

A MANUAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Georg Schwarzenberger. Fourth Edition in Two Volumes. [London: Stevens. New York: Praeger. Library of World Affairs, No. 3. 1960. £4 4s. xviii + 819 pp. inc. 50 pp. index.]

The fourth edition of this important work by Georg Schwarzenberger does not require any introduction. Since 1947, when the *Manual of International Law* was first published, it became firmly established not only as a textbook but it also gained a permanent position among the standard works on international law. Although the work is intended mainly as a textbook, it goes beyond the usual textbook requirements in its presentation of the subject, being both concise and encyclopaedic at the same time. The title of the work, characterizing it as a manual, does not therefore appear to evaluate properly its merits for it is not in fact a simple manual but a skilfully written treatise and a valuable guide for the study of international law.

The new edition adheres to the method and the division of the subject used in the previous editions. The work is presented in three main parts: elements of international law, study outlines, and bibliography for future reference, which are followed by part four containing a glossary of terms and maxims, and part five with a reprint of the text of the Charter of the United Nations and the Statute of International Justice. Separate lists of abbreviations, cases, treaties, and an index of persons and a subject index are appended.

Part one, entitled "elements of international law," is the principal part of the work and is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of international law. After the introductory chapters, called "international law in perspective" and "foundations of international law," the work proceeds with a comprehensive treatment of the various topics dealing with international personality, state jurisdiction, objects of international law, international transactions, legal and illegal uses of force, the law of neutrality, the law of international institutions, and the patterns of international law and organization in the nuclear age. Part two, entitled "study outlines," contains a voluminous study material. The systematic order of topics adopted in part one is reflected in the "outlines" and the reader is chapter by chapter referred

from the text of the "elements" to the "outlines" for further reference. There, the author confronts the reader with a series of propositions put in the form of examination questions and supplies him with an extensive reading list of treaties, cases, textbooks, and articles dealing with this particular field of international law. Making use of this material, the reader may arrive at a proper solution of the problem by his own effort. Part three contains a bibliography of the classics of international law, collections of treaties, textbooks, and periodicals appearing in the principal world languages.

Compared with the previous third edition which appeared in 1952, the work has gathered strength both in the presentation of the subject and in the treatment of specific topics. In addition, the legal and political developments of the past eight years have been taken into account. Inevitably, the size itself of the Manual has nearly doubled. The value of the work is further increased by the individual touch impressed on it by the learned author. He does not confine himself to analytic and systematic exposition of the subject but offers the reader a further analysis of the political and social trends perceptible in international relations. Thus the work makes the reader familiar with the rules and principles of international law as applied in the relations among nations and it confronts him also with the existing international realities. And it is this awareness of international realities, so characteristic of the author's approach, that constitutes a distinctly superior contribution to the treatment of international law. Another substantial advantage of the work consists in its didactic value. By referring the student to the extensive material in the "study outlines," the author educates him for independent research and promotes his capacity for the formation of individual and independent views and conclusions. The student is thus led to a critical examination of the presently existing international legal order. He becomes aware of the dynamic character of the subject and of its inherent tendency for expansion which goes hand in hand with the fast progressing advance in technology. The search for international rules regulating the production, control, and use of nuclear energy, and the search for a law of outer space, give sufficient indication of the forthcoming problems. In his research and study, the student can confidently rely on the author who offers him an expert and dependable guidance in his work. In this connection it is convenient to draw particular attention to the glossary which has been incorporated in the work and which is designed to give the student prompt information on terms and maxims most frequently used in international law and diplomatic practice. Not only can the student obtain fitting information on the proper meaning of any given term and maxim but by courtesy of the author, he is referred to the relevant pages of the Manual where a more detailed exposition of the subject may be found. As a glossary may be regarded an indispensable feature of a manual, it is in this respect that the description of the work as a manual has been amply vindicated.

The work is well suited to raise the interest of students in the subject of international law and it is hoped that it will prove most helpful to all readers. The need for a new edition is, no doubt, a sufficient proof of its popularity among students and law teachers.