

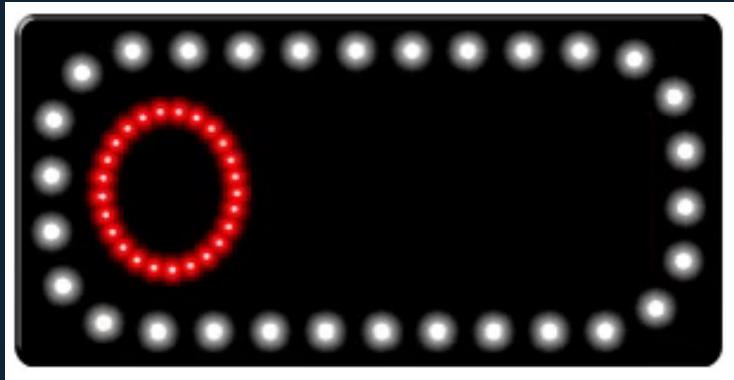
Class 2: Causes, Radicalisation, Mobilisation

Causes: Setting the stage for political violence

AUTHOR

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Opening notes



Presentation groups

Remember: topic to me at least by Week 4

December

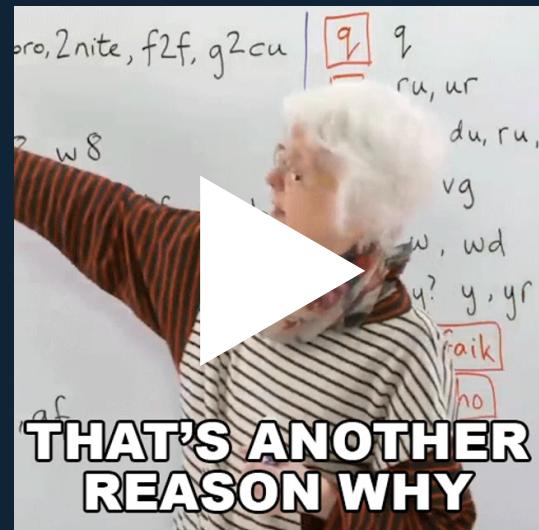
January

Presentations line-up

Date	Presenters	Method
4 Dec:		TBD
11 Dec:		TBD
18 Dec:		TBD

A causal framework of political violence

- common problems
- levels of causation
 - macro-level
 - meso-level
 - micro-level



Three organising questions (Crenshaw 1981)

- Terrorist violence communicates a political message; its ends go beyond damaging an enemy's material resources

...

1. **why** does terrorism occur?

- *predictive/causal* questions

...

2. **how** do the processes of terrorism work?

- *processual/mechanistic* questions

...

3. **what** are its social and political effects?

- *descriptive and causal* questions

Common problems (Crenshaw 1981)

(still applicable to significant portions of political violence and research several decades on...)

...

- **logical comparability**
- specification of the **relationship of variables** to each other
- **rank-ordering of variables** in terms of explanatory power

3 levels of causation (Crenshaw 1981)

1. broad environment/contextual factors (**macro-level**)
 2. circumstances and actors (**meso-level**)
 3. psychological variables that encourage or inhibit (**micro-level**)
- these *levels* are a useful and widely applicable analytical framework

Context (macro-level): preconditions

Any ideas what is depicted here?



Context (macro-level): preconditions

- **preconditions**, factors setting stage for terrorism over the long run
 - enabling or permissive factors provide opportunities
 - e.g., **modernisation** - Narodnaya Volya: operating in imperial Russia made possible by rail infrastructure
 - e.g., **urbanisation** - 19th century urban development of Paris by Haussman: riots and barricades less feasible, terrorism provides an alternative
 - e.g., **absence of effective security measures** - “necessary”
 - situations that directly inspire and motivate terrorist campaigns

- **grievances**: e.g., group-based discrimination, **relative deprivation** (*Revisionist History* podcast: 'Saigon, 1965')
- *lack of opportunity for political participation*

Context (macro-level): precipitants

- **precipitants**, specific events that immediately precede the occurrence of terrorism

