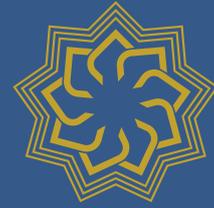


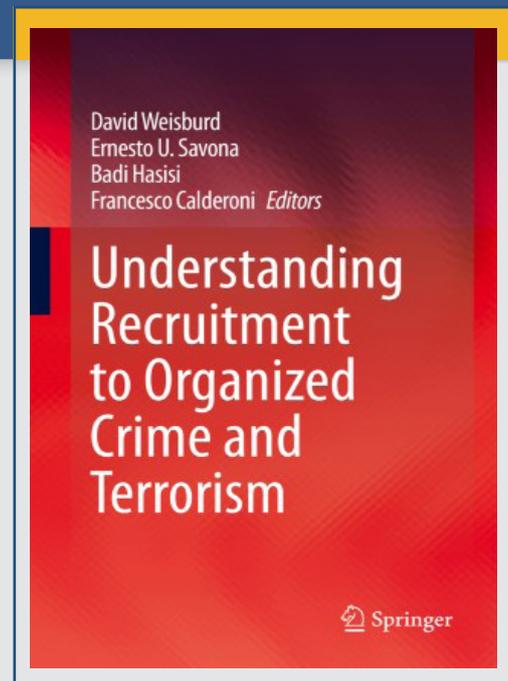
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ISLAMIC MILITARY COUNTER TERRORISM COALITION



BOOK REVIEW



UNDERSTANDING RECRUITMENT TO ORGANIZED CRIME AND TERRORISM

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Book Review

UNDERSTANDING RECRUITMENT TO ORGANIZED CRIME AND TERRORISM

UNDERSTANDING RECRUITMENT TO ORGANIZED CRIME AND TERRORISM was published by Springer, Switzerland, in 2020. The co-editors, David Weisburd, Ernesto Savona, Badi Hasisi, and Francesco Calderoni, are senior researchers in criminology, which makes it more interesting to provide a seminal book review.

OVERVIEW

With two key volumes, UNDERSTANDING RECRUITMENT TO ORGANIZED CRIME AND TERRORISM falls into 12 chapters, which make up 348 pages of different contributors. The book draws on an innovative European project, PROTON, which investigates into the recruitment processes by organized crime gangs and terrorist networks and aims to improve recruitment methods and prevent terrorism, through integration between sociology and technology. Volume One addresses the factors of extremism and recruitment for terrorism, driven by certain case studies cited from Italy, America, the Netherlands, and others. Volume One also brings to focus some speeches that trigger terrorism and examines resilience against terrorism, counter-terrorism policies, alongside the conditions influencing the propensities for religious and non-religious violent extremism.

Volume Two further elaborates on the micro, meso, and macro causes that explain recruitment into organized crime, considering how economic conditions, psychological behaviours, unemployment rates, labor shortages, and the mafia environment can promote or help support violent extremism. For this reason, the co-editors discussed the minute trajectory following the 9/11 Attacks of 2001 to well link past acts of terrorism with current acts of terrorism and crime, as the main threat to the principles of Western democracies.

The similarities between organized crime and terrorism are not blurred by the differences with regard to their objectives alongside the threats to security and public order as well as the great economic damage sustained by Western countries at the present time.

The national and transnational nature of such phenomena calls for multinational and joint governmental cooperation to clamp down on extremism, reduce recruitment into terrorist groups and organized crime gangs in Europe and abroad. While flipping through the pages, it would be helpful to walk the reader through the different key chapters chronologically and produce a brief critical analysis of the whole discussions.

EXTREMISM AND RECRUITMENT

Extremism and recruitment by terrorist gangs can be distinguished according to violent and non-violent

activities. This can be further demystified by providing relevant explanations for why people become extremists, or become persuaded to join terrorist groups, drawing on a case study to avoid generalization. The abuse of religion, unemployment, and the low level of education are all threatening factors that fuel extremism and trigger terrorism.

