

of essays that are informative and authoritative and often range well beyond the confines of the Charter itself. To take a few examples, the entries on self-determination, good faith, use of force and the status of General Assembly Resolutions are all excellent treatments of issues that will be of general interest to all international lawyers. Throughout the text full use is made of ICJ decisions and the discussion of individual articles is placed within the broader context of international law in general. There is little evidence of significant overlap between entries, and the whole work has clearly benefited from very high editorial standards. It deserves a wide readership and will prove an essential text for any international law library.

A. E. BOYLE

The United Nations at Age Fifty: A Legal Perspective. Edited by CHRISTIAN TOMUSCHAT.
[The Hague: Kluwer Law International. 1995. xvii + 327 pp. ISBN 90-411-0145-4.
\$130/£84]

THE weakness of this book is well expressed by Alain Pellet, at the outset of his contribution, when he writes that "the width of the topic compared with the very limited number of pages allocated to each writer denied any possibility to offer but a very general and necessarily superficial overview" (p.113). Nevertheless, despite the inevitable generality of the contributions, the book is very readable, covering, as it does, most of the UN's activities from collective security to the law of the sea.

Reflecting the primary purpose of the UN, the whole of the first part of the book contains contributions on the UN's role in the maintenance of international peace and security. It is in this part that the reader can find a variety of analyses, views and ideas, ranging from those heavily critical of the Security Council, to those proposing far-reaching reforms of the system, to those who adopt a realistic approach to current powers and practice. Where the contributions overlap in their coverage is in the legal problems thrown up, but not really resolved, by the greater UN activity of late. In particular, the distinctions between peacekeeping and enforcement and the future of peacekeeping, the command and control of enforcement actions as well as peacekeeping operations, the "franchising" or "subcontracting" of UN military operations, and the judicial review of Security Council decisions, are dealt with more than once. The sheer diversity of viewpoints reduces repetition. However, the book would have been of greater use in showing the variety of approaches taken to these, and other issues, if it had included an index.

Inevitably, the contributions in the shorter second part on the environment, the economic order, the World Bank and development, human rights, international law, and the law of the sea, tend to be descriptive in the main, with the exception of the thoughtful contribution on human rights by Bruno Simma. This, along with the other contributions, in particular those of Thomas Franck, Giorgio Gaja, Christopher Greenwood, Winrich Kühne and Pemmaraju Srinivasa Rao from part I, combine to make useful contribution to a legal assessment of the UN on its fiftieth anniversary.

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The International Law of the Sea. By E. D. BROWN. 2 vols. [Aldershot/Brooksfield USA/Singapore/Sydney: Dartmouth. 1994. xlvi + 494 and xvi + 394 pp. ISBN 1-85521-330-3. £45]

As the author states in the Preface, "this two-volume work is designed as a self-contained study pack for all who wish to learn about the international law of the sea" (p.xliv). The first volume is an "Introductory Manual", while the second comprises "Documents, Cases and Tables".