

Counterterrorism Bookshelf: 40 Books on Terrorism & Counter-Terrorism-Related Subjects

Reviewed by Joshua Sinai

This column consists of short capsule reviews to cover numerous important recently published books, including several books published in recent years that still merit attention. The reviews are arranged topically as "Terrorism," "Countering Terrorism," "Countering Violent Extremism," "Maritime Terrorism," "Psychology of Terrorism," "Women and Terrorism," "Legal," "China," "Iran," "India/Kashmir," "Sri Lanka," and "United Kingdom." Within these topics, the books are listed in alphabetical order.

Terrorism

Daniela Pisoiu and Sandra Hain, *Theories of Terrorism: An Introduction* (New York, NY: Routledge, 2018), 200 pp., US \$ 128.00 [Hardcover], US \$ 36.76 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-0-4158-2608-2.

This textbook presents a multi-disciplinary theoretical and methodological overview of terrorism studies. This framework is applied to examining issues such as how to define terrorism, how to study terrorism, how individuals are radicalized and recruited into terrorism, the manifestations of terrorism at the organizational level, the measures involved in countering radicalization, disengaging and de-radicalizing from terrorism, the phenomenon of state terrorism, terrorism in cyberspace, and the components of counter-terrorism. As a textbook, each chapter includes call-out boxes that illustrate the text, a summary, exercises, reference resources, and suggestions for further reading.

Ammar Shamaileh, *Trust and Terror: Social Capital and the Use of Terrorism as a Tool of Resistance* (New York, NY: Routledge, 2017), 144 pp., US \$ 120.00 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-1-1382-0173-6.

An empirically-based account of why some individuals select to protest collectively via non-violent means, while others choose violent means to express their grievances. A central thesis is that the nature of political protest movements, particularly the role of interpersonal trust between an individual and the chosen group, is a determinant in the decision to protest collectively non-violently or violently. This thesis is applied to cases such as the Arab Spring uprisings in Egypt, Libya and Syria. Statistical tests of the relationship between interpersonal trust with a group and terrorism form the basis for the book's empirical findings, which are also generalized globally. The appendices provide the statistical methodology and data used in the study.

Jeffrey D. Simon, *The Alphabet Bomber: A Lone Wolf Terrorist Ahead of His Time* (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 2019), 272 pp., US \$ 29.95 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-1-6123-4996-1.

An account of one of the earliest manifestations of lone actor terrorism in the United States, when a bomb exploded at the Pan Am terminal at Los Angeles International Airport on August 6, 1974, killing three people and injuring thirty-five others. The perpetrator, Muharem Kurbegovic, a troubled Yugoslav immigrant, followed up on his attack by leaving a cassette tape announcing that while "This first bomb was marked with the letter A, which stands for Airport," successive bombs would be associated with other letters "until our name has been written on the face of this nation in blood." Interestingly, Kurbegovic invented the fictitious group "Aliens of America" as the responsible group, which is highly unusual for a lone actor. After bringing Los Angeles almost to a standstill for several weeks with a series of additional bombings, following an intensive manhunt, Kurbegovic was eventually arrested on August 20, 1974. The significance of this case is, as the author writes, that "He was among the first lone wolves to demonstrate that one does not need training, financial assistance, or logistical support from a larger organization to launch a major campaign of terror. He was also one of the first terrorists to threaten to release nerve agents in populated areas, to acquire sodium cyanide, and to use the

media in a systematic way to communicate his message and to spread fear among the public” (p. 6). In addition to the author’s detailed discussion of the case, the book is also noteworthy for its discussion of the lone actor terrorist phenomenon, including the use of psychological profiling techniques to analyze their characteristics.

Countering Terrorism

Martin Bouchard (Ed.), *Social Networks, Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism* (New York, NY: Routledge, 2015), 256 pp., US \$ 136.00 [Hardcover], US \$ 47.96 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-1388-2856-8.

The contributors to this volume utilize the lens of social network analysis (SNA) theories and methodologies to examine the radicalization and recruitment processes into terrorism and the effectiveness of counter-terrorism responses. These issues are examined by SNA methodologies and conceptual frameworks drawn from sociology, computer science, geography, history, engineering, and criminology as well as political science. The volume’s chapters cover issues such as the root causes of terrorism, the utilization by terrorists of the Internet to radicalize and recruit members, the nature and effectiveness of models of public safety in Canada, developing a computational framework for counterterrorism and public safety, and future research directions. In the conclusion, Martin Bouchard and Evan Thomas conclude that “The introduction of social network analysis can help evaluate inter-agency cooperation and collaboration” in countering terrorism, as well as in countering the ease of terrorist adversaries in gaining access to the Internet’s social media sites to maintain their anonymity, particularly in the Dark Web, where appropriate technologies can also enable counterterrorism services to identify and track their activities “(p. 227). Regarding future directions in research on the online presence of extremists, the authors recommend pushing for innovations to take advantage of social network analysis-based technologies, which also implies formulating new units of analysis (p. 227).

