

"Special Board" established at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, has the right under a special statute to apply to people declared to be "socially dangerous" up to five years' exile, banishment or internment in "correctional labour camps". No cases on these administrative proceedings at which people are declared socially dangerous are apparently published in Russia.

It is this extra-legal sphere of Soviet criminal law and criminal procedure which remains the darkest page of the whole system of Soviet law.

J. LEYSER

The Elements of Drafting. By E. L. PIESSE and P. MOERLIN FOX.
(The Law Book Co. of Australasia Pty Ltd. 2nd edn., 1951) pp. xii,
142. 14s. net.

The first and essential thing to say about this little book is that it is a most useful one indeed. The praise given to the first edition and the revised English edition can justifiably be repeated. It is a book which can be read with profit by all students and young practitioners. And it is a book which the experienced will find both interesting and, I should imagine, gainful.

The second point, a less happy one, is that the book is not as good as it should, and with some attention could, be. It nearly gets there, but at present not quite. (A stern review of the present edition in the (1951) 2 Annual Law Review (University of Western Australia) over the initials "P.B." suggests that the book is nowhere near getting "there". This is not the place to consider and answer to the book's advantage most of the charges there made. That I hope to do in a more suitable place later. Sufficient for the moment to enter a respectful caveat against anyone judging the book by that review.)

But the style simply is not as good as it should be. Let one example suffice:

"Moreover, since a draft often deals with a much greater number of relations and conditions than an inexperienced client may think necessary as a precaution against contingencies that may be remote, this, too, may displease the client."

Chapter 2, "Some Rules Relating to Deeds", which is a new chapter by the present Editor, is a useful addition, but one open to two criticisms. The opening section of it, relating to property law, is out of place in this book. And the whole chapter, wedged in among chapters of the actual technique of drafting, is out of place within the book.

The index is copious, but difficult to use. When the book is next printed, the publishers should seriously consider leaving a gap

between the various initial letters, or printing the first entry of each letter in a heavy or large type.

These weaknesses are relatively minor, and easily remediable. It is a most useful book. Given stringent editing, and some rearrangement, it bids fair to become a minor classic.

S. E. K. HULME

Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency, by SHELDON AND ELEANOR GLUECK (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.) pp. xv, 399. Australian price £2 12s. 6d.

The investigation of the aetiology of delinquent behaviour is by any account a problem of extreme complexity. The man in the street already knows the answer—"them pitchers", "the fun parlours", or "because they deserve a good hiding"—but the more the problem is studied the more any confident answers recede. In the history of research into the obscurity of this problem there have been but few lights cast; this present work of the Gluecks is perhaps the brightest to date.

Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency is the product of the unfailing industry of Professor Sheldon Glueck and his wife, Dr. Eleanor Glueck, as regards its planning and the co-ordination and presentation of its conclusions. But the project itself involved the combined assistance of ten social investigators, a psychiatrist-physician, two physical anthropologists, six psychologists, two Rorschach analysts, three statisticians, and an extensive editorial and secretarial staff. The specialists from these various disciplines dealt with the same problem, approaching from different perspectives and deliberately remaining ignorant of the work and developing conclusions of their colleagues. They exhaustively investigated two groups of children, each five hundred strong. One group consisted of "delinquents"; defined as those who had committed "repeated acts of a kind which when committed by persons beyond the statutory juvenile court age of sixteen are punishable as crimes"; the other of non-delinquents. These two groups were matched for age, general intelligence, ethnographic origin, and residence in underprivileged neighbourhoods. Each group was most carefully investigated, home conditions, family life, school, community contacts, physical condition, bodily constitution, intelligence, character and personality structure, and emotional difficulties all being fully studied. The methodology of the project is precisely explained, occupying indeed seventy-six pages of the text.

The research described in this book has been steadily pursued