

1946

Book Reviews

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Recommended Citation

Book Reviews, 37 J. Crim. L. & Criminology 72 (1946-1947)

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BOOK REVIEWS

LAW TRAINING IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE — ITS PRINCIPLES AND PUBLIC FUNCTION. By Eric F. Schweinburg.—Russell Sage Foundation. New York, 1945. P. 129. \$1.00.

“Thoughts shut up, want air
And spoil like bales unopened to the sun.”

This succinct survey of the system of law training in Continental Europe prior to World War II portrays the European thinking to the American scholar with the end purpose of making that thinking available for comparative study today. The European methodology includes a curriculum of study that trains the student so that he may pursue the life of a lawyer or enter the service of the Government.¹ Besides that significant contrast between the American and European systems there is the elaborate and detailed European apprenticeship that is a *sine qua non* for entree into either the legal profession or Government administrative service. At first blush one inclines to the view that their apprenticeship ideas offer us a constructive thought. Other than that the overall picture of the contribution that the European plan could make to the American single aim of law school training is a disputable question.

The author was an attorney in Vienna for many years. He makes an interesting closing observation that the Civil Service Commission “. . . believed that it was better to have men with the jurist's specific turn of mind than men with considerable knowledge, breath of vision, human warmth—of which that ‘plus’ (‘plus’ is that which makes a man tick and become great)² largely consists, yet without incisiveness, mental order, and drive that can be acquired by a sound legal education.” Do you agree?

JOHN W. CURRAN

De Paul University

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THE FUTURE . . . POSTULATES, PRINCIPLES AND PROPOSALS. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C., 1944. P. 196. \$2.00.

Homesteads on the Moon and other Verne-like fantasies that the atomic era presaged were not agitating the public mind when this volume on the International Law of the Future was completed in 1943. The principles of justice are universal. Peace treaty after peace treaty has failed to prevent war since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary and the nations of the world must adopt a new plan of international cooperation or perish. The atomic bomb may be a boomerang. In this book six Postulates, ten Principles, and twenty-three Proposals are submitted as a basis and foundation for the International Law of the Future with the end purpose of sustaining world peace. If the minds, hearts, and wills of the peoples of the world would write and agree that the International Law of the Future should be circumscribed accordingly and adopted by the United Nations Security Council the world would not

“Cry Havoc, and let slip the dogs of war.”

JOHN W. CURRAN

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¹ In 1316 a college was founded in Cambridge, England, to provide “Clerks for The King's Service.”

² Parentheses are the reviewer's.