John Cox, *To Kill a People: Genocide in the Twentieth Century* (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2017), 272 pp., US \$ 24.95 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-0-1902-3647-2.

This textbook examines the proliferation of genocide in the last twenty years in general and through the four case studies of the origins, extent of the atrocities, and outcomes of the Armenian, Nazi, Cambodian, and Rwandan genocides. Two key themes in genocide studies are examined in particular: how to define “genocide” (including providing the author’s definition) and how to place genocide in relation to other mass atrocities, and how to detect and analyze the social, historical, and cultural forces that produce genocidal violence. As a textbook, each chapter includes a conclusion, primary sources, study questions, as well as maps and figures. The appendix includes a bibliographical essay and suggested films, as well as a timeline of genocide and genocidal crimes against humanity from 1900 to the present.

Mathieu Deflem (Ed.), *Terrorism and Counterterrorism Today* (Bingley, UK: Emerald Publishing Limited, 2015), 280 pp., US \$ 157.99 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-7856-0191-0.

The contributors to this volume apply multiple theoretical approaches and methodological orientations to the examination of the relation between crime, criminal justice, law, and social control, and terrorism and counter-terrorism. The volume is divided into three parts. The chapters in Part I, “Perspectives and Concepts in the Study of Terrorism,” cover topics such as the contribution of the discipline of criminology to the study of terrorism since 9/11, terrorism as ‘gravitational attraction,’ terrorism and genocide, and the social construction of terrorism. The chapters in Part II, “Variations and Realities of Contemporary Terrorism,” examines issues such as the emergence of lone actor terrorism, its behavioral manifestations, and implications for intervention; the emergence of “hybrid” terrorist perpetrators who self-radicalize and conduct attacks on their own initiative; the phenomenon of “second order” terrorism, in which the responses to significant terrorist attacks might result in follow-on secondary attacks; and the nature of suicide terrorism. The chapters in Part III, “Counterterrorism Law, Policy and Policing,” discuss issues such as the challenging presented by the prosecution of terrorists; the use of coercive interrogation techniques, such as torture; changes in local policing in the post 9/11 era; and

implications of counterterrorism policies on the legitimacy of state actors.

Brian Drohan, *Brutality in an Age of Human Rights: Activism and Counterinsurgency at the End of the British Empire* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2017), 256 pp., US \$ 45.00 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-1-5017-1465-8.

An account of the impact of the activities of human rights activists on British governments' counterinsurgency military tactics in three British counterinsurgency campaigns - Cyprus (1955 - 1959), Aden (1963 - 1967), and the peak of the "Troubles" in Northern Ireland (1969 - 1976). Among the author's conclusions is that the role of human rights in counterinsurgency by democratic governments is still relevant, with "debates over interrogation, detention, and drone strikes highlight[ing] the centrality of moral issues in contemporary warfare..."(184). The author drew on more than one million archival files of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the "Troubles" collection at Linen Hall Library in Belfast, and other sources in researching the book.

Alastair Finlan (Ed.), *The Test of Terrorism: Responding to Political Violence in the Twenty-First Century* (New York, NY: Routledge, 2015), 94 pp., US \$ 140.00 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-1-1387-9048-3.

The contributors to this volume apply multi-disciplinary approaches to examine the effectiveness of how Western states, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, and non-Western states, such as Nigeria, have attempted to counter terrorist threats since 9/11. The issues examined include "terrorism as a philosophical discourse"; the implications on effectiveness of counterterrorism, the accidental shooting by British security forces of Jean Charles de Menezes on July 7, 2005 in the London subway; and "learning in counterinsurgency" in terms of "the theories, hypotheses, research strategies, threats to validity, methods of measurement, treatments of time, and general lack of statistical analysis" in the discipline. The volume also contains recommendations for future research; a quantitative analysis of whether counterterrorism spending levels affect the incidence and lethality of attacks by their terrorist adversaries in 34 countries; and an assessment of Nigeria's counterterrorism campaign against Boko Haram. This book was originally published as a special issue of *Defense and Security Analysis*.

Judith Grohmann, *Fighting the War on Terror: Global Counter-Terrorist Units and Their Actions* (Havertown, PA: Pen & Sword, 2018), 175 pp., US \$ 32.95 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-1-5267-2745-0.

An account, based on the author's journalistic interviews, of the roles, missions, and operations of elite counterterrorism (CT) SWAT units in 16 countries around the world. Following the author's introductory overview, the book's chapters profile the elite units of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Luxembourg Germany, Italy, Israel, Austria, Jordan, Portugal, Russia, The Netherlands, Hungary, Slovakia, Lithuania, and the United States. In the epilogue, the author observes that "an enormous amount of work goes into planning the perfect elite police tactical unit," that they are "team-orientated and work in unison," that their "operations play out extremely swiftly," and that skillful analysis is involved in their investigations of terrorism perpetrators, such as, in the case of apprehending the April 2013 Boston Marathon bombers, "skillful photographic analysis, file comparison and countless interviews..."(p. 172).

