

Edited by Janet Moss

Three Masquerades: Essays on Equality, Work and Human Rights.

By Marilyn Waring. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996. 205 p. Includes bibliography and index. ISBN 0-8020-8076-6 (softcover) \$19.95 ISBN 0-8020-4230-9 (hardcover) \$45.00.

I was perfectly happy in my decision to dismiss this book as just another feminist rant until I gave it another look. Before returning the book unreviewed, I decided that I needed to know more about who Marilyn Waring was. The blurb on the book only told me she was a farmer, lecturer and writer. I could not find anything in any of the Who's Who's and started to think that perhaps her book was a one-time moment of notoriety. I wonder if the controversy surrounding Ms. Waring is keeping her out of the stately reference books.

Marilyn Waring was only 22 years old when she became the youngest member of Parliament in New Zealand in 1975. At only 24 she became Chairperson of the Public Expenditures Committee which reviewed all the Parliamentary budgets of her government. This experience led her to study the system used to compute a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which is the UNSNA (United Nations System of National Accounts). She found the accounting system grossly unbalanced and assumed it was just a fluke of New Zealanders. She continued thinking this until she began traveling the world to see what other types of accounting systems were being used. Specifically, this system of accounts does not count the child rearing, food generating and home-keeping activities of women as work. The UNSNA counts only those activities that are "cash-generating." Ms. Waring explains it succinctly when she says "GDP is utterly unrelated to the well-being of the community." Ever since, she has been working to change the system by writing, lecturing and making documentaries to expose the lies that masquerade as truth in the calculation of the GDP by the World Bank.

This book is basically the political, economic and moral thoughts of Marilyn Waring, a little over twenty years after she discovered the injustices of the GDP and the UNSNA. The intent of the book is to bring more discussion and more exposure to the faults in the system.

The book is divided into three essays whose main points are captured by the subtitle. The first essay centers on women in politics and how they are treated. Using her personal experience, the author looks at women in politics around the

world including some interesting heads of state. All the politicians that Ms. Waring quotes have stories of mistreatment and discrimination which should not come as a surprise to any of us. Ms. Waring may be subconsciously pointing out the reason why so few women go into politics; it is demoralizing, exhausting and requires a subjugation of self.

The second essay is about the work of women. From the back-breaking work that women do just to subsist in the developing world, to the farmer's wife in rural New Zealand, if it does not generate cash, it is not work. Dung and the use of it for a source of cooking heat is the cohesive point of the essay. The essay begins with an amusing anecdote about how grateful her friends were for a Christmas gift of sheep manure during a New Zealand drought. Some of the countries where the working conditions are described include India, Korea, and even Canada.

The third essay is about international human rights within the context of international law. Specifically the author cites a number of international refugee cases and she discusses her attendance at a number of U.N. conferences including a conference on "The Role of Consent and the Development of International Law at the End of the Twentieth Century." The book also contains appendices containing four U.N. covenants, an extensive bibliography and a helpful list of abbreviations.

The personal anecdotal style of this book makes it highly readable. It would make a good addition to an international law collection and as a text illuminating the field of international human rights. If you wanted to make sure that your collection contained numerous points of view on world economics and politics this book would surely be an original. The only thing that I wish the book would have had more of, is an introduction. I had to go hunting in the library to find out who Marilyn Waring was and with a good introduction this would not have been necessary.

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The Law School Book: Succeeding at Law School. Allan C. Hutchinson and Pam Marshall. Concord, Ont.: Irwin Law, 1996. xii, 198 p. Includes bibliographical references and index. ISBN 1-55221001-4 (softcover) \$24.95.

Written by noted critical legal theorist Allan

Hutchinson and recent law school graduate Pam Marshall, the aim of this book is to provide a readable framework for the study of law in Canada. Designed for law students as well as individuals considering a career in law, the topics cover an array of introductory material. Most helpful for pre-law students is advice on LSAT preparation, finances and what to do during the summer before law school begins. Reflections on the social culture of law school explode many of the myths that have evolved over the years.

