

5. Die Britse militêre diens: Plaaslike Burgerkorpse Gidse en Verkenners.
6. In Britse militêre diens (vervolg): Die National Scouts and Orange River Colony Volunteers.
7. Die rasionaal van verraad en die implikasies van die finale vredesonderhandelinge te Vereeniging.
8. Britse hulpverlening na die oorlog.
9. Na-oorlogse Afrikanerverdeeldheid en die houding van die Britse owerheid.
10. Versoening in Afrikanergeleedere.

In sy *Besluit* kom die skrywer tot die volgende slotsom: 'Hierdie tydperk is gekenmerk deur 'n verwoestende oorlog, waarin die vernuftige krygskuns en verbasende uithouvermoë van die Boeregeneraals en hulle manskappe die regmatige bewondering van talle afgedwing het. Ewe merkwaardig was die veerkragtigheid waarmee 'n verslane volk ná die oorlog herstel het. Vir die afvallige burgers wat in hierdie studie bespreek is, was dit egter 'n tyd van wanhopigheid, verdeelde lojaliteite, onrealistiese vredes pogings, oneerbare diens aan die vyand, gebroke beloftes, ontnugtering en skuldbesef.'

A. D. NAUDÉ

ALAN D. BUCKLEY AND DANIEL D. OLSON (EDITORS): INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM. CURRENT RESEARCH AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS. WAYNE AVERY PUBLISHING GROUP, 1980. 113p., ILLUSTRATIONS, R8,05.

This publication was first published by the Journal of International Affairs, Volume 32/Number 1, of Columbia University, City of New York. The editors are both connected with this university.

The publication comprises of a foreword by the editors, eight chapters by different authors, an afterward about the authors and an index. The photographs which are extremely realistic and clarifying to the theme, deserve special mention. The figures and tables are scientifically clear. Explanatory notes are to be found at the end of each chapter.

The murder of the Italian Premier Aldo Moro on May 9, 1978, was probably the stimulus to this publication.

In their foreword the editors inter alia define their conceptions of the subject as follows: 'Terrorism

is the use or threat of violence to instill fear. When such violence has as its ultimate objective the intimidation, subversion or destruction of structures and processes of public authority, we speak of political terrorism. In nearly all cases of political terrorism, violence against individuals and property does not result in political change. Rather, the fear induced among influential segments of society may achieve what the terrorists themselves cannot: radical changes in the ways in which governments behave and, thereby, a loss of popular confidence and legitimacy in established patterns or order.'

'Scholarly approaches to terrorism have taken three basic forms, all of which are represented in this issue of the *Journal*: the historical, the normative/instrumental and the behavioural. The historical approach involves the collection of data on past acts of terrorism, often relating such acts to the unique socio-political characteristics of the participants and victims. The articles by Bard E. O'Neill (Chapter 3) and Richard N. Lebow (Chapter 4) present excellent historical narratives of Palestinian and Irish terror, respectively, while the article by Brian M. Jenkins (Chapter 8) uses past trends in terror to extrapolate future trends in such activities.'

'The normative/instrumental approach begins with the attitude that terrorism poses a major threat to today's political order and proceeds to analyze and suggest means whereby such activities can be controlled or eliminated. The essays by Stephen Sloan (Chapter 1), Paul A. Tharp, Jr. (Chapter 6) and Yonah Alexander (Chapter 7) deal, respectively, with the contributions that social scientists can make to law enforcement, possible legal regimes for the control of terrorist activities and the responsibility of the media in free societies to report terrorism, not encourage it.'

'The behavioural approach is designed to isolate certain similarities and differences in terrorist organizations, capabilities, characteristics and tactics so that this phenomenon can be more objectively understood as a form of political expression and behaviour, however repugnant it may be. The Typology presented by Richard Schultz (Chapter 2) is an original and important attempt to classify and analyze terrorist behaviour using rigorous scientific methodology.'

'In addition to his historical narrative, O'Neill (Chapter 3) successfully applies this typology to the case of Palestinian terror in his essay. And, in his article on mass destruction, Robert K. Mullen (Chapter 5) dispassionately considers the range of weapons available to terrorists who seek to commit such acts and then evaluates the utility of

these weapons in the light of typical terrorist skills and objectives'.

'Contrary to general belief terrorists are not always base criminals, but are frequently well-educated professionals from prosperous backgrounds. And the cause of this activity is seldom violence for its own sake; rather, it may be a reaction to violent and systematic political repression or a particularly invidious form of extortion. While it is important that we do not romanticize terrorism, it is equally important that this phenomenon be viewed in a way that reflects the complex nature of the worlds political realities.'

The contents of the *Journal* is divided as follows:

Chapter 1: International Terrorism: Academic Quest, Operational Art and Policy Implications by Stephen Sloan (Professor of Political Science at the University of Oklahoma).

Chapter 2: Conceptualizing Political Terrorism: A Typology by Richard Shultz (Assistant Professor of Political Science at Northern Illinois University).

Chapter 3: Towards a Typology of Political Terrorism: The Palestinian Resistance Movement

by Bard E. O'Neill (Director of Middle Eastern Studies at The National War College).

Chapter 4: The Origins of Sectarian Assassination: The Case of Belfast by Richard Ned Lebow (Teacher of Political Science at the City College of the City University of New York, and of Strategy at the Naval War College).

Chapter 5: Mass Destruction and Terrorism, by Robert K. Mullen (Independent consultant to various Federal, state and private agencies).

Chapter 6: The Laws of War as a Potential Legal Regime for the Control of Terrorist activities, by Paul A. Tharp Jr. (Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Oklahoma).

Chapter 7: Terrorism the Media and the Police, by Yonah Alexander (Director of the Institute for Studies in International Terrorism at the University of New York in Onconta).

Chapter 8: International Terrorism: Trends and Potentialities, by Brian M. Jenkins (Research associate at the Rand Corporation).

To conclude briefly, it appears as if Politics and Terrorism are synonymous!!

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