

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.

*Jiri Toman*  
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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.

After analysing the concept of the environment in relation to the human rights system, the author looks at its implications for the different categories of principles and rules in force. He studies the underlying links between environmental law and human rights, especially the right to life. He then goes on to identify groups that are particularly vulnerable and which need greater legal protection because of their exposure to environmental deterioration.

An outstanding merit of the author is the comprehensive and well-documented manner in which he deals with the relationships between environmental law and international humanitarian law. Chapter VII as a whole is devoted to this subject, with a detailed analysis of the provisions laid down in the humanitarian instruments. But the author also raises equally pertinent questions concerning future legal developments that might strengthen environmental protection in the event of armed conflict. He also pays tribute to the ICRC, with which he has been working in close cooperation for many years.

Mr. Cançado Trindade's book also contains a wealth of references both to the relevant legal literature and to international legal precedent, which makes it an indispensable tool for all those interested in studying the subject.

As an expert who took part in numerous international consultations preparatory to the Conference of Rio de Janeiro, on behalf of his government or of international organizations, the author supports his text with several annexes that give a clearer idea of emerging trends in public international law. Quite a few of these documents are being published for the first time and are a valuable addition to this very useful publication.

Although the work is as yet available only in Portuguese, it will certainly become an indispensable reference work for all those who believe in the role that international law is destined to play in reshaping the world now and in the future.

Christophe Swinarski

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- **Carlos Chipoco, *En defensa de la vida. Ensayos sobre derechos humanos y derecho internacional humanitario***, Centro de Estudios y publicaciones, Lima, 1992, 231 pp.

The author, a lawyer and professor of international law and human rights in Peru, has also been an assessor with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and is currently a consultant to the United Nations.