

Noteworthy New Titles

Daniel L. Wade[†]

GENERAL REFERENCE

Charles Szladits' Guide to Foreign Legal Materials: German. 2nd ed. By Timothy Kearley and Wolfram Fischer (Parker School Studies in Foreign and Comparative Law). Dobbs Ferry, NY: Oceana for the Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law, 1990. Pp. xxxiii, 318. (Hardbound).

This, a companion volume to Claire Germaine's *Guide to Foreign Legal Materials: French* (Dobbs Ferry, NY: Oceana for the Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law) and the second edition of the second part of his *Guide to Foreign Legal Materials: French, German, Swiss* (Dobbs Ferry, NY: Oceana for the Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law, 1959), is an excellent guide to West German legal materials for the common law lawyer. The volume is arranged around forms of legal literature, with comprehensive chapters on statutory and case law. The work does not focus on the mechanics of legal research, but rather on legal bibliography. It discusses the most important books in a great number of subject areas, including more theoretical fields such as legal history and legal philosophy. Generally, the volume concentrates on more traditional scholarly works over practice-oriented ones, except in selected areas of the law, such as commercial law.

The volume includes several helpful appendices, namely lists of legal abbreviations, publishers' addresses, and English language titles cited. Additionally, the volume has both author, title, and subject indices. There is also a brief discussion of legal citations and illustrations of several important reference tools.

The authors have expressly excluded legal materials from the German Democratic Republic. Hopefully, they will soon publish a supplement to their work to cover changes in the legal literature resulting from German reunification.

From Helsinki to Vienna: Basic Documents of the Helsinki Process. Edited by Arie Bloed. Boston: Nijhoff in Cooperation with the Europa Institut, 1990. Pp. xiv, 285. (Hardbound).

This compilation of documents, dealing with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and the Helsinki Process with its specialized subsequent meetings, begins with the "Final Recommendations

[†] Foreign and International Law Librarian, Yale Law School Library.

of the Helsinki Consultations" (Helsinki, June 8, 1973) and extends beyond the Vienna Follow-Up Meeting to the "Document of the Bonn Conference on Economic Cooperation in Europe" (Bonn, April 11, 1990). The editor provides an excellent introduction to the Helsinki Agreement, and surveys the ensuing Helsinki process developments. The volume includes all signed and adopted official documents, but regrettably does not include draft documents, such as those coming out of the 1986 Bonn Meeting on Human Contacts, which focused on family ties and marriages between citizens of two CSCE states.

The editor has included several research aids, including a list of abbreviations, a brief two page chronology of CSCE meetings, a select bibliography, and a subject index. Though not promised, there will hopefully be periodic supplements to update readers on forthcoming documents from future CSCE meetings.

A Guide to African International Organizations. By Richard Fredland. New York: Hans Zell, 1990. Pp. vii, 316. (Hardbound).

This *Guide* succinctly analyzes the activities of almost five hundred African international organizations. For each of the organizations the volume lists its acronym, founding date, address of its headquarters, and its member states. The *Guide* also frequently provides a brief description of organizational activities.

Of special value is a chapter describing in considerable detail the most prominent of the African intergovernmental organizations, some of which are now defunct. The organizations discussed include: the Organization of African Unity, East African Community, Organization Commune Africaine et Malgache, Economic Community of West African States, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, the Custom Union of Central African States, and the African Development Bank. The *Guide* also includes an extensive chapter providing biographical data on the leaders of the organizations and a brief chronology of significant dates relating to the most important international organizations in Africa.

The work contains useful appendices, including an alphabetical list of acronyms and a membership list arranged by country name. It also has a section on maps, indicating country membership in specific organizations. The *Guide* concludes with a select bibliography and a subject index. Though a wealth of information is provided on African international organizations, the reader is frequently left wanting more information. However, the *Guide* is a good starting place for researchers and can be supplemented by the *Yearbook of International Organizations* (Brussels:

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Union of International Association, 1950-), which provides additional information.

