

independence, they had to change systems and adopt their constitutions.

Derek O'Brien states that these new constitutions were eventually based on the 'Westminster model' of government. This meant that the Constitution was supreme and certain fundamental rights were guaranteed by the Constitution. The Constitution adopted in each country is critically analyzed in the book.

While thoroughly examining the region's background and history, Derek O'Brien tries to prove whether or not the Westminster model was successfully adapted. He concludes that these constitutions were in large part replications of the former colonial empire's governmental systems. Additionally, he states that they originated as an act of the imperial Parliament in Westminster. Derek O'Brien also discusses the progress and positive transformations of certain states from independence until now. In addition, he mentions the rising interest for constitutional reform in the region.

A. Georges

M. J. PERRY, *Human Rights in the Constitutional Law of the United States*, Cambridge University Press, 2013, 192 pp., ISBN: 9781107666085 (paperback), ISBN: 9781107038363 (hardcover)

Human rights are a concept that has been an issue for many years. In accordance to human rights, there was a significant increase in political morality in the Second World War. By increasing a person's morality is by pursuing a set of policies. Michael Perry says basic human rights consist of the constitutional law and constitutional morality. He goes by demonstrating controversies of the constitutional law: capital punishment, same-sex marriage and abortion.

Human rights state that all human beings are born and have equal dignity and should act in the spirit of brotherhood. Each human being is inviolable. This statement creates an issue when it comes to capital punishment. The punishment crosses the line and demonstrates the failure of the government, whether or not it is protecting human beings or not.

Other concepts brought up are same-sex marriage and abortion. This issue causes problems for certain human beings to be violated in their rights. Disadvantaging people to these rights violates the right to religious and moral freedom. The lack of freedom shows the corruption and discrimination of many communities especially due to the lack of consideration of the government.

In conclusion, the issues brought up have been of concern for human beings who are not able to appreciate these rights and in turn human rights should be acknowledged more and create equal dignity and freedom.

*V. Kumar*

R. THWAITES, *The Liberty of Non-citizens: Indefinite Detention in Commonwealth Countries*, Hart Publishing, Oxford, 2014, 352 pp., ISBN: 978-1-84946-431-4

In this monograph, Thwaites looks at how the balance between security and liberty is being struck in relation to the indefinite detention of terror suspects since 9/11, exploring the subject through detailed case studies of three common law jurisdictions - Australia, the United Kingdom and Canada.

Basing each study around a leading case from that country, Thwaites critically analyses the approaches to the question of indefinite detention that have been taken, using previous cases to track the evolution of the law. The methodology he uses is well-suited to his argument: by focusing on a small number of cases, Thwaites is able to provide a much fuller analysis of the relevant issues, deconstructing each decision and then cogently outlining whether or not it fits within the 'rights-protecting' approach he advocates with regard to indefinite detention.

Thwaites' identification of relevant legal materials and subsequent critique of them results in a well-structured, lucid and insightful approach that covers a range of current issues, poses a number of important questions, and offers possible solutions to advance the law and remedy the deficiencies he identifies as currently existing.

*S. Van Besouw*