

the coincidental adoption by those responsible for their printing of the same clear Times type.

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Laws and Regulations on the Regime of the Territorial Sea. United Nations Legislative Series. (United Nations Publication, New York, 1957), pp. i-li, 1-811. Price \$7.

Laws and Regulations regarding Diplomatic and Consular Privileges and Immunities. United Nations Legislative Series. (United Nations Publication, New York, 1958), pp. i-xxx, 1-511. Price \$5.

These are the sixth and seventh volumes of the United Nations Legislative Series. Maintaining the high standard established by the earlier volumes, they provide most useful information. Both volumes have been prepared by the U.N. Secretariat. Their principal immediate task was to assist the International Law Commission in its efforts to draw up conventions in these important fields of International Law.

Following the method adopted in the earlier volumes of the series, the material in both volumes is arranged in two parts, a first part devoted to 'national legislation', and a second part containing relevant provisions of 'treaties and international agreements'. In order to keep the size of the volumes within manageable limits, the second part does not aspire to a complete cover of all international agreements in the fields concerned, but rather to a representative selection of the type of provisions in force. The material in the first part of the volumes is particularly useful, as much of it has been difficult to obtain. The text of laws and regulations reproduced there were supplied or indicated to the U.N. Secretariat by the various governments in response to a request addressed to them by the Secretary-General. Considering this request it is regrettable that some countries have not given any information. In the case of newly independent countries which have not, since gaining independence, passed any legislation in the fields concerned, even a note or memorandum with regard to the country's attitude to the continued validity of earlier colonial legislation—as, for instance, supplied by Cambodia (*Laws and Regulations on the Regime of the Territorial Sea*, page 3)—is of considerable interest.

The volume on the regime of the territorial sea can by no means be treated as out of date as a result of the 1958 Geneva Conference on the Law of the Sea. On the most important question, that of the breadth of the territorial sea, no agreement at all could be reached at Geneva. On the other hand, with the gradual implementation of the four conventions on the law of the sea which were agreed upon at Geneva, amendments to the national legislation will result in such fields as the exercise of jurisdiction in the territorial sea, fishing in territorial waters, and other matters dealt with in the conventions.

The reviewer feels that for the great majority of interested readers of this U.N. Legislative Series in English-speaking countries, the continued inclusion of texts in the French language in these volumes is a real drawback. As translations into English of texts in all other languages have been provided by the U.N. Secretariat, why not extend this service to texts in French? Such translations would still further increase the great usefulness of these volumes.

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