

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW. By Gerhard O.W. Mueller and Edward M. Wise. [London: Sweet and Maxwell. 1965. xvi + 660 pp. £6. 6s. 0d.].

Before the Second World War writings on international criminal law were somewhat scarce and international lawyers had a tendency to regard the matter as a trifle esoteric and did not always condescend to give it place in the texts. Since the end of the War, however, and the strengthening of the movement for the protection of human rights the situation has changed. It is now recognised that international law is rightly concerned with certain aspects of criminal law and there is a growing tendency to give the subject specialised treatment.

The subject is still to some extent in the position of the law of international institutions or international air law in about 1945. That is to say, it is normally dealt with as part of the ordinary content of international law and departmentalised within that umbrella. This means that persons interested in the subject are compelled to seek their material in a multitude of journals or in widely separated sections of the textbooks. Now Drs. Mueller and Wise have taken measures to simplify the task. They have brought together in *International Criminal Law* a collection of materials covering the various aspects of the subject, together with bibliographical details to enable further research.

The volume has as its introduction Professor Schwarzenberger's famous paper on 'The Problem of an International Criminal Law', and then proceeds to divide the subject into (a) municipal criminal jurisdiction, giving the text of the Harvard Research Draft Convention with respect to Crime, extracts from the New York and German penal codes, one or two papers from learned journals, and extracts from a variety of international conventions; (b) international standard of criminal justice, beginning with a lengthy note on the subject by Dr. Wise and including extracts from conventions, as well as the 1781 Resolution of the United States Congress recommending the states to pass legislation against citizens responsible for infractions of international law; (c) piracy and war crimes, reproducing Professor Franck's study of the seizure of the *Santa Maria*, Quincy Wright's analysis of Nuremberg, and Dr. Silving's treatment of the Eichmann case as 'A Dilemma of Law and Morality'; (d) international judicial co-operation embracing the substance of the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, recognition of foreign criminal judgments, and asylum and extradition; and, finally, 'International Criminal Law' in the material sense seeking to illustrate the extent to which international law has created a proper criminal law of its own, embracing genocide and the draft statute for an International Criminal Court and the draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind.

Now that Drs. Mueller and Wise have prepared a collection of papers within the ambit of *International Criminal Law*, it may be possible to express the hope that either they or the writers they quote may be moved to produce a text on the subject or on some particular aspect of it, with the emphasis on international criminal law as their field rather than criminal aspects of international law at large.

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