

before the Commission. These edited reports, selected from an estimated 25,000 reports made by the Commission, amply "illustrate the principles and procedure followed by the Commission in processing and adjudicating the various classes of claims" (p. 60). The Canadian Government is to be warmly congratulated for publishing this comprehensive volume, which contains a veritable treasure chest of valuable precedents for students of the Law of International Claims. If only other governments would follow suit!

R. B. LILLICH

*Legislative History: Research for the Interpretation of Laws.* By Gwendolyn B. Folsom. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1972, pp. viii, 136. Index. \$6.00, cloth; \$2.95, paper.) This book is essentially an introductory manual for beginning law students, to familiarize them with some of the more important legislative-history materials useful in the interpretation of U.S. legislation, the U.S. Constitution, and international treaties. It provides some good, clear guidelines to things such as the numbering of bills in the Congress, the types and titles of various congressional documents, kinds of reports of committee hearings and floor debates, and related matters. It gives more general and somewhat less satisfactory account of the main sources for American Constitutional drafting history. The book is least useful in the matter of treaties; here the author is on very unsure ground, and although her account of Senate ratification materials is passable, her sketchy introduction to international *travaux préparatoires* will probably be useless to anyone who reads this JOURNAL.

In reading through this book, I was struck by the obvious need for a good book of this very type. A reference manual of far greater detail than the present work, indeed one that might claim to be exhaustive, would be an extremely valuable source book. What would be needed is a well-organized detailed outline-form listing of all the kinds of legislative source materials that are available or could be tracked down in the areas of U.S. legislation, the Constitution, and perhaps international treaties. (The latter subject is the most difficult, and the author would have to have a thorough acquaintance with UN materials.) The user of such a manual would have not only a guide that would help him in his search for legislative history, but also a checklist of possible sources that he might have overlooked.

The present manual is far from complete, though it is a valiant beginning, at least for U.S. federal materials. Unfortunately the author devotes far too much space to introductory thoughts concerning legislative history—kinds and uses of such history, and the like. Lacking any sort of coherent theory of why one should resort to legislative history, the author repeats a number of clichés and sounds for all the world like *Corpus Juris Secundum*. The space would have been far better spent in enriching the detail of the chapters on federal laws and the Constitution.

ANTHONY D'AMATO

*The Concept of Aggression in International Law.* By Ann Van Wynen Thomas and A. J. Thomas, Jr. (Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press, 1972, pp. xi, 114. Index. \$6.95.) This study, by husband and wife members of the political science and law faculties of SMU, summarizes the problems encountered in trying to define aggression. Their monograph restates the case for and against a definition, and traces the search for agreement from the League of Nations through the session of the UN's Special