

new "modus vivendi." It is irresistible to observe that labor activists, certainly those across the globe with whom I was honored to work both as a trade union official and more recently as a member of the International Labour Office, rarely use the term "modus vivendi," but it is more useful to observe that it is between and among those engaged in the researching and theorizing which underpins this book that a modus vivendi is clearly valued.

This is not a book for union consumption, and at US\$57 it is likely beyond the reach, if not the grasp, of the interested reader on international affairs. On the other hand, the international affairs community is so very badly informed about labor issues and developments, that this book, if the reader can cut through the profligate use of sociological jargon, is valuable. It serves as an exposure (being too assertive for an insight) of the thinking of a group of academics who, collectively, have put their talents to thorough use.

It would be more useful as a companion piece to some really good material by and about the "labor activists" who are not primarily rooted in the university community but have spent their years building the institutions for which the old working class can be proud. It is the interaction of these institutions with the emergence of the newly industrializing economies which is providing the change and decay, stability and dynamism which will help shape the world. Unfortunately the contributors, and their editors, have not, in *International Labour and the Third World*, done much more than to chide the international trade union movement and impress on it the "need to reassert worker interests globally rather than being content with realising more immediate organisational goals." Furthermore, this international trade union movement, which has a long history built on sacrifice, is labelled as merely having acted in the name of workers in the past, a category in which it is joined by revolutionary parties and socialist states, and it is not even included among the "allies of the workers" in their struggle.

Such a dismissive approach to the movement built by workers to represent their interests reflects more critically on those who evince it than on those at whom it is directed, and thus I, for one, would approach this book with caution.

John Harker is Director of the Canadian Branch Office (Ottawa) of the International Labour Office.

New ways to lose it all

by Paul George

The Altered Strategic Environment: Toward the Year 2000 by Peter deLeon. Toronto: D.C. Heath (original publisher D.C. Heath, Lexington, Mass.), 1987, 113 pages.

"The Altered Strategic Environment," in the author's own words, deals "in the realms of the distant and uncertain, perhaps beyond the providence of responsible probabilities." This is an honest statement but, nevertheless, Peter deLeon presents a stimulating and original approach to the conceptual issues facing nuclear strategists in these rapidly changing times.

The author, a faculty member of the University of Colorado at Boulder, identifies four emerging conditions which will directly affect the development of US strategic doctrine in the coming decade. The concept of a Nuclear Winter, the development and potential deployment of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), the enhanced performance of conventional weapons in non-nuclear roles, and the potential force of public opinion on the nuclear debate, form the basis of deLeon's argument that there is a requirement for "increased contextuality" in strategic analysis.

As significant a development as each of these components is in its own right, it is the fact that they promise to come of age together which leads the author to conclude that, when considered in unison, they have the potential to be "as influential in strategic thinking as the introduction of operational nuclear arsenals was in the 1950s or as MIRVs were in the 1970s." This is an elaborate statement but it serves to highlight the very real changes currently underway in the nuclear environment.

For example, even five years ago, most people predisposed to think about the consequences of nuclear war would have empathized with the elemental question of William Faulkner's 1950 Nobel Laureate address, "When will I be blown up?" Today, in the post-Nuclear Winter era, the more perturbing question of "When will I slowly freeze or starve to death?" has changed the vehemence of the debate.

The chapters on Nuclear Winter, SDI, and Conventional/Nuclear Trade-Offs are

well documented and informative. Unfortunately, the chapter on Public Opinion is less useful. The problem lies, of course, with the ephemeral nature of public perceptions, attitudes and priorities. Nevertheless, the central theme of the book, that "none of the discussed conditions can be insularly discussed... if we are to gain an accurate view of the altered strategic environment" comes through in the end.

Unfortunately, the author made no provision for the successful outcome of the INF talks, which might well prove to have the most significant bearing on future nuclear strategies. However, this is a minor criticism of an otherwise absorbing work.

Paul George holds the Chair in Military and Strategic Studies at Acadia University in Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

Petroleum development

by José Havet

Social and Economic Effects of Petroleum Development in Non-OPEC Developing Countries by Jon McLin. Geneva: International Labour Office, 1986, 104 pages, Swiss francs 20.00.

This short book presents the results of an ambitious ILO research project funded by the Government of Norway. The basic assumption is that the boom experienced by many oil-producing developing countries has not always been effectively converted into lasting economic development. The problem is exacerbated in non-OPEC developing countries (NODCs) because their share of world oil production (about one-seventh) is higher than their share of proven reserves, and because their exploration activity has not declined as early or sharply in the 1980s as in some other developing countries.

The book reviews the main features of petroleum development of ten modest producers (Brazil, China, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru, Thailand) and of three major exporters (Mexico, Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago). The three last chapters of the volume examine macro-economic issues, employment, manpower, industrial spin-offs, local, regional and infrastructural impacts; and social aspects.

After reading this little but excellent