

clients who have been acquired so laboriously over the years with great expenditure of blood and treasure? The two volumes under review provide rich data and valuable insights for policy makers and specialists in and out of government seeking to derive lessons from the past and guidelines for the future in Soviet behavior on such matters.

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Selth, Andrew. *Against Every Human Law*. Willowdale, Ontario: Pergamon Press Canada, 1988.

No less an authority than Richard Clutterbuck has written the Foreword to this thorough review of the terrorist threat to diplomacy and diplomats. In his words, the book "provides the clearest and most comprehensive analysis of the subject I have seen . . . [it] badly needed writing . . . [and] should become a classic . . ." This is not the stuff of hyperbole, for as the reader will find, Andrew Selth's work is deserving of introduction by the eminent Dr. Clutterbuck and lives up to the praise bestowed upon it.

Certainly the book is a must for both study and reference purposes. Students of history, international relations, and political violence will find it a valuable means of tracing the historical development and relationships of diplomacy and terrorism. Richly supported by examples of terrorist incidents, *Against Every Human Law* is a boon for analysts and researchers in need of a ready reference source. Selth has produced a book which should be on the shelf of every library that boasts reference sections devoted to the Social Sciences. Government, police, and military libraries would also be well-advised to afford it room on their shelves.

Selth has neatly organized the book into two discrete yet complimentary parts. The first section approaches the terrorist threat to diplomacy in the general sense, beginning with its historical background. It then illustrates clearly how diplomats and diplomatic facilities have come to serve as terrorist targets, and spends some time on the problems of state-sponsored terrorism and diplomacy. Following discussion of counter-terrorism measures related to internationally protected persons, which features broad strategic measures and tactical methods of response, the section concludes with an analysis of the continuing threat to diplomacy. Selth warns of the dangers of overreaction and of the need to ensure "that in responding to the threat of international terrorism, states do not hand to the terrorists and their sponsors a victory of their own making."

In the second section the book focuses on terrorism and the Australian perspective. This section contains a fascinating insight to the evolution of

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Australian counter-terrorism arrangements. Government and law enforcement officials will find much of value in the descriptions of the Australian infrastructure and legislative actions implemented in response to the threat of terrorism.

Andrew Selth's book is easy, pleasurable reading as well as being an excellent source of data. He has provided a useful list of abbreviations and several appendices of U.S. State Department statistics. Concerning the latter he cautions, "As with all such statistics, they need to be used with considerable care." There is, as well, the complete text of the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents.

A historian and student of international relations, Selth was a member of the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs for fourteen years, which included service in overseas postings. In 1986 he helped establish, and was appointed first Head of the Department's Counter-Terrorism Policy Section. Obviously well-qualified to write this book, he has done so in a manner which reflects credit on himself, his experience, and his government.

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