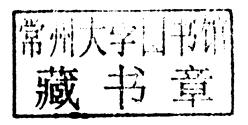


The Routledge Handbook of Terrorism Research

Edited by Alex P. Schmid

THE ROUTLEDGE HANDBOOK OF TERRORISM RESEARCH

Edited by Alex P. Schmid





First published 2011 by Routledge 2 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 4RN Simultaneously published in the USA and Canada by Routledge

711 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017

Routledge is an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, an informa business

© 2011 Alex P. Schmid for selection and editorial matter; individual contributors, their contributions

The right of the editor to be identified as the authors of the editorial material, and of the authors for their individual chapters, has been asserted in accordance with sections 77 and 78 of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

Typeset in Bembo by Keystroke, Station Road, Codsall, Wolverhampton Printed and bound in Great Britain by CPI Antony Rowe, Chippenham, Wiltshire

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reprinted or reproduced or utilized in any form or by any electronic, mechanical, or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publishers.

Every effort has been made to contact and acknowledge copyright owners, but the editor and publishers would be pleased to have any errors or omissions brought to their attention so that corrections may be published at a later printing.

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data
A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data
The Routledge handbook of terrorism research / edited by Alex P. Schmid.

p. cm. Includes bibliographical references.

1. Terrorism. 2. Terrorism—Research. I. Schmid, Alex Peter. II. Title: Handbook of terrorism research.

HV6431.R685 2011 363.325—dc22

2010039024

ISBN13: 978-0-415-41157-8 (hbk) ISBN13: 978-0-203-82873-1 (ebk)

THE ROUTLEDGE HANDBOOK OF TERRORISM RESEARCH

This major new Handbook synthesizes more than two decades of scholarly research, and provides a comprehensive overview of the field of terrorism studies.

The content of the Handbook is based on the responses to a questionnaire by nearly 100 experts from more than 20 countries as well as the specific expertise and experience of the volume editor and the various contributors. Together, they guide the reader through the voluminous literature on terrorism and propose a new consensus definition of the term, based on an extensive review of existing conceptualizations. The work also features a large collection of typologies and surveys a wide range of theories of terrorism. Additional chapters survey terrorist databases and provide a guide to available resources on terrorism in libraries and on the internet. The Handbook also includes the most comprehensive world directory of extremist, terrorist and other organizations associated with guerrilla warfare, political violence, protest, organized crime and cyber-crime.

The Routledge Handbook of Terrorism Research will be an essential work of reference for students and researchers of terrorism and political violence, security studies, criminology, political science and international relations, and of great interest to policy makers and professionals in the field of counter-terrorism.

Alex P. Schmid is Director of the Terrorism Research Initiative (TRI), an international network of scholars who seek to enhance human security through collaborative research; he is also Editor of TRI's online journal *Perspectives on Terrorism*. Until 2009, he was Director of the Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence (CSTPV) at the University of St Andrews, UK, where he held a chair in International Relations and, until 2005, Officer-in-Charge of the Terrorism Prevention Branch at the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Vienna. Currently he is Fellow-in-Residence at the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities and Social Sciences (NIAS).

