it pulls together in summary fashion the material found in the Yearbook of the United Nations. It is surely to be hoped that someone may be found to continue Ms. Finley's invaluable contribution.


This highly readable, popular work by the well-known professor of international law at the European University Institute in Florence is an attempt to involve the public in a debate that usually takes place among only a few legal experts. The chapters on different aspects of the relation of violence to law raise a number of provocative questions among which are: Did the United States violate international law in its use of the atom bomb? How can states use force with impunity? Is the first use of nuclear weapons prohibited by international law? In addition, the work presents several international incident studies: the Achille Lauro affair, the massacres at Sabra and Shatila, and the Captain Astiz affair. The book has no bibliography, but does contain brief scholarly notes.


The author, a professor of international law at Tel Aviv University, divides his analysis of the international law of war and other armed conflicts into three parts: the legal nature of war, the illegality of war, and exceptions to the prohibition on the use of inter-state force. He draws upon many different types of materials to support his theoretical argumentation and provides readers with several useful aids, including separate tables of cases, treaties, and abbreviations.