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BOOKS RECEIVED

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARAB COUNTRIES: SELECTED ISSUES (Said El-Naggar ed.) (Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1993).

This book contains a collection of papers presented at a seminar, held in Bahrain in early 1993, on the subject of the development of the Arab countries. It is the fifth volume of such proceedings published jointly by the International Monetary Fund and the Arab Monetary Fund. The book contains eight articles, the first of which is a summary and overview of the subjects discussed in the other seven.

While the subjects included are some of the most important facing the Arab countries, the collection is by no means a comprehensive treatment of the economic development of the region. The topics which are presented include economic reform, investment and capital flows, inter-Arab labor movements, environmental policies and development, human resources development, and the effect of European economic integration. In addition to the advantage of including so many regional economic issues in one volume, the book is a useful source for related statistics and data relevant to the issues addressed therein. Moreover, multiple viewpoints are expressed in each article, providing for a more comprehensive treatment of the chosen issues.

GIDON GOTTLIEB, NATION AGAINST STATE: A NEW APPROACH TO ETHNIC CONFLICTS AND THE DECLINE OF SOVEREIGNTY (New York: Council on Foreign Relations Press, 1993).

This book proposes an innovative structural solution to the problem of ethnic conflicts. It rejects the alternatives of either allowing the disintegration of States into ethnic enclaves, or attempting to regulate ethnic conflicts through a system of vague and ultimately ineffective international norms. It proposes a world order in which nations complement, rather than supplant, States. Gottlieb uses the examples of the former Yugoslavia, Northern Ireland, Cyprus, and Armenia and Azerbaijan to argue for joint and complementary control of territories by nations and States. According to Gottlieb, the coexistence of nations and States entails the expansion of definitions of citizenship, an approach to borders that resembles urban zoning, and, most importantly, the willingness of the international community to intervene in "internal" national struggles. At a time when the future of the current international system appears uncertain, Gottlieb

puts forth a hope for stability through the development of a new pluralism in the world community.

EDWARD KWAKWA, *THE INTERNATIONAL LAW OF ARMED CONFLICT: PERSONAL AND MATERIAL FIELDS OF APPLICATION* (Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1992).

This book surveys the current state of the law of armed conflict and its application. Recognizing the reluctance in the international community of making armed conflict more acceptable by regulating it, Kwakwa nonetheless concludes that such conflicts are likely to continue. He proposes a clarification of existing humanitarian protocols and argues for the expansion of protections to enhance the safety of combatants and noncombatants alike. Kwakwa advocates a broad definition of the concepts of "war" and "international armed conflict," a definition that would bring as many peoples and situations as possible under the protection of the international community. He examines the applicability of international norms and rules to wars of national liberation, guerillas, and mercenaries, and he analyzes the means of enforcing international standards.

In the final chapter, Kwakwa offers several recommendations, including the continuation of efforts to ascertain custom in the conduct of armed conflict, the granting of prisoner-of-war status to guerillas and other irregular combatants, and the retention of the institution of reprisals, at least for the time being. He concludes that, until the international community can abolish war altogether, it has a responsibility to implement international standards that balance the interests of individual against State sovereignty, for the ultimate protection of the individual.

RULES OF ORIGIN IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY (Edwin Vermulst et al. eds.) (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1994).

This book is an analysis of rules of origin in general, as well as a comparative study of the rules of origin used by some of the world's largest importing bodies. Its chapters are written by different individuals, almost all of whom are practicing attorneys. The bulk of the book consists of five chapters devoted, respectively, to the rules of origin of the United States, the European Community, Australia, Canada, and Japan. There is also a chapter on rules of origin in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. These chapters lay out in detail the rules used by each government to determine, for tariff purposes, the country of origin of a particular import.

The book is analytical as well as descriptive. Its opening chapter is an exploration of the economics of rules of origin generally, and concludes that although rules of origin by themselves should have no economic effects, they can distort trade and impair economic efficiency if used in combination with protectionist trade measures.

The explanatory chapters are followed by a set of four brief commentaries by experts, which focus on the broader economic and policy issues raised by the rules of origin systems described in the preceding chapters. The concluding chapter is a comparative analysis of the different rules of origin, exploring their use and utility as instruments of commercial policy.

Although this book is written mostly by and for practitioners, it is intended also for scholars and policymakers in need of introduction to a particular set of rules of origin, as well as an analysis of the economic and policy significance of such rules.

UNITED NATIONS, *DIVIDED WORLD*, 2D ED. (Adam Roberts & Benedict Kingsley eds.) (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993).

