

Contemporary Issues on
Aggression, Violence, and Terrorism
Global to Local Perspectives



University of California, Irvine,
September 7-9, 2011

Editors: Stephen N. Thom, Tali K. Walters, J. Martín Ramirez



LORETTA SANCHEZ
47TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1114 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0546
(202) 225-2965
(202) 225-5859 FAX

DISTRICT OFFICE
12397 LEWIS STREET, SUITE 101
GARDEN GROVE, CA 92840-4695
(714) 621-0102
(714) 621-0401 FAX

E-mail:
Loretta@mail.house.gov

Website:
www.house.gov/sanchez



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

SUBCOMMITTEES:
CHAIRWOMAN, BORDER, MARITIME
AND GLOBAL COUNTERTERRORISM
EMERGING THREATS, CYBERSECURITY,
AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

SUBCOMMITTEES:
OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS
MILITARY PERSONNEL
STRATEGIC FORCES

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

August 15, 2011

Greetings,

I am pleased to welcome the attendees of the 5th Annual CICA- STR International Conference to Irvine, California. As Ranking Member of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Strategic Forces and a senior member of the Committee on Homeland Security, I am thrilled to see such an outstanding gathering of researchers, practitioners, and instructors focus on the prevention of terrorism, violence and aggression.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to the Colloquium International on Brain and Aggression, the Society for Terrorism Research, Golden West College, and the University of Irvine and Diversity Training Institute for Public Safety for bringing this conference to the United States. It has been ten years since our country was attacked and our security shaken. Your research, discussion, and follow up work is valuable and I look forward to reviewing your findings.

I appreciate the invitation to join you at this conference, which I unfortunately am unable to attend due to pressing issues in Washington. I wish you the best and hope you have a wonderful and challenging experience at the conference.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Loretta Sanchez". The signature is stylized and cursive.

Loretta Sanchez
Member of Congress

This conference would not have been possible without the support of Caesar D. Sereseres Ph.D. Associate Dean for the School of Social Science. He made the School of Social Science facilities and equipment available for the conference and introduced the Diversity Training Institute for Public Safety (DTIPS) to Ambassador Cresencio Arcos our keynote speaker.

**Contemporary Issues on
Aggression, Violence, Terrorism:
Global to Local Perspectives**



**Contemporary Issues on
Aggression, Violence, Terrorism:
Global to Local Perspectives**

5th Annual CICA-STR International Conference

Program and Abstracts

University of California, Irvine
September 7 – September 9, 2011

CONTENT

◆ INTRODUCTION	11
◆ CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS	15
◆ EXECUTIVE PLANNING COMMITTEE	17
◆ SPONSORS	19
◆ SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM	21
◆ ABSTRACTS	35
◆ LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	57
◆ PREVIOUS PUBLICATIONS	83
◆ NOTES	89

INTRODUCTION

The seeds for the 5th Annual CICA–STR International Conference were planted at a CICA Colloquium held in Bodrum, Turkey, in 2009. At that time, Martín Ramirez met Alvin Brown and Stephen Thom of the Diversity Training Institute for Public Safety (DTIPS) and began talking about the possibility of a conference on aggression and violence to be held in the United States. From those discussions DTIPS sought partners to co-sponsor and participate in preparing for the conference. DTIPS, although its focus is on specific training for the prevention and intervention of aggression and violence, it decided to host the conference because the goals of understanding, sharing and collaborating on research and studies related to violence and aggression were common to both DTIPS and CICA.

By June of 2010, DTIPS was able to get local support for the conference from Prany Sananikone of the Office of Equal Opportunity Diversity at the University of California, Irvine (UCI). He was the first to come on board immediately recognizing the value of bringing leaders in research to UCI from throughout the world. Subsequently other leaders such as Caesar Sereseres, Associate Dean of the School of Social Science at UCI, and Ronald Lowenberg, Dean of the Criminal Justice Training Center at Golden West College, all agreed to serve as co-sponsors of the conference.

Tali Walters, president of the Society for Terrorism Research (STR), with a history of collaboration and cooperation with CICA, joined the effort and became a co-leader of the conference. This was the 5th time CICA and STR pooled their resources to expand opportunities and outreach to researchers, academicians, and practitioners to share their studies on aggression, violence and terrorism. Previously they had organized another four CICA-STR International Conferences:

- 2007 – Miraflores de la Sierra, Spain
- 2008 – Zakopane, Poland
- 2009 - Jordantown, Northern Ireland
- 2010 – Cartagena de Indias, Colombia

After a year of planning and collaborative dialogue, the 5th CICA–STR International Conference promises to be a diverse, dynamic, and rewarding learning opportunity for some 50 researchers, academicians and practitioners from more than twenty different countries. Presenters are coming from Columbia, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, England, Northern Ireland, Spain, Sweden, Hungary, Greece, Kosovo, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Iran, Pakistan, China, Canada, and the United States. In sum, a real World Conference, with all six continents represented.

The conference’s richness is also shown in the diversity of the topics that will be addressed. As the conference starts with a look back at the 9/11 terrorist attack, on the occasion of its 10th anniversary, we analyze the challenges of governments in the Mid-

east countries, the influences of Muslims in Europe, the gangs in Peru, and the research on the increasing dangers of cyber-terrorism. And we do not forget a closer view of local issues, such as the challenge of policing in such a multicultural area as Orange County, where this conference is hosted. These topics and others will certainly add to the history and commitment of CICA and STR in providing opportunities for the scientific community to share, learn, influence and collaborate in their respective disciplines and to prompt change in the areas of aggression, violence and terrorism. Your participation adds to the rich history of these organizations.

DTIPS, as the local organizer, is pleased to welcome all the participants and hopes that you find the 5th CICA–STR International Conference to be one of your best experiences. Highlights of the conference start with member of the House of Representative Loretta Sanchez. We will share her views and experiences on terrorism from her position as a member of the Select Committee on Homeland Security and member of the Arm Services Committee. The Chairperson of the 1995 Nobel Peace Prize recipient Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, Prof. Saideh Lotfian, from the University of Tehran, will give us a keynote speech about Sectarianism, Violence and Democracy in the Middle East. This year there will be field trips to the Bowers Museum for an exhibit on the way of life of the local Chumash Indians or a trip to the Criminal Justice Training Center at the Golden West College. The Criminal Justice Center is the police-training academy for most of the police departments in Orange County, California. The banquet will feature Ambassador Crescencio Arcos, who will take a look at the response of the United States to the attack of 9/11 from his perspective as the former Assistant Secretary for the Department of Homeland Security. We hope you have an enjoyable learning experience and build a network of colleagues to further your academic and personal interests. Best Wishes.

Irvine, September 7, 2011

Stephen N. Thom
Tali K. Walters
J. Martín Ramirez

CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS

J. Martín Ramirez

Chairman, Coloquios Internacionales sobre Cerebro y Agresión (CICA)
President of the Spanish Pugwash Movement
Professor of Psychobiology, Universidad Complutense de Madrid
Madrid, Spain

Tali K. Walters

President, Society for Terrorism Research
Boston, Massachusetts, USA
www.SocietyforTerrorismResearch.org

Stephen N. Thom

CEO, Diversity Training Institute for Public Safety
Westlake Village, California USA

Alvin Brown

Retired Chief of Police
University of California, Irvine
Irvine, California, USA

Prany Sananikone

Director of Diversity Relations, Office of Equal Employment and Diversity
University of California, Irvine
Irvine, California, USA

EXECUTIVE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Alvin Brown

Retired Chief of Police
University of California, Irvine

Ron Lowenberg

Dean, Criminal Justice Training Center
Golden West College
Huntington Beach, California

J. Martín Ramirez

CICA Chair
President of the Spanish Pugwash
Universidad Complutense de Madrid

Caesar Sereseres

Associate Dean, School of social science
Undergraduate Studies Program
University of California, Irvine

Prany Sananikone

Director of Diversity Relations
Office of Equal Opportunity and Diversity
University of California, Irvine

Stephen Thom

CEO Diversity Training Institute for Public Safety
Westlake Village, California

Tali Walters

President, Society for Terrorism Research
Boston, Massachusetts

Representatives of UCI Circle K Students

SPONSORS

CICA (Coloquios Internacionales sobre Cerebro y Agresion)

<<http://www.cicainternational.org>>

The Coloquios Internacionales sobre Cerebro y Agresion has promoted and supported a multidisciplinary understanding of conflict and aggression through international, residential colloquia on the relationship between the brain and the social context of aggression. Since 1983, with the first CICA in Seville, CICA held 33 scientific meetings in several countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and in the Americas.

Society for Terrorism Research (STR)

<<http://www.societyforterrorismresearch.org>>

The mission of the Society for Terrorism Research, an international, multi-disciplinary organization of theoretical and empirical researchers, is to enhance knowledge and understanding of terrorism through the integration of findings from the fields of anthropology, biology, economics, political science, psychology, sociology, law and other behavioral sciences. STR co-sponsors a yearly international conference and publishes the peer reviewed journal *Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression*.

Diversity Institute for Public Safety (DTIPS)

<<http://diversitytips.org>>

The Diversity Institute for Public Safety was founded as a non-profit incorporation in 2007. As a training institute, DTIPS focuses on the prevention and intervention of conflict and violence. It has developed and conducted specialized international training programs on diversity, conflict resolution, and law enforcement for public and private institutions. DTIPS brings together consultants from academia, government, and law enforcement related professions to collaborate and conduct training programs for positive change.

Other Support Sponsors

School of Social Science, University of California, Irvine
Criminal Justice Center, Golden West College
Circle K UCI Student Organization

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

5th Annual CICA – STR International Conference

Contemporary Issues on Aggression, Violence and Terrorism: Global to Local Perspectives

Wednesday

September 7, 2011

8:00am - 9:00am **Registration and Breakfast**

9:00am - 9:30am **Opening Ceremony**

Jacque Nunez,
Acjachemen Nation

Barbara Doshier
Dean, School of Social Science,
University of California, Irvine

Stephen Thom, Local Organizer
Diversity Training Institute for Public Safety, CEO

J. Martín Ramirez, Co-Organizer
International Colloquium on the Brain and Aggression, Chair

Tali K. Walters, Co-Organizer
Society for Terrorism Research, President

Ron Lowenberg
Dean, Criminal Justice Training Center, Golden West College

9:30am - 10:30am **Opening Speech**

A Look Back at 9/11

Moderator: Stephen Thom

The Current Threat of Terrorism: International or Domestic
Loretta Sanchez (invited)
U.S. House of Representatives of California 47 District
Member of Select Committee on Homeland Security

Public Support for War in the Aftermath of 9/11: Emotions, Appraisals and Worldviews

Violet Cheung-Blunden

Department of Psychology

University of San Francisco, USA

10:30am - 10:45am **Group Picture**

10:45am - 11:00am **Break**

11:00am - 12:00am **Keynote Presentation**

Moderator: Arthur Kendall

Sectarianism, Violence and Democracy in the Middle East

Saideh Lotfian

Chair Council

Pugwash Movement, 1995 Nobel Prize Recipient

Department of Law and Political Science

University of Tehran, Iran

12:00 - 1:00pm **Lunch**

1:00pm - 2:00pm **Plenary - Session 1**

Radicalization and Extremism

Moderator: Tali K. Walters

Conceptualizing the Radicalization of European Converts to Islam

Emmanuel Karagiannis

Department of Balkan, Slavic, and Oriental Studies

University of Macedonia, Greece

Animal Right Extremism in the United Kingdom

Rachel Monaghan

School of Criminology, Politics & Social Policy

University of Ulster, Northern Ireland

The Pleasure of Being Aggressive in Young Offenders

Luis Millana

Institute of Biofunctional Studies

Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

Jesús M. Alvarado

Institute of Biofunctional Studies
Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