Guide to Official Publications of Foreign Countries. Edited by Gloria Westfall. Chicago: Government Documents Round Table, American Library Association, 1990. Pp. xxi, 359. (Hardbound).

This annotated bibliography provides an excellent guide to the official publications of foreign countries. Until Reynolds and Flores publish their *Foreign Law: Current Sources of Codes and Basic Legislations in Jurisdictions of the World (1989-)* (see 15 *Yale Journal of International Law* 197 (1990)), which will presumably be more comprehensive with respect to legal publications, this work should provide a valuable reference tool to official legal publications (i.e., official gazettes, legislation, regulations, legislative proceedings, and court reports for most countries). Besides the legal publications, it covers official publications in a number of law related fields, including economics, banking, health, labor, and education. The *Guide* also provides information on development plans, budgets, statistics, and census data. It is especially helpful in describing where the official publications can be obtained.

The work lists sources of general information on each country, in addition to guides, catalogs, official publications, important bibliographies, bibliographic publications, government directories, and organizational manuals. As a whole, the *Guide* is a rich source of information even with respect to the less developed countries; it could be especially helpful to practitioners dealing with legal problems in these jurisdictions.

Although the editor describes the work as a highly selective compilation of government documents, the *Guide* provides an invaluable resource to the scholarly world.

The Seven Power Summit: Documents From the Summits of Industrialized Countries 1975-1989. Compiled and edited by Peter I. Hajnal. Millwood, NY: Kraus, 1989. Pp.xii, 491. (Hardbound).

In compiling this collection of documents, Peter I. Hajnal, one of the foremost experts on international organization documents and author of the *Guide to United Nations Organization Documentation and Publishing for Students, Researchers, Librarians* (1978), *Guide to UNESCO* (1983), and *International Information: Documents, Publications, and Information Systems of International Governmental Organizations* (1988), has brought together the elusive documentation emanating from the first fifteen summit

meetings of the seven major industrialized nations, namely Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. For each of the summits, he lists the country delegations and then divides the documents into five basic types: the final communiques or declarations, policy statements on political and special topics, chairpersons' summaries, the host countries' end-of-summit summaries, which are most important, and finally transcripts of press conferences and press releases.

John J. Kirton, Co-Director of the Research Centre for International Studies at the University of Toronto, provides an excellent introduction to the nature and importance of the documents. He perceives the compilation as serving three functions: 1) detailing a record of the changing agenda of world politics, 2) revealing the "real, as opposed to declaratory, foreign policies of the participants," and 3) providing a record "not only of the issues and the positions, but also of the decisions that count in world politics."

The editor also provides a select bibliography, a subject index, and a list of abbreviations and acronyms.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Asian Perspectives on Human Rights. Edited by Claude E. Welch, Jr. and Virginia A. Leary. Boulder, CO: Westview, 1990. Pp. vii, 310. (Softbound).

This collection of eleven essays, written by academics and human rights activists, emanated from two conferences held in Buffalo, New York in March 1987 and May 1988. The collection uses case studies to highlight significant human rights issues. After two introductory chapters entitled "Global Change and Human Rights: Asian Perspectives in Comparative Context" and "The Asian Region and the International Human Rights Movement," the editors arrange the essays into two sections entitled "Asian Cultural Traditions and Human Rights" and "Group Conflict and Human Rights." The collection seems to focus on South Asia and, surprisingly, lacks any in-depth discussion on Cambodia or China.

Of special note is the extensive, annotated bibliography on human rights in South and Southeast Asia compiled by Nina Cascio, International Law Librarian at the State University of New York, Buffalo, New York. The work also contains a subject index.

Refugee Law and Policy: International and U.S. Responses. Edited by Ved P. Nanda. (Studies in Human Rights: No. 9). New York: Greenwood, 1989. Pp. x, 228. (Softbound).

This volume examines the treatment of today's refugees from legal, ethical, and social science perspectives. It explains the interplay of international and national responses to the growing number of asylum seekers. The need to focus attention on human rights issues in the development of refugee law is a central theme in each of the volume's twelve papers.

