

BOOK REVIEWS

WHERE TO LOOK FOR YOUR LAW. Thirteenth Ed. By C. W. Ringrose.
[1960, London: Sweet & Maxwell. 21/-, pp. viii and 228.]

It is three years since the last edition of this useful guide and bibliography was published and the Librarian to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn is to be thanked for the improvements that he has introduced into this well-established classic. The list of Command Papers has been brought up to date and catalogued according to the chairman's name, while the content of the paper is included in the subject index. Steps have also been taken to extend the abbreviations and law reports section, with a number of overseas abbreviations being introduced. It is unfortunate that the opportunity was not taken to include United States references. From the point of view of most lawyers, practising, academic and student, the American reports are as important as some of the colonial reports that are included (*e.g.* Udal's Reports, Fiji, 1875-97).

As in previous editions, the learned editor has asterisked what he considers to be the leading textbooks. This entails subjective selection, but also results in surprises. It is a little strange, for example, to find that Gower's *Modern Company Law* is neither a standard work nor specially recommended for students. Similarly, in the field of jurisprudence, only four works — *Austin's Lectures*, 1885, Friedmann's *Legal Theory*, Pound's *Interpretations of Legal History* and Stone's *Province and Function of Law* — are listed as leading works, with two of them being marked as out of print. Students' books in this field are given as Allen's *Law in the Making*, Friedmann's *Legal Theory*, Pollock's *First Book of Jurisprudence*, 1929, O.P., and Salmond. Unlike Holland's *Elements of Law*, 1924, O.P., and the Nutshell of 1958, Dias and Hughes is not even listed among the books for students.

In international law, the selection and the subdivisions are even more surprising. Of the general works, only Briery's *Law of Nations*; the *British Year Book of International Law* (the *American Journal* is not mentioned at all); Hackworth's *Digest* (there is no mention of Hyde); Higgins' *Law of the Sea*, 1954 (the 1959 edition known as *Colombos* appears under 'Miscellaneous'); Oppenheim; Schwarzenberger's *Manual* (the third edition of his Vo. 1 is listed, but appears in its first edition under 'Cases', 'International Court of Justice' and 'International Tribunals'), and Keith's *Wheaton*, 1929-44, which is now completely out of date, are asterisked. As regards casebooks, Hudson's collection published in 1951 is the only one specially marked, although there have been later works published both in England and the United States. The *Annual Digest* is included, but not the *International Law Reports*, while Lord McNair's *International Law Opinions* is listed under this rubric. Hambro's *Case Law of the International Court* appears as a work on the United Nations and not as a casebook or a work devoted to the International Court. Under this latter rubric as an item appears 'International Court of Justice Reports page 169'. Another collection of cases which appears as a work on the United Nations and not as anything else is the series of *International Arbitral Awards*. The learned editor may have been misled by the fact that it was published by the United Nations.

In so far as the history of international law is concerned, some of the 'Classics' published by the Carnegie Endowment are mentioned, but *The Development of International Law* by Butler and Maccoby, as well as the histories by Ward, Hosack and

Nussbaum do not appear in the subject index or the list according to authors. On the other hand, the list does include Gathorne-Hardy's *Short History of International Affairs*, which one does not really expect to find in *Where to Look for Your Law*. Persons interested in the law of treaties may be surprised to find Lord McNair's classic listed not by its title, but as 'British Practice and Opinions', while in the subject list reference is made to 'Shawcross — Treaties 1944'. Under Shawcross, however, the only entries are to *Motor Insurance*, 1949, and *Air Law*, 1951. Wislon's interesting book on *The International Law Standard in Treaties of the United States* has been overlooked.

Under miscellaneous works in international law, Schwarzenberger's but not Singh's *Nuclear Weapons* appears, although the latter's is included under authors. Singh's *Termination of Membership of International Organisations* does not appear at all. The author of *European Institutions* is given as Roberts instead of Robertson, but *International Economic Organisations* by Alexandrowicz has been left out, as has his work on the Indian Constitution. Similarly, if one looks up 'India' there is no mention of Gledhill, although he appears in the list of authors. For some reason, there is no entry on 'Pakistan'.

From what has been said, it is clear that the present edition of this work leaves a great deal to be desired. Presumably, the defects which have been mentioned here in connection with only three or four branches of law are reproduced for the other branches. It is to be hoped that when the next edition is prepared, at least some of the more glaring omissions will be rectified. Perhaps it might also be wise, unless specialist advice is taken, to drop the present practice of marking some works with asterisks.