

Counterterrorism Bookshelf: 20 Books on Terrorism & Counter-Terrorism-Related Subjects

Reviewed by Joshua Sinai

So many books are published on terrorism- and counterterrorism-related subjects that it is difficult to catch up on a large backlog of monographs and edited volumes received for review. In order to deal with this backlog, this column consists of capsule reviews, including Tables of Contents of 20 books, including also several books published less recently but still meriting attention. Some of the new books will be reviewed in future issues of 'Perspectives on Terrorism' as stand-alone reviews. The books are listed topically.

General

Robert J. Bunker, *Terrorism Futures: Evolving Technology and TTPS Use* (Indianapolis, IN: Xlibris/A C/O Futures Pocketbook, 2020), 160 pp., US \$ 16.99 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-6641-3781-3.

This is a fascinating and innovative series of essays about future technological trends in terrorist warfare and the counterterrorism measures that will be required in response. The author is the director of research and analysis of C/O Futures, LLC, of which he is also a managing partner.

Table of Contents: Foreword: Terrorist Imagineering; Preface: Terrorism Futures; Essay 1: Virtual Martyrs – Jihadists, Oculus Rift, and IED Drones; Essay 2: Terrorism as Disruptive Targeting; Essay 3: Fifth Dimensional Battlespace – Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism Implications; Essay 4: Close to the Body and Body Cavity Suicide Bombs; Essay 5: Use and Potentials of Counter-Optical Lasers in Riots and Terrorism; Essay 6: Home Made, Printed, and Remote Controlled Firearms – Terrorism and Insurgency Implications; Essay 7: The Use of Social Media Bots and Automated (AI Based) Text Generators – Key Technologies in Winning the Propaganda War Against Islamic State/Daesh?; Essay 8: Daesh/IS Armored Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (AVBIEDs) – Insurgent Use and Terrorism Potentials; Essay 9: Laptop Bombs and Civil Aviation – Terrorism Potentials and Carry-On Travel Bans; Conclusion: Evolving Technology and TTPs Use.

Textbooks on Terrorism and Homeland Security

Jane A. Bullock, George D. Haddow, and Damon P. Coppola, *Introduction to Homeland Security: Principles of All-Hazards Risk Management* [Sixth Edition] (Boston, MA: Butterworth-Heinemann/Elsevier, 2021), 880 pp., US \$ 84.00 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-0-1281-7137-0.

This is a comprehensive, authoritative and practitioner-oriented textbook about how homeland security is organized and managed in the United States. The chapters also cover homeland security topics such as risk management, cybersecurity, border and transportation security, immigration and customs enforcement, among others. As a textbook, each chapter begins with a section on “What you will learn,” followed by an introduction, a conclusion with key terms, review questions, and references. Numerous figures and tables add to the chapters’ discussions. The authors are veteran practitioners in homeland security, with extensive work experience in agencies such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Table of Contents: Homeland Security: The Concept, the Organization; Historic Overview of the Terrorist Threat; Hazards; Governmental Homeland Security Structures; Intelligence Counterterrorism; Border Security, Immigration, and Customs Enforcement; Transportation Safety and Security; Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection; All-Hazards Emergency Response and Recovery; Mitigation, Prevention,

and Preparedness; Communications; Science and Technology; The Future of Homeland Security.

Gus Martin, *Understanding Terrorism: Challenges, Perspectives, and Issues* [7th Edition] (Los Angeles, CA: SAGE, 2021), 592 pp., US \$ 100.00 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-5443-7586-1.

This is the updated and revised 7th edition of one of the finest and most comprehensive introductory textbooks on terrorism and counterterrorism. Pedagogically, each chapter begins with learning objectives, opening viewpoints, and a chapter introduction, which are then accompanied by chapter perspectives and discussion boxes, figures and tables, which are followed by a chapter summary, key terms and concepts, and recommended readings. The textbook is accompanied by a website for instructors that contains multimedia content, PowerPoint slides, and web exercises. The author is a Professor of Criminal Justice Administration in the Department of Public Administration and Public Policy at California State University, Dominguez Hills.

Table of Contents: Introduction and Rationale; Part I. Terrorism: A Conceptual Review; Terrorism: First Impressions; The Nature of the Beast: Defining Terrorism; Beginnings: The Causes of Terrorism; Part II: Terrorist Environment and Typologies; Terror From Above: Terrorism by the State; Terror From Below: Terrorism by Dissidents; Violence in the Name of the Faith: Religious Terrorism; Violent Ideologies: Terrorism From the Left and Right; Terrorist Spillovers: International Terrorism; Emerging Terrorist Environments: Gender-Selective Political Violence and Criminal Dissident Terrorism; Part III. The Terrorist Trade and Counterterrorism; Tools of the Trade: Tactics and Targets of Terrorists; The Information Battleground: Terrorist Violence and the Role of the Media; The American Case: Terrorism in the United States; Counterterrorism: The Options; Part IV. Securing the Homeland; A New Era: Homeland Security; What's Next? The Future of Terrorism; Appendix A: Map References; Appendix B: Prominent Persons and Organizations; Glossary of Terms.

