

Understanding The Australian Legal System

by

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Dedicated
with love and gratitude
to my parents
Ena and Jack Carvan

Preface



More and more students are studying introductory legal subjects in Universities and Colleges. Many of these students come from non-English speaking backgrounds or are mature age students with varying levels of secondary education.

It became apparent to me while teaching students in these categories that there was a need for a textbook that would provide a pathway into the more detailed and generally excellent writings in introductory law subjects.

My hope for the first edition of this book was that students would treat it as preliminary reading for their prescribed texts. This would help them gain that pre-knowledge necessary for the study of law. That remains the purpose of this fourth edition.

There have been some modest changes. I have included material on legal reasoning and added a chapter giving a brief and general outline of negligence law.

I have based this text on the law of New South Wales but much of it is common throughout Australia. Where appropriate, I have noted those differences in the law that apply in the other States and Territories. The law is as I have found it at 30 June 2001.

Where applicable, I have included sample questions with suggested answers and self-testing questions.

I thank Melinda Jollie, Sherlyn Moynihan and Jessica Perini of Lawbook Co for their assistance with this fourth edition and Kay Carvan for her past help and encouragement.

My final thanks go to my children for their patience and understanding. The time that I have spent researching and writing the editions of this book rightfully belonged to them.

JOHN CARVAN November 2001

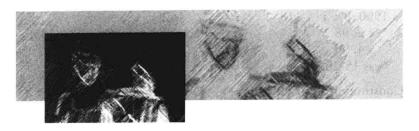
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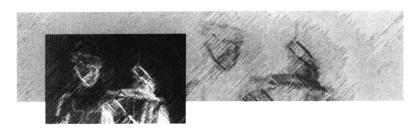
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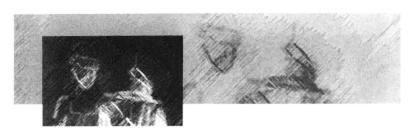
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THE MEANING AND NATURE OF LAW

It is not easy to define law. *Jurisprudence*, the philosophy of law, studies the meaning of law and the way legal systems work.

There are differences between law and justice, and law and morality, and between law as an idea and law as a legal system. As you continue your studies of law, you will find that these concepts do not always coincide.

Consider these two case studies.

Case study 1

In 1884 four crew members of an English boat were shipwrecked and cast adrift in a lifeboat for many days. They had only small amounts of food and water and these supplies soon ran out. Understanding the Australian Legal System

After seven days without food and water, the three adult members of the crew discussed what they should do. One crew member suggested that they should cast lots. The loser would be killed and the others would eat him. The others did not accept this suggestion.

The youngest crew member was very ill. Two crew members, Dudley and Stephens, believed he was dying. They decided to kill him and eat him. The other crew member, Brooks, did not agree with this plan but after the boy's death ate part of his body. Some days later a passing ship rescued the men.

Upon return to England the authorities tried the two men, Dudley and Stephens, for murder. *Murder* is the deliberate and unlawful killing of a human being. The two men were convicted of murder and received a death sentence. There was a public outcry and the government reduced this sentence to six months' imprisonment.

Think about some issues in this case.

- 1. Dudley and Stephens deliberately killed another human being. Should they escape punishment because the boy was dying anyhow, or because it was necessary to save their lives? Should necessity be a defence to murder? Can necessity be a defence to a lesser crime?
- 2. Should there be different degrees of murder? Should one type of murder have a different penalty to another?
- 3. The killing took place in the middle of the ocean. Normally legal systems do not operate outside their own country. Assuming this, did Dudley and Stephens break the laws of any country?
- 4. Brooks did not consent to the killing and did not participate in it. He did not attempt to prevent the killing and shared in the boy's flesh. Should he be punished? What kind of punishment should he receive?
- 5. What if the original plan to draw lots had been carried out? If the killing thus took place with the consent of the victim, would this have made a difference? Would there be any moral obligation by the person selected not to change his mind? Should the victim of a crime have the right to consent to the crime?