

- relevance of this concept to modern war, see Harry G. Summers, *On Strategy: a Critical Analysis of the Vietnam War* (Novato, California: Presidio Press, 1982), pp. 5, 11-19, 33-35.
4. Brian Cuthbertson, *Canadian Military Independence in the Age of the Superpowers* (Toronto: Fitzhenry and Whiteside, 1977), p. xiii.
 5. In addition to Cuthbertson's commendable work, there is a growing body of specialist literature: James Eayrs *In Defence of Canada* series offers a scholarly and thorough examination of the historical development of Canada's national security policies. C.P. Stacey's *Arms, Men and Governments* covered the war years (1939-45). Two studies by Americans, Jon B. McLin, *Canada's Changing Defence Policy*, and Melvin Conant's *The Long Polar Watch*, examined the emerging Canadian-American defence partnership in the 1950s. Colin Gray, who is British, produced *Canadian Defence Priorities: a Question of Relevance* in 1972, a paean to the 1971 White Paper. The *Canadian Defence Quarterly* examines the broad issues of Canadian defence from time to time. The Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies has published the proceedings of its conferences and seminars, and now produces the annual *Canadian Strategic Review*. The Centre for International Relations at Queen's University publishes studies on Canada's defence relations with Scandinavia. The Senate Sub-committee on National Defence has released two valuable studies on manpower and naval requirements. The Department of National Defence's Operational Research Analysis Establishment commissions and publishes lengthy studies on a variety of defence-related subjects from centres of expertise in Canada's academic community.
 6. Ron Lowman of the *Toronto Star* is one of the few exceptions.
 7. For example, Gerald Porter, *In Retreat: the Canadian Forces in the Trudeau Years* (Ottawa: Deneau and Greenberg, 1979).
 8. See, for example, Roy MacGregor, "The Armed Forces: In From the Cold," *Macleans*, 6 November 1978.
 9. Peter C. Newman, *True North: Not Strong and Free* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1983), p. 9.
 10. *Ibid.*, p. 18.
 11. Edward Luttwak, *A Dictionary of Modern War* (London: Allen Lane, 1971), p. 183.
 12. Newman, p. 168.
 13. *Ibid.*, p. 152.
 14. *Ibid.*, p. 169.
 15. Richard Pipes, "How to Cope with the Soviet Threat: a Long Term Strategy for the West," *Commentary* (August 1984), p. 13.
 16. Newman, p. 105.
 17. International Institute for Strategic Studies, *The Military Balance 1973-1974* (London: IISS, 1973), p. 71, Table 1 (iii), 'Nuclear Delivery Vehicles: Comparative Strengths and Characteristics: Historical Changes of Strength, 1963-73.'
 18. Newman, pp. 50, 68-69, 145-49.
 19. *Ibid.*, pp. 56, 61. On the former page the author says Canada's army contingent in Germany is maintained at 58%. On the latter he says the air element is maintained at 58%, "unlike its army counterpart."

Ollivant, Simon. "Canada: How Powerful An Ally?" *Conflict Studies*, no. 159. London: Institute for the Study of Conflict.

Working from the premise that "Canadian affairs do not receive a great deal of attention" on the European side of the Atlantic and that "selective coverage inevitably produces an unbalanced picture," Dr. Simon Ollivant proceeds, in a short monograph, to deliver an even

description of Canada's current position in relation to her defence commitments. Confining himself to four particular issues which attract overseas criticism, he manages to provide an admirably succinct review within the confines of "Canada: How Powerful an Ally?"

He centers his discussion on concerns with national unity, internal security, the state of the armed forces, and American-Canadian relations. Refreshingly, while the problems are clearly identified and defined, they are not over-stated. Canada's responsibilities to NATO and NORAD are given major consideration which, in turn, raises questions regarding the Canadian ability to protect her sovereign territory. Ollivant expresses his most serious reservations when commenting on the gap between defence commitments and the ability, and will, to fulfill them. He accurately states that corrective measures are urgent and expensive, containing both political and economic implications.

