

Book Reviews

not because of American pressure but because of our commitment to NATO solidarity. Indeed, Mr. Gwyn comes close to admitting as much when he concludes that Helmut Schmidt had a great deal to do with convincing Mr. Trudeau to test the cruise. Mr. Schmidt was an author of the NATO "two track" decision. Had we not agreed to test an unarmed cruise, we feared the effect on those European allies who had to decide to deploy the armed cruise and Pershing II missiles. At the same time, however, the government sought to play an active role through the peace initiative in removing some of the tensions which "megaphone diplomacy" had created between the superpowers.

The 1983 trade policy paper, the first comprehensive examination of this subject since the Second World War, is described "largely to show to the public that it (i.e., the government) could get on with Washington" (p. 126). This is simply not true. Aside from Mr. Gwyn's own observation elsewhere that at this time we were "consorting comfortably" (p. 105) with the USA, our decision sprang from the belief in the benefits of trade liberalization. Mr. Brock, the US Trade Representative, was as eager for more liberalized trade as were the Canadian ministers. It was, moreover, part of a comprehensive trade strategy that included reliance both on our traditional negotiation in the multi-lateral trade talks and with our long-time trading partners, as well as with the new industrial nations in the Pacific basin and Latin America. I note that not much has changed on this score, despite the events of September 1984.

Enough! One can only conclude that the desire to put out a "hot" book in 1985 did not permit Mr. Gwyn the time to do adequate justice to a subject which presumably will be just as "hot" in 1986. I have honored my obligation to the editors of this journal and dutifully read all 349 pages of Mr. Gwyn's prose. Like one of my trips in the Challenger jet, it was an unforgettable experience, but not one that I would readily recommend to others.

The Honourable Allan J. MacEachen is Opposition Leader in the Senate. Elected to the House of Commons in 1953 he was a member of every Liberal cabinet since 1963. Prior to his being appointed to the Senate in 1984, he was Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Blest be the tie that binds

by Donald F. Wall

The Ties That Bind: Intelligence Cooperation between the UKUSA Countries — the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand by Jeffrey T. Richelson and Desmond Ball. Boston: Allen and Unwin, 1986, 402 pages, US\$29.95.

One would be tempted, after a cursory reading, to dismiss this book as an alphabet-soup catalogue of the

techniques of intelligence collection from the early 1940s to the present by the five allied countries involved — of which Canada is one. However, curiosity — an essential element of all intelligence work — urges one to wade on to the conclusion, which contains some good sense and some salutary warnings for nations such as ours, enmeshed as we are in ties that are often as dangerously and painfully binding as fried cheese.

Dauntingly, the Introduction is preceded by nine full pages (total 371) of acronyms and abbreviations, ranging from A-2 (Air Force Intelligence) through FLTSATSCOM (Fleet Satellite Communications) to PNUTS (Possible Nuclear Underground Test Site) to VLF (Vancouver Liberation Front; Very Low Frequency). Predictably, therefore, grace of language is not to be expected, nor is it often found.

As reflected by the quite massive appendices and footnotes, together with the academic posts held by the authors, one would expect the research underlying this book to be meticulous. Some Canadians, however, may be disturbed to find the CBC consistently referred to as the "Canadian Broadcasting Company," or our Director-General of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, Thomas D'Arcy Finn, as "Ted D'Arcy Finn." I cannot imagine that William H. Kelly, onetime Director-General of the RCMP Security Service, will be pleased to be designated William Ketty, nor will John K. Starnes, first civilian Director-General of the RCMP Security Service, feel it fair that he is omitted from the record altogether. Their listed dates of office are also highly questionable. And would The Honorable Charles M. Drury answer to "C.M. Orvry," or the Rose brothers accept "Fronte Libre du Quebec" as appropriate for FLQ.

However, these are relatively minor and nationalistic objections to what is clearly a brave and conscientious effort to reveal a web of associations in which several flies may be at the mercy of a large and hungry spider. In simplistic terms, it would be easy to identify the United States as the spider and Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom as the flies. There is, however, a germ of consistent thought which pervades the book, and is most evident in its conclusion, that it is not the preconceived intentions of any of these Western nations which creates the web, but rather a particular collective cast of mind. At the heart of it lie those very human urges — fear and suspicion.

In its substance, this book provides a quite staggering assemblage of information, much of it hitherto unpublished, about the intelligence activities of the so-called UKUSA nations, and the formal and informal arrangements among them which result in the term the "Western Intelligence Community." Through dogged research, and a deft use of the United States Freedom of Information Act, the authors have compiled a document which will surely frighten (and confuse) all Western security and intelligence agencies, and also delight (and confuse) the KGB. They describe in awesome detail the techniques of the acquisition, evaluation and distribution of human intelligence, signals intelligence, ocean surveillance, electronic intel-