

meetings called for the purpose of amending the Convention.

Five languages are recognized (English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese) as equally authentic.

The United Nations Environment Programme was named Secretariat and has contracted the IUCN to perform this service.

#### *Proposed Staff and Functional Responsibilities*

1. **Scientific and Technical Coordination** — This Secretariat unit would be responsible for coordinating the review of and comment upon (where appropriate) amendments to the Appendices, identification aids, shipping and housing criteria and other matters requiring biological expertise. The Secretariat role would be principally one of coordination, standardization of formats, development of systems, criteria, etc. Scientific input would be solicited from National Scientific Authorities, known scientific specialists, and principally from the IUCN Survival Service Commission (preferably under a "Sub-Contract" arrangement).

2. **Statistical Coordination** — This Secretariat unit would be responsible for developing standardized methods, techniques and formats for gathering, compiling, and reporting upon numbers of permits issued, specimens involved and related matters and would insure the proper analysis of such statistics to detect trends which may be detrimental to the species.

It is possible that much of this analysis could be performed, under a "Sub-Contract" arrangement, by the IUCN/SSC/TRAFFIC Group.

3. **Legal Coordination** — This unit would coordinate the acquisition, compilation, interpretation and distribution of relevant National laws, regulations, decrees, etc.

It is possible that much of the compilation, interpretation and other appropriate aspects could be performed, under a "Sub-Contract" arrangement, by the IUCN Environmental Law Commission.

4. **Administration of the Secretariat** — This unit would provide overall direction to the Secretariat and would handle the budgetary, personnel, contractual, logistical and administrative matters, including translation.

#### *Recommendations for Staffing of the Secretariat*

It is the considered opinion of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention that, at present, the minimum staff requirements for the Secretariat in order to fulfil its functions, as set out in the Convention, are:

Executive Secretary	1
Combined Scientific, Technical, Statistical and Legal Officers	5
Administrator	1
Secretaries	3
Translators	1

The question of staffing and other requirements would, of course, have to be reviewed as the number of Parties to the Convention

increases. Presumably there will be a requirement for translators for other languages in due course.

There must be adequate provision budgeted in advance for the arrangement of meetings, the use of consultants, various other consultative mechanisms and sub-contracts.

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#### **RESOLUTION ON RATIFICATION OR ACCESSION BY NON-PARTY STATES**

RECOGNIZING that this Convention covers all the world's wildlife including those occurring in the high seas, and that such wildlife knows no political boundaries;

AWARE that the ultimate effectiveness of this Convention depends on its universal application;

CONSCIOUS of the spirit of universality that prevailed at the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference where this Convention was adopted and kept open indefinitely for accession;

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

URGES that those States that are not participating fully should ratify or accede to the Convention at the earliest possible opportunity and, until they become Parties, should act in the spirit of the Convention; and

REQUESTS the Secretariat to transmit to them this resolution and the proceedings of the First Conference of the Parties. □

## BOOK NOTES

**Earth Law Journal.** A. W. Sijthoff: Leyden. Annual subscription \$ 35.75. The publication of *Earth Law Journal* is a welcome addition to the literature of environmental/resources management. This addition is particularly useful because of its emphasis upon international and comparative environmental law developments. Because of the interdependencies of the environment, the comparative and international focus of *ELJ* is making a contribution that transcends international boundaries just as environmental impacts are no respectors of political boundaries.

For example, in the issues of the first volume, we have some excellent materials relating to North American practice. Specifically, an article by Sandra McCallum on proposed Canadian environmental impact procedures followed by a discussion of liability and prevention of oil spills in the North American perspective as well as an overview of the origins and framework of environmental law in the United States by Nicholas Robinson.

Other issues have articles on environmental controls relating to the Nigerian oil industry and the enforcement of

Soviet laws for natural resource use and conservation. Peter Sand and Gian Franco Amendola have exemplified the best in comparative legal work in their article on transnational environmental cooperation between different legal systems in Europe. Also, David Williams has given us an article on water law in New Zealand. This selection of articles reflects the breadth of coverage in *ELJ*.

A most useful section is the one in every issue which gives us abstracts of environmental legal materials such as the UK Control Pollution Act of 1974, the UNEP Stockholm Recommendations, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

As the number of issues of *Earth Law Journal* grows it will provide an invaluable tool to anyone dealing in international and comparative environmental law. *ELJ* is published in cooperation with the Friends of the Earth (FOE) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and the Environmental Law Institute (ELI). These organizations have helped fill an

important area in the legal literature of environmental/resources management.

Albert E. Utton

**Environmental Policies and Development Planning in Contemporary China and Other Essays.** By K. William Kapp. Mouton Publishers. The Hague. 1974. Pp. 175. Dfl. 20. The nine essays in this book are tied together by the thesis that social costs and environmental disruption represent a major challenge not only to the social sciences and to conventional economic theory but also to the system of business enterprise. The author is trying to prove that major changes will have to take place in the conventional economy and the capitalist market economy if the problem of environmental disruption is to be mastered in a responsible fashion. Kapp establishes that he is not offering the Chinese case as a "model" but he is of the opinion that the Chinese experience is instructive and even relevant for the industrialized world. The reader will be interested in Kapp's treatment of "the polluter must pay" principle which, for him "despite its superficial plausibility and logical attractiveness is inadequate". □

*Environmental Policy and Law*, 2 (1976)