

*Liber Amicorum 'In Memoriam' of Judge José María Ruda* Edited by C. A. A. BAREA *et al.* [The Hague: Kluwer. 2000. xi + 625 pp. ISBN 90-411-1367-3. \$210/£130.50.]

JUDGE RUDA was one of the most distinguished international lawyers of his generation, making his contribution as scholar, as lawyer, and diplomat in the service of Argentina, as a member of the International Law Commission, and more recently at the International Court of Justice and the Iran–United States Claims Tribunal, over both of which tribunals he presided.

The papers presented by some of his friends and colleagues in this volume cover a wide range of subjects. Some of the most perceptive essays relate to Judge Ruda's own part in the development of international law, in the debates over the Malvinas/Falkland Islands dispute (Gutiérrez Posse), in the Iran–United States Claims Tribunal (Aldrich) and ILO (Douglas) and in the International Court, where Judge Bedjaoui describes Ruda as 'un homme consensuel—magicien dans la réalisation de l'unanimité', and wrote warmly of his good sense and pragmatism. Ruda's drive for unanimity in the Court is of particular significance. Often overlooked, efforts of this kind have an immense impact upon the development of international law, as a few moments' reflection upon the implications of a lack of unanimity will make clear.

The papers in this collection are gathered under a number of broad headings: Sources and General Principles of Public International Law; Territorial Sovereignty and the Law of the Sea; Settlement of Disputes; International Court of Justice; International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights; and Law of Economic Integration. It would be invidious to single out from among the thirty-nine essays those deserving special mention for their scholarly quality. It may, however, be both more acceptable and more helpful to draw particular attention to the papers that treat subjects not commonly addressed. This volume is rich in such contributions.

The section on the International Court includes a classic study of counterclaims (Rosenne), a fascinating analysis of the interactive influence of the ICJ and the ILC (Schwebel), and a pungent commentary on the ICJ's role in the *Breard* death row case (Highet), none of which should be missed. There are papers on Latin American perspectives on the ICJ (Valencia Ospina, Bedjaoui), and on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (Cançado Trindade), as well as a valuable introduction to MERCOSUR (Moncayo); and on a more general plane there is a careful dissection of the various meanings of 'State Territory' (Barberis). These, and other papers (more than half of them in English, with the others in Spanish or French) make the volume worth reading. The justification of Kluwer's £130 price tag, however, requires more imagination than this reviewer is able to muster.

VAUGHAN LOWE

*The Responsibility of States for International Crimes* By NINA H. VB JORGENSEN, [Oxford: OUP. 2000. xxxiv + 325 pp. ISBN 0-19-829861-7. No price given. (Hbk).]

ISSUES of responsibility for international crimes are eminently topical and this well researched, thought provoking book is a most welcome addition to the growing literature on the subject. Much recent writing in this field has focused almost exclusively on individual responsibility. This book is unusual in taking as its point of departure the extent to which existing rules of international law can hold States responsible for international crimes. With the exception of the International Law Commission's work on State responsibility, in particular draft Article 19, a regime of criminal responsibility for States has generally been regarded (both by States and by the academic literature) as an unworkable utopian concept. Dr Jorgensen's book sets out to prove that the opposite is the case. After a penetrating examination of State practice, she argues that the concept of State criminality is not only workable but has an inherent worth in international affairs, serving to reinforce the values that underpin recognition of international crimes. The book has five parts. The first examines the gestation of the concept of State criminality in the aftermath of two world wars. The conclusion is that a punitive element was clearly present in the post-war reparations, and that