STRUGGLE FOR INFORMATION

The end of the Cold War ushered in a new era known as the post-bipolar disorder manic phase, which led to the obliteration of the well-known personality of the enemy embodied in the Soviet Union at the time, and the destabilization of traditional strategic analyses. The policy yoked together with state and power resulted in an era of indifference to all enemies and threats. Since then, extremism and terrorism have been entrenched and have taken root in reality. Being one of the main factors of the contemporary threat, before they rose to prominence in the aftermath of the 9/11 Attacks of 2001 to be a strategic threat to peace and collective security, especially the security of Western societies and countries because they are the true embodiment of democracy, basic freedoms, and human rights.

Yet, this threat is gravely insidious; it is implicit and unpredictable. This was confirmed by the 9/11 Attacks of 2001, which led to the emergence of a conviction of the need to renew security practices and systems, redefine and reformulate the threat. Threat is a process in which an individual or group adopts a form of violence related to extremist beliefs with political, social, or religious motives that challenge the established political, social, or cultural order. Since then, the war on terrorism has become the security ideology of Western democracies.

As such, **Volume One** reviews the root causes of extremism to identify descriptive or narrative evidence that leads to the concepts of extremism and various associated processes. Overall, the literature on radicalization risk factors is a broad sea. Indeed, the vague picture of terrorism highlights a spate of difficulties in the practice of describing and defining threat, which helps to develop proposals for prevention approaches.

Therefore, the relationship between extremist intentions and extremist actions, being illustrative features of the



motives of extremism and violence, is futile; intentions alone without action are useless. Therefore, it is argued that the possibility of deterring violent extremism, joining, avoiding, or enervating an extremist group driven by discontent with the state, are not the only risk factors.

Volume Two examines the impact of religion, nationalism, or separatist secessionist movements, and the impact of psychological and behavioral modifications on violence. In light of such events, their understanding, and the problematization they pose, the co-authors highlighted the possibility of a shift to violent extremism.

Of great note, this vision has become a powerful center that has attracted a unified set of interpretations, explanations, arguments, practices, and activists. The vision has created a general framework for this set, as much as this set contributed to building and maintaining the said framework. Although explanatory stages of extremism are presented, the sequences of individual needs, instigating events, ideological narratives, group affiliation, and social identity are not unified and do not lead necessarily to violent actions.

TERRORIST CRIMES REDUX

The definition of crimes provided for by law is vague to ordinary citizens, though it can be interpreted with limitations based on a given circumstance. Perpetrators as seen by the state are those who threaten national security or get involved in illegal activities related to the national faith. Compared to the normal crime rate, terrorists have increased recidivism according to the time they spend in prison and the number of times they

are imprisoned, making it difficult to suggest appropriate deradicalization and deterrence programmes.

The unintended negative results of the counterterrorism police indicate that counterterrorism efforts have backfired to combat extremism and recruitment. It should be considered that the excessive violence practiced by states against the convicted people or suspects distorts the image of police forces, turning facts upside down; the offender becomes a victim.

Dr. Justice Tankage from the University of Cambridge explains that the actions of those in power, and their reactions to violence, sometimes generate resentment into the hearts of the citizens who are entrusted with their protection. The practices of repression and oppression against Muslims in the United Kingdom are one of the motives that fuel recruitment and terrorism, while countering and preventing terrorism. Therefore, flaws in justice, or arbitrary procedures, increase the risks of recruitment and recidivism. Capabilities should be strengthened by avoiding counterproductive approaches to anti-extremism and violence prevention policies.

Understanding violent political extremism is now made possible by a multidisciplinary approach, in which criminology and terrorism overlap. The distinction between ordinary crime and deviant terrorist behavior stems from their relationship to political and ideological orientations, although both activities are crimes punishable by law. The co-authors identify how the history of crime will influence human behavior in the future against political extremism.