J. Martín Ramirez

Institute of Biofunctional Studies
Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

U.S. Domestic Terrorism and the Media: Fanning of Ferocity in Online Behavior

Steven Thompson

Visiting Professor
Towson University

2:00pm - 3:15pm

Plenary - Session 2

Studies in Aggression, Criminality, Conflict and Terrorism

Moderator: J. Martín Ramirez

Individualism, Power Distance, and Revenge: A Cross-cultural Meta-analysis

F. Dan Richards

Department of Psychology
University of North Florida, USA

Rachelle E. Lennon

Department of Psychology
University of North Florida, USA

Debbie Dong-Yuan Wang

Department of Psychology
University of North Florida, USA

The Recovery of Memory and Demobilization of the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (AUC)

Humberto Librado Castillo

Institute of Development Studies
National University of Colombia, Colombia

Justification of Aggression to Child Abuse

Natalia E. Fares

Sociopsychobiology of Aggression Research Group
Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

J. Martín Ramirez

Sociopsychobiology of Aggression Research Group
Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

An Analytical Study on the Situation of Peace in the District of Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab, Pakistan

Ayub Sajid

Executive Director, Organization for Development and Peace
Pakistan

3:15pm - 3:30pm

Break

3:30pm - 5:00pm

Plenary - Session 3

Global Interventions and Prevention

Moderator: Rachel Monaghan

Conflicting counter-terrorisms? The British government response to international terrorism and Northern Irish terrorism since September 11, 2001

Jessie Blackburn

Lecturer in Terrorism and Security Studies
University of Salford, United Kingdom

"No Surrender?" A Strategic Analysis of the English Defence League in Contemporary Britain

Lyndsey Harris

Centre for Applied Criminology
Birmingham City University, United Kingdom

How Holy Wars End: Exploring the Termination Patterns of Religious Conflicts in Asia

Emily Harding

National Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies
University of Otago, New Zealand

Isak Svensson

National Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies
University of Otago, New Zealand
Uppsala University, Sweden

***Strategies for Violence Prevention and Intervention – Comments
from a Therapeutic Point of View***

Tina Lindhard

Center for Conscious Awareness Spain
Spain and South Africa

6:30pm - 7:30pm

Reception and Presentation - Hyatt Hospitality Room

Native American History and Culture
Acjachemen Nation

Host - Alvin Brown

Thursday

September 8, 2011

8:30am - 9:00am

Breakfast

9:00am - 10:30am

Symposium - Session 4

Moderator: Derrick Watkins

Contemporary Issues of Societal Violence

Al Valdez

School of Social Science
University of California, Irvine, USA

Clemente Martín Manco Villacorte

School of Social Science
Universidad Peruana de Integración Global (UPIG)

Kevin Ruiz

Investigator
Office of the Orange County District Attorney

10:30am - 10:45am

Break

10:45am - 12:00

Symposium - Session 5

Moderator: Margie Bunten

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Preemptive Steps against Violence

Prany Sananikone

Director of Diversity Relations
Office of Equal Opportunity and Diversity
University of California, Irvine, USA

Alvin Brown

Retired Chief of Police
University of California, Irvine, USA

Stephen Thom

Conflict Management Consultant
Diversity Training Institute for Public Safety
USA

12:00 - 1:00pm **Lunch**

1:00pm - 5:00pm **Field Trips**

6:30pm - 8:30pm **Banquet**

Keynote Presentation

Moderator: Prany Sananikone

Contemporary Issues on Terrorism facing the U.S. Post 9/11

Ambassador Cresencio Arcos

Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security

Former Ambassador to Honduras

8:30am - 9:00am **Breakfast**

9:00am - 10:30am **Concurrent Session 6**

Sociological and Psychological Analysis of Perpetrators and Victims

Moderator: Steven Ames

Building and belonging: Understanding the motivational underpinnings of conflict over group identity symbols

Shannon Callahan

Department of Psychology
University of California, Davis, USA

Alison Ledgewood

Department of Psychology
University of California, Davis, USA

Explaining the Relationships between Trait Anxiety and Antagonistic Behaviors in Response to Cyberterrorism

Rosario Neyra

Department of Psychology
University of San Francisco, USA

Taryn Larribas

Department of Psychology
University of San Francisco, USA

Violet Cheung-Blunden

Department of Psychology
University of San Francisco, USA

Meta-Worry and its Implications on Behavioral Tendencies in Response to Cyber Terrorism

Taryn Larribas

Department of Psychology
University of San Francisco, USA

Rosario Neyra
Department of Psychology
University of San Francisco, USA

Violet Cheung-Blunden
Department of Psychology
University of San Francisco, USA

***The Effectiveness of Fear-tactics and Anxiety-provoking Tactics
in Cyberterrorism***

Violet Cheung-Blunden
Department of Psychology
University of San Francisco, USA

Taryn Larribas
Department of Psychology
University of San Francisco, USA

Rosario Neyra
Department of Psychology
University of San Francisco, USA

Concurrent Symposium - Session 7

Moderator: Ron Lowenberg

The Challenge of International Policing in Orange County

David Maggard
Chiefs of Police
Irvine, USA

Kevin Raney
Chief of Police
Garden Grove, USA

Paul Henisey
Chief Police
University of California, Irvine, USA

10:30am - 10:45am **Break**

Analysis of Issues in Conflict and Terrorism Studies

Moderator: Alvin Brown

Lost in Transition? How Civil War Violence Can Impair the Foundation for Market Development – The Case of Tajikistan

Alessandra Cassar

Department of Economics
University of San Francisco, USA

Pauline Grosjean

Department of Economics
University of San Francisco, USA

Sam Whitt

Fulbright Scholar
University of Pristina
Kosovo

Divide and Rule (or Regulate)

Kinga Williams

Mensana International
United Kingdom

Terrorism and Transnational Criminality: Operation Linkages

Angela Gendron

Canadian Centre of Intelligence and Security Studies
Carleton University, Canada

Detecting Terrorist Activities: A Decision Support System to Improve the Effectiveness of Intelligence Analysts

Peter Eachus

School of Social Work, Psychology and Public Health
University of Stalford, United Kingdom

Ben Short

School of Social Work, Psychology and Public Health
University of Salford, United Kingdom

Terrorism at Work: An exploratory analysis of terrorist attacks on workplaces

Emma Bradford

School of Psychology

University of Liverpool, United Kingdom

Margaret Wilson

School of Psychology

University of Liverpool, United Kingdom

12:15pm - 1:00pm	Closing Ceremony
------------------	-------------------------

University of California, Irvine Student Presentation

Tali K. Walters, Co-Organizer

Society for Terrorism Research, President

J. Martín Ramirez, Co-Organizer

International Colloquium on the Brain and Aggression, Chair

Stephen Thom, Local Organizer

Diversity Training Institute for Public Safety, CEO

ABSTRACTS

Opening Ceremony

Loretta Sanchez (USA)

The Current Threat of Terrorism: International or Domestic

As a member of the Select Committee on Homeland Security, Congresswoman Sanchez will share her unique views and experiences in Congress as the United States responded to 9/11 and has continued to face the critical terrorism issues of today. She will discuss terrorism as it relates to the challenges of military intervention in Afghanistan and Iraq and other international terrorism related conflicts and the mounting concerns of this Nation is attempting to control and prevent acts of domestic terrorism.

Violet Cheung-Blunden (USA)

Public Support for War in the Aftermath of 9/11: Emotions, Appraisals and Worldviews

In the years following the 9/11 attack, citizens who initially clamoured for revenge have been given pause; legislators who originally voted in support of war began to speak against it. Even though misgivings about the wars can do little to stem the tide, the hindsight gained has intrinsic value. This presentation develops a comprehensive understanding of public opinion post 9/11 by reviewing the factors that emerged in a series of empirical studies on the public's support for military actions in Afghanistan and Iraq. The contributing factors are presented in three categories - emotional response, cognitive appraisal and ethnocentric worldview. Each category is discussed in the context of related research and the disconnections in the knowledge base are noted. Finally, emotion regulation, fact checking, and pan-cultural perspectives are recommended as ways to prevent history from repeating itself.

The commander and chief may have made the decision to go to war in Afghanistan and Iraq, but congress members, who are accountable to their constituents, had to vote to allocate funding. Gallup poll results show that the public support for Iraq war dropped from 75% in 2003 to 36% in 2008 ("Opposition to Iraq," 2008). The support for Afghan war also dwindled from 62% in 2001 to 43% in 2010 ("Overwhelming Support," 2001; "New High," 2010). In these polls, a growing number of Americans regarded the wars in the Middle East as misguided exercises by explicitly asserting that the decision to go to war was a mistake. The sentiment among lawmakers swung in a similar direction, as those who originally voted in support of war started to speak against it.

In light of this, the question then becomes what factors drove public sentiment post 9/11 and whether psychological research can produce a useful explanatory model as well as an intervention model to influence the decision to go to war. Intervention, in particular, takes on an air of urgency not only because of the human costs associated with war, but also because the military operations in hostile territories like Afghanistan are considered ill conceived when contrasted against standard counterinsurgency doctrine ("Afghanistan

and Pakistan Annual Review,” 2010; Blackwill, 2011). The lives lost, resources spent, and foreign relations damaged are enough reasons to design an action plan that can rectify public opinion earlier next time.

A number of factors contributed to the public’s support for war post 9/11 and the main aim of this presentation is to review the relevant factors that emerged in a series of studies conducted during the year and a half that followed the terrorist attacks (Cheung-Blunden & Blunden, 2008a, 2008b; Cheung-Blunden, Blunden & Sushkova, submitted manuscript) where several hundred participants responded to questionnaires at four time points, in February, April, and September of 2002, as well as in April of 2003. Both military campaigns were launched during this period, which makes this time frame a valuable window of opportunity to study why participants consented to the war in Afghanistan or Iraq, and why they were willing to kill various people via military proxies (e.g. from Osama bin Laden to civilians residing in war zones). It is also noteworthy that the results reviewed here showed generalizability across different time points and groups of participants.

Rather than merely enumerating the factors, a more systematic view of the kinds of undercurrents in public opinion at the time, is employed. The factors are presented in three categories - emotions, cognitive appraisals and ethnocentric worldviews. Each category is elaborated further by referencing other studies on public sentiment post 9/11 (e.g. Anthony, Rosselli, & Caparyan, 2003; Lerner, Gonzales, Small & Fischhoff, 2003; Sahar, 2008). The findings converged on several explanatory factors; even though the number of studies on public support for war is limited (as compared to the number of studies on trauma and PTSD) and future research is needed to link the disconnections in the existing knowledge base. The findings hold important intervention values in changing the discourse of public opinion in the future.

Keynote Presentation

Saideh Lotfian (Iran)

Sectarianism, Violence and Democracy in the Middle East

In the early part of 2011, the Middle East witnessed two dramatic political events. First, the successful revolt of Tunisian citizens culminated in the ousting of Ben Ali's autocratic regime. Similarly, the pro-democracy Egyptians forced Hosni Mubarak to reluctantly end his 30 year-old presidency. Since then, there have been high expectations in the region that the democratisation of the Arab traditional regimes is an end in sight. Meanwhile, anti-government protests have erupted in Algeria, Bahrain, Jordan, Libya, Syria, Yemen and other parts of the oil-rich region. The rampant repression exerted by government forces has finally led to social and political rebellion of the citizens who have been excluded from the patronage system of the dominant political groups. In the minds of many people, the Middle Eastern dictators could not have endured for long without a certain degree of foreign support of the powerful states in their quest for global supremacy. This is true even in the regional countries that have been in close alliance with the world’s leading democratic governments.

