Reviews and Notices

Cases and Other Materials on Legislation. By HORACE E. READ and JOHN W. MACDONALD. Brooklyn: The Foundation Press, Inc. 1948. Pp. xlviii, 1357. ($8.50)

This collection of cases and materials on legislation is meant, as the editors say in their preface, "to be a teaching tool useful in developing a course aimed at providing an understanding of the methods, nature and function of legislation that are significant for a lawyer". It consists, roughly speaking, of two parts. The first part deals with the problems which face a civil servant or a social reformer in framing legislation for the purpose of translating policy into action through law, and covers a field which in a strictly trade-school type of law school would be omitted as more suitable for discussion in a university course in government or public administration: for example, pages 125-200 deal with origins and development of legislative policy, pages 212-331 with legislative organization and procedure and pages 483-646 with the various means, such as penalties, adverse presumptions, administrative agencies and the like, for making laws effective. The second part, divided by the editors into Chapter 5, the parts of a statute, Chapter 6, legislative language and the mechanics of drafting, Chapter 7, the methods of interpretation and Chapter 8, fitting legislation into a unified legal system, is, in effect, our old friend, a course in the interpretation of statutes. There are an admirable analytical table of contents and an excellent index, and there are copious references in footnotes to most of the significant legal writing on the topics covered.

It is never easy to review a case book. A case book is after all no more than "a teaching tool" or, to change the metaphor, the raw ingredients of the class-room cake; selected from the loaded pantry shelves, the ingredients lie on the kitchen table awaiting the hand of the cook, and everything, everything, depends on the cook. Take the question of the length of the book; some cooks, like Williston in his case books on Contracts, put down on the table only the bare irreducible minimum of basic materials and run, as the cake is being mixed in class, to the shelves for the pinch of this and the pinch of that which will make the cake memorable and digestible; others, like Chafee in his case books on Equity, put everything on the table. Or take the question of the type of reading assigned; some cooks, like Powell on Trusts and Estates, lay out the old, old leading case and fringe it with a list of provocative questions designed to raise the problems of the modern type-situations; others, like Fryer on Personal Property, spread out side by side conflicting law review discussions of contemporary problems. All are after the same thing, exciting and instructing students in the subject of their courses, and whether or not they or the other teachers who use their books succeed in doing it depends very little on the materials they tell the

world they have placed on the kitchen table and very much on the materials they in fact put in the class-room cake and on the way they mix them there. To review a case book is, in a word, not only to review a course that is never in fact given but is also to review a course which with some editors is a dull blueprint of the shining towers with which they will later dazzle their students and with other editors is a shiny architect's model of what will later be a unit in a pre-fabricated slum. "Of forms of government let fools contest; whate'er is best administered is best."

About all a reviewer can ask about a case book is (a) does it cover the field and (b) would he like to use it with his own class. Asking first the second question and judging the present collection of cases and materials by this standard which is no standard, I shall be for ever indebted to the editors for a mine in which I shall do much quarrying for my own use but I do not feel that for student use it is as good as Horack's Cases and Materials on Legislation. In my own personal opinion it lacks drama and is too long. Legislation, the handmaid of the 20th century public service state, is a brash young thing without principles and full of bright new ideas; it is the very antithesis of the courts which like the Ontario Court of Appeal in the recent racial restrictive covenant case can stifle one of the most screaming of actual living bogies of the day in the beard of "old father antique, the law". The student should, I think, be jolted out of the peace of the libraries and appeal courts into the newspaper and the world of men — just as Horack jolts them on his very first page with the Washington theatre which collapses and kills the spectators, the cries of the newspapers for revenge upon the contractors, the inevitable useless *ex post facto* manslaughter proceedings and the pulling and hauling which later results in legislation establishing preventive administrative controls of building. He should then be exposed, with system if possible but if that be not possible then without system, to the current legislative problems of the day, *e.g.*, those suggested in his own jurisdiction by the quarterly volumes of that best of law reviews, Law and Contemporary Problems. He should not, I think, have to wade through the present collection's first 86 pages of learned material minutely illustrating the rather obvious proposition that changing law through the courts is to-day a long, confusing and singularly rare job. I fully understand why the editors behave this way. They know all this much better than I do for, obviously, the core of their course is Questionnaire to be Answered in Preparing a Memorandum as the Basis for Drafting a Bill (p. 912) where the student himself actually prepares a bill on an actual current problem, but they are going into print with a "course" in which the case-book industry is making an "investment" and against which will rain the reviewing bullets of their colleagues and competitors in other law schools; they have therefore been driven to dig themselves in deep and buttress themselves with the sandbags of learning. But what does a student who takes the course for the Questionnaire and all that it implies think of 1357 closely printed pages of learning?

