

Book Reviews

Part Two: "Developing Countries"; Part Three: "Communist Countries." The book is well footnoted; there is an extensive index and the biographical information on the various contributors is succinct and informative.

In many ways the work is admirable. The introductory essay on "The Patriarchal Heritage Revisited" is a clear presentation of what the author has termed the patriarchal model of the socialization process. The essay by Joelle Rutherford Juillard on "Policy Impacts and Women's Role in France" shows a sensitive awareness to the political particularisms of that society. The article by Mary Cornelia Porter and Corey Venning entitled "Italy and Ireland: Women, Church and Politics in two Catholic Countries" is one which raises a number of questions about the pervading influence of established religious beliefs. One wonders, however, if the aim was to understand relations between church and state in a Catholic context, whether the comparison should have been Spain and Italy, rather than Ireland and Italy. If, on the other hand, there was a wish to understand the impact of Christian institutions upon the state, it might have been better to compare an avowed Protestant environment such as the Republic of South Africa with a Catholic state. In fact, one wonders why the comparison made was not that of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

Behind this criticism lies a sense that however many merits this work has, it is a book that has also a sad lack of imagination. The editors, for example, point out in their introduction that the authors of the essays "span a wide range of countries and ethnic origins." They go on to say that "Many of the authors, while residing now in the United States, are native to or were raised in, the countries of which they write." As a migrant-Canadian, one who had a childhood in another country, I would consider that my outlook on the land and culture I left would be considerably different from that of someone who still lived there. This lack of imagination about the impact of migration is indicative of the conventional tone of the essays.

Let me emphasize that this is a valuable collection of writings, well put together and intelligently presented. It is also without passion or flair. The article on India by Neela D'Souza and

Ramani Natarajan entitled "Women in India: the Reality" is an example of the strength and weaknesses of the volume as a whole. On the one hand it contains quantities of reliable and shocking information. The discussion concerning the sex ratio in India is lucid and well-documented. It is not, however, a discussion which makes much attempt to go beyond the fact and the obvious generality. The defence of course is the constraint of space. Yet one hopes that, somehow, there could have been some reference to the broader framework of the community.

What is missing from this essay, and from the rest of the book, is any consideration of what the societies in question must do to ensure that the next generations exist, are educated and survive to a better world. The absence of the discussion of the necessities imposed by childbearing and rearing for both parents left me feeling that this work should have yet another subtitle: views of middle class American academics. The work is so very good, so finely structured and yet it lacks the sense that the fight for women's rights is not a fight for women to become honorary males but a fight for those people who are women to define what shall be the feminine and to have that definition seen as vitally important for all peoples as is the definition of the masculine.

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NATO: divisive national interests

by George Kamoff-Nicolosky

Semialignment and Western Security edited by Nils Ørvik. Beckenham, England: Croom Helm Ltd., 1986, 286 pages, £19.95.

The issue of alliance cohesion has been the subject of extensive research both in the Soviet Union and in the West.

The 4-volume *Warsaw Pact: The Question of Cohesion* (ORAE/DND EMP 39 March 1986 by T. Rakowska-Harmstone *et al*) analyzed the impact of historical, ethnic, linguistic, religious, economic and military factors on the unity and effectiveness of the pact. *The Atlantic Alliance: Past Imperfect, Future Conditional* (1982) by John Patterson examined the evidence regarding disunity in NATO. Such studies are essential. Internal differences within the opposing military groupings must be understood and their impact assessed before alliance effectiveness can be measured.

The introduction by Nils Ørvik of Queen's University to *Semialignment* sets out the past, present and future difficulties in NATO. National self-interests and constraints preclude total adherence to Alliance doctrine, strategy and armaments. The issues of nuclear deployment and use, limitations on defence expenditure, shortfalls in manpower allocations and other national prerogatives are reviewed to determine their impact on NATO. Denmark, Greece, the Netherlands, Canada and Norway are examined in detail. Professor Ørvik warns that the conclusions are influenced by personal value judgments as "all the scholars engaged [in this research project] have different backgrounds, personal perceptions and orientations."

Denmark is described as a "half-hearted partner." The argument to support such a view is well made by Carsten Holbraad. Security guarantees provided by NATO are constantly measured against the risks of Alliance membership. Greece "From compliance to self-determination" is covered by Constantine Melakopides. He develops the Greek view that NATO supports Turkey rather than Greece. The Alliance, therefore, is itself a threat. The Netherlands is assessed by Ruud Koole and Paul Lucardie. It was described by Water Laquer as a country with neutralist and pacifist tendencies. In fact "Hollanditis" is applied to NATO countries with similar views held either by government or by opposition parties and groups.

Canada is covered by Christopher Rose, who deals with "Government Policy Towards NATO," and by Hugh Thorburn, who covers "The New Democratic Party and National Defence." The Canadian chapter is prefaced with