bibliographer. Their aim was a comprehensive, current reference work listing pedagogical materials in the field of Algonquian linguistics, to be updated regularly. It covers works printed from 1891 to 1981, as well as 'earlier titles not listed in Pilling or new editions of works originally published before 1891.' The book repeats the items listed in the preliminary supplement, *A Bibliography of Algonquian Linguistics*, by Pentland, C. Douglas Ellis, Carol A. Simpson, and Wolfart, published in September 1974 by the Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, as Number 11 of the *University of Manitoba Anthropology Papers*. While the work is comprehensive rather than selective, it is, however, limited to printed materials and academic theses; unpublished manuscripts and papers delivered *viva voce* have been omitted. In addition, books in Algonquian languages have also been omitted, since this bibliography is meant for 'practicing Algonquianists,' and the compilers consider translations derivative and much other native language material ephemeral. Nevertheless, a few items on missionary translation and printing presses have been listed. Curiously, *The Rossville Mission Press: the Invention of the Cree Syllabic Characters and the First Printing in Rupert's Land* (1974), by Bruce Peel, has not been included.

The introduction clearly states the conventions followed by the bibliographers in the preparation of this work; the arrangement of the bibliography is logical, and the format of the entries is simple. Ease of consultation is enhanced by the three attractive typefaces chosen in order to express the body of the entry, the pagination, and the notes. The book has an excellent subject index, which provides good access to its contents for those who are not 'practicing Algonquianists.'

This is a thorough and a careful piece of scholarship. Pentland and Wolfart have made a splendid beginning to the supplementing of Pilling's bibliographies, and it is to be hoped that historical bibliographers and linguists studying other native language families will be inspired to continue the work so auspiciously started by this team. Although the *Bibliography of Algonquian Linguistics* is meant for librarians and bibliophiles only secondarily, every scholarly library, and any library or collector with native language holdings, should acquire a copy.

JOYCE M. BANKS

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Bibliography of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts. Compiled by Huynh Thi Huong. Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross and Henry Dunant Institute, 1980. xl, 389 p., [no price given] ISBN 2-88077-000-9

Bibliographical publications dealing with international legal literature have, like much that is produced for multinational audiences, been often slanted not only towards regional or national matters, but also to propagandistic objectives. One need only consult the voluminous published records of twentieth century international conferences to gauge the depths of political rhetoric that permeates their supportive materials. It is a pleasure, therefore, to discover that a major branch of international law, i.e., the laws of war (which have great polemical possibilities), has received an

impartial treatment in this admirable bibliography.

The primary reason for the success of this commendable work is its international, non-governmental sponsorship, production, and publication. In 1969 a lengthy and tortuous political process was initiated by the United Nations to re-examine and revise the four Geneva Conventions of 1949. This culminated in the ratification in June 1977 of two additional protocols to these 1949 conventions. As one of the beneficial progeny of this process, this book is intended to serve a practical, educational goal in publicizing as widely as possible the international law encompassing humanitarian issues in armed conflicts. This bibliographical compilation has been unfettered by undue political control, despite the often expected postering in such diplomatic forums.

Multilateral humanitarian legislation dealing specifically with warfare was established on August 22 1864 when the initial 'Convention for the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded in Armies in the Field' was approved in Geneva. Consequently, the coverage spans from the 1860s to the first half of 1980. There are, however, a substantial number of entries devoted to the historical and philosophical origins of the laws of war prior to 1864 which reveal man's fundamental attempt to mitigate the sufferings that result from warfare. While the bulk of the over five thousand monographs, articles, and dissertations are selected from the legal field, much is taken from historical, philosophical, political, sociological, and psychological sources.

The bibliography is diverse in scope, ranging from the *Jus ad bellum* versus the *Jus in bello* arguments to the restriction and prohibition of incendiary weaponry such as napalm; a detailed analytical table of contents facilitates approaches to these and other subjects. While there is a comprehensive author index, the work would have benefitted from a keyword subject index with cross references to increase accessibility. The most serious flaw in the bibliography, however, is the omission of a list of bibliographies and other related research aids used by the compiler. Regrettably only cursory introductory acknowledgements refer to the sources consulted.

These omissions detract from, rather than substantively diminish, the overall quality of the book. They should not deter potential users. Canadians in particular will appreciate the bilingual format. The International Committee of the Red Cross should be gratified by its excellent bibliography which has succeeded in fulfilling the Committee's mandate of disseminating the extensive and previously elusive material in this vital area of international law.

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International Who's Who in Poetry, Sixth Edition. Cambridge, England:
International Biographical Centre, 1982. 1093 p., cloth, \$95.00
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This double-tome is little more than two giant lists of writers and their works, and as I cannot pretend to judge whether it contains all the Turkish and Finnish journalists