

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNATIONAL SUPERVISION. By E. A. Landy.
[London: Stevens & Sons. 1966. £3.17s. 6d.].

EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS, 2nd Ed. By A. H. Robertson. [London:
Stevens & Sons. 1966. £3.15s. Od.].

BRITISH INTERNATIONAL LAW CASES, Vol. 4. By British Institute of
International and Comparative Law. [London: Stevens & Sons.
1966.].

International supervision as a means to ensure compliance with Treaties and Conventions is of fairly recent origin. As yet there have been few general studies which explore and analyse the subject.

At the same time Treaties are increasing rapidly both numerically and in scope. Indeed some writers would now accord the Treaty a place of unique significance on the international scene, as for example Professor Friedmann in *the Changing Structure of International Law* —

“It is obvious that, in the fast-moving articulate and complex international society of today, the international treaty increasingly replaces custom as the principal source of international law.”¹

Whether or not one is prepared to accept Professor Friedmann's contention without qualification, E. A. Landy's *The Effectiveness of International Supervision* is a welcome addition on a topic of major importance in International Law.

Mr. Landy's style is clear and precise with an admirable avoidance of excess verbiage. Great care has been taken in the organization and presentation of the mass of technical and statistic detail to ensure a high degree of clarity and logical development.

As the old witticism has it — there are lies, damned lies and statistics. However the facts and figures recorded in this study have been presented fairly and objectively. This work is neither an apologia nor an instrument for propagating any startling personal theories. It is a balanced enquiry in which conclusions have been carefully tailored to the facts which support them.

The author's aims can be summarised as follows:

1. Measure the effectiveness of the International Labour Organization's supervisory arrangements in individual cases. This is done by tracing the comments of the numerous supervisory committees from year to year and tabulating the results.
2. Provide a sound basis of reference when areas of International Organization other than the I.L.O. come under scrutiny.
3. Ascertain to what extent supervision has promoted compliance with treaty obligations.
4. Examine whether the system of international supervision has discouraged the ratification of I.L.O. Conventions.
5. Explore the legal and practical obstacles which have hindered or prevented either ratification of conventions or compliance with conventions after ratification.

The first three chapters deal with the I.L.O.'s machinery of supervision; a census of the supervisory committee's observations and of governmental response; an analysis of the results of the census.

Mr. Landy then turns to a study of the legal and practical problems which have led to non-ratification or non-observance of conventions. It is this section of the book particularly which will prove extremely valuable in reaching a better understanding of the difficulties that can arise in connection with treaty obligations. The facts and conclusions presented are both important as a guide to the future operations of the I.L.O. itself and highly relevant in assessing the possibility of applying the concept of supervision elsewhere in the field of International Law.

In view of Britain's renewed interest in joining the Common Market the second edition of A. H. Robertson's *European Institutions* comes at an opportune moment. This is a work which is descriptive, rather than analytic. Mr. Robertson has concentrated almost entirely on the task of providing essential background information. As a survey it forms a comprehensive guide to the intricate maze of European Organizations which have accumulated since the Second World War. From it one

1. *The Changing Structure of International Law* (1964) by Wolfgang Friedmann at p. 123. Professor Friedmann's stimulating if controversial work is published by Stevens & Sons Ltd. — price £stg.2. 17s. 6d. For criticism of Professor Friedmann's major propositions as put forward in this book see:— (1) Surya P. Sharma, *Cal. L.R.* (1966), Vol. 63, p. 707; (2) McDougal and Reisman, *Col. L.R.* (1966), Vol. 66, p. 810.

can obtain a clear and extended perspective on the growing concept of European unity. Appendices (covering no less than 145 pages) give the full text of seventeen major Treaties and Conventions which govern the various European organizations. A comprehensive bibliography is set out at the end of each chapter. Footnotes have been kept to a minimum and are, for the most part, mercifully brief.

Mr. Robertson's survey traces the inception and growth of the various institutions and gives details of their structure membership and organization. Besides chapters on the European Coal and Steel Community (E.C.S.C.) and the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) there are also major sections on N.A.T.O., the Council of Europe, the European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.) and the Western European Union (W.E.U.). Adequate coverage is also given of the smaller regional and technical associations.

The British International Law Cases Series is probably more a library reference work than one required by the individual for his own collection. The Series is a compilation of United Kingdom decisions on points of International Law taken verbatim from the casebooks and presented without commentary. The chief merits of the Series are its comprehensive nature (the volume here noted includes reported cases from the early seventeenth century) and the ease of reference for anyone seeking English case material.

The previous three volumes have dealt with — States as International Persons; State Territory; Jurisdiction. The present volume 4 is concerned with The Individual in International Law — the question of Nationality.

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