

the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Canada has sold reactors to Taiwan and South Korea and negotiated to sell one to Turkey. In return, our government extracts a "promise not to use nuclear materials or technology supplied by Canada for military purposes" (p. 141). We can extract the promise but we cannot enforce it.

Paul Cappon's chapter, "The Movement and the Levers of Power," is distressing news. The "Levers of Power" is an ironic reference to our politicians – municipal, provincial, federal – who, in Cappon's experience, are in fact powerless, unable or unwilling to act. Poorly informed, committed to short term self-survival, caught up by the political and economic forces of the arms race, our politicians are ill-suited to take the political stands necessary to halt militarism. He suggests that our only hope lies in by-passing the ordinary political process and building widespread public support for alternative disarmament positions by breaking free from the psychology of propaganda and the mentality which dehumanizes "the enemy" as justification for a high level of military preparedness.

In the book's final chapter, "Directions for the Canadian Peace Movement," Editors Babin, Shragge, and Vaillancourt recommend some issues and actions they believe should be peace movement priorities – the need for non-alignment and unilateral initiatives, the rejection of Cold War rhetoric and the bipolar logic which divides us East and West, the call for an expanded analysis which links jobs with bombs, patriarchy with militarism, and disarmament with the Third World. Unlike the well meaning but politically naive demands for peace which characterized the Canadian peace movement just a few years ago, this final chapter, and the book as a whole, offers a well analyzed and articulated solution to our current nuclear problems.

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George Ignatieff.

**THE MAKING OF A PEACEMONGER:
THE MEMOIRS OF GEORGE IGNATIEFF.**

Canada: Penguin Books, 1987.

257 pp. \$9.95

This is an autobiography (first published by the University of Toronto Press in 1985 and now by Penguin Books) by a man, a great Canadian, who has been called a peacemonger. Hence its title.

George Ignatieff, the son of a Russian aristocrat, went to Britain with his family as refugees in 1919; he was six years old. In 1928, he came

to Canada with his mother and one brother. Although the necessary money was hard to come by, his mother insisted on his going to Lower Canada College. Ignatieff compares that experience with his attendance at St. Paul's in Britain, a typical English public school: "At St. Paul's, you were somebody if you excelled intellectually or scholastically. At Lower Canada College, what seemed to matter most was being rich or being good at games. I was neither, as my schoolmates were quick to discover."

His first job was that of an axeman on a Kootenay Lake construction site in British Columbia. His teammates called him the Douk (after the Doukaboor Sons of Freedom). Part of his family reunited in Toronto where he enrolled in political economy at the University of Toronto. On graduation, he won a Rhodes Scholarship which took him back to Britain where he still was at the outbreak of World War II. He joined the British army, but, before seeing any active service, was accepted as an officer in the Canadian Department of External Affairs, his first posting being in the Office of the High Commissioner in London under Vincent Massey where Lester Pearson was also posted. So began a distinguished diplomatic career that would include postings such as ambassador to Yugoslavia, the representative of Canada on the United Nations Security Council and at the Conference on Disarmament. After his retirement from External, he became Provost of Trinity College and later Chancellor of the University of Toronto.

His book sometimes reads like a novel, but it is based on historical fact and it is full of wisdom and insight. Especially interesting are the pictures he draws of personalities, including George Drew, Vincent Massey, and John Diefenbaker, with whom he came into contact. His assessments, while always polite, are sometimes sharp. For some others, including Howard Greene, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, he has only good words. He tells the story of how the latter broke a diplomatic log-jam between China and the United States, when he casually invited China's foreign minister, Marshall Chen Yi, to a dinner party to which Dean Rusk, the American Secretary of State, and Averell Harriman had already been invited. That is what diplomacy really is. Many other diplomatic gems could be mentioned, including the story of why De Gaulle pulled France out of NATO. But the chief value of this book lies in the understanding which it gives of world politics in the period when Canada was fortunate to have a Russian refugee as one of her top diplomats. Congratulations to the peacemonger. His book is one that all Canadians should read.

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