

of a general Table of Contents listing the contents by Part and Chapter, there being 62 Chapters in all, then a comprehensive Table of Forms listing the forms under Part, Chapter and individual form number and page. In addition, there is a reasonably comprehensive Index referring to forms by page number.

To the extent that the book has failings or limitations, they seem to result mainly from the fact that the forms are based on Ontario statutes, rules and practice, and may not always be suitable in other Provinces. Because of the selection and completeness of the forms included, however, this limitation on the usefulness of the book elsewhere is much less serious than might be expected. The vast majority of the forms will be useful to practitioners throughout the common law Provinces.

Members of the profession in Alberta may find that the chapters dealing with the Commencement of Proceedings are of somewhat less value than other parts of the book because, although the Writ of Summons and endorsements thereon are extensively dealt with, there are no Statements of Claim. This is not apt to be a very serious limitation to the Alberta practitioner, but students in this jurisdiction may find it more so. Chapters dealing with the Ontario Vendors and Purchasers Act and "Removing Building Restrictions" are examples of other areas of the book largely limited to Ontario practice. An additional limitation is the absence of any summaries, extracts or explanation of rules of law or practice which are found in some of the standard English books of court forms. Mr. Williston's work does not purport to include such material, which is beyond the scope intended to be covered.

On the whole, the material contained in this book will be of great help to the profession and students across Canada. The Law Society of Upper Canada, Mr. Williston, and all those involved in the publishing of *Precedents in Practice* are to be commended for having made available to practitioners and students, the best set of court forms yet published in this country.

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THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE LAW READER. Edited by Hessel E. Yntema, 1966. Dobbs Ferry: Oceana. xvi and 495 pp. \$10.00.

This volume of materials from the *American Journal of Comparative Law* is the first of a series edited by Professor Yntema and is devoted to The Rule of Law, examines from the standpoint of human rights; constitutional review and legality; and the European Communities, looked at in their institutional aspects, as well as from the point of view of legal remedies and the integration of laws. There is, however, some measure of overlap, and Dr. Robertson's paper on 'the European Court of Human Rights' appears in Part One of the Rule of Law, and not in the section on the Communities, where he does have a paper on 'Different Approaches to European Unity.'

The papers in each section tend to form a perfect whole, and those who are interested in human rights, for example, must be grateful to

the editor for enabling them to get some idea of this problem as seen in the United States, Europe, Canada (Professor McWhinney examines the New (1961) Canadian Bill of Rights, and concludes that 'the fate of the new Canadian Bill of Rights will turn, in the ultimate, not on the courts, or even Parliament, or for that matter [the] Prime Minister, but on the "spirit of moderation" of the Canadian people'¹ and India, with Professor Tripathi of Allahabad examining preventive detention in the light of the Indian experience. He points out that while one's natural reaction is to deplore preventive detention, some form of protection to the society as well as the individual is essential,² so that compromise is vital, but this in some measure depends on 'the extent to which the cloak of confidentiality is made to recede and the area of published fact widened'.³

Equally valuable is the section on constitutional review which is introduced by Dr. Grant's comparative study of the judicial control of legislation, together with papers concerning the practice in Canada, Germany—Dr. Nagel looks at the problem through the nineteenth century and under the Weimar Constitution, while Professor Rupp is concerned with the Federal Republic, Italy, Japan, Finland and France—again there are two articles, that by Professor Tunc is concerned with the jurisdictions of the legislative and executive branches under de Gaulle's Republic, while Professor Waline looks at the role of the Constitutional Council under the 1958 Constitution.

Closely connected with this problem is that of legality, and in this section the position as it is in Belgium, Yugoslavia, Israel and the Soviet Union falls under examination. The paper which is perhaps of most topical and local interest, however, is that by Mr. Anderman on the Swedish Omnibudsman. It will be interesting to see to what extent the experience in Alberta will coincide with that of Sweden, which "attests to the importance, indeed, even to the necessity, for affording individual citizens this mode of redress".⁴

The final portion of the volume dealing with the European Communities testifies to some of the problems which arise in this type of federal activity, especially when so much of the unification is in the economic field and involves harmonization and integration of laws. These papers should be compulsory reading for politicians and lawyers in the United Kingdom while the debate on British membership of the Common Market is still on, rather than after Britain has taken the plunge. They will acquire additional significance for the North American continent if the recent proposals for closer co-operation among Canada, the United States and Great Britain bear fruit.

Comparative, constitutional and international lawyers must be grateful to Professor Yntema for having made it possible to hold within one pair of covers such a wealth of material which would otherwise be the subject of a great deal of time-consuming bibliographical research—if only one felt like doing it.

—L. C. GREEN*

1 At 77.

2 At 97.

3 At 101.

4 At 224.

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