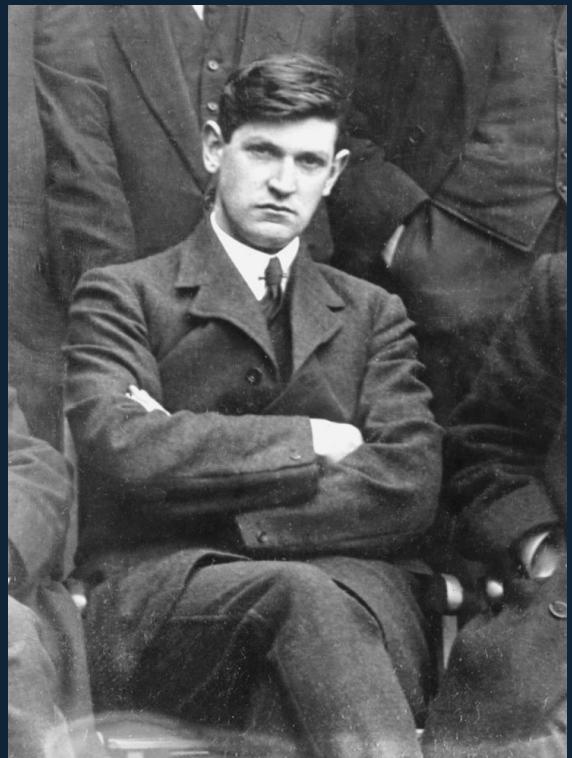
a common pattern of government actions that act as catalysts for terrorism. Government use of unexpected and unusual force in response to protestor reform attempts often compels terrorist retaliation. (p384)

Examples?

Context (macro-level): precipitants



→
→
→



Context (macro-level): precipitants

- **precipitants**, specific events that immediately precede the occurrence of terrorism

a common pattern of government actions that act as catalysts for terrorism. Government use of unexpected and unusual force in response to protestor reform attempts often compels terrorist retaliation. (p384)

Examples?

- execution of 1916 Easter Rising heroes in Ireland
- Protestant violence in response to Catholic civil rights movement in northern Ireland
- RAF emerges after 1968 Beno Ohnesorg death by police violence

Circumstances (meso-level) (Crenshaw 1981)

- terrorist behaviour as “rational”
 - based on assumption that terrorist organisations have consistent sets of values, beliefs, and images of the environment. Hence, terrorism is seen collectively as a logical means
- variety of goals
 - from revolutionary - e.g., new state, new system
 - to (essentially) conservative - e.g., preserve social group relations, power arrangements

Circumstances (meso-level): variety of goals (Crenshaw 1981)

- can serve long-term **strategy** and/or proximate objectives
- gain attention, win support
- disrupt/discredit government/state
- provoke reactions:
 - affects public attitudes positively and negatively, creating either sympathy in a potential constituency or fear and hostility in an audience identified as the “enemy.”
 - government counteraction
- internal organisation functions: control, discipline, morale-building
- actors’ impatience

Circumstances (meso-level) (Crenshaw 1981)

The observation that terrorism is a **weapon of the weak** is hackneyed but apt. (p387)

What does this mean? Do you agree?

...

- inexpensive, simple
- contrast: James C. Scott's book (1985), *Weapons of the Weak: Everyday Forms of Peasant Resistance*

Psychological (micro-level): common traits (Crenshaw 1981)

two fundamental questions about the psychological basis of terrorism:

1. why the individual takes the first step and chooses to engage in terrorism: why join? Does the terrorist possess specific psychological predispositions, identifiable in advance, that suit them for terrorism?
 - radicalisation and engagement
2. Why does involvement continue? What are the psychological mechanisms of group interaction?
 - persistence or endurance

Psychological (micro-level): common traits (Crenshaw 1981)

- ego-defensive needs
 - cognitive processes
 - socialisation
- ...
- in interaction with a specific situation
 - different acts of terror can carry differences in psychological demands
 - extremely discriminate (e.g., assassination) to broadly indiscriminate (recall patterns of violence conceptual framework)

...
BUT: avoid stereotyping the terrorist or oversimplifying: No single motivation or personality can be valid for all circumstances

Psychological (micro-level): normality (Crenshaw 1981)

“the outstanding common characteristic of terrorists is their **normality**”

...

