

forward apply more to situations of large-scale violations of human rights than to situations of armed conflict.

We are convinced that readers will find ample food for thought in this methodical and well-documented study.

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#### *BOOK REVIEWS*

- **Fontes Historiae Iuris Gentium. Sources relating to the History of the Law of Nations**, edited by Wilhelm G. Grewe. Volume 2 (1493-1815), Volume 3/1,2 (1815-1945). Berlin, New York, Walter de Gruyter, 1988-1992, 741 pp. 1,339 pp.

Note should be taken of this major compendium of documents on international law, which succeeds in reconciling the apparently irreconcilable: using the main sources it presents the entire history of international law in the principal languages while still being accessible to individual readers and private libraries.

The compendium ranges from antiquity — the Orient, ancient Greece and Rome — and the Middle Ages (Volume I which will appear in 1994) through to the present time: 1493-1815 (Volume II, published in 1988) and 1815-1945 (Volume III/1, 2, published in 1992).

This monumental work is intended to fill a gap in the written records of international law. Since Strupp's compendium,<sup>1</sup> there have been practically no publications covering such a long period. Clive Parry's *Consolidated Treaty Series* deals only with the time from 1648 to 1945, but in 230 volumes. *Fontes Historiae Iuris Gentium* published by the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht*, Berlin, reproduces only documents on contemporary international law (in English, French and German).

This compendium on international humanitarian law is valuable because it contains documents which do not appear in specialized compilations of the law of armed conflicts, confined as they are to documents (treaties, conventions and other documents) dating back no further than the codification of that law, i.e. the second half of the nineteenth century. It includes, for instance,

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<sup>1</sup> Strupp, Karl, *Urkunden zur Geschichte des Völkerrechts*. Gotha, Friedrich Andreas Perthes A.G., 1911-1912, 3 vols.; Strupp, Karl, *Documents pour servir à l'histoire du droit des gens*, Hermann Sack, Berlin, 1923, 5 vols.

the texts of capitulations (Franco-Turkish capitulations of 1535 and 1740), numerous peace treaties, including the 1919 Peace Treaty of Versailles, letters and orders concerning reprisals, the rules of naval warfare, privateering, capture, and the provisions governing neutrality.

Due space is also given to the law of armed conflicts. The compendium contains the main documents: the 1856 Paris Declaration respecting Maritime Law, the 1868 St. Petersburg Declaration, the main documents of the First and Second International Peace Conference of 1899 and 1907, the 1864 and 1929 Geneva Conventions, the 1925 Geneva Protocol, and documents relating to the First and Second World War, etc.

The compendium provides an overview of the development of international law. Given its relatively modest dimensions it is useful not only to major libraries but also to those who need to have ready access to the main documents showing how international law has evolved. It is sure to be appreciated by historians, political science researchers, diplomats, students, practising lawyers and indeed all people with a general interest in public international law.

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- **Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade, *Direitos humanos e Meio-Ambiente — Paralelo dos sistemas de proteção internacional* —**  
Sergio Antonio Fabris, Editor, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 1993, 350 pp.

The latest book by Professor Cançado Trindade is in several ways an important and novel contribution to the doctrine of public international law, for this is the first time an author has undertaken an exhaustive comparative analysis of the new environmental law and existing legal systems for the international protection of the individual.

In the wake of the World Conference on the Environment (Rio de Janeiro, 1992) and the recent World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 1993) the author, with the mastery of a seasoned jurist, examines current links between these systems and those which are sure to arise from the large number of legal provisions stemming from the Charter of the United Nations.

Mr. Cançado Trindade is recognized worldwide as an authority on the subject. His excellent course at the Hague Academy in 1988 established a framework for the necessary coordination of the various systems for the protection of the individual in the current very complex state of international relations.