

Godson's book is a good general study of the Soviet approach to the international labor movement and as such it is useful to those seeking to acquire a basic understanding of Soviet policy and practice in this area.

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## Remember the "Contractual Link?"

by Donald Barry

*The Canada-European Communities Framework Agreement: A Canadian Perspective by Robert Boardman, Hans J. Michelmann, Charles C. Pentland and Panayotis Soldatos. Saskatoon: Canadian Council for European Affairs, Policy Series No. 1, 1984, 122 pages (half English, half French), \$8.00.*

The 1976 Canada-European Community Framework Agreement on Commercial and Economic Cooperation (the so-called Contractual Link) can hardly be termed a resounding success. Despite the optimistic predictions of expanding economic cooperation that accompanied the signing of the agreement, only marginal changes in Canada-EC trade and investment patterns have resulted and they have been overshadowed by well publicized disputes between the two sides over uranium, agricultural products, fish, seals and newsprint. The authors of this study, the first comprehensive report on the Contractual Link, do not succumb to the currently fashionable pessimism about the Framework Agreement, but they agree that the accord is in need of revitalization. Written from a Canadian perspective, their study examines the reasons for the Framework Agreement's somewhat mixed record of accomplishment and puts forward a series of recommendations to enhance its future effectiveness.

The report argues that Canada-EC cooperation has been continuously plagued by widely held, if simplistic, Canadian perceptions of the Community as a market for manufactured exports and European views of Canada as a source of raw materials and energy. It has also been eroded by global economic trends which have fueled European protectionism and prompted Canada to align itself more closely with the US. Moreover, the narrow scope of the Framework Agreement has left it as only one of a number of instruments for Canada-EC collaboration. The study points out that Canadian policy toward the Community has been hampered by varying levels of knowledge of, and commitment to, the Contractual Link within government, bureaucratic and business circles and the failure to accommodate the priorities of the Atlantic and western provincial governments in the Framework Agreement's committee and working group structures.

Still, the authors are persuaded that the Contractual Link is worth preserving and strengthening. Their nineteen recommendations aimed at improving the Framework Agreement's effectiveness range from measures to broaden Canadian knowledge of the Community, to the expansion of the accord's consultative structures and the adoption of an early warning system through which Canada and the EC could alert each other to developing trends in their policies. Readers may lament the author's failure to ground their proposals in a convincing overall rationale for cooperation between Canada and the Community. Nevertheless, the study and its recommendations constitute an impressive attempt to come to grips with current problems in Canada-EC relations.

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## Diplomatic Catchup

by Bruce M. Williams

*Third-World Diplomats in Dialogue with the First World by Robert J. Moore. Agincourt, Ont.: Gage Publishing Limited, 1985, 179 pages, \$23.85.*

This is a slim volume but full of wisdom and good sense. This is not surprising since its author is both an academic and a former very successful High Commissioner to Canada from Guyana. Dr. Moore has brought to his study a wealth of experience and has presented it in an interesting and absorbing fashion.

The role of a Third World diplomat in a First World country is complicated, often difficult and perhaps always full of uncertainties. Dr. Moore sets out in clear terms the problems which both young and older inexperienced Third World diplomats encounter when they embark on their careers in the developed countries. He carefully analyzes the historical problems facing the Third World diplomats and offers much sage advice on how to come to terms with the more classical mold of diplomacy found in the First World. He makes an elegant plea for understanding by the developed countries of the hopes and aspirations of the developing countries. He sets the conflicting objectives of the two worlds in clear terms. The developed countries, he writes, want, over and above a peaceful world, an orderly rate of economic growth, full or near-full employment, uninterrupted supplies of vital raw materials and expanding markets for their outputs. In contrast, the developing countries emphasize the need for the abolition of mass poverty in the shortest time possible, accelerated and equitable world economic development, equality of opportunity nationally and internationally and the right to take part in decisions on the future of a world in which their citizens form an increasing majority. These differing world