FOR SHANTU

FIGURES

2.1	Definitions of terrorism by countries (in national law) and by international	
	organizations (in conventions and international law) according to ten selected	
	categories	75
2.2	Definitions of terrorism by academics (and related)	76
3.1	Types of political crimes, according to Parmentier and Weitekamp	163
3.2	A generational typology of war and conflict, according to Reed	167
3.3	A (non-exhaustive) typology of serious human rights violations	169
3.4	A basic typology of terrorism, by A.P. Schmid (1982)	171
3.5	Löckinger's typological tree of terrorism	173
3.6	Ganor's classification of terrorist organisations by their characteristics	176
3.7	General pattern of causation among the structural causes of oppositional	
	political terrorism	180
3.8	Ganor's typology of terrorist organisations	183
3.9	A typology of terror-wielding groups and networks	185
3.10	A typology of possible violent non-state actor and state actor interactions across	
	transnational, international, regional and domestic boundaries	186
3.11	Basic types of networks	187
3.12	Kaplan's typology of terrorism	188
4.1	Average political terror scores, 1976–2006, for all available non-OECD countries	209
4.2	Average political terror scores, 1976–2006, for non-OECD countries by income	
	level	210
A4.3	Frequency of communication releases by Al-Qaeda's leadership	281
5.1	Number of incidents of terrorism worldwide, 1970-2007 (GTD)	298
5.2	Number of terrorist incidents worldwide, 1992–2008, attributed to Al-Qaeda,	
	according to GTD	299
5.3	Number of incidents of terrorism in Western Europe, Eastern Europe, the	
	former Soviet Union and the Newly Independent States (NIS), 1997–2007 (GTD)	299
5.4	Trends in person-borne improvised explosive device (PBIED) vs. vehicle-borne	
	improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacks for Pakistan, 2005-2008	302
5.5	Trends in person-borne improvised explosive device (PBIED) vs. vehicle-borne	
	improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacks for the rest of the world, 2005-2008	303
5.6	Comparison of terrorism fatalities and incidents by region	303

Figures

5.7	Comparison of high-fatality Sunni attacks in Iraq and Afghanistan vs. the rest of the	
	world, 2004–2008	304
5.8	Comparison of terrorist attacks and victims by region	304
5.9	International terrorism casualties, 1968–2007	306
5.10	International terrorist activity of three major terrorist groups, 1968–2007	307
5.11	Worldwide terrorist incidents by year, 1999–2005	309
5.12	Terrorist incidents by weapon, as recorded in the RAND-MIPT Worldwide	
	Terrorism Incident Database, 1 January 2005–31 December 2005	312
5.13	Terrorist incidents by target, as recorded in the RAND-MITP Worldwide	
	Terrorism Incident Database, 1 January 2005–31 December 2005	313
5.14	Domestic incidents of terrorism by region, as recorded in the RAND-MITP	
	Worldwide Terrorism Incident Database, 1 January 2005-31 December 2005	313
5.15	Total international terrorist attacks, 1982–2003	315
5.16	Internal terrorism in Western Europe, 1950–2004	317
5.17	All Israeli fatalities, monthly, Palestinian-Israeli conflict, 2000-2003	321
5.18	All Palestinian fatalities, monthly, Palestinian-Israeli conflict, 2000-2003	321
5.19	Increasing human insecurity, 1976–2008	323
5.20	Decreasing human insecurity, 1976–2008	324
5.21	Number of failed, foiled or successful attacks and number of arrested suspects	
	for separatist terrorism in member states, 2006–2008	325
5.22	Left-wing and anarchist terrorist attacks by target, 2006–2008	326
5.23	Sample ISVG Omniscope Dataplayer: incidents by tactics, Philippines,	
	30 December 2000–13 June 2009	328
5.24	Sample ISVG Omniscope Dataplayer: incidents by targets, Jemaah Islamiya,	
	1 August 2000–22 July 2008	329
5.25	Algeria sample from Armed Conflict Database (The International Institute for	
	Strategic Studies)	330
5.26	Myanmar sample from Armed Conflict Database (The International Institute for	
	Strategic Studies)	331
5.27	Deaths from non-state forces' bombings in Iraq and bombings killing 50 or	
	more people	332
5.28	Confirmed incidents involving unauthorized possession of nuclear and	
	radioactive materials and related criminal activities, 1993–2008	334
5.29	Incidents reported to the IAEA Illicit Trafficking Database involving theft or	
	loss of nuclear and radioactive materials, 1993–2008	334
5.30	Conflicts by region, 1946–2007	336
	Peace agreements in armed conflicts, 1989–2007	337
5.32	Post-conflict countries that revert to conflict, 1960–2007	338
7.1	The relationship between data, information and knowledge	444