And now for the second question, does this collection cover the field of Legislation? In the case of collections on the orthodox legal subjects such as contracts or conflicts of laws this question can be easily and objectively answered, for there is substantial agreement on the area of their fields. But what is the field of "Legislation"? Nobody knows. As was pointed out earlier, this collection in effect consists of two parts, (a) how a statute is

made and (b) how a statute is interpreted. As to (b), the interpretation of statutes is now taken up in all law schools at some stage or other; the topic is fundamental to public law and in these days when public law in the shape of regulation by governments, federal, provincial and municipal, enters deeply into such recurrent and traditionally private law operations as carrying through a real estate deal and settling an estate, is a must for all law students. Just how much more capable a student is of interpreting a statute after he has been exposed to a course on it than he was before he ever heard of the subject is something that has always bothered this reviewer, and, I am sure, all others who have tried to teach it. It will however be enough to say here that there are only two ways of "teaching" it, the long way and the short way, that the reviewer has experimented with both of them and has found both of them unsatisfactory, and that the present collection consists of an admirable selection of materials for doing it the long way. Noteworthy features of the present editors' way of doing it are, among others, an indispensable excursus into what to a hard-shell practitioner would be irrelevant, the subject of semantics or "the disorderly behaviour of words", and the wise leavening of the lump of interpretation problems by taking up some of them under the head of drafting and others under the head of interpretation simply.

As to (a), how a statute is made, there is not even any agreement on the question whether the topic should be taken up in a law school at all, and if you start to discuss this one dollar question you are at once deep into the sixty-four dollar one of what a university law school is for. If it is to turn out good honest practitioners with a knowledge of how to do their job, you throw this part of the course out of the window; only a handful of lawyers represent clients before legislative committees and still fewer take part in the carrying through of a legislative scheme from the beginning to the end. If it is to turn out something more, lawyers who are fired with a desire to discover for the rest of their lives how law operates in society, you will then be brought up against another question — to what extent should "background" be done in law schools; should bills and notes, for instance, be taught as "law" or should that course consist of a long exegesis upon normal banking or international trade transactions and the "law" and the cases be rung in as mere pathology? "Legislation" raises this last problem in an acute form; should this first part of the course be one on social control and law as one of its instruments, or one on the legislative process and its problems, or one on the specifically legal problems arising in the course of the legislative process. To teach the course as one on social control or on the legislative process is to invite the dreaded jibe of being a professor of government; to teach it as one on specifically legal problems arising in the course of the legislative process is to deal with the unimportant trees and miss the significant wood. Most teachers, I imagine, teeter unhappily between the two — as is natural, for it is only one aspect of the unresolved dilemma of the association between a professional school whose fundamental purpose is to help students to make a living and a university whose fundamental purpose is to "help them to achieve a life worth living". The editors of the present collection manage the teeter with fair skill; on the one hand they devote 60 pages to some factors and agencies that influence legislative judgment (pages 141-200) and 160 pages to the problem of sanctions (pages 483-646), essentially questions of social control; on the

other hand they devote 130 pages to legal problems arising with respect to particular types of statutes, *e.g.*, uniform Acts, consolidating Acts, etc., and a little short of a hundred pages in Chapter 2 to legal problems arising in the course of the passage of a bill through a U.S. legislature. Which of the two they emphasize in their own classes, the "political science stuff" or "the down to earth law", the case book does not of course reveal. Whichever they do will, in the unending conflict between the "practical men" and the "academics", both of whom exist, oddly enough, even on law school staffs, earn them some brickbats. But that is the fate of all those who, like the present editors, break new ground and work in a field which, unlike most of lawyers' law, is at the centre of the storm from which is being born the twentieth century public service state.