This paper begins with a brief discussion of how a combination of internal and external factors such as resource curse, sectarianism, tribalism, social inequality, prolonged existence of oppressive hereditary regimes, militarization, and great powers rivalries have exposed these societies to violent conflict and extremism. It then turns to an analysis of the relative merits of development-democracy promotion policies as opposed to coercive diplomacy. It concludes that military interventions are not adequate policies to address the issue of the region's new security challenges; and it is advisable and more effective to act before the outbreak of widespread instability. The violence continues and the threat of more armed conflict persists, unless priority is given to policies that foster the growth of the national economy, equitable distribution of wealth, social justice and guaranteed political reforms.

Plenary Session 1 – Radicalization and Extremism

Emmanuel Karagiannis (Greece)

Conceptualizing the radicalization of European converts to Islam

The Taliban insurgency in Afghanistan has attracted much interest from both the policymaking and academic communities. Contrary to the common perception, the Taliban movement is hardly a unified force. Indeed, the NATO forces in Afghanistan have increasingly been targeted by insurgent groups of Central Asian origin, such as the *Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan* (Ozbekiston islomiy harakati – hereafter IMU) and its splinter group the *Islamic Jihad Union* (Jama'at al-Jihad).

The IMU was established by exile Uzbek Islamists in the late 1990s to fight against the Karimov government in Uzbekistan. The IMU's leadership used Afghanistan as a base of operations to launch cross border incursions into Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan in the summers of 1999 and 2000. The IMU was physically and organizationally devastated by the 2001 U.S. invasion of Afghanistan. The remaining members of the group, under Tohir Yuldoshev, took refuge in the tribal areas along the Afghan border with Pakistan.

Yet, the IMU is far from being defeated. It has launched attacks in both Afghanistan and Pakistan, targeting NATO forces and the Pakistani army respectively. While the leadership has remained in the hands of ethnic Uzbeks, the group has expanded to recruit members of other ethnic groups, such as Tajiks, Kyrgyz, Arabs and even European converts to Islam. Following the death of Tohir Yuldoshev in an August 1999 U.S. predator airstrike in north-western Pakistan, the group has shown increased willingness to return to Central Asia. For example, it claimed responsibility for attacking a Tajik army convoy in September 2010, which resulted in the death of 40 soldiers.

Uzbekistan has been particularly concerned over the persistence of IMU violence. Tashkent has a strong sense of shared security interests with Afghanistan in addition to common borders. Moreover, it has exercised an influence over northern Afghanistan, which is populated by ethnic Uzbeks. Yet, due to the deterioration of the U.S.-Uzbek relations after 2005, Tashkent has been largely absent from regional security developments.

This paper will first describe the Talibanization of the IMU. It will also discuss the Uzbek government's response to the Taliban insurgency in general and the IMU's actions in particular. Finally, the paper will address the Uzbek policy vis-à-vis Afghanistan, focusing on the security dimension and the prospects for future cooperation.

Rachel Monaghan (Northern Ireland)

Animal rights extremism in the United Kingdom

Violent extremism undertaken in the name of animal rights has been ongoing for some 35 years in the United Kingdom. The proposed paper will trace the development and evolution of animal rights extremism in the United Kingdom by examining those groups willing to use violence in the pursuit of their cause. Thus the paper will concentrate on the Animal Liberation Front (ALF), the Animal Rights Militia (ARM), and the Justice Department. These groups will be analyzed in terms of their origins, aims, finance, strategy and tactics. Measures taken by the British government to tackle such extremism will also be discussed and their effectiveness considered.

Luis Millana, Jesús M. Alvarado, & J. Martín Ramirez (Spain)

The Pleasure of Being Aggressive in Young Offenders

Aggression is a complex phenomenon. It may be considered as a motivational and emotional phenomenon related to social interaction. It reflects a desire to change our environment by correcting what is wrong or by showing our authority. And hedonism, understood as maximization of pleasure, is an important mechanism for making decisions, by optimizing the behavior. The link between both has already been shown in social situations related to interpersonal aggression: human beings tend to take more aggressive decisions in the function of pleasure/hedonism. The purpose of this research was to assess whether this link is also shown in young delinquents.

There were 326 participants in the study (167 men and 159 women): 153 young inmates (mean 17.0 years old; SD = 1.2) and 173 university students, as a control group (mean 20.8 years old; SD = 2.9). Five self-report questionnaires were applied: The first questionnaire, inspired by the Anger Situation Questionnaire (ASQ), which evaluates what people think about anger responses to social situations, measures the amount of pleasure/displeasure felt in response to a different degree of aggression to stressful social situations. A second questionnaire offers six situations with four possible decisions of a different degree of aggression, measuring the chosen decision for each situation. The CAMA (*Cuestionario de Actitudes Morales sobre Agresión*) assesses the degree of aggressivity and the personal attitude towards interpersonal aggression, asking which kind and degree of aggressive behavior - if any - is appropriate in different social situations. The RIAI-AF (Readiness towards Interpersonal Aggression Inventory) analyzes three subscales: Emotional-Impulsive Readiness, Behavioral-Cognitive Readiness, and Personality-Immanent Readiness. Finally, the RPQ (Reactive Proactive Aggression Questionnaire) measures

proactive and reactive aggression.

Results: There is a positive relationship between level of aggressivity of the subject (RIAI-AF, RPQ and CAMA) and the degree of aggression of the chosen behavior. The more aggressive the chosen behavior, the more pleasure or the less displeasure is felt. Results were similar in both populations, but the degree of hedonism was higher in young delinquents, especially for those whose decisions showed a higher degree of aggression.

Conclusions: The more aggressive a behavior is the more pleasure it triggers in the subjects. This trend is higher among the young delinquents. More studies are needed for a deeper analysis of eventual differences and peculiarities between populations of both sexes of similar ages.

Steven John Thompson (USA)

U.S. Domestic Terrorism and the Media: Fanning Flames of Ferocity in Online Behavior

Levels of fear and anger masked beneath anonymity in online discussion forums appear to be rising quickly. The attack on Rep. Gabrielle Giffords in 2011 that resulted in the deaths of six people was media-motivated, despite hurried moves by media and political personalities to distance themselves from their previously-discharged rhetorics. Consequently, online venting – flaming -- is now merciless, visceral reactionary response when the proposed ideology is unwanted or unacceptable, at times media-propagated and/or supported.

Plenary Session 2 – Studies in Aggression, Criminality, Conflict and Terrorism

F. Dan Richard, Rachelle E. Lennon, & Debbie Dong-Yuan Wang (USA)

Individualism, Power Distance, and Revenge: A Cross-cultural Meta-analysis

Revenge, the act of retaliating against a person or group in response to a perceived wrongdoing, appears to be a human universal. Several initial studies investigating cultural differences on revenge and forgiveness have indicated specific cultural differences, but few clear patterns exist that could be used in practical ways to mediate conflicts that occur across cultural divides. The current meta-analysis includes 15 cross-cultural comparisons from the published and unpublished literature in which people from two different countries received a measure of revenge or forgiveness. Comparisons included data from over 8,000 participants from 18 different countries across 4 continents. The countries represented also were coded based on Geert Hofstede's national culture dimensions. The differences between countries in their desire for revenge or forgiveness were compared along these cultural dimensions to test for moderator effects. Based on previous research, participants from countries high in Individualism, Masculinity, Power Distance, and Uncertainty Avoidance would be most likely to desire revenge. Analyses showed that participants from countries higher in Individualism and Power Distance were more likely (than participants from countries lower on these dimensions) to seek revenge

and were less likely to forgive. There was no significant relationship between the Masculinity and Uncertainty Avoidance dimensions and the desire for revenge. The results of this meta-analysis suggest that, when working toward reconciliation, different strategies might be required for different countries and cultures.

Humberto Librado Castillo (Colombia)

The recovery of memory and demobilization of the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (AUC)

The experts who study violence in Colombia have begun the search for new fields of observation, focusing on the new players who inherited criminality from the former paramilitaries. The Attorney General of the Republic denounces their consolidated massacres and killings in the process of demobilized self-defense groups and prepares the elements of a project that will improve the conditions for reparation of victims of violence in Colombia. The country appears to be in a post-conflict scenario, with a demobilization process of paramilitary activity that has included, according to official figures, 31,761 combatants.

An important scenario related to the demobilization process linked to the recovery of the memory of the actions of paramilitaries is *Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (AUC)*. This paper reflects the characteristics of the historical formation of the AUC which made possible the negotiations that ended with the signing of the Agreement of Santa Fe de Ralito: the importance of memory in the initial negotiations, the construction of legal conditions for recovery history of victims, and the ways in which the memory of the crimes were keep alive despite the obstacles imposed.

Natalia E. Fares & J. Martin Ramirez (Spain)

Justification of Aggression in Child Abuse

With the aim of contributing to a deeper knowledge of the complex phenomenon of aggression, the present study examines how abused children justify aggression in different social situations. As a control, a group of non-abused children of the same age (8 to 12 years of age) and sex was also analyzed. Children completed a self-report questionnaire designed to measure the justification of eight aggressive acts in six social situations (CAMA, Ramírez, 1986). As expected, abused children justified aggression more easily than non-abused children in a wide range of situations, and boys justified physical aggression in a higher degree than girls did. In addition, some differences related to age were also observed: the older children showed a higher justification of the aggressive acts. These findings are discussed in the context of other cross-cultural studies on the topic.

Ayub Sajid (Pakistan)

An Analytical Study on the Situation of Peace in the District of Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab, Pakistan

Pakistan's history is riveted with all sorts of conflicts but nowadays religious extremism and terrorism have been flourishing on the western boarder of the country. Militancy in these areas is actively fed and supported by radical and regressive forces of other areas of Pakistan. Therefore, in this study the ideas and opinions of various strata of the population were explored on the issues of radicalization and militarization that will be helpful in the prevention of conflicts and finding the solution to conflicts by peaceful means. This may provide baseline information to conduct a more comprehensive study in the future. In the present study, we selected the population of Dera Ghazi Khan District because of its unique geographical location and demographic structure. For preparing the respondents and quantitative study, a questionnaire with 18 questions was introduced among all the participants to gather their views about various aspects of the peace situation in the Dera Ghazi Khan district. For this qualitative study, eight focus groups and key informants were selected from different strata of the population on the basis of professions and geographical settings. In response to the query regarding the situation of peace in the area, it is concluded that the situation of peace is unsatisfactory in the study area and various responsible factors like establishment of sectarian based madrissas, illiteracy, poverty, non-execution of rule of law, illegal transfer of foreign aid, social and gender discrimination, rapid population growth, etc. were found to be effecting peace and instigating sectarian and cultural violence. In addition possible solutions and preventive measures were also recommended.

While external terrorism rooted in domestic hiding proposes serious threat to U.S. citizens, the reality of intrinsic, domestic renegade actors cannot go academically unexplored. As foreign nations conclude the U.S. is on decline and U.S. domestic patriotism and media rise to meet and supplant that challenge, predictability remains endemic to the system: military and government personnel surface after the fact; i.e., after damage is done and any violence has been ruled to be something other than a responsible act, impossibly foreseen by accountable entities.

This research will evaluate a series of select empirical case studies focused on reactionary rhetorics deployed across online media channels by global netizens in the year 2011, with intent to discover and disclose patterns of potential threat regarding: movements -- lone wolf or hyper-organizational; trends -- serious threat or safety-valves, e.g., blowing off steam; and actor/player intent -- domestic or abroad, flaming for fun or as real warning. It will hypothetically address insurgent domestic terrorism in the U.S. from its own citizens toward its own citizens, and perceived threat beyond that posed by alien dialogue seemingly intent on U.S. citizen damage and destruction. It will consider online media discourse ensuing from select entities fanning flames of online vitriol to discern whether levels of ferocity in discourse are indicative of eventual power attainment and use, as well as any perceivable correlating military perceptions.

