useful. Secondly, he argues – bolstered by interviews with Pakistani officials – that Pakistan is incapable of shutting down Lashkar and managing the likely backlash that would result. He quotes Pakistani officials as saying that Lashkar has not threatened the Pakistani state, and yet he also demonstrates Lashkar involvement in assassination attempts against President Pervez Musharraf.

Tankel concludes that Pakistan is unlikely to give up the use of militant proxies, including Lashkar. I wish I could argue with him. This ongoing relationship is likely to remain at the heart of the strategic disconnect between Pakistan and its Western friends. The July 2012 agreement between Pakistan and the United States restoring ground access to Afghanistan will not eliminate the difference in strategic objectives that has poisoned their bilateral relationship, a problem that is shared by the other countries involved in Afghanistan. Tankel has not found a 'silver bullet' to solve this dilemma, but he has illuminated one of its most important features.

This is a valuable and important book. It is also, alas, riddled with typos and grammatical glitches. It deserved better from the publishers.

War, Conflict and the Military
H.R. McMaster

Behavioural Conflict: Why Understanding People and Their Motivations Will Prove Decisive in Future Conflict
Andrew Mackay and Steve Tatham. Saffron Walden: Military Studies Press, 2011. £18.95/$29.95. 203 pp.

In *Behavioural Conflict*, Andrew MacKay (a retired British Army major-general) and Steve Tatham (a serving Royal Navy commander and author of *Losing Arab Hearts and Minds: The Coalition, Al Jazeera and Muslim Public Opinion*) argue that the need to understand and alter group behaviours is 'the defining characteristic of resolving armed disputes' (p. vii). In making this point, the co-authors draw on their extensive experiences in the Balkans, Sierra Leone, the Levant, Iraq and Afghanistan, leavening those experiences with additional research and insights from the disciplines of psychology, behavioural economics and anthropology. Because young servicemen and women will continue to be thrust into unfamiliar cultures, teaching them how to understand certain behaviours and to exert influence to alter them will be a critical element of success in future military operations.

In a chapter on the social implications of rapidly increasing information and communications technologies, the authors observe that perceptions equal reality

and often drive violence or other destructive behaviours. In two chapters in which they draw heavily on personal experiences, the authors emphasise change over continuity, arguing that, partly because of the emergence of a 'networked world with a globalised media and the speed of the internet', militaries have been hard pressed to keep up with the evolving character of conflict (p. 21). Subsequent chapters examine the difficulties that Western militaries have in communicating effectively with diverse populations and recommend more effective target-audience analysis, as well as efforts to influence behaviours rather than attitudes. Particularly relevant to conflicts such as the war in Afghanistan is their recommendation that an 'influence strategy' serve as the centrepiece of any effort to shape sustainable political outcomes.

Lee Rowland, senior scientist at the Behavioural Dynamics Institute, contributes a chapter on the science of influence. He highlights two 'revelations': that '(a) humans are motivated by social need, not just individual greed, and (b) that a greater reward does not necessarily motivate people to perform better' (p. 160). Because human behaviour is 'horrifically complex', Rowland observes that it cannot be explained through any single theory or 'reductionist formulations' (p. 161). Exerting influence effectively in the context of armed conflict, therefore, requires 'a coordinated effort across a range of disciplines' (p. 164). Roland advocates extensive field research to inform scientifically derived target-audience analysis and measures of effectiveness.

Behavioural Conflict makes a compelling argument that influence must be an integral component of future military operations. In so doing, the book contributes significantly to our understanding of contemporary armed conflict. The authors also succeed in outlining avenues for further research. All in all, this volume could be of real use in preparing leaders and organisations to operate effectively in complex environments and against adaptive, determined adversaries, and should be of interest to academics in the disciplines of national security, psychology, sociology and anthropology, as well as diplomats and military personnel.

Ethics Beyond War's End
Eric Patterson, ed. Washington DC: Georgetown University
Press, 2012. £20.75/$29.95. 246 pp.

Eric Patterson, associate director of the Berkley Center for Religion, Peace, and World Affairs and a visiting assistant professor of government at Georgetown University, observes in the preface to *Ethics Beyond War's End* that moral thinking about the settlement and post-settlement stages of a conflict is underdeveloped relative to the moral philosophy that surrounds the decision to go to war (*jus ad*