these are perhaps inescapable consequences of the methods of compilation. There are, however, one or two oddities; the word "jural" is used once more without adequate definition or indication of why it should be considered a superior substitute for "legal" in the contexts in which it appears in this book; and the following surprising statements are to be found in the editor's introductory essay (at pp. 18-19):

"In English law, even today, 'suicide' is defined as self-destruction by a person of unsound mind. Because such a person is by definition unable to commit a 'crime', the act cannot be 'punished'. When persons of sound mind kill themselves, it is *felo de se*; it is a crime and may actually be 'punished' by certain rights which the Crown may exercise against the estate of the deceased."

It would take too long to point out the anachronisms and inaccuracies in this extract, except to note that under the old law it was the suicide (i.e. the person who killed himself) who was adjudged *felo de se*, the crime itself being correctly termed *felonia de se*—the notion that *felo de se* means the crime is an ancient howler; but a perusal of Kenny's *Outlines of criminal law*, 17th ed., at pp. 163-6, may be helpful.

A. N. ALLOTT

*Large and Loving Privileges.* By SIR READER BULLARD. Glasgow: Jackson, Son & Company, Publishers to the University. 1960. 39 pp. 6s. net.

In this work, the twenty-fifth Lecture on the David Murray Foundation in the University of Glasgow, delivered in 1959, Sir Reader Bullard drew on his unique experience and knowledge to trace the development and disappearance of the capitulations in the Middle East and North Africa. It is a fascinating excerpt from history, admirably told; the way in which the system lent itself to abuses is clearly shown, and the way in which the rising tide of nationalism made its disappearance inevitable. There are several paragraphs on the legal system under the capitulations in Ethiopia.

JAMES S. READ


The Institute of Race Relations is to be congratulated on the standard attained in the new series of short studies of which this is one. The presentation of well-informed and soundly-argued views on the vital questions with which the Institute is concerned cannot fail to be of wide interest. The present examination of the problems of Kenya by Mrs. Wood compresses into a short space a wide conspectus of recent political history allied with a balanced, though often provocative, interpretation. Most of the book was written before the 1960 Constitutional Conference, but the history of that Conference and the contents of the resulting White Paper are examined in a closing chapter. It is perhaps unfortunate that Mrs. Wood felt it necessary to devote even one chapter to "Adjacent Territories"—the brief treatment afforded here is certainly the weakest part of the book. A chapter on the economic prospects of Kenya would have been more appropriate and relevant. The comment on the members
of the Buganda Lukiko, elected by electoral colleges up to "sasa" (sic) level, that they are uninterested in modern democracy because "they would be unlikely to be returned on any other franchise", is a typical underestimate of the support enjoyed by the Lukiko among the Baganda. And it is an overestimate to describe the result of Baganda opposition to British policies as "subversion on a grand scale".

But, finally, one cannot quarrel with Mrs. Wood’s conclusions: "Yet Kenya has still the greatest opportunity ahead . . ."

JAMES S. READ

Faber for East African Institute of Social Research. 419 pp. 50s.

Those interested in the development of modern African local government, as well as those concerned with the study of the traditional political organization of African peoples, will find much of value in this collection of essays by a number of scholars, many of them centred on the East African Institute.

The range of tribes covers many of the "interlacustrine" peoples, including the Ganda, Soga, Nyoro, Toro, Nyankole, Ha, Haya, and Zinza, as well as the Sukuma, Gisu, Kiga, Alur, and Lugbara. Undoubtedly the extensive coverage of such a family of peoples, as well as of others living in the same area or under similar geographical and administrative conditions (even though not belonging to the same macro-ethnic group), is of the greatest importance for an understanding of the processes of government and the significance of variations in the social, political and economic factors affecting these peoples. Particular attention is paid in these essays to the ways in which chiefs are appointed, and the sorts of backgrounds from which they come, career-histories of a sample of chiefs being appended. As a study in political change in Africa at the local level, this work can be warmly commended.

A. N. ALLOTT