

since 1939 and is far from completion. The findings, though of great value, are tentative and their refinement continues. In a brief review it would be pretentious and inaccurate to extract and discuss a few of these findings. Anyone who is in any way involved in the treatment of delinquent children, or their elder brothers the criminals, and who fails to read and study *Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency* is clearly neglecting his duty. His duty will not be arduous as the style is accurate and unpretentious, and one should not be too distracted by the trans-Pacific barbarism—"unraveling".

It is a matter of satisfaction that this project should have been conducted under the aegis of a law school; it may be that none of the Harvard Law School's fine scholarship will weigh in the scales of history as worthily as this work of the Gluecks. In a field of investigation luxuriant with half-truths and fertile to the hands of those who recognize no training but their own, this scientifically diligent, inter-disciplinary and honest research is a most welcome growth.

NORVAL MORRIS

Probation and Related Measures. (Department of Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, 1951), xvi-407, Australian price, 28s. 6d.

The specialist agencies of the United Nations Organization are performing work of the very first importance in the social sciences which unfortunately tends to be swamped in the public mind by the rantings of some of the political delegates. In the last twelve months two monographs have been issued by the World Health Organization—Bovet's *Psychiatric Aspects of Juvenile Delinquency* and Bowlby's *Maternal Care and Mental Health*—which excellently survey world knowledge on issues of vital social importance. Matching these in value to the social scientist is the survey of probation and related measures prepared by the Department of Social Affairs from information supplied by numerous officials and private correspondents from many parts of the world.

This survey of probation is divided into an historical appreciation of its development and growth throughout the world; a comparative analysis of its application in the United States, United Kingdom, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, and Holland; and, finally, a careful theoretical examination of probation and its implications for the future. The concentration is mainly upon adult offenders so as to prevent too great an overlapping with the survey of the treatment of juvenile delinquents which U.N.O. is currently preparing.

Australia is revealed to be lagging well behind the field in the

intelligent and extensive application of probationary measures to adult offenders, and the survey is therefore of particular value to us in charting the future development of this sentence in Australia. It is not light reading; but it is clearly essential reading for anyone who undertakes the awful responsibilities of being a probation officer or judicially sentencing a fellow man.

Probation officers in Australia are predominantly voluntary, untrained workers. Their services are generally valuable though of unequal quality. In the light of the information presented by the Department of Social Affairs, it may be wondered whether we can long continue in Australia to sustain the expense in terms of money and social stability of failing to buttress and reinforce our voluntary system with a sufficient number of professionally-trained, paid probation officers capable of changing a punishment regarded both by the accused and the court as "giving him another chance" into the positive therapeutic instrument it could become.

NORVAL MORRIS

The Inheritance of the Common Law, by RICHARD O'SULLIVAN
(London, Stevens & Sons Ltd., 1950). English price 8s.

This little book contains four lectures delivered by Mr. Richard O'Sullivan, as the Second Series of the Hamlyn lectures. The Hamlyn Trust provides for lectures to be given in order to further the knowledge of the people of England of their system of law. Mr. O'Sullivan's contribution is a successful one. In his four lectures he reviews important branches of the law. He does this with a wealth of illustration and learning. The lectures are written in excellent style, and they will interest and stimulate not only the lawyer but also the lay citizen. In this sense the author fulfils the objects of the Hamlyn Trust very satisfactorily.

The four lectures are entitled: The Concept of Man in the Common Law, The Family, The Political Community, and Law and Conscience. In the first of these, the author sketches the development of individual freedom, and briefly alludes to an important contemporary problem. This is the threat to freedom and independence which follows in the wake of the massive legislative apparatus of the modern welfare state. The second essay on the family is particularly interesting. The author stresses the importance of the family as a vital unit of society. In his third lecture Mr. O'Sullivan offers some interesting observations on natural law. The fourth lecture is a neat thumb-nail sketch of the development of the equity jurisdiction.

ZELMAN COWEN