

concerns. ... Its wealth of information makes it an intellectually stimulating publication....” Geoff Payne, review of *The 1991 OECD Employment Outlook*, in *Work, Employment and Society* 6:3 (September 1992), 511-12.

<sup>216</sup> GATT, *Trade Policies for a Better Future* (Geneva: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1985), 35-37, 42.

<sup>217</sup> OECD, Report by the Economic Policy Committee, *Surveillance of Structural Policies* (Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1989), 26.

<sup>218</sup> The image can be exploited, however, by associating the OECD brand with certain important ideas. e.g. the benefits of trade liberalization.

<sup>219</sup> Notes for an Address by the Honourable Barbara McDougall, Secretary of State for External Affairs, to the Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies, Toronto, November 5, 1992 [EAITC Statement 92/56]. It should be evident, to belabour the point, that I think that Canadian relations with Europe are more robust than those who see an end to Atlanticism believe. For one herald of Atlanticism's decline, see Kim Richard Nossal, "A European Nation? The Life and Times of Atlanticism in Canada," in John English and Norman Hillmer (eds.), *Making a Difference: Canada's Foreign Policy in a Changing World Order* (Toronto: Lester Publishing Limited, 1992), 79-102.

<sup>220</sup> OECD is seen as an organ of the Atlantic community both in H.G. Aubrey, *Atlantic Economic Cooperation: The Case of the OECD* (New York: Praeger for the Council on Foreign Relations, 1967), and in a more famous book, Richard N. Cooper, *The Economics of Interdependence: Economic Policy in the Atlantic Community* (New York: McGraw-Hill for the Council on Foreign Relations, 1968). I agree with Henry Kissinger, who declared Japan to be a member of the Atlantic community in his Year of Europe speech in 1973. See *Department of State Bulletin LXVIII:1768* (May 14, 1973), 593-98.

<sup>221</sup> Some might see it as the hegemonic task of global capital, but that is another story. See, for an example of this approach, David Black and Claire Turenne Sjolander, "Canada in the Transition: Prospects for a Re-constituted Multilateralism", (paper delivered to the Canadian Political Science Association, Carleton University, Ottawa, June 6-8, 1993).

<sup>222</sup> Schelling called this a focal point. Thomas C. Schelling, *The Strategy of Conflict* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1960/1980).

<sup>223</sup> Sylvia Ostry, 'Rapporteur's Summing up of the OECD 30th Anniversary Symposium, Paris, 19-20 March, 1992 (mimeo). For a report on the 30th anniversary symposium see OECD, "International Economic Co-operation Past and Future," *OECD Observer* 179 (December 1992/January 1993).

<sup>224</sup> This question of the framework is not straightforward. Waltz argues that "In international affairs ... to expect each country to formulate an economic policy that happens to work to the advantage of all countries is utopian. Each state's failure to do so is to the disadvantage of all states, including itself; yet even were this noted the "right" policies would not be spontaneously and universally adopted. Individual calculations rationally arrived at from the point of view of each of the calculators considered separately do not, in a condition of anarchy, automatically result in social harmony. Whether or not an