Under these circumstances, anyone involved in an illegal act, albeit politically justifiable, is likely to fall into the abyss of extremism. Therefore, the prevention of terrorism should be strengthened to ward off the evils of criminal history. Extremism tends to use violence as a method of political expression of demands, rejection of grievances and marginalization. Drawing on a comparative approach, the co-authors realized that no crime could be included in the list of violent extremism, either in America or abroad. Alternatively, future research may consider the relationship between unlawful crime and violent extremism in the general population outside the USA.

There are accounts that warn off the excessive use of counter-terrorism practices, as they may unintentionally backfire and boomerang, bringing about negative effects that outweigh the desired benefit. In the same vein, Benjamin Franklin explains that those who sacrifice some of their liberty to offer a little security deserve neither and end up losing both; this is more common now than ever. Therefore, while combating extremism, governments have suggested nothing less than public censorship, such as that imposed on social media. The UK's strategy to prevent terrorism inappropriately targets Muslim communities and puts them under a microscopic lens, which is glaringly counterproductive.

Since 2010, France has witnessed a renewal of purely administrative repression of terrorism, which resulted from coercive measures restricting freedom, without guarantees for the accused individuals in judicial matters. The coercion was glaringly evident, especially when the state of emergency was imposed between November 2015 and September 2017, which was followed by inspection campaigns of thousands of people, or placement under house arrest, according to a decision issued by the governor or the Minister of Interior, without any oversight from the judicial authority. When the police abuse members of minorities, the poor, or the youth, it is an indication that such groups are marginalized.

CRIMINAL RECRUITMENT FACTORS

Dr. Vanja Ljujic et al., University of Amsterdam, understand the social, economic, and psychological factors that make up the image of terrorism, from the point of view of the threat as in the Netherlands. Given the traditional causes of extremism and terrorism that drive unemployed individuals and frequent criminals, the co-authors have developed a multi-model threat profile, a nuanced approach that has helped distinguish the attitude of the general public and that of criminals toward terrorism. In any country where the unconstitutional separation between indigenous and host communities is enforced on religious and ethnic grounds, it is easy for any religious

person to be arbitrarily arrested for terrorist attacks by extremist rebels in the Netherlands.

When reviewing the literature made available on homegrown terrorism in the Netherlands, it is clear that resentment continues to grow among Muslim youth, regarding their social and economic status alongside the discrimination against them. In this regard, the co-authors have been working against the distinction between terrorist involvement and the development of criminal behaviour. Both justifications are associated with the psychological contexts and circumstances that people face, such as the basic desire for self-liberation among the youth of the second and third generations of immigrants, a desire to build self-identity.

Involvement in violent extremism and other terrorist activities in such circumstances fuels intolerance and polarization towards all opponents of the youth who care about their conditions in their countries. Therefore, violent extremism can be interpreted as emotional reactions that show a state of political dissatisfaction with the image of a Muslim in a non-Muslim country. As such, the threat of terrorism is increasing in this country, and this is the way in which the perceived threat can mushroom and snowball into reality from immediate and remote sources, with an extremist view being gradually reinforced before it ends up being involved in terrorist activities.

For example, organized crime requires the contribution of national and international perpetrators, and the creation of such a network calls for a common criminal history, alongside criminal records. The researchers look at the common social aspects that may drive involvement or recruitment into violent extremism. From a sample of 48,731 papers, the co-authors separated gangs, the mafia, and other criminal organizations, while analyzing their systemic relationships with crime organisation.

Age, race, gender, education, unemployment, family, personal history, crime rate and code of conduct are significant factors that show the relationship that implicates individuals in organized crime gangs according to the nature of the geographical scope. The ability to reorganize quickly, and to recruit new members constantly has helped to establish organized crime gangs in some geographical areas. The expansion of organized crime gangs continues to be driven by three main factors: illicit trade of human trafficking and smuggling goods, changes in policies and institutions, and above all technical developments. To combat this problem completely, it is first necessary to obtain reliable figures and statistics on crime, with the need to identify emerging trends and determine the measures to be taken. The main areas of activity of traditional organized crime gangs,



such as international drug trafficking, human trafficking, and financial crime, remain the main sources of concern.