Counterterrorism

Shanthie D'Souza (Ed.), *Countering Insurgencies and Violent Extremism in South and South East Asia* (New York, NY: Routledge, 2019), 388 pp., US \$ 160.00 [Hardcover], US \$ 49.95 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-1386-1555-7.

The contributors to this comprehensive volume examine the nature of the multi-faceted ideological extremism and terrorism in South and South East Asia, and the effectiveness of the targeted governments' counter-terrorism response measures. The volume's editor is the Founder and President of Mantraya and a Member of the Research and Advisory Committee, Naval War College, Goa, India.

Table of Contents: Introduction; **Part I: Emerging Challenges;** Countering the Islamic State in Asia; Philippines' Counter-Terror Conundrum: Marawi and Duterte's Battle Against the Islamic State; The Evolution of Violent Extremism and State Response in Indonesia; The Rohingya and Myanmar's Counter Terrorism Approach; Emerging Violent Radical Islamism in the Maldives; **Part II: Cautious Optimism – or False Dawn?;** Back To The Future: Nepali People's War As "New War"; India's two-track response to the Naxalite movement: security and development, but no political process; India's fleeting Attachment to the Counterinsurgency Grand Strategy; Countering Violent Extremism: The Singapore Experience; Challenges in Counter Terrorism and Counter Violent Extremism in Malaysia; **Part III: Quagmires;** The counter-insurgency quandary in post-2001 Afghanistan; Insurgency and Violent Extremism in Pakistan; Counter-Insurgency in Pakistan: The Role of Legitimacy; Thailand's South: Roots of Conflict; **Part IV: Victory?;** Size Still Matters: Explaining Sri Lanka's Counterinsurgency Victory over the Tamil Tigers; Sri Lanka: State Response to Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam; Conclusion.

Robert Gates, *Exercise of Power: American Failures, Successes, and a New Path Forward in the Post-Cold War World* (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2020), 464 pp., US \$ 29.95 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-1-5247-3188-5.

Since the end of the Cold War, the global perception of the United States has progressively morphed from dominant international leader to disorganized entity, seemingly unwilling to accept the mantle of leadership or unable to govern itself effectively. Robert Gates argues that this transformation is the result of the failure of political leaders to understand the complexity of American power, its expansiveness, and its limitations. He makes clear that the successful exercise of power is not limited to the use of military might or the ability to coerce or demand submission, but must encompass as well diplomacy, economics, strategic communications, development assistance, intelligence, technology, ideology, and cyber. By analyzing specific challenges faced by the American government in the post-Cold War period—Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, North Korea, Syria, Libya, Russia, China, and others—Gates deconstructs the ways in which leaders have used the instruments of power available to them. With forthright judgments of the performance of past presidents and their senior-most advisers, firsthand knowledge, and insider stories, Gates argues that U.S. national security in the future will require learning, and abiding by, the lessons of the past, and re-creating those capabilities that the misuse of power has cost the nation.

This is a fascinating insider's account of failures by U.S. political leaders to understand the complexity and limitations of attempting to intervene militarily and politically to “fix” internal problems in foreign countries, particularly in Afghanistan and Iraq, where internal problems are intractable and incapable of quick and easy solutions. Mr. Gates, a former Director of the CIA and Secretary of Defense, argues that in the U.S. military intervention in Afghanistan, “effective exercise of power requires a thorough understanding of both the physical and the human terrain,” and that not understanding the latter “proved costly” (p. 189). This is especially costly, the author adds, when there is no “strong local partner,” with “strong local government institutions or at least foundations on which to build them. Can and will the locals lead the fight, with us in a supporting role?” (p. 399). It is such practitioner insights that make this book an indispensable resource for understanding the components necessary to formulate counterterrorism campaigns that will actually succeed when deciding to intervene in foreign countries facing protracted insurgencies. The author is currently Chancellor of the College of William & Mary, in Virginia.

Table of Contents: Prologue; The Symphony of Power; Exercising Power; Iran: Great Satan's Bane; Somalia, Haiti, and the Yugoslav Wars: Good Intentions and the Road to Hell; Colombia: The Plan That Worked (Mostly); Afghanistan: War Without End; Iraq: A Curse; Africa: A Success Story; Russia: Opportunity Missed?; Georgia, Libya, Syria, and Ukraine: To Intervene or Not to Intervene; North Korea: Crazy Like a Fox; China: Competition, Conflict, or Something New?; Lessons Learned.

