PSCI 3510 Terrorism and Political Violence October 10, 2018

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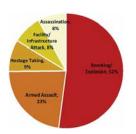
Announcements

- Film this evening at 6:30 pm in 3301 Friedmann.
- · Midterm exam on Monday.
 - The study guide is on the web site.
 - Short answer questions (1-2 sentences).
 - Short essays.
 - Longer essays.
 - Full class period.
 - Bring an exam booklet
 (5% penalty without).



Last Time

- Goals, strategies and tactics.
- Strategies:
- Attrition.
- Provocation.
- Intimidation.
- Spoiling.



Global Terrorism Tactics, 2015 USDOS

Goals and Strategies

- Policy change.
 - Seek changes in policies and practices. Example:
 - al-Qaeda to US: stop supporting Israel; withdraw forces from Middle East.
- Strategies:
 - Attrition
 - Provocation
 - Intimidation

Goals and Strategies

- Social control. Examples:
 - KKK intimidation of blacks in civil rights era.
 - Bombing of abortion clinics.
- Strategies:
 - KKK: Intimidation keep blacks from accessing the newly granted civil rights.
 - Violent anti-abortionists: scare clients away; intimidate doctors who perform procedures; force clinics to close.



Birmingham AL 1998

Goals and Strategies

- Status quo maintenance.
 - Support status quo against those who want to change it.
 Examples:
 - United Self-Defense Force (against FARC), Colombia 1990s-2000s
 - Ulster Freedom
 Fighters (against the IRA), Northern Ireland 1973-1994
 - Similar to pacification strategy of military and security forces in Central America, 1980s



Recruiting (Atran)

- The "institutional" factor (I'm not fond of this term).
 - In other words, the tactics of sponsors/organizers of suicide terrorism.
 - "Fictive kin" as an "emotionally driven commitment."
 - Tight cells of terrorists who bond and make mutual commitment to die, and...
 - ...larger "brothers/sisters/mothers/fathers/children" identity.
 - Recall "psychological rewards of terrorism" (Reich)



Recruiting Followers Through New Media

- Borum: mindsets, vulnerabilities and propensities.
- · Archetti:
 - Indirect relationships: part of modernity.
 - "Imagined communities" (no such thing as a "lone wolf").
 - Compatibility between individual and group narratives.
 - Narratives are more than persuasive messages: socially shared and socially networked.
 - · Belonging and identity.



"Whether an individual will join an extremist group depends on the compatibility between the individual's own narrative and the one of the group." (Archetti)











History of Terrorism

- Ancient terrorism
 - Zealots-Sicarii
 - Thugs Assassins



- Modern state terrorism
 - Jacobins and RobespierreStalinist USSR
 - Nazi Germany
 - Cambodian Khmer Rouge
- Modern grass-roots terrorism

 - Russian anarchistsEthnic and nationalist separatism
 - European leftwing movements
 - Religious terrorism



Causes of Terrorism

- When are these conventional explanations persuasive?
 - Poverty and education.
 - Religion.
 - Identity.
 - Psychological maladies or vulnerabilities.

Basque ETA separatists in



Strategies and Tactics

- Goals of terrorism.
- Strategies.
- Suicide terrorism (one tactic).
- · Recruitment.
 - "Fictive kin," "imagined communities," belonging and identity.
 - Psychological rewards.
 - Mindsets, vulnerabilities and propensities.

