INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF LAW
By S.M. Waddams
Agincourt: The Carswell Company, 1979
XV and 270 pp. $16.25, hardcover; $7.95, paperback
CHARLOTTE K. GOLDBERG*

Those who read law books to cure insomnia will be surprised by S.M. Waddams' Introduction to the Study of Law. The writing sparkles. Professor Waddams has brought his considerable writing skills to a subject clouded by obscurity, particularly for the beginning law student.

The book begins with the question "What is Law?" This sets the tone of the book, which endeavours to introduce not only the vagaries of legal vocabulary but also the principles and policies behind them. Next comes a chapter on Legal Education, followed by chapters on Legal Language and Analysis of Legal Problems. The remainder of the book deals with Public and Private Law, Common Law and Equity, Statutes and the Structure of the Courts, and finally, the Legal Profession. The Appendices, which are very extensive for a book of this size, include Latin and French phrases, lists of law reports and other books, common abbreviations, law schools in Canada, and a Statement of the Association of American Law Schools on Prelegal Education Policy.

The book is intended for use in law schools as well as pre-law and law related courses. This, unfortunately, is a weakness. Beyond Orientation Week, its value in law school is very limited, although the portion on the analysis of legal problems may provide some helpful advice on answering examination questions. The portions on how to approach the admissions process are certainly superfluous for the student who has already made it. Several areas are given short shrift. In particular, those portions dealing with public policy and social change are barely explained.

The explanation of the divisions of law and the Canadian court system are given far better treatment in Gerald Gall's recent book. Although Gall's book is more extensive, Waddams' book would be more helpful if some charts could be added explaining the court structure in each Province. By eliminating much of the material intended for others, and treating in greater depth the topics law students will encounter, such as precedent and stare decisis, and the interaction between the legislature and the courts, this book would be of greater value to law students.

On the other hand, Waddams makes good use throughout of the example of the original owner trying to recover a lost or stolen watch from a bona fide purchaser. He also gives a glimpse of every exciting case decided in Anglo-Canadian jurisprudence. This should whet the appetite of every student.

* Editor, Manitoba Law Journal and Lecturer, Faculty of Law, University of Manitoba.
In the past, it has been necessary to turn to England\textsuperscript{2} or the United States\textsuperscript{3} for introductory materials in law. Therefore, Waddams' "little red book" does fill a gap in Canadian legal materials. Although significant improvements could be made, I would recommend it either as summer reading for incoming law students or for use in Orientation Programmes.

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The study of law is intellectually stimulating and challenging and can lead to a variety of interesting careers. In the UK and the USA, law degree programmes usually take three years to complete. In the UK, these programmes typically include core subjects such as criminal law, contract law, tort law, land law, equity and trusts, administrative law and constitutional law. In addition, students are often required to take courses covering such as legal writing and legal research. Here is also a variety of optional (elective) courses available. These law clinics offer free legal assistance to the local community and provide a useful introduction to some of the day-to-day work of a lawyer. For students wishing to work in a commercial practice, knowledge of foreign language is essential. Introduction to Law is a half course for the second year ICEF students which is a part of the HSE degree programme. It is specifically designated so as not to require any prior exposure to law, and does not suppose that students will necessarily pursue any further law options. Nevertheless, it is designed in the belief that an acquaintance with core law concepts and processes is an essential element in the ICEF curriculum. The course provides an overview of the major legal systems of the world, introduces the students to the study of constitutions and constitutional system of Government. It also focuses on the key legal concepts, principles and doctrines which underpin the core areas of law, including public law, the law of obligations and company law. Teaching objectives. Comparison between the present official law of England and the present droit administratif of FRANCE. Conventions of the CONSTITUTION. First question.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data. Dicey, Albert Venn, 1835-1922. Introduction to the study of the law of the constitution. Reprint. Originally published: 8th ed. Introduction to Law. Definition of law is a rule of conduct developed by government or society over a certain territory. Law follows certain practices and customs in order to deal with crime, business, social relationships, property, finance, etc. The Law is controlled and enforced by the controlling authority. Let us explore the various definitions of law by different authors in detail. Various Definitions of Law. Principle Sources of Indian Law – Customs. Principle Sources of Indian Law – Judicial Decisions. Principle Sources of Indian Law – Statutes and Legislation. Principle Sources of Ind
Area of studies: Law. Delivered by: School for Theory of Law and Cross-sectoral Legal Disciplines. When: 2 year, 4 module. Mode of studies: distance learning. Instructors: Vladislav Yuryevich Skorobogatov. The common law of England and Wales is one of the major global legal traditions. Its principles appear for the most part in reported judgments, usually of the higher courts, in relation to specific fact situations arising in disputes which courts have adjudicated. The course will give you an introduction to this influential legal system including its history, constitutional background, sources and institutions. You’ll learn about the different ways in which laws are made and interpreted, the English court system and the increasing importance of European Union and human rights law. An introduction to law including free notes, case summaries, and helpful past papers and questions. An outline of the material or significant facts proven to the satisfaction of the court; A statement of the judge’s opinion on the law which is strictly unnecessary to the decision. Which one of the following statements best describes obiter dicta? A legal principle drawn from the material or significant facts and the reasoning justifying the outcome in the case; a summary of the submissions of law made by the parties; an outline of the material or significant facts proven to the satisfaction of the court; A statement of the judge's opinion on the law which is strictly unnecessary to the decision. Comparison between the present official law of England and the present droit administratif of France. Conventions of the Constitution. First question. Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data. Dicey, Albert Venn, 1835-1922. Introduction to the study of the law of the constitution. Reprint. Originally published: 8th ed. The study of history especially the historical battles and wars is beneficial when not vital for the evolution of warfare in the modern world. Military strategists continually study wars such as the World Wars, the Napoleonic Conflicts and many modern wars. Tactics and strategies are analyzed and continuously refined, so as to improve their effectiveness and efficacy in future conflicts. Hammurabi is known for the set of laws called Hammurabi’s Code, one of the first written codes of law in recorded history. Hammurabi was a great military leader and lawgiver. In the first year of his reign Hammurabi fulfilled his promise to the Babylonian god Marduk and established an extensive law system which encompassed nearly every area of ancient life. What is Law? A body of rules and principles Laws governs conduct and can be enforced. Laws bind individuals. Slideshow 1536183 by gus. An Introduction to the Human Body - chapter 1. anatomy. study of structure or morphology study of relationships among. Rural Road Network Planning Using GIS - A case study in Palakkad district - guided by presented by prof.m.v.l.r. Chapter 1 - introduction: themes in the study of life. overview: inquiring about the world of life. evolution is the. What is Biochemistry? Why importance? How to study Biochemistry?