Amos N. Guiora, *Legitimate Target: A Criteria-Based Approach to Targeted Killing* (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2013), 107 pp., US \$ 115.00 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-0-1999-6973-9.

With the recent targeted assassinations in Iran of one of al Qaida's top operatives and the country's top nuclear weapons scientist (by “officially unknown” assailants), the issue of targeted killings is again at the top of the counterterrorism policy agenda. Dr. Guiora, who had a 20-year career as a legal expert in the Israeli legal corps of the Israel Defense Forces, and is currently a professor at S.J. Quinney College of Law, University of Utah, is well positioned to examine these issues. Targeted killings are justified, he writes, when a five criteria-based decision-making model is applied to ensure that an identified target represents a “legitimate target” for assassination. These criteria consist of: “(1) The threat must be imminent; (2) The identified individual must pose an imminent threat; (3) The force used must be proportionate to the threat posed; (4) Collateral damage must be minimal; and (5) Viable alternatives to the use of deadly force are not available” (p. xii). What is also noteworthy about this discussion is that the author applies his criteria to several examples of targeted killings,

with his framework illustrated by a series of diagrams and tables. In the conclusion, Amos Guiora observes that the “legitimacy of targeted killing is dependent on narrow classification rather than broad indiscriminate classification. In other words, specific targeting of individuals whose actions significantly endanger national security” (p. 101). Such expert practitioner insights make this book one of the finest and most indispensable discussions of the legal, moral and operational issues involved in assessing the utility of governments’ carrying out such targeted killings against terrorist and other national security adversaries.

Table of Contents: Preface; An Introduction; Dilemmas, Concerns and Contemporary Conflict; International Law; The Source, the Intelligence Community and the Commander; The Target; The Practicalities of Targeted Killing; Morality; Looking Forward.

Douglas Pratt, *Religion and Extremism: Rejecting Diversity* (New York, NY: Bloomsbury Academic/An Imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing Plc., 2018), 208 pp., US \$ 66.50 [Hardcover], US \$ 21.66 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-4742-9224-5.

This is an excellent account of why and how extremists in the three monotheistic religions of Judaism, Christianity and Islam engage in terrorism, which is also the reason why no extremist adherents in one religion should be singled out over the others in their engagement in extremism and terrorism. To examine these issues, the author highlights the ideological rejection of diversity and an adherence to theological absolutism as some of the primary underlying causes of religious extremism in all such religions. In responding to religious extremism, the author criticizes government approaches that might lead to Islamophobia and mutual extremism, which he terms as ‘reactive co-radicalization’. In the conclusion, the author recommends effective ways to counter religious extremism, with “diversity affirmation” utilized to counter “exclusivist rejection,” because “in so doing, [it] neutralizes religious extremism” (p. 160). The author is Professor of Studies in Religion at the University of Waikato, New Zealand, and Adjunct Professor of Theology and Interreligious Studies at the University of Bern, Switzerland.

Table of Contents: Preface; Introduction; Accommodating Diversity: paradigms and patterns; Diversity Resisted: exclusion and fundamentalism; Texts of Terror: scriptural motifs for extremism; The Jewish experience of extremism; Forms of Christian extremism; Trajectories of Islamic extremism; Mutual extremism: reactive co-radicalization; Extremism and Islamophobia; Conclusion.

Military Warfare

DK/Smithsonian, *Warfare: The Definitive Visual History* [Revised & Updated Edition] (New York, NY: DK/Random House Penguin, 2020), 512 pp., US \$ 40.00 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-1-4654-8876-3.

This is a beautifully illustrated, detailed, authoritative, and fascinating account of the history of military warfare worldwide, from 3000 BCE to the present. It explores the significant military campaigns and their underlying causes, the military formations and their commanders, and the evolution of the tactics, technologies, and weapons employed in warfare over the centuries. The volume also includes a comprehensive almost 150-pages long directory of wars, battles, and military statistics from ancient to modern times. This volume is highly recommended as a supplementary text for undergraduate courses on the history of military warfare because it visualizes the subject in a way that will interest student readers. It is also a lavishly illustrated volume for enjoyment by the general reader.

Table of Contents: Part 1: War in the Ancient World, 3000 BCE – 500 CE; Part 2: War in the Medieval World, 500 – 1500; Early Modern Warfare, 1500 – 1750; Part 4: The Age of Revolution, 1750 – 1830; Part 5: The Dawn of Mechanized Warfare, 1830 – 1914; Part 6: Era of the World Wars, 1914 – 1945; Part 7: Conflicts After World

War II, 1945 – Present; Directory.

Stephen Morillo with Michael F. Pavkovic, *What is Military History?* [Third Edition, Revised and Updated] (Medford, MA: Polity Press, 2018), 188 pp., US \$ 67.50 [Hardcover], US \$ 20.75 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-5095-1761-9.