Marianne Heilberg, Brendan O'Leary, and John Tirman (Eds.), *Terror, Insurgency, and the State* (Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2007), 512 pp., US \$ 53.00 [Hardcover], US \$ 44.97 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-0-8122-3974-4.

The contributors to this volume apply the findings of their multi-year project, which involved extensive field research with rebel groups and government officials, to examine the nature of the insurgencies by 11 groups. Following an introductory overview, separate chapters cover 11 groups: the Sri Lankan Tamil Tigers (LTTE), the Northern Ireland IRA, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the Peruvian Sendero

Luminoso, the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), Basque Country and Liberty (ETA), the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) and the Jammu and Kashmir Hizb-ul Mujahideen (JKHM), the People's Liberation Army of the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) (PLA CPN - M), the Free Aceh Movement (GAM), the Lebanese Hizballah, and the Palestinian Hamas. The concluding chapter presents the authors' findings on the components of effective counterterrorism. These include the need for evidence-led policy to be informed and guided by science (p. 391); that analysts need to utilize "the protocols of careful statistical reasoning" (p. 393); that social network analysis, epidemiological modeling, or agent-based simulations "may help us produce better forecasts" (p. 394); that CT policies need to take into account the fact that terrorists use violence as "part of a battle for ascendancy within a constituency as well as a strategic choice against a regime" (p. 398); that government repression might backfire (p. 408); that "concentrated" and "dispersed" incarceration of terrorist prisoners might disorganize insurgents, but it also ends up creating 'insurgent universities' and "makes them less negotiable" (p. 410); that even when governments and insurgents state they will never negotiate with each other, they generally negotiate at the end (p. 416); and that third party international actors can play a constructive intervening role, although not necessarily in every case (pp. 420-421).

Luke Howie, *Terrorism, the Worker and the City: Simulations and Security in a Time of Terror* (New York, NY: Routledge, 2009/2018), 206 pp., US \$ 155.00 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-0-8153-9732-8.

An account of the post-attack psychological and imagery impacts of terrorist attacks on the targeted populations and the businesses and organizations that employ them, as well as the capability of bounce back in terms of continuity of business operations for owners and employees. The impact of the apprehension of potential terrorist threats on the Australian city of Melbourne, Australia is used as a case study to examine these issues and generate findings for comparable multicultural cities around the world.

Sondre Lindahl, *A Critical Theory of Counterterrorism: Ontology, Epistemology and Normativity* (New York, NY: Routledge, 2018), 188 pp., US \$ 112.00 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-0-8153-5923-4.

Rooted in the sub-discipline of Critical Terrorism Studies (CTS), this book presents a theory and model of the components of effective counterterrorism through what the author terms as a radical rethinking of the ontology, epistemology and the agenda of 'conventional' counterterrorism. Effective counterterrorism, in the author's view, involves a commitment to emancipation as a "value-axiom" in which violence as a tool is reject and the "the development of possibilities for a better life" are emphasized (p. 166). This approach is part of the CTS's model of counterterrorism, which is outlined in a call-out box (p. 107). In the book's second part, the author applies his theory and model to examine the effectiveness of Norwegian counterterrorism, which he believes support the thesis that governments' non-violent solutions to terrorism can be effective. The Norwegian model of international counterterrorism is outlined in a call-out box (pp. 156-157).

Leanne McRae, *Terror, Leisure and Consumption: Spaces for Harm in a Post-Crash Era* (Bingley, UK: Emerald Publishing Limited, 2018), 192 pp., US \$ 64.00 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-7875-6526-5.

An account, based on case studies in European cities where significant terrorist attacks have occurred, such as Berlin, Germany, Turkey, Paris, France, Manchester and London, England, and Stockholm, Sweden of the relationships between "harm, crime, deviance, leisure and capitalism." One of the author's findings is that "Everyday leisure has become harmful because of its intimacy with capitalism and its exchange of violence that exist at the core of consumerism." As a result, "The 'externalities' – unexpected harms created by business (leisure as consumption) – and 'special liberties' are amplified, and they return in the accelerated violences of terrorism that create a spectacle of horror within the everyday" (p. 158).

Manfred Nowak and Anne Charbord (Eds.), *Using Human Rights to Counter Terrorism* (Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar Publishing), 384 pp., US \$ 148.50 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-1-7847-1526-7.

The contributors to the volume apply legal analyses to examine the links between human rights and counterterrorism to test the thesis that a human rights approach does not necessarily undermine the effort against terrorism. Following the editors' introduction, the book's chapters cover topics such as key trends in counterterrorism and international human rights law; the use of coercive counterterrorism measures, such as mass digital surveillance, the deployment of drones, and the use of torture in interrogating terrorist suspects; how the U.N. Security Council and human rights are applied to managing the challenges presented by the proliferation of foreign terrorist fighters; intelligence gathering and human rights; and an assessment of the human rights implications of the use of preventive criminal justice against terrorism. The final chapter discusses the issue of accountability in countering terrorism and finds that "Experiences since 9/11 have demonstrated that not only can legitimate security imperatives be accommodated within the rule of law and with full respect for international human rights law, they are most effective when anchored in these legal principles, norms and standards" (pp. 336-337).

