
This publication contains the texts of the core international treaties which in nine months (September 1990 - June 1991) laid the foundations for a united Germany. The booklet is issued by the 'Kulturstiftung der deutschen Vertriebenen', with the support of the Federal Department of the Interior. The authors express the view that the right to self-determination of peoples [referring of course to territories and groups in the East 'ceded' by Germany] cannot be waived as part of *jus gentium*. The different treaties, though binding internationally on the parties, are vitiated because they do not take into account the will of the people who have a right to their *angestammte Heimat*. Quite significantly, recommendation No. 11 of the organization reads as follows: 'The task remains for German foreign policy to protect, to promote and to expand straightforwardly and with determination the rights agreed in the treaties in favour of the German *Volksgruppe* and to keep alive the idea of self-determination.'

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The book originally was intended to contain a description of the reactions in countries other than Germany to the 'German question' between 1980 and 1989. After the fall of the Wall, a whole chapter had to be added. The debate about the question whether or not in May 1945 a *debellatio* took place in Germany, leaving neither a State nor a Nation, may appear to many to be what the French call a *question d'Allemands*. Readers interested in the matter will find in the publication a good description of the different facets of the question.

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The first two volumes are Classic Oceana Practitioner's Deskbooks. The first contains the final text of NAFTA and Supplemental Agreements authoritatively edited by Richard Holbein of the NAFTA Secretariat and Donald Musch. The text is supplemented by a concise summary of the Legislative History with useful citations to the principal sources of that history, by an even more useful summary of the Agreement - a veritable primer in its own right - written by Jonston, Edelman and Ward and by a so-called Resource Guide to the Implementation of NAFTA (A How To
Find Out list of addresses, phones, faxes and documents). The Dos Diskette Version allows full text interrogation but does not seem to have been 'hyper-texted.' The second title, covers, in much the same format, the WTO. It gives a history of the tortuous Uruguay Round and then a terse but detailed commentary on the major components of the Agreement followed by official texts. The beloved old GATT is reproduced for good order. The analytical part in both volumes can not be, and does not pretend to be, a substitute for in-depth analyses of the content of these agreements. The utility of the books, and it is great, is having the official texts with readily accessible, no-nonsense initial comments and pointers to other sources and resources.

Abbot is the book you must read in order to relate NAFTA to the WTO. It is hugely informative, written with lucidity and remarkable erudition and displays subtlety and insight. There is, first, the best analysis with which I am familiar on the very compatibility of Regional Integration regimes with GATT and the WTO. The centrepiece of the book is the analysis of NAFTA provisions on goods and Services in relation to the more global WTO regime. The book also has a useful (comparative trade law) chapter on NAFTA and the European Union, an interesting chapter on Japanese perspectives on NAFTA and rounds off with reflections on more global approaches to Western Hemisphere integration beyond NAFTA. The audience here is both policy makers, academe and practitioner.

The Norton & Bloodworth has as its audience the Bar and the business community. It is a far more ambitious book than the Oceana volumes. It is not quite a treatise, but with the collaboration of a remarkable team of practitioners and practitioner/academics it attempts to position NAFTA in its commercial context and to cover the legal and commercial regime in some depth. In many of its sections (e.g. on Secured Credit Transactions in Mexico) the book goes beyond the Agreement. NAFTA is understood in this book to be the actual Free Trade Area and not the Agreement establishing it. Thus, in addition to Secured Credit you will find chapters on Export Finance possibilities, Franchising and Intellectual Property (which of course also occupy an important part of the Agreement) and, naturally the more classic issues such as trade in goods, the environment and labour law issues. The book clearly looks South; Canada, though not omitted is left in the cold. Useful.


The book is addressed to the practitioner, in fact the English practitioner. It is a ‘How to...’ manual covering the 177 procedure from A to Z. In this genre it is first class. The preliminary material (tables of cases etc.) is comprehensive, the annexes, including a variety of precedents and all the relevant primary sources are impeccable and the text itself, whilst terse, even extremely so, does not paper over complexities and ambiguities in the doctrine and operation of 177.


This is a sandwich book, though, like an American hamburger the bun is better than the filling. Beatty provides the opening and concluding essays which insightfully and with remarkable absence of jargon recapitulate the jurisprudential and political theory dilemmas of judicial protection of human rights in democratic societies and the debate around rights culture more generally. Sandwiched between is the
Academic journal article Melbourne University Law Review. Judicial Attitudes to Judicial Review: A Comparative Examination of Justifications Offered for Restricting the Scope of Judicial Review in Australia, Canada and England. By Cassimatis, Anthony E. Read preview. Article excerpt. [Legislative reform of judicial review in Canada and Australia has encountered unexpected difficulties. Judicial attitudes appear to have been a factor in this. These attitudes, however, defy simple, classification according to realist, functional or 'green light' critiques of judicial values. The histor 9 Judicial review. sincere congratulations for their thorough and highly valuable work, which set its sights on interchange, collaboration and enrichment that could be achieved only by stepping across national boundaries. In any case, national boundaries are difficult to reconcile with a strict understanding of the role of the university, characterised since its beginnings by an unalienable voca- tion to universality.]

The final part of the work elaborates a comparative perspective that underscores what has already been established, but still not remedied, namely, the existing deficient access to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg, as well as the lesser known deficient judicial review of political and normative acts conforming. Judicial review, from the 1803 case of Marbury v. Madison, is the doctrine giving the Supreme Court the power to declare laws unconstitutional. Expansion of Judicial Review. Over the years, the US Supreme Court has made a number of rulings that have struck down laws and executive actions as unconstitutional. In fact, they have been able to expand their powers of judicial review. For example, in the 1821 case of Cohens v. Virginia, the Supreme Court expanded its power of constitutional review to include the decisions of state criminal courts. In Cooper v. Aaron in 1958, the Supreme Court expanded the power so that it could deem any action of any branch of a state's government to be unconstitutional. Examples of Judicial Review in Judicial Review: A Comparative Perspective March 2014 William T. Little RepÅ'blica Federativa do Brasil: An Overview Article 1. The Federative Republic of Brazil, formed by the indissoluble union of the states and municipalities and of the federal district, is a legal democratic. Andrade, G. 'Comparative Constitutional Law: Judicial Review' (2001) Vol. 3 (No 3) Journal of Constitutional Law (988). Civil Action No. SA-13-CA-00982-OLG; Cleopatra De Leon, et al. v. Rick Perry, Governor of Texas, et al. The Judicial Review process, on the other hand, analyses the way in which public bodies reached their decision in order to decide whether or not that decision was lawful. Why Judicially Review a Decision? If you are seeking to challenge the outcome of a case, judicial review may not be the right vehicle for you. However, here are some situations that may warrant a stay of proceedings in order to have a decision judicially reviewed: A decision made by a prison governor in relation to a prisonerâ€™s rights. A decision made by a magistratesâ€™ court in respect of a refusal to grant bail. A decision o