

The point of reproducing the foregoing observations is not merely their antiquarian interest. What was said of the 17th edition in 1963 is applicable in at least equal measure to the 19th edition in 1968.² *Kenny* should be allowed to slip into honourable retirement and make way for more modern books expressed in a manner more consistent with modern thought about the criminal law. This opinion is expressed all the more firmly because no-one who takes the trouble to compare any of the editions of *Kenny* written by the original author with the editions produced by Dr Turner can doubt, notwithstanding Dr Turner's great learning and considerable labours, that what passes now for *Kenny* bears no resemblance to the beautifully lucid and exciting book that it used to be.

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Principles of Public International Law, by IAN BROWNLIE, of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1966), pp. i-xxxi, 1-646. Australian price \$9.80.

The formidable increase in all kinds of material published during the last generation in the area of public international law has led most writers in this field of law to increasing specialisation. It is rare these days to find an English writer attempting in a single volume a textbook covering at some depth the most important part of public international law. In his *Principles of Public International Law* Dr Ian Brownlie has, in the reviewer's opinion, succeeded in this attempt. Dr Brownlie in his Foreword referred to the need of making choices, in order to keep the work within manageable limits. Thus the law of war is not covered. The major parts of the international law of peace, however, are treated by the author: the sources of law, the relationship between international and municipal law, international personality and recognition, territorial sovereignty, the law of the sea, jurisdiction, the place of the individual, nationality, human rights, international claims, state responsibility, international treaties and other transactions. The chapter on international organisations and international adjudication is greatly assisted by the texts of the Charter of the United Nations, the Statute of the International Court of Justice and the Organisation of the International Labour Office which are added to the book as Appendices.

This reviewer fully agrees with the author's concentration on the law of peace. In any case, Dr Brownlie can refer students to his own, well-known *International Law and The Use of Force by States*. His decision to keep state succession out of full treatment in the text, and to leave it to a student's private studies, assisted by the author's special bibliography, can also be fully understood. What appears regrettable is the omission of diplomatic and privileges immunities and privileges from proper treatment; the author appears to think (p. 516) that the conclusion of the Vienna Convention of 1961, and the incorporation of the Convention's rules into recent English legislation, settles the matter. However, would not a brief survey of the rules, and a comparison with the law applied in various municipal jurisdictions, be of particular interest to the student?

If the question of space is decisive, it might be suggested that the pages devoted to a person's nationality and other means of linking him to a state

² Or 1966, which is the date of the present edition.

could be reduced without fatally impairing the value of the book. The author makes interesting comments on the position of the individual before international tribunals. As he rightly states (Chapter XII), the decision is fundamentally a political decision of states. 'A significant number of governments are reluctant to assent to any arrangement which might seem to confer international personality on individuals, even if the capacity involved is very restricted and specialized' (p. 482). The United Kingdom did not accept until 1965 the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights. Dr Brownlie rightly draws attention to the important question of cost for the individual litigating before any international tribunal. As he says, 'arrangements for legal aid would be very necessary'; under the European Convention for Human Rights, such legal aid is now provided by the Council for Europe. If the United Nations Conventions ever reach the stage of acceptance, states should see that individuals should obtain similar protection.

An unusual arrangement of materials is provided by the author in his 'Common Amenities and Co-operation in the Use of Resources' (Chapter XI). The Antarctic, already referred to in the Chapter on Territory, is dealt with here on the basis of free research under the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty. Germany's alleged claim, however, to a part of Antarctic territory (p. 142) does not appear to have been maintained. The author deals with the important question whether states other than the fourteen signatories would be bound by the provisions of the treaty: he rightly refers to Art. X of the Treaty which clearly assumes that they should not be (p. 233).

The move of the 'three-milers' among states to adopt a twelve-mile fisheries limit was at the time of writing (1966) still controlled: since then the U.S.A. (late 1966) and now also Australia (November 1967) have legislated for a twelve-mile fishing zone from the baseline. This will lead to different conclusions (p. 199) in the next edition.

In the reviewer's opinion more attention could also be devoted to the question of resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly as source of law. All these are minor points, however.

The book is remarkably free of printing errors. It is attractively bound and most reasonably priced at \$9.80. This makes it well within the reach of students' purses.

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An Introduction to Law, by D. P. DERHAM, The Owen Dixon Professor of Law, Monash University, F. K. H. MAHER, Reader in Law, University of Melbourne, and P. L. WALLER, The Sir Leo Cussen Professor of Law, Monash University (Australia: The Law Book Company Limited, 1966), pp. i-viii, 1-217, Index 219-226. Price \$6.30.

One of the authors of *An Introduction to Law*, writing in the fourth year of its fourteen-year gestation period, feelingly described the task of writing an introductory book on the legal system as one of the most difficult a lawyer can undertake.¹ An Australian law teacher might apply the same description to teaching an introductory course to first year law students.

¹ Derham, 'A First Course in Law' (1956) 2 *Sydney Law Review* 103, 104.