

According to Camus, this set is ranked only after the works of Cujas in importance.

Jurisprudentia Romana et Attica, Leyden, 1738-1741, 3 volumes in folio.

The complete works of Heineccius were published in Geneva in 1769 and 1771, edited by his son, J.C.G. Heineccius (1718-1791).

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SOVIET DIPLOMACY

From time to time the U.S. Government Printing Office publishes Congressional documents of scholarly interest and merit. A recent document of such quality is *Soviet Diplomacy and Negotiating Behaviour: Emerging New Contest for U.S. Diplomacy*. Written by Dr. Joseph G. Whelan, senior specialist in international affairs at the Congressional Research Service, at the request of the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs, it forms the first volume in a new series known as Special Studies Series on Foreign Affairs Issues.

The main objective of the study is to examine the style, purposes, and effects of the Soviet Union behaviour in diplomacy and negotiations as viewed predominantly from the American perspective. The study examines five fundamental issues:

- (1) The nature of Soviet negotiating behavior from the time of the Revolution until the conclusion of the SALT I agreements in 1972 (with some discussion of events through early 1979, but excluding the Iranian crisis and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan),
- (2) the principal elements that contributed to the formation of this behavior,
- (3) aspects of continuity and change during more than six decades of Soviet diplomacy, and
- (4) the implications of such diplomacy for American foreign relations in the 1980's.

All of these issues are examined in a historical setting commencing with a brief survey of European diplomatic practices and their pre-revolutionary Russian applications. In greater detail the study then proceeds to examine the radical changes brought about by the Bolshevik Revolution, the formation and destruction of the diplomatic corps in the

Great Purge, and the more important negotiating encounters of the Soviet Union in the 1920's and 1930's. Stalin's negotiations during World War II and the "cold war" are looked at in great detail as setting much of the style for subsequent Soviet trends in international diplomacy. Thereafter the study examines Khrushchev's and Brezhnev's negotiations during the period of the so-called peaceful coexistence. Unfortunately the author could not anticipate the latest developments in Soviet foreign policy which will undoubtedly change the trend of its diplomatic practices once again. Nevertheless, despite these recent events, the work is original and interesting, though its concluding suggestions concerning peaceful negotiations may need to be revised.

This document was published in 1979 as House Document No. 96-238 (price not available, but it is expected to be modest). It is recommended to all libraries acquiring international law materials.

INDEXING AND THE LAW

In several earlier issues of the *IALL Newsletter* (18:2; 19:4) we described a suit filed by an attorney to compel the U.S. Office of the Federal Register to produce a detailed subject index to the *Code of Federal Regulations* (*Cervase v. Office of the Federal Register*, 580 *Federal Reporter 2d* 1166 (1978)). Here are the latest developments in that suit, supplied by Harold E. Holstein of the Bureau of National Affairs.

On October 4, 1979, the attorney-plaintiff, John Cervase, consented to a dismissal of the suit because the government published a new, more lengthy index to *CFR* (*CFR Index and Finding Aids, Revised as of July 1, 1979* (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979)), because it promised to make other improvements in the future, and because it agreed to pay Cervase's appeal costs. In an affidavit the Acting Director of the Office of the Federal Register (OFR) denied that his agency was legally obliged to produce better or longer indexes than it had been producing, but conceded that reforms were needed. The OFR had intended to make such improvements but manpower limitations and growth in the size of the *CFR* had prevented them. The 1979 index, with more than twice as many pages and two or three times as many entries as the previous index, was substantially better than its predecessors, the Acting Director asserted. Further advances in the index could be expected, he said.

Mr. Cervase may be pleased with the results of his lawsuit, but problems still exist. Much of the greater length of the 1979 *CFR* index is the product of the use of larger type and wider spacing between lines. Compared with the quality of indexed material, the index remains pitifully short and general. Users of *CFR* will find that it is still exceedingly