

13. Canadian Bibliography of International Law

Bibliographie canadienne de droit international

THE year 1978 saw the compilation of the Canadian Bibliography in International Law (1967-1977). Prepared by Micheline Langlois, then editor of the Bulletin, it was published in May 1978 and sent to all members of the Council. It was not exhaustive, being based only on the information provided by members, but it was the first such bibliography ever compiled. More importantly, this modest 'home-made' bibliography of 53 typewritten pages underlined the need for a complete and accurate bibliography of Canadian writings in international law. With the encouragement of the Council, this was prepared by Christian Wiktor, the Law Librarian at Dalhousie University.

The Canadian Bibliography of International Law by Christian L. Wiktor, is an exhaustive work of 767 pages and was published by the University of Toronto Press in 1984. It contains 9040 entries, of which 8708 are individual publications: 2612 monographs (including theses), 5627 articles and 469 book contributions.

The Bibliography is most comprehensive in two respects: first, it goes back to the colonial period (the first listed publication having appeared in 1755 in London) and takes us to March 1, 1983; second, it covers publications in both English and French. To complete the Bibliography are two indexes, one for the authors and the other for corporate names, conferences and series.

In bringing together all this information and presenting it in his usual scholarly manner, Professor Wiktor has put the whole Canadian international law community in his debt. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine any international law research, related in some way to Canada, without consulting this Bibliography.

AU cours de l'année 1978, on a assisté à la compilation de la *Bibliographie canadienne de droit international (1967-1977)*. Préparée par Micheline Langlois, qui était rédactrice en chef du Bulletin à l'époque, cette bibliographie a été publiée en mai 1978 et envoyée à tous les membres du Conseil. Elle n'était pas exhaustive puisqu'elle avait été compilée uniquement à partir des renseignements fournis par les membres, mais c'était la première du genre. Par ailleurs, cette modeste bibliographie-maison dactylographiée de 53 pages a permis de souligner la nécessité de rassembler une bibliographie canadienne exhaustive et fidèle sur le droit international, ce qui a été fait par Christian Witkor, bibliothécaire de droit à l'université Dalhousie.

La *Bibliographie canadienne de droit international* de Christian Witkor est une bibliographie exhaustive de 767 pages qui a été publiée en 1984 par l'université de Toronto. Elle contient 9040 entrées, dont 8708 sont des publications individuelles : 2612 monographies (incluant des thèses), 5627 articles et 469 livres.

Cette bibliographie est vraiment exhaustive sous deux aspects : en premier lieu, elle remonte à la période coloniale (la première publication inscrite parue en 1755 à Londres) et s'étend jusqu'au 1er mars 1983; en deuxième lieu, elle contient des publications en français et en anglais et deux index, l'un sur les auteurs et l'autre sur les dénominations sociales, les conférences et les collections.

Toute la communauté canadienne de droit international est fort redevable au professeur Witkor qui a compilé toute cette information dans une oeuvre savante. En effet, il serait difficile d'effectuer une recherche en droit international qui s'intéresserait un tant soit peu au Canada sans consulter cette bibliographie.

14. Jessup Competition

Concours Jessup

THE Council has always encouraged participation in the Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition as such activities enhance student knowledge of international law and the peaceful settle-

ment of international disputes. The Jessup competition is the largest moot court competition in the world. It provides law students with a unique opportunity to prepare written and oral arguments on complex issues of international law involving hypothetical cases before the International Court of Justice. The Canadian Division of the Jessup has been hosted since 1973 by one of the Canadian law schools, in the month of February. The great majority of Canadian law schools participate in it. The two best teams go on to the International Division held in the United States in April, coinciding with the American Society of International Law annual meeting.

As the site of the Canadian competition changes from year to year, it has been the task of the Council, yearly, to arrange for a law school to organize the competition. It has also been the task of the Council to ask every year for a final report from the last faculty organizer and ensure that relevant information is forwarded to the current host. In addition, many of the volunteers who, every year, mark memorials and sit as judges throughout the Canadian round, are also Council members.

The Council is not normally involved in the financing of the competition. Most of the money for the cost of organizing this event is provided from participant law schools, from fund-raising campaigns organized by the host school during which donations are solicited from national and local law firms, and occasionally, from government grants. However, since 1982, the Council has become the trustee of certain funds which resulted from a surplus in the financing of the 1982 competition. Since then, any other surpluses in a given year are added to this fund and are used as a last resort when annual donations are insufficient. In addition, the CCIL has, on occasion, assisted a host school in its fund-raising efforts.

In 1978, the Council was concerned with the lack of francophone participation in the Jessup Moot, and, to correct this shortcoming, managed to obtain financing from the Secretary of State to provide simultaneous translation. As a result of this service, interest and participation from francophone law faculties increased considerably. After the 1989 Jessup, however, the Council was informed by the Secretary of State that this grant would be discontinued. Since then, all host faculties have managed to find adequate funding to facilitate the bilingual nature of the competition, either by applying directly for government grants or through their fund-raising campaigns.

The Council also helped reform the rules governing the Canadian round of the Jessup, when the ASIL decided in 1990 that, as long as 16