

face mortgagees when paying proceeds to subsequent encumbrancers. Solicitors will find the forms and precedents in the Appendix to the book very useful.

While this book will be of great use to all practitioners, it is unfortunate that the book is almost exclusively concerned with only that relevant legislation which is in force in New South Wales and Victoria. It is respectfully suggested that reference to the equivalent or comparable provisions of statutes in other States would be a welcome addition to any later editions of this work.

J. P. LONGO

THE LAW OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS IN AUSTRALIA By P. J. O'Keefe and M. A. G. Tedeschi. Butterworths, Sydney, 1980.

As the title indicates, this volume has a wide scope. It is not clear whether it is intended for law students, practitioners or business people. Some passages provide essentially introductory discussions such as those on contracts of adhesion¹ and exculpatory clauses.² Elsewhere valiant attempts to deal with difficult issues in the limited space available mean that the reader must have recourse to other sources to obtain comprehensive coverage. An example is the discussion of *Mareva* injunctions.³

Yet the author's bold attempt to deal with so large a subject has been crowned with a considerable degree of success. The emphasis on the practical aspects of negotiation and drafting is both practical and useful. Analysis of exchange control, foreign takeovers, taxation, antitrust and arbitration will be of interest to all three of the audiences previously suggested.

On particular points it can be suggested that *The Atlantic Star*⁴ and *MacShannon v. Rockware*⁵ merited discussion. Proof of foreign law is a difficult matter and some examination of the problems raised by the cases might have been in order. *Texaco v. Libya*⁶ is a landmark arbitral decision and could have been mentioned. It would have been of interest to read the authors' views on the progress to date in the Dillingham negotiations. Choice of court clauses should specify that the forum men-

¹ At 17-18.

² At 32-36.

³ At 187-190.

⁴ [1973] 2 W.L.R. 795.

⁵ [1978] 1 All E.R. 625.

⁶ (1979) 53 I.L.R. 389.

tioned is exclusive of all others. Discussion of dealing with foreign governments is confined to sovereign immunity. Other issues could well have been raised. On sovereign immunity the business reader would be helped by an indication of which types of foreign entities are entitled to claim the benefit of the doctrine. ICSID is discussed but the actual outcome of disputes dealt with by it could have been given. Mention of Soviet arbitration in Moscow raises the question of past practice.

Such a book meets difficulties in discussing topics dealt with in detail in specialist texts. One solution could be to emphasise those aspects of international business not examined elsewhere. There is much of interest to the various levels of readers apparently contemplated. It is to be hoped that in due course an expanded second edition will permit the authors to provide a standard text for international business in Australia. The present text is a promising start for such a venture. Hopefully the next edition will contain more footnotes and a bibliography.

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THE MARITIME ZONES OF ISLANDS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW By C. R. Symons. Nijhoff, The Hague, 1979.

With the general acceptance of 200 mile zones and the necessity for off-shore delimitations extending far beyond the traditional territorial sea the regime of islands has become one of the central issues of the new law of the sea. For Australia in particular the effect to be given to islands has extensive implications. Examples are the Torres Strait Treaty, negotiations with France over the continental shelf boundary between Heard and McDonald Islands; the Kerguelens and the question of Australia/Zealand delimitations. The rapid development of state practice, the fact that UNCLOS III was still unconcluded when the book was written and the difficulty of collecting comprehensive information on the multifarious island issues must have presented substantial problems in the preparation of this volume.

The author has managed to provide a detailed review of the topic with numerous examples. Although much of the discussion of current situations such as Rockall, the Aegean continental shelf, St. Pierre et Miquelon and the Falklands is to be found in the very extensive footnotes the reader should devote equal attention to the text and the footnotes. The *Channel Arbitration*,¹ which no doubt came out when the

¹ (1979) 18 *I.L.M.* 397.