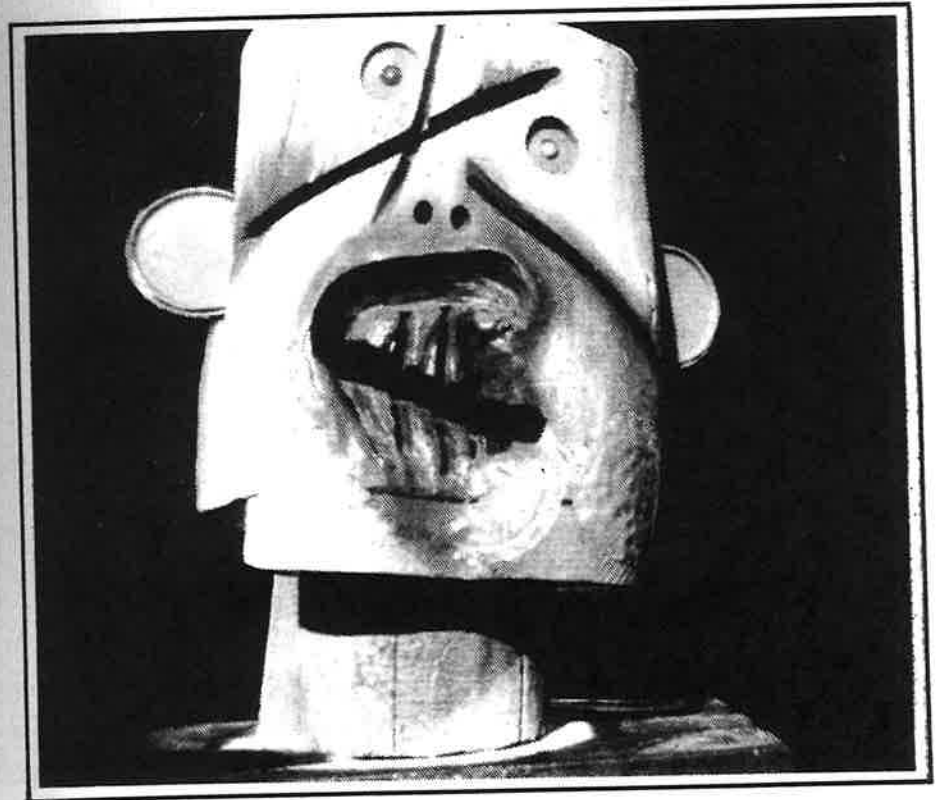


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end notes

Peter Leslie, *Federal State, National Economy*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987.

Few Australian political scientists are likely to agree with Peter Leslie's contention that '... federalism appears to have far greater significance in Canada than it does in other federal countries such as the United States, Australia and West Germany', but this claim aside, his new text warrants detailed attention and discussion. Professor Leslie attempts to examine the problem of formulating and operating national economic policy in a federation where threats of separatism and diverse regional objectives must be traded off against national priorities, in an international context more complex and threatening than a decade ago. He views provincial development strategies as largely based upon economic issues, hence intergovernmental tensions arise from debate about agriculture *vs.* industry, deregulation *vs.* protection, foreign ownership *vs.* domestic entrepreneurship and the like. Underlying his argument is the long-held concern Canadians hold about their reliance or independence from economic domination by their superpower neighbour, the United States.

Peter Leslie's text is not concerned with the minutiae of economic policy but draws upon a variety of sources and his own thought over several years. By focusing upon constitutional issues, regional

viewpoints, domestic politics and intergovernmental relations he examines the dynamic evolution of national economic strategies acceptable within the Canadian federation. As a result the commentary is sometimes speculative and the individual chapters may appear episodic, although each deals with its topic area capably and illustrates some facet of the general problem. In particular, the discussion of decentralisation and interregional conflict is excellent, although the highly internalised focus means that the implications of new international factors which might impinge upon Canadian economic policy, such as the rise of Pacific Rim nations and the decline of the United States relative to Japan, are somewhat neglected.