Terrorism is a type of irregular asymmetric warfare that is distinguished from ‘conventional’ warfare involving regular militaries. Militaries are employed in counterterrorism, with their military formations reconfigured to counter their asymmetric terrorist adversaries. Since the tactic of terrorism has been employed by insurgents through much of history, with the principles of military effectiveness also used in counter-terrorism, it is crucially important for counterterrorism analysts to understand military history, the similarities and differences between terrorists, paramilitary guerrilla armies, and ‘regular’ military formations.

Already considered a classic in the field of military history, this updated third edition includes new case studies on naval warfare, the origins of war, as well expanded sections on historiography, environmental history, world history, and bibliography. Regarding terrorism and counter-terrorism, the authors observe that despite the Revolution in Military Affairs’ (RMA) focus on high technology and its impact on the “battlefield of the future,” at least in the case of the U.S. military, it has had to shift “attention to the problems associated with irregular warfare against unconventional, non- or quasi-military enemies, including strategies for counter-insurgency operations, problems not obviously liable to high-tech solutions...” (p. 8) This is also affecting the study of military history, with the authors asking whether “the gradual disappearance of ‘traditional’ wars (to take an optimistic view that may prove unfounded) make the traditional core of military history obsolete?” (p. 131). Such insights make this book an indispensable resource for those studying military history, as well as terrorism and counterterrorism. Stephen Morillo is Professor of History at Wabash College while Michael F. Pavkovic is teaching Strategy and Policy at the United States Naval War College.

Table of Contents: Preface to the Third Edition; **An Introduction to Military History**; Military History: Definitions, Topics, Scope; Who Studies Military History and Why?; Overview of this Book; **Military Historiography**; Classical Roots: Military History in Ancient Times; Military History in the Traditional World: Histories, Manuals, and War Tales; Science, Nationalism, and General Staffs: Military History in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries; New Military Histories: The Transformations of the Last 50 Years; **Conceptual Frameworks**; Military History and Philosophy of History; Military Art and Practice; War and Society: Interdisciplinary Influences; Global History and Comparative Methodology; Conclusions; **Current Controversies**; Military Revolutions; Counter-Insurgency: History and Policy; “The West”: Exceptionalism and Dominance?; Is Naval History Military History?; War, Society, and Culture: Other Controversies; Conclusion: Revisionism and Reading the Process of History; **Doing Military History**; Forms; Sources; Programs, Journals, Presses, and Associations; **The Future of Military History**; Trends in the Field; The Politics of Military History.

Cathal J. Nolan, *The Allure of Battle: A History of How Wars Have Been Won and Lost* (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2019), 728 pp., US \$ 34.95 [Hardcover], US \$21.95 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-0-1909-3151-3.

This is a highly comprehensive and original account of how the outcomes of many significant military wars throughout history have not resulted in decisive strategic outcomes in terms of “winners and losers,” but have been characterized as prolonged stalemates. In the conclusion, the author offers several important insights for political and military leaders about deciding to embark on wars: beware of engaging in vanity and hubris but be skeptical about short-war plans and promises of easy military victory (p. 579). Also, in Western military interventions such as in Afghanistan and Iraq against religious extremist insurgents, expect such wars to evolve as even “raw military power” by a “physically stronger party” can be resisted by a determined insurgent adversary (p. 581). It’s a lengthy book, but this highly insightful account is indispensable in understanding

the complexity of military engagements in a wide variety of wars, some of which are capable of achieving strategic successes, but others are not. The author is Associate Professor of History and Executive Director of the International History Institute at Boston University.

Table of Contents: Introduction; Battle in History; Battle Retarded; Battle Remembered; Battle Reformed; Battle with Reason; Battle Restored; Battle Decisive; Battle Defeated; Battle Exalted; Battle of Annihilation; Annihilation of Battle; Annihilation of Strategy; Annihilation of Nations; Annihilation of Mercy; Annihilation at Sea; Annihilation of Illusions; Conclusion.

Geoffrey Parker (Ed.), *The Cambridge History of Warfare* [Second Edition] (New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 2020), 608 pp., US \$ 99.99 [Hardcover], US \$29.99 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-3166-3276-5.

