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be seeing the congressional oversight of intelligence finding its way back to an institutional style, but only after almost two decades in the howling wilderness of "investigation."

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Endnotes

1. Loch K. Johnson, *A Season of Inquiry: the Senate Intelligence Investigation* (Lexington, KY: The University Press of Kentucky, 1985); John M. Oseth, *Regulating U.S. Intelligence Operations: A Study in Definition of the National Interest* (Lexington, KY: The University Press of Kentucky, 1985).
2. Richard J. Fenno, Jr., *Congressmen in Committees* (Boston: Little Brown, 1973), and, *The Power of the Purse* (Boston: Little Brown, 1986); John F. Manley, *The Politics of Finance* (Boston: Little Brown, 1970).

Farson, A. Stuart, David Stafford, and Wesley K. Wark, eds. *Security and Intelligence in a Changing World: New Perspectives for the 1990s*. London: Frank Cass, 1991.

Shulsky, Abram N. *Silent Warfare: Understanding the World of Intelligence*. New York: Brassey's (US), 1991.

The articles in *Security and Intelligence in a Changing World* originally were papers presented in September 1989 at a conference organized by the Canadian Association for Security and Intelligence Studies. The theme of the conference, and hence one of the main threads binding the articles in this volume, is the question of Canada's perceived and projected security and intelligence needs as the end of this century approaches.

The book is divided into three parts, each having its own sub-theme, editor, and introduction. The articles within the book's first section, "International Perspective on Intelligence," edited by Wesley Wark, put forward the security and intelligence perspective of those nations which have often been seen as the Great Game's predominant three players: Great Britain, the former USSR and the USA. The section's latter two articles, although thorough, are largely descriptive, while Christopher Andrew's piece on the "British View" gives an interesting cameo comparison of British and Canadian approaches to intelligence and its gathering.

Part Two, "Canadian and Comparative Perspective," edited by David Stafford, explores, within the Canadian context, the debate linked to the balancing of an agency's licence to act independently with the necessity for agency accountability. Frank Cain's article, "Accountability and the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation," allows an interesting comparison of the measures implemented

to promote accountability by two “sibling” intelligence organizations following the McDonald Commission in Canada and the Hope Commission in Australia.

Part Three, edited by Stuart Farson, speculates on possible developments and requirements for Canada, both internally and internationally, within the near future. With their Canadian focus, these articles as a unit may be, at least superficially, of less interest to an international or non-Canadian readership. However, they do raise a number of issues worthy of consideration.

As a whole, the work is rather ambitious in its range of topics, but it does give an interesting basis for discussion, despite global developments that have occurred since the constituent papers were originally written.

The material in Shulsky’s *Silent Warfare* apparently had its origins in a series of lectures in a political science course on intelligence which the author taught at the University of Chicago upon his return to tertiary education after some years and considerable experience within intelligence policy and analysis organizations in the US government. As a result, the book is very much a primer text for understanding basic intelligence terminology and concepts, albeit from an American perspective of international affairs.

Following fundamental information and definitions, such as what constitutes intelligence, types of sources, their collection, basic analysis, etc., the work moves on to covert action — complete with instances — counter intelligence and a brief treatment of accountability, as well as varying views of the purposes to which intelligence activities might be focused; again within an American context.

The book is not a disclosure of American intelligence indiscretions, secret policy initiatives or hitherto shrouded feral covert activities. The reader seeking conspiracy theories and revelations is well advised to go elsewhere. However, the book is a reasonably good, basic introduction into the fundamental concepts and issues related to intelligence, its collection and applications.

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de Silva, K.M., and R.J. May. *Internationalization of Ethnic Conflict*. London: Pinter, 1991.

This is an important book, for at least two reasons. First, it takes as its theme a study of ethnic conflict within a geographical region. With the remarkable increase in publications on ethnic conflict, the field of study has become so crowded, amorphous and disparate that the search for generalization will become too bland to be academically useful. Some form of disaggregation is necessary, by types of