

disapproval will have a general influence on the conduct of the police, but it is important that it can also be expressed more directly by the judge, dealing with a specific case, who may in certain circumstances exclude evidence from the trial, whether it is legally admissible or not, because it is unfair to the accused. Lord Justice Devlin shows that under the English system 'what the judge disapproves of, the Bar is unlikely to do, and if the Bar will not do it the police must conform'. In the last resort therefore the police are governed by the power of the judges to 'make their views felt'.

It was perhaps deemed as being outside the scope of these lectures that fuller consideration was not given to the conditions under which the ideal of fairness is fostered and maintained in the English police service. This is a crucial issue and the present difficulties of recruitment and of maintaining adequate conditions of service have an important bearing on it. The Royal Commission on the Police will see, it is hoped, the desirability of the police service being accorded the proper status that the work requires and that the country deserves.

This book deals with fundamental issues of justice; it is, therefore, recommended not only to all those who are in one way or another engaged in the administration of the criminal law, but to the many citizens upon whose informed opinion our democratic way of life depends. Those who are inclined to feel that fundamental reforms are required in our legal system will benefit enormously from this deeply informative and objective study. It will, I am sure, make many consider that it is better 'to bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of'.

F. H. McCLINTOCK

THE CAMPDEN WONDER. Edited by Sir George Clark. (Oxford University Press; 18s.)

This analysis of the evidence concerning the Campden mystery of 1660 consists of a brief introduction followed by Sir Thomas Overbury's *True and Perfect Account*, which was first published in 1676. Then come the accounts of John Paget and Andrew Lang dating from 1860 and 1904. These are followed by two brief chapters entitled 'New Evidence', and by notes put together by Lord Maugham, which are careful and have value. The points of psychological interest set out by Dr Russell Davies do not seem greatly to advance our knowledge of the problem.

The mystery has two aspects which are in effect distinct. The first relates to the execution of Joan Perry and her sons John and Richard for the alleged murder of William Harrison, steward to the Dowager Viscountess Campden. John Perry was the steward's servant and accused his mother and brother of this murder; it would seem that he did not realize that his action would involve his own execution as their accomplice.

The second and true mystery is concerned with the whereabouts of William Harrison during his two and a half years' disappearance from Campden in Gloucestershire between 1660 and 1663. His tale, that he was captured at the age of seventy by men who carried him to Deal and

placed him on board a ship from which he was captured by Turkish pirates and landed in Smyrna, is rejected as a fabrication by all who have studied this strange episode. It is suggested that an examination of the Earl of Gainsborough's manuscripts at Exton Park might throw light on this mystery. It does not seem likely that they would yield a true solution. To this reviewer the evidence seems to point to serious thefts by the steward from his employer. As Lord Maugham points out, the *interregnum* preceding the restoration of Charles II is likely to have a bearing on the problem. The return of an effective judiciary may have made action necessary. It is possible that Harrison made off with the sum of £140 belonging to his employer, which he claimed to have been stolen from his house. His son Edward was appointed steward in his place and there appears to be no evidence that William Harrison resumed his stewardship on his return. He did, however, take his place again as one of the fcoffices of the grammar school at Chipping Campden. If this interpretation should be correct, Harrison's disappearance would have been arranged with the help of his steward John Perry, who was perhaps responsible for placing Harrison's hat and comb and his blood-stained band in the public highway.

If this interpretation should be correct it would faully explain why Harrison did not come forward at the Perrys' trial. He could not have done so without endangering his own liberty. It must be admitted that this solution would make Harrison a thorough-paced ruffian. Perhaps some careful reader will find a better answer.

DAVID MATHEW

THE OTHER FACE. By Philip Caraman. (Longmans; 30s.)

In the Preface to his deservedly popular *Life in Shakespeare's England*, John Dover Wilson explained that he had omitted the greatest and most engrossing topic of all, namely religion, and promised to give it some day an anthology to itself. That day never came, and now Fr Caraman has partly filled the gap by this anthology of Elizabethan Catholic life. He has cast his net wide and gathered a variety of texts. From well-known printed sources such as *Strype*, from rare books and tracts that are inaccessible to most readers, and occasionally from unprinted sources at home and abroad, he has assembled some hundreds of contemporary comments that bring home vividly and authentically the everyday life of Catholics under persecution. Some extracts, such as *Campion's Brag*, run to two pages or more while others are only a line or two. But each in its way illustrates some aspect of a vast subject.

The anthology is by no means a new method of presenting the essence of an era with the greatest economy, but this is the first time it has been used for portraying the Elizabethan Catholics. With the matchless English prose and Fr Caraman's own sensitive translations it could scarcely fail to be a success. Some will regret the absence of their favourites, but that is always the way with anthologies. There is no mention, for instance, of those great eccentrics, Thomas Tresham and Thomas Pound. I find the section on