

### **Polish Yearbook of International Law**

Vol. 13 (1984), ed. 1985, and 14 (1985), ed. 1987, pp. 260 and 331.

Two volumes of the Yearbook bring articles which allow a reader to acquaint with the rich output of Polish international lawyers (as to the preceding volumes, see VRÜ 1/1986).

The Vol. 13 begins with the article of R. Bierzanek, connected with the 400 anniversary of the birth of Hugo Grotius and dealing with permanent value of the great lawyer's works. The author emphasized particularly Grotius' connections with Poland and Poles, as well as tradition of publishing of his books in Poland. J. Symonides has discussed rules of delimitation of maritime areas (territorial sea, exclusive economic zone, continental shelf) in the two law of the sea conventions of 1985 and 1982 and in the international practice, emphasizing the role of equity. W. Morawiecki has considered the problem of participation of states in international organizations, taking into account its three aspects: the influence of a member state upon a decision-making process within respective organizations, the binding character of decisions of organizations and advantages of a membership. H. de Fiumel has presented the principle of interest in the Statute and in the practice of the *Comecon*. J. Gilas, traditionally interested in theoretical aspects of international law, deals in his article with the methodology of the international economic law. He is partisan of the individualization of this branch of law on the basis of its object and methods of regulation. He has considered sources of international economic law, its structure and system, finally its relations to the other fields of international law. M. Nowakowski, presenting the ILC draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause, has based his work mostly on the ILC comments. His task has been difficult because taking into account the quality and competence of the members of the Commission, it is extremely hard to investigate new theoretical aspects of any problem discussed by this body. Z. Czubiński has occupied with the new Polish consular law of 1984, considering especially consular functions precised in this act, connections between the Polish law and the Vienna Convention on consular relations and, finally, comparing it with the consular laws passed in the USSR and the GDR. J. Gfuchowski has discussed double taxation agreements stating that they are usually based on the patterns elaborated by the OECD in 1958–1961 and they usually apply residence as a connecting factor. Subsequently he has considered the practice of Poland and of other socialist states in this field. The last article, by L. Szpak, concerns the normative character of the practice of extradition of Nazi criminals; the author has underlined that extradition is obligatory in such cases and asylum cannot be granted – in fact, these requirements have been partially lightened in international agreements concluded after 1949.

Subsequent volume (14) contains at the beginning the article by W. Góralczyk on the preparatory measures for the implementation of the law of the sea convention, undertaken on the ground of the Final Act of the Conference, and especially dealing with the legal basis of the establishing of the Preparatory Commission, its competence and the character of its decisions, finally with the perspectives of its activity. J. Symonides has pre-

sented the history, legal substance and scope of rights and duties of particular states (coastal states, land locked and geographically disadvantaged states) in respect of the exclusive economic zone. J. Gilas has analysed the problem of the international economic equity in the framework of the New International Economic Order and the law of the sea, considering in a detailed way problems of fair prices, equitable compensation and different forms of discrimination in international economic relations. J. Kolasa has accentuated constant and important developments and changes in Arbitral and Judicial Rules of Procedure. Four articles deal with the new aspects of the law of the Outer Space: legal status of the »Interkosmos« program, by H. de Fiumel and Z. Szaniawski, international legal aspects of the remote sensing of the Earth from outer space, by R. Szafarz, militarization of Outer Space, by A. Jacewicz, and the use of reusable space transportation systems, by J. Rzymanek. M. Lis has presented the problem of inter-departmental agreements in the law of treaties and in the Polish practice, adopting the form of expressing of the final consent to be bound by an agreement as the basic criterion. Main features of such agreements are: bilateral character, limited scope, executive character and simplified form and structure. W. Forysiński after having considered the place of the CMEA within the system of international economic organizations of socialist states has concluded that the organizations of this kind are usually connected with the CMEA and their scope of activity is very limited. J. Łopuski has pointed out the changing attitude of states towards the codification of conflict rules, especially the trend towards the internationalization of national civil laws. Finally, W. Popiołek has presented certain aspects of an editorial contract in the Polish international private law and L. Kurowski – new aspects of the recent foreign currency regulation in Poland.

Volume 14 has been completed by informations concerning two important events: the solemn celebration of the 70th birthday of the eminent Polish lawyer, Judge Manfred Lachs, and the theoretical conference of Polish international lawyers dealing with the most important actual developments of international law.

Both volumes contain also book reviews, reference to Polish practice in international law, bibliography of international legal works published by Polish authors and the list of international agreements concluded by Poland.

*Władysław Czaplinski*

*Ursula Braun*

**Der Kooperationsrat arabischer Staaten am Golf: Eine neue Kraft?**

Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden, 1986, 168 S., DM 22,—

Die Verfasserin stellt den Kooperationsrat arabischer Staaten am Golf als eine Institution vor, deren Wirkungsgrad zu Recht mit einem Fragezeichen zu versehen ist. Die Region am Persischen Golf ist zwar seit dem Auszug der Engländer im Jahre 1971 zuneh-