The contributors to this updated edition examine how war was waged by Western powers throughout history, beginning with classical Greece and Rome, moving through the Middle Ages and the early modern period, up to the twenty-first century wars in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria. Five significant aspects of the Western approach to war throughout history are highlighted: technology (especially maintaining a technological edge), discipline (including disciplined training), “an aggressive military tradition, eclecticism (such as the ability to adopt new techniques and tactics), and finance (especially a sophisticated financial structure to support military buildups) (pp. 1-10). Although the volume’s focus is primarily on the West and war, the book’s chapters also examine the military effectiveness of adversaries in other regions. In the volume’s epilogue, Geoffrey Park and Leif A. Torkelsen, observe that despite America’s traumatic experience in the long Vietnam War, “hubris, like hope, springs eternal. Accordingly, after its decisive 1991 victory in the Gulf War, the victors again imagined that they were invincible. The long-running wars in Afghanistan and the Middle East suggest that Nemesis remains dedicated to her task” (p. 488). Geoffrey Parker is Andreas Dorpalen Professor of European History and an Associate of the Mershon Center at The Ohio State University.

Table of Contents: Preface; **Introduction: The Western Way of War; Part I. The Age of Massed Infantry;** Genesis of the Infantry 600-350 BC; From Phalanx to Legion 350-250 BC; The Roman Way of War 250 BC-AD 300; **Part II: The Age of Stone Fortifications;** On Roman Ramparts 300-1300; New Weapons New Tactics 1300-1500; The Gunpowder Revolution 1300-1500; **Part III. The Age of Guns and Sails;** Ships of the Line 1500-1650; The Conquest of the Americas 1500-1650; Dynastic War 1494-1660; States in Conflict 1661-1763; Nations in Arms 1763-1815; **Part IV. The Age of Mechanized Warfare;** The Industrialization of War 1815-1871; Towards World War 1871-1914; The West at War 1914-1918; The World in Conflict 1919-1941; The World at War 1941-1945; The Post-War World 1945-1991; The New World Disorder 1991-2019; **Epilogue: The Future of Western Warfare;** Reference Guide: Chronology, Glossary; Bibliography.

Suicide Terrorism

Tanya Narozhna and W. Andy Knight, *Female Suicide Bombings: A Critical Gender Approach* (Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto Press, 2016), 280 pp., US \$79.00 [Hardcover], US \$ 32.95 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-4875-2004-5.

Generally, as the authors note in the volume’s introduction, females who engage in terrorist suicide bombings are examined in terms of “who they were, how they lived, and what drove them to commit their final acts” (p. 3). In this volume, however, the authors’ focus is on “how female suicide bombings are studied, made sense of, and represented within Western academia” (p. 4). What follows is a “deconstructive” discussion that questions “dominant discourses and common understandings of female suicide bombings [that asks – JS] about the modes of representation excluded from mainstream practices of knowledge production and explore[s – JS] the ways in which conventional knowledge is intertwined with existing power relations and social hierarchies” (p. 4). In the conclusion, the authors argue that “the only effective response to the violence of female suicide

bombings entails finding the ways to emancipate individuals from overlapping gendered social structures and oppressive relationships” (p. 222). Despite the authors’ heavy use of such academic jargon in their analysis, one of the book’s benefits are its numerous tables that extensively list the attacks by female suicide bombers in terms of their dates, features of the attack, victims, and locations in Lebanon, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Chechnya and Russia, Israel/West Bank/Palestine, Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nigeria and Cameroon. Tanya Narozhna is an Associate Professor of Global Politics at the University of Winnipeg. W. Andy Knight is a Professor in the Department of Political Science at the University of Alberta.

Table of Contents: Introduction; Mapping the Framework: Key Terms and Concepts; The History of Modern Female Suicide Bombings: Contextualizing Acts of Violence; Female Suicide Bombings: Between Agential Choice and Structural Determinism; Gender, Power, and Violence: Exploring the Organizations behind Female Suicide Bombings; Global Power, Knowledge, and the Politics of Difference in the Representations of Female Suicide Bombings; Counter-Terrorism, Gender, and Human Security; Conclusion.

Global Jihad

Nancy Hartevelt Kobrin, *The Jihadi Dictionary: The Essential Intel Tool for Military, Law Enforcement, Government and the Concerned Public* (Mamaroneck, NY: Multieducator Press, 2016), 286 pp., US \$ 19.95 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-8858-8199-1.

This is a clever, well-informed and well-organized dictionary on jihadism. Its premise, the author writes, is that “By understanding their unconscious behavior, decoding their covert messages, and examining how they misuse objects, we can devise better and earlier interventions to help prevent the spread of terror” (p. 7). A four-pronged entry is provided for each concept which includes the basic definition, the etymology, the psychological definition, and information on how the entry relates to jihadi thought and behavior. Examples of the entries include concepts such as aggression, annihilation anxiety, clan, culture of shame-honor, death fusion, domestic violence, group identity, hijab and burka, honor killing, Islam, jihad, maternal attachment, narcissism, polygamy, radicalization, sex and sexuality, shame, Shia Islam, suicide bombing, Sunny Islam, terrorism, victim-victimizer-victimization, weapons of mass destruction, and withdrawal versus detachment. The author is a psychoanalyst, Arabist, and counter-terrorism expert who has worked extensively with military, law enforcement, and mental health professionals.

