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## The Literature of Terrorism: A Selectively Annotated Bibliography

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making a mortal enemy of the PRC and in uniting the squabbling ASEAN countries in panic and hostility towards Hanoi deserves to be identified as incompetent rather than skillful. Nor does Mr. Lim seem to appreciate that contemporary Kampuchea would be one of the most hopeless places in the world from which to launch a blitzkrieg against anybody else, even for people genuinely skilled in the art of mechanized warfare. A tendency to overlook the obvious does indeed seem characteristic of most of the contributors. It is not irrelevant that the ASEAN countries have actually transacted progressively less and less trade with one another since the formation of their primarily economic grouping. Nor can one mount a serious discussion of their optimum defense policies without openly declaring that neither individually nor collectively would they stand a chance against Vietnam in battle. And how, in any case, can one discuss Asian and Pacific security at all without some reference to the actual or potential roles of India or Australia or Taiwan? Even the PRC itself gets only a couple of pages.

Two contributions do deserve honorable mention. Dr. Frank N. Trager's foreword points out succinctly and lucidly that the domino theory really did come true to a great extent, albeit largely because people believed that it was going to come true and acted accordingly, and that the practical effect of policies in Washington and Moscow over the past decade has been a massive contraction of U.S. power in the region and a correspondingly massive accretion of Soviet power. Fortunately, one can find Dr. Trager's analysis developed even more effectively and much more fully elsewhere. Gen. Masao Horei, Adm. Kenichi Kitamura and Professor Jun Tsunoda also provide very perceptive and statistically supported perspectives on Japan's role in confronting what is frankly recognized as the Soviet challenge.

The significant thing about this volume is really the manner in which it reflects the complete change that has come to discussions on regional security since the Russian intervention in Afghanistan. Regional governments are once again uncomfortably aware that their independence depends upon the restoration of the balance of power that disappeared with the Allied disengagement from Indochina. The equivocations and illusions of the seventies are dead. Pragmatic analyses of regional power realities are unapologetically in vogue again. This volume makes only a rudimentary contribution to the debate itself. But it might be welcomed as a symptom of better things to come.

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Mickolus, Edward A., comp. *The Literature of Terrorism: A Selectively Annotated Bibliography*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1980. 533pp.

This is a very comprehensive listing of works dealing with the interesting and popular topic of terrorism. As the author rightfully points out, "more ink than blood has been spilled as a result of terrorist attacks in the past decade," and because of this phenomenon a well-organized bibliography is welcomed.

The book is divided into 14 large sections with many smaller areas related to central themes. The first area, "General Treatments," contains over 450 entries (books and articles) dealing with definitions, history and theories. Of note is that several entries in this and other parts of the work deal with political violence similar to, yet distinct from, terrorism itself. In that regard, *The Literature of Terrorism* would be a useful tool for anyone studying the causes, nature and effects of various forms of violence in society.

The section, "Tactics of Terrorists," has approximately 600 entries and is

divided into five subsections dealing with assassinations (not just of high-ranking leaders but also those of lesser placed individuals for political purposes), bombings (from letter bombs to larger nonnuclear devices), hijackings (relating to prevention as well as incidents themselves), hostage incidents (kidnapping, threats, and strategies of negotiation for law enforcement personnel) and potential nuclear threats (over 250 items dealing with the safeguarding against and the dangers of the use or threatened use of nuclear material).

The next section of this book is entitled, "Terrorist and Guerrilla Philosophies," and contains citations of works from the late 19th century to contemporary times. For those seeking to understand the "why" of terrorism, these listings should be very helpful. In seeking full comprehension of terrorism, it is the rationale behind the act that differentiates this behavior from purely criminal behavior. At the end of this section (as well as all the others) will be found cross-references to other areas of the bibliography where material related but not central to a particular theme may be located. There follows a brief section, "Links of Terrorist Groups," (44 entries) dealing with cooperative efforts between and among various groups. Because many links, both material and philosophical, have shown themselves over the past years, the topic is certainly of interest. No proof of a centrally directed "terrorist international" is revealed in these works but the cooperative efforts by diverse groups is notable.

One of the largest sections of the book concerns "Terrorism by Geographic Area," and is further broken down into: North America, Latin America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. Because certain countries (i.e., Ireland, Italy, Argentina and others) have seen a great deal of terrorist activity, these countries are separately set out. In addition to terrorism,

some entries dealing with civil strife and revolution can also be discovered here.

No study of terrorism would be complete without an examination of the use of violence by governments to control society. In the section, "State Terrorism," the reader will find approximately 40 citations dealing with this subject covering concentration camps, use of police, and totalitarian regimes.

Having run the gamut of works trying to come to grips with an understanding of terrorism, the author presents approximately 900 entries dealing with responses to the phenomenon. Numerous aspects from basic physical security to complicated international agreements and finally disaster responses are presented.

The final portions of the book contain entries (approximately 1,000 in all) dealing with such areas as "Media and Terrorism," "Psychological and Medical Approaches to Terrorism," "Guerrilla Warfare," "Related Studies" (causes of political violence, criminal activity and societal responses), "Events Data Research" (computerized data sets on terrorism), "Fiction" and "Bibliographies." Following these sections are two indexes, author and title, which further assist any researcher in his efforts.

*The Literature of Terrorism* is a very extensive and thorough work that will greatly aid those interested in researching the subject of terrorism.

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O'Neill, Bard E., et al. *Insurgency in the Modern World*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1980. 291pp.

Any book with the title *Insurgency in the Modern World* must be regarded as timely. Since the end of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, interest in the study of insurgency has waned although, paradoxically, "insurgency remains the principal form of conflict on our planet