

specifically to supply this need, like the Toronto-based Foundation for International Training. Why ever not?

Third book

The report from Dalhousie professors underlines this need. Four of the studies in *Six International Development Projects* deal with management training: of some 42 Zimbabwean public servants, of 275 Ghanaian officials involved in development planning and financial management, of 15 centres for environmental studies at Indonesian universities, and of 73 participants from 31 countries in ocean mining technology and management of the new 200-mile economic zones. The other two reports are of scientific research into Peru's fluctuating fisheries and of deep drilling in Iceland for geothermal waters.

There is an element of boosterism in the reports (after all, Dalhousie wants more CIDA money), but also obvious truth in the contention that longer term linkages between Canadian universities and organizations in the South based on projects will bring mutual learning benefits. And the reports are thoughtful and apparently candid, especially McAllister's own account of the dismal state of Ghana.

Fourth book

Professor Helleiner lifts the discussion of North-South relations to a global, theoretical level in *For Good or Evil*. He has edited the papers of nine economists who took part in a conference in Norway to consider the relevance of Western economic theories to negotiations (more alive then, in 1980, than today) on a New International Economic Order. There are some surprises: a lively defence of the "conditionality" behind the balance-of-payments sup-

port provided by the International Monetary Fund, and Richard Jolly's account of the positive approach briefly taken in the OECD. But the general message (quite intelligible to non-economists) is of polite despair. To take only industrialization: the power of transnationals, the improbability of technology transfer, the need for industrial experience and not just training all cloud whatever hopes linger that one-quarter of world industrial production may be located in the Third World by the year 2000 (the so-called Lima target). And in those countries that achieve some industrialization, we are told, inequality is likely to increase — and they will not solve their problem of poor terms of international trade anyway.

Helleiner has added a thirty-page introduction, penned in well-mannered anger (and no wonder, for he has seen in close-up the sufferings in a country like Tanzania), in which he rebukes policy-makers in the North for regarding the stalemate over developing any NIEO program as evidence of foreign policy "success."

That is the essential message. Until the political leaders in the North realize the truth of what Willy Brandt and Commonwealth Secretary-General Sonny Ramphal and Parliamentarians for World Order have been saying for years about the "mutuality of interests" between North and South, and act at the highest level (as they failed to do after the Cancun Summit), all these micro-projects of CIDA and Dalhousie are just band-aids.

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