Jessie Blackburn (United Kingdom)

Conflicting counter-terrorisms? The British government response to international terrorism and Northern Irish terrorism since September 11, 2001

The British government has a long history of countering terrorism related to the conflict in Northern Ireland, and this experience informed the legislative programme it adopted for countering international terrorism in the twentieth century. Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 on the United States of America (USA) the British government has continued to reintroduce past measures and establish new counter-terrorism laws in an attempt to prevent and prosecute terrorists of an international character. Terrorism in Northern Ireland conversely, appears to have fallen from the government's agenda, despite a recent resurgence in terrorist activity in the province, as evidenced by the introduction of a Home Office terrorism threat level for Irish terrorism in late 2010. This paper will examine the threat and occurrence of terrorism in the United Kingdom in the context of government rhetoric on terrorism, the legislation introduced to prevent terrorism and the application of legislation to suspected terrorists. Broadly the paper will argue that the British government is securitizing international terrorism while criminalising Northern Irish terrorism despite a lack of correlating evidence of the prevalence of the former over the latter. The paper will conclude by trying to draw conclusions as to the reasons that the British government is focusing its counter-terrorism efforts on international terrorism to the detriment of terrorism related to the conflict in Northern Ireland.

Emily Harding & Isak Svensson (Sweden/New Zealand)

How Holy Wars End: Exploring the Termination Patterns of Religious Conflicts in Asia

Conventional wisdom suggests that armed conflicts with religious dimensions are inherently difficult to end. Religious appeals seem to make conflict issues indivisible. Yet, religious conflicts *do* end. In order to understand this puzzle, there is a need to examine the empirical records of the termination process of these types of armed conflicts. In this presentation, we argue that there is a potential for conflict resolution of religious conflicts without necessarily requiring concessions on the core beliefs and aspirations. We explore this proposition by examining the empirical pattern of Asian armed conflicts with explicit religious dimensions in their incompatibility and scrutinize how they are ended. Our empirical analysis reveals that none of the parties raising religious demands has made concessions on those demands. Yet, in about half of the cases, there are accommodations that do not imply concessions on the religious goals. Based on these findings, our presentation will draw out the potential implications for the debate about the role of religion, armed conflicts, and peaceful resolution.

Lyndsey Harris (United Kingdom)

“No Surrender?” A Strategic Analysis of the English Defence League in Contemporary Britain

Formed in June 2009, the English Defence League (EDL) has succeeded in increasing their public profile across the United Kingdom and as a consequence now have approximately 12,000-18,000 members (in September 2009, 18,545 people had joined the group’s social networking site on Facebook and in May 2011 this figure had grown to over 90,000). Following recent media attention examining the emergence of the English Defence League this paper seeks to place its development within an academic framework for analysis. In seeking to move away from journalistic accounts of this ‘extremist’ far right organisation, a strategic theory approach (Harris, 2006) will be employed to examine: the organisational structure; aims and values; and tactics employed by the EDL and associated international, Scottish, Ulster and Welsh Defence Leagues. A brief overview of the historical development of the EDL and their associated activities will be explored, which will be followed by discussion of their tactics of political aggression and an assessment of how likely the organisation is to achieve its goals. Using empirical data this paper will highlight key policy implications of the growing trend in right wing extremism across the Western world in response to Islamic extremism.

Tina Lindhard (South Africa/Spain)

Strategies for violence prevention and intervention - comments from a therapeutic point of view

In the scientific field, strategies for prevention and intervention normally are first based on a model of understanding the behavior concerned. As a 'hands on therapist', the understanding of behavior presented here was adopted and formed after practical experience arising through inner investigation and of working with clients as being a model which best fits the experiences which occur while working as a body therapist, psychologist and meditator. It will be suggested here that this model of behavior which stems from a systems and phylogenetic point of view, also raises some interesting similarities and distinctions between aggression and violence. It also gives rise to the possible application of the methods used, namely hands on therapy and meditation, to the specific field of violence and aggression and also to the scientific study of their usefulness in this area.

Symposium Session 4 – Contemporary Global to Local Related Gang Issues

Al Valdez, Clemente Martin Manco Villacorte, & Kelvin Ruiz (USA)

Global to Local Gang Issues

Gangs in many ways mimic the acts of terrorist by their impact on communities. The presenters will review their research, personal experiences and case studies on gangs from their unique global, Peruvian, and a local District Attorney, Investigator's perspectives. For many gangs their tools are aggression, violence, and terrorism in accomplishing their goals of gaining power and control, which is usually for criminal advantage and financial benefit. Should gangs be considered domestic terrorist? What can be done to prevent youth from participating in gang activity? The presenters will discuss these and other critical gang issues.

Plenary Session 5 – Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Pre-emptive Steps Against Violence Prevention

Alvin Brown, Prany Sananikone, & Stephen Thom (USA)

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Pre-emptive Steps Against Violence

This paper will discuss many practical uses of alternative dispute resolution techniques used in preventing and intervening in violence in a variety of scenarios such as: diversity and work related conflicts in universities, local community disputes addressed by law enforcement, and in racial conflicts addressed by the federal government in accordance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The U.S. Diversity Training Institute for Public Safety will present case studies based on direct fieldwork and reveal specific ADR strategies that have been successful in curbing violence and restoring peace.

Keynote Banquet Presentation

Ambassador Cresencio Arcos (USA)

Former Assistant Secretary for the Department of Homeland Security

Contemporary Issues on Terrorism Facing the U.S. Post 9/11

The U.S. was not prepared for the terrorist act of 9/11. Its security vulnerability was plainly exposed. When the Cold War ended a decade earlier the U.S. did not 're-tool' its national security arrangement as it had so deftly following WW II to meet the new emerging Soviet threat.. This earlier effort largely included the National Security Act of 1947 which established the Defense Department, the CIA, the NSC and the role of the JCS. After 47 years this re-arrangement enabled the U.S. to emerge 'virtually victorious' after the demise of the USSR. Whereas, 9/11 was a shattering wake-up call which revealed the lack of anticipation, prevention and preparation for the grave emerging asymmetrical threats. In the aftermath of this horrific event the following came about: the Department of Homeland Security was created; the intelligence budget more than doubled; the Patriot Act was passed (to enable improved domestic detection); Immigration Law became vital to monitor foreigners' entry into the U.S. with vastly improved bio-metrics and data banks; the Cargo Security Initiative helped enormously to avoid disrupting U.S. world

trade; a significant increase in aviation security (airport screening, PNR, APIS and no-fly lists); and the multinational sharing of timely intelligence. This has spawned the emergence of a "National Security Enterprise with the amorphous mission of defeating trans-national violent extremists". An emerging consensus is that it has become a vast public and private complex or tangle of terrorism prevention. The challenge is: has it been and is it now effective and efficient

Symposium Session 6 – Sociological and Psychological Analysis of Perpetrators and Victims

Shannon Callahan & Alison Ledgerwood (USA)

Buildings and belonging: Understanding the motivational underpinnings of conflicts over group identity symbols

Group property is often an important element of intergroup hostilities, but two types of group property—resources versus identity symbols—may be valued and aggressively defended for different reasons. The effect of resources on conflict has been previously studied, but the psychological effect of symbols is less clear. We propose that people use identity symbols partially to satisfy their affiliation motivation (the basic need to positively relate to others); therefore, when affiliation motivation is strong people will aggressively defend symbols. In Study 1, affiliation motivation was treated as a personality variable while in Study 2 it was experimentally activated through a subliminal priming task. In both studies, participants were asked how strongly their ingroup should defend ownership of a building that was either related to the history of their school (symbol) or not (resource). As predicted, there was a significant interaction between affiliation motivation and building type in both studies. Participants with strong affiliative motivation were more defensive and aggressive than those with weak affiliative motivation, but only when the building was an identity symbol; when the building was a group-owned resource, affiliation motivation had no effect on defensiveness. These experiments suggest that aggression over group property is not inevitable but that it may result from a particular confluence of circumstances: the basic motivation may need to be present and the type of property may need to be useful to meet that motivation. Additionally, this leads to potential interventions: preliminary research suggests having a symbol for one ingroup may satisfy affiliation motivation and cause people to see a symbol for a different ingroup as less important, leading to less aggressiveness.

Rosario Neyra, Taryn Larribas, & Violet Cheung-Blunden (USA)

Explaining the Relationship between Trait Anxiety and Antagonistic Behaviors in Response to Cyberterrorism

Some activity on the Internet can be considered an act of terrorism, such as the cyber attacks on financial institutions conducted by members of the Anonymous Group

supporting Wikileaks (Crenshaw, 2010). Previous research suggests that people with predisposed anxiety, like those with Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD), tend to place more attention on threatening stimulus (Britton 2011). The heightened importance, in turn, makes patients with GAD cope with the threat with not only the classic hypervigilant behaviors but also antagonistic behaviors (Laurenti, Bruch, & Haase, 2008). For this reason, trait anxiety may lead to antagonistic reactions due to the heightened importance assigned to threat.

The sample consisted of 72 participants ($M = 19.48$, $SD = 1.74$ years) from the University of San Francisco. Trait anxiety was measured by the Penn State Worry Questionnaire (PSWQ, Meyer et al., 1990), support for counterattack policies was measured by items adapted from Cheung-Blunden and Blunden (2008), and subjective importance assigned to the cyber attack stimulus was measured by items from Wegman (1987). Results supported the hypothesized mediation pathway (Baron & Kenny, 1986). Specifically, significant relationships were found between trait anxiety and importance ($r(60) = .34$, $p = .009$), between importance and antagonistic behaviors ($r(76) = .45$, $p = .000$), and also between trait anxiety and antagonistic behaviors ($r(60) = .28$, $p = .033$). In the last step of the mediation analysis, trait anxiety was no longer significant ($\beta = .11$, $p = .372$) and importance remained significant ($\beta = .50$, $p = .000$).

Therefore, participants who were predisposed with anxiety considered the cyber attack as more important to their well-being, and that appraisal made them adopt antagonistic behavioral measures. These findings may be useful in the evaluation of public response to cyberterrorism. Taken together with the results on state anxiety by Cheung-Blunden (2011), it is possible that if a terrorist attack elicits anxiety in the target, it could backfire (Crenshaw, 2010) and elicit counterattack.

Violet Cheung-Blunden, Rosario Neyra, & Taryn Larribas (USA)

The Effectiveness of Fear-tactics and Anxiety-provoking Tactics in Cyberterrorism

Scaring the public can presumably lead to aggression and other antagonistic responses. The notion of fear tactics has some theoretical basis in *terror management theory* (Greenberg et al., 1990; McGregor et al., 1998; Pyszczynski et al., 2009) and *frustration-aggression theory* (Dollard et al. 1939, Miller, 1941; Berkovitz, 1990). However, the *discrete view of emotions* offers a fundamentally different prediction (Ekman, 1992; Frijda, 1986; Lazarus, 1999; Levenson, 1994; Roseman, Wiest, & Swartz, 1994) - the function of fear is to induce avoidant tendencies, and not attack responses. To investigate this theoretical contention, the recent work by Sylvers et al. (2011) is used as the basis to postulate that anxiety, a state that is often confused with fear, has an "approach" side which can lead to aggression.