JOHN WILLIS

Osgoode Hall Law School

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Digest of Automobile Accident Cases: Including Automobile Accident Insurance Cases. By FRANK C. HALL, with an Introduction by J. PITCAIRN HOGG. Second edition by CARL H. MORAWETZ. Toronto: The Carswell Company, Limited. 1948. Pp. xlviii, 288. ($7.50)

One notes with regret that the original author of this work was killed in action in the short interval after the publication of the first edition in 1940, and with interest that, where he was of the British Columbia Bar, the editorship has shifted across the continent to a member of the Prince Edward Island Bar, a fitting demonstration of the Dominion-wide volume of, and interest in motor-vehicle litigation. Indeed, there must be a large measure of agreement with the foresighted comment of Mr. J. Pitcairn Hogg, Legislative Counsel of the Province of British Columbia, in his introduction that "No doubt the force of practical necessity will lead to the drafting at some future date of a comprehensive Negligence Code".

Essentially the "digest" that its title concedes, the book is a practically useful index of "every Canadian decision interpreting the law in its application to automobile accident cases . . . from the earliest reports up to and inclusive of those of June 1948". From 25 pages in the first edition, the table of cases has grown to 38 pages, and the text from 152 to 288 pages.

The utility of the text is greatly enhanced by the arrangement of the contents in ten chapters on well-recognized branches of the subject and a fourteen-page topical index calculated to carry the busy practitioner quickly to the cases dealing with almost any problem he may have, from "Abandoned Motor Vehicle" to "Zones (see Safety Zones)".

In each chapter principles are enunciated, replete with footnote case references — actionable negligence, effective cause, burden of proof, res ipsa loquitur, contributory and ultimate negligence, inevitable accident, emergencies, agony of collision, volenti non fit injuria, passengers, specific types of negligent conduct (as breach of statute or by-law, excessive speed, failure to sound horn, faulty equipment), right of way, pedestrians, collisions at railway crossings, and streetcars. Following these statements of general principles are brief digests of "the substance of decisions of interpretive value"

and, finally, a listing of citations only of further cases "of mainly factual or collateral interest".

New chapters have been added on "Damages" and "Insurance", the former including a section dealing with the new "Unsatisfied Judgment Fund" now in effect in five provinces. The brief treatment of damages is confined to damage to motor vehicles and carries a cross-reference to the Canadian Abridgment for cases on physical injuries or death.

Unfortunately, the value of the chapter on "Insurance" cannot be fully appraised without a complete reading of its nineteen pages, because of the absence of topical headings, even the eleven divisions under "Automobile Insurance" in the index being lacking in useful particularity. This chapter also ends with a cross-reference to further cases in O'Connor's *Highway Traffic Act*.

Regrettably (because the successive editors have with notable diligence accomplished the exhaustive collection of cases that the average negligence lawyer aspires to but seldom accomplishes), this review cannot end without some words of caution and criticism. In the arrangement of case digests there is a marked intermingling of cases from the several provinces, without, so far as observed by this reviewer, attention being directed to the extent to which motor vehicle law in Canada has been reduced to statutory provisions by no means uniform across the Dominion. Similarly, cases are not given in chronological order, although there have undoubtedly been trends of opinion over the years that render earlier cases of less authority. The intervention of statutory changes in a single province, sometimes completely destroying the value of earlier decisions, is similarly not reflected in the presentation of the case material. Finally, though references to Quebec cases are freely interspersed throughout the text, there is lacking the word of caution and explanation that would appear appropriate in view of the differences between the governing principles in Quebec and the common-law provinces.

If these dangers are appreciated, and if the solicitor will consult first the statute and reliable text material in his own province, he will find Hall's Digest an extremely useful reference book to the essentials of the available case material in his own province and, when carefully screened, to decisions in other provinces supporting his case or, frequently, filling a void in the jurisprudence of his own province.