Studies of socioeconomic inequalities have confirmed that organized crime can be identified by social reinforcement and social mobility in Italy. The relatively low-income factor, from the point of view of the perpetrators, generates models of conditions that can significantly influence the development of organized crime, while determining the level of injustice that people suffer. Therefore, organized crime and economy share a close relationship. The study of crime often requires a good understanding of the means of economics and the economic context. Economics, especially microeconomics, makes it possible first to understand the process of committing a crime, and then to justify the act of the crime. The economic context, characterized by unemployment, labor shortages, or the level of inequality, has a decisive impact on controlling this balance.

In the light of the economic movement, criminology is implicit and indirect; it is concerned with economic consequences, not economy per se, the impact of crime, and the process of criminal act. That is, economy can generate wealth, provide job opportunities, promote equality, or increase the rate of poverty, unemployment, and inequality. These are the factors that have been associated, over the years, with increased rates of delinquency or criminality. Thus, the different theories make it possible to explain the development of criminality

and the transition to crime by the economic context in a given country.

Ernesto Savona has conducted an extensive study using an analytical approach on how the criminal carrier of the Italian mafia was convicted. This is a vital factor that considers the profiles of criminals, their pathways, and the influence of the immediate environment. Blumstein's model has theoretically demonstrated that active or passive involvement in crime from a functional perspective is a matter of time to fine-tune the distinction between accidental offenders and mafia gangs. The criminal profession is defined as the longitudinal sequence of crimes committed by an offender who maintains a known record of offenses for a specified period. Understanding such ways of individual vision is a focal point in the fight against recruitment and violence perpetrated by the Italian mafia.

There is no sign of any decline in the mafia movement in Italy; it has kept pace with modernity and became more secretive, reducing the number of assassinations and kidnappings to focus more on profitable activities, such as drug smuggling and human trafficking. However, their influence in society still exists, in light of the apparent lack of countermeasures and confrontation approaches. Thus, the first battle to be waged is to conquer the areas devastated by poverty and mass exodus from the countryside, by giving the local population the opportunity to live without being subjected to crime. Therefore, more



social justice must be done to reduce the rejection of legitimacy. This is a long way to go and is riddled with doubts; it requires a joint commitment that goes beyond regional and national and even European borders.

The preamble to the universally known UNESCO Constitution states that since wars begin in the minds of the people, it is in the minds of the people that the means to defend peace must be built. Personnel psychology, as a field of study of the knowledge of criminal organizations, is a major contribution to understanding the relationship between external violence and the internal state of the psyche. Severe sadistic personality disorder, masochistic revenge, and elimination of stereotyped biases are the most important characteristics of criminal behaviour. Psychological research into criminal behavior has influenced the history of criminology; If the idea of a criminal personality that only explains delinquent behavior is abandoned, the empirical research on the psychological characteristics of some criminals is worthwhile.

Research studies of criminal behavior contrast with the common observation that individuals rarely become delinquent throughout their lives. Of all the individuals who take this route at the age of 18, few have involved themselves in criminal activities at the age of 30, while the vast majority have settled into a social life according to prevailing norms. This observation indicates that what we call the personality of the individual does not give us

reliable information that would allow us to predict his future behavior.

LOGISTICS AND CRIME

The co-authors examine the current relationship between the scale and modus operandi of illegal operations on the one hand, and the size of criminal enterprises on the other hand with a view to contributing to the discussion on the constraints on the development and growth of organizations involved in trafficking in illegal goods and services.

