

tiny — they could find it hard to preserve their independence.

While it rejects the idea of special international status for micro-states, the report is critical of the insensitivity both of large and powerful neighbors and of international financial institutions, such as the World Bank. Where it is possible — the Caribbean being the best example — the group urges the governments concerned to create their own regional, cooperative institutions.

There is the occasional grandfatherly admonition: a “discreet” foreign policy may turn away the wrath of a superpower neighbor” (Pace Grenada), and states are told to beware of the siren song of foreign military aid, especially bases. But the advice is well meant and disinterested.

In a world infatuated by fantasies of nuclear war and the labyrinth of East-West relations, it is refreshing to read a book dealing with the real problems of real, if small, peoples who want to live to themselves in a world at peace.

This does not mean a lack of interest in others. Almost all the thirty-one states are members of the United Nations. Perhaps, as the report suggests, they have, from their own perspective, some wisdom to offer in discussions of the world order — if anyone would listen.

The Great Escape: An Examination of North-south tourism by E. Philip English. Ottawa: The North-South Institute, 1986, 89 pages, \$9.50.

This is a bittersweet look at the effects of the rapidly growing industry of moving tourists from developed countries to the hotels and beaches of the Third World. Canadian economist E. Philip English takes essentially a “Yes, but...” approach to the alleged benefits of mass tourism in the North-South context. It may be of some help, but it is not a panacea.

Among the problems: much of the money — perhaps 50 percent — stays at

home, for tour agencies and air transport; and when the tourist does arrive, much of the rest goes to foreign-owned firms catering to his needs. In some countries, because of poor planning, the building and financing of tourist facilities may actually hurt the interests of most local inhabitants for the benefit of a wealthy few. In cultural terms, the author suggests that perhaps “tourism encounters are too brief and superficial to have any positive repercussions.” Even if unintentional, the flaunting of wealth and strange customs, in the face of poverty and tradition, is perhaps not the best way to promote international brotherhood.

Despite misgivings, Mr. English is not a total naysayer. In several areas tourism is bringing and has brought economic benefits and it could have more yet. He suggests that, to enhance the experience on both sides, tourists should be given more information on their destination — especially when, for example, those travellers constitute a captive audience on a charter flight. In addition, the building of more small, comfortable, local hotels, could help local entrepreneurs.

Of course, Mr. English has no illusions about most tourists, for whom the main attraction of a southern trip is escape, rather than immersion in a local culture. And neither does he believe that, in most cases other than the tiniest destinations, tourism can or should replace economic diversification. Nevertheless, he points out the increasing popularity of specialist tourism, such as scientific and archaeological, which draw a special kind of visitor. And he notes that in some cases proceeds from tourism have enabled governments to expand social services for their communities.

As long as it is placed in a context of more general economic development, the author concludes that tourism can provide a valuable source of foreign exchange, jobs, and tax revenue without undue disruption. And, “in a small but significant minority of cases, it may yet promote international understanding.”

Tom Sloan is a freelance writer living in Ottawa.

Women must be people too

by Naomi Griffiths

Women in the Third World: A Historical Bibliography edited by Pamela R. Byrne and Suzanne R. Ontiveros. Santa Barbara, California: ABC-Clio, 1986, 152 pages, US\$28.00.

Women in the World, 1975-1985: The Women's Decade (Second, Revised Edition) edited by Lynne B. Iglitzin and Ruth Ross. Santa Barbara, California, ABC-Clio, 1986, 484 pages, US\$37.50.

ABC-Clio Research Guides are, in the words of their publisher, “a new generation of annotated bibliographies that provide comprehensive control of the recent journal literature on high-interest topics in history and the related social sciences.” One can almost always nitpick about such enterprises and demonstrate superior and esoteric learning by pointing out the existence of a seminal article that has been overlooked. Instead let me say at the outset that these guides in general, and the ones listed at the head of this review in particular, are extremely useful. One can always cite omissions but what one has in *Women in the Third World* is an extensive, carefully prepared, well-indexed bibliography that should prove invaluable as a research tool. The editors have set themselves a particular task and succeeded admirably.

The case of the book edited by Iglitzin and Ross is very different. Their aim was to produce a book which would reflect the “latest social science scholarship” concerned with the development, during the decade since International Women's Year, of what they see as “a world-wide awareness of the social, political, economic and cultural concerns of women.” They have brought together eighteen essays and presented them with an introduction entitled “The Patriarchal Heritage Revisited.” The essays themselves have been gathered into three sections, each with its own introduction. Part One is entitled “Industrial Democracies”;