

national Law has been omitted for the first time, and the various articles report little current debate. What dispute there is concerns the state with rights to demand extradition, but it seems to have been resolved in favor of including both the state where the crime was committed and the state to which the criminal owes allegiance (p. 214). This would permit the Soviet Government to pursue those who are citizens but who have violated its long-arm statutes abroad, provided, of course, that there be an extradition treaty in force.

The massive attention given international public and private law by Soviet authors is evidenced by a bibliography of 482 titles published in 1973 alone. The concern extends throughout Eastern Europe, for another bibliography covers all Eastern European states except Albania. Curiously, there is not a word about the Chinese People's Republic either as a maker or violator of law.

As in the past, the editors deserve praise for making the detail of the Soviet position on many topics available to the rest of the world, and for including English summaries of the principal articles. It may not be amiss, however, to suggest that the effectiveness of the volume could be enhanced if these summaries were edited and proofread by persons with full knowledge of English.

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United States Legislation on Foreign Relations and International Commerce. A Chronological and Subject Index of Public Laws and Joint Resolutions of the Congress of the United States. Vol. I, 1789-1899; Vol. II, 1900-1929; Vol. III, 1930-1949. Compiled and Edited by Igor I. Kavass and Michael J. Blake. Buffalo: Wm. S. Hein, 1976. Pp. 1,690. \$225.00.

From a word count of the Constitution, Congress has much more responsibility in American foreign policy than the President. Historically, however, with the increasing complexity of international relations, the President has added to his power and an acquiescent Congress has delegated more to him. In the last few years there have been signs of a reshifting: the War Powers Act, the successful judicial fights against presidential impoundment, and renewed congressional sensitivity to the treaty vs. executive agreement issue (the latter, incidentally, taking on aspects of a continuing never resolvable battle). But the very attention engendered by separation-of-powers issues has brought to light powers and practices of Congress that have been relatively overlooked by pundits or apologists of presidential power. An important recent article by Arthur W. Rovine, for example, discusses some of these hidden powers in a strategic consideration of the executive agreements problem.¹

Perhaps not the most decisive, but nevertheless an important factor contributing to the historical underemphasis of the role of Congress in

¹ Rovine, *Separation of Powers and International Executive Agreements*, 52 *IND. L. J.* 397 (1977).

foreign policy and in international commerce has been the lack of a good index to all the relevant legislation and appropriations of Congress since 1789. The present three-volume work (to which more will be added later) by Igor I. Kavass and Michal J. Blake is a creative act of librarianship that will greatly help to overcome this deficiency. For the fact is that congressional activity in foreign relations has largely been obscured by the burial of acts and resolutions of Congress in the pages of *Statutes at Large*, the official indexes to which are almost useless. Treaties are a different story: the compilation by Charles I. Bevans from 1776 to 1949 have made those accessible to scholars,² and a recent worthwhile compilation of unperfected treaties by Christian L. Wiktor³ rounds out the contractual aspect of international law. But the statutory role of Congress has been extremely important, and the only access to it for the historian until the present volumes has been the hit-and-miss method.

The volumes under review are each organized into two main parts: a chronological listing of all statutes and joint resolutions of Congress and a subject-matter index. The chronological list contains the official name of the act or resolution and either a brief additional description or some notes of general interest. For example, the general appropriations act for April 9, 1818, is annotated to contain funds for "carrying into effect the Treaty of Ghent" and for "prosecuting and defending spoliation claims" (p. 111). The index is useful for researching any general topic or specific subject matter; it is less helpful if one wants to trace a particular act. For example, the Logan Act is nowhere mentioned in the index (popular names of acts in general are not mentioned). Nor could I find it under Foreign, Correspondence, Communication, Citizens, Neutrality, or Trading with the Enemy. But I was finally able to track it down under Crimes and Offenses, under the subhead "correspondence with foreign governments."⁴ A computer retrieval system such as LEXIS would have located the Logan Act much more quickly, and perhaps some day historians will need only a console to write about anything. Until such time, works such as the volumes under review offer the only consolation.

In their Introduction, the authors say that they had to read twice over 60,000 pages of *Statutes at Large* to compile the present three volumes, so I can hardly fault them for not having done enough work. What they did do is a most valuable research addition to any law library or library concerned with the foreign policy role of the United States. But if someday much more work could be done, I would suggest the indexing, under each act of Congress, of the prior laws that the act superseded or amended and the subsequent laws that in turn modified or affected it. Such a list-

² TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1776-1949.

³ C. WIKTOR, UNPERFECTED TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1776-1976 (Vols. I and II, 1976; Vol. III, 1977; six volumes projected). Vol. I reviewed in 71 AJIL 812 (1977).

⁴ The Logan Act of 1799 made it a crime for citizens to carry on correspondence or dealings with a foreign government with intent to influence its conduct with respect to disputes or controversies with the United States.

ing could not be derived merely from what Congress said it was doing, but rather would have to be judged according to the content of each act. The task would indeed be immense, but we would all be the richer for it just as we have benefited from the present volumes.

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Chung-hua jen-min kung-ho-kuo t'iao-yueh chi (Compilation of Treaties of the People's Republic of China). Vol. 16 (1968-1969) *Chung-hua jen-min kung-ho-kuo wai-chiao-pu* (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China) (ed.) Peking: Jen-min ch'u-pan she, 1976.

After the publication of Volumes 17 and 18,¹ Volume 16 of the Compilation of the Treaties of the People's Republic of China (PRC) finally appeared in 1976. This volume covers treaties and agreements concluded by the PRC during the period of the Cultural Revolution, 1968-1969. The format of this volume is generally the same as that of the earlier and subsequent volumes.²

TABLE 1

TYPES OF TREATIES CONCLUDED BY THE PRC IN 1968 AND 1969
(The classification is the same as the classification used in the compilation.)

	1968	1969	TOTAL
POLITICAL			0
LEGAL			0
BOUNDARY PROBLEMS			0
ECONOMIC (1) Commerce and navigation			0
(2) Economic aid, loan and technical cooperation	2	1	3
(3) Trade and payment	27	19	46
(4) General conditions for delivery of goods	3	3	6
(5) Registration			0
(6) Other	1*	1*	2
CULTURAL (1) Cultural cooperation	1		1
(2) Broadcasting and TV cooperation	1		1
(3) Exchange of students			0
(4) Other	1*		1
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			0
AGRICULTURE AND FOREST			0
FISHERY			0
HEALTH AND SANITATION	1	1	2
POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION			0
COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION			0
LAW OF WAR			0
MILITARY			0
MULTILATERAL			0
TOTAL	37	25	62

* Indicates semi-official agreements.

¹ See my review in 71 AJIL 378 (1977). That review also covered Volume 15.

² See my review in 61 AJIL 1095 (1967) and 71 AJIL 378 (1977).