

Yugoslavia) and certain others advocated in the General Assembly a more liberal solution." Of course, the Vienna Conference and the Vienna Convention itself, are analyzed in my book but on different pages and in a different way.

The review says: "Furthermore, she points out that, although the Soviet delegation considered the ICJ's Opinion in the *Reservations to the Genocide Convention* case an improper involvement of the Court in matters which were outside its jurisdiction, the Polish delegation considered it an important element in the development of new rules of international law (p. 166)." In fact, having presented a concept of nonacceptance of reservations defended by socialist states in the General Assembly during the debates on reservations to the Genocide Convention, my book says the following on the views expressed in 1951 (p. 166): "It is interesting in this context that while the USSR delegate recognized the ICJ Advisory Opinion as inadequate, the delegate of Poland supported it, adding that broader consequences should be drawn from it." This is an exact translation of the whole statement in question. A comparison of these two texts discloses the significant differences, and I am something less than grateful to the reviewer for supplementing ideas presented as mine.

Whatever are the reasons behind such a treatment of the book by the reviewer, this very fact provides me with an opportunity to say something in connection with the alleged "little significance" of the book and "somewhat conventional and purely legalistic approach" although, I admit, it is an even more unusual step on the part of the author of a book. I regret very much that looking for my "ritual genuflections at the shrine of the dogma of the progressive role of the socialist camp in the development of international law" (an excerpt from the review) has prevented Professor Grzybowski from seeing and recording the fact that the materials analyzed in the book include, *inter alia*, an outcome of my macro-scale (global) study of state practice (reservations, objections, withdrawals of reservations, reservation clauses) based on: Martens' *Recueil*, the LNTS, Hudson's *International Legislation*, the UNTS (710 volumes), and UN Doc.ST/LEG/SER.D/5. Conclusions drawn from this reexamination of state practice, often unexpected and unique in many respects, are present in all relevant paragraphs of the book (figures, classifications, typical/exceptional practices, etc.). This one could hardly find in any previous book on the subject.

RENATA SZAFARZ
University of Warsaw, Poland

Professor Grzybowski responds:

I am somewhat puzzled by Dr. Szafarz' complaint concerning page references. I have not quoted from the book, and page references are to passages and subsections which deal with matters reported in the review. Dr. Szafarz does not dispute the correctness of my summations of her argument which must per force be somewhat generalized in view of the limited space. Our other differences of opinion are the result of distance and perspective.

I am quite sure two or three books later Dr. Szafarz will see her work as not quite as perfect as it seems to her today and will perhaps realize that a reviewer for a foreign audience must meet broader criteria. I am quite sure that her dissertation is a contribution to Polish study of international law. It is not in the international context for the public which does

not read Polish. It would be enough to compare Dr. Szafarz' bibliography with the bibliography in T. O. Elias's *The Modern Law of Treaties* which appeared the same year as Dr. Szafarz' study. Apparently, she did not have access to the broad range of publications which came out since the Vienna Convention was adopted. There is nothing in Dr. Szafarz' book which cannot be found elsewhere. The only exception is the historical treatment which is a contribution (as stated in the review) and deserves attention even from those who do not read Polish.

By the same token I have refrained from reviewing the language and the style of her book although it is far below the standards of Polish jurisprudence.