Table of Contents: Introduction; Format of Dictionary Entries; List of Entries; Alphabetical Entries; Coda.

Alexander Melleagrou-Hitchens, Seamus Hughes, and Bennett Clifford, *Homegrown: ISIS in America* (New York, NY: I.B. Tauris, 2020), 248 pp., US \$ 18.90 [Hardcover], ISBN: 978-1-7883-1485-5.

This is a detailed account of the presence and activities of Islamic State (also known as ISIS) operatives and adherents in the United States since 2014, when the organization became the primary jihadi movement globally. To discuss these issues, the authors divide ISIS’s activities in America into four categories: “terrorist attacks and plots, foreign fighter recruitment, online engagement and activism, and promoting the group’s message through ideologues” (pp. 6-7). The volume’s account is excellently organized. Chapter 2, “The Terrorists,” provides detailed profiles of several ISIS-related terrorists who had plotted or carried out attacks in America. Chapter 3, “The Travelers,” presents in-depth accounts of Americans who had travelled to countries such as Syria to join ISIS as foreign fighters. These “travelers” are usefully categorized as pioneers, networked travelers, loners, women travelers, and returning travelers. The fourth chapter, “The E-Activists,” explains how the ISIS extremists communicate online, identifies the ISIS cyber activists, their technologies and operations, financing, as well as the nature of their propaganda. The fifth chapter, “The Ideologues,” explains the “Americanization” of Salafi-Jihadism, and discusses the activities of several prominent American-based ISIS ideologues. The final

chapter, “Countering Violent Extremism in America,” provides an overview of the American government’s CVE objectives and programs, with the authors recommending a local community-based “bottom-up” approach, which they observe provides “a more stable foundation than the top-down strategy of the past ten years” (p. 168). In the conclusion, the authors find that ISIS has been more “successful at radicalizing and recruiting American jihadists to their cause” than “at guiding successful and deadly attacks” (p. 169). In one of the account’s shortfalls, since the United States military, especially its Special Forces, have been involved in countering ISIS in Iraq and Syria, it would have been useful for the authors to discuss how intelligence gained during these operations might have aided in countering the organization’s American adherents. Overall, this is an important and authoritative account of ISIS in America. The authors are senior research officials at the Program on Extremism at The George Washington University, in Washington, DC.

Table of Contents: Introduction; The Islamic State in America, The Terrorists; The Travelers; The E-Activists; The Ideologues; Countering Violent Extremism in America; Conclusion.

Glenn E. Robinson, *Global Jihad: A Brief History* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2020), 264 pp., US \$83.55 [Hardcover], US \$25.00 [Paperback], ISBN:978-0-8047-6047-8.

This is an excellent account of the origins and evolution of global jihad from 1979 to 2020. The author divides this period into four distinct jihadi historical waves: Jihadi International (1979-1990); America First (1996-2011); Caliphate Now (2003-2017), and Personal Jihad (2001-2020). In the conclusion, the author refers to global jihad as a movement of rage, and makes comparisons with movements such as the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, the Red Guards in China, the Nazi Brownshirts in Germany, and White Nationalists in Western countries. He concludes that the level of threat posed by global jihad is “a modest danger of seriously brutal intentions but limited capabilities” (p. 187). Not everyone will agree with such a “modest” threat assessment, but the author’s overall account is worth reading. The author is a faculty member at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California, and is affiliated with the Center for Middle Eastern Studies at the University of California, Berkeley.

Table of Contents: Preface; Introduction: The Birth of Islamism and Jihadism; The Jihadi International, 1979-1990; America First! 1996-2011; Caliphate Now! 2003-2017; Personal Jihad, 2001-2020...and Beyond; Conclusion: Movements of Rage; Epilogue: Who Won?

Leslie J. Shaw and Alexandre Del Valle, *Allah on the Job: Political Islam in the Workplace* (Paris, France: Firm Editions, 2020), 268 pp., US \$19.75 [Paperback], ISBN: 979-8-6751-2492-3.

This is a very interesting and important account of a non-violent tactic by Islamists to push an Islamist agenda to transform the workplace in Western societies. While pluralism in Western societies attempts to accommodate the religious needs of all religions, the authors claim that Islamists, such as the Muslim Brotherhood, are being especially aggressive in pushing their agenda, such as accusing companies and organizations of discrimination and Islamophobia if their demands are not granted, with such coercive pressures resulting in workplace conflict that undermines productivity and workplace cohesion. In countries such as France, the authors note, this has led to threats of violence against employees who do not comply to such demands. Leslie J. Shaw is a Paris-based economist, professor at ESCP Business School and President of the Forum on Islamic Radicalism and Management (FIRM). Alexandre Del Valle is a geopolitical analyst, Managing Director of Geopol Consulting, and author of several books on Islamism.

