

Most of the papers in the second volume of the *Canadian Yearbook of International Law* reflect special Canadian interests. Thus, Mr. Gottlieb of the Department of External Affairs and Professor Morin both deal with the Canadian view of fisheries regulation. The former entitles his paper 'The Canadian Contribution to the Concept of a Fishing Zone in International Law', pointing out that it was Canada which first put forward the idea of a reserved fishery zone as a means of settling the controversy concerning the width of the territorial sea, while Professor Morin, in his 'La zone de pêche exclusive de Canada', reminds us that every unilateral act runs the risk of unilateral protest, unless it is in agreement with existing international law.

Perhaps not surprisingly in a publication of a country which possesses one of the leading Institutes of Air Law, Professor Pourcelet of the University of Montreal writes (in French) on the trend towards a new limit of responsibility in international air transport. He feels that the Warsaw Convention and its Protocol of 1955 are completely inadequate and calls for an international concept of objective responsibility, even if this should mean the rejection of the Warsaw principles, accompanied by a system of comprehensive insurance borne by the carrier.

Of more general interest is Professor Head's paper on the legal status of aliens in Canada. He appeals for a more liberal attitude to be adopted by the Courts, particularly when dealing with plaintiffs living in Communist countries. Equally interesting is Professor Macdonald's careful analysis of the relationship between the Organisation of American States and the United Nations as illustrated by the problems arising from the crises in Guatemala, 1945, Cuba 1960, 1962 and the quarantine, the Dominican Republic, 1960, and Panama, 1964. He calls for a wider acceptance of the supremacy of the Security Council and recognition of the right of individual approach to that body. Too often, in recent years, the tendency has been for OAS to usurp the functions of the world body and to deny the country affected the right of access to the United Nations on the basis that the matter is best dealt with by the American States. This is not surprising in view of John Cabot Lodge's statement in the Security Council: 'I say to the representative of the Soviet Union, stay out of this hemisphere and do not try to start your plans and your conspiracies over here'.

In addition to the articles, there are notes on different matters, together with a summary on Canadian practice in international law. In the absence of a Canadian digest this may well prove one of the most useful parts of the *Yearbook*. In the meantime, the second volume lives up to the promise of the first, and the *Canadian Yearbook* has already earned its right to an honoured place in the international lawyer's library.

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