

In particular on the EU, the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and the African Union.

Part IV completes the analysis by looking at the national level. The chapter co-authored by Paulussen looks at the practices and the legal frameworks of five EU countries with the highest numbers of residents who have joined the conflicts in Syria and Iraq: Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The book further focuses on non-EU States, such as the USA and Canada, and on the MENA region. In the context of the actions adopted at national level, specific attention is also dedicated to the controversial measure of the deprivation of nationality for IFFs returning to their country of origin and the implications from the IL perspective. The impact that IFFs may have on internally displaced persons and on asylum seekers and refugees who try to reach safety in EU countries is then addressed. Such discussion appears particularly timely in the context of the current refugee situation in Europe and the ongoing conflict in Syria, as it aims to shed light on the complex link between IFFs and forcibly displaced persons.

In their concluding remarks, the editors suggest that the international legal framework is inadequately equipped to deal with the IFFs phenomenon. States have to abide by their obligations to prevent and counter IFFs while upholding the respect for human rights and the rule of law. They also stress the importance of cooperation and information sharing among States, in order to maximize the efforts and provide effective and durable solutions to the IFFs issue.

The book is able to live up to its promise of providing an in-depth study of such a complex and evolving topic. Although being accessible to a lay audience, a background knowledge of IL may be beneficial in order to grasp all the nuances of the analysis. The investigation of the existing legal framework is enriched with inputs from other disciplines, thus promoting a holistic and comprehensive approach to the topic. Overall, the book represents a valuable tool which answers some of the most pressing issues and to foster further debate and research on a topic that, as the editors mention, is expected to remain prominent on the political agenda for many years.

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*Anonymous Speech: Literature, Law and Politics* by ERIC BARENTH [Hart, Oxford and Portland, OR, 2016, ISBN 978-1-47253633-4, 178pp, £35.99 (hbdc)]

Over recent decades, the scope of the specific rights derived from the general right to freedom of speech has been steadily increasing. Many argue, for example, that the freedom of the press is not itself a separate human right, but one derived from the right to free speech. In Europe it is now beyond dispute that the media have the right to keep their journalists' sources secret, and this is guaranteed by separate statutory provisions in most States. According to certain interpretations, the right to anonymity is just another specific right flowing from the freedom of speech, but it can be interpreted as an independent right as well. The right to anonymity ensures that the speaker has the right to be anonymous and the speaker (or the person knowing the identity of the speaker) can only be obliged to disclose his/her identity in exceptional cases, such as when a crime has been committed.

Professor Barenth examines these issues in his new book. The book attempts to present the problem in full detail, including a literate overview of the practice and social perception of anonymity, whilst also addressing most recent legal issues arising in the course of Internet usage. The author, just as in his previous books (*Freedom of Speech* (OUP 2005); *Academic Freedom and the Law* (Hart, 2008)), remains objective and provides a comprehensive picture of the conflicting arguments, though not failing to take an unequivocal stand for or against the different views presented.

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