

Book Reviews

Valuable international law reference

by Maxwell Cohen

Canadian Bibliography of International Law edited by Christian L. Wiktor. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984, 767 pages, \$95.00.

While Professor Wiktor produced an earlier mimeographed version as a preliminary exercise to this volume in 1981, this printed and completed publication is now a major and original contribution. It attempts no less than to list the principal materials of public international law produced in Canada or by Canadians, as well as the major and minor references works in Canada and abroad, but linked to international Canadiana in the fields of International Law, and International Relations, wherever the latter may have legal significance.

At the outset, it must be observed, therefore, that the editor has undertaken the double burden of both an international law compendium, which includes articles, books, reviews and sourcebooks, as well as an international relations (legal) reference handbook. It is not an unfair comment to suggest that inevitably the volume is more successful, and perhaps more important, on the international law side than it is in the areas presumably covered by Part Two ("International Relations: Legal Implications"). For one thing, the variety and richness in the international relations field generally is so extensive that it was a brave judgment to embrace in the same volume both "international law" and "international relations," even if the justification was the legal implications of a particular international relations paper or monograph.

The scope of Part One ("Public International Law: Doctrine and Institutions"), is itself almost an act of bibliographical and research courage. Section I ("Reference Works") is a fine summary of source materials, existing bibliographies and indexes, the publications by associations and societies, of legal directories and others and, above all, references from primary sources including documents collections, treaties, annual surveys, state practice, judicial decisions, international organizations and conferences.

The editor then proceeds to list the larger items of Canadiana under the heading of "General Works," moving into "International Law in General" where the broad view is taken by a number of writers on basic aspects of the Canadian international legal experience, as well as world issues from a Canadian perspective, or even more generally — including, of course, Canadians writing on world law issues as professionals, where the Canadian component itself becomes only incidental. Shifting from the general to the particular, the headings of Part One speak for themselves: Sources of International Law, Subjects of International Law, Individuals, Organs of the State, Law of Treaties, Jurisdiction of the State, State Territory, Polar Regions, Inland Waterways, Law of the Sea, Maritime Navigation and Transportation, Airspace and Outer Space, International Organizations, International Conferences, State Responsibility, Pacific Settlement of Disputes, Coercion and Use of Force, Control and Prevention of Conflict, Conduct of Armed Conflict (Law of War), Neutrality, International Criminal Law.

The diversity of the 466 pages of items under the above headings is witness to the extraordinary burgeoning of Canadian scholarship in the international law field, and it is quite fascinating to glance over the summary on pages xx and xxi which sets out the number of entries from 1755 on, where Canada was a principal element in the document or publication.

An observation in the editor's introduction is worth noting, namely that there were 134 publications printed before 1900 in both fields and primarily dealing with relations with the United States, and possibly some Commonwealth/Empire matters. The total entries in this volume are 9,040 of which 332 are duplicated under more than one heading. As the editor states, 8,708 individual writings break down into 2,612 monographs, 5,627 articles, and 469 are parts of books. How slow the movement was until recent decades is reflected not only by the first publications of 1755 dealing with the boundaries of British and French possessions in America, but the next recorded publications does not appear until 1828, over seventy-five years later. And during the colonial period until 1867, the editor observes that a total of only twenty-two titles dealing with Canada was found.

Part Two, "International Relations: Legal Implications," reflects a broad but specialized approach to Canadian external dealings for the same historical period down