

providing a welcome prospectus for synthesizing the principles of two new Earth sciences to examine a host of issues of profound social and economic importance.

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International Law of Water Resources: Contribution of the International Law Association (1954–2000). By Slavko Bogdanovic. The Hague, The Netherlands: Kluwer Law International, 2001. Pp. 412. \$198.00.

In the *International Law of Water Resources*, Slavko Bogdanovic examines the work of three committees—the Rivers Committee (1965–1966), the Committee on International Water Resources Law (1966–1986), and the Committee on International Water Resource (1990–present)—within the International Law Association. The parent International Law Association is one of the most influential non-governmental organizations involved in international law. These three committees, the Association's progeny, contributed in the creation of an authoritative statement of law governing international watercourses, the black-letter law governing water resources. Their work has spanned nearly half a century and has significantly contributed to the development of water law including their most significant accomplishment, the 1966 Helsinki Rules. Their rules on water law are recognized as the foundation for the peaceful resolution of disputes over shared watercourses. In this succinct volume, Bogdanovic has consolidated the work of the International Law Association (ILA) and provided valuable insight into the creation of those water laws.

A series of international river disputes, including the conflicts between India and Pakistan over the Indus, Egypt and the Sudan over the Nile, Israel and its neighbors over the Jordan, and Canada and the United States over the Columbia, caused the International Law Association to create laws governing water resources. In *International Law of Water Resources*, Bogdanovic gathers the ILA's work into a single document and complements it with background information. The book examines current international water law in great detail and provides valuable insight into its development. The volume is essentially a textbook. While Bogdanovic's work would be useful for teaching international water law, it is not particularly entertaining.

Bogdanovic provides insight into the evolution of water law that distinguishes this book from a mere compilation of international laws. He draws a common thread between the three committees by describing them as entities that promote the reasonable and equitable sharing of waters of an international drainage basin. According to Bogdanovic, the principle of equitable utilization is the starting point for rational

management of international waters. Equitable utilization synthesized the distinct doctrines of prior appropriation and territorial sovereignty and occupies the middle ground between these two dominant theories of water law.

Part I of the text is divided into three sections. Each section describes the contributions of the various committees since 1954. Insightful analysis and rich background information complement each section. Comments by esteemed professionals such as Charles Bourne enrich the text and enable the reader to track water law's development over time. These perspectives and comments help the reader understand the shifts in focus of the various committees. Each committee's focus represents changes in the evolution of water law. For instance, the Rivers Committee dealt with the law of equitable utilization, while the Committee of International Water Resources dealt with cross-media pollution.

Part II of the book provides the modern rules of water law in an international drainage basin. This comprehensive collection of laws is a useful tool for anyone who negotiates or drafts international treaties. It is in this section where Bogdanovic provides the reader with an updated version of the Helsinki Rules. The updated rules respond to emerging issues in water law. Of course, these general rules are the product of the International Law Association and do not include other bi-national agreements of binding customs.

Part III combines other ILA rules and the Helsinki Rules with analysis and useful commentary by Cecil J. Olmstead and others. The supplemental commentary assists the reader in understanding the history and reason behind the rules. Specifically, Bogdanovic examines the Helsinki rules and other areas of international water laws, such as remedies for damages like pollution in international watercourse. The author explains the theories behind the laws while at the same time exposing the reader to the weaknesses. For example, while beneficial use is a key component of equitable utilization, according to Bogdanovic, it may also promote an inefficient use of water. These comments help the reader to anticipate and respond to the flaws in agreements such as the Helsinki Rules. Bogdanovic's insights into the inner workings of the International Law Association distinguish the book from a mere compilation of international water laws. This section, in general, may enable lawmakers to apply variations of these rules to new situations as they arise.

Although it is not the goal of this book, it might be better if it further explored the emerging future issues of international water law. In one of the book's contributions, Albert E. Utton and his son John discuss the future of water law through an examination of adequate instream flows. However, instream flows are only the tip of the iceberg

of law that promotes environmental protection. The protection of the environment has become the key focus of contemporary treaties such as the Mekong treaty and is a key component in the protection of the environment. When subsequent laws are created to deal with environmental protection, Bogdanovic should be the one to document the development of those laws. It took an enormous effort to compile and analyze the work of the International Law Association into a single document and Bogdanovic's experiences should be tapped into for a discussion of the future of International Water Law. *International Law of Water Resources* should be valued as an important resource for international water law today and for the future.

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