

SUPPLEMENT TO THE VOLUME ON LAWS CONCERNING NATIONALITY.
United Nations. [New York: United Nations. 1959. Sales No.
59. Vol. 3. viii + 179 pp. U.S. \$1.25; 9s.]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE VOLUME ON LAWS AND REGULATIONS REGARDING
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES. [New
York: United Nations. 1963. Sales No. 63. Vol. 5. vii + 172
pp. U.S. \$2.]

YEARBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS FOR 1961. [New York: United Nations.
1964. Sales No. 64. XIV. I. iv + 468 pp. U.S. \$5.]

REPORTS OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRAL AWARDS, VOL. XII. [New York:
United Nations. 1963. Sales No. 63. V. 3. xi + 426 pp.
U.S. \$4.]

JUDGMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL, Nos. 71-86, 1958-1962. [New York: United Nations. 1963. Sales No. 63. X. 1. iii + 155 pp. U.S. \$1.25.]

REPATORY OF PRACTICE OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANS, SUPPLEMENT No. 2, VOL. III. [New York: United Nations. 1963. Sales No. 63. V. 7. vi + 559 pp. U.S. \$6.]

REPERTOIRE OF THE PRACTICE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, SUPPLEMENT 1956-1958. [New York: United Nations. 1959. Sales No. 59. VII. 1 xi + 200 pp. U.S. \$2.50; 17s. 6d.]

Among the more useful, but less highly publicised activities of the United Nations, is the provision of publications dealing with various aspects of the work of the Organisation. From the point of view of the lawyer, of course, not all of these are of equal value, but those under review all appeal to the international lawyer, while some will also prove of use to the comparative and the administrative lawyer.

International lawyers, both public and private, often find difficulty in securing the original materials that they require. The two Supplements in the United Nations Legislative Series listed here help in filling the gap. Since the collection of *Laws Concerning Nationality* was published in 1954 a number of new States have been established, but surprisingly the supplementary volume contains few legislative measures from these countries — only the Federation of Malaya (Constitution, Arts. 14-31, 160), Ghana, Sudan and Tunis fall into this category. For the rest the volume contains amendments to legislation appearing in the original volume, including the amendment to Israel's Law of Return which enables the Minister to exclude 'a person with a criminal past, likely to endanger public welfare.' In addition, there is the text of the United Nations Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, 1957, which was ratified by the United Kingdom on behalf of Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore, but had not been ratified by Malaya by the date the collection was published, as well as the bilateral agreement on dual citizenship between the Soviet Union and North Korea.

Recent activities in some Afro-Asian States seem to indicate that the rights of diplomats are being more ignored than observed. It is not easy for these States, however, to assert that international law in this field is doubtful, for in 1961 the eighty-one members of the United Nations adopted the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities, while in 1963 ninety-two adopted that on consular relations. Three years before the earlier Conference, the United Nations had published its collection of *Laws and Regulations regarding Diplomatic and Consular Privileges and Immunities* comprising the national legislation of 61 countries, together with five multilateral and fourteen bilateral treaties. The Supplement listed above gives the texts or relevant extracts of 41 bilateral treaties concerning consular relations signed between 1875 and 1959. It is to be hoped that a further Supplement of national legislation, together with the texts of the two Vienna Conventions will be published shortly.

Among the most useful annuals coming from the United Nations is the *Yearbook on Human Rights*, of which the 1961 volume is the sixteenth in the series. This contains statements on the constitutional, legislative and judicial developments during 1961 in 98 States, as well as reports on the position in some trust and non-self-governing territories, and finally a section on international agreements. This latter also contains a statement indicating new accessions or ratifications to agreements published in earlier *Yearbooks*. The report from the Federation of Malaya recorded the adoption — but without spelling out details — of the Age of Majority Act, the Legitimacy Act, the Guardianship of Infants Act and the Education Act. For Singapore the United Kingdom reported the adoption of the Women's Charter giving a short summary of its contents. Of the other two non-self-governing territories for which Britain reported in 1961, Malta is now a Commonwealth State and a member of the United Nations, while under its new constitution British Guiana will probably no longer rank as non-self-governing. Of the other States making reports it is sufficient to refer to South Africa. This reproduced some sections relating to eligibility for office from the Constitution of 1961, together with the merest indication of the General Law

Amendment Act regarded by many as marking the death-knell of human rights and the rule of law in South Africa. The reviewer has frequently regretted the practice which precludes the Human Rights Division from including in the *Yearbook* statements on national legislation other than those submitted by governments.

Since the establishment of the World Court international lawyers have become increasingly aware of the importance of judicial decisions, but they have found difficulty in obtaining the texts of arbitral or conciliation awards. The Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat has already published eleven volumes of awards rendered between 1902 and 1941. This new volume of the *Reports of International Arbitral Awards* contains texts of awards submitted by governments and rendered since the beginning of 1945. Among them are the *Regolo Attilio* concerning Spanish ships found in Italian ports after the Armistice involving interpretation of the Hague Convention on the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers in Naval War; Professor Sauser-Hall's award on *Italian Monetary Gold in Albania*, which formed the basis of a somewhat abortive decision by the International Court; the *Ambatielos* award which followed a decision by the International Court that the United Kingdom was under an obligation to submit to arbitration; the *Turkish Lighthouses* and *Lake Lanoux* cases; as well as such everyday subjects as minimum prices for tomatoes (Belgium and Netherlands), and the liability of the Yugoslav postal authorities to those of Portugal for acts of the German Occupation Authorities. All one can say of this volume is that it increases the debt owed by international lawyers to the Secretariat and helps to emphasise the legal character of international law.

The proliferation of international institutions, each with its own civil service, has led to the development of an international administrative law as well as the need for the protection of the civil servant against arbitrary action by his employers. Two administrative tribunals have been established to deal with these matters and the United Nations has now issued the texts of 16 awards by its own Administrative Tribunal rendered between 1958 and 1962. These awards relate to claims brought against the Secretary-General of the United Nations, primarily for wrongful termination of appointment, although there is one interesting award on the designation of a home town for leave purposes. Two of the judgments relate to the International Civil Aviation Organisation, for the employees of other specialised agencies have recourse to the Tribunal of the I.L.O. It is to be hoped that one day this Organisation will make the awards of its Tribunal as easily available as are those of the United Nations.

One of the difficulties in doing research on the work of the United Nations is the sheer mass of documentation, running into thousands of pages for each organ of the Organisation. The research worker's task, however, has been greatly facilitated by the compilation of the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* and the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*. The Supplement to the former carries the account of the work of the Council up to 1958, while volume 3 of the second Supplement of the Repertory deals with Articles 55-111 from September 1, 1956 to August 31, 1959. No digest can ever be an adequate substitute for the original material, but the *Repertoire* and the *Repertory* enable the researcher to harbour his time by saving him the need of wading through millions of words of unnecessary debate, focusing his attention on those materials which really interest him.