

of Mr. Justice Barry to report on the prospect of a criminal code. R. O'Sullivan attacks the deficiencies of the law of libel. "If the rules applicable to libel were applied to all kinds of defamation, and the fact that the defamation was oral was only allowed to weigh in considering the measure of damages, no serious complaint could be made against our modern law." R. C. FitzGerald treats with understanding the problems of "planning law"—he considers that the Englishman wants something better in the future than he has had in the past, provided that the price of terms of regimentation and bureaucratic control is kept within reasonable limits. But he feels that the present Act has no limits and the price is fantastic.

G.W.P.

*Freedom Under the Law*, by the Right Honourable SIR ALFRED DENNING, One of the Lords Justices of His Majesty's Court of Appeal in England. London. Stevens & Sons Ltd. 1949. pp.viii, 126.

This book consists of the first series of lectures under the Hamlyn Trust, the object of which is to further knowledge among the common people of the United Kingdom of the comparative jurisprudence of the chief European countries, so that these common people may realise the privileges they enjoy. This is no easy task for a lecturer, however distinguished he may be, for the technicalities of law can be discussed in popular language only at the risk of inaccurate generalisation. The author does not pretend to have produced "a scholarly discourse replete with copious references," but has succeeded in giving an objective and, on the whole, remarkably balanced treatment of some of the more controversial problems of today. The four lectures are entitled Personal Freedom, Freedom of Mind and Conscience, Justice between Man and the State, and The Powers of the Executive. The work is sound so far as it is confined to English law, but the references to foreign systems are rather superficial. The final statement is that "properly exercised the new powers of the executive lead to the welfare state: but abused they lead to the totalitarian state. None such must ever be allowed in this country."

G.W.P.

*International Law and Human Rights*, by H. LAUTERPACHT, K.C., LL.D., F.B.A. London. Stevens & Sons Ltd. 1950. pp. xvi, 475.

The subject of the rights of man has been exhaustively studied by Professor Lauterpacht and in 1945 there appeared his book on *An International Bill of the Rights of Man*. Since then the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been accepted by the Assembly of the United Nations. The work is brilliantly written and packed with much learning. In order to be fair to the author, the reviewer must confess his own