

Book Reviews

of the People," which the Jacobins attributed to those they considered guilty by virtue of who they were, is a concept that is very much a part of contemporary terrorist doctrine.

The third part, which focuses on rebel terrorism, begins with an interesting essay by Zeev Ivianski on the Russian terrorists of the nineteenth century and the moral dilemmas their conception of terror posed for them. Alfred Louch forcefully argues in a brief selection that there can be no moral basis for indiscriminate terror. In a provocative essay Maurice A.J. Tugwell cites several recent instances in which terrorists have been able to transfer guilt from their actions to those of the government through a skillful use of propaganda. Tugwell, the Director of the University of New Brunswick's Centre for Conflict Studies, suggests that liberal democracies are particularly vulnerable to this sort of manipulation and that they should not let themselves succumb to false guilt which can only serve to paralyze an effective response to terrorist acts. Robert S. Gerstein grapples with the fundamental question of whether terrorists have rights. He examines the somewhat draconian actions that have been taken by democratic governments to combat terrorism but concludes that, whatever the offence, the principles of democracy dictate that terrorists still retain certain basic rights.

It is difficult to imagine a more complex and emotionally-charged topic than contemporary terrorism. Rapoport and Alexander are to be commended for their effort to confront the most fundamental questions of the rationale and justification of this increasingly prevalent form of political action. Although some of the essays in this volume raise as many questions as they answer, one thing is obvious, that until we pay greater attention to the moral calculus which underlies terrorist activity, we cannot begin to understand this phenomenon.

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Canada and the poor countries

by Alexa deWiel

Perpetuating Poverty: The Political Economy of Canadian Foreign Aid by Robert Carty, Virginia Smith and LAWG. Toronto: *Between the Lines*, 1981, 202 pages, \$8.95.

During the past thirty years, foreign aid has become the most important instrument of Canadian foreign policy applied to the Third World. Canada is the seventh largest aid-giving country in the West and in the bowels of the Canadian International Development Agency lies the key to Ottawa's strategy for international assistance.

This book is a descriptive dissection of CIDA's history, structure, programs and goals. Today, CIDA funds several thousand projects in eighty-nine countries, supports over sixty inter-governmental institutions concerned with development, contributes to several hundred non-governmental

organizations, and covers the bills for shipping tons of supplies and scores of experts to foreign shores.

Ottawa's foreign policymakers tend to equate the size of the aid program with the amount of weight Canada can swing on issues in which the nation has a direct stake, such as Law of the Sea and Multilateral Trade negotiations.

But the effort to keep juggling priorities is one of several factors that prevents CIDA from working out a coherent program for Third World development. The business community exerts constant pressure on the Agency, forcing it to renege on its "development" promises that resources will be concentrated on meeting the basic needs of the most oppressed sectors of the world's poorest countries which require few Canadian inputs. Political objectives, on the other hand, keep administrators from focusing on middle income Third World nations — clients that commercial interests hope to wean from aid to hard export credits.

The book is hard-hitting and absorbing and serves to educate a population largely unaware of Canadian foreign policy.

Energy Planning for Developing Countries: A Study of Bangladesh by Russell J. DeLucia and Henry D. Jacoby, et al. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1982, 298 pages, \$24.00 (US).

Aimed at practitioners in LDC planning bureaux and their counterparts in the international and bilateral agencies, this book is a guide to conducting investment analysis and planning of the energy sector in the resource-poor, less-developed countries. This is a case study conducted of the Bangladeshi energy sector carried out in 1975 and 1976 under the sponsorship of the UN Development Project and the Asian Development Bank. The consultant study was carried out by a consortium of firms including Montreal Engineering, Canada, which had responsibility for the electrical power, coal and nuclear studies, as well as for the management of the overall group effort.

Heavy on the analytical methodology of the study, the various components of investment planning in the energy sector is discussed with much emphasis on an increasingly-accepted application of systems analysis. All too often previous study designs of this nature have been documented by concern for large-scale physical investment with little interest devoted to rural energy issues.

The message of the book is central to the Brandt Commission's reminder that the various sectors of the global economy are interdependent. In a case such as the village-level economy of Bangladesh, largely dependent on traditional sources of energy such as firewood, charcoal, animal dung and jute sticks, the process of integrating alternatives to the subsector and sector level can help prevent undue focus on investments that may seem attractive to the Western investor at a project level but are less so in a broader context.

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