In addition to the papers that one might have expected to find on European and Commonwealth countries as well as the United States, there are papers on Colombia and Mexico, as well as Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia. This means that the scholar is really able to examine the problem considered by the colloquium on a fairly wide comparative basis, bearing in mind the significance of this in the light of Article 38 of the Statute of the World Court which makes clear that 'the general principles of law recognized by civilised nations constitute one of the sources of international law. It will not be until the third volume with its specialist studies from the comparative and international point of view is available that we will be able to conclude whether present-day international law recognises an obligation to provide *Judicial Protection Against the Executive.* It will also then be possible to ascertain how many other writers agree with Professor Christensen of Denmark in including the Ombudsman in a paper on this subject. Professor Sawyer does, regarding him as a means of judicial protection, while Professor Bradley mentions the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration when he considers the role of judicial protection. No one reading Professor Mundell's paper, however, would realise that such an institution exists anywhere in Canada.

—L. C. GREEN*

* Professor of International Law, Department of Political Science, The University of Alberta.

PROBLEMES DE PROTECTION INTERNATIONAL DES DROITS DE L'HOMME: RENE CASSIN. Amicorum Discipulorumque Liber. Compiled by Karel Vasek. 1969. Paris. Pp. x and 482.

. To mark his eightieth birthday, and contemporaneously with his winning the Nobel Peace Prize, a number of the friends, pupils and disciples of René Cassin, the grand old man in the struggle for the legal recognition of the rights of man, decided to publish a *festschrift* in his honour. *Problèmes de Protection International des Droits de l'Homme* consists of a number of tributes to the man and acknowledgements of his work, together with papers in English, French and German devoted to different aspects of the problem of the recognition of human rights, the emphasis in every case being upon their legal protection.

From the point of view of the Canadian reader the most interesting paper is that by Batshaw J. of the Quebec Superior Court who provides a short report on the Canadian scene. He contends that Canadian experience shows that while legislation by itself cannot eradicate prejudice it can contribute to the establishment of a standard of conduct to be achieved, and help the citizen both to become aware of his rights and to enforce them. Despite arguments that one hears about prejudice against Indians, Eskimos, Metis or the French, Batshaw J. states that since legislation has been adopted there has been a recession in the incidence of discrimination, and uses as proof the fate of a Jewish applicant for an employment vacancy in 1948 as compared with a similar case in 1969. Of a more realistic character perhaps, is his contention that education must be accompanied by research into the reasons for discrimination, while any enforcement authority must have a proper permanent staff,

the very existence of which helps to settle a number of issues without any need of recourse to the courts. Another paper which has some local interest is that by Professor Humphrey of McGill who deals with the work of the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations with which he was connected for many years. He feels that now that the two Covenants on Economic and Civil and Political Rights have been drawn up, the Commission should devote itself to the issues of implementation, and in view of the hesitancy of States either to sign these or ratify them when signed, such a need is paramount. At the end of 1969, Canada had still not acceded to either of them.

Among the other matters dealt with in this symposium, are minorities, the position in Latin America, the role of the International Labour Organization, the problem of impartiality in investigation, the significance of the European Court of Human Rights, medical experimentation, universality and regionalism, penal problems, education, and the like. While there is no paper concerned with the situation as it exists in Africa, Asia or the Communist bloc, Dr. Szabo of Budapest does show how the nature of human rights has broadened since the days of the Universal Declaration of which Cassin was one of the founding fathers, and it is gratifying to note that in this field at least socialist lawyers are prepared to pay homage to their non-socialist colleagues. All-in-all, a fascinating collection.

—L. C. GREEN*

* Professor of International Law, Department of Political Science, University of Alberta.

THE CANADIAN YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. Volume VII. 1969. Edited by C. B. Bourne. Published under the auspices of The Canadian Branch, International Law Association.Vancouver, B.C.: The Publication Centre, The University of British Columbia. 1969. Pp. 377. $12.00.

This seventh volume of the *Canadian Yearbook* contains some stimulating Articles and Notes and Comments in the fields of what Professor Wolfgang Friedmann has so aptly described as the 'new dimensions of international law' which according to him now cover such diverse new areas as international law of co-operation; international constitutional law and international economic development law to name just a few.[1]

The collections offered in this volume are a valuable Canadian contribution to contemporary public international law, particularly by dealing with certain problems of undoubted urgency, like the question of asylum, aircraft hijacking; satellite telecommunications; GATT; economic sanctions; and universal concern about the control of narcotic drugs.

The contents page lists some six lengthy Articles, three Notes and Comments, a section of Canadian Practice in International Law during 1968 as Reflected Mainly in Public Correspondence and Statements of the Department of External Affairs, and another on the Digest of Important Canadian Cases decided in 1968 in the Fields of Public International Law and Conflicts of Law, plus some eight Book-reviews. This inevitably calls for a rather restrictive approach and whilst it is not possible to do

1 Friedmann, *The Changing Structure of International Law* (1964) at 61, 64, 151 *et. seq.*