outbreak of the Emergency, the Labour Department had a special officer, an experienced Scots trade unionist, to help the nascent movement.

Nevertheless, the book stands very well as an overview. Instructors prescribing preliminary reading for classes studying the conflicts of decolonization should ensure that it is on their lists.

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Weinberg, Leonard, ed. *Political Parties and Terrorist Groups.* London: Frank Cass, 1992.

Political Parties and Terrorist Groups sets out to shake loose Western perceptions of political parties as organizations that engage in peaceful resolution of conflict. The underlying theme of the collection is that terrorist groups are intimately linked to political parties, and that by examining party politics in countries plagued by violence, a greater understanding of terrorism can by achieved.

The editor's introductory chapter provides a conceptual framework whereby relationships between political parties and terrorist groups are analyzed throughout the rest of the text. Weinberg contends that among the various linkages between political parties and terrorist groups, three stand out. The first occurs when a political party attempts to realize it objectives through the means of terrorist violence. The second arises as a terrorist group forms a political "umbrella" organization so as to pursue its objectives through participation in the electoral process. A third takes place as dissidents within a political party, disillusioned with the electoral arena, exit the party and form a terrorist group to achieve their goals. The subsequent essays provide tangible examples of these proposed linkages.

In the first essay, "Terrorism in Modern Armenian Political Culture," Khachig Tololyan focuses on the relationship between terrorism and the Armenian Revolutionary Federation (in modern times the dominant party in Armenia). Support is evident for the first proposed linkage, as the essay shows that the ARF has intermittently engaged in terrorism to achieve its objectives. A similar linkage is apparent in "Aspects of Early Twentieth-Century Russian Terrorism," by Anna Geifman. This essay explores the operations of the Combat Organization — a terrorist unit operating under the aegis of the Party of Socialist-Revolutionaries — and concludes that, unlike members of the SR party as a whole, members of the Combat Organization lacked a unifying set of ideological principles and practiced terror for its own sake.

The second linkage, that concerning terrorist group participation in the electoral arena, finds support in Adrian Guelke and Jimmy Smyth's essay, "'The Ballot Bomb': Terrorism and The Electoral Process in Northern Ireland." The

Provisional Irish Republican's Army's use of its political arm, Sinn Fein, to engage in election campaigns is examined, and it is argued that the electoral process is seen by PIRA as yet another avenue whereby to oppose the British and garner popular support. Cynthia Watson's essay, "Guerrilla Groups in Colombia," is also relevant to the second linkage. Focusing upon the crisis situation in Colombia, she argues that reintegration of guerrilla groups into the political system has been encouraged by the opportunity for national dialogue.

The third linkage, emergence of terrorist groups due to political party factionalism, is considered in both "Ideology and Terrorism in Italy," by Richard Drake and "Sendero Luminoso: A Communist Party Crosses a River of Blood," by William Hazelton and Sandra Woy-Hazelton. Focusing on the Red Brigades through examination of selected autobiographies, Drake shows how intense discontent with the political behavior of the Italian Communist Party and a fervent belief in Marxist-Leninist theories of revolution led some members to leave the party and form the terrorist group. Hazelton and Woy-Hazelton analyze Sendero Luminoso as a political entity, and similarly trace its origins to a factional split within the Peruvian Communist Party.

The final essay in the book, "Terrorism and Changes in Political Party Systems," offers empirical support for linkages between political parties and terrorist groups. Authored by Weinberg and William Lee Eubank, the findings suggest that terrorist groups are more likely to be found in political systems with a large number of left-wing political parties.

Overall, the book provides a thought-provoking look at numerous aspects of political-terrorist organizations. Separately, each of the essays contributes to the study of terrorism by providing extensive detail and in-depth analysis of various political parties and terrorist groups. However, the manner in which the book is organized leaves something to be desired.

As the introduction explicitly provides the "three linkages" as the framework for the rest of the book, the reader expects the following chapters to clearly address them in a coherent manner. Yet the chapters themselves are arranged in a somewhat helter-skelter fashion. The essay by Guelke and Smyth, which provides support for the second linkage, appears after the essay by Drake, which considers the third. But more importantly, the proposed linkages are rarely the direct focus of any individual essay. While the essay by Tololyan does consider the use of terrorism by a political party, it heavily concentrates on how such behavior occurs within a cultural context. Similarly, though the essay by Drake discusses how a terrorist group emerges as a result of party factionalism, it is focused at least as much on the culture of violence behind terrorism. The cumulative effect is that the linkages between political parties and terrorist groups are not satisfactorily explored.

Another problem is that while some essays examine political parties engaging in terrorism, and others consider terrorist groups engaging in party politics, no clear standard is provided to conceptually distinguish between political parties and terrorist groups. To illustrate this dilemma, the question may be asked, "When does

a terrorist group cease existing as such and become a political party?" An answer suggested by Watson's essay is that through participation in the electoral process, terrorist organizations become party-like. Yet if such is the criterion, then Sendero Luminoso, which refuses to engage in any political dialogue with Peru's established political system, can hardly be called a political party as is done in the essay by Hazelton and Woy-Hazelton.

Little distinction is made between political violence and terrorism. Just what forms of political violence directed against society should be considered terrorism? It might have been appropriate, for instance, for the book to include a chapter on "state terrorism," such as that which occurred in Argentina in the 1980s.

Along with abundant information on the political party-terrorist group nexus, there are many useful insights to be found within the pages of this book. The reader just has to look very hard to find them.

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Young, Peter R., ed. *Defence and the Media in Time of Limited War.* London and Portland: Frank Cass, 1992.

In an increasingly competitive academic world it is now almost a necessity, in terms of both of economics and international status, for a major conference to spawn a book of its proceedings. This particular book represents the papers given at the three day *International Conference on Defence and the Media in Time of Limited Conflict*, held jointly by Queensland University of Technology and the Australian Ministry of Defence in Brisbane in 1991, which led to the founding of the International Defence Media Association. All sixteen papers or addresses have already appeared in some form in a special edition of the journal *Small Wars and Insurgencies*, also published by Frank Cass. Announced by its organizers as the first ever international conference on the subject, the conference was also intended to establish a specifically Australian perspective on military-media relations, staking a claim to eminence in the field.

The issue of military-media relations is a complex and subtle one, which first attracted academic attention within the field of conflict studies little more than a decade ago, and has dramatically increased in importance since then. The conference organizers were right to celebrate its emergence as a fully fledged sub-discipline of security and conflict studies, and of international relations in general, without which modern understanding of the discipline as a whole is necessarily incomplete. However, as a comparatively new field it is still deficient in much basic theory and research, and the conference book inevitably reflects this rather confused situation. The organizers were also unfortunate to have begun planning