

gathering system; a situation for which complete secrecy to the point of anonymity and journalistic invisibility would be preferred. However, the verification of arms control agreements, brought on by SDI, has now increased the overt as well as the covert value of Pine Gap's capabilities.

Both of these books provide the reader with a well documented and clearly presented description of the particular installation in question as well as providing reproductions of the texts of bilateral agreements and other supporting documents. These books are equalling well recommended either as initial references or as background reading for those interested in the fields of international relations, arms control or intelligence related areas.

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Alex P. Schmid and Albert J. Jongman. *Political Terrorism; A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data Bases, Theories and Literature*. Amsterdam: SWIDOC, and New Brunswick: Transaction Books (for the Western Hemisphere), 1988.

Schmid and Jongman have updated, revised, and expanded their 1984 encyclopediac work on terrorism. Extensive use of questionnaires received from analysts on terrorism enrich their commentary. The subtitle reveals how comprehensive their coverage is of this growing field of political studies. Terrorism has been practiced by the human race since the time when rulers committed injustices on the weak, and the weak responded with violence. Pending a universal age of enlightenment, terrorism will remain for people to use, control, and study. Schmid and Jongman have produced an essential work for such purposes.

What is its value? First, *Political Terrorism* helps the beginning student in the field in a number of areas. The authors begin by reviewing the many definitions of terrorism. Defining the subject is a necessary introduction to the field because it allows the student to identify terrorism and its sources. Beginning students need "the big picture," the broad perspective on terrorism to help them envision how one act fits into a larger mosaic. A chapter on typologies of terrorism completes Part 1 of the book. Since typologies structure or categorize the relationships between variables, students who must formulate research hypotheses will find this section valuable. It is a new chapter and the authors comment on some features of typologies "which are illogical, ideological or ill-fitting for empirical reasons . . ." Throughout the work, the authors and the five others who collaborated with them in surveying the field provide commentaries on what existing studies have adequately covered and what remains to be done. Part 2 presents current theories. Many of the findings on terrorism, as scholars already know, are counter-

intuitive. Beginning students (and one might add political leaders) ought to know the actual causes, conduct, and countermeasures that have empirical bases.

Every university and college library should have Schmid and Jongman in its collection. If one volume were to be ordered to introduce the general field of terrorism, this work would be it. I know of no other comparable book.

Second, this book helps current researchers keep up to date with recent studies and findings. As in any field, the tendency to duplicate research remains a time-waster of immense proportion. There are 5,831 bibliographic citations listed in Part 4, with each organized by type of terrorism, by region and country, by perspectives and ideologies, by countermeasures, and by special form. Altogether, twenty major bibliographic categories are presented. An index of authors facilitates their use.

Data bases are reviewed in Part 3, and the authors' conclusion that a severe lack of data exists and is a serious handicap for research is evident to all who study terrorism. The fact that "there is a large and superficial literature on terrorism based on a small data base" indicates that the field is still in its infancy.

Third, this book helps those in governments and in international organizations who are charged with preventing terrorism and apprehending those who practice it. Besides typologies, theories, and data bases/bibliographies, a directory of terrorist organizations worldwide will be of use to those literally in the field.

While terrorism has not declined recently, the stupidity of those who must deal with it has. The reason for this is that we know more—not a great deal, but more—about the dynamics of terrorism. Responsible in great measure for this knowledge is the work of Schmid and Jongman and the fifty authors who contributed information to this study.

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