Two groups of participants (72 college students in the first group, 43 college students and 20 community adults in the second group) reported their fear, anxiety, anger (Forgays et al., 1997; Kvall et al., 2001) as well as avoidant, hypervigilant and antagonistic behavioral intentions (Cheung-Blunden & Blunden, 2008a; 2008b) towards an incident of cyberattack. Results from both datasets consistently showed that fear and anxiety were

similar as they both predicted avoidant tendencies (1st dataset fear: $r(75) = .44, p = .000$; 1st dataset anxiety: $r(77) = .39, p = .000$; 2nd dataset fear: $r(83) = .32, p = .003$; 2nd dataset anxiety: $r(82) = .31, p = .005$) and hypervigilant tendencies (1st dataset fear: $r(74) = .38, p = .001$; 1st dataset anxiety: $r(76) = .33, p = .004$; 2nd dataset fear: $r(83) = .37, p = .001$; 2nd dataset anxiety: $r(81) = .37, p = .001$). More importantly, fear did not show any significant associations with antagonistic reactions. Rather, anger in both datasets and anxiety in the first dataset, showed significant associations with antagonistic behavioral intentions (1st dataset anger: $r(74) = .29, p = .010$; 2nd dataset anger: $r(83) = .30, p = .006$; 1st dataset anxiety: $r(74) = .29, p = .014$).

The lack of association between fear and antagonistic intentions in this cyberterrorism replicated an earlier finding on the reactions to the 9/11 attack (Cheung-Blunden & Blunden, 2008b). It seemed unlikely that people can be scared into retribution. Instead of fear-tactics, future studies may focus on the possibility of anxiety-provoking tactics as an alternative explanation and investigate its effectiveness in inflaming the desire for retribution

Taryn Larribas, Rosario Neyra, & Violet Cheung-Blunden (USA)

Meta-Worry and its Implications on Behavioral Tendencies in Response to Cyber Terrorism

Generalized Anxiety Disorder has been linked with the persistent worrying about worrying (Wells & Cartwright-Hatton, 2004), or rather “worry about worry” (Cartwright-Hatton & Wells, 1997, p. 280), which is also known as “meta-worry”. Therefore, meta-worry offers another way to examine the behavioral tendencies of anxiety. Research has suggested that those who suffer from higher levels of meta-worry (Cartwright-Hatton & Wells, 1997, p. 280) are more likely to ruminate (Muris et al., 2005) and, it is thought, to also be more hypervigilant. Recently, cyber terrorism has increased in prevalence (Blair, 2009) and it is for this reason that the current study used an incident of cyber terrorism to examine if people prone to meta-worry would be more hypervigilant, and whether the mediator in this relationship is attention to the event.

Participants were 72 undergraduates at the University of San Francisco, aged 18-30 years ($M = 19.48, SD = 1.74$). Data was collected using a compilation of questionnaires including the Meta-Cognitions Questionnaire (Cartwright-Hatton & Wells, 1997) and items inquiring about attention to stimuli (Smith & Ellsworth, 1985). Hypervigilant questionnaire taps into checking behaviors, the employment of security software and the demand for safety measures. The hypothesis was supported by mediation analyses (Baron & Kenny, 1986). Significant pathways were found between meta-worry and hypervigilance ($r(59) = .28, p = .035$), meta-worry and attending ($r(59) = .34, p = .008$), and attending and hypervigilance ($r(76) = .49, p = .000$). A linear regression showed that attending stayed a significant predictor ($\beta = .48, p = .000$) whereas meta-worry was no longer significant ($\beta = .10, p = .404$).

Therefore, those who were predisposed to meta-worry and paid more attention to our stimuli, and were more likely to be hypervigilant. These findings contribute to the

understanding of the range of behavioral tendencies associated with state anxiety Cheung-Blunden (2011) and trait anxiety Neyra (2011).

Symposium - Session 7 - The Challenge of International Policing in Orange County

Chief David Maggard, Chief Kelvin Rainey, Chief Paul Henisey (USA)

The Challenge of International Policing in Orange County

Police in the United States pledge to serve and protect the public. In many of the Orange County cities and university campuses their students, residents and businesses include people from counties from all over the world. These law enforcement leaders will present different approaches that their police departments use to meet the demands of these diversity communities. There are many challenges such as language, traditional practices, and attitudes toward police that must be overcome to begin working with new immigrant and diverse ethnic enclaves.. Learn about the police programs and strategies to improve communications and relations with the international members within their jurisdictions.

Plenary Session 8 – Analysis of Issues in Conflict and Terrorism Studies

Alessandra Cassar, Pauline Grosjean, & Sam Whitt (USA)

Lost in Transition? How Civil War Violence Can Impair the Foundations for Market Development - The Case of Tajikistan

We carried out experiments and survey in Tajikistan on 426 randomly selected subjects 13 years after the end of the 1992-1997 civil war to investigate the effects of conflict-related violence on social and economic preferences. Our results indicate that exposure to warfare violence is strongly associated with the disruption of those kinds of social norms that are at the very foundation of market development. Conflict exposure destroys local trust and fairness, decreases the willingness to engage in impersonal exchange and reinforces kinship-based norms of morality. At the same time, we find evidence that trust, generosity and egalitarianism are at the highest among the mostly affected individuals when matched with a distant partner, in accordance with a growing body of literature showing surprisingly positive outcomes for social behavior in the aftermath of very traumatic events. The robustness of the results to the use of pre-war controls, village fixed effects and alternative samples suggests that selection into victimization is unlikely to be the factor driving the results.

Kinga Williams (United Kingdom)

Divide and Rule (or Regulate)

The presentation attempts to tease apart Regulative, Constitutive, Prescriptive and Descriptive Rules, and pinpoints their respective role in Culture Learning (as distinct from e.g. Language Acquisition). It is proposed that the proportion of Regulative Rules is generally under-estimated, while the incidence of Constitutive Rules tends to be over-estimated. The paper puts forward the Rule Category Substitution Fallacy, a hypothesis suggested to be of use in exploring what fuels other-culture intolerance. The Fallacy is demonstrated to be a Negative Terror-Management Strategy (cf Terror Management Theory e.g. Greenberg et al 1997) and a compensation-strategy doomed to failure. Finally, alternative terror-management strategies are proposed.

Angela Gendron (Canada)

Terrorism and Transnational Criminality: Operational Linkages

In the preface to The Report on the United Kingdom's Strategy for Countering International Terrorism, the Prime Minister, Gordon Brown, asserted that it was the first priority of any government to ensure the security and safety of the nation and all members of the public. Although he declared that the most significant security threat to the people of the United Kingdom today comes from international terrorism (because it is intent on inflicting mass casualties without warning), threats from transnational organised criminal networks are equally worrying. Both have the potential to wreak havoc on the lives of citizens and strike at the heart of liberal democracy in rejecting its values and perpetrating acts, which undermine its institutions.

In today's rapidly changing world terrorists and criminal networks avail them of the opportunities, which come with globalisation. Paradoxically, while revolutionary transportation and communications developments have facilitated the free movement of money, people, goods and information, these same opportunities have hampered the efforts of those who are tasked with public safety, law and order. It is with regard to these flows that the much discussed nexus between terrorists and criminals operates.

Terrorists motivated by violent extremist ideology generally recruit to their ranks others with similar motivations, though many of militant Islam's 'foot-soldiers' have a previous track record of petty crime. The evidence suggests that criminal networks have been useful to and used by terrorist organisations at the operational support level, particularly with respect to financing, documentation, human trafficking and drugs smuggling.

The activities of global criminal networks, whether motivated by profit or ideology, challenge the capacity of security and law enforcement authorities with respect to the administration of justice. The criminal law was designed not to deal with preventing harmful activities perpetrated by international conspiracies but as a process for responding to individuals who had broken the law. New legislation and administrative powers have been introduced to enhance the ability of security and law enforcement authorities to investigate, apprehend and prosecute those who threaten societal security but these have proved controversial and have been challenged in the UK and Canada on constitutional and human rights grounds.

This paper explores the connections between terrorism and crime and the measures taken by British and Canadian security authorities to confront the threats.

Emma Bradford & Margaret Wilson (United Kingdom)

Terrorism at Work: An exploratory analysis of terrorist attacks on workplaces

Terrorist attacks on workplaces have taken many forms. For example: armed assaults, bombings, hostage takings, chemical attacks, and arson. The current study focuses on armed assaults. The frequency of this type of attack on workplaces has increased sharply since 2003, with the incident rate in 2008 being over double that of the previous year. The damage caused by these terrorist attacks is not limited to property damage, physical injury, and/or death; exposure to such traumatic incidents can have adverse psychological effects on all those who witness them and can negatively impact employee morale, and ultimately, workplace productivity.

A detailed chronology of armed assaults on workplaces since 1980 was created with reference to the Global Terrorism Database, and other credible academic sources. Descriptive reports of each incident were subjected to content analysis according to a series of 133 variables. These variables describe various aspects of the incident including information about who the victim(s) were, where and when the attack took place, and who the offender(s) were. The data set was analysed using traditional inferential statistics as well as Multidimensional Scalogram Analysis (MSA). MSA allowed for the exploration of interrelationships between behaviours and the identification of underlying components in terrorist attacks on educational institutions. Trends and patterns observed within the data set will be discussed, as will the implications of these findings on efforts to monitor, prevent, and respond to attacks on workers and workplaces.

Peter Eachus & Ben Short (United Kingdom)

Detecting Terrorist Activities: A Decision Support System to Improve the Effectiveness of Intelligence Analysts.

Intelligence analysis has never been more important than in recent times. Reliable, valid and timely intelligence is vital if policy makers are to make the right decisions. Failures in intelligence analysis may lead to consequences that can be severe, for example the September 11th 2001 attack on the World Trade Centre, to cite just one of many. Intelligence analysts are faced with a number of problems that are peculiar to their profession:

- They are usually faced with a question of "what happens next", rather than what is known.
- They often have to deal with limited or no evidence on which to base their analysis.
- Analysts are often faced with adversaries who would deny them the information they seek.

- The chances of an analysis being wrong are high and this can contribute to ill-informed policy decisions.

For these reasons it is vital that analysts have access to good tools, sound methods and modern technologies if they are to minimize the likelihood of providing inadequate analysis.

This paper describes a Decision Support System (DSS) designed to assist intelligence analysts in their work. The DSS is based on structured analytic techniques and for each element of the analytic process the DSS prompts the analyst into a more reasoned approach to that element of the process. In addition, the DSS provides the intelligence analyst with a number of tools to help enhance their analytic techniques. Failures in collaborative working have also been highlighted as contributing to intelligence failures and to help offset this problem the DSS has been designed to be used in a collaborative environment as well as by individuals.

Julian Richards (United Kingdom)

Preventing International Terrorism: The unfinished business of the UK's counter-radicalisation strategy

The early years of the 21st century saw the development across many Western countries of a newly invigorated counter-terrorism strategy, in the wake of 9/11 and the emergence of Al Qaeda-inspired international terrorism. In the UK, this strategy was called CONTEST. One of the most innovative – and controversial – strands in CONTEST was a “preventative” approach to terrorism, which was labeled “Prevent”, and, after a re-launch in 2006, “Preventing Violent Extremism” (PVE).

PVE aims to couple traditional proactive law enforcement measures on countering terrorism with a more community-based and “upstream” approach to tackling radicalisation and the descent into extremism. As laudable as its aims may be, however, the strategy has become widely discredited within the Muslim community in the UK, many of whom accuse it of stigmatising the Muslim community at large and equating the religion of Islam with terrorism.

A change of government in 2010 has seen a consultation process around the PVE strategy, and a tentative re-launch, which aims to broaden the scope of the strategy, while at the same time decoupling the law enforcement aspects from those of community development. Initial signs are that these changes have not yet gone far enough and many of the problems with the original Prevent strategy still persist.

