

is substantially larger. This is telling proof of the spread of the science of international law to all corners of the world. It is also proof of the universality of law as a legal order and a field of study.

From a technical point of view this volume is a consolidation and enlargement of the bibliographies which appeared in the sixteen *Annual Reports* of the Permanent Court and the eighteen *Yearbooks* of the International Court. There is a detailed Table of Contents and a Subject Index (in French and English) and an Index of Authors' names. Mr. Douma is to be congratulated for this great accomplishment and, one might hazard the guess, labor of love.

LEO GROSS

*The British Year Book of International Law, 1964.* Vol. 40. Edited by Sir Humphrey Waldock and R. Y. Jennings. (London, New York, Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1966. pp. viii, 443. Index. 90 s.; \$14.40.) *The British Year Book of International Law* has accustomed international lawyers to receiving contributions of high quality and interest. The present volume is no exception. Eileen Young has prepared a most useful article on "The Development of the Law of Diplomatic Relations." The article by J. Gillis Wetter and Stephen M. Schwebel on "Some Little-Known Cases on Concessions" presents summaries of the pleadings of counsel as well as of the awards in eleven cases where the documents are not easily available. Alona E. Evans presents enlightening materials from the archives in her study of "Acquisition of Custody over the International Fugitive Offender—Alternatives to Extradition: A Survey of United States Practice." J. E. S. Fawcett carefully examines "The International Monetary Fund and International Law." Ian Brownlie writes on "The Maintenance of International Peace and Security in Outer Space"; Wilhelm W. Knittel on "The Temporal Dimension in Conflict of Rules"; M. B. Akehurst on "Unilateral Amendment of Conditions of Employment in International Organizations"; and Wilfred Jenks, in "Fischer Williams—The Practitioner as Reformer," calls attention to the significant contributions he made to international legal craftsmanship. Notes by T. O. Elias, on "The Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration of the Organization of African Unity," and by E. J. Cohn, on "The General Motors Case" in Germany, summaries of decisions of British courts involving questions of international law, and reviews of books complete this useful volume.

HERBERT W. BRIGGS

*The Status of Refugees in International Law.* Volume I: *Refugee Character.* By Atle Grahl-Madsen. (Leyden: A. W. Sijthoff, 1966. pp. xxiii, 499. Bibliography. Cases. Index. Fl. 49.50.) This is the first volume of a three-volume set, of which volumes two and three are scheduled to take up the problems of asylum and protection (Vol. II), and the rights accorded to refugees under international instruments (Vol. III).

The international status of refugees has a long history and is due mainly to three historical events: the Russian Revolution (Nansen refugees), the establishment of the Nazi regime in Germany (racial refugees), and certain post-World-War-II developments in some European states. Although the 1951 Refugee Convention may be considered as incorporating the definitions of the previous conventions, the practical value of those instruments is negligible. The author has wisely concentrated his commentary mainly, if not exclusively, on an analysis of points 6 and 7 of the Annex to General Assembly Resolution 428 (V) on the Statute of the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, and of Article 1 of the Convention

Relating to the Status of Refugees of July 28, 1951, roughly identical with the former. The author's commentary takes recourse, *inter alia*, to the legislative history of the Refugee Convention, the national legislation on this subject (not necessarily for the purpose of implementation of international obligations), national cases (mostly of countries with large numbers of refugees) directly referring to particular elements of the problems discussed, as well as to the existing literature. The author demonstrates a high degree of *Gelehrtenfleiss*, a sympathetic understanding of the problems involved and an analytical mind able to throw light on some obscure points.

The book, apparently written for the layman, contains also discussions of some elementary points of international law. The author follows in general the positivist line. In this connection it might have been important to indicate that the international law of refugees is neither universal nor general, but particular, binding on a small number of states signatories of the conventions, practically all of them with traditions of respect for international obligations. They constitute an *ad hoc* community of states for the specific purpose of protection of refugees.

The book is fittingly dedicated to the memory of three great Norwegian humanitarians: Fridtjof Nansen, Michael Hansson, and Arnold Ræstad.

JACOB ROBINSON

*Die Option der Staatsangehörigkeit.* By Karl Matthias Meessen. (Schriften zum Öffentlichen Recht, No. 38. Berlin: Duncker & Humblot, 1966. pp. 123. DM. 19.80.) In this slim volume, the author offers a useful survey of post-World-War-II international jurisprudence in the matter of option of nationality. He describes and analyzes the provisions in the various agreements signed during this period bearing on the future citizenship status of the subject individuals, both under normal circumstances of state succession (cession, as well as "de-colonization") and in conditions of solution through treaty channels of issues of dual citizenship envisaging free choice between competing national allegiances by the persons concerned. Related questions are also examined: methods of option, protection of the property rights of the designated optants, etc. The study closes with a model text of an option convention which incorporates the essay's major conclusions drawn from contemporary legal doctrine and systematized state practice in this area.

As is correctly pointed out, at present the popularity of option techniques is more or less in a phase of decline, their application is sporadic and their practical significance limited, especially when contrasted with the situation at the turn of the century and in the wake of the territorial adjustments occasioned by the First World War. Nevertheless, the principle does retain a value greater than is generally suspected or recognized, and perhaps the chief merit of Dr. Meessen's monograph lies precisely in the fact that it might help revive and stimulate interest in a legal device which not so long ago was considered—with good reason, one might add—a major contribution to the humanization of international law and diplomatic relations.

GEORGE GINSBURGS

*Recent Developments in the Law of the Sea and the Japanese-Korean Fishery Dispute.* By Guenter Weissberg. (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1966. pp. xiv, 135. Index. Gld. 17.10; \$4.75.) Although the pervading theme of this book is to disclose, from an international law standpoint, the unsoundness of the arguments advanced by Koreans to justify the Rhee