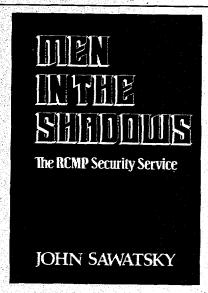
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PETER STURSBERG

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tawa's pioneering in nuclear safeguards policy of properly be cited as examples of mentor-state internationalism.

On the other, hand, to present Canada's ocea wards expansionism as a form of internationalism is stretch the concept beyond utility. Tucker is far from alone in his enthusiasm for Canada's energetic at greedy law of the sea diplomacy and domestic demand were beginning to push even the Pearson government along this path. However, Tucker should have knowledged that Trudeau's early unilateralism, esm cially the rejection of the authority of the World Cour constituted a major departure from Canada's interm tionalist tradition. It is better seen as the most obvious example of what Trudeau meant by projecting dome tic interest into the international environment. More over, since Canada could not defend all its new man time claims by military means, it scarcely deserve commendation for seeking to embody them in the emergent law of the sea. Nor does Tucker make any fort to square Canada's oceanic acquisitiveness with Trudeau's commitment on our behalf to a more equita ble distribution of the world's resources.

Tucker considers Trudeau's early unilateralism towards NATO to have been an 'egregious' error. How ever, this was not, he suggests, because it departed from Canada's internationalist tradition but because prejudiced Canada's ability to maintain the closs trans-Atlantic ties needed as a counterweight to its re lations with the United States. Somewhat inconsis tently, the purchase of the Aurora aircraft is censure on the grounds that it is more suitable for a NATO roll rather than for 'sovereignty-protection', the first of Canada's defence priorities as enunciated by Trudeau Tucker demonstrates with ease that the Aurora dec sion-making process failed to correspond with the 'ra tional actor' model. He appears not to question the greater irrationality in proclaiming 'sovereignty protection' as the ultimate goal of Canada's defendent policy.

Professor Tucker's new study is intended neither as a comprehensive survey of Trudeau's foreign policy nor as an introductory text. Rather, it is a collection of recent case studies and a fragmentary but frequently perceptive commentary on the dilemmas of foreign policy planning, and on the Trudeau failure to escapt from the reactive, ad hoc, patterns of the past. Tucker's treatment is scarcely more systematic than the policies he assesses, and easy reading is sometimes impeded by a needlessly complex style. Many passages, however are informative, judicious and stimulating. The book is well worth reading, especially for those already familiar with the earlier studies of Trudeau's foreign policy by Thordason, Dobell, and Thomson and Swanson.

Tucker, Michael. Canadian Foreign Policy: Contemporary Issues and Themes. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1980