Bruce Oliver Newsome, W. James Stewart, and Aarefah Mosavi, *Countering New(est) Terrorism: Hostage-Taking, Kidnapping, and Active Violence – Assessing, Negotiating, and Assaulting* (Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, 2018), 381 pp., US \$ 66.36 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-1-1385-0159-1.

This comprehensive and detailed handbook examines new trends in terrorism in the form of more lethal and less compromising types of hostage-taking, kidnapping, and active violence, and presents best practices for countering such emerging threats. As a manual, the volume includes analyses of terrorists' psychology and behaviors, visual decision trees on how to negotiate terrorism-related crises, how to assess the risk of terrorism, and how and when to counter terrorists via law enforcement and military means. The chapters include introductory chapter objectives, and conclude with simulated practices and practical prescriptive advice, where relevant. Findings from terrorist incident databases are also included.

Scott Poynting and David Whyte (Eds.), *Counter-Terrorism and State Political Violence: The 'War on Terror' as Terror* (New York, NY: Routledge, 2013), 264 pp., US \$ 140.00 [Hardcover], US \$ 47.96 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-0-4157-4809-4.

The contributors to this edited volume examine the nature of the use of coercive measures by states in the 'war on terror' as a 'form of terror.' These themes are tested from a "psychological-warfare and hegemonic perspective" in the case studies of the Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States' criminalization of the anti-colonial struggle in Puerto Rico, Colombia and narco-terrorism, Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) insurgency, Israeli operations against Hamas in the Gaza Strip, Spain and the Basque Province, Indonesia and Timor-Leste and West Papua, and the United States and the West against al Qaida. In the conclusion, the editors observe that the volume's case studies "can be understood as a political struggle around concrete issues, often involving movements for self-determination and struggles against expropriation and exploitation, and the state suppression of that which is irreducibly political". (p. 241).

Michael R. Ronczkowski, *Terrorism and Organized Hate Crime: Intelligence Gathering, Analysis, and Investigations* [4th Edition] (Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, 2018), 444 pp., US \$ 75.16 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-1-1387-0346-9.

This textbook provides a comprehensive coverage of the issues involved in law enforcement's management of the intelligence component in counterterrorism, which is a crucial foundation of intelligence-led policing. The volume's chapters provide protocols and techniques involved in examining issues such as how to recognize the signs of radicalization and recruitment into terrorism in local communities, the criminal and gang roots of terrorism, the indicators of an imminent terrorist attack, how to investigate the role of the Internet's social media sites in terrorism, how to deter an attack, how to transform raw information into actionable intelligence,

including intelligence sharing, in managing the response and the terrorist threat, as well as legal concerns. Additional chapters cover the role of fusion centers, investigating terrorism financing, handling of classified materials, the role of the National Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative, as well as pre-incident indicators and behavioral traits associated with terrorism.

Joel Simon, *We Want to Negotiate: The Secret world of Kidnapping, Hostages and Ransom* (New York, NY: Columbia Global Reports, 2019), 189 pp., US \$ 15.99 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-0-9997-4542-7.

An account of the phenomenon of the kidnapping by criminal and terrorist groups of journalists and humanitarian assistance workers in conflict zones. The author also discusses the debate over the management of the release of such hostages, particularly the ethical, legal, and strategic issues involved in ransom payments by governments and private sector organizations and companies to the hostage holding criminal groups. To explain these issues, the book's chapters cover the roles of major players in managing the hostage rescue process, such as a hostage advocate, a general, an insurance broker, a treasury official, aid workers, and parents, with their roles illustrated by accounts of their involvement in hostage taking cases. In the conclusion, the author recommends a new approach to replace a "no concessions policy" since, in his view, this policy "isn't working" because there is no "incontrovertible evidence that many other lives will be saved" by such a policy" (p. 163).

Fabian M. Teichmann and Bruno S. Sergi, *Compliance in Multinational Corporations: Business Risks in Bribery, Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing and Sanctions* (Bingley, UK: Emerald Publishing Limited, 2018), 160 pp., UK £40.00 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-7875-6870-9.

This is a practitioner-oriented detailed account of the effectiveness of the enforcement of anti-bribery, anti-money-laundering and anti-terrorism-financing regulations vis-à-vis how multinational corporations deals with criminal and terrorist "clients" who engage in activities such as money laundering, bribery, and the sale of antiquities and real estate. The authors conclude that "To prevent corruption in multinational corporations, the incentive systems should be designed to incentivize compliance with rules and regulations, rather than paying bribes. However, in practice, this poses many challenges" (p. 127). As a result, compliance mechanisms such as performing due diligence and 'Know Your Customer' principles should guide ones dealings with criminal and terrorist 'clients,' with all such measures carried out in a complementary manner (p. 131). The book's analysis is based on an empirical analysis of 100 expert interviews, which are utilized to serve as a practical guide for compliance experts.