As literature reveals, there is a trade-off between safety and efficiency, which means that the greater the volume of illegal activities, the greater the profit to be made, but at the expense of the increased risk of detection and disruption. It is argued that large, illegal companies are in a better position to manage such risks because they can pool their resources, recruit people who can be replaced for dangerous tasks, or recruit people for specialized tasks like security. In fact, illegal activities escalate along the path, moving from small individual groups to large organizations that change according to the nature of the crimes they commit. It is difficult to develop effective law enforcement strategies to control and disrupt organized crime networks. Empirical evidence from social media analytics shows that many criminal networks have the resilience to resist traditional law enforcement strategies targeting criminal organization leaders. Research reveals

that criminal networks lack resilience if they want to protect themselves from processes designed to disrupt them. However, there is not enough evidence to learn about how criminal networks adapt and recover from a cannibalization attack.

The intolerable disruptions of organized crime networks and delinquent groups, and the counterintelligence mentality they have developed over time encourage recruitment channels in the course of the struggle for easy money. Accordingly, Dutch criminal offenses are facilitated by some factors that drive individuals to delinquency. The age of the offender, personal history, unemployment, and lack of manpower are traditional reasons for crime to snowball into wider areas. Involvement at an early age in the formation of criminal gangs leads to the individual's recidivism to such criminal lines in life, after becoming a main source of income.

A relatively interesting pathway is the knowledge of organized crime gangs by minors and the desire of educated adults and employees to improve their income; and engaging in various crimes. With regard to employment and unemployment, the perception of crime risks in the Netherlands declines after the age of 50. Of good note, the failure of socialization methods, pathological conditions, repetition of some personality traits in habitual delinquents, selfishness, and emotional immaturity are traits that predispose to an increased rate of delinquency.

Under these circumstances, the offender places his or her injustice above the injustices he or she can cause, along with his or her intolerance of frustrations and the burdens of his or her present, and his or her frequent loss of emotional control. One's childish side forms psychological tendencies that develop criminality. Common delinquency refers to a specific behavior pattern that, if the young person is an adult, may amount to criminal behavior. It is highly likely that these antisocial behaviors will persist in young adults into adulthood. A clear longitudinal analysis would allow us to determine whether the risk factors for crime in adulthood are evident. In the same context, other studies of youth delinquent behavior seek to determine whether these risk factors are expected, while continuing the predictive role of crime, especially when young people leave their families, jobs, and school environment to perform the responsibilities entrusted to them. Changing environment affects young people in different ways, with the need to evaluate the income of young people who have suffered any kind of delinquency or involvement in crime.

In their analysis of trafficking, Renuska Maderie and Erdwin kruisbergen show how social transport can fuel the logistical support of organized crime gangs in the

Netherlands, while emphasizing job responsibilities and increasing family stability, in a way that prevents individuals from indulging in the luxury of life, while disclosing the illegal and illegal support provided to organized crime gangs in the Netherlands, without raising any suspicion or monitoring network security breaches.

COMPARATIVE VIEWS

The book shows the important factors that justify the use of violence in Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the USA. In a globalized world, critical analysis would like to draw similarities and differences between the ways and paths, the profile, and the context that implicates individuals in joining violent extremist groups and organizations. David Weisbord had a deep understanding when he examined the inevitability of extremism and involvement in terrorism and organized crime in Western countries.

The co-authors' contributions help to provide a good understanding to what is happening in Africa with regard to violent extremism. Extremist and criminal movements in Sub-Saharan Africa are motivated by religion and easy gains, while states' weaknesses and unfavorable economic factors are exploited to recruit young people by suggest alternative solutions to their dissatisfaction. These movements operate at the local level by penetrating administrative structures; they offer a way out of poverty and blocked prospects. The rigid interpretations of the tenets of the religions advocated by these movements appeal to some young people who have been left unemployed or in precarious jobs threatened by job insecurity by giving them the opportunity to build their own identities. Many of these young people are involved in a lot of human trafficking, but defending a religious cause enhances the individual's position in society to then become the local hero, as described by Victor Van der Geest et al.

