

and Herzegovina is also useful. Media professionals in Serbia, Bosnia and Croatia are often accused of having replaced journalistic ethics and professional standards with 'patriotic journalism' when 'lying for the homeland'. However, the author carefully avoids such negative stereotyping and gives generous credit to the many media outlets and journalists in all parts of the region who continued to defend their professional and personal integrity, even at the highest personal costs. The many tricks of government control over the media, ranging from political and legal oppression and economical strangulation to technical hindrances, are well documented. So also are the good and bad examples of international support to local media. Therefore, the book is recommended to anybody who wants a combination of interesting close-ups and a general overview of the diverse Balkan media reality.

Ivar Evensmo

■ Mallick, Krishna & Doris Hunter, eds, 2002. *An Anthology of Nonviolence: Historical and Contemporary Voices*. Westport, CT: Greenwood. xxiv + 302 pp. ISBN 0313318794.

The ethical, individual approach to nonviolence predominates in this somewhat eclectic collection of readings. Several 'historical sources of nonviolence' are represented, such as the Bhagavad Gita, but with little indication of how their influence has operated in practice. Next are well-known 'historical voices of nonviolence' – Thoreau, Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr. – followed by 'contemporary voices of nonviolence' – the Dalai Lama, Thich Nhat Hanh and Nelson Mandela. The section on contemporary issues covers worthy topics, from animal liberation to ecofeminism, but strangely has no explicit discussion of nonviolence in any of them. The final section, 'application of nonviolence', includes some case studies, such as the 1989 Chinese pro-democracy movement. This volume could be useful as a reader in a class designed to sensitize students to personal ethical choices concerning violence and nonviolence, but on its own, it gives an inadequate picture of nonviolence as an idea and a practice. The relatively brief introduction to the volume concentrates on an ethical, individual orientation, while few of the selections themselves are given much context aside from blurbs about the authors. The result is breadth at the expense of focus. The bibliography, like the

rest of the book, concentrates on the ethical side of nonviolence, but contains some sources unrelated to nonviolence, while omitting classics by the likes of Gandhi and Gene Sharp, who are represented in the collection. Much more contextual material is needed to tie this together into a cohesive package.

Brian Martin

■ Nafziger, E. Wayne & Raimo Väyrynen, eds, 2002. *The Prevention of Humanitarian Emergencies*. Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan. 342 pp. ISBN 0333964381.

The editors are concerned about the increase in the number of humanitarian crises and social conflicts occurring in countries and regions that have experienced long-term economic and social crisis, where violence has become the dominant medium of politics. They fear a further escalation, unless preventative corrective measures are introduced as a matter of urgency. Labelling man-made disasters as complex humanitarian emergencies (CHE), they aim to explore ways to prevent these by addressing root causes rather than coping with the results, including unnecessary suffering and economic losses. Through a number of contributions, three different types of strategies are discussed: international and domestic economic responses (the latter including economic reforms and environmental protection), and governmental and non-governmental strategies, including military responses. The editors argue that the most effective approach to prevention is to address the domestic causes of CHEs through socio-economic development, environmental protection, addressing low income and land inequality, securing usufruct and property rights, introducing tax reforms and financing social services. Moreover, it is necessary to establish inclusive and participatory political systems and accountable public administration and political institutions. However, they argue, doing so requires joint attention of developing countries and international agencies, to enable early and longer-term preventive interventions and, ultimately, development of a 'culture of prevention'. Acknowledging that the causes of CHEs are multiple and complex, the editors reasonably conclude that there is no panacea to the problem, but rather prescribe learning from trial and error. While that sounds reasonable, the book could