Countering Violent Extremism

Michael Erbschloe, *Extremist Propaganda in Social Media: A Threat to Homeland Security* (Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, 2019), 234 pp., US \$ 79.95 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-1-1384-9367-4.

A utilization of technological and social perspectives to examine the impact of propaganda in social media on the rise of extremism on what the author terms "Blisstopian Societies." Such subcultures are characterized by the author as abiding in the "ignorance is bliss" principle, in which the receiving population is complacent and unquestioning in its acceptance of propaganda as "news" however extremist it might be, without challenge and introspection. In these subcultures, the malleable population dismisses objective news, with fake news reinforcing their stereotyped beliefs about society and the world. Such fake news poses a threat to national security, especially counter-terrorism, intelligence, law enforcement agencies, as it has led to increased political politicization in the United States (and elsewhere around the world), where perpetrators of violent attacks are being radicalized by such fake news to carry out their hateful vengeance against their perceived adversaries.

Catherine McGlynn and Shaun McDaid, *Radicalisation and Counter-Radicalisation in Higher Education* (Bingley, UK: Emerald Publishing Limited, 2019), 216 pp., US \$ 64.00 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-7875-6005-5.

An account of the nature and impact of the United Kingdom's 2015 Counter-Terrorism and Security Act in making it mandatory for the universities to establish counter-radicalization programs. Drawing on an assessment of university policy documents and focus group research with university lecturers and undergraduate students, the authors analyze the risks involved in such counter-radicalization programs and provide recommendations for navigating these policy challenges. Also discussed are issues such as the origins of radicalization into extremism in general and at universities, and recommendations on effective responses to radicalization for policymakers and university staff and students.

Farah Pandith, *How We Win: How Cutting-Edge Entrepreneurs, Political Visionaries, Enlightened Business Leaders, and Social Media Mavens Can Defeat the Extremist Threat* (New York, NY: Custom House, 2019), 528 pp., US \$ 28.99 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-0-0624-7115-4.

An account by a former U.S. government official of her approach to countering the threat of violent extremism, which focuses on the mobilization of the expertise and resources of government officials such as diplomats, and private sector corporate leaders, mental health experts, social scientists, entrepreneurs, local communities, as well as the affected youth around the world. Such multi-disciplinary expertise is required, the author argues, because of the immense problems that create environments conducive to extremism. She writes: "Extremists succeed with recruiting because youth crave answers to the problem of who they are or are supposed to be, how to live as Muslims, and how to belong to a community. They feel disconnected from traditional authorities and the answers they offer. Challenged to find their own answers, they buy blindly into homogeneous notions of 'correct' or 'authentic' religion that they encounter and that are frequently embedded or expressed in their consumer activities. All of this leaves youth vulnerable to extremists and their narratives. These malevolent actors understand what you are experiencing, and they patiently and proactively offer answers in an attempt to ensnare them. *That's the real problem we need to address*"(pp. 9-10). An effective countering violent extremism (CVE) campaign, the author concludes, should not be based on the conventional governmental deployment of power, but on a new strategic approach to 'soft' power which she terms "open" power, which "entails a more fluid, nonhierarchical, and creative relationship between government and private actors"(p. 396). Here, "Rather than executing specific policies itself, government 'opens up' the challenge, soliciting potential solutions from diverse actors"(p. 396).

Maritime Terrorism

Bruce A. Elleman, *Seaborne Perils: Piracy, Maritime Crime, and Naval Terrorism in Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia* (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2018), 272 pp., US \$ 80.00 [Hardcover], US \$ 35.00 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-4422-6019-1.

A comprehensive survey of historical and contemporary issues related to maritime crime, including piracy and terrorism, with particular focus on Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia. The author's definitions are worth noting, with piracy defined as taking place on the high seas, maritime crime takes place within a country's territorial waters, while maritime terrorism occurs in either one of these maritime zones. Future maritime threats include the potential transport and detonation by a maritime 'actor' of WMD devices.

Psychology of Terrorism

Raymond H. Hamden, *Psychology of Terrorists: Profiling and Counter Action* (Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, 2019), 160 pp., US \$ 79.95 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-1-4398-1002-6.

An examination by a forensic psychologist of the psychology of terrorists. Following an account of the history of terrorism, the author discusses his psychoanalytic approach to studying terrorists, which he categorizes into four distinct profiles: psychopathic, ethnographic religious, ethnographic political, and retributational. The remaining chapters discuss techniques for counter-terrorism practitioners to conduct interviews, interrogations, and interventions with individuals on the trajectory into terrorism. Also discussed are the methods, tactics, and weapons used in terrorist attacks, and the author's approach to profiling individuals (including groups) who become terrorists and how to counter them.

Women and Terrorism

Margaret Gonzalez-Perez, *Women and Terrorism: Female Activity in Domestic and International Terror Groups* (New York, NY: Routledge, 2009), 164 pp., US \$ 136.00 [Hardcover], US \$ 47.96 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-0-4155-7073-2.

