

anced in tone, but neither author could explore all the facets of this topic. Skilling compares the "Two Interrupted Revolutions" — the 1968 Czechoslovakian and the 1981 Polish cases — and forecasts a long period of political instability resulting from the suppression of the reform movement in the latter case. R.A. Remington provides an analysis of the effects of martial law on the Warsaw Treaty Organization and its strategic objectives vis-à-vis NATO. She concludes that military rule in Poland may lead to the possible "inadvertent legitimization of the Polish army as the vanguard, not of the workers, but of the [communist] party."

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Views on Canadian energy

by Glen Toner

Canada's Energy: International Aspects, the report of a CIA Working Group. Toronto: Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 1985, 101 pages, \$9.00.

This CIA Working Group is a blue chip collection of energy industry chief executive officers, Presidents and Vice-Presidents. While there are three well-known academics among the twenty-two group members, none of them has contributed to this volume of fifteen brief essays. Not surprisingly then, the book reflects the type of critique of government energy and fiscal policy and the sort of policy recommendations that one would expect to emanate from corporate head offices.

The book provides useful, if brief, introductions to the technical dimensions of several energy sources (heavy

oil, oil sands, LNG, coal, uranium, natural gas) plus discussions of transportation, industrial benefits, technology, regulations, finance and economics.

The stated purpose of the study is "to examine the ways in which foreign capital, technology, equipment, and management skills — and the expansion of export markets — can assist in the further development of Canada's energy resources." The operational premise of the authors is that foreign capital and export markets are largely responsible for the low prices and assured energy supplies Canadians take for granted. Indeed, these are the only "international aspects" assessed by the papers. The overall argument of the essays is that Canada will continue to need foreign capital and technology and access to foreign markets in order to maintain Canadian energy self-sufficiency, to develop its energy resources efficiently for national use, and to obtain maximum economic rents from the export of surplus quantities.

These very issues of self-sufficiency, efficiency and rent-sharing have, of course, been the focus of serious domestic policy disputes over the past fifteen years. Hence, the unstated objective of this volume is to contribute to the creation of a political environment which favors greater autonomy for the private sector by reducing the role of the state in the energy field. The group's policy recommendations include: the guarantee of long-term favorable fiscal and regulatory regimes; the assurance of substantial financial returns through, for example, taxation moratoriums on high cost projects; prior authorization of long-term export licences; concentration of industrial benefits policies on major items of equipment; Canadianization objectives which emphasize Canadian control, not Canadian ownership, and guidelines which allow the transfer of foreign holdings from one foreign company to another.

Since these articles were written, the Mulroney Conservatives were elected and much of what the industry authors propose has become policy. Clearly, their arguments about the importance of foreign capital and export markets have found resonance among Tory policy-makers. Consequently the volume, even if already dated in many respects by changes in the international energy markets, represents an articu-

late expression of the market-oriented philosophy of the Canadian private sector in the energy field.

Glen Toner is an Economist at Carleton University in Ottawa.

Into space, Canada!

by Brian Meredith

Canada, the United States, and Space edited by John Kirton. Toronto: Canadian Institute of International Affairs in association with the Canadian Studies Program, Columbia University, New York, 1986, 124 pages, \$13.00. This volume emerges from a conference sponsored by the publishing organizations at the University of Toronto in July 1985, and is the edited version of papers presented there.

Knowledgeable Canadians, Americans, Europeans and Japanese compared notes at this exercise seeking to focus on the civilian activities of Canada and the US in space. The introduction describes it as deserving an investment of intellectual energy and public support well beyond the emotional enthusiasm that marked the debate of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Under examination was whether and how Canada could and should join with the Americans in such essentials as the space station, an earth resources satellite and a space-based mobile communications satellite system. And would Canada move beyond its traditional strengths in space science, communications satellites and earth stations, into such realms as earth-imaging satellites, military surveillance and other pursuits of a full-fledged space power?

This conjures up an alarming array of concepts that must be faced today, and this group of expert papers provides a valuable review of them. Space is a many-splendored-thing these days, and very very expensive. The CIA has made a valuable contribution.

Brian Meredith is a retired international public servant living in Ottawa.