

When on 30 October 1962, while Tait's application for a reprieve was still before the courts and the normal avenues of appeal still open, the executive announced that Tait would hang on 1 November, the government must have strained the trust of many who had stood with it until then. But the rule of law became meaningful again for many when the next day the High Court spoke with the voice of lawful authority. It is good that Creighton Burns has set these things on record, for they should not be forgotten.

J. D. FELTHAM

Common Market Law, Texts and Commentaries, Alan Campbell and Dennis Thompson. Stevens, London, 1962. Australian Price: £4. 17s. 6d.

This is a useful, but not altogether satisfactory, introduction to the law which is steadily being built up around the European Economic Community. As the title suggests, the volume is divided into two parts. The first part is devoted to a commentary on the legal and institutional framework of the Common Market, together with chapters on specialized topics, such as the interaction of municipal and 'market' law with respect to Restrictive Trade Practices. A little more than half of the book contains the full text of the Rome Treaty, its key protocols, declarations and regulations and a selection of other Treaty provisions and materials related to the operation of the Common Market.

Unfortunately, too many sections of this work bear the marks of hasty preparation and the reader who seeks more than a superficial understanding of many of the questions referred to by the authors is left without guidance by the serious lack of references. Continental writings are virtually ignored and complementary literature in English is sadly neglected.

The most valuable part of the commentary is to be found in chapters 1-5 which give a succinct, clear summary of the general principles, establishment and policy of the Common Market, the relationship of the 'Six' with Associated Overseas Countries and the institutional structure of the Community. Although this section of the work is largely a paraphrase of the materials in the collection of texts in the second part, this segment is not a mere explanatory annotation. By carefully interrelating the text materials the authors provide the reader with a worthwhile introductory summary to the basic operation of the Common Market.

The remainder of the commentary, however, is unsatisfactory. In 28 pages the authors attempt to summarise the municipal law of fifteen European nations on Restrictive Trade Practices. This chapter is little more than a brief listing of the practices which are subject to control in each of these countries. The right to set up and manage commercial companies in the Common Market countries, and related issues of company organization and control are dealt with in 39 pages. This chapter contains nine footnotes; all cross references to other pages in this book. There is not one reference to lead the reader to the company laws of the 'Six' which are summarised. The remaining chapters of the commentary on the Rules of Procedure in the Court of Justice, Restrictive Practices and Monopolies (Implementation Rules for Articles 85 and 86) and Industrial Property are no better. The final chapter on Industrial Property, for example, is simply a quick reference guide to the basic

laws and conventions operative on this subject in eleven European Countries.

The second half of this volume is a welcome collection of the main primary source materials on the Common Market. Until recently, it was difficult to obtain, particularly in Australia, satisfactory and readily available English versions of many of these important sources of contemporary European law. This comprehensive collection of texts, however, now remedies this situation. In brief annotations to these texts the authors give guidance to understanding many of the complex legal problems raised by the Treaty and the other documents in the collection. Unfortunately, too many of these annotations suffer from enigmatic brevity.

Despite its imperfections, however, the authors of this book have performed a valuable pioneering task in making available, no doubt at extremely short notice, this introductory survey of the main legal workings of the Common Market. With less pressure upon them, now that President de Gaulle has, temporarily at least, banished perfidious Albion from Europe, we can expect that the next edition of this work will prove to be more satisfactory and rewarding in its examination of the evolution of regional international organization in Europe.

ALEX. C. CASTLES

BOOK NOTED

Great Australians: Isaac Isaacs, by ZELMAN COWEN (Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1962), pp. 1-30. Price 5s.

This little book is one of a very worthwhile set of 'nutshell' biographies published in 1962 by the Oxford University Press. It is written, as the whole set is, with an eye to informing the general reader of Australian History, from schoolboy to professor, of the backgrounds of people met with in the more specific texts—where description of character, background and actual appearance may be limited by space or purpose. The general reader should not be frightened that Professor Cowen might have laboured the juridical aspects of Sir Isaac Isaacs' life. He gives this, and indeed every aspect of his subject's long life, just enough treatment to provoke the interested reader to further discovery of the many facets of the character and interests of a great Australian—one of twenty-three whose tales have been told in this excellent series.