After the editor's introductory chapter on the nature of the refugee problem, there are two chapters dealing with the response to refugees by the international community and the United States (including two interesting contributions on American policy with respect to refugees from Central America and Africa). Lastly, there are two papers on the responses of citizens and church-affiliated groups, followed by the editor's concluding chapter entitled "The Challenge: Averting Flows of Refugees and Providing Effective Protection and Durable Solutions." The work also includes a select bibliography and subject index.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

International Securities Regulation: London's "Big Bang" and the European Securities Markets. By Norman S. Poser. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1991. Pp. xix, 799. (Hardbound).

This volume provides a thorough analysis of the legislative measures that resulted in the deregulation of the British securities market (the "Big Bang"), effective as of October 27, 1986, and the impact this legislation had on the international securities markets. The author, after explaining the deregulation process, analyzes in considerable detail the British Financial Services Act of 1986, a copy of which is appended. A final chapter discusses the United Kingdom's securities market within the context of those in other member states of the European Community and in Europe as a whole.

The volume provides a number of users' aids to facilitate an understanding of this complicated subject, namely: a glossary of terms and acronyms, tables of cases, statutes, rules and regulations of the United Kingdom's Securities and Investments Board, United States statutes and rules, rules of self-regulatory organizations within the United Kingdom and the United States, and Directives of the Council of European Ministers. The work also includes a subject index and a select bibliography of foreign sources.

Pre-Trial and Pre-Hearing Procedures Worldwide. Edited by Charles Platto. Boston: Graham & Trotman and the International Bar Association, 1990. Pp. x, 429. (Hardbound).

This survey of pre-trial and pre-hearing procedures in civil and criminal cases is the third in a very useful series of books on international procedure published under the auspices of the International Litigation Committee of the International Bar Association (see review of *Obtaining Evidence in Another Jurisdiction in Business Disputes* in 14 *Yale Journal of International Law* 595 (1989)). The papers, prepared for the 1980 Annual Meeting of the Section on Business Law of the International Bar Association in Strasbourg, France, cover the procedural rules of more than thirty industrialized countries.

The survey chapters follow a uniform organizational structure: briefly explaining the court system, the way of initiating cases, the system of pre-trial discovery and evidence gathering, motion practice, other characteristic aspects of pre-trial proceedings specific to each country, the significance, if any, of the lifting of trade barriers in Europe in 1992, and the unique aspects of pre-trial procedures in products liability and insurance cases. Following the country surveys, there are chapters on: products liability cases in England, Germany, and the United States; multi-party insurance cases in the United States; and a general discussion on the obtaining of evidence prior to arbitration hearings.

There is no bibliography or subject index, but some of the sections have extensive footnotes citing legislation, cases, and other materials.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Land-Locked and Geographically Disadvantaged States in the International Law of the Sea. By S.C. Vasciannie. (Oxford Monographs in International Law). Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1990. Pp. xvi, 244. (Hardbound).

This, the fourth volume on the law of the sea in the series of Oxford Monographs in International Law, originated as an Oxford doctoral thesis under the supervision of Professor Ian Brownlie, QC. The author addresses one of the more difficult aspects of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea Convention (UNCLOS III), namely the examination of how the land-locked and geographically disadvantaged states attempted to influence negotiations at UNCLOS III, and how well they fared as a result.

Following an introductory chapter and a critique of the preferential treatment of land-locked and geographically disadvantaged states,

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Vasciannie analyzes these states' rights of access to the exclusive economic zones, the continental shelf, and the deep seabed. The author concludes his work with a discussion of the treaty approach to the question of access to the sea for these nations based on general legal principles and customary international law. An extensive bibliography and a subject index are also included.

Latin American Frontiers, Borders, and Hinterlands: Research Needs and Resources. Edited by Paula Covington. Albuquerque, NM: SALALM Secretariat, General Library, University of New Mexico, 1990. Pp. xv, 494. (Softbound).