An examination of the relationship between women and terrorist activities in the post-World War II era. The author utilizes a comparative research methodology to generate findings about women's involvement in 26 terrorist organizations around the world. One of the findings is that women are significantly more active in domestic terrorist organizations than in international groups, although new developments in terrorism since 2009, when the book was published, might provide different findings. Nevertheless, the book's empirical methodology is still an important contribution to the literature on women's involvement in terrorism.

Candice D. Ortals and Lori M. Poloni-Staudinger, *Gender and Political Violence: Women Changing the Politics of Terrorism* (New York, NY: Springer, 2018), 349 pp., US \$ 159.00 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-3-3197-3626-6.

An examination of the role of gender in terrorist-, guerrilla- and genocidal-type conflicts worldwide, within the broader context in which males (and masculinity) tend to predominate as perpetrators of aggression, violence and power, while women are viewed as passive victims without power. The book's chapters cover issues such as women's involvement in terrorist, guerrilla, and genocidal groups, women as suicide bombers, women as victims of such violent groups, women's involvement in terrorism-related social protest movements, and gender and counter-terrorism, including in countering extremism and de-radicalization programs. The concluding chapter summarizes the book's findings and themes, including in a table that outlines how five central themes were analyzed in the book's 10 chapters. In a section on future research, the authors propose three main areas: the women's role in how terrorists leave violent organizations and how they experience the processes of de-radicalization and disengagement (including whether women might function in "new social and employment contexts" (p. 327); the role of women as lone-wolf terrorists and whether men are more likely than women to become lone-wolf terrorists; and the use of primary data to research issues such as women's participation as activists and leaders in social protest movement, including public opinion sentiments on these types of political violence (p. 328).

Legal

Fergal Davis, Nicola McGarrity and George Williams (Eds.), *Surveillance, Counter-Terrorism and Comparative Constitutionalism* (New York, NY: Routledge, 2017), 346 pp., US \$ 128.00 [Hardcover], US \$ 41.56 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-1380-9431-4.

The contributors to this volume examine the impact of the enactment of counter-terrorism laws around the world on their countries' constitutional laws and civil liberties. These challenges are viewed within the context of the increased surveillance powers in the form of wiretapping and other means granted to law enforcement and intelligence agencies. Also examined is the emergence of new actors in the 'surveillance state,' such as local communities and private organizations, the use of surveillance material as evidence in court, and the effectiveness of constitutional and other forms of review of surveillance powers in balancing the requirements for security and civil liberties.

Colin King, Clive Walker, and Jimmy Gurulé (Eds.), *The Palgrave Handbook of Criminal and Terrorism Financing Law, 2 Volumes* (New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018), 1,260 pp., US \$ 329.00 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-3-3196-4497-4.

The contributors to this double-volume handbook examine the roles of criminal and terrorism financing laws in managing the threats presents by such groups related to the legality, security, and stability of contemporary societies and their economies at the national, regional, and international levels. The contributors utilize disciplines such as law, criminology, political science, international studies, and business to examine issues. The two volumes are divided into four parts. Part I, "Introductory Section," provides an overview of criminal and terrorism financing law. The chapters in Part II, "Anti-Money Laundering," cover the issues of anti-money laundering (AML), the global AML regime and the European Union; globalization, money laundering and the city of London; unusual transaction reporting in retail banking, the legal profession, cyberspace, Bitcoins; the use of fake passports; the application of AML in Australia; and the effectiveness of AML policy. The chapters in Part III, "Asset Recovery," cover topics such as an overview of asset recovery; post-conviction confiscation in the United Kingdom, United States, Italy, Canada, and how these issues are approached by the European Union and the United Nations. The handbook's volume II presents the chapters of Part IV, "Counter-Terrorism Financing," which cover issues such as an overview of counter-terrorism financing in general and in the cases of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Malaysia, the European Union, and the United Nations. These chapters also present case studies of applying social network analysis to counter terrorist financing; criminal prosecutions for terrorism financing, an assessment of the application of the material support statute to prosecute ISIS's foreign financiers; responding to money transfers by foreign terrorist fighters; terrorism financing and the governance of charities; kidnapping and terrorism financing; and an overview of terrorism financing and the illicit antiquities trade. The second volume also includes an extensive 20-page selected bibliography.

China

David Brophy, *Uyghur Nation: Reform and Revolution on the Russia-China Frontier* (Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press, 2016), 368 pp., US \$ 41.00 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-0-6746-6037-3.

An account of the history and current status of China's Muslim Uyghur community in the northwest province of Xinjiang, and how these Central Asian Muslims responded to the various challenges facing their community in the 19th century by Russia and China by reinventing themselves as the modern Uyghur nation. These issues are crucial in understanding the historical context that is currently playing out in the violent conflict between the Chinese government and the Uyghur community in Xinjiang.