Table of Contents: Preface; Introduction; **Part I: Accommodating Political Islam;** Corporate Sector in the Crosshairs of Islamic Subversion; Economic Cost of Religious Accommodation; Islamic Radicalism in the Workplace Survey; **Part II: The Battle for France;** Business and the Phenomenon of Radicalization; Political Islam

in the French Workplace; The Gearwheel Strategy: Sectarian Infiltration and Denunciation of Islamophobia; **Political Islam's New Frontier**; Corporate America: Jihadis in the Core and the Failing Paradigm; Challenges Political Islam Poses to Insider Threat Strategies; Countering Political Islam's Economic Warfare; Political Islam's Agenda for the USA; **Part IV: Case Studies**; Case Studies of Religious Accommodation 2001-2018; Airline & Airport Vulnerability to Infiltration: Contractors, Catering, Cargo; The Rise of Salafism at the Paris Transit Authority; Political Islam in the Private Security Sector; French Labour Unions and the Rise of Political Islam; Political Islam in the Pakistani Subsidiary of a US Multinational; Soccer and Jihad; Political Islam and MNCs; **Part V: Understanding the Mindset of Political Islam**; Muslims in the Western Workplace: Opposites Meet; The Inside Out Shame Honor World of the Workplace Jihad; An Economic Approach to Sunni Islam Hostility to Outgroups; Conclusion.

Lorenzo Vidino, *The Closed Circle: Joining and Leaving the Muslim Brotherhood in the West* (New York, NY: Columbia University Press, 2020), 296 pp., US \$ 90.00 [Hardcover], US \$ 30.00 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-0-2311-9367-2.

This is a well-informed account of some of the latest developments affecting the Muslim Brotherhood in the West. The Muslim Brotherhood, the author explains, consists of three organizational formations: pure Brotherhood, Brotherhood spawns, and organizations influenced by the Brotherhood. The account, which is based on the author's interviews with current and former Brotherhood members, primarily focuses on the factors for joining and leaving the extremist Islamist organization. The author explains the process of induction of new members into the organization by its senior members, with the new members joining it out of a desire "to help spread Islam and their feeling of pride at having joined such an exclusive and renowned organization" (p. 175). Those who decide to leave the organization, the author writes, are disenchanted with its "Lack of internal democracy, nepotism, and ethnic biases..." (p. 187). The final chapter, "The Western Brotherhood's Future: From the Arab Spring and Beyond," covers developments affecting the Brotherhood in Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, as well as geopolitical implications affecting it throughout the Middle East. Also discussed is the attitude of Western governments toward the Brotherhood. The author concludes that "the Brotherhood will remain a crucial actor in the future of Islam in the West" (p. 226). The author is director of the Program on Extremism at George Washington University, in Washington, DC.

Table of Contents: Preface and Acknowledgments; List of Abbreviations; What is the Muslim Brotherhood in the West?; Joining and Leaving the Brotherhood; Kamal Helbawy; Ahmed Akkari; Pierre Durrani; Mohamed Louizi; Omero Marongiu; Pernilla Ouis; The American Brothers; Joining and Leaving: What the Evidence Suggests; The Western Brotherhood's Future: From the Arab Spring and Beyond.

Canada

Paul Bramadat and Lorne Dawson, *Religious Radicalization and Securitization in Canada and Beyond* (Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto Press, 2014/2016), 344 pp., US \$87.80 [Hardcover], US \$ 37.95 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-4426-1436-9.

The contributors to this volume examine the religious aspects of radicalization challenges by various minority communities facing Canada and the responses by the government and the media. To upgrade the effectiveness of the responses to such threats, the editors recommend broadening the focus of response to include threats by extremists in all religions, enhancing understanding of the impact of government security measures on radicalization in immigrant communities, and understanding the international dimension of radicalization within the affected communities in Canada. Paul Bramadat is an Associate Professor in the Department of History and the Religious Studies Program at the University of Victoria. Lorne Dawson is a Professor and Chair of the Department of Sociology and Legal Studies at the University of Waterloo.

Table of Contents: List of Figures and Tables; The Public, the Political, and the Possible: Religion and Radicalization in Canada and Beyond; **Part I: Religion and Radicalization;** Beating a Path to Salvation: Themes in the Reality of Religious Violence; Trying to Make Sense of Homegrown Terrorist Radicalization: The Case of the Toronto 18; Pluralism and Radicalization: Mind the Gap!; Securitization and Young Muslim Males: Is None Too Many?; **Part II: Securitization and Canadian Ethno-Religious Minorities;** The Impact of Securitization on South Asian Muslims in Montreal; The Sikhs in Canada: Culture, Religion, and Radicalization; Religion, Politics, and Nationalism in Tamil Militancy in Sri Lanka and the Diaspora; **Part III: Public Discourse and Religious Radicalization;** Religion, Reporting, and Radicalization: The Role of News Media in Securitized Discourses; The Cross-Cultural Roundtable on Security as a Response to Radicalization: Personal Experiences and Academic Reflections; Narratives, Identity, and Terrorism; Conclusion.

