

EAST EUROPEAN RULES ON THE VALIDITY OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION AGREEMENTS. By *L. Kos-Rabcewicz-Zubkowski*. Manchester: Manchester University Press. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1970. xii, 332 pp. \$11.00.

The author has collected several legal sources relating to foreign trade arbitration in Eastern Europe (206 pages) and has prefaced them with his own informative remarks organized into five short chapters (118 pages). Since "the author has contented himself with supplying this information without comment" (p. xii), his text resembles a rough collage of extracts and paraphrase. The organization is rather random and the style awkward. Both might have been improved editorially. More careful editing might also have eliminated annoying discrepancies in the usage of terms and capitalization. Transliteration of Russian words follows an unusual system and is replete with inconsistencies and obvious mistakes. For example, in a single footnote, the same periodical is cited as *Vneshnaia Torgovla*, *Vneshavia Torgovla*, and *Vneshaiia Torgovla* (p. 8, n. 6).

The foreword and the author's preface speak of the book's usefulness to "lawyers and others concerned with international trade," "exporters" (p. v), and "practitioners" (p. xii). The reviewer is less sanguine on this point. Technical rules, such as those laid out in the appendixes or summarized in the text proper, are apt to change at times and in ways unbeknown to the practitioner attempting to use the book as an action manual. A responsible practitioner would have to seek expert advice regarding recent developments and their implications at any rate. The expert, having been called in, might as well do the entire job of drafting the requisite arbitration clauses. What a practitioner needs, one would think, is a more general understanding of the structure and behavior of state trading systems of the Soviet type, and an appreciation of what is more salient and permanent in those systems, in order to develop working relations with his Eastern counterparts and to anticipate and avoid major pitfalls. (See, for example, Samuel Pizar, *Co-existence and Commerce: Guidelines for Transactions Between East and West*, New York, 1970, esp. pp. 381-477.) It is precisely this kind of evaluative analysis that the author explicitly declines to get into.

All things considered, a practitioner relying on this book would be well advised to deal with Albania. In that event, he would have to read and ponder less than twenty-five lines of information from the author's text (pp. 17, 28, and 74) and peruse the Albanian statutory material only if he knew French (pp. 119-27).

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ORIGINES ET DÉBUTS DES PARTIS COMMUNISTES DES PAYS LATINS (1919-1923). Edited and annotated by *Siegfried Bahne*. Archives de Jules Humbert-Droz, vol. 1. Dordrecht: D. Reidel, 1970. xliii, 655 pp. 140 Dfl.

Before the 1960s, documentary material on the Communist International was most difficult to obtain. The volumes by Jane Degras had begun to give scholars easier access to elementary material, but little more existed for the average scholar without travel to the half-dozen great archival collections. Witold Sworakowski's research guide and the source material compiled by Milorad Drachkovitch and