

There is much in this book of interest to students of the United Nations. Canadians, who traditionally have been loyal and often enthusiastic advocates of the multilateral approach and strong supporters of the UN, will be struck by the contrast between the former Israeli Foreign Minister's negative view of the world organization, and the more positive picture painted by Lord Caradon of his experience as United Kingdom Ambassador. His account of the events surrounding the adoption by the Security Council of Resolution 242 on November 22, 1967, provides some ground for optimism that this resolution will continue to survive as one of the main principles on which an enduring peace in the Middle East can be built.

In the section on regional negotiations, the chapter on the Arab League illustrates well the limitations of a regional organization in the settlement of disputes when an important state in the region (Israel) is excluded. Unfortunately, the chapter on the Organization of American States sheds little light on how that organization really works. Instead, it reviews in cumbersome language relevant treaties and the terms of reference of the various committees. It is asking a great deal of even the most conscientious student to plow through two pages verbatim of lengthy Ministerial resolutions concerning disputes between Nicaragua and Costa Rica in 1979, and Peru and Ecuador in 1981, neither of which are explained to the reader.

The two chapters on disarmament negotiations are well done. Drawing on his considerable experience as a principal negotiator during the administrations of President Kennedy and President Carter, Adrian Fisher describes key elements involved in negotiations between the superpowers, consultation with allies and the relationship between the delegation and the various agencies responsible for formulating instructions. Inga Thorsson, who has presented the Swedish government's view on disarmament for many years, is very critical in her assessment of the accomplishments of multilateral disarmament negotiations in the last two decades. Proponents of the multilateral approach will not derive much comfort from her assessment, which tends to minimize the significance of the restraints imposed on the major powers by such agreements as the Partial Test Ban Treaty of 1963 and the Seabed Treaty of 1972.

Arnold Smith's contribution on the Commonwealth is rich in colorful detail based on his long experience as Secretary General. His article is particularly valuable for those whose knowledge relates to other organizations whose membership may be either universal, such as the United Nations, or regional, such as the European Economic Community. One is struck by the informality and innovative nature of many of the procedures instituted by the author whose scope for individual initiative appears to have been remarkably wide.

The two chapters on North-South negotiations are concerned with current efforts to negotiate an equitable sharing of the world's resources. With well over 100 developing countries banding together as the "Group of 77," new negotiating techniques employing representative informal "contact groups" are being devised to enhance the prospect of agreement. In addition, given the diversity of membership, the role of the Secretariat in devising and

promoting constructive compromises can often be crucial. A good deal of attention is devoted in the second chapter to negotiating procedures and techniques. Because its membership is so large and the interests of its members so disparate, the "Group of 77" has learned by experience that guidelines are essential to maintain the unity required to achieve success in negotiations.

The distinguished international jurist, Professor Manfred Lachs, describes succinctly in the final chapter the intimate relationship between negotiations and international law. What he has to say makes eminent good sense to the layman. For example: "Relying on law, negotiations are intended to maintain the rule of law and possibly create new rules of law." What would have been even more interesting would have been the Professor's opinion on the role of the International Court of Justice, particularly with regard to specific cases such as the United States' refusal to accept the Court's jurisdiction with respect to the charge by Nicaragua that the United States had mined one of its main harbors. One can only assume that as a member of the Court, Professor Lachs felt he was precluded from discussing it.

The majority of these articles are well written although often lacking in specific examples which would have conveyed a greater sense of actuality. Fortunately, the overall value of the collection has been considerably enhanced by the editor's enlightening summary of each group of articles.

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## Notes from the Golden Age

by John Munro

*The Memoirs of George Ignatieff: The Making of a Peacemaker, prepared in association with Sonja Sinclair. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1985, 265 pages, \$19.95.*

George Ignatieff might well consider himself fortunate no longer to be associated with the Department of External Affairs. If he could not contend with the relative isolationism of Trudeau and Sharp, what indeed would he have made of Mulroney and Clark?

Ignatieff bears sometimes eloquent witness to the fact that the glory days in Canadian foreign policy are gone forever. Today, of course, when trade and defence constitute our only major international concerns, it might be argued that Canada barely has a foreign policy at all, at least in any traditional sense. Ignatieff remembers that