Terrorist organizations, such as Boko Haram have lured young people with their anti-Western rhetoric and narratives because they accept the rhetoric that presents the West, especially the former colonial powers, as being responsible for their backwardness and lack of opportunity because they have exploited and are still exploiting the wealth of the country. Hence, the promotion of extremism, the recruitment of individuals, and the recruitment of members to engage in terrorist and criminal activities has become more attractive and is justified by high moral standards.

The religious and political teachings of extremist movements, such as Boko Haram and Al-Qaeda in the Maghreb provide an emotional and psychological standard for recruiting young people who can rebuild

themselves and give them an identity. These organizations are not limited to religious programs only; for example, Boko Haram offers a social program that attracts many young people who have suffered from poverty and have no way out of their miserable conditions. Ideological inculcation and indoctrination for recruitment paved all the way long, relying on the rebellion of young people against the authorities of the state, which they do not see as a solution to their problems.

The risk of exacerbating youth extremism is great; the public-school crisis has prompted parents to teach their children corrupt religious beliefs. The absence of state control over this category of education in these countries facilitates the recruitment of young people into violent extremism, by exploiting religious motivation.

Manifestations of inequality in graduates' access to employment opportunities after completing school education between graduates of traditional education and graduates of Franco- and Anglo-Arab education are factors that triggers extremism, terrorism, and participation in crime. The crisis in Nigeria has caused the return of large numbers of immigrant youth. The destitution that enervates thousands of families in some areas tempts young people to accept all offers; this is a major security threat and a source of concern for the countries of the surrounding region. This approach validates the contributions of Vanja et al. to the development of a model that tracks terrorist threats. The book has helped to understand the drivers of extremism in villages, urban areas, universities, and prisons, in Cameroon, Chad and Nigeria. Information obtained from a sample of young people in these countries revealed that the weaknesses and factors driving extremism are the same in urban and rural areas. However, the analysis also shows that rural youth are ignorant of the laws of their countries, and of their duties and rights towards the nation. Such ignorance drags them into a state of loss that extremists often exploit to mobilize those energies against established power.

The loss of job opportunities is a major reason for extremism to balloon into reality; the lack of a set of skills and professionalism, the unemployed have no choice but to pursue agriculture, which has also been weakened by the local effects of climate change. Since the rural areas offer very few job opportunities, young people end up being jobless, and they are socially marginalized, with no regard for their families and society. Inasmuch as young people have great physical abilities, they are a valuable prey for extremists and criminals who offer them social and economic inclusion, and they value them as fighters against injustice and the corrupt democratic system.

Illiteracy and early school dropout are also factors enervate the youth; their level of education does not allow them to understand democracy and political life in their countries.

Political and religious leaders often exploit this lack of awareness and knowledge to sow the seeds of violence.

An analysis of the push factors reveals two feelings among young people: injustice and mismanagement of public resources. An analysis of vulnerabilities at the university level revealed various other causes. Religious extremism among some students causes young people to establish themselves as religious leaders to apply what they have learnt in French religious schools or Anglo religious schools. Coexistence in different religious communities, discrimination, and the loss of employment opportunities according to their curricula, all reinforce the main factors of extremism and recruitment into terrorist and criminal groups in the region.

The main factors of radicalization in prison centers stem from judicial errors and delays in trial. This leads to frustration and injustice among detainees. The combination of ordinary detainees and terrorist suspects poses the risk that ordinary prisoners will be involved in terrorist and criminal activities. The main function of the culture of violence explains the link between the reality of prisons and recruitment in the sections organized crime and gangs; individuals seek protection and personal safety in prison.

FINDINGS DISCUSSION

Now that we have flipped through the chapters of the book, it would be seminal to discuss the findings revealed by the co-authors.

Volume One (RADICALIZATION AND RECRUITMENT BY TERRORIST GANGS) is limited to generalist methods, although the co-authors are concerned with the case of a given country.

