

would infringe the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos to which the United States is a signatory. "However," he says, "I think for reasons of policy and power we would have to proceed on the basis that the 1962 Agreement has been nullified by the communist signatories." Mr. Young also proposes that the United Nations establish a permanent UN Commission for Southeast Asia. This Commission would have no dealings with Hanoi or Peking. For such dealings Mr. Young would rely on a widened Geneva Conference arrangement because, (he says) "I remain convinced that an enforceable settlement by convergence outside of the UN is mandatory before either Peking or Hanoi should be considered for membership in the UN at all."

Although Mr. Young describes his package as a "policy of convergence beyond containment," it reads to me like a further extension and tightening of the policy of containment, carrying with it the seed of a direct military confrontation between the United States and Peking. Considering the nature of the dilemma which he posed, it might have seemed more logical if Mr. Young had suggested (as Dr. Larson did at the Forum) that instead of continuing down the same old road of containment, Peking should be given the seat in the UN to which she is legally entitled, and so made a party to negotiations in which China's legitimate fears and interests with regard to Southeast Asia (which, as I said earlier, do exist whether or not we choose to recognize them) could begin to be considered and honourable accommodations sought.

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THE CANADIAN YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, Vol. IV. Edited by C. B. Bourne. Vancouver: Publications Centre, University of British Columbia. 1966. \$12.00.

A country's interest in international law is some measure of its maturity. Just as an individual, as he matures, shifts from complete egocentrism to an increasing awareness of interpersonal relationships, so too does a country in its development go through a change in emphasis from almost a fixation with domestic problems to paying greater attention to its relationships in the world community. One of the tools used by nations in governing their conduct towards one another is international law and the upsurge of interest in Canada in this field would appear to indicate that we have come of age.

It is fortunate, indeed, that in keeping with this upswing in interest there appeared on the Canadian scene such an admirable publication as *The Canadian Yearbook of International Law*, the fourth annual edition which has just been published. The format and quality of the production of the Yearbook by the University of British Columbia Publications Centre is excellent. A little more careful proof-reading would have spotted one or two glaring typographical errors but they are picayune in relation to the otherwise fine printing job.

As with most journals, yearbooks, etc., the quality of the articles is varied and by reason of the wide range of subject matters it is difficult to impose any standard by which they may be criticized. There is, however, one obvious and inexcusable omission in what purports to be a bilingual publication. There is no article in French.

Professor L. C. Green's treatise on *State Competence, Succession and Continuity* is extremely fascinating. Dealing with these problems in the context of Malaya/Singapore/Malaysia, the author had ample scope for his erudition, and his personal and intimate contact with those states while Dean of Law at the University of Singapore is apparent throughout. The reader might be excused if he stumbles somewhat in the welter of references to middle-eastern and far-eastern cases, the names of most of which might have been left to footnotes, thus assisting in an already tortuous journey.

The comments of Mr. A. E. Gotlieb on the International Law Commission are useful and especially so to someone with no prior knowledge of this body. His thesis is that "If one were to summarize the basic legal trends of our time, it would accordingly seem fair to conclude that the international community has, when taken as a whole, shown less enthusiasm for the judicial settlement of disputes than for the restatement and development of the general rules of international law", and he deals primarily with the work of the International Law Commission in this area. In the course of the article Mr. Gotlieb also does a fairly extensive review of Professor H.W. Briggs' recent book covering this Commission.

More on the bread and butter side of International Law are the contributions of Professor N. S. Rodley and Professor K. C. Mackenzie. The first of these is an examination of "Some Aspects of the World Bank Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes". Professor Rodley deals lucidly with this Convention and its effect on: (a) "surrender of sovereignty" (b) "the right of a state to espouse the cause of its nationals who invest abroad" (c) "the possibility of renegotiation of agreements as a middle step between conciliation and arbitration" and (d) "the law which an arbitration tribunal, set up under the Convention, would be able to use". Professor Mackenzie's work is on "Anti-Dumping Duties in Canada". The subject matter is handled almost exclusively from the point of view of the importation of goods into Canada and would be useful reading for anyone involved in this field. There are several references to the relevant provisions of G.A.T.T. and this reader would have appreciated more extensive study of this facet of the problem. A follow-up in a future issue would be most welcome.

The remaining two articles deal with matters relating to the United Nations Organization. Since the financial crisis in the U.N. there has been a spate of writing on the United Nation's powers to use armed force. Mr. C. F. Amerasinghe felt it might be useful to examine the Charter *Travaux Préparatoires* in an attempt to interpret the relevant provisions of the Charter. His conclusion is that, although no positive confirmation of the position of the International Court of Justice may be gleaned from the *Travaux Préparatoires*, by a process of double negativism one may find some support for the Court's opinion. Mr. P. H. John under-

took a project at the University of Washington to determine by sampling how complete the United Nations Treaty Series is. One of the countries used as a sample was Canada and his article is a report on the comparison between the treaties disclosed by the U.N.T.S. as involving Canada and the treaties actually entered into by Canada as disclosed by the Canadian Department of External Affairs. This report, complete with tables, has no doubt been examined carefully by both the United Nations Secretariat and the Canadian Government. For the reader it provides one sobering reminder: we cannot presume that even matters which require only such technical compliance as registration of treaties are in fact being carried out by the members of the U.N.

In the notes and comments Mr. P. Dai provides a concise summary of the set-up of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam and then examines Canada's role on the Commission and her official attitude toward the problems in South-east Asia. Professor J. P. S. McLaren's analysis of "The Dominican Crisis: An Inter-American Dilemma" is a treat for the reader. By outlining in broad terms the course of events in the Dominican Crisis and relating these to the actions of the O.A.S. he neatly brings to the fore the primary political problems facing the O.A.S. and the whole Inter-American system.

Little needs to be said of Mr. G. F. Fitzgerald's note entitled "Liability Rules in the International Carriage of Passengers by Air and the Notice of Denunciation of the Warsaw Convention by the United States of America." As one might expect from this writer, who is Senior Legal Officer for I.C.A.O., the pertinent facts are all set out, the arguments fairly put for all sides, and possible outcomes of the problems examined.

Professor H. J. Lawford and Mr. A. E. Gotlieb have done yeomans' service in gathering and editing material indicating Canadian Practice in International Law, the former for 1964 and the latter for 1965. Professor Lawford limits himself to Public statements whereas Mr. Gotlieb makes use of both Public Correspondence and Statements of the Department of External Affairs.

The Yearbook also contains a brief resumé of the proceedings of "The First Annual Scientific Meeting of the International Law Association (Canadian Branch) and eight book reviews.

It is a pleasure to read a collection of articles dealing from a Canadian point of view with items of current interest on the international scene that, even though much of the subject matter is necessarily technical, any interested observer will find this volume a worthwhile investment.

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THE CANADIAN BILL OF RIGHTS. By W. S. Tarnopolsky. Toronto: The Carswell Co., Ltd. 1966. \$10.25.

It is not a simple thing to explain why so few systematic studies have been conducted in the area of civil liberties in Canada, but fortunately W. S. Tarnopolsky's *The Canadian Bills of Rights* helps fill this