B. J. THOMSON

Toronto

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Town and Country Planning Law. By JAMES KEKWICK and ROBERT S. W. POLLARD. Second edition. London: Stevens & Sons Limited. 1949. Pp. v, 140. (4s. net)

Another in the series of popular handbooks, "This is the Law", *Town and Country Planning Law* gives a concise summary and explanation of the English Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. Unlike the larger volume of the same name by James Kekwick, which was reviewed here about a year ago, this book is written primarily for the layman. The authors take the Act and discuss the effect and meaning of the more important sections.

A brief history of town and country planning law is included. From it the reader learns that in 1909 the first Town Planning Act was passed to

enable local authorities to make schemes for unbuilt-up areas likely to be developed. As the result of experience and the recent reports of three government commissions, the Act of 1947 was passed. Its principal objects are described by the authors as: (1) to provide a solution to the problem of compensation and betterment; (2) to increase the efficiency of planning by fewer authorities with more resources and larger planning areas; and (3) to provide a considerable extension of grants from the government to assist authorities in the purchase and clearing of land for the execution of the plans. It appears that compensation is one of the major problems facing any planning scheme and accordingly a large portion of the Act deals with that subject. A section of particular interest, and one that might well be studied as a model for similar enactments in the Canadian provinces, concerns the control of advertising.

Town and Country Planning Law is to be recommended, not as a reference text, but as an instructive study which will enlighten the reader on the future and use of the English Act. There is no legislation in Canada so far reaching as this and anyone who reads the book can hardly fail to be impressed by the extent to which the Parliament of the United Kingdom has gone in controlling the use of land; it would seem that much of the old system of English land law has been changed by the Act. The book is also suggestive of what can be done, and perhaps needs to be done, in Canada.

ERIC L. TEED

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The Tax Dodgers. By ELMER L. IREY, as told to WILLIAM J. SLOCUM. Toronto: Ambassador Books Limited, 1948. Pp. xvi, 228. ($3.75)

This is another of those books with misleading titles. It does not, as you might think, deal with tax evaders and tax avoiders but is "the inside story of the T-Men's war with America's political and underworld hoodlums" as told by Elmer L. Irey, the former chief of the Enforcement Branch, U.S. Treasury, to William J. Slocum. It has, I understand, been reviewed in all the obvious places and for all I know may be on the New York Times list of best-sellers; in any case it is a dead ringer for the 25c. drug-store trade. The price, $3.75, is highbrow and so are the opening paragraphs of the preface by William J. Slocum: "Because the people of the United States came shamefully close to losing their freedom of action to a lot of underworld thugs and politicians, I would dare suggest that this book is not merely a documented 'cops 'n robbers' saga". But, as the quotation shows, the matter is the usual overdramatized drug store and so is the style — an appalling mixture of addled Damon Runyon and folksy *Time*.

The tax angle to most of the stories is a pretty oblique one. "The Big Guy" (Al Capone) is, of course, a straight tax story, and a very interesting one too, of how the Treasury Intelligence men succeeded in obtaining the evidence necessary to convict Al Capone of income tax evasion and so remove him from circulation as ordered by Herbert Hoover himself. But The People's Friend, Democrat, is typical of most of the stories in that it uses the fact that one of the cogs in the Prendergast machine was guilty of

a tax fraud as a peg on which to hang a mass of information about the operation of the famous Kansas City Democratic machine. And at least two of them, Permit for Withdrawal (The Real Story of Prohibition) and Crime of the Century (The Lindbergh Case) have no tax angle at all, and have no claim to be included except that the T-men were told off to deal with them.