This paper explores the need for a preventative strand to counter-terrorism policy and the difficulties that the strategy has faced in the UK. It offers a prognosis of the current situation and some thoughts on how the strategy can develop to best effect in the future.

Osuagwu Ugochukwu (Nigeria)

Bad Governance and Threat of Rising Terrorism in West African Sub-Region

This paper argues that terrorism poses enormous threats to the security, political stability, economic development and human security of the West African governments and people. It submits that the region is not presently a hub of terrorism but is a fertile ground for breeding terrorist networks through trans-national criminal networks, small arms proliferation, illegal natural resource transfer, as well as human and drug trafficking. It traces the roots of precarious security in the region to poverty, underdevelopment, youth unemployment, and bad governance and categorises the types of terrorist groups in Africa, all of which are presently operating in the region. The paper examines the theoretical and practical justification and also the limit of good governance and collective security in the fight against terrorism. It posits that West Africa has robust governance mechanisms for preventing security threats but a relatively underdeveloped security architecture for effectively tackling the menace. It submits that neither of these two approaches can work alone, in isolation of the other and articulates a framework for integrating good governance and collective security strategies in the region's effort to prevent terrorism.

The attack on the World Trade Centre and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001 by a terrorist group known as Al-Qaeda re-awakened the world to the threat to international peace and security posed by the phenomenon. It also renewed the interests of stakeholders in fighting terrorism anywhere it could be found in the world. However, fighting terrorism is no tea party because it entails a lot of financial commitments. Though it appears that it is only the great powers that are confronted with the threat of terrorist attacks and have sufficient resources to fight it, the spate of attacks in Kenya, Tanzania and Somalia in the early part of the decade, coupled with growing activities of pirates in the African high sea, illustrates the threat posed by terrorism to African countries. This situation has been compounded by Africa's litany of bad governance and economic disarticulation, leading to conflicts, war and proliferation of criminal groups in several parts of the continent. Unfortunately, most African countries do not possess the resources and required technology to individually fight terrorism. Terrorism is a term that has defied a generally accepted definition. The 1937 Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of Terrorism defines terrorism as "all criminal acts directed against a state and intended or calculated to create a state of terror in the minds of particular persons or a group of persons or the general public." Terrorism is often employed to achieve political ends, even when it also evinces other motives, such as religious, economic, ethnic or social. But while all terrorism has a political purpose, there are technical and moral dissimilarities, civil dissidence, and other forms of civil violence, or revolution, which are also political phenomena in themselves.

Africa's exposure to the menace of terrorism is perhaps best illustrated by the recorded incidents of terrorism on the continent. In 1993, 18 American soldiers were killed in Mogadishu, Somalia, during an attack carried out on the US Peacekeeping team in the country, an attack that some analysts attribute to Islamic terrorists. In 1998, terrorists bombed the American embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and killing over 200 people while injuring more than 4,000. In October 2000, the U.S.S. *Cole* ship was struck by terrorists in Yemen, just off the east coast of Africa in an attack that

claimed the lives of 17 American sailors. Furthermore, in November 2002, al Qaeda-backed terrorists bombed a hotel and attempted to force down an Israeli airliner with a shoulder-held surface-to-air missile near Mombasa, Kenya. Between 1999 and 2006 alone, 6,177 casualties were recorded from 296 acts of terrorism in Africa. In addition to these, pirates in the Gulf of Aden, off the Coast of Somalia carried out 73 attacks on ships. War and weak governance in several parts of Africa provided the fertile land for criminal networks to germinate and these networks have proved themselves ready to collaborate with terrorists in order to undermine security in Africa. Terrorism has the brightest chance of blossoming in Africa in the next decades due to Africa's multifarious "ungoverned spaces", unresolved "national questions," and bad governance.

This paper will, therefore, ask the question: Is it good governance or collective security that represents the best strategy to combat terrorism in West Africa? The paper shall analyse the terrorists' typology in the Africa (because there is no difference between the West African scenario and the entire continent), examine the principles of collective security, enumerate the principles of good governance, and suggest ways through which the region can prevent terrorism through the combination good governance and collective security.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Jesús M. Alvarado

Sociopsychobiology of Aggression Research Group
Institute for Biofunctional Studies
&
Departament of Methodology of the Behavioral Sciences
Universidad Complutense
Madrid
Spain

Email: alvarado@psi.ucm.es

Jesus M. Alvarado obtained his Ph.D. in Experimental Psychology from Complutense University of Madrid (Spain). He has been a university professor since 1993 in the Department of Methodology of the Behavioral Sciences of Complutense University of Madrid (Faculty of Psychology). He is coordinator of the Doctoral Degree Program of Methodology of the behavioral sciences offered by three important Spanish Universities (UCM, UAM and UNED). He is a researcher of the Institute for Biofunctional Studies (Complutense University of Madrid) where he carries out investigations in methodology integrated in multidisciplinary groups covering thematic areas as measurement and psychological modeling, as well as aggression.

Ambassador Crescencio Arcos

Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security
Former Ambassador to Honduras
Senior Advisor
Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies
National Defense University
260 5th Avenue, Building 54
Fort McNair, D.C. 20319
USA

Email: arcosc@ndu.edu

Dr. Kimberly Bistis

Chair of Membership/Treasurer, Society for Terrorism Research
Department of Mental Health
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
165 Quincy Street
Brockton, MA 02302
USA

Email: kbistis.str@gmail.com

Dr. Jessie Blackburn

Gilbert + Tobin Centre of Public Law, Faculty of Law
University of New South Wales,
UNSW Sydney, NSW 2052, Australia

Phone: +441612955899
+447827908280
Fax: +441612955077
Email: j.blackbourn@unsw.edu.au

Dr. Jessie Blackburn is a Postdoctoral Research Fellow on the Australian Research Council Laureate Fellowship: Anti-Terror Laws and the Democratic Challenge within the Gilbert + Tobin Centre of Public Law at the Faculty of Law, University of New South Wales. Prior to joining the UNSW, Jessie was Lecturer in Terrorism and Security at the University of Salford, UK where she taught MA modules in Terrorism: Threat and Response and Security Studies. In 2009 she completed her doctoral thesis entitled *The Northern Ireland Peace Process and the Post-9/11 Terrorism Crisis* which examined the security normalisation of post-Troubles Northern Ireland in the context of the normalisation of exceptional powers in the whole of the UK since the 2001 terrorist attacks on the USA. Jessie's areas of interest are counter-terrorism legislation in the UK and Ireland, the impact of counter-terrorism legislation on human rights and the history and politics of contemporary Northern Ireland. She has published her work in *Terrorism and Political Violence*, *Critical Studies on Terrorism* and *Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression*.

Emma Bradford

School of Psychology
Eleanor Rathbone Building
University of Liverpool
Bedford Street South
Liverpool, L69 7ZA
Merseyside, UK

Email: e.bradford@liverpool.ac.uk
Phone: +44 (0)151 794 6938
Fax: +44 (0)151 794 6937

Emma Bradford is one of the key members of a team of psychologists studying terrorist behaviour, headed up by Margaret Wilson, at the University of Liverpool, UK. They study what has gone before in order to understand the underlying psychological dimensions of terrorist behaviour with the aim of predicting future trajectories of attack.

Chief Alvin Brown

Former Chief of Police, University of California, Irvine
Diversity Training Institute for Public Safety
1255 Brookview Avenue
Westlake Village, CA
USA

Email: Alvin.brown@diversitytips.org

Alvin Brown has 33 years of law enforcement experience as a police chief with the University of California Police Department, consultant for the California Department of Justice Bureau of Organize Crime and Criminal Intelligence, and instructor at the Los Angeles Sheriff's Academy. He currently serves as a security consultant to religious institutions throughout the United States and is the law enforcement consultant with the Diversity Training Institute for Public Safety.

Shannon Callahan

Department of Psychology
University of California, Davis
One Shields Avenue
Davis, CA 95616
USA

Email: spcallahan@ucdavis.edu
Phone: (530) 752-1880
Cell: (732) 713-4397
Fax: (530) 752-2087

Shannon Callahan received her M.S. in 2009 from Seton Hall University. She is currently in her third year of the social psychology doctorate program at the University of California, Davis, where she is a member and lab manager of the Attitudes and Group Identity Lab. Her research focuses on how the identities, beliefs, and objectives of different groups contribute to intergroup and intragroup relations. She is currently studying what drives people to use symbols to represent their group identity and what effect symbols can have on group perception and intergroup conflict.

Dr. Alessandra Cassar

Associate Professor
Department of Economics
University of San Francisco
2130 Fulton Street, Cowell 423

San Francisco, CA 94117-1080
USA

Email: acassar@usfca.edu
Phone: (415) 422-5351
Website: <http://sites.google.com/site/cassar>

Alessandra Cassar is an experimental economist interested in social capital in markets, games and micro-finance. Her current focus is on understanding the behavioral effects of war-related violence. She completed her PhD at UCSC and is currently associate professor at the University of San Francisco.

Dr. Violet Cheung-Blunden

Assistant Professor
University of San Francisco
Department of Psychology
2130 Fulton Street
San Francisco, CA 94117-1080
USA

Email: vcheung@usfca.edu
Phone: (415)422-4373
Cell: (415)335-8609
Fax: (415)422-2517

Dr. Violet Cheung-Blunden is an assistant professor at the University of San Francisco. Her research interest is the emotional and behavioral responses to attack. She has previous research experience in studying the public's response to the events of 9/11 and she is currently carrying the framework to study public's response to cyberattack. She identifies certain harmful emotions, through scholarly publications and dissemination in popular media, as the culprits that propel attack-counterattack cycles in physical and cyberspace.

Dr. Peter Eachus

University of Salford
School of Social Work
Psychology and Public Health
Frederick Road
Salford
M6 6PU
United Kingdom

Email: p.eachus@salford.ac.uk
Phone : +44161 295 2428
Cell: 07930621213
Website : www.psychint.net/DSS

Dr. Peter Eachus has been involved in Higher Education in the United Kingdom for 35 years and has extensive experience in teaching and research. Research interests include locus of control and self efficacy, and in particular how these relate to academic performance. He has considerable expertise in the development of psychometric instruments and in recent years has developed the Academic Locus of Control Scale, the Computer Self Efficacy scale and the Tourist Preference scale. Research activity has focused on the application of psychology in the detection and deterrence of terrorist activities using simulation techniques to mimic hostile reconnaissance. More recently work has focused on the development of a Decision Support System for intelligence analysts. Research on intelligence failures has led to the development of TASS, a Tool for the Analysis of Strategic Shock, which can be used in wide variety of contexts to mitigate the impact of strategic shock. Intelligence failures have been attributed to lack of collaboration within the intelligence community (amongst other things). 'WorkSpace' is a web based system designed to facilitate collaborative working amongst intelligence analysts. This system is built on 'IntelliWiki', which promotes collaboration via a wiki type environment. The prototype is currently undergoing validation trials. Future research proposals within the counter terrorism/counter insurgency domains will investigate innovative ways of training military personnel in the detection of improvised explosive devices using a degraded imagery/eye-tracking paradigm.

