

The less than thorough treatment of data surrounding the continuing prospects for high-level conflict is the one notable weakness in an otherwise fascinating and highly informative collection of essays. James Burk is to be congratulated for editing such a high quality book. *The Military in New Times* is a must read for scholars of US security policy.

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Dewitt, David, David Haglund, and John Kirton, eds. *Building a New Global Order: Emerging Trends in International Security*. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1993.

The editors of this volume have three goals, two of which are stated clearly. First, they intend to contribute to on-going debates over national security policy by illuminating the tensions that have arisen between "old" and "new" conceptions of security. Second, by inviting the contributors to examine both unit and structural causes of behavior the editors aim to contribute to the agent-structure controversy. And third, as inferred from the tone of the volume, the editors view this work as legitimizing the (albeit tamer) notions of alternative security that have worked their way into our everyday discourse.

As with any volume of seventeen articles the degree of success achieved will vary with the reader's orientation. Policy makers and scholars will find the volume helpful as a number of articles elegantly portray the consequences of discrete decisions taken in a transforming world. As the terms of the agent-structure debate are used conventionally, theorists will be less enamored with this volume. Finally, those who long ago recognized the relevance of nonmilitary issues to security may be dismayed at the almost revelatory tone of a few articles. If the balance of strengths to weaknesses is the touchstone, however, this volume should be welcomed.

The volume is organized around two broad themes: paths to global governance, and emerging trends in security. The articles by Pentland and Kirton are the highlights of the first theme. Pentland's essay examines how transformations in European identities, national power and regional political and economic institutions have generated the need for a genuine collective security organization in Europe. His conclusion that the US (and its nuclear weapons) must play a role in this institution does not diminish his confidence in the continental nature of the arrangement. Kirton's piece on the institutionalization of the summit is both creative and stimulating. His idea is that international summits are best understood as modern Concerts. The security implications stem from the nature of power within a Concert, the common (usually economic) purpose, and the crucial fact that

most summits are attended by heads of state. This final characteristic allows for significant leeway regarding the agenda (facilitating the inclusion of military issues), and the deep resolve that flows from personal commitments. Kirton avoids, however, engaging the defining feature of a Concert: its fleeting cohesiveness. Nonetheless, this article is rich enough to respond to Robert Jervis' minimization of the possibility of security regimes due to the rarity of Concert systems (*World Politics*, [October 1985], pp. 58-79).

Four articles inquire into some obstacles to cooperation. Weiss and Hologate expose the contradictions within the UN charter that prevent it from assuming the role once expected of it. Knight and Yamashita, however softly, counter that piece with their description of the UN's successes over the past fifty years. Ayooob transposes realism when he locates the cause of Third World conflict in the intractable political realities associated with Southern nation-building. And Haglund and Mager, in a narrow work, contend that NATO's origins (rather than rationale) lie in political interests, and so, knee-jerk responses to remove troops should be considered in that light.

Legault's and Munton's articles are of less importance. Legault's description of the Missile Technology Control Regime is adequate, but constrained given current concerns over proliferation. Munton claims public opinion aligns with shifting international structures. Although Hedley Bull is implicated in this scheme (Gramsci would be more appropriate) the rationale for linking individual opinion to structures is not clear, and the point easily lost.

The most avoidable piece of the volume addresses the second theme: emerging trends in security. In his essay on technology Ross ransacks a wide-range of literature in a twenty-page, adjectival review of the legion of scholars who, in their effort to engage technology-related issues in security, somehow forgot to provide an adequate definition of the *theoretical concept* of technology. McFarlane's analysis of the Soviet collapse, in contrast, nicely tempts the reader but fails to fulfill its promise. McFarlane anticipates that belief structures explain why Soviet decision-makers loosened their grip just as nationalism was firing desires for increased autonomy. As he addresses Soviet *beliefs*, rather than cognitive structures, however, ideology emerges as the real focus of the critique.

Population is the "master variable" of Choucri and North's analysis of the lateral pressures associated with the rise and decline of empires. While this piece is a bit awkward in its progression it is more accessible than Doran's response to the declinist movement associated with Paul Kennedy. Doran provides a useful introduction to his power-cycle theory, yet the analysis proves to be quite arcane (and the prose too self-congratulatory) for a general volume.

The most engaging articles of this theme describe how multiple trends intertwine. Homer-Dixon examines how environmental damage causes agricultural and economic decline, which exacerbates intra- and international migration, and leads to three types of security crisis. He supports his analysis with a case study of the Philippines. Bell brings together international relations and cultural studies

in his analysis of how lighter, global media (sociologically defined) are likely to induce conflict as they clash with heavier media that undergird the territorial state. Cox's analysis of the relationship between production and security, however, is the most evocative. For Cox the origins of conflict lie in the discontinuities that arise when forms of production shift. He writes that the nature of production associated with (Henry) "Fordism" facilitated the emergence of a specific form of territorial state that protected its interests via imperialism. "Post-Fordism" arose due to the crises of the 1970s, and shifts in consumer preference, that led capital to take advantage of global modes of production. Conflict occurs when territorial/Fordist forms of production clash with global/Post-Fordist arrangements. The impetus for conflict is not simple acquisitiveness, however, it is incongruous forms of identity. Without missing a beat, Cox plays on issues as seemingly disparate as: the value of the dollar, local politics, UK imperialism, the politics of identification, US and Japanese trade, and even SDI.

As expected with a volume of this scope, the articles align in a crude curve. The creativity of the high-end and the solidity of the middle combine to make this a volume that should be welcomed, especially by instructors.

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