Few Australian scholars have yet assessed the implications for States and territories of attempting structural economic change at the national level. Peter Leslie's book is a salutary reminder that this topic deserves wider attention. His slender volume contains many interesting ideas and can be thoroughly recommended as an important and interesting study in its own right.

Bruce Davis
Murdoch University

David Bercuson, J. Granatstein & W. Young, *Sacred Trust? Brian Mulroney and the Conservative Party in Power*, Toronto: Doubleday Canada, 1986, 304pp.

This book analyses the record of the Mulroney Progressive Conservative government during its first year-and-a-half in office; from September 1984 to April 1986. It is an exercise in contemporary history, built as much upon evidence from interviews as from government documents and political debates. The style is racy and journalistic, and the book lacks an index.

Mulroney was elected party leader in 1983, and defeated Trudeau's successor as Liberal Prime Minister, John Turner, in the election of the following year. It was a massive electoral victory against a tired government. Here was a great opportunity to implement an agenda of major reforms, if that was what Mulroney really intended.

The authors note how, during his first months in office, Mulroney announced much of the predictable bag of 'New Right' policies; such as cutting the deficit, deregulating industry, giving more responsibility to the provinces, increasing defence spending, and welcoming more US investment. The politics of patronage was also important; replacing the beneficiaries of the Liberal past with a new clientele. However, the authors argue that Mulroney was more interested in retaining power through brokerage and compromise than becoming an ideologue of economic

ationalism. The evidence from the first 18 months of Mulroney's government suggests that the government's bark was worse than its bite.

Most of the book consists of case-studies of policy areas, most notably relations with Quebec, privatisation, the welfare state, energy policy (and its delicate centre-provincial dimensions), banking crises, cultural policy, and diverse aspects of economic and foreign policy relations with the US, including Star Wars (lukewarm) and the prospect of continental free trade (pursued enthusiastically). These chapters show a patchwork quilt of innovation *vs.* continuity, bold announcements *vs.* rapid backdowns. Events since mid-1986 have obviously overtaken many of these analyses (e.g. conclusion of a Free Trade agreement), but one must agree with one underlying theme of the authors: Mulroney is not an ideologue like Thatcher, and many of the areas of 'settled' policy will not be as disrupted in Canada as has been the case in Britain. The authors predict, nevertheless, that Mulroney is unlikely to be re-elected in 1988 or 1989, owing to his lack of leadership in setting clear goals and pursuing them.

**Brian Head
Griffith University**

True North/ Down Under

True North/ Down Under was a rare enterprise in presenting Australian and Canadian literature side by side. Edited by the indefatigable poet, Kevin Roberts, it appeared for almost a decade from about 1974 till 1984. Unfortunately it has finally perished for lack of funds. Back issues,

which tell a tale of trans-Pacific bridge building, can be obtained from Kevin Roberts, Department of English, Malaspina College, Nanaimo, B.C.

**Chris Wallace-Crabb
University of Melbourne**

***World Review*: published by the Queensland Branch of the Australian Institute of International Affairs**

World Review has published two major articles on Canada in recent issues. Both articles are written by Leo Launitz-Schurer and will be particularly useful for Australians wanting good overviews of current Canadian political events. The first, 'Making it Happen? Mulroney's First Year: Domestic Issues' (*World Review*, Vol. 25, no. 2, June 1986) deals with the sources of Mulroney's early popularity, his handling of the patronage issue, the dismantling of the National Energy Program (NEP) and the Foreign Investment Review Agency (FIRA), economic issues and Quebec. The second article, 'Free Trade and Star Wars: Brian Mulroney and the United States, 1984-1985' (*World Review*, Vol. 26, no. 3, September 1987) deals with the two major issues shaping Canadian-US relations in the first years of Mulroney's government and asks what its handling of them suggests about the Conservative's political orientations. Mulroney, Launitz-Schurer suggests, is not a Canadian Reagan, as was often suggested during the 1984 election campaign, rather his political values of 'sensible conservatism and genuine reform' are more akin to those of the Progressives of early twentieth century US politics.

