

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW. Edited by Gerhard O. W. Mueller and Edward M. Wise. [London: Sweet & Maxwell; New Jersey: Fred B. Rothman. 1965. xvi + 660 pp. £6. 6s: U.S. \$20.]

Continental lawyers have been interested in the problem of International Criminal Law for many years. It is primarily since the Second World War that this interest has spread to international lawyers in the English-speaking world. The German atrocities, the Nuremberg Trial, the recognition of human rights in the Universal Declaration and the European Convention, and the promulgation of the Genocide Convention have all provided an impetus to this interest. Recent works, particularly those devoted to suggesting developments in International Law and proposing new subjects within the discipline, have emphasised the importance of considering International Criminal Law as a specific subject of study.

The Law School at New York University has blazed the trail and introduced International Criminal Law into their syllabus, and the volume edited by Professor Mueller and Mr. Wise is intended as a source book in this field. Here are to be found extracts from legislation, international conventions, draft codes, and judicial decisions as well as a number of articles devoted to various aspects of Criminal Law.

The learned editors have started off by way of reproducing Professor Schwarzenberger's paper in *Current Legal Problems* on the "Problem of an International Criminal Law", which is probably the most apt starting point for any study of the subject. The material portion of the book is divided into a survey of Municipal Criminal Jurisdiction; International Standards of Criminal Justice; Piracy and War Crimes; International Judicial Cooperation including extradition; and International Criminal Law in the Material Sense. Among the items reproduced are Professor Franck's paper on the *Santa Maria*, Professor Quincy Wright on the Nuremberg Trial together with the International Law Commission's formulation of the Nuremberg Principles, Professor Silving's paper on Eichman, Dr. Cardozo's query whether abduction may be resorted to when extradition fails, and Professor Pye on the effect of foreign criminal judgments within the United States. Among the documents there are the draft statute for International Criminal Code, the Convention

on Genocide, the agreement for the punishment of major war criminals, the Declaration and Convention on Human Rights, and the Harvard draft on the international responsibility of States for injuries to aliens.

Apart from the most useful source material contained in this collection, the editors have also done yeoman services in providing a detailed bibliography on each of the items to which they refer.

International Criminal Law shows clearly what can be done in introducing new disciplines and new subjects of study in order to keep a complex field of law up-to-date. It is to be hoped that others working in international law will find inspiration in this pioneer effort to produce similar texts for their own special interests. Professor Mueller and Mr. Wise deserve our congratulations as well as our gratitude.

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