TABLES

1.1	Sample answers to the question 'What are, in your view, the main causes of	
	the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 against the United States?'	15
2.1	Characteristics of terrorism, guerrilla warfare and conventional war as modes	
	of violent struggle (according to Merari)	69
2.2	The spectrum of political action	70
2.3	Frequencies of definitional elements in 109 definitions of 'terrorism'	74
3.1	The spectrum of political action	161
3.2	The spectrum of (terrorist) political violence, according to R. Dekmejian	162
3.3	Typology of acts of terrorism, according to Crenshaw (1979)	172
3.4	Shultz's multi-dimensional typology	172
3.5	Typology of hostage takers, adapted from Goldaber (1979)	174
3.6	Indicators pointing towards the formation of terrorist groups and the occurrence	
	of terrorist campaigns	181
3.7	Fundamental terrorist rationales	182
4.1	Rapoport's 'four waves of terrorism'	229
5.1	Top 20 countries in terms of terrorist fatalities per million people, 1968–2006	310
5.2	Incidents of terrorism worldwide, 2005–2008	316
5.3	Weekly fatalities: major conflicts in South Asia, 9-15 March 2009	319
6.1	Comparison of the number of terrorist and extremist organisations in four	
	different reference sources	344
6.2	Number of US-designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations versus extremist	
	or terrorist and other organisations listed in this Handbook	348
A 6.1	120 officially designated extremist or terrorist organisations and suspected support	
	groups: a comparison of UN, EU, US, UK, Russian, Canadian, Australian and	
	Indian lists	351
8.1	Main topics of research on terrorism	461
8.2	The 47 'core members of the Terrorism Studies research community'	465

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Alex P. Schmid is Director of the Terrorism Research Initiative (TRI), an international network of scholars who seek to enhance human security through collaborative research; he is also Editor of TRI's online journal Perspectives on Terrorism. Until 2009, he was Director of the Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence (CSTPV) and held a chair in International Relations at the University of St Andrews. Between 1999 and 2005, he was Officer-in-Charge of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations, where he held the position of Senior Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Vienna. Before joining the United Nations, Dr. Schmid held the Synthesis Chair on Conflict Resolution at the Erasmus University in Rotterdam. Between 1988 and 1999 he served as Research Coordinator of the Interdisciplinary Research Programme on Causes of Human Rights Violations (PIOOM) at Leiden University, the Netherlands. Earlier in his career, Professor Schmid was an Einstein Fellow at the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University. In the 1990s, he also served as an elected member on the Executive Board of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (ISPAC) of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Program. Alex Schmid became a Member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences in 2004 and an Advisor to Europol's TE-SAT in 2010. He has authored and edited more than 150 reports and publications, including the award-winning *Political Terrorism*, last reissued in 2005. Currently, he is coordinating a research project on 'Terrorists on Trial' at the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences (NIAS).

Neil G. Bowie holds an MA (Hons) in Politics and International Relations from the University of Aberdeen, a postgraduate diploma in Systems Analysis and Design from Edinburgh Napier University (1987–1988) and a PGCE from the University of Strathclyde. For 20 years, he lectured in Computer Science in further education, in Edinburgh. Currently he is a doctoral candidate within the Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence, School of International Relations, at the University of St Andrews. His particular interest centres on the use of database technologies in the field of terrorism research.

Gillian Duncan has worked at the Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence (CSTPV) at the University of St Andrews since 2002. Before that, she was Project Administrator for a DFID (Department for International Development)-sponsored project on International Water Law at the University of Dundee and was part of the Economic Development, Arts and Tourism Department of Belfast City Council, where she assisted in the formation of the Belfast Economic

About the Authors

Development Strategy from 1992 to 1999. Ms Duncan is a Member of the Institute of Administrative Management and a Member of the Association of University Administrators. She also acts as secretary to the journal *Terrorism and Political Violence*.

