In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content:

REVIEWS 115 discourage speculative capital movements, and, especially, reduce tolerance of domestic policies which are inflationary will not be known for some time yet. J. R. BEATTIE Ottawa Canadian Cultural Nationalism: The Fourth Lester B. Pearson Conference on the Canada-U.S. Relationship ed. by Janice L. Murray. New York, New York University Press, 1977. Pp. xx, 394. $4.95. This is neither a book, nor save it. Ramsay Cook's essay on cultural nationalism in Canada is it history. Readers of the Canadian Historical Review will nonetheless find its contents interesting, for in bringing together the ...
Wisdom of participants in the Fourth Lester B. Pearson Conference on Canada-U.S. Relations directs our attention to what is, after all, only the most recent phase of what remains along-standing national problem: how to encourage a Canadian cultural life in the face of a massive American cultural presence. In its pages, which include, besides Cook's essay, one on Quebec by Solange Chaput-Rolland, another on the United States by Roger Frank Swanson, and a series of reports on and reactions to positions taken at the conference, a lot of underbrush gets cleared away. The essentials of the Canadian government's position in respect of the Time-Reader's Digest controversy and the cgbrc's aim in seeking to regulate broadcasting content and deal with the problems of cross-border stations and cable vision are set before us. We find outlined once again the consequences a policy of cultural laissez-faire would almost certainly entail. We observe the making of a sharp distinction between policies of cultural promotion and subsidies: those pursued in the 1970s by the cgbrc and by the drafters of the legislation affecting Time and Reader's Digest, which interfere in the actual structure of what Denis Smith calls the 'cultural market.' Finally, we note the elements of American concern with all of this, and, in particular, we discussed the conditions under which the government might consider it necessary to contemplate retaliation. Not everything in the volume is expository, analytical, or intended to inform. The occasional suggestion for new policy initiatives is made, and at least one of these—that a kind of joint commission on Canada-United States matters be created—has unsettling implications. No one would deny that, as a matter of practice, American interests might be affected by Canadian cultural policy; they already have been—not would anyone reject the claim that these effects might have to be the subject of negotiations: such negotiations have already taken place. The suggestion that US officials acquire, in principle, even an amuted 116 THE CANADIAN HISTORICAL REVIEW voice in shaping Canadian cultural policy will, however, be difficult for many Canadians to take seriously. Many of the issues raised here are not new. Some of them—those that arise out of the use of legislative instruments to alter the character of the cultural market—go back to the nineteenth century. This little volume nonetheless offers a compact guide to contemporary Canadian anti-American thinking on contentious problems at the same time that it demonstrates that in this as in other areas of Canada-US relations, plus c'est la même chose. On that account, it is worthwhile looking at by anyone who wants information about the one area of national policy-making which has been stifled by more than an absence of nationalist commitment. ALLAN SMITH University of British Columbia POT-POURRI Treaty No. 9: The Negotiations, 1890-198, pp. 4; Treaty No. 9: The Indian Petitions, 1889-1977, pp. 36; Treaty No. 9: The Half-Breed Question, 1890-1908, pp. 32. Johan HNLOng. Cobalt, Ontario, Highway Bookshop, 1978. $3.00 each. Three short pamphlets documenting various aspects of inter-governmental relations in native policies, the political and administrative processes of treaty-making, and native culture and demands in the vast Treaty No 9 region of northern Ontario. The authors set the context, disentangle the chronology of negotiations and policy, and presents the documents themselves. The pamphlets are carefully organized and footnoted. A pity, though, that the material was not shaped into a single, integrated volume. Yanke Take over at Cobalt! JOHN PATRICK MURPHY. Cobalt, Ontario, Highway Bookshop, 1977. Pp. 200. $2.00. Contrary to its somewhat emphatic title, this book is not a study of foreign ownership in the mining industry of northern Ontario. It is, rather, a chatty history of life and mining in and around Cobalt from the discovery of silver in the early 1900s to the collapse of the boom years in the 1920s. For the most part, a total, the book is informed by an understanding of geology and early mining technology. The final chapters are less successful. They contain important, but unacknowledged, material on the final mediation of the x99 striker. There are photographs, but no notes. Cobalt: Year of the Strike, 1999. BRIAN HOGAN. Cobalt, Ontario, Highway Bookshop, 1978. Pp. 85. $9.95. An well-researched, carefully organized account of the strike in the silver mines of Cobalt in the summer of 1999. Early chapters set the context of industrial conflict in the postwar era and detail the history of...

This is not the book one - save for Ramsay Cook's essay on cultural nationalism in Canada - has been waiting for. Readers of the Canadian Historical Review, nonetheless find its contents interesting, for it brings together the main themes of the conference. In his introduction, Martin L. Aukrust, one of the conference organizers, states:

"The main theme of the conference was how to manage a Canadian culture. In the case of a massive American cultural presence, the concern is to regulate broadcasting content and deal with the problems of cross-border stations and co-production agreements. We find, if we put it one way, the consequences of U.S. policy towards Canada would almost certainly entail a policy of cultural laissez-faire. We observe the making of a sharp distinction between policies of cultural promotion and subsidy - those, for example, implemented in the establishment of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the National Film Board, and the Canada Council - and policies of protectionism - those pursued in the U.S. by the courts and by the drafter of the legislation. The results are the Two-Tiered Culture, which manifests in the Americanization of what Denis Smith calls the cultural market. Finally, we note the element of American concern with all of this, and, in particular, we discussed the conditions under which the U.S. government might consider it necessary to contemplate retaliation.

Not everything in the volume is expository, analytic, or intended to inform; the occasional suggestion for new policy initiatives are made, and at least one of these - that of joint commissions on Canada-U.S. cultural matters be created - has unsettling implications. No one would deny that, as a matter of principle, American interests might be affected by Canadian cultural policy - that, in fact, they have been. Thus would anyone reject the claim that these effects ought to be the subject of negotiation? Such negotiations have already taken place. The suggestion that officials acquire, in principle, even a named

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