

to March 1, 1983, the bibliography's cut-off date. Necessarily the headings are more restrictive than such a massive coverage would otherwise have entailed if a literal view had been taken of the heading "International Relations." The individual subjects covered in this part are: International Relations, International Economic Relations, International Transportation and Communication, International Scientific and Technological Affairs, International Environmental Cooperation, International Social Affairs, International Cultural Relations, International Legal Cooperation.

The volume completes its exhaustive and exhausting ambitions with an index of authors, including the numbers assigned to their writings in this volume; and an index of corporate names, conferences and series — a useful and original approach to such a particularized bibliography.

### Some oversights

It is easy, of course, to find minor faults or defects which may not be so minor given the perspective of the reviewer and his or her interests. For example, it appears that in choosing his sources for articles both in Part One and Part Two Professor Wiktor omitted using materials from quite important journals on public affairs, where an "unfootnoted" article may be as valuable and significant as an overly documented one in some one or more of already-too-many law reviews. Indeed, so far as this reviewer could find, little or no reference is made to articles in such journals of opinion as *Saturday Night* and *Canadian Forum*. A number of others might be added: *MacLean's* as it used to be; and others of a more regional nature, particularly the long tradition of political writings in Quebec. This is especially so if the "International Relations" objectives of the volume were to be met on the same level of detail presented in Part One.

It is certainly a sign of professional and intellectual health that the growing substance of the Canadian achievement in analyzing and discussing global, regional and continental issues, both of international law and foreign policy, should have led to a bibliography of this dimension where the sins of omission are modest in contrast with the achievements of commission. The French, the Germans and others have published such digests and manuals for years. Now the Russians, the Japanese and others have also recognized the value of their domestic and perhaps global perceptions in recording domestic scholarship and documentation where transboundary issues and principles are involved. The Canadian present and future are alive with challenges about which foreign policymakers, legal advisers, and students more generally, will wish to be kept knowledgeable as these multiply beyond the management of a single mind. These areas and sub-areas are now becoming too large for more than a general view from the Law of the Sea to Outer Space, from bilateral economic/legal issues with the United States to international environmental principles and practices.

Above all, the age of the nuclear weapon is altering forever the priorities of people and scholarship everywhere. No future compendium of this kind will be able to be reviewed without paying particular attention not only to the law of "Armed Conflict," but also to Canadian views of arms control and nuclear weaponry.

This landmark exercise should be seen also in the context of a number of watershed events marking the growth rings of international legal studies and practice in Canada. The founding of the International Law Association, Canadian Branch, followed some years later by the Canadian Council on International Law; the recreation of the Canadian Bar Association's Section on International Law; the important occasion when the *Canadian Yearbook of International Law* was first published in 1963; Professor R. St. John Macdonald's four-part study, in the *Yearbook*, of teaching and scholarship in international law from their beginnings, and appearing in 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1983; and finally that seminal collection of papers demonstrating this country-wide maturity, *Canadian Perspectives on International Law and Organization*, 1974, edited by Macdonald, Morris and Johnston, all represent the context in which Professor Wiktor's effort must be seen.

Finally, this beginning, or summation, of a process, at a specific point in time, invites updating on some systematic basis. Perhaps a special insert in five years and a total revision in ten years offers some prospect of recording in one location the productivity of Canadian scholarship and practice so that both Canadians and the world community will no longer be unaware of this serious participation of Canada on the juridical plane of world affairs.

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## Central America penetrated

by Jim Guy

*Central America in Crisis* edited by Marcelo Alonso.  
New York: Paragon House, 1984, 277 pages,  
US \$9.95.

Some reports are diamonds, others are stone. This one is a diamond. First published in May 1983, the authors were able to conduct an independent analysis of US policy goals towards Central America that was both concise and impartial. The objective quality of *Central America in Crisis* gives it a degree of credibility not attainable in the *Report of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America* (Kissinger Report), published in January 1984. As such this revised edition released in 1984 should be read first by anyone seeking a nonpartisan perspective on Central America, before absorbing the prescriptions of the Kissinger Commission, President Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative, or the Recommendations of the Contadora Group.

An important quality of the report is its comprehensive presentation of the economic, social and political factors that currently and historically underlie the problems of development faced by the Central American republics. In