Joseph J. Easson has been the Data Manager of the Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence (CSTPV) at the University of St Andrews since September 2006. After completing an MA General (Hons) in Classics and History at the University of Edinburgh, he completed a Postgraduate Diploma in Information Systems at Edinburgh Napier University. Prior to his present position, he was the Registry Manager at Edinburgh College of Art and before that an Application Developer in the commercial sector. His primary responsibility at the CSPTV is the systematization of the electronic resources held within the CSTPV and developing its e-learning platform.

Benjamin J.E. Freedman is Editorial Assistant of *Perspectives on Terrorism*. He served as a Research Intern for the Stein Program on Counter-terrorism and Intelligence at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy and as a Consular Intern for the US Department of State in Marseille, France. He graduated *magna cum laude* from Bowdoin College with a degree in government and legal studies, focusing on comparative and Middle East politics.

Donald Holbrook holds a BA in Political Science (with Distinction) from the University of Iceland, an MPhil in International Relations from the University of Cambridge, and an MLitt (with Distinction) in International Security Studies from the University of St Andrews. Prior to his postgraduate studies, he worked as Research Assistant at the University of Iceland, analysing European Union Treaty Reform and the position of small states within the European Union – a topic on which he has also co-authored papers. He was appointed Research Fellow at the Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence, University of St Andrews, in October 2008, investigating extremist Islamist ideologies and the linkage with UK national security concerns, and has written reports and presentations on this topic. He is also a PhD candidate at the University of St Andrews, focusing on the communication strategy of Al-Qaeda's leadership.

Albert J. Jongman has worked since February 2002 as an analyst with the Ministry of Defense of the Netherlands. He studied at the University of Groningen (the Netherlands) and at Stockholm University (Sweden). He holds a Master's degree in Western Sociology. He specialized in War and Peace Studies and from 1981 to 1987 worked at the Polemological Institute of Groningen University, before joining the Center for the Study of Social Conflicts (COMT) at Leiden University, where he worked from 1988 to 2001. During this period, he was Data Manager of the Project on Interdisciplinary Research on the Root Causes of Gross Human Rights Violations (PIOOM) and participated in several projects, including the World Conflict and Human Rights Map. He has published and lectured on war, political violence and terrorism. His publications include Contemporary Genocides: Causes, Cases, Consequences (Leiden: PIOOM, 1996). In his current position, he participates in several Advanced Research Working Groups of NATO and in several activities of the Dutch National Coordinator for Counterterrorism.

Brynjar Lia is a historian and Research Professor at the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI) where he heads its research programme on international terrorism and global jihadism. He was a Visiting Fulbright Scholar at Harvard. He has authored highly acclaimed works such as a biography of the Al-Qaeda strategist Abu Musab al-Suri (Columbia University Press, 2008) and Globalisation and the Future of Terrorism: Patterns and Predictions (Routledge, 2005).

Bradley McAllister is a Lecturer at the University of Georgia's School of Public and International Affairs. Until 2009, he was a Research Fellow with the Centre for the Study of Terrorism and

About the Authors

Political Violence (CSTPV) at the University of St Andrews, where he specialized in the study of the internal organizing dynamics of terrorist networks. Prior to taking a position with the CSTPV, he worked for the Center for International Trade and Security of the University of Georgia as a Research Fellow, looking at the nexus between terrorism and proliferation issues. He has published numerous peer-reviewed articles on the subject of terrorism – specifically, terrorist networks and the role of non-proliferation in broader counter-terror strategies. He holds an MA in Conflict, Development and Security from the University of Leeds and is completing his doctoral degree in Political Science at the University of Georgia's School of Public and International Affairs. He also serves as Assistant Editor of *Perspectives on Terrorism*.

Sarah V. Marsden is currently a Research Assistant at the University of St Andrews' Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence (CSTPV). For her PhD, she is developing an empirically founded typology of terrorist groups. Previously, she worked at Middlesex University, where she carried out research and evaluation work in the field of Forensic Psychology. As part of this, Ms Marsden led research on radicalization and community-based efforts to counter violent extremism. Her research interests focus on terrorism and political violence — in particular, the evolution and characteristics of different terrorist groups, the process of radicalization, and the concept of success in terrorism and counterterrorism. On the last-named topic, she is co-authoring a major study for START (University of Maryland).

