

## Book Reviews

a directive or even, theoretically at least, a recommendation' (pp. 51, 67), but this is not always clear (p. 66); (6) the legal competence of the Court of Justice of the European Communities as regards European collective agreements, which he denies (p. 59), though he does concede it where agreements are embodied in Council decisions (p. 67) and seems to be advocating it elsewhere (p. 73); (7) in a section headed 'Master or Slave', the relation between the European collective agreement and the Council decision implementing it, an issue critical for the independence of the social dialogue at European level.

The value of the book lies in its identification of the myriad of new legal issues which now confront labour lawyers in the European Community. The reader becomes aware of how significant was the Maastricht breakthrough on social policy after years of stagnation. One looks forward to reading Professor Blanpain's further reflections.

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Ian Brownlie, *Treaties and Indigenous Peoples*, edited by F.M. Brookfield, Oxford, Clarendon Press (1992) pp. XIII-105

This book is an edited version of the Robb Lectures that Professor Brownlie delivered in 1990 at the University of Auckland in the sesquicentennial year of the establishment of New Zealand as a British colony, after the making of the Treaty of Waitangi of 1840. The book essentially revolves around the Treaty, which was made by the Queen of England and the Confederation of chiefs and subtribes of New Zealand. The treaty on the one hand gave the Queen complete government over the land of the chiefs and subtribes and the right to purchase land at an agreed price; on the other hand, it provided for the duty of the Queen both to protect the unqualified exercise, by the chiefs, 'of their chieftainship over their lands, villages and all their treasures' and to protect 'all the ordinary people of New Zealand' and grant them the 'same rights and duties as the people of England'.

As the Treaty to a large extent was about the recognition of group rights within a colonial framework, its examination gives the distinguished international lawyer an opportunity to dwell upon such important or topical matters as standard models of colonization and settlement (pp. 3-4), group rights (pp. 29-45), protection of minorities (pp. 46-47), self-determination of peoples (pp. 47-54), protection of indigenous peoples (pp. 55-72).

Admittedly, the subject of this book may not be of direct and immediate interest to some international lawyers. However, it should not be neglected that Brownlie looks at the Waitangi Treaty in its general context, namely within the framework of international law and human rights standards. As a result, his comments on the New Zealand situation are interspersed with judicious and penetrating remarks concerning the general matters referred to above: there, Brownlie takes up and elaborates upon some of his previous writings, chiefly his *Principles of Public International Law*.

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