

Mickolus, Edward F. *Terrorism, 1988-1991: A Chronology of Events and a Selectively Annotated Bibliography*. (Bibliographies and Indexes in Military Studies, No. 6) Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1993.

This volume is the latest update to Mickolus' earlier terrorism chronologies and bibliographies. It continues three earlier volumes of chronologies which covered the period from 1960-87 and two volumes of bibliographies which covered the subject to 1987. The chronologies and the bibliography are combined into one volume.

The strength of this volume is in the chronology. Materials are arranged by date of incident and alphabetically by location. All listed incidents are derived from publicly available sources, mainly newspapers. Although this volume is supposed to cover only the period between 1988-91, an update to earlier chronologies is included, presumably of events which were either missed in earlier volumes or were not recognized earlier as terrorist in nature. The chronologies make up the bulk of the volume, about 800 pages.

The compilers are attempting to distinguish between "international terrorist incidents" and "non-international (domestic) terrorist incidents." To distinguish the two, an 8-digit code is appended to the end of the "international" incident. Although I presume that the incidents listed in the chronologies are accurate, there are a number of shortcomings. The indexes accompanying the earlier chronologies are not included here – presumably to save space. The work would have been stronger with the indexes included in the earlier volumes: an index by incident location with dates, an index by types of terrorist incidents, index of terror groups claiming responsibility for terrorist acts and the tables which summarize incidents by state and type of attack. Highlighting the incident dates would have made the work easier to read.

The selectively annotated bibliography follows the same thematic construct of the earlier bibliographies. Annotations are very sparse and they don't add or detract from the content. This time each entry is numbered, although I would have preferred that the entries be highlighted. In contrast to the earlier volumes, there is no index. Earlier volumes had at least the author and the title index. This is a major shortcoming to the bibliography.

It appears that the reason not to include any indexes, both to the chronology and the bibliography, is the existence of the listings in computer mode which are made available as a searchable resource from a different company. The computerized resource is targeted at professionals, and this printed book for the rest. However, if this volume is targeted at students and other lay persons, it is important to make the resource as user friendly as possible. In this case, these volumes lack these features, especially in the bibliography. It is strange that the volume covers arbitrarily only the period between 1988-91, but this may be a purely marketing decision.

This volume is useful to those who need information on terrorist incidents by date and place using one convenient source. In this, this volume delivers. The bibliography is fine but there is a better source (Amos Lakos, *Terrorism, 1980-1990*) available.

This volume is recommended for researchers and libraries that want to insure continuity of chronological coverage of terrorist incidents in one easily available source.

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Slater, Robert. *Rabin of Israel*. New York: St. Martin's 1977, 1993.

Those who watched Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat exchange that very tentative handshake may have been curious about the background of the old soldier who reluctantly shook the hand of the former terrorist leader. The story of his early military and political career has already been told. Now is the time for the telling of his career as a peacemaker.

It is also the story of a remarkable political comeback, approached in American politics possibly only by Nixon's triumph in 1968. Imagine Jimmy Carter having been forced to resign in 1980 after a scandal involving his wife. He is then replaced by Ted Kennedy (or Jerry Brown – take your pick) as party leader, who then loses to Reagan twice. Carter then becomes secretary of defense in a national unity government of Democrats and Republicans in which Bush and Kennedy swap places halfway through. Finally, Carter beats Kennedy for the party leadership and defeats Bush in a general election for the presidency. If you can imagine this you can begin to understand Rabin's political career and the frozen state of Israeli politics.

Robert Slater's book first appeared in October 1973, some five months after the end of Rabin's first term as prime minister. I read it in 1980 after having completed a BA in Israel and found it satisfactory as a biography, but not nearly as revealing or informative as Rabin's own autobiography which was published in 1979. This is no criticism of the author but only a natural phenomenon. In August 1993 St. Martin's Press published a revised edition of the biography with about 50 percent more material than the previous edition. The new material mainly covers Rabin's political career from 1977 to the end of 1992, but also includes a few points from the autobiography which were then added to the text of the original chapters.

The new material – 168 pages – is organized into five chapters. The first covers Rabin's period in exile from 1977 to 1984, when he was simply a member of *Knesset* (the Israeli parliament). It deals with his difficult relationship with party rival Shimon Peres who replaced Rabin as Labor Party leader in 1977, and lost two