Natalia E. Fares

Sociopsychobiology of Aggression Research Group
Psychobiology Department & Institute for Biofunctional Studies
Universidad Complutense de Madrid (UCM)
Spain

Email: natfares@hotmail.com

Natalia Fares earned her Psychologist (2001) and Neuropsychological specialist (2006) degrees from the Universidad de la República Oriental del Uruguay-UDELAR. She is currently a PhD Student, in her third year of the Psychobiology Doctorate Program at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid- UCM (Spain), under a scholarship from MAEC (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Spanish Government) and AECID (Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation) since 2008. She is a member in the UCM Research Group on Socio-psychobiology of Aggression, Psychobiology Department and Institute for Bio-functional Studies. Her research team specializes in studies of attitudes toward interpersonal aggression in children and adolescents of diverse cultures from Uruguay. In addition, she is currently focusing in special populations: abused

children and adolescents who use drugs, in order to analyze the relationship of these social and public health problems to aggressive behavior and violence. She works directly with victims of violence in conjunction with her doctoral thesis on developing neuropsychological rehabilitation programs for maltreated children.

Angela Gendron

Senior Fellow
Canadian Centre of Intelligence and Security Studies
The Norman Paterson School of International Affairs
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6
Canada

E-mail: acgendron@btopenworld.com

Angela Gendron is a Senior Fellow at the Canadian Centre of Intelligence and Security Studies (CCISS), The Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada and a Visiting Fellow at the Centre for Intelligence and Security Studies at Buckingham University, Buckingham, England. Her current academic interests relate to her former professional career with the UK Ministry of Defence. Her research papers on intelligence analysis, terrorism and counter-terrorism, Islamic radicalization, critical infrastructure protection, and ethical issues pertaining to national security policy and operations have been commissioned by the Canadian Department of Justice, the Canadian Defence Research and Development Canada, and the Integrated Threat Assessment Centre (ITAC). In the Spring of 2011, she presented a paper on the ethics of using unmanned aerial vehicles for non-military national security purposes at Nuffield College, Oxford and at West Point Military Academy in the United States. Her work on this subject has received support from the DHS Centre of Excellence for Border Security at the University of Arizona, Tucson where she was a Visiting Fellow in January.

Dr. Pauline Grosjean

Assistant Professor
Department of Economics
University of San Francisco
2130 Fulton Street
San Francisco, CA 94117
USA

Emails: pagrosjean@usfca.edu

Pauline Grosjean is an Assistant Professor in Economics since September 2009. Her areas of research are political economy, economic history, culture and economics and

development economics. Recent projects focus on the determinants of interpersonal violence and the consequences of violence on the formation of social and economic preferences. Pauline holds a PhD from Toulouse School of Economics (May 2006) and a MA from Ecole Normale Supérieure. She was the Ciriacy-Wantrup Post-doctoral fellow at UC Berkeley in 2008 and 2009 and an economist at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development from 2006 to 2008. At USF, she teaches graduate courses in development economics, advanced applied econometrics and field research methods

Emily Harding

National Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, New Zealand
Uppsala University, Sweden
National Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies
University of Otago
PO Box 56
Dunedin 9054
Aotearoa
New Zealand

Email: emily.harding0@gmail.com
Phone: 64 3 479 4546
Fax: 64 3 479 8084
Website: <http://www.otago.ac.nz/ncpacs/>

Dr. Lyndsey Harris

Centre for Applied Criminology
Birmingham City University
Room 420
Dawson Building
School of Social Sciences
City North Campus
Birmingham B42 2SU
United Kingdom

Email: Lyndsey.harris@bcu.ac.uk
Phone: +44 121 331 5270
Cell: +44 7875 358 864
Fax: +44 121 331 6622
Website: <http://www.bcu.ac.uk/elss/school-of-social-sciences/staff/lyndsey-harris>
<http://bcu.academia.edu/LyndseyHarris>

Lyndsey was previously an Associate Lecturer in Politics at the School of Economics and Politics at the University of Ulster (Jordanstown) and a Visiting Lecturer at the Department

of Social and Communications Studies at the University of Chester. Lyndsey is Chair of the Political Studies Association's Post Graduate Network (PGN)- a Council member of *the* Conflict Research Society; and an IUS Armed Forces and Society Fellow. Her research interests include terrorism and political violence; strategy theory and Northern Irish Politics. Lyndsey is awaiting her *viva* for completed doctoral thesis entitled, 'A Strategic Analysis of Loyalist Paramilitaries in Northern Ireland After the Belfast Agreement' which employed a strategy theory framework to examine Loyalist Paramilitary activity based upon empirical data including over fifty interviews with members and ex-members of the Ulster Defence Association and Ulster Volunteer Force.

Chief Paul Henisey

Chief of Police
University of California, Irvine
Irvine, CA USA

Email: Phenisey@uci.edu

Paul Henisey currently serves as the Police Chief for UC Irvine and has done so since 2005. He began his law enforcement career in 1976 as a police officer for the City of Newport Beach. In his 29 years at Newport, Paul has worked in all divisions including patrol, traffic, investigations, administration and executive offices. In 1986 Paul was the recipient of an IACP award for the development of a Substance Abuse Program for teens and is a recipient of Newport Beach's Medal of Valor. Paul is a graduate of the FBI National Academy and the California POST Command College. He received both his Bachelors and his Masters Degrees from USC. He is a fifth generation Californian and he and his wife Mary have lived in Mission Viejo for 35 years.

Dr. Emmanuel Karagiannis

Assistant Professor of Russian and post-Soviet Politics
Department of Balkan, Slavic and Oriental Studies
University of Macedonia
146 Egnatia Street, 54006
Thessaloniki
Greece

Email: mkaragiannis@yahoo.com
Phone: [+30-2310-891425](tel:+30-2310-891425)
Cell: [+30-6946-527504](tel:+30-6946-527504)

Emmanuel Karagiannis is Assistant Professor of International Relations at the University of Macedonia's Department of Balkan, Slavic and Oriental Studies in Thessaloniki, Greece and an Investigator at the DHS-sponsored University of Maryland's National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. He also teaches courses on

security studies at the Joint War College of Hellenic Armed Forces and the Hellenic National Defense College. He obtained his Ph.D. in Politics from the University of Hull in Great Britain in 2000. He received his B.A in European Community Studies from London South Bank University and an M.A in International Security Studies from the University of Reading. He was a Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Pennsylvania in 2005 and a Visiting Scholar at Yale's University Macmillan Center for International and Area Studies in 2008. During 2010, he spent his sabbatical at Princeton University as a Stanley J. Seeger Visiting Research Fellow. His new book *Political Islam in Central Asia: The Challenge of Hizb ut-Tahrir* has been published by Routledge in New York. His articles have been published in the following U.S. and British peer-reviewed journals: *Dynamics of Asymmetric Conflict* (2010), *Mediterranean Politics* (2009), *Nationalism and Ethnic Politics* (2007), *Terrorism and Political Violence* (2006), *Europe-Asia Studies* (2006), *Nationalities Papers* (2006), *State, Religion and Society* (2005), *Journal of Southern Europe and the Balkans* (2004), and *Central Asian Survey* (2003).

Dr. Arthur J. Kendall (USA)

President

Capital Area Social Psychological Association

6703 Forest Hill Drive

University Park, MD 20783

USA

E-mail: Art@DrKendall.org

Art Kendall is retired from a Senior Mathematical Statistician position after 22 years at the US GAO where he spent much of his time working in National Security and International Affairs on behalf of the US Congress. Dr. Kendall helped in the establishment of Division 48 and served on the editorial board of its journal and has been active in the International Society of Political Psychology since it was started in 1978. Dr. Kendall is currently the Associate Editor for the journal *Dynamics of Asymmetric Conflict and Terrorism*, on the Advisory Board of the Society for Terrorism Research and on the editorial board for its journal, *Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression*. His undergraduate degree is in Philosophy including Ethics and he is the representative of the Capital Area Social Psychological Association to the Science and Human Rights Coalition of the AAAS.

Taryn Larribas

Research Associate

Cyber Aggression Lab

University of San Francisco

G24 K- Hall

2130 Fulton Street

San Francisco, CA 94117
USA

Email: tdlarribas@dons.usfca.edu

Taryn Larribas is a senior Psychology major at USF pursuing a minor in Child and Youth Studies. She has worked in two research labs: the Personality Development Lab under Professor Violet Cheung (studying personality as it is related to cyber-terrorism) and the Family Relationships Lab (studying sibling relationships) as the Project Manager. She also works as a teaching assistant to various professors on campus and has recently begun to intern with the Alameda County Probation Department. She enjoys conference presentations because it gives her the opportunity to not only converse with people from different academic and research backgrounds, but also present her own work. In the future she hopes to earn her Master's in Social Work and become as a children's psychologist.

Dr. Alison Ledgerwood

Department of Psychology
University of California, Davis
One Shields Avenue
Davis, CA 95616
USA

Email: aledgerwood@ucdavis.edu

Website: <http://psychology.ucdavis.edu/Labs/Ledgerwood/PWT/index.cfm>

Alison Ledgerwood received her Ph.D. in 2008 from New York University, and she has since been an Assistant Professor in the Psychology Department at the University of California, Davis. Much of her research centers on understanding the role of group symbols, such as monuments and historical sites, in shaping social identity and intergroup conflict. Her work has been published in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, the *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, *Psychological Science*, *Social Cognition*, and *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*.

Rachelle E. Lennon

University of North Florida
Department of Psychology
1 UNF Drive
Jacksonville, FL 32224
USA

Email: rachelle.lennon@unf.edu

Cell: (904) 465-0841
Fax: (904) 620-3814
Website: <http://www.unf.edu/coas/psychology/>

Rachelle Lennon is a master's student in psychology at the University of North Florida. She earned her bachelor's degree in psychology with a minor in linguistics from the University of Florida. She has a wide array of research interests, but the thread that ties them all together is a motivation to improve the human condition, eliminate unnecessary suffering, and reduce conflict through empathy.

Humberto Librado Castillo

Masters Candidate
Institute of Development Studies
National University of Colombia
&
Lecturer
Department of Political Science
Pontificia Universidad Javeriana
&
Research Coordinator
Faculty of Law
La Gran Colombia University
Transversal 4 N°43-09
Apto. 206
Bogotá
Colombia

Email: libradoh@gmail.com
humberto.libradoc@ugc.edu.co
hlibrado@javeriana.edu.co
Phone: 5712853440 ext. 182
Cell: 573016584821

Humberto Librado Castillo is a political scientist at the Universidad Nacional de Colombia with an emphasis on political theory (2003). He is a candidate for a Master of Political, Economic and International Analysis at the Instituto de Altos Estudios para el Desarrollo. Since 2006, he has been professor of Political Science at the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, where he has taught: *Introduction to Political Science*, *Theory of the State* and *Political Constitution*. He is also associate professor of the Faculty of Law at the Universidad La Gran Colombia. He is Coordinator of the Research Department and member of the research group *Theory of law, justice and politics*. He won the “Second Contest about Violence and Postconflict Society” supported by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung – Colombia, Universidad de Los Andes and Universidad Nacional de Colombia in 2004 by his

book *A orillas del Sarantó. Un cuento de Guerra* (2005). His academic interest is focused on classical and contemporary political theory, particularly the issue of war, which has involved the analysis of the Colombian conflict, as well as analysis of the problems of coexistence and justice.

Tina Lindhard B.Soc.Sc

Psychologist, Cranial Sacral Therapist, Meditation teacher
President of Center for Conscious awareness Spain (CCASpain)
Pico de la Palo 6
28792 Miraflores, Madrid
Spain
South Africa/Spain

Email: consol.tina@gmail.com
Phone: 34 659 067 797
Website: www.tinalindhard.org

Ms. Lindhard holds a Psychologist - B.S. degree with one-year postgraduate degree in Research Psychology specializing in the field of 'different states of consciousness' at University of Cape Town, South Africa. Her fascination for this subject has led her to a concentration on exploring consciousness through meditation. She is a qualified meditation teacher and cranial sacral therapist. She is also the President of the Spanish branch of the Centre for Consciousness Awareness, which, among other things, is dedicated to the achievement of self-fulfilment through study of the mind and by cultivating meditative practices at the level of the heart. As a private therapist, Tina combines the insights she has gained from meditation, psychology, and cranial sacral therapy to focus on her work with trauma. She is often sought for her presentations on the importance of meditation and the complementary role science and spirituality play in our lives to achieve more clarity, health, harmony and expanded states of consciousness.

