

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

difficult to research U.S. regulations. Nevertheless, irrespective of its limited information value, the new 984-page index at U.S. \$8.50 a copy is still very cheap in this age of high book prices.

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