Many issues discussed in these articles have developed rapidly over the last two years. The Meech Lake Accord has opened up new questions about Quebec and about federal-provincial relations. The conclusion of the Free Trade Agreement with the US and the beginnings of its ratification have inexorably affected this vital aspect of Canadian politics, and the NDP is emerging as a major new force in the polls. Like Bercuson, Grantstein and Young's *Sacred Trust* (reviewed elsewhere in this issue) these articles provide a useful background to a story which is still moving along. Mulroney's government must go to the polls by 1989 and that election will provide a final judgement on this story. It is to be hoped that Canadian historians will again provide us with a similar overview of that later chapter of the story.

**Malcolm Alexander
Griffith University**

Enquiries about World Review should be sent to Ms. P.J. Mercer, Hon. Sec. AIIA (Qld. Branch), P.O. Box 279, Indooroopilly, 4068.

Lawrence T. Woods, 'The Business of Canada's Pacific Relations' *Canadian Journal of Administrative Sciences*, Vol. 4, No. 4, December 1987.

An earlier version of this paper was presented to the ACSANZ '86 Conference in Brisbane. The paper is now available in the Canadian Journal of Administrative

Sciences and also as 'Working Paper No. 141, Pacific Economic Papers' published by the Australia-Japan Research Centre, Australian National University.

Studying Australian Politics in Canada

Canadian political scientists are showing a growing interest in Australian-Canadian comparisons. During the 1987 meetings of the Canadian Political Science Association there was an active session on 'Public Policy Research in Canada and Australia'. This session was organised and chaired by Robert J. Williams, an ACSANZ member and contributor to ACS. An account of this session is contained in the *Australian Studies Bulletin*, No. 8, October 1987. A network of interested scholars has been established and a newsletter is being

published. Those interested in joining the network or using the newsletter to establish contacts with Canadian scholars interested in Australia should write to either: Prof. Robert J. Williams, Department of Political Science, University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1; or, Prof. Robert Krause, Department of Political Science, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, Canada N9B 3P4.

Malcolm Alexander
Griffith University

William J. Breen & Julie G. Marshall (Comps.), *Resources for North American Studies*, Latrobe University, 1985.

Resources for North American Studies is an 86 page annotated list of microform collections pertaining to the United States and Canada held in Australian libraries. While the section on the USA will be of use to scholars interested in locating American government publications and manuscript collections, the section on Canada will only be of limited use to Canadianists. In fact, with only four pages on Canada the title is, perhaps, a misnomer.

Apart from brevity there is a second problem with the Canadian section. When I first arrived in Melbourne from Toronto I was thrilled to discover the existence, according to Breen and Marshall, of a collection of pre-1900 Canadiana containing 'nearly 50,000 monographs and pamphlets dating from the 16th through the 19th century'. I hurried over to the Victoria State Library to peruse this remarkable collection only to discover that it was merely a collection of titles not documents. Had

Breen and Marshall done their research a little more thoroughly they would have realised this.

From my own experience of trying to complete a Ph.D. in History from the University of Toronto while living in Australia the best way to get access to microform collections relating to Canada is to request them directly from the Public Archives of Canada or the National Library of Canada. There is no charge for overseas borrowers (unless of course the lending institution in Australia has a fee for overseas inter-library loan). Through the Public Archives of Canada and the National Library of Canada I have borrowed a wide variety of research materials including manuscript collections for prime ministers and other politicians all at no cost.

Ann Capling
Canberra

notes on contributors

Philip Resnick teaches political science at the University of British Columbia. He has written widely on the political economy of British Columbia and Canada and several books of political theory. His books include *The Land of Cain : Class and Nationalism in English Canada, 1945-1975* and *Parliament vs. People*.

Patrick Mullins teaches in the Department of Sociology at the University of Queensland. He has published widely on urban planning, regional inequality and the relations between urbanisation and socioeconomic structures.

Harry Hiller teaches sociology at the University of Calgary. He has recently published *Canadian Society: A Macro Analysis*.

Dixon Thompson teaches in the Faculty of Environmental Design at the University of Calgary.

Brian Edwards, whose bountiful back garden was commemorated in a Kroetsch poem in our last issue, is from Deakin University at Geelong, Victoria.

