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Book Review. Economic Development, Peace and International Law by Wil D. Verwey

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importance of constitutional law in Africa, given the thrust of powerfully competing political forces and rapidly evolving situations. At the present juncture, such a publication might be of doubtful utility. In twenty-six of the forty-one states involved, the constitutions have either been abolished, or to most intents and purposes suspended, and in the sixteen remaining states the leader-oriented single party regime assigns far greater importance to political ideology than to constitutional guidelines. Until more stable conditions are established, these problems might be handled more profitably by political scientists than by lawyers.

JOHN H. SPENCER

War and Trade in Northern Seas. Anglo-Scandinavian Economic Relations in the Mid-Eighteenth Century. By H. S. K. Kent. (Cambridge Studies in Economic History. Cambridge University Press, 1973. pp. 240.) The subject of this study is the trade between England, west of the North Sea, and Denmark-Norway and Sweden, east of it, in the eighteenth century. The trade was both legal (timber and iron) and illegal; at a time when tea became a kind of narcotic to the English, the Swedes, satisfied with their native *akvavit*, as well as the Danes, engaged in smuggling mixed loads of tea from the Far East and French brandy to the coast of England.

Of interest to the international lawyer is the attention given to pre-Vienna diplomacy and to the early history of neutrality. It is noteworthy that in England resident Scandinavian merchants and British agents for Scandinavian enterprises sometimes seem to have acquired a semi-official status. At the same time, the position, "privileges," and duties of the regular diplomat were not always clear. In fact, the various types of English "agents" operating in Stockholm at the time of the outbreak of and during the Seven Years War included paid spies and even envoys of third countries. This situation illustrated the need for a new system of diplomatic relations which developed in the century that followed. The last chapters of the book concern the First Armed Neutrality, based upon the Armed Neutrality Convention of 1756 between Denmark and Sweden, two countries traditionally close to France but anxious to protect their trade with both France and England during the war. According to the author, the armed measures taken in order to implement the convention were neither sufficient, nor conspicuously neutral. But we find in the events at sea during the time of the armed neutrality a stage in the development of the concepts of neutral rights and contraband and of the principles of "the Continuous Voyage" and "Free Ships make Free Goods."

HILDING EEK

Economic Development, Peace and International Law. By Wil D. Verwey. (Assen: Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., 1972, pp. xx, 362. Dfl. 54.) Dr. Wil D. Verwey comes to grips, in this significant book, with the fundamental problem of our age: the relationship between peace and international development. In his first chapter, after discussing in concrete detail the dangers to peace from the Third World's poverty, he proceeds to stress the great potential for disturbing peace of the development process itself. In the second chapter, he explores the effects of the current situation of the developing countries on relations among the developed (especially competitive intervention through economic and military aid), among the developing, and between developed and developing countries. Hav-

ing shown the grave risks for peace inherent in the prevailing situation, he discusses at length in his last chapter the possible role of international law "as a peace-promoting factor." He stresses the need for an international law of cooperation, genuinely pursuing international development.

This is an important book, despite serious flaws in style and organization: the language is laborious, often inelegant; the structure excessively systematic (in contrast to the author's rather casual prose); the prodigious amounts of data and social science materials accumulated are insufficiently integrated; too much effort is sometimes devoted to proving well-established propositions. These faults are unfortunate, for they tend to obscure the author's many valuable insights and his intellectual courage and honesty in confronting problems at their most difficult, eschewing convenient evasions and pleasant illusions.

Dr. Verwey comes through as a man of intelligence, moderation and good will. He apportions blame evenhandedly among all three major powers. He refuses to find easy arguments in pat generalities about past crimes or to romanticize the less developed countries but remains acutely sensitive to these countries' concern for dignity and independence. He dares to go one step further than most writers in advocating aid for the development of the Third World. He admits that, in view of the scarcity of resources and energy and of pollution problems, it is likely that worldwide development is possible only at the price of actual sacrifices on the part of the developed countries. He argues persuasively that it is still ultimately in their interest so to act. One might fault him for a certain voluntarist bias, for too little stress on historically determined class and power structures, domestic and transnational. But these are counsels of perfection, stimulated precisely by the depth and quality of this book.

Professor Röling, with whom the author has long worked and whose influence is apparent throughout the book, has contributed a powerful preface. He should be proud of his disciple.

A. A. FATOUROS

Pratique de la Convention de Bruxelles du 27 Septembre 1968. Le nouveau régime de la compétence judiciaire et des effets des jugements dans l'Europe des Six. By Georges A. L. Droz. (Paris: Librairie Dalloz, 1973. pp. vi, 191. F. 27.00.) This small book is a manual on the Common Market Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters. It is written by the author of a Commentary on the same Convention which appeared in 1972 [reviewed in this Journal 66 AJIL 887 (1972)]. Since February 1, 1973, the Convention has been in force in the relations between the six original members of the Market. The three new members are committed to accede to it. As was stated and substantiated in the earlier review, familiarity with the Brussels Convention, once it has become effective, will be a "must" both inside and outside the Common Market area. The manual provides a convenient introduction to the principal features of the Convention and facilitates use of the Commentary to which due references are made. An appendix to the manual contains the text of the Convention and of the Protocol by which jurisdiction for its interpretation has been given to the Court of Justice of the Communities. The statutory provisions on jurisdiction in the laws of the six original member states are also reproduced.

KURT H. NADELMANN