any firm conclusions concerning the future status of the immunities of international armed forces. However, the traditional International Law principle set out by Oppenheim in his first edition and maintained by his later editors that whenever armed forces are on foreign territory in the service of their home state, they are exterritorial, is now so much amended by special agreements that its continued unreserved existence must be doubted.

In his final chapter the author takes pride in the extent of uniformity which had been achieved. It is natural that complete uniformity is neither possible nor desirable in a régime of immunities which is based on a great number of instruments of different kinds, negotiated by different parties at different times. However, uniformity could be aimed at to a far greater degree. Differences today appear sometimes to be merely accidental consequences of drafting, which could be rendered more uniform.

His long attachment to international organizations has given the author a greater practical insight into the problems of international immunities than other international lawyers might have. The book here reviewed aimed merely at one, though an important, aspect of corporate personality in International Law. According to the Introduction (page xxxviii), corporate personality and legal capacity of international organizations which are often dealt with in the same instruments as immunities are to be covered by the author in a separate volume still in preparation. The decision of the International Court of Justice in the *Reparation for Injuries Suffered in the Service of the United Nations Case*[4] will form a major platform for the author's thesis. We may look forward with keen interest to the appearance of that volume.

J. LEYSER*

*The General Assembly of the United Nations*, by SYDNEY D. BAILEY (Stevens and Sons Ltd, London, 1960), pp. i-xx, 1-332. Australian price £2 2s.

The Charter of the United Nations contains a small number of provisions dealing with what has become in effect the organization's most important organ, its General Assembly. There are, in addition, the Assembly's Rules of Procedure, and there is now available a considerable body of practice accumulated over the past sixteen years. The author of this study which has been published under the auspices of the 'Carnegie Endowment for International Peace' is a journalist who was associated with United Nations work and who has widely written on international affairs. He shows his background in his easy style and his enthusiastic approach to the problems which silence of the Charter and unexpected changes have often posed. Questions such as the meaning of 'intervention' in matters of domestic jurisdiction (Article 27), and the limits of 'discussion' and 'recommendation' (Articles 10 and 11) were bound early to lead to serious doubt and disagreement.

The author deals with the procedure adopted by the General Assembly mainly on the basis of his personal observation of the fourteenth meeting of the body in 1959, when assistance by the Carnegie Endowment enabled

4 [1949] I.C.J. Reports 174.

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him to attend the many meetings of the Assembly and its Committees. A word of warning is given to the international lawyer: the book is not a study devoted to the legal problems involved in the Assembly's powers. From the lawyer's viewpoint the Assembly probably on a number of occasions stepped beyond the bounds laid down in the Charter. However, in most of these cases political considerations favoured this attitude. The International Court of Justice was called on only most rarely, to advise the General Assembly on the extent of its powers, such as in its Opinions with regard to the admission of states to United Nations membership given in 1948 and 1950.

After introductory chapters dealing with the United Nations in contemporary diplomacy and the emergence of groups and blocs in the organization, the author deals with the questions raised by an annual Assembly meeting from the first day of the session to its final conclusion. He shows the problems created by the Assembly's Resolution Number 1192 passed by the twelfth meeting in 1957 in an attempt to give to the Assembly's General Committee a membership more representative of United Nations membership than United Nations organs normally have. However, he makes worthwhile and constructive suggestions, such as in favour of an Agenda Committee (pages 100-104), and in support of improved rules of procedure (pages 134, 140). He reports that the Assembly's Legal Committee (the sixth) 'is rather like a seminar for lawyers'; this view may explain that the bargaining over, and final drafting of, conventions where lawyers ought to have the final say—such as the Covenants of Human Rights—have been kept out of that committee!

The book was concluded early in 1960. A table on page 10 shows graphically the United Nations membership at that time and the result of the equality principle, especially viewing it against the population and the budget allocations of member-states. The 'winds of change' which brought independence to most colonial and protected territories in the past two years make the questions the author raises with regard to the principle still more poignant and urgent. In the last two years membership has increased by more than a quarter—from 82 to 104, and within the next few years it is bound to go up to 115-120. There is also no doubt that most of the new members will be territories with limited and undeveloped human and material resources. West European and American members are bound to be reduced to a minority. Their active co-operation in the United Nations, with friendship and influence in the large, uncommitted group as one of their major aims, will become even more urgent than it is today. It must be hoped that disruptive attitudes, such as even Western countries developed over the Congo issue, will by then be successfully overcome. The value of the United Nations General Assembly as a safety valve for many issues is clearly shown in this book.

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## BOOKS NOTED

*The Stuart Case*, by K. S. INGLIS (Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1961), pp. 1-321. Australian Paperbound Edition. Price £1 7s. 6d.

*The Stuart Case* is written by a non-lawyer (a Lecturer in History in the University of Adelaide), and is intended to present before the lay reader the facts, events, personalities, and (in simple terms) the legal principles involved in this South Australian case. This information has not hitherto been available except through the conflicting and somewhat sensational news reports made at the time of the case. The book is a chronological account of the entire affair—ranging from the scene of the crime to the eventual acquittal of the editor of the Adelaide *News* (Rohan Rivett) on charges of criminal libel that arose from news reports made during the Stuart Royal Commission. An attempt is made to identify the precipitating factors causing the controversy that arose around the case in South Australia, and indeed, throughout Australia. After providing sufficient material to enable the reader to formulate a considered opinion as to the social and legal aspects of the case, the author draws his own conclusions in a chapter headed 'Lessons from Stuart'.

The events surrounding the conviction of Stuart are still remembered. For those interested in finding in accessible form the history of the case, this book is recommended. It is not a legal document, and should not be read as such. The case put forward should be examined as a continuing illustration of the inherent truth in the oft repeated statement of Lord Hewart C.J. that it is 'of fundamental importance that justice should not only be done, but should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done'.[1]

*Latin for Lawyers*, 3rd ed. (Sweet & Maxwell Ltd, London, 1960), pp. i-viii, 1-287. Australian price £1 9s. 6d.

Seemingly in response to an oft expressed lament by the elders of the legal fraternity, *Latin for Lawyers* is designed to benefit the modern lawyer who often has no working knowledge of Latin. The first part consists of a course in Latin written by E. Hilton Jackson of the American Bar. In effect it is designed to introduce the novice to the fundamental principles of the language, employing as examples the maxims and phrases used by a lawyer in practice. The second part contains a translation of over eleven hundred maxims—the more important with a short explanatory annotation. The final part consists of a vocabulary which is intended to be full enough to enable the lawyer to translate most Latin phrases he may meet with in the Reports.

*Latin for Lawyers* can be recommended as an inexpensive book of reference, and as a work designed to partially lift the veil which has fallen between the modern legal man and the Roman language.

*The British Constitution*, 4th ed., by W. IVOR JENNINGS, K.B.E., Q.C., LITT.D., LL.D., F.B.A., Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1961), pp. i-xi, 1-210. English price £1 1s.

In his fourth edition, completely revised to give an up-to-date picture of the operation of the British Cabinet, Sir Ivor Jennings has written to

[1] *Rex v. Sussex Justices, ex p. McCarthy* [1924] 1 K.B. 256, 259.