For first year students, this book offers excellent guidance on legal materials and institutions. The Constitution, common law tradition, court hierarchy, legislation and cases are clearly described and put into perspective in respect to prevailing Canadian customs and values.

Particularly valuable is a concise chapter on jurisprudence and the most influential legal theories. While many lawyers do not become legal theorists, the authors make a compelling argument for some facility in theoretical frameworks.

The basic skills taught in law school are legal reasoning, writing and research. Although these skills are honed with practice, self-evaluation, and even more practice, the authors provide concise introductory chapters dealing with these abilities. Much to their credit, they make these fundamentals seem far less intimidating than they sound. For example, the analysis, preparation and execution of a good legal memorandum is one of the first tasks assigned in law school yet the path that distills facts into issues is fraught with doubt, hesitation, and a healthy dose of procrastination on the part of most students. The authors offer gentle encouragement, techniques, and above all, a model example of a good case memorandum. Likewise, case analysis and moots are supported with techniques and models of a case commentary and mooted factum.

Entire books have been written on the basics of Canadian legal research, but their chapter on legal research is brief, clear and well-written. The approach to the Canadian Abridgement is especially noteworthy. The authors avoid unnecessary complexities and provide an accurate flowchart for simple legal research problems.

Sensible advice on maintaining class notes and case briefs provides a good foundation for a chapter on writing exams. The key is solid and consistent preparation throughout the school year.

Examples of model exam answers are also very encouraging. Information on summer jobs, articles and future career paths in the concluding chapter is brief, yet illuminating.

Written in an easy, comfortable style, this book succeeds as an introductory overview of basic legal studies and skills. Best of all, the reverential tenor that characterizes other introductory law books is entirely missing. Highly recommended.

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Legal Problem Solving: Reasoning, Research and Writing. By Maureen F. Fitzgerald. Toronto: Butterworths, 1996. xvi, 266 p. Includes illustrations, bibliographic references and index. ISBN 0-433-39678-4 (softcover) \$47.00.

Another book has been added to the growing list of legal research guides available in Canada. *Legal Problem Solving: Reasoning, Research and Writing* is described as a "problem based, self-learning model" for teaching legal research and writing. The book consists of what the writer describes as "self-teaching materials, supplemented by self-tests and exercises". Each chapter identifies what the reader should learn in the learning objectives section at the beginning of the chapter. Then at the end of the chapter the reader is given a self-test that restates the learning objectives in a question format. Answers to the self-tests are available at the back of the book. Each chapter also contains a sample exercise that the reader can do. Answers to the exercise are found at the end of each chapter.

The book is very effective in the development of the steps of legal research using FILAC (Facts, Issues, Law, Analysis, Communication) and the development of legal writing skills. The Legal Writing chapter includes a sample memorandum and opinion letter and a checklist that stresses multiple revisions with each revision focusing on a different purpose: content, organization, paragraphs, sentences, words, then style and form. The workbook nature of the book, with clear learning objectives reinforced by a self-test of the concepts and the inclusion of a sample exercise, focuses on the audience that book is intended for - law students and paralegal students. The book could be used either as a basic text for a course on legal research and writing or as a supplemental or preparatory reading for such a course. It would also be a useful refresher for articling students. The chapters are short and easy to follow and could be given to non-legal users of law libraries seeking to do their own research. One major drawback is the fact that the book is geared toward federal and B.C. legal research.

The chapters on locating and updating statutes and regulations and municipal bylaws focus on the federal level and on B.C. Illustrations are to federal and B.C. sources. There is a dearth of material on the other provinces. Other publications, MacEilven, *Legal Research Handbook*, 3rd ed. (Toronto: Butterworths, 1993), Yogis and Christie, *Legal Writing and Research Manual*, 4th ed. (Toronto: Butterworths, 1994), and Banks, *Banks on Using a Law Library*, 6th ed. (Toronto: Carswell, 1994), all provide more detailed discussion of researching legal material throughout the country. *Legal Problem Solving* has a section on computer assisted legal research and American legal research but does not develop the sources in the other