Iran

Amin Saikal, *Iran Rising: The Survival and Future of the Islamic Republic* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2018), 328 pp., US \$ 29.95 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-0-6911-7547-8.

This is a general assessment of the emergence of the Shia clerics'-dominated Islamic Republic of Iran following the overthrow of the Shah's monarchy in 1979, and the current challenges facing it, such as domestic upheavals over the need for economic and social reforms, the imposition of Western sanctions, its involvement with the Lebanese Hizballah and the Palestinian Hamas, and the threats presented to it by the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria.

India/Kashmir

Christophe Jaffrelot, *Religion, Caste and Politics in India* (New York, NY: Columbia University Press, 2011), 600 pp., US \$ 30.00 [Hardcover], US \$ [Paperback], ISBN: 978-0-2317-0261-4.

An account of the transformation of India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's three pillar-based post-independence vision of India as dominated by secularism and democracy in the political domain, state intervention in the economy, and diplomatic non-alignment in foreign relations, into an emphasis in the current era on the preeminence on Hindu nationalism, in which minorities and secularism are on the defensive, with a liberalized economy marked by large disparity between urban and rural areas. These types of transformations have also affected the terrorism challenges facing India, particularly with the rise of Hindu nationalism, with "protest against so-called sacrilegious attacks against symbols of Hinduism generally [translating] into calls to agitate" (p. 309) and exploitation by "ethno-political entrepreneurs from the BJP and the VHP who attempt to mobilize – and gain followers – for a crucial cause" such as what the author terms a "vulnerability syndrome," with "those who suffered from this syndrome considered that it was Muslims who posed the greatest threat to Hinduism..." (pp. 309-310).

Türkkaya Ataöv, *Kashmir and Neighbours: Tale, Terror, Truce* [Routledge Revivals] (New York, NY: Routledge, 2001/2018), 270 pp., US \$ 108.00 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-1-1387-2450-1.

This book was first published in 2001 and reissued in 2018. It examines the historical evolution and consequences of the militant terrorist activities in the Indian-Pakistan bordering Kashmir, with additional discussion of such activities in the Punjab and India's North-East. A counter-terrorism international regime is recommended as a possible solution to the conflict.

Sri Lanka

Asoka Bandarage, *The Separatist Conflict in Sri Lanka: Terrorism, Ethnicity, Political Economy* (New York, NY: Routledge, 2009), pp., US \$ 144.00 [Hardcover], US \$ 43.96 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-0-4157-7678-3.

An account of the origin, evolution and, at the time the book was published, possible solution of the separatist insurgency by the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) in Sri Lanka's Northern and Eastern provinces. Although the LTTE's insurgency was militarily defeated by the Sri Lankan government in May 2009, following this book's publication, its analysis and conceptual framework are an important contribution to the literature on conflict resolution in understanding the broader context of the conflict between the LTTE and the Sri Lankan state, especially the wider issues that still need to be addressed, such as how ethnic-based conflicts are not necessarily bi-polar in nature, but are shaped by local historical social forces. Such a multipolar analysis, the author explains, needs to take into account diverse ethnic groups involved in a conflict, including intra-ethnic,

social class, caste and other variables at the local, regional and international levels, as well as the importance of third-party mediation efforts.

United Kingdom

Jessie Blackburn, *Anti-Terrorism Law and Normalising Northern Ireland* (New York, NY: Routledge, 2015), 198 pp., US \$ 128.00 [Hardcover], US \$ 43.16 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-1382-0196-5.

An assessment of the consequences of the implementation of the Belfast Agreement in Northern Ireland, particularly the factors involved in bringing about a 'normal, peaceful society.' Eight aspects of Northern Ireland are proposed as benchmarks for normalization and peaceful success: the contested constitutional status of Northern Ireland, the devolution of power, decommissioning, the removal of emergency laws, demilitarization, police reform, criminal justice reform, and paramilitary prisoners.

Colin Breen, *A Force Like No Other: The Real Stories of the RUC Men and Women Who Policed the Troubles* (Newtownards, UK: The Blackstaff Press, 2018), 198 pp., US \$ 14.95 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-0-8564-0972-1.

An insider's account of the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) as related by the former officers who had served in the police force. These accounts cover significant aspects of RUC policing, such as handling informants, conducting interviews with criminals, and dealing with the aftermath of terrorist bombings. The author, a former RUC police officer, had inside access to interviewees, whose stories provide a unique and frank picture of the challenges facing RUC officers in such a difficult environment.

Cedric Delves, *Across an Angry Sea: The SAS in the Falklands War* (New York, NY: Oxford University Press/London, UK: Hurst & Company, 2018), 256 pp., US \$ 29.95 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-1-7873-8112-4.

An insider's detailed account of the role of the UK's Special Air Service (SAS) D Squadron 22, which was commanded by the author, in the war against Argentina over the Falklands, in May and June 1982. In the war, eight of the SAS's fighters were killed, with more wounded. The SAS squadron's fighters were the first to raise the Union Jack flag over Government House in Stanley on June 14, 1982.

