

deal of the Menzies-type sentimentalism about the old Commonwealth, was fair game for moral blackmail by the Afro-Asians, and took a masochistic pleasure in being preached at. The winds of change need not always blow in favour of Afro-Asian, or Australian Country Party influence and the end of the Commonwealth may yet come soon and on the European Economic Community issue. Lawyers as such can write only footnotes to events of this kind.

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A British Digest of International Law: Phase One: 1860-1914, edited by CLIVE PARRY (Stevens & Sons, London, 1965). Volume 5, 6 and 8, i-xxx, 1-641; i-xxxvii, 1-852; i-xxxvi, 1-699 pages. Australian prices, \$18.00, \$21.00 and \$19.35 respectively.

Despite the great increase in the number of international treaties in the past fifty years, state practice has remained one of the most vital sources of International Law. The difficulty of establishing positively the practice of a state (in acts of its executive, its legislature, and its courts) has always been one of the worst headaches for international lawyers. The U.S.A. set the world a good example when it had U.S. state practice published, for the first time eighty years ago by Wharton, and since that time more elaborately presented by Moore, then by Hackworth, and now brought up to date once again. It is a pleasure to report that the American example is now being followed in a few other countries.

The compilation of a Digest of British state practice in the field of international law is of particular importance in this respect, and the warmest congratulations are due to the International Law Fund and the organisations associated with it on bringing together the editors and their team of assistants to undertake this great and important work. The first three volumes which have now made their first appearance establish a very high level of scholarship and erudition. Dr Clive Parry of Cambridge, who is the editor, had for the early years of the work on the Digest Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, then chief legal adviser of the Foreign Office, as consulting editor working with him. This association came to an end when Sir Gerald was appointed to the bench of the International Court of Justice. As Dr Parry says with reference to Sir Gerald, 'but for his contribution, there could have been no Digest'. Although the link between the two is not broken, sole responsibility for the general editorship now rests on Dr Parry. However, in bringing out this most valuable publication, he had the advantage of a devoted team of helpers, most of them holders of special fellowships and scholarships.

Although the Digest is compiled principally from the archives of the Foreign Office, this is a definite understatement. For legislation, international treaties, parliamentary debates, and also decisions of British and international tribunals are given in comprehensive extracts. Further, leading textbook writers are quoted where required. Finally, for the assistance of the reader learned introductions to the various parts are contributed by the editor.

To maintain the material within manageable proportions, certain decisions had to be taken regarding the arrangement. Generally, 1860 has been set as the starting point. The material itself has been divided,

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as to time, into two parts or phases. Phase One, of which three volumes are now available, covers generally the period up to the outbreak of World War I (1914). Phase Two will cover the period from 1914 to 1960. However, the rule as to 1860 as starting point is not followed too rigidly. For instance, in dealing with the grant of asylum, early 19th Century material has been made available, and in the part relating to a person's allegiance much of the early Common Law material will be found. It would be helpful if similarly references to post-1914 material were included in Phase One volumes; it would increase their usefulness even before Phase Two volumes are available.

The three volumes published so far cover the Individual in International Law, and part of the law regarding State Organs. In Volume 5 and 6 Nationality and Protection (Chapter 15), and Aliens as well as Extradition and Rendition of Fugitive Offenders (Chapters 16 and 17) are dealt with. Volume 8 is devoted to the position of Consular Officers (Chapter 20) and the function of Diplomatic Envoys and other officers in relation to foreign marriages (Chapter 21). The remaining seven volumes will deal with the practice of International Law in accordance with generally accepted sub-divisions:—International Persons, Territory, Jurisdiction, Responsibility of States, Diplomatic Envoys, Treaties, Settlement of Disputes, War and Neutrality.

After the completion of Phase One work will begin on Phase Two. This will cover the period from 1914 to 1960, and it is expected that the material will comprise five volumes. No firm date line has been fixed for the completion of the whole work, but the excellent work achieved so far, and the enthusiastic co-operation of government departments to which the editor gratefully refers, should make it possible to think of a date sometime in the late 1960's.

While international lawyers are deeply grateful for the work undertaken in Britain, it seems regrettable that the work had to be undertaken wholly by private initiative. As a result, the high cost per volume makes acquisition of the set by practising or academic lawyers almost prohibitive. This is in marked contrast with the new U.S. Digest which, like its predecessors, is brought out by the government printer for about one-quarter of the cost of the British Digest.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

These books will be reviewed in a future issue.

The ANZUS Treaty Alliance, by J. G. STARKE, Q.C., Institute of Advanced Studies, Australian National University. (Melbourne University Press, 1965), pp. i-xiv, 1-315. Price \$8.50.

The regional security pact linking Australia, New Zealand and the United States is a vital link in Australia's defence arrangements. This work analyses it, compares it, and suggests some possible revision.

Jesting Pilate and other Papers and Addresses, by The Right Honourable Sir OWEN DIXON, O.M., G.C.M.G., D.C.L. (Hon.) Oxon. LL.D. (Hon.) Harv., LL.D. (Hon.) Melb., LL.D. (Hon.) A.N.U., collected by His Honour Judge WOJNARSKI, M.A., LL.D. (Melb.). (The Law Book Company Limited, 1965), pp. 1-275. Price \$6.60.

The publication of a collection of works of a great lawyer cannot fail to be of moment, especially when the range of topics is diversified, and the years represented are many, as is the case here.

Australian Criminal Law, by COLIN HOWARD, LL.M. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Adelaide), Hearn Professor of Law in the University of Melbourne. (The Law Book Company Limited, 1965), pp. i-xxxvi, 1-372, Index 373-379. Price \$9.50.

Australia has lacked a comprehensive treatment of the criminal law, but this work should go a long way towards filling this gap. It is clear and reasonably concise; and in particular the clarity of arrangement is commendable.