Eric Price is a member of the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP), the leading professional body for librarians, information specialists and knowledge managers in the United Kingdom. He worked for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna from 1980 to 2007. As an IAEA librarian he also provided, until 2002, services to the staff of various units of the UN system in Vienna, included UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch. He has also contributed to various UN publications, including *Global Terrorism*, by Paul Medhurst (New York: UNITAR, 2000).

FOREWORD

Professor Alex Schmid produced his first handbooks on terrorism research a quarter of a century ago. They have stood the test of time. The escalating human and societal costs inflicted by the expanding use of the tactic of terrorism since then has led to an even greater need for dispassionate research and objective analysis of the key concepts surrounding terrorism and counterterrorism.

Like the economy before it, terrorism has gone global, even if it remains predominantly a national phenomenon. Terrorism is a tactic employed by many different groups in many different parts of the world in pursuit of many different objectives. Given the heterogeneous nature of the subject, it is especially important to have some shared understanding of the key assumptions and an appreciation of the qualities of key data sets on which analysts rely for evidence.

The threat posed by terrorism to the sense of security of democratic citizens encourages politicians of all hues to search for easy answers, rapid analysis and quick fixes. The detailed, careful, and dispassionate evaluation of prevailing theories, familiar concepts, popular typologies, and familiar databases suggests that easy answers are unlikely to lead to lasting solutions to the problem of terrorism.

This book by Professor Schmid and his colleagues represents a prodigious effort to bring together the collective wisdom of experts from around the world. Just as Schmid's earlier handbooks provided an invaluable resource to students, scholars and policy makers, this new volume should be the starting point of every serious student of the subject.

In Social Science, as in other realms, knowledge is advanced by building on the work of one's predecessors. One of the difficulties of the field of terrorism is that scholars are racing to catch up with the perpetrators. The impact of the 9/11 attack and the American government's reaction to that attack has transformed concepts of international security. They also transformed the field of terrorism studies and led to an exponential growth in scholarship. Schmid and his colleagues have done an enormous service by stepping back from the rush for instant analysis and instead served the profession by providing compilations of available data. A scholar wishing to make a contribution to the discipline can turn to this handbook for guidance on where the literature stands on a range of issues from definitions and theories of terrorism, to patterns of escalation and causes of terrorism. The raw materials for further analysis are also provided in the extensive appendices providing directories of terrorism groups, communiqués by the leadership of Al-Qaeda and a bibliography of terrorism.

The work on this Handbook of Terrorism Research took place at the St Andrews' Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence. The CSTPV, located in one of Europe's oldest

Foreword

universities, is Europe's oldest centre for the study of political violence. Much work remains to be done in understanding and preventing further outbreaks of political violence but this handbook will facilitate the work of those committed to doing so.

Professor Louise Richardson FRSE Principal and Vice Chancellor, University of St Andrews

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alex P. Schmid

This Handbook of Terrorism Research was largely written between 2006 and 2009 while I was Director of the Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence (CSTPV) at the School of International Relations at the University of St Andrews, UK. The volume is a successor volume to my previous handbooks: Political Terrorism: A Research Guide to Concepts, Theories, Databases and Literature (Amsterdam: North-Holland, 1984. [585 pp.]) and Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data Bases, Theories, and Literature (revised, expanded and updated edition prepared under the auspices of the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, 1988 [700 pp.]). The latter volume was re-issued unchanged by Transaction Books (New Jersey) in 2005.

