

Annex II to the UK/India agreement, signed on 14 March 1994. This is perhaps a further indication that the speed with which international practice develops is at times too great for even the experts to keep up with.

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Dirty Money: The Evolution of Money Laundering Counter-Measures. By W. C. GILMORE. [Strasbourg: Council of Europe Press. 1995. 234 pp. ISBN 92-871-2691-7. FF.90/\$17]

PROFESSOR Gilmore's book on money laundering is an interesting and concise look at the international evolution of organised crime and recent developments in national and international efforts to control it by attacking its profits. The products of some of these efforts, including the 1990 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force set up by the G-7 States in 1989, the 1990 Council of Europe Convention and the 1991 EC Directive concerning money laundering, are included as appendices. Generally, it is recognised that organised crime has increasingly become an international phenomenon as transportation and communications advances have expanded the opportunities to generate criminal profits and to conceal them from the authorities. This has resulted in efforts at international co-operation to control organised crime, and at an increasingly holistic approach which goes beyond the detection and prosecution of specific criminal acts. The most common scenario, that of the international narcotics traffic, involves the use of precursor chemicals, drug-producing crops, manufacture and refinement, smuggling, illegal distribution, and the movement and concealment of profits, and both domestic and international efforts have been targeted at each of these elements of the trade. The book reflects this fact, commonly discussing specific national efforts for the most part in terms of their significance as part of the international agendas of the UN, G-7 nations and the European Union. Particular attention is paid to the extent to which the 1990 FATF recommendations have been implemented. It also discusses the extent to which both crime and efforts to control it have diversified beyond the international narcotics traffic. Much of the assessment focuses on the regional efforts of Western and Central Europe, although there is some discussion of other regions. This is not a major work on either organised crime or money laundering, but it is concise and well written and should serve as a good summary or introduction to the topic.

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Hans Kelsens Völkerrechtslehre—Versuch einer Würdigung. By ALFRED RUB. [Zurich: Schulthess Polygraphischer Verlag. 1995. xxvii + 646 pp. ISBN 3-7255-3393-8. SFr.59]

Hans Kelsens Völkerrechtslehre—Versuch einer Würdigung is an extensive treatise on the legal theory of public international law developed by one of the most prominent legal scholars of his era, Hans Kelsen. The author has successfully undertaken the immensely difficult task of comprehensively presenting and critically evaluating Kelsen's legal thinking. In order to enable the reader to have access to Kelsen's theory of public international law, the author first gives a concise overview of Kelsen's personal and professional background and places him in the context of the political and legal circumstances of his time. The author then lays a good deal of emphasis on the presentation of the core elements of that general legal theory which Kelsen had set out in his *Reine Rechtslehre*, where he gave a structural analysis of the law and developed the very concept of the fundamental legal provision (*Grundnorm*) that represents the nucleus of his legal theory. This was indispensable for the treatment of Kelsen's theory of public international law, as the concept of the *Grundnorm* permeates Kelsen's legal thinking in every area of the law. The largest part of the book, comprising some