

BOOK REVIEWS

CANADIAN CRIMINAL EVIDENCE: By Peter K. McWilliams, Q.C., Canada Law Book Limited, 1974. Pp. CIV and 703.

The importance of evidentiary rules to the satisfactory functioning of the criminal courts has perhaps not been emphasized as they deserve to be. McWilliams' canvass of the rules of Canadian criminal evidence certainly will serve to remind all those responsible for the functioning of the criminal courts that these rules are the eye of the needle through which they must pass their proofs. The number and range of the rules as presented and discussed should serve to introduce a measure of humility into the utterances of counsel. Even the most experienced of them will find much that is helpful in the work. Certainly, for the beginner, the collection will serve to emphasize that mastery of this branch of the law is the work of a lifetime.

The organization of the subject in the text offers no surprises and is thorough. Footnotes are not used. Rather, authorities are embodied in the text. In some cases unfortunately, citations are not accurate, e.g. *Dumbell v. Roberts et al*; is cited [1941] 1 All E.R. 326, when in fact it is to be found in [1944] 1 All E.R. 326. Doubtless, subsequent editions of the work will progress towards the elimination of these errors. There are approximately 3,000 cases listed in the Table of Cases.

The work can serve as a useful text for the student and certainly should be part of the equipment of every counsel practising in the Criminal Courts.

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THE INTERNATIONAL LAW OF POLLUTION. By James Barros and Douglas M. Johnston, The Free Press, 1974. Pp. xvii and 476. \$15.75

This book is not a textbook but a collection of materials with a minimal amount of introductory comment provided by the authors. It includes judicial decisions, treaties and agreements between nations, conventions, regulations, U.N. resolutions and declarations, but it does not appear to be a set of cases and materials structured with an organized course of instruction in mind. The authors state that they have deliberately attempted to avoid over-organization of the materials within a tightly constructed framework, which they would regard as a mistake. Consequently, while they believe that the book will be useful to teachers, it does appear that its usefulness will be more as a research tool than a teaching tool.

There are three parts to the book. In Part I, which is entitled The Pollution Problem in Science, Law, and Policy, the authors discuss briefly such matters as the problem of defining "pollution", and the accompanying problem of defining the terms commonly used to spell out the meaning of pollution such as "environment", "resources", and "impairment". They also provide comment upon identification of pollutants, criteria of control, priority of uses and quality standards. The remainder