

field but are not fully competent to advise, and particularly troublesome for lawyers engaged in international practice who must master different foreign laws throughout their careers).

The viewpoint is primarily Eurocentric, using American examples as the springboard for discussion and analysis because of the wealth of case law generated by so many lawyers in this country (a sometimes dubious distinction). The editors suggest that American lawyers have much to learn from the regulation of complex ethical issues in differing legal systems, particularly the common standard of European legal ethics evolving through the Council of the Bars and Law Societies of the European Community (CCBE): 'It now behooves the U.S. legal profession to consider some of the solutions they have worked out as a possible basis for a more global approach' (at xvii). The point is not lost on some of the American contributors, as evidenced by one comment: 'the ABA's effort strikes me as yet another manifestation of the American principle that when something seems imperfect, one should leave no stone unturned to make it worse' (at 41).

As frequently happens in books published from conference proceedings, the quality is not uniform throughout. Some of the essays (billed as chapters) are too short to cover topics in anything more than a cursory manner (e.g. a chapter on state and federal regulation of foreign lawyers in the United States covers barely three pages). Five other brief but informative chapters deal with lawyer training and accreditation of foreign lawyers in England, France, Japan, Belgium and Germany.

The absence of an index is a glaring weakness to the book, particularly since the collage of speeches, essays and panel discussions lacks a coherent narrative — perhaps the book's ultimate value is as a spot-reference on ethical norms. Similarly, more rigorous and aggressive editing would have served to make many of the 35 chapters read less like a conference transcript. Too many loose ends without sufficient editorial synthesis leave the reader mired down in conference chatter and self-

referential commentary. There is one particularly powerful and analytically complex chapter — a cogent book within the book — worthy of special notice, Roger Goebel's excellent 'Lawyers in the European Community: Progress toward Community-Wide Rights of Practice'. After critically reviewing and then generally endorsing the CCBE standards, he proposes the liberalization and fusing of US-EC cross-border legal practice to benefit clients and trade by bridging cultural gaps. The Document Supplement is a more interesting read than some of the submissions. It includes: CCBE Code of Conduct for Lawyers in the European Community; Explanatory Memorandum and Commentary on the CCBE Code of Conduct for Lawyers in the European Community; Draft Directive on Right of Establishment for Lawyers; Justification for the Negative Vote of the Luxembourg Delegation on the Draft Directive 'Establishment' Submitted for Approval to the Plenary Session of the CCBE at Lisbon on 23 October 1992; Vote of the Spanish Delegation on the Project of Directive on Lawyer's Establishment Rights; and, the CCBE Directive on Right of Establishment for Lawyers Explanatory Memorandum.

As the practice of law inevitably becomes more global, increasing numbers of less experienced lawyers will be drawn into the murky, grey area of cross-cultural ethics. What are the rules, both formal and ethical, to such problems as retaining and relying upon foreign counsel? Managing international law firms? Dealing with anonymous bank accounts? Advising on fiscal fraud and professional liability in matters of foreign law? This text constitutes an adequate starting point for lawyers requiring answers to such complex problems.

Harvard Law School

Cait Clarke

Boyle, Alan, and Michael Anderson (eds). *Human Rights Approaches to Environmental Protection*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1996. Pp 313.

The condition of the environment is inextricably linked to our social and economic

well-being. As the title suggests, this book addresses the extent to which human rights should be mobilized, interpreted and reinvented — not only procedurally but also substantively — to achieve environmental ends.

This book, a collection of 14 essays, begins with a comprehensive overview and a chapter on the conceptual problems that arise when approaching environmental issues through a human rights framework. It then considers the desirability of reconceiving international law in human rights terms, in particular as an anthropocentric right, and assesses the current legal status of environmental rights in human rights treaties and in the European Union. The accountability of international institutions is the next focus, with a discussion on non-governmental organizations' use of participation rights to pursue environmental protection goals.

The second part begins with a useful jurisprudential perspective on judicial enforcement of constitutionally recognized environmental rights, comparing the United States approach with that of India. Utilizing case studies, the second part focuses on the application of environmental rights in domestic law and the extent to which constitutionally supported rights have been translated into everyday environmental management. Illustrative examples from South Africa, India, Malaysia, Ecuador, Brazil and Pakistan reveal that political and economic factors frequently obstruct the potential for enforcement of environmental rights. The book provides the reader with a thorough appreciation of the issues and challenges facing a human rights approach to an environmental question.

Harvard Law School

Charmian Barton

Baron von Maydell, Bernd, and Angelika Nussberger (eds). *Social Protection by Ways of International Law*. Berlin: Duncker & Humblot, 1996.

This volume contains a collection of essays presented at a colloquium convened by the

Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Social Law at Tutzing in November 1994 on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the International Labour Organisation. The speakers were distinguished, the topics well selected: Prof. Manfred Zuleeg, former Judge of the European Court of Justice, spoke on 'Social Rights in the European Community', Hector Bartolomei de la Cruz, Director of the ILO posed the question 'International Labour Law: Renewal of Decline?', Prof. Ludwik Florek described 'The Significance of International Labour Standards to the Transformation Process in Poland'. Other essays were contributed by Prof. Theo Öhlinger, University of Vienna, Prof. Bruno Simma, University of Munich, Prof. Rüdiger Wolfrum, University of Heidelberg, Prof. Budislaw Vukas, University of Zagreb. In addition, the book contains the contributions to a panel discussion on the subject 'Is There a Need for the Further Development of Existing Protection Standards in the Field of Social Security? (Examined in the Light of Convention No. 102 Concerning Minimum Standards of Social Security)'. Remarkable also is the report by Angelika Nussberger entitled 'Is the International Labour Organisation in a State of Transition?', which summarizes and evaluates the papers.

In spite of all the positive steps that have been taken, the effective realization of social protection by way of international law is still a long way off. International organizations are of special importance in seeking to reach this goal. This book is an excellent overview of the function and the activities of the ILO in today's world and it is recommended for everybody who is interested in this important aspect of international law.

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Gregor H. Thüsing

Murray, Philomena, and Paul Rich (eds). *Visions of European Unity*. Boulder: Westview Press, 1996.

The recent theoretical trend towards a re-emphasis of the role of ideas in world politics is only just reaching the study of European integration. This collection of essays on