

of discrete subjects. Where the authors have been especially conscious of necessary truncation of treatment, this is acknowledged and the reader is referred to more detailed accounts. As a general proposition, the many references to primary and secondary material contained throughout the book provide a valuable starting point for more detailed research if the occasion for such research arises.

There are some areas of European law which have not been treated in this book although the reviewer at once acknowledges the difficulties of confining a project of the kind undertaken to sensible proportions. One particular area the omission of which is perhaps to be regretted is that addressed by the Brussels and Lugano Conventions on Jurisdiction and Judgments. These Conventions have played and continue to play an important practical role in European integration, prescribing as they do jurisdictional limitations on national courts and providing a mechanism for the virtual automatic recognition and enforcement of judgments throughout Europe. The occasional involvement of Australian companies in litigation in Europe or with European companies makes an understanding of this régime, radically different to common law rules on jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement, of importance and relevance to Australian lawyers. As acknowledged above, however, the book's ambit had to be sensibly confined so that the omission of this somewhat technical aspect of European law is no major criticism.

This book is a very useful, well written and valuable project. Its subject matter may mean that its appeal and attraction will extend beyond that of the audience to which it has been primarily directed. □ Andrew S Bell

## Principles of Remedies

Wayne Covell and Keith Lupton  
Butterworths, 1995  
RRP \$49.00

The authors of this work state in their Preface that their:

"... aim in writing this book has been to provide a practical but not entirely uncritical discussion of the principles comprising the law of remedies."

The Preface and the title of this book are entirely reflective of its contents. The book falls into that category of "practitioner's handbook" on which it is becoming increasingly convenient to rely as a starting point in any inquiry.

The book discusses the remedies available at common law, in restitution, in equity and under statute. This work is not, nor does it attempt to be, a learned dissertation on the remedies that it discusses. The authors have taken each of the remedies above and neatly and succinctly laid down a

template from which the reader can glean what remedies are available, the elements of those remedies, any exclusionary factors and the practical application of those remedies in the standard situations.

In relation to statutory remedies the authors have concentrated on remedies available under the *Trade Practices Act* and under the *Contracts Review Act*. The chapter relating to the *Contracts Review Act* consists of eight pages in which the authors succinctly analyse the purpose of the Act, the concept of the unjust contract and its application to the more common facts situations, exclusions and relief. The chapter is well researched, referring to the standard authority from which the readers can obtain the basic principles and commence the necessary research to apply the principles to the situation with which they are faced. The book is one of the few available that deals with the *Contracts Review Act*.

The chapters on contract and tort successfully deal with recent developments in the general approach to these areas of law. For instance, the chapter on Damages in Contract has an analysis of Assessment in which reference is made to concepts such as reliance damages and damages for the loss of an opportunity or chance in the light of more recent decisions such as *The Commonwealth v Amann Aviation Pty Ltd* (1991) 174 CLR 64. Similarly, the chapter on Restitution gives a brief dissertation of the principles, the remedies available, the measure of any restitution and the defences that are applicable.

Covell and Lupton have, in 270 pages of text, condensed four vast headings that are capable of being the subject of extensive works in their own right to their basic principles and in doing so have referred to the major lines of authority on which those principles are based.

The book is a useful tool for practitioners and practically minded students and one which has been of use on several occasions since it was received for the purpose of writing this review. □ Michael Fordham

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