Interesting incidental information: a sympathetic description of the methods of Dewey, the perfectionist prosecutor (pp. 135-139); one way of manufacturing deductions is to make out cheques to fictitious payees and pay them into accounts scattered around the various banks (p. 208); "the stage and the screen have depicted the phony stock-salesman as preying exclusively on women, usually indigent widows . . . it's no legend but absolute truth" (p. 125); in order to prevent a suspected person from leaving the country "we arrested him on what are generally described as trumped up charges" (p. 163). A good comment on the burden of proof is the reply of Waxie Gordon the bootlegger to the revenue agent who asked him how it was that, although he owned four big cars and a summer home and paid $6,000 a year rent, he paid less than $100 in taxes: "Look", said Waxie, "I'm a man who keeps no records, no books and I never signed a cheque in my life. You revenue guys have been trying to get me ever since you framed me on that narcotics rap in 1924. When you get your figures together so they prove something come on back and I'll be glad to talk to you." (pp. 139-140).

The only attraction of the book for me is that it deals with a slice of life of which I have never had any personal experience; in that it is like a visit to a police court. But the book deals with it melodramatically and unsympathetically — there is no appreciation of what the unorthodox business of supplying bootleg liquor or running a political machine looks like to the people who make their living by it or to the people who are willing to pay for these services — and I could not, however hard I tried, create for myself the necessary illusion. I suppose *The Tax Dodgers* could be light summer reading for those who are inclined that way and are willing to pay $3.75 for it.

JOHN WILLIS

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Men and Measures in the Law. Five lectures delivered on the William W. Cook Foundation at the University of Michigan, April 1948. By ARTHUR T. VANDERBILT. With an Introduction by E. BLYTHE STASON, Dean, University of Michigan Law School. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart Limited. 1949. Pp. xxii, 156, x. ($3.25)

It will be a case-hardened lawyer indeed who can read these five lectures without examining his own conscience. For Chief Justice Vanderbilt's thesis, developed with great skill and learning, is that law and particularly the administration of law are inadequate in the revolutionary crisis through which the world is passing and that the legal profession have a special responsibility, not always realized, to improve them. He speaks of conditions in the United States, but inevitably the Canadian lawyer will ask himself

whether many of his strictures are not also applicable to Canada and whether on examination additional shortcomings might not be revealed in Canada. We are likely to take an unintended lesson from a respected outsider which we would resent from one of our own, and the book should have a profound influence in this country; all the more because of the esteem in which the speaker is held here and his unrivalled experience as practitioner, law teacher, politician, judge and practical reformer.

The first and second of the lectures are called "Taking Inventory", the third "The Growth of Substantive Law", and the fourth and fifth "Procedure — The Stumbling Block". The taking of inventory is not a cheerful process. Although a summary is no substitute for the original, I tried, while reading the first two chapters, to extract from the repetitions inevitable to the lecture method what seemed to be the chief of the speaker's points, and they are reproduced here for those who cannot go to the book itself. Under the sub-heading, "Law in the Books", the Chief Justice, speaking of course of the United States, refers to:

(1) the bulk of reported judicial decisions and the bulk and inaccessibility of statutes and of administrative law, both regulations and decisions;

(2) the lack of craftsmanship in the difficult art of drafting legislation and administrative regulations;

(3) the need of authoritative treatises in many important fields of law, including a critical history or analysis of the great books in the law and of the vast resources of legal monographs, and a book evaluating the work of appellate judges;

(4) the inadequate breakdown of legal topics in all the great systems of library classification;

(5) the fact that nowhere has material on the social sciences and the study of the spirit of the age and of social trends been co-ordinated or evaluated for the lawyer's use.

Under the sub-heading "Law in Action" he asserts that the average practitioner in the United States:

(1) has concentrated on the substantive law of our business civilization to the detriment of the organization of the courts, how judges and jurors are chosen and whether procedure and practice are simple and flexible;

(2) particularly in the larger cities, has an aversion to the practice of criminal law;

(3) has a distaste for legislation, which finds expression among other things in a tendency to exalt judicial decisions at the expense of legislation and in a dislike of appearing before legislative committees engaged in perfecting statutes;

(4) is indifferent to public law generally, including such subjects as constitutional law, municipal corporations and international law;

(5) has made too little use of the social sciences either in the practice of law or for improving the law;

(6) has no knowledge of the civil law;

(7) all too often looks on his licence to practise his profession as an official certification that he knows all about the law that he needs to know for a lifetime;

(8) is inclined to leave it to others to bring about obviously desirable improvements in the administration of justice;

(9) most important of all, lacks a sense of individual responsibility for his position as a leader of public opinion.

