

THE CANADIAN YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. Editor in Chief, C. B. Bourne, the University of British Columbia Press. 1974. Vol. XII, Pp. 1 and 403. \$16.00.

This is the twelfth volume of The Canadian Yearbook of International Law, the first volume of which was published in 1963. This edition contains a number of Articles, Notes and Comments, and Book Reviews.

The second (and concluding) part of an article by Professor Dufour of the Faculty of Law, University of Laval on the protection of diplomatic and consular immunities in Canada is the lead article and the only one in French.

There follows an article by Michla Pomerance of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem entitled "Methods of Self-Determination and the Argument of 'Primitiveness'." He examines the U.N. response in two cases in which the "primitiveness" argument was used to justify deviation from normal democratic methods of self-determination.

Dean Macdonald of Dalhousie presents an historical introduction to the teaching of International Law in Canada, which will surely be of interest to all those engaged in this area. The paper is divided into five parts, dealing respectively with the law schools of Quebec, the Maritime provinces, Ontario, the Prairie provinces and the Pacific Coast. Of these the first three are dealt with in the present edition, with the remainder to be covered in a sequel.

The Canadian Claim to Sovereignty over the Waters of the Arctic by Robert S. Reid of the University of British Columbia is a useful addition to the existing literature on a most controversial issue.

Gerald V. La Forest of the Law Reform Commission of Canada examines the question of Canada's ability to function as a sovereign state in the light of the Labour Conventions case.

A valuable account of the historical and legal background to the judgment of the International Court of Justice in the Appeal Relating to the Jurisdiction of the I.C.A.O. Council (India and Pakistan) is offered by Gerald F. Fitzgerald of the Department of Justice.

Poeliu Dai, Professor of Political Sciences, State University College, Potsdam, New York, gives a review of the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations with particular reference to Canada's involvement. An interesting feature of Professor Dai's article is a table clearly showing the differing attitudes of the U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and Canada towards peacekeeping operations, based on United Nations documents.

There are "Notes and Comments" on a variety of topics, including the external relations of the Swiss Cantons, the seabed issues at the Law of the Sea Conference at Caracas, the 1973 Convention on the Prevention of Pollution by Ships, (in French) the role of the United Nations Environment Program (U.N.E.P.) in the Development of International Environmental Law and the Annual Conference of the Canadian Council on International Law.

Edward G. Lee, Legal Adviser, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, has compiled the current summary of Canadian Practice for 1973 as reflected mainly in public correspondence and statements of the Department of External Affairs.

A separate chapter covers Canadian Practice in International Law during 1973 as reflected in Resolutions of the House of Commons and in

Government statements in the House of Commons. This was compiled by A. L. C. de Mestral, Ministère de la Justice, Ottawa.

Professor Castel's digest of Canadian cases in 1973 includes a crop of immigration and extradition decisions, and fifty-one Conflicts cases.

The Yearbook concludes with eleven book reviews.

Volume XII seems a very worthy successor to its forerunners. The additional chapter on Canadian Practice is especially welcome for, as has been pointed out on a previous occasion,¹ this is one of the most useful sections of the Yearbook from a practical standpoint.

—MICHAEL F. RUTTER*

¹ By Professor D. V. Kerig in his review of Volume X of the Canadian Yearbook of International Law: Vol. XII, *Alta. L. Rev.* 296 at 297. The new chapter also appeared in Volume XI.

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CANADIAN TORT LAW. By Wright and Linden. Butterworths, 6th ed. 1975. Pp. xxx and 768. \$39.50—cloth, \$25.00—paper.

Law professors, who as students, first heard of the possibility of the snail in the bottle of ginger beer in one of the early editions of this book will no doubt feel nostalgic to realize it is in the sixth edition. The breadth of tort law covered by the early editions has been restricted once again. The reasons may be the same as those given by Professor Linden when he reduced the material in the fifth edition, namely the high cost of books and the fact that many professors do not cover much more than the intentional torts, negligence and strict liability.

Professor Linden includes in this book the intentional torts and defences to them, negligence and strict liability. Chapters on products liability and automobile accident compensation are included at the end for the purpose of focusing on modern problems, evaluating the future of tort law in Canada and to give an opportunity to review theoretical concepts gleaned in earlier parts of the book.

The sixth edition is a very valuable teaching tool. There has been a reorganization in a number of chapters with new headings and some changes in introductory comments. Most of the recent decisions are reported and they are well edited. The notes which have always been a great asset have been expanded to include both recent cases and articles and questions and comments which they raise.

The book begins with the intentional torts and then moves on to negligence. This may be the traditional approach and the one recommended by Professor Linden but it seems to this writer that the young person (reasonable or not) who is entering into the study of the law in 1976 has a greater capacity to understand Lord Atkin's neighbour test than to appreciate why the mere touching of another should give rise to a cause of action. The kaleidoscope of human behavior seen in negligence cases makes them very real to the student. Who of us has not been approached after a class on negligence with the opener, "I had that same kind of accident once and I wonder if . . ." Fortunately this book is no less useful to the professor who begins the term with the study of negligence.

In the chapter on Intentional Interference with the Person and Property