

Douglas M. Johnston, ed., *Regionalization of the Law of the Sea*. Proceedings Law of the Sea Institute Eleventh Annual Conference, Honolulu, Hawai'i, 14-17 November 1977. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Ballinger Publishing Company, 1978. Pp. xx, 346. \$20.00

By 1977, it had become obvious that the declaration of two-hundred-mile zones of extended jurisdiction would have a profound effect on the management of ocean resources even though most countries had not yet declared their zones. It was generally anticipated that the global acceptance of a Law of the Sea Treaty would form the basis for cooperative arrangements, regional or otherwise, for future resource management and allocation. Consideration of "Regionalization of the Law of the Sea" by the Law of the Sea Institute at its Eleventh Annual Conference in Hawai'i, 14-17 November 1977, was therefore indeed timely. This book is a record of the proceedings of that meeting.

Following a foreword by the Director of the Law of the Sea Institute, John Craven, and an opening address by the US Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and Environmental and Scientific Affairs, the Honorable

Pasty Mink, the book is presented in seven parts, comprised of a total of eighteen chapters. There is an additional section covering a special caucus on the South Pacific and the Law of the Sea plus addresses at two luncheon meetings and a banquet meeting. Each chapter is basically a paper presented on a title topic, plus, in some cases, one or more commentaries by selected participants and questions and answers. Presentation is inconsistent in that some parts have commentaries and/or questions and answers while others do not.

Part I, "Regionalization and its Consequences to UNCLOS III," is made up of the chairman's comments, three papers, discussion and questions. It gives an excellent introduction to the regional consideration of Law of the Sea issues. The overall concepts are excellently presented in the first paper by Lewis Alexander, even if the presentation is a little heavily biased towards the sentiments embodied in UNCLOS documentation. The third paper by Richard B. Bilder gives a realistic appraisal of how countries approach regionalism and includes a prediction which appears accurate: "I believe that the most realistic expectation is that nations will turn to regional solutions when these seem clearly in their interest, either in terms of inherent rationality or for political or bargaining purposes, and that the basic factors in such decisions will be to a considerable extent independent of whether an UNCLOS III treaty is or is not achieved."

The remaining six parts deal in turn with issues relating to regional politics, problems in the developing world, marine resource management in the northern Pacific, ocean management in southeast Asia, problems of anthropology and comparative analysis, and specific problems in economic zone management. These parts do not follow any logical sequence and their disjointed nature seriously detracts from the book as a whole. Under Part II, one chapter deals with the Caribbean and the next three with the situation in Europe. Part III then deals with the feasibility of ocean management in the developing world. This is followed in Part IV by discussion of the northern Pacific, Part V with southeast Asia and Part VI with general problems of anthropology and comparative analysis. Part VII then reverts to problems in localized areas and deals specifically with Indonesia, which one would think should have been included in the sections on problems in the developing world or southeast Asia. These sections should in turn have been closely related to the discussion of the Caribbean, and could also have been tied to the special caucus section on the South Pacific. The agenda for the meeting is not included in the book so the disjointed presentation has not been justified on the grounds of adherence to the meeting timetable.

Notwithstanding problems associated with discontinuity, of overall presentation, the book contains many excellent papers on most of the topics it covers. Papers have been presented by many world authorities in the field and they have, in general, been well researched and written. Overall, the problem of regionalism and the Law of the Sea, as it stood in 1977, is exhaustively covered in a scholarly manner. The book gives a very wide coverage of factors relating to regionalism and the Law of the Sea, and the papers adhere surprisingly well to the rather difficult topic. Issues dealt with in detail vary from political and economic problems of resource management to pollution and environmental protection, transit rights for vessels and even the problems of corruption, bribery and piracy.

What has happened since 1977 strongly suggests that national interests and declaration of exclusive rights to resources within two-hundred-mile zones will be far more influential than was commonly accepted. This possibility is, of course, mentioned in several of the papers presented in this book, most specifically by Edward Miles who pointed out that regionalism in Law of the Sea issues will only work if political tradeoffs are possible; those countries with nothing to trade will miss out.

Even though the book contains many excellent articles, one feels that the meeting was more timely and of greater value in 1977 than the book is in 1981. Nonetheless, it is recommended to anybody with an interest in either regionalism as a concept or the changing opinions on Law of the Sea issues.

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