

that the Antarctic Treaty System is an anomaly in international organizations, in that it has no secretariat or permanent administrative personnel. The question was discussed in the early years of the Treaty, but it was decided against having a central bureaucracy.

The last two chapters cover two related questions: an Antarctic minerals regime and the future of the Antarctic Treaty System itself. The difficult task of agreeing on a legal regime for the eventual exploitation of mineral resources has not yet been completed. The task is all the more delicate because the territorial sovereignty issue, although frozen for the moment, remains important and unresolved. As for the future of the Antarctic Treaty System, it is not without challenge. At the insistence of developing countries, the United Nations has been involved in the Antarctic question since 1983, when the General Assembly requested the Secretariat to prepare a study. This was completed in 1985 and in that same year the Assembly adopted a resolution calling for the "equitable sharing of benefits" of mineral exploitation. Since the publication of this book, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on December 4, 1986, asking the Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations for a minerals regime so as to enable all members of the international community to participate fully in those negotiations.

Regardless of the precise future of Antarctica, it would seem obvious that it is advantageous for Arctic states to be members of the Antarctic Treaty System. Since Denmark entered the system in 1965, Canada has been the only Arctic state remaining outside. Consequently, it cannot contribute to or benefit directly from Antarctic research in areas such as geophysical exploration, geological reconnaissance, sea ice structure and behavior, climate dynamics and the protection of the marine environment.

This excellent little book should be compulsory reading for anyone wishing to acquire a condensed but comprehensive view of the Antarctic Treaty system.

Donat Pharand is Professor of Law at the University of Ottawa.

Volume of UN-speak

by Brian Meredith

Encyclopedia of the United Nations and International Agreements by Edmund Jan Osmanczyk. New York: UN Publications, 1986, 1059 pages, US\$150.00.

This impressive, large, and costly tome is a worthwhile investment to those who must deal with international affairs. It sorts out and sets out everything that should be kept on the record in its field over the past forty years and more. This embraces not only the transactions of the organs and agencies of the United Nations since their appearance, but also those of a variety of other global and regional groupings, governmental and non-governmental. All concerned deserve credit for their scholarly candor and for the breadth of their researches.

It is all, or nearly all, in 6-point type and needs a reading glass for most eyesight.

Canada's statistics and international relationships get a column of coverage, and St. Pierre-Miquelon a couple of inches, including the appeal of the UN decolonization Committee in 1976 for their full autonomy from France. The Encyclopedia's examinations of such large subjects as the Law of the Sea, Human Rights, and the Environment, provide useful recapitulations and cross references that should be helpful to those seeking to find their way through these labyrinthine exercises and the UN-speak usually employed in defining them. Institutional librarians should find this brave effort of lasting usefulness in answering inquiries. Perez de Cuellar welcomes it and congratulates author and publisher.

Brian Meredith is a retired international civil servant living in Ottawa.

Monitoring the Third World

by Alexander Craig

Third World Affairs 1986 edited by Raana Guahar. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1986, 476 pages, US\$35.00.

It is so basic, yet most of us hardly think about it—the Third World, that is what "it" is—where at present two-thirds of the world lives, soon to be four-fifths. That and other statistics become more overpowering the more one thinks about them.

How can we properly attempt to keep up with what is going on in the poorer regions of the world? Vast flows of information are available, but busy people find most useful a carefully prepared digest. *Third World Affairs* is that digest in many respects. Not in all. Why so relatively much on Latin America, so little on Asia? Are not readers entitled to know a little more about the compilers—the Third World Foundation, its financing, not just its ideals? Might that explain its angled coverage? (It is of course possible that previous issues have dealt more fully with Asia—it would surely take up very little space to give simply the Tables of Contents of previous issues; this is a work of reference after all.)

These reservations aside, this is a first-class annual. There are interesting articles on a wide range of topics, by some of the world's most distinguished experts. This book is, appropriately enough, very future-oriented. In addition to articles covering such major problems as arms buildup and environmental concerns, it examines other basic matters for worry, such as the way in which "market-sharing arrangements are increasing" and the way the international trade situation gets more complex and veers toward protectionism.

The main aim of this book seems to be to encourage action. Its articles continually stress the need for such qualities as flexibility, not just in the minds of those who shape the activities of bodies such as the IMF, but