To turn to Canada for a moment, it has always seemed to me that the problem of law reform goes back ultimately to the problem of legal education. As Dean Stason says in his introduction, "Produce the men, show them the problems, and solutions will be found". The function of the law schools cannot be limited to giving technical instruction. Not only must they train the men who will work necessary reforms, or at least will not oppose them, but they must also be centers for the constructive research and thinking that are essential if the law is to be adjusted to the dangers pressing upon us. Unfortunately Canadian law schools are hardly in a position today to give the leadership they might. One or two of them are facing problems of reorganization which have inevitably damaged their prestige and must at least temporarily affect their standards; from all accounts some of the others are not without their difficulties too. To say this is not to imply a criticism of law teachers; if any criticism is intended it is of the rest of us who are not teachers. Different reasons would no doubt be given for the situation in which the law schools of Canada find themselves: the indifference of practitioners to legal education until some crisis develops; a lack of agreement on the overall objectives of legal education; the tendency of some university administrators to treat the schools as poor relations; and so on. At the risk of provoking a storm in some quarters, I state my own belief that law, in the broad and proper meaning of the term, is more important today than the physical sciences, engineering or even medicine, to the support of which the lion's share of university funds is now allotted.

Chief Justice Vanderbilt deals with the responsibility of the law schools in his usual forthright and sympathetic fashion. It may be with a bit of a shock that some Canadians will come upon such passages as this at page 29, but who will say that he is wrong?

> "Manifestly there are monumental tasks clamoring for attention, if the law is to serve society adequately. The time has long since passed when judges or practicing lawyers are the mentors of the profession. It is to the law schools that the legal profession must turn for guidance. Practicing lawyers, judges, legislators, and administrators, businessmen, and labor leaders may meet at the law schools to give common counsel, but it is to the law teachers that we must ultimately turn for the continuing resynthesis of the law to meet modern needs."

At least part of the time every law teacher must be out on the far horizons beckoning to the rest of us who plod about in the foreground, and it is for the rest of us to see that it is possible for him to be there.

Here, to summarize what the Chief Justice says under the sub-heading of "Law in the Law Schools", are the tasks he sees facing American law schools:

(1) to appreciate their responsibility for the pre-professional education of their students, in the way, for example, the medical schools have;

(2) until students come to the law schools properly equipped, to provide special courses, taught either by members of the liberal arts faculties or by special tutors, in the social sciences, English language and literature, history, labour relations;

(3) to achieve a balance, on the one hand, between the private substantive law of our business civilization, which has dominated law school

curricula, and, on the other, legislative, administrative and judicial procedure, criminal law, legislation, and public and comparative law;

(4) to promote a scientific approach to the study of law, including the methods of investigation and weighing evidence used in modern science, and the development of a scientific terminology;

(5) to teach law as a system rather than as a series of unrelated courses, developing the interrelatedness of each course to the other and at the same time eliminating overlapping and filling in gaps;

(6) in spite of limitations of time, to see to it that students are taught to relate the facts and principles of the social sciences to the practice of law;

(7) to make students realize that these are years of decision for the law and liberty;

(8) most difficult of all, to inculcate in students a sense of individual obligation, first for the problems of the legal profession, the improvement of the administration of justice, the upholding of the canons of professional and judicial ethics, and, secondly, for what may be called the public or social aspects of professional responsibility for guiding public opinion, for party leadership and for office holding;

(9) to furnish an intellectual meeting place for building up the traditions of the bar and for mobilizing the constructive forces of the profession to solve our great problems, particularly with respect to the modernization and simplification of the law.