The West German psychiatrist who conducted a pretrial examination of four members of the RAF concluded that they were “intelligent,” even “humorous,” and showed no symptoms of psychosis or neurosis and “no particular personality type.” (p390)

Psychological (micro-level): difficulties (Crenshaw 1981)

studying individuals engaged in terrorism presents problems:

- **preconditions** change over time and **precipitants** are unpredictable
- interviewing terrorists: may discover **subsequent rationalisations** instead of prior attitudes/motivations

Psychological (micro-level): endurance (Crenshaw 1981)

Within terrorist groups, individual/group dynamics of ...

- commitment,
- risk,
- solidarity,
- loyalty,
- guilt,
- revenge,
- isolation

discourage a change in behaviour (and at the organisational level, strategy)—even when contextual conditions change.

Politically violent groups connected to Germany

- roster of organisations
- discussion of causes



(In)famous PV groups in or connected to Germany

“Those who only know one country, know no country” - Seymour Martin Lipset (inspired by Alexis de Tocqueville)

- well-known and covered in research literature
- diverse strategies, objectives, and ideological characteristics
- active in Germany and/or banned by Germany (or EU)

(In)famous PV groups in or connected to Germany

Antifaschistische Aktion (Antifa, Germany and elsewhere),

Blood and Honour (B&H, transnational),

Grey Wolves (Turkey, but also transnational),

Hammerskins (transnational),

Hezbollah (Lebanon, but also transnational),

Hizb ut-Tahrir (HT, transnational),

Islamic State (IS, transnational),

Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands ('Communist Party of Germany' KPD, Germany),

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE, Sri Lanka),

Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands ('National Democratic Party of Germany' NPD, Germany),

National Socialist Underground (NSU, Germany),

Partiya Karkerên Kurdistanê ('Kurdistan Workers' Party' PKK, Turkey, Syria and several other countries including Germany),

Rote Armee Fraktion ('Red Army Fraction' RAF, Germany),

Sozialistische Reichspartei ('Socialist Reich Party', SRP, Germany),
Die Rechte ('The Right', Germany)

Antifa

- Territory of action: international
- Organisational structure: network
- Membership: large
- (main) Objective: oppose fascist forces
- (common) Targets: political opponents
- Repertoire of actions: low-level violence, property damage, doxxing



Blood & Honour

- Territory of action: international (originally U.K.)
- Organisational structure: network
- Membership: large
- (main) Objective: white ethnostate
- (common) Targets: political and ethnic opponents
- Repertoire of actions: low-level violence, terrorism



Grey Wolves

- Territory of action: international (originally Turkish)
- Organisational structure: hierarchical
- Membership: large
- (main) Objective: promote Turkish nationalism
- (common) Targets: political opponents
- Repertoire of actions: low-level violence



Hammerskins

- Territory of action: international (originally U.S.)
- Organisational structure: network
- Membership: large
- (main) Objective: white ethnostate
- (common) Targets: political and ethnic opponents
- Repertoire of actions: low-level violence, terrorism



Hezbollah

- Territory of action: Lebanon, but also transnational
- Organisational structure: hierarchical
- Membership: large
- (main) Objective: Islamic state in Lebanon
- (common) Targets: Western forces, the power-sharing in Lebanon
- Repertoire of actions: terrorism



Hizb ut-Tahrir

- Territory of action: international
- Organisational structure: network
- Membership: large
- (main) Objective: united Islamic caliphate
- (common) Targets: political and ethnic opponents
- Repertoire of actions: low-level violence, incitement to violence, terrorism



Islamic State

- Territory of action: international
- Organisational structure: network
- Membership: large
- (main) Objective: Islamic caliphate
- (common) Targets: political, ethnic, religious opponents
- Repertoire of actions: terrorism, militarised combat



Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands (KPD)

- Territory of action: Germany, but with important international links
- Organisational structure: hierarchical
- Membership: large
- (main) Objective: communist/socialist revolution
- (common) Targets: political opponents
- Repertoire of actions: low-level violence and agitation for revolution



Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

- Territory of action: Sri Lanka, but also transnational
- Organisational structure: hierarchical
- Membership: large
- (main) Objective: independent Tamil state
- (common) Targets: Sinhalese dominated Sri Lankan state
- Repertoire of actions: assassination, guerrilla activity



National Socialist Underground

- Territory of action: Germany
- Organisational structure: network
- Membership: small
- (main) Objective: terrorise non-ethnic Germans
- (common) Targets: non-ethnic Germans
- Repertoire of actions: murder, robbery



Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (NPD)

- Territory of action: Germany
- Organisational structure: hierarchical
- Membership: large
- (main) Objective: German ethno-state
- (common) Targets: political and ethnic opponents
- Repertoire of actions: low-level violence, support for terrorism



Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan (PKK)

- Territory of action: prominently Turkey, but international advocates
- Organisational structure:
- Membership: large
- (main) Objective: Kurdish statehood
- (common) Targets: Turkish military and state
- Repertoire of actions: guerrilla activity



Rote Armee Fraktion (RAF)

- Territory of action: Germany
- Organisational structure: network
- Membership: small
- (main) Objective: revolutionary state
- (common) Targets: German state, right-wing figures
- Repertoire of actions: kidnapping, robbery, bombing, assassination



Sozialistische Reichspartei (SRP)

- Territory of action: Germany
- Organisational structure: hierarchical
- Membership: large
- (main) Objective: revive national socialist movement
- (common) Targets: political opponents
- Repertoire of actions: low-level violence, support for state violence



Other PV groups that will crop up in readings

al-Qaeda

- Territory of action: international
- Organisational structure: (hierarchical) network
- Membership: large
- (main) Objective: global Islamic caliphate
- (common) Targets: U.S. and Western institutions and societies
- Repertoire of actions: terrorism



Brigate Rosse

- Territory of action: Italy
- Organisational structure:
- Membership: small
- (main) Objective: revolutionary state
- (common) Targets: Italian state institutions and NATO
- Repertoire of actions: robberies, kidnapping, low-level violence



Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA, 'Basque Homeland and Liberty')

- Territory of action: Basque country
- Organisational structure: hierarchical
- Membership: large
- (main) Objective: leftist revolution, independent state
- (common) Targets: state institutions
- Repertoire of actions: kidnapping, terrorism



Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia

- Territory of action: Colombia
- Organisational structure: hierarchical
- Membership: large
- (main) Objective: leftist revolution
- (common) Targets: state institutions, other paramilitaries
- Repertoire of actions: kidnapping, terrorism



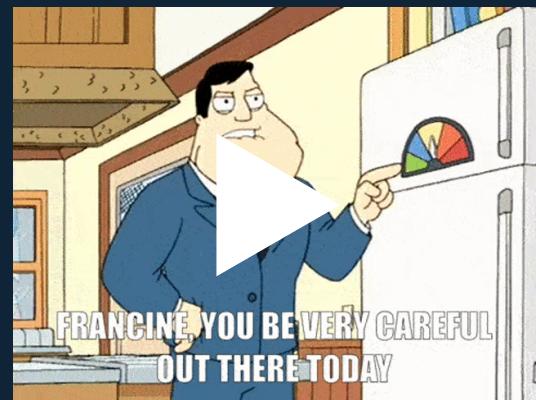
Irish Republican Army

- Territory of action: British Isles
- Organisational structure: hierarchical
- Membership: large
- (main) Objective: united, independent Ireland
- (common) Targets: British military and institutions
- Repertoire of actions: terrorism



Testing: determinants of right-wing terrorism in the U.S.

- Piazza (2017)
 - theorising and testing causes



Piazza (2017) - testing causes

- Three groups of motivations (p. 54)

- economic hardships and **grievances** (mechanism: drive resentment and support for terrorism)
- greater inclusion and empowerment of women and racial minorities (mechanism: **perceived threat** to privilege)
- resentment toward the U.S. political system and government (mechanism: necessitates ‘resistance against tyranny’)

Lays out differing theoretical/empirical contentions/findings about these motivations—and sets out to resolve them (theory-based and empirics-based **puzzles**) (**Day and Koivu 2019**)

Piazza (2017) - research design

the study uses a cross-sectional panel time series design to examine the predictive quality of a series of state and national-level economic, social and political indicators on counts of domestic terrorist attacks launched by right-wing terrorist movements and individuals in the 50 US states for the period 1970–2011.

...

