

helping to train that country's armed forces to go after terrorist cells that have executed an American, and still hold hostages. Our soldiers, working with the Bosnian government, seized terrorists who were plotting to bomb our embassy. Our Navy is patrolling the coast of Africa to block the shipment of weapons and the establishment of terrorist camps in Somalia.¹²

Groups may also break up as a result of competition among terrorist groups, what can be called splintering. Terrorists sometimes calculate that they have a better chance of reaching their objectives if they join a stronger group or start a new one. Most terrorist groups conduct some form of implicit cost-benefit analysis. They need a support base that provides needed material, such as money, safe houses, and recruits. They also require a hospitable environment to survive. Terrorist groups often compete with each other for these resources and support.¹³ In Palestinian territory, for example, there is a range of groups, such as Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Hamas, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command, and a variety of Fatah organizations, such as al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades. In Pakistan, a plethora of groups, such as Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM) and Lashkar-e-Taiba, compete for resources and support. Groups that fail to secure a sufficient amount of support may break apart as members scatter to bigger and more powerful groups.

The critical issue for splintering is that the end of a group does not signal the end of terrorism by its members. Members remain committed to terrorism but choose to continue fighting for other groups. Consequently, in the next section, which assesses how terrorist groups end, we focus on cases in which (1) the terrorist group ends and (2) most of its members stop using terrorism. We thus exclude splintering.

In addition, groups may end the use of terrorism because its members view nonviolent political means as more effective to achieve its goals, what can be called politics. Nonviolent alternatives to terrorism usually involve cooperation with the government on a collective

¹² George W. Bush, *State of the Union*, Washington, D.C.: White House, 2002.

¹³ Bloom (2005, pp. 76–100); Kydd and Walter (2006, pp. 58, 76–78).