Hayek and Ronald Dworkin are considered. Fogg finds Dworkin, however, a member of the realist camp.

Hayek not Dworkin is, according to Fogg, 'Blackstone in modern dress,' (p. 221). Hayek's judge is the classical common law judge, declaring the law, not making it:

> Hayek's theory acknowledges that hard cases like *Donoghue v Stevenson* alter the nature of articulated common law and extend its scope, but the exercise remains articulation and not judicial legislation, since legitimate expectations within a community are capable of being divined by the professional talents of the judge. (p. 209)

This writer was surprised to see the paper by Alice Erh-Soon Tay and Eugene Kamenka, 'Contemporary Radicalism and Legal Theory', originally published in 1988 in the *UC Davis Law Review*, reprinted in this collection. Similarly, while this writer found R.C. Van Caenegem's 'The Historical and Anthropological Tradition in Jurisprudence' very interesting, it does not sit well in this collection.

Nevertheless, Ratnapala and Moens have brought together a distinguished collection of papers. The collection will undoubtedly find its way on to undergraduate reading lists in Legal Theory and Jurisprudence. The text should not, however, be confined to such courses. It also offers much to students of, for example, constitutional law, philosophy and political theory.

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Laying Down the Law Online: Computer Assisted Legal Research
S. Dayal
(Sydney: Butterworths, 1996) x + 174 pp.

This is a useful and timely publication. It attempts to comprehensively analyse computer assisted legal research. The book will be most appropriate to those legal researchers who are attempting to distinguish between the myriad of commercial databases. It focuses upon these commercial resources and provides only a cursory analysis of the Internet. The book is divided into four parts.

Part I contains a discussion of the benefits of computer assisted legal research with explanations regarding hypertext, natural language and boolean searches. The author provides a practical guide using cases/

legislation which directs the researcher to the media where the information will be found.

Part II of the book concerns full text services appearing on CD Rom and commercial online databases. DiskRom, Info-One, LawPac and Lexis/Nexis are examined in detail, and search strategies are easy to understand. Other books in the past have been written about this topic. See G. Greenleaf, A. Mowbray and D. Lewis, *Australasian Computerised Legal Information Handbook* (Sydney: Butterworths, 1988) and D. Stott, *Essential Legal Skills: Legal Research* (London: Cavendish Publishing, 1993). The book is the most recent treatment of Australian materials.

Part III covers hybrid legal research tools. Here the author discusses FolioViews and digital products from Butterworths and LBC Information Services. Clear and concise information regarding their use is provided.

Part IV is the smallest section of the book and examines the Internet. It is particularly unfortunate that the author shows little appreciation for the Net. The World Wide Web is the only method discussed for finding information. No mention is made of telnet, gophers, Wide Area Information Systems (WAIS), Anarchie, ftp sites, newsgroups or the copious lists. Whilst it is understandable that the Web should be given primary attention for its hypertext links and multimedia environment, any discussion which attempts to comprehensively cover the Net should at least indicate that these other tools are available. Furthermore, when discussing the Web, detailed instructions are given for version 1.22 of the Netscape browser but no mention is made of version 2.0. The most significant difference offered by this software is the inclusion of an integrated electronic mail program which greatly enhances research techniques. Information regarding this and other features of Netscape version 2.0 was already available in 1995.

URL **http://www.netscape.com/eng/mozilla/2.0/relnotes/unix-2.0a2.html** Version 2.0 alpha was released across the Net for testing in October 1995.

The reader is encouraged to email the author and to join an online discussion group. Despite numerous attempts, this writer was unsuccessful in contacting either the author or the group. This may be due to some technical problem. The inclusion of email addresses is to be welcomed, but reference to your email address is different from its use.

One matter which is not addressed anywhere in the book is how to reference online information. The prevailing presumption seems to be that when using digital material, it should be cited according to its paper equivalent. No indication is given regarding current conventions. URL **http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/General/Internet/WWW/HTMLPrimer.html** National Centre for Supercomputer Applications (NCSA), University of Illinios Urbana Champaign, USA (28 March 1996). This is not a comprehensive statement about the debate but provides brief guidelines about the topic.

The book is a recent publication which provides a detailed analysis

of a selected range of legal resources. Clearly worked examples for searching some CD Roms and online commercial databases are provided. Its treatment of the Internet is very limited, although the author does examine the Australasian Legal Information Institute. URL **http://austlii.law.uts.edu.au**. Legal researchers cannot afford to ignore the Net, and more attention should have been devoted to this important topic. Despite these problems, the book is a valuable resource for searching digital resources.

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