While these papers from the thirty-third Annual Meeting of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, held at the University of California, Berkeley, June 6-10, 1988, may be of interest to anyone concerned with Latin America, they have numerous features that are especially noteworthy to those interested in public international law and international organizations in the region. As it is unlikely that these papers will be found in the indexing sources typically consulted by legal researchers, it is especially important to take note of them and file away the citations for future use.

The papers, authored by some of the foremost international law librarians in this country, as well as one from the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut of the Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, were prepared for the panel on "Regional Organizations Documents and other Publications," and include contributions by: Sabine Zehrer, "Organizaciones internacionales de América Latina: Recursos bibliográficos y su adquisición con relación especial a la República Federal de Alemania;" Patricio Aranda-Coddou, "Documents of the Latin American Regional Organizations on Banking and Finance;" Thomas H. Reynolds, "Latin American Economic Integration: Documentary and Auxiliary Research Sources;" and Igor I. Kavass, "The Grupo Andino and its Documents." These papers contain a wealth of information not easily found elsewhere, and thus should prove most valuable to those interested in Latin American regional organizations.

The National Security Constitution: Sharing Power After the Iran-Contra Affair. By Harold Hongju Koh. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1990. Pp. x, 340. (Hardbound and Softbound).

Professor Koh's timely analysis of the constitutional issues revealed by the Iran-Contra Affair originated with his highly popular course "Legal

Constraints on the Foreign Affairs Power" taught at the Yale Law School. The thrust of his argument is that history should remember the Iran-Contra affair "not as an aberration, an error on the part of certain individuals," but "as a fundamental failure of the legal structure that regulates the relations among the president, Congress and the courts in foreign affairs."

Professor Koh's book is divided into three parts entitled the Precedent, the Problem, and the Prescription. He suggests a number of structural solutions to ensure that the power to conduct foreign policy is a power properly balanced by the three branches. This book is of particular interest given the current war in the Persian Gulf.

Perestroika and International Law. Edited by W.E. Butler. Boston: Nijhoff, 1990. Pp. vi, 330. (Hardbound).

This, the latest of Professor William E. Butler's works on Soviet law, is a collection of twenty-two papers prepared for the third Anglo-Soviet Symposium on Public International Law held at University College, London in March of 1989, under the auspices of the Centre for the Study of Socialist Legal Systems, University College, London, and the Soviet Association of International Law. Authored by both Soviet and English legal scholars, the papers are intended to reflect the new thinking about international law under *perestroika* and to identify new approaches to restructuring international law.

The contributions cover a wide panoply of topics in eleven chapters, namely: "International Law and the International System," "Theory and Methodology of International Law," "Sources of International Law," "Law of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations," "Law of the Sea," "Air and Space Law," "International Environmental Law," "The Role of International Institutions," "Legal Techniques of Dispute Settlement," "The Law of Arms Control and Armed Conflict," and "The Teaching of Human Rights in the Soviet Union."

Professor Tunkin's article on "The Practice of International Law and Politics" and the concluding chapter by Professor Butler on *perestroika* and the teaching of human rights law in the U.S.S.R., are especially noteworthy. The latter is accompanied by a translation of a syllabus for a course on "History, Theory and Practice of Human Rights" offered at the All-Union Juridical Correspondence Institute, which is described as the "first instructional course on human rights problems within the system of higher education of the country." While the editor did not include a bibliography, there are extensive footnotes throughout the volume.

Vietnam's Intervention in Cambodia in International Law. By Gary Klintworth. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service, 1989. Pp. xviii, 193. (Softbound).

The author, a Senior Research Fellow in the North Asia program at the Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra, an international lawyer who has worked for many years as a strategic analyst on Asian-Pacific affairs at the Joint Intelligence Organization, Department of Defence, the Australian Commission, Hong Kong, has written an excellent legal analysis on the 1979 Vietnamese invasion and subsequent occupation of Cambodia. He examines this international incident within the framework of humanitarian law.

The volume includes several users' aids, including a list of acronyms and abbreviations used in chapter notes, a bibliography of sources, maps, photographs, appendices of source material, and a subject index. Klintworth's analysis is very readable, and provides a good introduction to those who are interested in understanding the current situation in Cambodia.

