

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

conflict, severity of conflict or other forms of classification. The regional approach is particularly appropriate for certain groups of countries — in Latin America or the old Soviet Union, for example. This collection illustrates the advantage of applying it to South Asia. To mention only two from a number of examples: first, it enables a close study of the impact of Islam in a group of countries where its manifestations are rather different than in some other Islamic countries; and second, all the countries examined in the collection, except Thailand, are successor states which have achieved independence, and sometimes inherited artificial boundaries from colonial powers. In circumstances like these, ethnic and religious groups often become the focus for resisting the expanding powers and demands of the new states. Such studies of a number of geographically contiguous states in South Asia are rather rare.

A second reason for welcoming this book is its direct approach to the relationship between internal ethnic conflict and international relations. de Silva and May define what they call “the second law of ethnic conflict, that once such a conflict breaks out, sooner or later, indeed sooner rather than later in this era of instant communication, it will be internationalized.” The first law of ethnic conflict? No one yet knows the first law of ethnic conflict. Until it has been discovered, this study of internationalization, particularly its treatment of the Indian involvement in Sri Lanka, is a model for studying the process in other parts of the world.

The twelve chapters cover India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the Philippines, West Papua and Burma. Collectively they provide useful introductions to ethnic problems in each of these countries; they also provide important analyses of the complex interrelationships between them. The emphasis on Sri Lanka is justified, but readers unfamiliar with the region will find equally interesting the processes by which the resurgence of Islam in Thailand and the Philippines internationalized those conflicts. The book also attempts, in Ralph Premdas’ chapter on theory, to suggest typologies for examining how ethnic conflicts become internationalized.

All comparative studies run the risk that uneven familiarity with the countries under study may strike a number of false notes, such as Premdas’ casual and meaningless reference to the Irish occupying Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. This is a small price to pay for a collection which could provide a useful model for tackling a particular theme within a region, and presenting the material in a way which is both illuminating and understandable to readers interested in the theory and dynamics of ethnic conflict.

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