Let's break this down:

Piazza (2017) - research design

the study uses a cross-sectional panel time series design to examine the predictive quality of a series of state and national-level economic, social and political indicators on counts of domestic terrorist attacks launched by right-wing terrorist movements and individuals in the 50 US states for the period 1970–2011

- ‘cross-sectional panel time series’ = different clusters of **units of analysis** over time
 - ‘in the 50 US states for the period 1970–2011’ = **state-year** is the unit of analysis (see Note 14)
- ‘predictive quality’ = research objective, ***predict*** (rather than ‘***describe***’ or ‘***explain***’), here meaning ***inferential statistics***
- ‘series of state and national-level economic, social and political indicators’ = the (groups of) ***independent variables*** (IVs), corresponding to the 3 groups of motivations
- ‘counts of domestic terrorist attacks launched by right-wing terrorist movements and individuals’ = ***dependent variable*** (DV)

Piazza (2017) - research design

Variable group	Indicators
Economic grievance	Per cent in poverty
	Per cent employed in manufacturing

Variable group	Indicators
	Number of individual farms in state
Societal changes	Rate of abortion
	Per cent of labour force that is female
	Change in non-white state population
'Big government'	measure of Democrat party dominance
	U.S. President a Democrat in given year
	Average income tax rate

Reading a regression table

Remember: regression is a tool for understanding a phenomenon as a linear function (generally) → ($y = mx + b$)

1. Numbers not in parentheses next to a variable: **regression coefficient**: expected change in DV for a one-unit increase in IV. NB: positive or negative relationship?
2. Numbers inside parentheses next to a variable: **standard error**: estimate of the standard deviation of the coefficient
3. Asterisks/stars': **statistical significance**: probability of results as extreme as observed result, under the assumption that the null hypothesis is correct. Smaller p-value means such an observation would be less likely under null hypothesis; hence, significance. Statistical significance suggests more precise estimates—NOT necessarily that one IV is more important than another.

Piazza (2017) - abridged regression table

	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
Percentage Below Poverty Line		0.054 (0.034)			0.026 (0.034)	0.012 (0.032)
Manufacturing Employment		3.751 (6.751)			22.804 (18.584)	30.732 (21.832)
Change, No. of Individual Farms		2.532 (1.953)			-1.427 (2.748)	-0.226 (2.946)
Abortion Rate			0.029** (0.010)		0.026* (0.012)	0.022† (0.013)
Female Participation in Labor Force			0.102** (0.033)		0.183† (0.100)	0.209† (0.125)
Growth of Non-white Pop (%)			0.026 (0.016)		0.016 (0.020)	0.015 (0.016)
Democrat Control of State Government				0.055	-0.010	-0.043
US President Democrat					(0.076) 0.673** (0.247)	(0.085) 0.837** (0.284)
Federal Income Tax Rate					0.043 (0.138)	-0.275 (0.232)
						1.164** (0.404) -0.295 (0.313)

Piazza (2017) - findings (interpreting reg. table)

- right-wing terrorism **not rooted in economic grievances**, economic stress, or structural economic change
- ‘gendered’ dimension to right-wing extremist activity: **where women are becoming more empowered, right-wing terrorism is more frequent**
 - predictors associated with women’s rights significantly boost the incidence of right-wing terrorism
 - “*On average, increases in state-level abortion rates or women’s participation in the workforce produce fewer than 0.05 more right-wing terrorist attacks per state per year.*”
- of ‘big gov’ motivations, only the dummy variable for a Democrat U.S. President is significant
 - suggests **only peak-level and highly visible political predictors** are associated with increased incidence of right-wing terrorism

Piazza (2017) - conclusions

1. economic factors are not reliable predictors of terrorist activity
2. social factors help drive right-wing terrorism. (‘ills afflicting “traditional” American society’)
3. partisan control over government matters at the national level, but not the state level, in determining right-wing terrorism

Any questions, concerns, feedback for this class?

Anonymous feedback here: <https://forms.gle/NfF1pCfYMbKAT3WP6>

Alternatively, please send me an email: m.zeller@lmu.de

References

- Crenshaw, Martha. 1981. "The Causes of Terrorism." *Comparative Politics* 13 (4): 379–99.
- Day, Christopher, and Kendra L. Koivu. 2019. "Finding the Question: A Puzzle-Based Approach to the Logic of Discovery." *Journal of Political Science Education* 15 (3): 377–86. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15512169.2018.1493594>.
- Piazza, James A. 2017. "The Determinants of Domestic Right-Wing Terrorism in the USA: Economic Grievance, Societal Change and Political Resentment." *Conflict Management and Peace Science* 34 (1): 52–80.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894215570429>.