Douglas Barbour, a well known Canadian sound poet, was a visitor to ACSANZ '86 and teaches at the University of Alberta in Edmonton.

J.J. Healy, author of *Literature and the Australian Aborigine* and numerous articles on American, Canadian and Australian literatures, teaches in the Department of English at Carleton University, Ottawa.

Gordon Ternowetsky works in the Social Administration Research Unit at the University of Regina. He was one of the founders of ACS and is a member of the Editorial Board.

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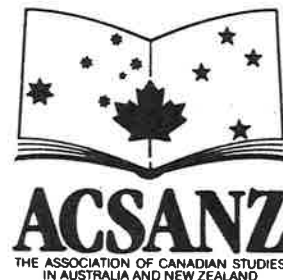
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ASSOCIATION FOR CANADIAN STUDIES
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ACSANZ '88

FOURTH BIENNIAL CANADIAN STUDIES CONFERENCE

June 22-24, 1988

University House, The Australian National University,
Canberra, Australia.

The fourth biennial conference of the Association for Canadian Studies in Australia and New Zealand (ACSANZ) will be held at University House, on the campus of The Australian National University, Canberra from Wednesday 22 to Friday 24 June, 1988.

The conference is multidisciplinary and will include sessions on history, literature and politics and, at the discretion of the program convenors, possibly other areas as well.

There is no conference theme, but there will be a number of keynote speakers invited to explore particular topics in plenary sessions. In keeping with the established aims of ACSANZ, papers on comparative topics as well as Canadian topics are welcome.

If you require more information, please fill in below and forward to:

Dr Brian Galligan, Dept. of Political Science, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT 2601.

Tel. (062) 49 3049; Telex. AA 62760 NATUNI; Fax. (062) 48 9062



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2. Socialist Semiperipheral States?
3. Semiperipheral Success Stories? East Asian and Latin American NICs.
4. Divergent Trajectories in Europe's Outer Rim?
5. Ethnically-Divided Semiperipheries: Are They Different?
6. Peripheral or Semiperipheral? The Cases of India and China.

One page abstracts of paper proposals should be sent by October 1, 1988 to

William Martin

PEWS XIII Coordinator, Sociology Department, 326 Lincoln Hall,
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Labour History in Australia and Canada: December 1988

CALL FOR CONFERENCE PAPERS

The Australian Society for the Study of Labour History and the Committee on Canadian Labour History (publisher of the journal *Labour/Le Travail*) are organising a conference at the University of Sydney for the week beginning 12 December 1988.

Papers on themes in Australian labour history will be paired in each session with papers on Canadian labour history. The Australian Society takes prime responsibility for Australian content; the Canadian Committee for Canadian content. Historians of New Zealand will also attend.

There is no need for the papers to be comparative in approach. The committees in both countries will see that invited paper-givers receive their counterparts' abstracts for the relevant sessions. Paper-givers may then choose to correspond further with each other before the conference.

*People wishing to present papers should forward an outline to:
The Secretary*

*Australian Society for the Study of Labour History
Economic History Department - H04*

*The University of Sydney, New South Wales, 2006, Australia
by 31 December 1987. The Executive Committee of the Society reserves the
right to select from among the submissions.*

THE COMMITTEE IS LOOKING FOR OUTLINES THAT REFLECT THE AUTHORS' LATEST THINKING AND RESEARCH. THE CONFERENCE WILL THEREFORE, WE HOPE, MARK A STAGE IN THE STUDY OF LABOUR HISTORY IN AUSTRALIA, AS WELL AS PROVIDING AN OPPORTUNITY TO MATCH OUR EXPERIENCE WITH THAT OF ANOTHER 'LAND OF RECENT SETTLEMENT'.

■ Conference Format ■

1. Aboriginal Peoples.
2. Gender and the Working Class.
3. Work Relations in Colonial Times.
4. Employer Strategies and Worker Response, 1850 - 1930.
5. The Role of the State, 1860 - 1930.
6. Depression and War, 1929 - 1946.
7. Labour and the Post-War World.
8. The Crisis in Social Democracy.
9. Whose History? Workshop on Sources and Methods in Labour History.