

TRAITE DE DROIT ADMINISTRATIF, 2nd ed., Volume 1, by René Dussault and Louis Borgeat, Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 1984.*

René Dussault has been an important writer on Canadian and Quebec Administrative Law since the publication of his first book in 1969 under the title of *le Contrôle judiciaire de l'Administration au Québec*. That work reflected the analytical framework which Dussault had absorbed from studying in London under the great S.A. de Smith, and had the distinct advantage of translating that framework into a Canadian context with excellent references to Canadian cases and materials. Dussault expanded his first book into the two volumes of his first edition of the *Traité de Droit Administratif*, published in 1974. He is now in the process of updating this larger work — this time in three volumes, and with the assistance of Louis Borgeat, a colleague at the Ecole nationale d'administration publique in Montreal.

The Traite goes far beyond the traditional scope of texts on Administrative Law. It does not merely deal with judicial review of administrative action, but attempts to set out a more comprehensive picture of the machinery and mechanisms of government. Hence, Part One of Volume One devotes more than two hundred pages to a description of the central and decentralized bodies of government in Canada and Quebec, including a long description on the cabinet and its committees, the functions of different ministers, municipal governments, school districts and the like. It then goes on to consider the methods by which governmental agencies take action: administrative decisions, judicial ones, delegated legislation, discretionary action. Finally, Volume One ends with an excellent discussion of governmental contracts — which is all too often neglected in English Canadian literature on Administrative Law. As one has come to expect from Dussault, there is a comprehensive bibliography which is an extremely useful research tool.

Volume Two is to be devoted to the law relating to the management of public property, personnel, governmental finances, and freedom of information. Volume Three will deal with the more traditional topic of judicial review of governmental actions. All in all, this three volume work is like a combination of Mallory's work on *The Structure of Canadian Government* and de Smith or Wade's texts on judicial review. It is a good addition to any public lawyer's library.

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* The reviewer has just learned that Professor Murray Rankin from the Faculty of Law at the University of Victoria is translating this work into English, for publication by Carswell.