

that "there is no constitutional protection against plural liability under provincial and Federal legislation for the same act."² Professor Friedland argues forcefully that the rules against double jeopardy should be applicable to prosecution under the Federal and provincial laws. Their applicability has been specifically denied in the reigning decision of *Kissick*,³ a decision of the Manitoba Court of Appeal. Perhaps this could be corrected in a provision of the proposed entrenched Canadian Bill of Rights. Professor Friedland makes a number of less contentious proposals as to how this problem could be overcome.

Professor Friedland has spared no effort in doing all that is possible to weave the tangled strands of his chosen subject into a coherent fabric, and he has gone as far in this direction as the nature of the subject will allow. He is dogged however, at every turn, by the historical barriers which the Common Law throws up to hinder coherence. The echoes of ancient constitutional and legal disputes ring throughout the pages giving comfort to the traditionally minded, and despair to those who are not so disposed. The fact that a book such as this is eminently useful, tells us much about the need for improvement in our criminal law system. Professor Friedland has performed a difficult task with great skill, and it is to be hoped that his suggestions for change will be treated with the careful consideration they deserve.

—BURKE M. BARKER*

² At p. 416.

³ (1942) 78 C.C.C. 34.

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FOREIGN POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW. By C. G. Fenwick. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications Inc., 1968. Pp. xii and 142.

NEW DIMENSIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS: THE PROBLEMS OF THE NEXT DECADE. By C. M. Eichelberger. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications Inc., 1966. Pp. xi and 225.

New Dimensions is the seventeenth report of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace of which C. M. Eichelberger is the Chairman. The book is comprised of the report itself and seven supplementary papers dealing in somewhat greater detail with the problems confronted in the report. The report is signed by the members of the Commission. In the list is to be found the name of C. G. Fenwick, author of *Foreign Policy and International Law*.

The purpose of the Commission is to suggest means of improving the operation of the United Nations system to meet the pressing problems of the future. These problems, as the Commission sees them, are:

- (1) to adjust its organization and procedures to the appropriate vote of great and small states;
- (2) to improve its lawmaking process;
- (3) to move the world from existing armistice and cease-fire agreements to genuine peace settlements and to strengthen the system of peace-keeping, peaceful settlement and collective security looking toward total disarmament;

- (4) to save the last unclaimed areas of earth and outer space for all mankind;
- (5) to narrow the growing gap between the rich and the poor nations and to advance the protection of human rights and the elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism and racial discrimination; and
- (6) to enhance the independence and efficiency of the Secretariat.¹

The book is forward looking, imbued with a spirit of hope for the future and concern for individuals rather than states. The report contains a host of recommendations for change in the United Nations (most requiring no constitutional amendments). There are numerous pleas for change in United States' practice to ease the transition in the UN structure. It would not be far wrong to say that the net result of the recommendations is a call for a real world parliament, with universal membership (and no opportunity for withdrawal or expulsion), with a working law-making procedure and principal power residing in the General Assembly, with an independent source of income provided by the resources of the sea, and with an independent administrative establishment, the Secretariat. As the introduction concludes, "to come together under the world rule of law is a matter of development, forced by necessity and achieved by adequate consensus."²

Fenwick bursts the bubble in *Foreign Policy and International Law*. It is a simple book written for the man in the street surveying the issues involved, the traditions of the past and the changes in foreign policy called for by the new developments in international law *from the viewpoint of the United States*. "Foreign policy may be defined tentatively as the attitude the United States takes in its relations to and with other countries which it is believed will best assure our national safety and promote our national welfare."³ There are only two real interests involved: national security and national economic and social interests. The book is sketchy and often one is left with nothing but a series of questions. If anything, the text will leave the man in the street with two impressions—the unsettled state of international law, and that the United States is always (or, at least, almost always) right. The narrow focus of the book is vividly demonstrated in the portion heading "The Suez Canal Case: Upholding the Law Against Friends." The man in the street, if he's not a staunch citizen of the United States, won't like this book.

—J. W. SAMUELS*

¹ C. M. Eichelberger, *New Dimensions for the United Nations: The Problems of the Decade*, 1966, at 2 and 3.

² *Id.*, at 5.

³ C. G. Fenwick, *Foreign Policy and International Law*, 1968 at 1.

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