Edward M. Iacobucci and Stephen J. Toope, *After the Paris Attacks: Responses in Canada, Europe, and around the World* (Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto Press, 2015), 256 pp., US \$ 83.60 [Hardcover], US \$ 37.95 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-4426-3001-7.

The contributors to this volume discuss the responses by Canadian, European, and other governments to the terrorist attacks in Paris, France, on January 7-9, 2015, which were carried out by Islamic State cells. Some of the issues covered include the cost of free expression following major terrorist attacks, how can multiculturalism be promoted in Western democracies, and what are effective security measures - such as Canada's C-51 Anti-Terrorism Act to counter violent extremism without infringing on civil liberties. Edward M. Iacobucci is the Dean and James M. Tory Professor of Law at the Faculty of Law at the University of Toronto. Stephen J. Toope is the Director of the Munk School of Global Affairs at the University of Toronto.

Table of Contents: Preface; **Part I: Religion, Culture and Pluralism;** After Paris: Liberalism, Free Speech, Religion, and Immigration in Europe; Free Speech and Civility in Pluralist Societies; The Status of Muslim Minorities Following the Paris Attacks; A Tale of Two Massacres: *Charlie Hebdo* and Utoya Island; The (In) Secure Citizen: Islamophobia and the Natives of the Republic after Paris; Evil as a Noun: Dichotomous Avoidance of Political Analysis; The Search for Equal Membership in the Age of Terror; *Charlie Hebdo* and the Politics of Fear: Questions without Answers; **Part II: Geopolitical Effects;** What Does It Mean to Be at War?; After the Paris Attacks: Long Views Backwards and Forwards; International Law and Transnational Terrorism; Looking Back and Looking Forward: Authenticity through Purification; **Part III: From Headlines to Analysis: The Media;** After The Paris Attacks: Reflections on the Media; Journalism and Political Decision-Making in an Age of Crises; **Part IV: Canada: Security and Society;** Legislating in Fearful and Politicized Times: The Limits of Bill C-51's Disruption Powers in Making Us Safer; What Lessons Have We Learned about Speech in the Aftermath of the Paris Attacks?; C-51 and the Canadian Security and Intelligence Community: Finding the Balance for Security and Rights Protections; Freedom and Security: The Gordian Knot for Democracies; Anti-Terrorism's Privacy Sleight-of-Hand: Bill C-51 and the Erosion of Privacy; Who Knows What Evils Lurk in the Shadows?; The Complex Ecology of Policing, Trust, and Community Partnerships in Counterterrorism; Postscript: The Paris Attacks as a Turning Point?

Jez Littlewood, Lorne L. Dawson, and Sara K. Thompson (Eds.), *Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism in Canada* (Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto Press, 2020), 352 pp., US \$ 67.50 [Hardcover], US \$ 18.48 [Paperback], ISBN: 978-1-4875-2170-7.

The contributors to this volume examine the nature of the terrorist threats against Canada and the government's counter-terrorism response measures. This volume's importance is that it is one of the few books to discuss these issues in such a comprehensive way. Also important, as the editors note, is the volume's presentation of latest scholarship on these issues, with the contributors applying empirical data, research methodologies, and policy relevant recommendations to upgrade Canada's responses to the terrorist threat at all levels of society.

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Table of Contents: List of Figures and Tables; 1. Introduction; **Part One: Terrorism;** A Survey of Terrorism in Canada: 1960–2015; Canadian Foreign Fighters in Syria and Iraq, 2012–2016; Breaking Free: A Socio-Historical Analysis of the Canadian Freeman-on-the-Land Movement; Jihadism in the Digital Era: The Canadian Context and Responses; **Part Two: Security and Counterterrorism;** Counterterrorism Security Planning in Canada: From Imperialism to International Terrorism; Deterrence or Blowback? The Consequences of Canadian Counterterrorism in Afghanistan; Social Structure of Extremist Websites; Terrorist Resourcing: Money and Much, Much More; **Part Three: Society, Terrorism, and Counterterrorism;** Intelligence Accountability in Canada; Who's a Terrorist? What's Terrorism? Comparative Media Representations of Lone-Actor Violence in Canada; National Security: Exclusion and Isolation among Muslims in Canada; When "Soft Security" is Smart: On the Importance of Building Strong Community-Police Relationships in the Context of National Security; Conclusion.

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