Those previous volumes were well received. Walter Laqueur, author of standard works in the field of Terrorism Studies, called the Research Guide in 1999 'the most comprehensive handbook on terrorism', while I.L. Horowitz, in his Foreword to the 1984 and 1988 volumes, characterized it as one 'that will stand for many years as quintessential effort to gather the facts, theories and histories of terrorism as event and ideology'. In 2001, Andrews Silke (University of East London) called the handbook 'seminal' and 'the most important review of research and researchers into terrorism to date'. The 1984 edition also won the 'Best Book in Political Science' award from the Association of Political Scientists in the Netherlands.

The current volume, while similar in structure to these previous Research Guides, is different in content, reflecting the evolution of the field of Terrorism Studies. There is, however, the same focus on analysing and evaluating concepts, typologies, theories, databases and literature as in the original volumes. The bibliography at the end of this volume includes mainly books issued since the 1988 edition was published. However, it is smaller – about 4,600 items as compared to nearly 5,900 items in the 1988 edition. This is not due to a smaller output of writings – on the contrary. However, with the advent of electronic online bibliographies, paper-based bibliographies have to a large extent become obsolete - except for the unfortunate few who do not yet have online access to major collections like the one in the US Library of Congress. The 1988 volume described some 1,200 armed groups in more than 200 small-print pages in its 'World Directory of Terrorist and Other Organizations associated with Guerrilla Warfare, Political Violence, and Protest'. The current volume contains a smaller number of group descriptions in its Glossary. More than 6,400 terrorist and other non-state groups linked to armed violence and conflict are listed - but not described in a catalogue compiled by Albert J. Jongman, who was responsible for the 1984 and 1988 World Directories. The Handbook also contains several appendices, including a chronology of definitions of terrorism and one of Al-Qaeda communiqués.

A volume of this size on a topic that is so much in flux is bound to have shortcomings. The

Acknowledgements

major one is that it has been difficult to update all information received and processed since 2006, especially when it comes to the latest status of extremist and terrorist groups. This is particularly evident in the Glossary. To a much lesser extent, it is also true in the discussion of the literature on terrorism, which continues to evolve at great speed. These and other shortcomings of this volume are my responsibility as editor and, to a lesser extent, those of my co-authors, who, like me, worked on this volume alongside many other obligations. What merit this Handbook has is to a considerable extent due to the input of more than 90 experts from academia and counter-terrorism agencies, who completed a long questionnaire in 2006.

In compiling the present volume, I had the support of colleagues from the CSTPV - in particular Gillian Duncan, Joseph Easson, Brad McAllister, Sarah Marsden, Neil Bowie and Donald Holbrook who (co-)authored sections of the present volume. Beyond my colleagues from CSTPV, a major section is the work of Albert J. Jongman. A new section on the use of library and internet resources is from the hand of Eric Price, former librarian at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna. Earlier, he assisted me when I was Officer-in-Charge of the Terrorism Prevention Branch at the United Nations in Vienna between 1999 and 2005. Brynjar Lia from the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI) contributed an appendix on causal factors of terrorism to this volume, while Benjamin Freedman compiled a list of officially blacklisted extremist and terrorist (support) groups. I wish to thank them all for their assistance. I also wish to thank the respondents to the questionnaire. Because of their professional positions, some of them did not want to be identified by name. I wish to express my gratitude to those 27 respondents who chose to remain anonymous as well as those I can mention here: James Albrecht, Daniel Arce, Donna Artz, Joost Augusteijn, Anis Bajrektarevic, Navin Bapat, Richard Barrett, Richard Chasdi, Ronald Clark, Roger Davies, Chris Dishman, Walter Enders, Christine Fair, Peter Flemming, James Forest, Boaz Ganor, Mayurdhwajasinh J. Gohel, B. Gokool, Avishag Gordon, Daniel Gressang, John Horgan, Michael Intriligator, Shanaka Jayasekara, Jeffrey Kaplan, Kiran Krishan, Robert Lieber, James and Brenda Lutz, Stefan Malthaner, Gus Martin, Edward Marks, Ariel Merari, Edward Mickolus, Lyubov Mincheva, Magnus Norell, Manya Omelicheva, Nick Pratt, Anders Romarheim, Nick Ross, Ajai Sahni, Peter St John, Harjit Sandhu, Todd Sandler, Yoram Schweitzer, Frank Shanty, Samuel Shapira, Jeffrey Simon, Joshua Sinai, Matenia Sirseloudi, Stephen Sloan, Martha and Tim Smith, Friedrich Steinhäusler, Ekaterina Stepanova, Chris Stout, Andrew Tan, Valery Tishkov, Bram van Liere, Peter Waldmann, Michael Whine, Robert Whyte, Paul Wilkinson, Clive Williams, Gordon Woo and Michael Whine. They all allowed me and my colleagues to quote them, and their rich contributions undoubtedly make this a more authoritative volume. We also wish to thank those publishers who allowed us to quote from the work of their authors as well as the authors themselves whose work we considered worth citing. In particular, I would like to thank the RAND Corporation, ITERATE, the US NCTC (WITS), the Armed Forces of Austria and the International Institute for Strategic Studies. In a number of cases, it was not possible to establish who the current copyright holders of certain tables, graphs or quotes cited are. We offer them our apologies and invite them to approach us so that we can make appropriate arrangements to compensate them for the use of their intellectual property.

