

## Book Reviews

times the book is more clearly aimed at what one assumes is the Centre for Foreign Policy Studies' main, or true, market — the academic world. It will be of some interest to government officials in a number of areas, not just the specific problems of issues such as attitudes to foreign investment, tax legislation, acid rain, border broadcasting and so on, but also in the strong and unambiguous arguments it makes against "too much public discussion" of policy matters and process.

If the recent past is any indication, there will likely be an ever-increasing number of specific disputes on trade and other matters between Canada and the US. Clearly Fox's fourth option will be one of the best ways of confronting such matters. Congress's interests in this respect, including their potential and their limitations, are well set out in this book. It is obviously the work of much study, and has a lot of useful references.

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## Development and us

by Cranford Pratt

***Private Bank Lending and Developing-Country Debt by Pierre Sauvé. Halifax: Institute for Research on Public Policy, 1984, 68 pages, \$10.00.***

Pierre Sauvé's forty-five page essay on the international debt crisis is deceptive. Very gently, totally professionally, in straightforward accessible prose and published by as centrist a research establishment as there is, Sauvé has written quite a radical little book.

He demonstrates that two factors, both totally beyond the control of the LDCs (Less Developed Countries), are at the heart of the international debt crisis. The first is the deflationary policies pursued by the major industrialized states. The second is the unwillingness of these governments to reform the international financial institutions in ways which would avoid placing "an inordinate share of the burden of adjustment . . . on the non-oil LDCs."

What is urgently required, Sauvé argues convincingly, is that: Third World debt must be re-negotiated with longer maturities and/or lower interest rates; the International Monetary Fund must extend more substantial adjustment assistance with much more flexibility in its operations; the World Bank must increase significantly its long-term concessional lending; and development assistance to the low income countries should be increased.

At that point, like the good economist he is, Pierre Sauvé stops. However someone surely must carry the argument further. None of the initiatives he judges essential are at all likely to occur. On that realistic assumption, what

advice do economists have for Third World governments? Suddenly radical and desperate efforts to de-link significantly from the industrial world begin to look sensible and appropriate as second-best strategies. Sauvé's narrow professionalism has saved him from the toughest questions.

***Canadian Culture: International Dimensions edited by Andrew Fenton Cooper. Toronto: Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 1984, \$12.00.***

This book has a somewhat narrow and limited focus. It is concerned with the use of culture in diplomacy. Eight of the ten essays in the volume are contributions to a discussion of Canada's cultural diplomacy. Norman Applebaum, for example, does his thing on the *Applebaum-Hebert Report*, presenting again the proposal for a Canadian International Cultural Agency. Claude Ryan is wise and informative on Quebec's cultural diplomacy, arguing that Quebec's concern to acquire a distinctive international personality in fact was never a serious threat to Canadian foreign policy. One-third of the book is given over to two substantial comparative studies, one by Freeman Tovell on Canadian, British, French and German international cultural policies, and the other by Robert Williams on Canadian and Australian policies. They are each informative but neither they nor the volume's conclusions convince that cultural diplomacy is an important component of Canadian foreign policy or much of a blessing to Canadian culture.

For this reader the two essays which ignored the focus of the volume were the most interesting. Norman Hillmer, writing in the grand tradition, presents a eulogy to the wisdom of those who ran our foreign policy in the great years of Pearsonian internationalism. It has all been said many times before, but Canadians do like to hear it and Hillmer says it very nicely.

Finally there is Jack Granatstein's delightful tour de force on Anglo-centrism in Canadian diplomacy. It has a fine sweep and is wise, insightful and witty. He begins with Vincent Massey's anglophilia which made him so willfully blind to what Canada was. "Oh, if only everybody could have attended Upper Canada College," parodies Granatstein. He ends with the attack on Britain by another great anglophile, John Diefenbaker, when he saw Britain joining the Common market and thus letting down the English-speaking world. A nice polished essay that provides a healthy but genial corrective to the praises sung by Hillmer.

***Third World Affairs 1985 edited by Altaf Gauhar. London: Third World Foundation, 1985, 436 pages, £11.00.***

For a long time I have waited patiently to be able to begin a book review with "This is a book you will like if you like this sort of book." I now have that opportunity. *Third World Affairs 1985* is a massive collection of articles, thirty-eight in all, that range in topic from the IMF to Asian cinema. As I say, if that is to your liking, this volume can be highly recommended.

Editor Altaf Gauhar is particularly skillful and no doubt persistent as well in the authors he has been able to