Terrorism is a concrete fact that can be identified but defining an event as a terrorist act has become difficult. The term [terrorism] per se is so broad that it increases uncertainty and does not remove such confusion. How can we classify on the same level drug terrorism by Colombian militants, or the attack on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, or the violence in Northern Ireland? The social, economic, cultural, ideological, and political aspects on which such positions are based are so different that it is difficult to reduce them to a single form of violence. Countering violent extremism in particular assumes that societies that provide jobs, public services, and education to all of their citizens are free from extremism.

The co-authors' assumption that an exceedingly small percentage of extremist individuals convert to terrorist groups is dubious. What we must do is settle the grievances that are at the root of violent extremism. The failure of governance and the absence of prospects throw many people into despair and loss of dignity. In light of this fact, some people find themselves on the side of resistance,

which they consider a logical reaction, and the only influence in building a better future.

JM Berger, an author and analyst who studies extremism at George Washington University, argues that adopting a community-wide approach to problem solving affects less than 1% of the population, and may be the nucleus for later escalation. For Rami Khoury of the American University of Beirut, combating extremism does not always consider the grievances that fueled the flames of violence, as in the Middle East, Chechnya, or Northern Ireland. We agree that the nature of these acts is close to acts of war and criminal activities, and that their aim makes them a form of political violence close to terrorism and hate crimes.

Alternatively, this relationship, by induction or investigation, can help us understand the nature and economic causes of terrorism and associated factors. While terrorism is a type of violence, it has its own nature and different types. Therefore, we can ask ourselves questions from different points of view: Are economic methods responsible for the strategies and behavior of terrorism? Do economic methods allow us to understand the logic of violent extremism? Once we differentiate between the types of violence, why don't the same economic causes produce the same levels of violence? What are the conditions that explain the transition to terrorism? Does terrorism have an economic basis? Terrorism is no longer seen as the act of a few psychopaths; rather, they are people with a sober psychological personality.

In the Organized Crime section, the limitations of data analysis address the issue of common delinquency in a rudimentary manner, and do not clearly articulate the whole idea of criminal networks. The book has presented a discussion of profit-making crimes, such as looting crimes, which overlook market crimes and commercial crimes that are important sources of income and return to criminality and recruitment. Is crime profitable? Who benefits from profitable crime? The co-authors seem to have taken financial considerations into account; a fact that has been overlooked by others. However, economic theories present

crime as a result of an analysis of the offender's cost and return. While researchers have spent a great deal of time scrutinizing the costs, they have been silent about the level of expected profit that crime could offer offenders.

In their analysis of crime, methods of deterrence and rational choice, Piliavin et al. see that there is an integrated theory that can piece together both elements of the equation. Criminal organizations are instrumentalized to achieve an end of a concrete action that produces a positive or negative result.

The co-authors trace the ability of criminals to generate income that satisfies their desire to create the conditions necessary for the success of their crimes, or their ability to seize opportunities. Taken together, integrating concepts of criminal instrumentalization that distinguishes delinquents on the basis of what they do, rather than what they are, may be a fascinating approach to understanding organized crime and recruitment pathways. Financial gains may in fact help explain why perpetrators are at least partially re-offending, not discouraged by the hardships of the crime compared to what they gain.

CONCLUSION

UNDERSTANDING RECRUITMENT TO ORGANIZED CRIME AND TERRORISM elaborates on violent extremism by methodologically reviewing thousands of articles through a pair of scrutinizing eyes, pinpoint accuracy, and professionalism.

In a globalized world, in which factors conducive to terrorism and organized crime are prevalent, including vulnerability and poverty, religious extremism, ethnic identities, unemployment and underemployment, mafia environment, low education, and recidivism to criminality in prisons, the countries under discussion should provide global responses to the approaches to combating organized crime, terrorism and recruitment in such a manner as to make the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa draw a lesson to learn from the methods and policies adopted to combat this deadly phenomenon.



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