I should not want to leave readers with the impression that Chief Justice Vanderbilt has no more specific programme for reform than I have indicated or that he speaks only of the profession's failures. Indeed the part that has been summarized occupies rather less than half the book and his story of the accomplishments of individuals, groups and organizations in bringing about reforms strikes an altogether more cheerful note. "We know . . . that earlier crises for our law and liberty have been met and mastered more than once by the leaders of our profession." Mentioned are many of the great kings and presidents, judges, writers and judge-writers who as individuals contributed in the past to the law's development — of them all Lord Mansfield is obviously his hero. Among contemporaries, we find him crediting Roscoe Pound for the influence of his famous address in 1906 to the American Bar Association on "The Causes of Popular Dissatisfaction with the Administration of Justice" (for many years "the catechism for all progressive-minded lawyers and judges"); Sir A. P. Herbert for his work in securing the Matrimonial Causes Act of 1937; Attorney General Cummings for his sponsorship of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts; Herbert Harley of the American Judicature Society for his influence, and that of the Society's Journal, on judicial reform in every jurisdiction of the United States; Mr. Carl McFarland for his contributions to the Federal Administrative Procedure Act; and Professor Edwin Borchard for his work in connection with the declaratory judgment.

But, great as have been the accomplishments of individuals, he sees, and rightly, the most fruitful results from co-operation among the many. "Our profession will not fail the law or the country", he says at page 155, "*if* it realizes the true gravity of today's situation and *if* each branch of the profession will join in the co-operative effort that is imperative if the crisis is to be met." Here is one of the underlying lessons of the book for Canadians. Perhaps it would not be considered inappropriate if I concluded this

review in the organ of the Canadian Bar Association by quoting a passage from page 115, in which he refers to the influence of our sister organization across the border:

> "More than any other agency, however, it has been the American Bar Association that has led the fight on a nationwide basis for sound standards of legal education, for canons of judicial and legal ethics, and for the improvement of the administration of justice. The war has been a long one and many battles still remain to be fought."

G. V. V. N.

Books Received

The mention of a book in the following list does not preclude a detailed review in a later issue.

Annuaire de Jurisprudence du Québec. Sous la direction de ROBERT LÉVÊQUE. Montréal: Wilson et Lafleur (limitée). 1949. Columns 418. ($4.50)

The Assessing of Salvage Awards: An Enquiry into English Admiralty Practice. By CHARLES T. SUTTON, M. Com., D.Sc., (Econ.) (London). With a Foreword by R. F. HAYWARD, K.C. London: Stevens & Sons Limited. 1949. Pp. xvi, 757. (£6, 6s. net)

The Canada Year Book: 1948–49. The Official Statistical Annual of the Resources, History, Institutions, and Social and Economic Conditions of the Dominion. Published under the Authority of THE RIGHT HONOURABLE C. D. HOWE, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Ottawa: The King's Printer. 1949. Pp. xliv, 1267. ($2.00)

Cases and Readings on Law and Society in Three Books. By SIDNEY POST SIMPSON and JULIUS STONE, with the collaboration of M. MAGDALENA SCHOCH. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co. 1948–9. Vol. 1, pp. xlvii, 692 ($8.00); Vol. II, pp. xliii, 693–1592 ($9.00); Vol. III, pp. xlii, 1593–2389 ($8.00)

China, the Far East and the Future. By GEORGE W. KEETON, M.A., LL.D. Published under the auspices of The London Institute of World Affairs. Second Edition. London: Stevens & Sons Limited. 1949. Pp. xi, 511. (21s. net)

Dicey's Conflict of Laws. Sixth edition. Under the general editorship of J. H. C. MORRIS, B.C.L., M.A. (Oxon.), with specialist editors. London: Stevens & Sons Limited. 1949. Pp. cxxix, 912. (£4, 10s. net)

A History of English Criminal Law and Its Administration from 1750. The Movement for Reform: 1750–1833. By LEON RADZINOWICZ, M.A. (Cantab), LL.D. (Cracow), LL.D. (Rome). With a Foreword by THE RIGHT HON. LORD MACMILLAN, G.C.V.O. Published under the auspices of The Pilgrim Trust. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited. 1948. Pp. xxiv, 853. ($15.00)

Language and the Law: The Semantics of Forensic English. By FREDERICK A. PHILBRICK. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited. 1949. Pp. ix, 254.