security forces; and better intelligence. This enables them to be best suited to understand and penetrate terrorist networks. However, the causal process is not entirely clear. How does policing work in practice? And how, specifically, do police infiltrate and destroy terrorist groups? To examine these questions, the next several chapters examine case studies.[83] As Alexander George and Timothy McKeown argued, case studies are useful in uncovering

> what stimuli the actors attend to; the decision process that makes use of these stimuli to arrive at decisions; the actual behavior that then occurs; the effect of various institutional arrangements on attention, processing, and behavior; and the effect of other variables of interest on attention, processing, and behavior.[84]

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[83] On the costs and benefits of comparative case studies, see Collier (1991); Ragin (1981); Tilly (1997); Skocpol and Somers (1980); and Van Evera (1997, pp. 49–88).

[84] George and McKeown (1985, p. 35).