Book Reviews

should be studied closely by decision-makers who deliberate on possible modalities for regional cooperation in managing freshwater or other shared resources in other parts of the world. Another article dealing with international cooperation in managing resources (Barbara Kwiatkowska and Alfred H.A. Soons) examines emerging global and regional principles concerning the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes. Two other articles discuss the important issues of intercountry adoption (J.H.A. van Loon) and the concept of reciprocity in the relations between the EEC and third states (M.H. Touiti).

The second part of this Yearbook carries yearly reports on the activities of international law institutions located in The Hague, namely, the International Court of Justice, The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal, the Permanent Court of Arbitration, and the Hague Conference on Private International Law. These reports, covering the period of 1991–92, provide a good overview of the activities of these institutions. Of particular interest is the report on efforts made (and early indications of their success) to increase international awareness of the work of the PCA. Indeed, the report on the activities of the Secretary-General of the PCA attests to the growing effectiveness of the PCA in giving effect to arbitration clauses in international agreements, as well as to the potential for further development in this context.

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In this third volume of a series on the topic initiated in 1977, the editors aim to present a final evaluation of the Potsdam Agreements on Germany and to offer an outlook on the creation of a European order of peace and the rule of law. The book’s perspective of the past, however, is rather one-sided. Of course, there is much to reproach the Allied Powers for, namely their failure to resist the violent expulsion of hundreds of thousands of Germans from their home lands. But the contributors do not find it necessary to contemplate the relationship between Potsdam and the preceding aggression by Nazi Germany and the atrocities committed during the War. Otto Kimminich’s contribution sympathetically analyses the British and US positions at Potsdam, but does not even seek to understand the Czech and Polish viewpoints. Horst Glassl even diminishes the declaration made in the 1960s by the Polish bishops, who generously professed their readiness to reconcile. Burkhard Schönböner manages to write an article about the Dachau trials – the equivalent to Nuremberg for the personnel of the Dachau concentration camp – with only bare mention of the criminal character of the camp as such and the atrocities committed there by the defendants. Instead, he squabbles over the punishment of the Dachau personnel for participation in ‘common design’ and ‘conspiracy’ and insinuates that the Dachau guards were – innocent? – ‘kleine Leute’, ‘ordinary people’. The articles on the Far East show considerable sympathy with Korea, but limit their treatment of the Japanese case to the Kuril isles. The promised outlook falls rather short. Several authors recognize the final character of the German-Polish border after the conclusion of the 2 + 4-treaty and the German-Polish treaty of 1990, but Bernhard Kempen believes it necessary to add the possibility of its ‘peaceful change’. In a contribution filled with pseudo-technical vocabulary, Jürgen Schwarz hopes for the benefits of ‘interlocking organizations’ in the new European ‘security architecture’. One can only hope that the European future will be based on a deeper understanding of European history than that professes in this volume.

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It is a difficult task to assess a collection of essays that have not much more in common