Priya Dixit, *The State and 'Terrorists' in Nepal and Northern Ireland: The Social Construction of State Terrorism* (Manchester, UK: University of Manchester Press, 2015), 214 pp., US \$ 120.00 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-0-7190-9176-6.

An account of how states' use of the 'terrorism' label as a de-legitimizing strategy against their sub-state adversaries in the context of how the governments of Britain had used such a label against the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in the 1970s-1990s and Nepal had used it to describe the Maoists in the post '9/11' era. An empirically-based rhetorical analytical approach is used to study such labeling. Also discussed is the use of the terrorism label by the United States government in the context of its 'war on terror' following the 9/11 attacks. A consequence of such labeling, the author argues, has led to the formation of 'suspect communities' and increased 'terrorization' of the affected societies.

Charles Husband and Yunis Alam, *Social Cohesion and Counter-Terrorism: A Policy Contradiction* (Bristol, UK: The Policy Press, 2011), 272 pp., US \$ 38.95 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-8474-2801-1.

An empirically-based, and theoretically informed examination of the impact of post 9/11 implementation of the British government's counter-terrorism policies on the social cohesion of Muslim communities at the local level in Britain. Primary research was conducted to interview the senior management and staff, operational staff and local councilors of five metropolitan authorities. Specifically, the book examines the intersection between

the 'Prevent' strand of the UK's counter-terrorism strategy and the Community Cohesion strategies that emerged after civil disturbances in several northern English communities, including Burnley and Oldham after 2001. The authors find that the counter-terrorism policies' focusing on identifying and promoting 'moderate' Muslim leaders and similar measures ended up amplifying social disorder and eroding fundamental human rights, necessitating new directions in government CT policies that promote an appropriate balance between collective and individual human rights. (p. 224)

Michael Kenney, *The Islamic State in Britain: Radicalization and Resilience in an Activist Network* (New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 2018), 298 pp., US \$ 99.99 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-1-1084-7080-3.

An ethnographic study by the author in London's local Muslim communities of how the al-Muhajiroun-linked network engaged in Islamist activism, and the involvement by some of its adherents in terrorist attacks in the UK, as well as joining the ranks for foreign fighters on behalf of the Islamist State (IS) in Syria and Iraq. All this was part of the officially outlawed al-Muhajiroun's (Arabic for 'the Emigrants') objective to create an Islamic state in Britain through its radicalization, indoctrination and recruitment activities. To study these issues, the author drew on "148 interviews, hundreds of hours of field work, and thousands of news reports" to "explain how al-Muhajiroun adapted its activities in response to government efforts to destroy it"(pp. 3-4). The group's size has always been relatively small, the author points out, with some 150 to 200 dedicated members (known as "intellectual affiliates") and several hundred supporters (known as "contacts") in the late 1990s and early 2000s. The group declined to several dozen intellectual affiliates and a little more than a hundred contacts around 2005, and a couple dozen intellectual affiliates and several dozen contacts during the 2010 to 2015 period.(p. 5). Of particular interest is the author's finding that the UK government's counter-terrorism's "disruption of al Muhajiroun may be considered a success" forcing them to be "smaller, more fragmented, and less capable than they have been since the earliest days of their activism" (p. 230). The UK government's countering violent extremism (CVE) and de-radicalization programs, on the other hand, have been less successful since few of the group's former activists had participated in such programs because "They all left the activist network on their own" and "for their own reasons"(p. 233). For these reasons, the author proposes a different strategy that would promote "a small, community-led intervention composed of former members who come together on a volunteer basis to engage young people who are still involved in the activist network"(p. 235). To be successful, such programs should also provide these formers activists "alternative networks and communities that understand what they are going through and can reinforce their intellectual journeys away from the network"(p. 235).

Quentin Outram and Keith Laybourn (Eds.), *Secular Martyrdom in Britain and Ireland: From Peterloo to the Present* (New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018), 346 pp., US \$ 99.00 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-3-3196-2904-9.

The contributors to this volume examine the impact and effectiveness of the concept and practice of the 'people's martyrology' as a secular strategy and tactic by certain opposition movements and individuals in the modern era of Britain and Ireland. As the editors explain, the features of 'people's martyrology' are "the association of a violent or premature death or suffering with a cause which is the focus on conflict with the qualities of innocence, faultlessness, courage, and steadfastness, either alone or in combination, to the martyr; and the memorialization of the martyr" by the construction of memorial objects and buildings, the institution of anniversaries, songs, and myths that are admired by members of his or her community.(p. 288). These issues are examined through case studies in Britain and Ireland, such as Peterloo; Tolpuddle; Featherstone; Tonypandy; Emily Davison (fatally injured by the King's horse on Derby Day, 1913); the 1916 Easter Rising; Jarrow ('the town that was murdered, and martyred in the 1930s'); David Oluwale (a British Nigerian who drowned in the River Aire in Leeds, West Riding of Yorkshire, in 1969); and Bobby Sands, the IRA prison hunger striker who died in 1981.

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