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Book Reviews

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BOOK REVIEWS

LAW TRAINING IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE — ITS PRINCIPLES AND
PUBLIC FUNCTION. By Eric F. Schweinburg.—Russell Sage

"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 Govern-
ment. 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 Commis-
sion "... 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) 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, PRIN-
ciples and Proposals. Carnegie Endowment for Interna-

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 peo-
oples 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

De Paul University

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

2 Parentheses are the reviewer's.