

As is to be expected, having regard to the calibre of the editors, this edition maintains the high standard of its predecessors. The text is clear and concise with sufficient illustrative material to sheet home the main points of the discussion without confusing the tyro with too much detail. Brevity has been achieved without sacrificing accuracy since, on points of difficulty, the editors having fairly expressed their own opinion, give references to the discussions in the law journals. Case citations appear to be comprehensive. The book has an excellent index as well as complete tables of cases and statutes.

As with any English textbook the Australian reader needs to be on his guard against being misled as a result of the divergences between English law and the law of the state with which he is concerned. In some instances, English statutes will have no counterpart in his state; for example, some of the changes brought about by the 1925 reforms in the land law; in others, statutes have been passed here which have no English counterparts, such as in Victoria, section 131 and section 163 of the Property Law Act 1958 dealing with charitable trusts. Notwithstanding this kind of difficulty, *Snell* is a useful book for the Victorian reader since the basic principles of the law are the same here and in England.

Law teachers will differ amongst themselves on the question whether students should use textbooks at all, in subjects taught by reference to a casebook. This reviewer's own opinion is that the bird's eye view of his subject which can be had by reading a good textbook is of real value to the student. *Snell* could serve this purpose for the Melbourne student in Equity and could also serve the purpose of providing background material which the teacher proceeding by case-method often must take for granted. It will also be of value in connection with the Melbourne course in Law relating to Executors and Trustees, and to some extent in relation to Mercantile Law and Conveyancing.

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BOOKS NOTED

Manual of Legal Citations, Part II: The British Commonwealth (Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, London, 1960), pp. i-xiii, 1-89. Price not stated.

This book is the second part of a manual compiled by the Institute of advanced legal studies with the purpose of facilitating the uniform citation of legal sources and to assist in the identification of unfamiliar abbreviations in the more than one hundred jurisdictions of the Commonwealth. The anachronism appearing in the title 'British Commonwealth' can be readily seen from the Index comprehensively setting out the diverse countries and territories which now comprise the Commonwealth of Nations. Inaccuracies in the Index as the result of the development of the Commonwealth—the withdrawal of South Africa and the attaining of independence by African and other Territories at present listed as Colonial possessions, in no way detracts from the usefulness or accuracy of the Manual. In the ever-expanding Commonwealth it is impossible for any reference work to provide a completely accurate

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elucidation of the Commonwealth structure. The Manual is in two major divisions—noting the method of reference to the legislation of the jurisdictions covered, and the correct citations of legal reports together with a list of periodical citations. It is interesting to note that five series of reports are listed as having the abbreviation 'C.L.R.'¹

Cambridge Studies in Criminology XXII: Juvenile Justice, by OLA NYQUIST, LL.D., Assistant Professor of Criminal Policy, University of Uppsala (Macmillan & Co. Ltd, London, 1960), pp. i-xxii, 1-302. Australian price £3 12s.

This work is the result of a comparative research project of the Swedish and Californian Systems of dealing with juvenile offenders, together with reference to the experience of other jurisdictions. The relative positions of juvenile courts—engrafted into the framework of criminal justice—and the more radical development of the Child Welfare Board, is considered. The study of the Swedish Child Welfare Board and the Californian Juvenile Court System help bring to light the existing dilemma of whether the hearing of juvenile offences should remain before basically judicial bodies or to be before a Board acting more as a social welfare agency. The questions of the age of criminal responsibility, and whether age alone should be the criteria of such responsibility, are also raised from the comparative study of the procedure of such bodies.

Cambridge Studies in Criminology XXIII: Attendance Centres, by F. H. McCLINTOCK, Assistant Director of Research, Cambridge Institute of Criminology (Macmillan & Co. Ltd, London, 1961), pp. i-xiv, 1-152. English price £1 8s.

Section 19 of the English Criminal Justice Act 1948 introduced attendance centres as a measure for dealing with young offenders for whom prolonged training and approved school or institution seemed to be too drastic, but for whom probation alone would appear insufficient. A sentence to an attendance centre saves an offender from short-term imprisonment yet deprives him of free time up to a maximum of twelve hours *per week*—usually on a Saturday—for a period of one to six months. In ten years forty such centres have appeared in industrial locations in Britain, and this book is a result of an enquiry by the Cambridge Institute of Criminology into the extent to which use is made of the centres, the types of offenders sent there and the operation of the centres. An attempt is made to assess the effectiveness of such institutions in investigating the after conduct of discharged offenders.

The book is primarily a statistical analysis (one-third being in the form of appendices), and is the result of an investigation of nine centres and the interviewing of officers connected with the scheme as well as basic statistical research. There are no comparable provisions in operation in Victoria, and, in the light of increased juvenile crime, such an empirical examination of a new method of treatment is of considerable value in determining the most effective means of dealing with juvenile offenders in our society.

¹ Calcutta Law Reports, Ceylon Law Reports, Commonwealth Law Reports, Cyprus Law Reports, Crown Land Reports (Qld).

Legal Theory, by W. FRIEDMANN, LL.B. (London), DR. JUR. (Berlin), LL.M. (Melbourne), of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Professor of Law and Director of International Legal Research, Columbia University. 4th ed. (Stevens & Sons Ltd, London, 1960), pp. i-xxii, 1-564. Australian price £3 3s.

The fourth edition of this book includes substantial rearrangement from its predecessors in order to produce what the author hopes is a 'more logical and systematic arrangement of the main themes'. In the philosophical subject of Jurisprudence it is impossible to contemplate a perfect arrangement of material—future rearrangements and revisions of later editions of this book will probably bear witness to this fact. Nevertheless, the present arrangement into three sections does appear to follow a natural sequence. The first, and primarily introductory section deals with the place and function of legal theory. The second and third sections include a critical survey of legal theories and a discussion of legal theory in the approach to contemporary problems—Socialist and Communist theories together with the concept of the value of democracy are included. The work aims to bridge the gap between Continental and Anglo-American theories, and to emphasize that legal theory does play a part in the latter system. The author aims not to form a specific legal theory of his own, and adopts an approach close to the relativist philosophy of Max Weber and Radbruch, its essence being summed up in the author's opinion as: 'Ultimate values must be believed, they cannot be proved'.