My final and greatest thanks go to my wife, Dr Shantu Watt, who has stood by my side through all these years and gracefully accepted that my work too often took precedence over family life. This Handbook is dedicated to her.

Alex P. Schmid Wassenaar, December 2010

Notes

- 1 Walter Laqueur, The New Terrorism. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999, p. 283.
- 2 Andrew Silke, 'The Devil You Know: Continuing Problems with Research on Terrorism'. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 13(4), Winter 2001, p. 3.

CONTENTS

	t of Figures	ix
	ist of Tables	
	About the Authors Foreword by Louise Richardson Acknowledgements	
or		
4ck		
1	Introduction Alex P. Schmid	1
	Appendix 1.1: Twelve Rules for Preventing and Combatting Terrorism Alex P. Schmid	38
2	The Definition of Terrorism Alex P. Schmid	39
	Appendix 2.1: 250-plus Academic, Governmental and Intergovernmental Definitions of Terrorism Compiled by Joseph J. Easson and Alex P. Schmid	99
3	Typologies of Terrorism and Political Violence Sarah V. Marsden and Alex P. Schmid	158
4	Theories of Terrorism Bradley McAllister and Alex P. Schmid	201
	Appendix 4.1: Psychological, Political, Economic, Religious and Cultural (Root) Causes of Terrorism, According to Scholars Gathered at the Club de Madrid Conference of 2005	272
	Appendix 4.2: Insights and Hypotheses on Causes of Terrorism Identified on the Basis of a Survey of the Literature on Terrorism Brynjar Lia	276

Contents

	Appendix 4.3: Al-Qaeda Communiqués by Bin Laden and Al-Zawahiri: A Chronology Donald Holbrook	280
5	Databases on Terrorism Neil G. Bowie and Alex P. Schmid	294
6	Introduction to the World Directory of Extremist, Terrorist and Other Organisations Associated with Guerrilla Warfare, Political Violence, Protest, Organised Crime and Cyber-crime *Albert J. Jongman*	341
	Appendix 6.1: Officially Blacklisted Extremist or Terrorist (Support) Organisations Benjamin J.E. Freedman	350
	Appendix 6.2: World Directory of Extremist, Terrorist and Other Organisations Associated with Guerrilla Warfare, Political Violence, Protest, Organised Crime and Cyber-crime Albert J. Jongman	355
7	Library and Internet Resources for Research on Terrorism Eric Price	443
8	The Literature on Terrorism Alex P. Schmid	457
9	Bibliography of Terrorism Gillian Duncan and Alex P. Schmid	475
10	Glossary and Abbreviations of Terms and Concepts Relating to Terrorism and Counter-terrorism Alex P. Schmid	598
Inde	Index	