A brief summary of Canada's natural statistics, demographic, political and economic situation provides a valuable preface for the main topic. Included is a glance at the history of Confederation, a subject requiring much more thorough scrutiny to obtain a proper understanding of national unity. But Ollivant later rectifies his initially superficial treatment by examining separatist and minority challenges from coast to coast. The enduring enigma of Quebec is highlighted, producing a sound and reassuring assessment of future developments.

There follows the subject of internal security, an issue which has raised much debate over the past decade and one still attracting public attention. While skimming over the tarnished reputation of the RCMP (quite acceptable in view of the wealth of published material), Ollivant pays specific attention to the growing threat of terrorism, the increased activity of the KGB, the marked expansion of the peace movement. Although emphasizing the vulnerability of strategic installations to terrorist attack and the extent to which Canada is currently a target of Soviet subversion, he is possibly too confident in his prediction that the peace movement will have difficulty in maintaining momentum.

Defence commitments and priorities justifiably earn themselves a principal focus. Complexities often difficult even for serving members of the armed forces to grasp fully are neatly arranged as in a military briefing. Unemotionally, the author recites the difficulties of an overburdened and undermanned integrated force that is faced with the need to re-equip quickly after years of neglect. Perhaps it is here that Canada's European allies may best comprehend the reasons behind the malaise which has prompted their lack of regard for Canada's contribution to NATO.

Throughout, Ollivant has woven a thread of consistent American-Canadian antagonism. The element of strained relations appears in each of his four subject areas with the matter coming to the fore in his final comments. In an honest appraisal he illustrates the problems which result from U.S. ignorance and heavy-handedness compounded by a tradition of anti-Americanism in Canada. These have formed an important, though perhaps not proud, part of Canadian history. Conditions are

improving, however, and both countries appear to realize the need for a more equitable association.

Dr. Ollivant concludes his work with an elaboration on an early statement to the effect that, if Canada is not taken seriously by her NATO allies, then that reflects poorly on them. "A nation that is disregarded by her allies will eventually come to disregard her alliances." He stresses that the NATO alliance is not one-sided; Canada must contribute to it but it must also contribute to Canada.

Through careful research and his seasoned background as a Canadian specialist, Simon Ollivant has prepared a very worthwhile synopsis of the current Canadian defence posture. The paper is notable for its encouraging picture of Canada as a good ally, deserving of understanding. Dr. Ollivant's information is valid. If he is slightly too optimistic, he still points out matters for concern and places the right emphasis on those which should be pursued. The paper is recommended for attention on both sides of the Atlantic.

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***TVI Journal* — New Editorial Board**

At first sight, a journal dealing solely with terrorism and 'subnational violence' might seem too limited in scope for all but a tiny audience of specialists. But low-intensity conflict has become so important a part of our domestic and international concerns that a better understanding of this subject is necessary for all who wish to be up-to-speed in world affairs. For this reason, we have been reading *TVI Journal* (Terrorism, Violence, Insurgency) since its inception, and we believe our readers will want to know that Brian M. Jenkins, the Rand Corporation's world authority on the subject, has taken over as Editor-in-Chief, with William Sater and Konrad Kellen as managing and associate editors respectively. Mark Monday, who originated the project, continues to provide his world up-date.

The first issue under new leadership impresses. *TVI Journal* is easy to read, yet researched to high scholarly standards. It is free of the bias that so often infects journals dealing with terrorist actions: for *TVI*, a terrorist is a terrorist is a terrorist, whether he fights under a red or a blue or a green flag. By investigating the origins, aims, track records and methods of the various groups, *TVI* provides governments, corporations, police, military, news media and others with relevant and up-to-date assessments essential when planning security or managing or reporting a crisis. For academics working in the field, it is an invaluable source. *TVI Journal* is a quarterly: it comes from P.O. Box 1055, Beverly Hills, Ca., 90213.

Maurice Tugwell