

the three traditional EA process options under the *CEAA*—screenings, comprehensive studies and panel reviews—in contrast to alternative processes—mediation and strategic environmental assessment.

Through his analysis, it becomes clear that, while the *CEAA* process has the elements of an effective EA process, it is falling short of its potential. In the last chapter, Dr. Doelle presents some thought-provoking suggestions on how to bridge the gap between effort and effectiveness. He provides a number of pathways to reform for consideration, with a focus on reforming or replacing the current self-assessment approach in the *CEAA*. Other law reform suggestions include national (as opposed to federal) EA legislation and using strategic environmental assessment to address the shortcomings of project-based EA.

As Dr. Doelle suggests, the revised EA regime must be: efficient, effective, predictable, publicly accountable, continually improving, and focused on maximizing contributions to sustainability. The upcoming parliamentary review of *CEAA* is an opportunity to recapture the promise of EA as the “most important tool for sustainable development.”

- K. Meredith James

Canada's Rights Revolution: Social Movements and Social Change, 1937-82 by Dominique Clement. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2008. 296 pp., \$85.00 hc.

In his book, author Dominique Clement asks the degree to which rights discourse can promote social change. In response, *Canada's Rights Revolution* chronicles human rights associations and social change movements in twentieth-century Canada and reports their historical impact on Canadian society.

Throughout this work, Clement comprehensively details the rights revolution's social, political, legal and cultural underpinnings. These include, among others, the debate between parliamentary supremacy and the Bill of Rights, international and provincial human rights initiatives, women's movements, civil liberty movements and the major political controversies arising during the first and second generations of rights associations.

The author then describes the unique perspective of human rights activists in the 1930s and 1940s, during the first generation of rights associations in Canada. Clement connects the emergence of rights groups to current events of the period such as the criminalizing of communism, the Padlock Act of 1937, the internment and deportation of Canadians, and global recognition of rights abuses after World War II. Clement details the multiple rights associations that formed in the first generation; some enduring, some merging with other associations and others declining as goals were accomplished

and a younger generation defined new strategies for addressing social change.

To illustrate the experiences of the second generation of rights associations in the 1960s and 1970s, Clement introduces the phenomenon of professional social movement organizations. Thorough case studies provide an examination of the British Columbia Civil Liberties Association, the Ligue des droits de l'homme, the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, and the Newfoundland-Labrador Human Rights Association as examples of four professional social movement organizations. The author provides an overview of themes common to these organizations, including ideological foundations, strategies for social, political and legal change, a national-level rights association, funding and relations with other social movements.

Overall, this book provides a detailed historical account of two generations of human rights movements, as well as the interplay between these movements and the most profound human rights debate in Canada. It is relevant to anyone seeking a deeply contextual understanding of the advancement of human rights in Canadian society and is a weighty addition to any law library.

- Eden Maher

Let Right Be Done: Aboriginal Title, the Calder Case, and the Future of Indigenous Rights edited by Hamar Foster, Heather Raven & Jeremy Webber. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2007. 352 pp., \$32.95 pb.

The *Calder* case was a landmark decision in Canadian Aboriginal and constitutional law, which continues to have a profound effect on jurisprudence to this day. This collection of essays, taken as part of a conference at the University of Victoria, looks at *Calder* thirty years later and, in a thorough analysis of the participants, circumstances, and issues surrounding the case, reminds us of its significance and builds on its importance in the present day.

The collection is divided into five sections. The first section includes the recollections of the chief protagonists of the case, Calder and Berger, and an interview with the Honourable Justice La Forest. These pieces focus on the circumstances surrounding the case and the legal climate at the time, offering personal context for the decision. The second section deals with the historical background to *Calder*, the struggle to get the case heard and contemporary cases in a similar vein in Alaska. The third section discusses *Calder* and its implications. The fourth section traces the effects of *Calder* in international law and the fifth proposes future directions for Aboriginal law.

The first two sections on the history of the *Calder* decision provide a thorough summary of the circumstances leading up to and surrounding the case. However, it is in the discussion of the effect of *Calder* on