This revised edition, which encompasses the many major developments that have taken place in international relations since the 1988 edition, seeks to examine the role of the United Nations in the post-Cold War world. It is designed primarily to be used as a tool for scholars in the field of international relations, but is readily accessible to anyone with a general interest in international organizations. This edition takes into account the sweeping changes that have occurred in the world since the late 1980s, most notably the collapse of the Soviet Union and the bipolar system. Such a metamorphosis in international relations considerably weakens the usefulness of the first edition in assessing the United Nations and its power to shape events.

The volume contains thirteen separate perspectives on the role of the United Nations in this new era, and begins with a highly informative history of the role of the United Nations in international relations since the Second World War. The work dwells on each of the organs of the United Nations in its attempts to assess the organization — from the Secretary General's Office to that of the Security Council, offering insights and suggestions relating to the future role of each. Joining together commentaries from some of the preeminent scholars in the field of international relations, the book evaluates the many theories that have arisen in recent years over what the U.N. role should be as part of a "new" international system. All materials are current as of 1993.

BARRY BUZAN ET AL., *THE LOGIC OF ANARCHY, NEOREALISM TO STRUCTURAL REALISM* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1993).

This book attempts essentially to revitalize and improve the “realist” theory of international relations made famous by Kenneth Waltz in his work, *Theory of International Relations* (Reading: Addison-Wesley, 1979). The book is divided into three sections, each written by a different author. In the first section, Barry Buzan discusses the relationship between systems, structures, and “interactive capacity;” he introduces the reader to the theory of Structural Realism. The second section, by Richard Little, presents a “case study” applying Structural Realist ideas to the Roman Empire and similar civilizations in world history. The final section, by Charles Jones, is devoted mostly to the thesis that language is power and needs to be integrated into any theory of international politics.

The work is obviously intended for scholars of international political theory and would therefore seem to have little practical value for legal practitioners. Indeed, it would seem to have limited value even to the legal academician, inasmuch as it attempts to establish a very basic theory of international relations without approaching issues of international law. However, for the international legal scholar with an interest in understanding the underlying structure of the international system, this book at least may prove interesting.

Unfortunately, the authors take 250 pages to sketch out their theories only very preliminarily. The majority of the work is devoted to highly theoretical discussions of Waltz’s work. The reader is left with the sense, which the authors admit, that, “[t]here still remains a great deal to do.”

THOMAS PRINCEN, *INTERMEDIARIES IN INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1992).

Professor Princen presents a useful and timely discussion of the role of mediators in international disputes, developing a theoretical analysis of international conflict mediation and examining a number of cases in detail. He finds the process of international mediation to be not a disinterested, objective procedure, but rather a complex interplay of a number of factors, such as the interests of the mediator in the conflicts and the mediator’s bargaining relationships with the disputants. The role of the mediator, Princen argues, is thus nuanced in practice and subtle in effect.

The first part of the book develops the author’s analytical framework in detail. The second part of the book examines two cases of what the

author calls "principal mediation," mediation by parties with some power over the disputants. The first case is President Carter's mediation between Egypt and Israel, culminating in the Camp David Accords; the second is Theodore Roosevelt's mediation of peace talks in the Russo-Japanese War. The third part of the book examines two cases of "neutral mediation," that is, mediation by third parties who have power over the disputants. The cases discussed are the papal mediation of the Argentine-Chilean Beagle Channel dispute and the intermediary intervention of several parties in the Nigerian Civil War. The case presentations provide detailed narrative presentation as well as analytic discussion.

JAMES J. FISHMAN, *THE TRANSFORMATION OF THREADNEEDLE STREET: THE DEREGULATION AND REREGULATION OF BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL SERVICES* (Durham: Carolina Academic Press, 1993).

From the author of *Limits of Justice: Court's Roles in Desegregation of Education Litigation* comes a look at the regulation of the British financial system. This system has enjoyed a unique position, having the largest stock market in Europe, and also as the home of the Euromarkets, including the Eurobond market, the world's most important source of debt capital.

Prior to the influx of foreign investors and dollars, government regulation of Britain's financial institutions was neither strenuous nor very widespread. The motto of the London Stock Exchange was *Dictum meum pactum*, "My word is my bond." With the increased capital, however, came the need to protect investors, and even the markets, from corruption.

In a move to ameliorate Britain's financial problems, the government introduced a system whereby self-regulation became the law. Unfortunately, the regulatory scheme which the government sought to impose only added to the financial system's woes.

James Fishman chronicles both the events which led to government-imposed regulation of the British financial system, the "Big Bang," and its aftermath from a historical, political, and economic perspective. It evaluates the effectiveness of self-regulation and discusses the alternatives to the present system.

As the cornerstone of the European financial regime, change is both necessary and proper. *The Transformation of Threadneedle Street* attempts to show how this can be achieved.

