

## Book Reviews

What makes the book particularly valuable is that most contributions are comprised of sets of individual conclusions and recommendations which are then summarized in a number of general recommendations of the working group as a whole. These lists are comprehensive and to the point. They, as well as the studies themselves, demonstrate that, indeed, a fresh wind is blowing in the intergovernmental human rights machinery. But they also show that Jack Donnelly's characterization of the international human rights regime as largely promotional in nature and lacking real means of enforcement is still correct. The contributions by Laurence Boisson de Chazournes and Roman Wieruszewski, in particular, make this painfully clear. There is no reason for complacency in the human rights movement.

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Alberta Fabbriotti, 'L'ingresso degli stranieri extra-comunitari ed il trattamento delle domande d'asilo nelle legislazioni dei paesi della C.E.E.', *Abhandlungen zu Flüchtlingsfragen*, Vienna, Braumüller (1993) Volume XXII.

This book has essentially a descriptive character, which corresponds to the goal of the research presented by its author in the abstract contained in the beginning.

The work is divided into two parts. The first – about one sixth of the whole – contains, together with a brief and basic explanation of the concepts of 'immigrant' and 'refugee', a short description of the international customary and treaty law on the status of immigrants (or, more generally, aliens) and refugees. It then treats the issues from the perspective of the EC and its Member States. Basically, we find a brief presentation of the efforts made by the EC institutions, as well as by the Council of Europe, and some of the Member States (in the framework of intergovernmental cooperation) to advance the harmonization process of immigration and asylum policies. As the author rightly stresses, this is a process which is increasingly needed in a Europe faced with common problems – such as increasing immigration pressure from poorer regions, increasing illegal immigration, increasing demands of asylum from nationals of politically unstable countries – and a Europe which strives for the elimination of internal frontiers to achieve its economic or even, to a certain extent, its new political union. The issue of conflict of competence in these matters between Member States and the EC, essential in deciding how the harmonization will take place in the coming future, is also briefly presented. This worthwhile contribution should perhaps be supplemented with the more analytical work of Sarah Collinson in *Europe and International Migration* (London, 1993) which presents the problems of harmonization in a comparative-contextual analysis, sensitive to the Member States' conflicting interests in the field according to their different migration pressures, historical links, political and social traditions, and economic structures. This analysis is also very useful in helping to put national regulations in their political context.

The second part of the book is a compilation of the regulations on immigration and asylum of each of the EC Member States preceded in each case by short summaries and comments. More analytical and comparative analysis would have been useful in order to understand the difficulties of the harmonization process. It would also have been useful to find all the legal texts translated into at least one common language to enable the reader to undertake a comparative analysis.

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