

REPORTS OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRAL AWARDS, Vol. xiii. [New York:
United Nations, xx + 863 pp. U.S. \$10.]

Of the various publications issued by the United Nations, those published on behalf of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat are perhaps of most long-term importance, at least in so far as international lawyers are concerned. This is particularly true of the series of *Reports of International Arbitral Awards* in which some of the more unobtainable arbitral awards have been made readily available.

A number of specialised tribunals have been established at various times, particularly with regard to private claims arising under peace treaties. In fact, the Codification Division would render yeoman service to the study of international law in a number of its branches if it made available the Reports of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals established under the Peace Treaties following the First World War. Somewhat similar tribunals were established under the Peace Treaties of 1947 and Vol. XIII of the U. N. Reports is the first volume to be devoted to the work of the Franco-Italian Commission, which heard no fewer than 266 cases between September 1948 and October 1960, and reproduces the French texts of 95 of the decisions. Further representative decisions of this Tribunal will appear in Vol. XIV together with findings of some of the other tribunals established under the 1947 treaties.

Perhaps one of the most interesting matters to be considered by this type of Conciliation Commission was the concept of United Nations nationals. By the Treaty of Peace this term was given a special meaning that did not fit in with previously accepted definitions of national, particularly when construed in connection with the nationality of claims. In the first place it extended to all nationals of any of the United Nations in accordance with the respective nationality law, provided that nationality was already possessed at the date of the armistice with Italy. In addition, this term was extended to over anybody who, by the law prevailing in Italy during the War, was treated as an enemy. It could thus even include an Italian Jew.

There is frequently a tendency to regard specialist tribunals as being completely *sui generis*. In the *Boschetti* case, however, the Franco-Italian Commission paid attention to the decision of the Anglo-Italian Commission to award the same damages to an equal owner of the property for which compensation was claimed.

When the *jurisprudence* of these Commissions has been made fully available, it will be possible to use this material for assessing individual rights under peace treaties as well as for useful comparative studies.

L. C. GREEN.