

BOOK REVIEW

MANUAL OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW. *Max Sorensen*, Editor-in-Chief. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London. Pp. ixv 930. 1968.

It is not easy now-a-days to come by a handy but authoritative treatise on international law; on the other hand, there is no lack of casebooks. There are many reasons for this phenomenon and the most obvious points to capacity or the lack of it.

It is not too difficult to collect cases and other materials on international law. The process is largely based on the employment of the scissors and paste pot method. When textual notes are added, the task becomes somewhat more difficult but certainly not impossible. But a treatise, alas, is a different matter. It would be fool-hardy for a single person to make doctrinal statements on the many fields of international law. The great Hudson went no further than editing a casebook on international law although he wrote extensively on certain aspects of that law especially in respect of the World Court where he once sat as a distinguished judge. The deterrent against sole authorship of a treatise is the explosive development and expansion of international law. To write then a treatise on international law is like writing a treatise on municipal law which would include, *inter alia*, the law of persons, property, succession, contracts, torts and damages, procedure, evidence, corporations, taxation and even crimes. Lives there a man with the capacity to undertake such a task unless the treatise is in fact a mere elementary introductory work?

Possibly because several heads are better than one, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace gathered several knowledgeable scholars of different nationalities to write a *Manual of Public International Law*. The collection of persons with diverse legal and cultural backgrounds was also decided upon so that the Manual will "represent the major legal systems, traditions, and techniques of the modern world." The editor-in-chief of the Manual is Professor Max Sorensen of Denmark and his co-authors include William W. Bishop, Jr. (U.S.A.), Francis Deak (U.S.A.), Abdullah El Erian (U.A.R.), Eduardo Jimenez de Aréchaga (Uruguay), Peter James Nkambo Muggerwa (Uganda), B.A. Murty (India), Shigeru Oda (Japan), Clive Parry (U.K.), Milan Sahoric (Yugoslavia), Skubisweski (Poland), and Michael Virally (France).

The preoccupation to have the Manual truly international is made manifest not only by the nationalities of the authors but also by the extensive use of cases from various jurisdictions. Thus, court decisions of the following countries are cited: Aden, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Hongkong, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines,* Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, and United States.

According to Carnegie's President, Joseph E. Johnson, the Manual was Francis Deak's in conception. It must be a source of satisfaction to Dr. Deak, a truly learned and charming gentleman, that the Manual was completed just as he ended his association with Carnegie as a senior member of the staff.

This is not Carnegie's first venture in publishing a book on international law. Carnegie's concern for promoting the stability of the world order had caused it, before the Second World War, to embark upon an extensive program of publishing international law materials. A reference to Volume III, pages 146-174, of Harvard Law School's Catalog of International Law and Relations, will show the range and depth of Carnegie's publications which have contributed in no small measure to the development of international law. The International Law of the Future (1944) is just one example. Produced by a number of American and Canadian lawyers, it embodies their conclusions concerning fundamental problems of international law. According to Professor Louis B. Sohn of Harvard Law School, many of the proposals embodied in the document have had a profound impact on the development of international law. (The Many Faces of International Law, 57 AM. J. INT'L. L. 868 [1963]).

The Manual has twelve meaningful chapters. Chapter 1 — The Function of Law in the International Community was written by Parry; Chapter 2 — The Legal Organization of International Society was written by El Erian; Chapter 3 — The Sources of International Law was written by Virally; Chapter 4 — The Law of Treaties was written by Parry; Chapter 5 — Subjects of International Law was written by Mugerwa; Chapter 6 — The Authority of the State was written by Sahoric and Bishop; Chapter 7 — Organs of States in their External Relations was written by Deak; Chapter 8 — The Indivi-

* Gibbs et al v. Rodriguez et al.
Haw Pia v. The China Banking Corporation
Kuroda (misspelled Kuroder) v. Jalandoni.

dual in International Law was written by Oda; Chapter 9 — International Responsibility was written by Jimenez de Aréchaga; Chapter 10 — Institutionalized International Cooperation in Economic, Social and Cultural Fields was written by Sorensen; Chapter 11 — Settlement of Disputes was written by Murty; and Chapter 12 — Use of Force by States was written by Skubiszewski.

With so many authors, one would think that the book will be wanting in coherence and unity. But it has these qualities due no doubt to Sorensen's leadership. Still, despite the revisions made by an Oxonian stylist, one can perceive differences. Parry's chapters are distinguished for their elegance of language while a few others are less so.

Those who prefer to use a casebook for teaching purposes will not want to use the Manual instead. But as Brierly's is a good textual supplement to a casebook, the Manual is more so.

Because the Manual was prepared and published with an eye especially to the newly independent and developing countries, the paper edition is priced modestly at 18 shillings or about US\$2.25. The hard cover copy sells for much more — US\$12.50.

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