Quiz #8

• What was the precursor organization to the European Union?:  a.) The Maastricht Treaty; b.) The European Community; c.) The Council of European States; d.) The European Monetary Union; e.) None of the above

• What did the Dayton Accords accomplish?:  a.) Set the terms for a lasting peace between Egypt and Israel; b.) Established restrictions on Iraq's arms buildup after the Gulf War; c.) Brokered an agreement between Somali warlords during Operation United Shield; d.) Proposed a settlement of the civil conflict in the former Yugoslavia; e.) None of the above

• Which was not a key part of the Clinton Doctrine?:  a.) Expanding the community of democracies; b.) Promoting a global human rights regime; c.) Countering the aggression of states hostile to democracy; d.) Expanding access to free markets; e.) All the above were part of the Clinton Doctrine
Terror

Erik Gartzke
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What is Terrorism?

• Def. Terrorism: Violence with the primary objective of inspiring fear for political purposes

• Governments/scholars often talk about “non-state actors” in the definition (why?)

• “Fear for political purposes” can be inspired by states as well as individuals or groups
What Makes Terror Different

- Political violence can be used in two ways:
  - Denial/conquest/counter-force: physically impose outcomes group/nation prefers
  - Punishment/counter-value: inflict harm until group/nation makes changes by itself
Terror is Different

• Terrorism is a kind of punishment strategy
  • Terrorist group or nation seeks to get others to change behavior
• Non-state actors cannot use conquest/denial:
  • Usually too weak
  • Lack resources/organization/equipment
Terror is Different, cont 2

• So, while terror can be used by any actor
  • It is a weapon of the weak
  • Only action available to weak actors to try to force outcomes it prefers
  • If terrorists had F-18s and smart bombs, they would probably use them.
  • Tactics are determined by the environment
The Sequence of Conflict

• Mao Zedong:
  • One of the great strategists/theoreticians of unconventional warfare
  • There is a progression or sequence of conflict:
    • Small, weak groups use terror to recruit members and to strike at the state
    • Insurgency evolves from terror
      • “Guerrilla warfare” Ernesto “Che” Guevara
    • Strike weakness with strength
Sequence of Conflict, cont.

• Eventually, insurgency evolves into conventional armed conflict
  • Mao is clear that terror/insurgency NEVER work by themselves.
  • Unconventional battle is preparatory to conventional battle
  • Sequence can move back and forth (up and down the scale of conflict intensity)
The Impotence of Terror

- Basically, terror seldom (if ever) works
- Terrorist acts usually result in reprisals
- Cannot force opponents to accommodate terrorist demands
- High risk of alienating “friends”
- “Gnat biting an elephant”
Impotence of Terror, cont.

• Why do we see terrorism (if it does not work)?
  • Most of the time, we don’t
    • There are far, far more people unhappy with politics than there are terrorists
  • Preference outliers
    • “Terrorist Extremist” is redundant

• Priming the sequence of conflict
  • Mao/Che - terror can turn into something
Conclusion

- Terrorism instills fear as method of punishment
- Proximate goal is to compell political change
- Often equally important as “marketing tool”
- Bottom rung sequence of unconventional war
- Terror is the weapon of the weak
- But the strong use it as well
- Seldom works, difficult to defeat