Prof. Saideh Lotfian

Professor
Faculty of Law and Political Science
University of Tehran
16 Azar Ave, Enghelab Sq.
Tehran, Iran 14

Email: slotfian@ut.ac.ir
Phone: (+98 21) 6111-2546
Fax: (+98 21) 8869-6035

Saideh is Professor of Political Science at the Faculty of Law and Political Science at the University of Tehran. She is the Chair of the International Pugwash Council for the 2007-2012 Quinquennium. She received her Ph.D. from Michigan State University in political science, and was assistant professor of political science at the University of Iowa, TCU and Boston University from 1985-1991. She was a visiting researcher at Stockholm international Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) in Sweden in 1995, and the Visiting Iranian Fellow at the Middle East Centre, St Antony's College (University of Oxford) in 2003. She has written on non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament in the Middle East, security of the Persian Gulf and Central Asia, and foreign and defense policies of Iran.

Chief David Maggard

Chief of Police
City of Irvine
Irvine, CA

Email: ci.irvine.ca.us/ipd/

Irvine Police Chief David L. Maggard, Jr. began his career in law enforcement with the University of California Berkeley Police Department. Over the years, Chief Maggard has served as a police trainer, narcotics officer, community policing officer, crime prevention specialist, and bomb technician apprentice. He was appointed Chief of Police of Irvine in 2003. He was responsible for implementing Irvine's geographic policing strategy and has supported modernizing its patrol force and policing capabilities. Chief Maggard received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Legal Studies from the University of California, Berkeley. While attending Berkeley, Chief Maggard earned All-American honors in Track and Field. He received a Master of Science degree from California State University, Long Beach and has completed coursework toward a Doctorate degree. Additionally, Chief Maggard is a graduate of the F.B.I. National Academy in Quantico, Virginia.

Clemente Martin Manco Villacorte

Universidad Peruana de Integración Global (UPIG)
Avenida Circunvalación 63
Urbanización San Ignacio de Monterrico
Lima Sur (Perú)

Email: mmancov@upig.edu.pe

Dr. Manco graduated with a law degree from the University Garcilaso which is an extension of Catholic University of Los Angeles. He works at the Peruvian University of Integration Global as the Advisor in Judicial Matters and in the Private University of Pucallpa. Dr. Manco also teaches courses on Peruvian Reality at Peruvian University of Integration Global. He has developed courses and conferences at the University of

Pucallpa, University of Trujillo, and Peruvian University of Integration Global on the topic of Terrorism in Peru. As an executive of the Villacorta Lawyer Firm, he investigates the effects of terrorism in Peruvian society. He is the author of A NATIONAL REALITY. In addition, Dr. Manco has served as the President of the Peruvian Commission on Civic and Human Rights International.

Dr. Luis Millana

Sociopsychobiology of Aggression Research Group
Institute for Biofunctional Studies
Universidad Complutense
Madrid
Spain

Email: lc_millana_c@yahoo.es

Luis is a Doctor of Psychology and lectures in psychobiology and psychopharmacology at the University Complutense of Madrid. His research is focused on pleasure and aggression in normal and delinquent people. Dr. Millana is also a Correctional Officer in the Spanish Minister of Justice.

Dr. Rachel Monaghan

University of Ulster
School of Criminology, Politics & Social Policy
Shore Road
Newtownabbey, BT37 0QB
Northern Ireland

Email: r.monaghan@ulster.ac.uk

Phone: +44 (0) 28 90366378

Fax: +44 (0) 28 90366847

Dr. Monaghan joined the School of Criminology, Politics and Social Policy in September 2005, and she is currently a senior lecturer in criminology. Prior to this she worked as a Research Officer at the Institute for Conflict Research based in North Belfast. She has been researching informal justice mechanisms in Northern Ireland since 1998 and co-authored *Informal Justice in Divided Societies* (with Cohn Knox) which was published by Paigraive Macmillan in 2002. Her PhD examined the use of political violence by single-issue groups in the UKS. She has also published a number of articles in *Terrorism and Political Violence*, *Journal of Conflict Studies*, *Space and Polity*, *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, *Low Intensity Conflict and Law Enforcement*, and in the *International Criminal Justice Review*.

Rosario Neyra

Research Associate
Cyber Aggression Lab
University of San Francisco
G-24 K-Hall
2130 Fulton Street
San Francisco, CA 94117-1080
USA

Email: rosarioneyra@gmail.com

Rosario Neyra is a senior at the University of San Francisco (USF) and is majoring in Psychology. Currently, she is work as a research associate and teacher's aide for Dr. Violet Cheung-Blunden at USF. Their work focuses on human emotional response. Ms Neyra also work as a research associate for Dr. Kristin Pauker at Stanford University in the Development of Race-Related Knowledge Lab. After graduating in December 2011, she plans to continue her work and education in the psychology field in the near future.

Professor J. Martin Ramirez

Head, Sociopsychobiology of Aggression Research Group
Uiversidad Complutense Madrid
Pico de la Pala, 6 28792 Miraflores (Madrid)
Spain

Email: rnamirez@med.ucm.es
aggressionresearch@med.ucm.es

Web page: <http://www.jmartinramirez.org>

Dr. Ramirez is the Chairman of CICA and Chair of the Spanish Pugwash Movement. He has a PhD in Medicine and Neurosurgery, and in Education plus a Diploma on National Defence. He is a member of the Editorial Board for a number of journals including the International Journal on World Peace, Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression and The Open Journal of Criminology. Martin is also a former officer of the International Society for Research on Aggression, a former International Security Fellow at Harvard University and Postdoctoral Fellow at the Department of Psychology of Stanford University. Currently he is Visiting Fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace.

Chief Kevin Raney

Chief of Police

Garden Grove
Garden Grove, CA
USA

Email: ci.garden-grove.ca.us/?q=police

On January of 2010, Kevin Raney was appointed the 11th chief of police of Garden Grove. Raney's career began in the city in 1976 as a 19-year-old police cadet. He became an officer in January 1978, was promoted to sergeant in 1986, and to lieutenant in 1991. In 2002, he became a captain and was named deputy chief in 2005. Raney is credited with starting the department's Juvenile Justice Center in 1998. He says one of the most interesting periods in his early career was when he patrolled the Buena Clinton area by foot. That was "when Buena Clinton was the complete opposite of what you see today," he says. The area had a reputation as Orange County's slum until the city began its redevelopment efforts there.

F. Dan Richard, Ph.D.

University of North Florida
Department of Psychology
1 UNF Drive
Jacksonville, FL 32224
USA

Email: drichard@unf.edu
Phone: (904) 620-1446
Cell: (904) 891-2484
Fax: (904) 620-3814
Website: <http://www.unf.edu/coas/psychology/>

Dan Richard received his doctoral degree in Experimental Social Psychology from Texas Christian University in Fort Worth, TX. Currently he is an Associate Professor of Psychology at the University of North Florida (UNF), in Jacksonville, FL. Over the past 4 years, he has served as Director of Faculty Enhancement for UNF. His research interests include lay epistemology, lay knowledge, and social behavior as well as quantitative methods of meta-analysis. His recent work has addressed cross-cultural differences in how people deal with contradiction, conflict, and revenge.

Dr. Julian Richards

Centre for Security and Intelligence Studies (BUCSIS)
University of Buckingham
1 Hunter Street
Buckingham, Bucks MK18 1EG

United Kingdom

Email: Julian.richards@buckingham.ac.uk
Phone: +44 1280 814080
Cell: +44 1280 7801 995007
Fax: +44 1280 822245
Website: <http://www.buckingham.ac.uk/research/bucsis>

Julian graduated from Cambridge University in 1993 with a PhD in political violence in Pakistan. He has spent the last 16 years working in central government on defence and security issues, but has latterly remained involved with academic research on global security and political violence, initially with Brunel University, then, since 2008 with the University of Buckingham's Centre for Security and Intelligence Studies (BUCSIS), of which he is the joint founder. In addition to teaching on the University of Buckingham's MA in Security and Intelligence Studies, Julian is also an Associate of Bradford University's Pakistan Security Research Unit (PSRU), a member of the European Ideas Network, and delivers short-course training on intelligence techniques and counter-terrorism to public-sector clients.

Kevin M. Ruiz

Investigator
Orange County District Attorney's Office
Santa Ana, California 92701

Email: Kevin.Ruiz@da.ocgov.com
Phone: (714) 347-8894

Mr. Ruiz served as a police officer for 35 years. 20 of those years was in the capacity of a Corporal/Detective on Gang Detail with the Santa Ana Police Department. He subsequently was appointed to the position of Investigator with the Orange County District Attorney's Office. He has served for four years in the Target Gang Unit, the Gang Reduction Intervention Partnership (G.R.I.P.) program, of the District Attorney's Office.

Ayub Sajid

Executive Director
Organization for Development and Peace(ODP)
House # 983, Naqshband Colony , Khanewal Road
Multan, 60000
Pakistan

Email: odp_multan@yahoo.com
sajid_ra87@hotmail.com

Phone: +92-61-6524150
Fax: +92-61-6521694

Ayub Sajid has a long and dedicated history of public service and advocacy for participatory government. He currently is the Director of the Organization for Development and Peace which he founded in 2005. He also serves as a technical advisor for the Justice and Peace Commission and consultant to the Gender and Government Network of Multan. Mr. Sajid is the author of several publications on civil rights and labor issues throughout the world with a major emphasis on Pakistan. He received a MBA from Preston University in Islamabad, Pakistan.

Prany Sananikone

Office of Equal Opportunity and Diversity
University of California, Irvine
Irvine, CA
USA

Email: prany.sananikone@diversitytips.org

Prany Sananikone has over 20 years experience in program development and training for the Office of Equal Employment and Diversity at University of Irvine. He has initiated several institutional programs such as the Interfaith Collaborative Conference which is held annually and the UCI Mediation program. He also has served as a lecture and consultant to the Stanford Intercultural Communications Institute in areas of diversity, intercultural communication and conflict management.

Loretta Sanchez

House Representative
47 California District
1114 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
USA

Committees:

Ranking Member of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Strategic Forces
Senior Member, Committee on Homeland Security

Email: lorettasanchez.house.gov
Phone: (202) 225-2965

Isak Svensson

National Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, New Zealand
Uppsala University, Sweden

National Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies
University of Otago
PO Box 56
Dunedin 9054
Aotearoa
New Zealand

Email: isak.svensson@otago.ac.nz
Phone: 64 3 479 4546
Fax: 64 3 479 8084
Website: peaceandconflict@otago.ac.nz

Dr. Ben Short

University of Salford
School of Social Work
Psychology and Public Health
Frederick Road
Salford
M6 6PU
United Kingdom

Stephen Thom

CEO and Conflict Management Consultant
Diversity Training Institute for Public Safety
1255 Brookview Avenue
Westlake Village, CA
USA

Email: stephen.thom@diversitytips.org

Stephen Thom served for 18 years as the Deputy Director and mediator with the Community Relations Service in the U.S. Department of Justice and 13 years in program management and policy development in the U.S Department of Education. He entered government as a Health, Education, and Welfare Fellow in 1975. Prior to that, Mr. Thom served as the Coordinator and Lecture in the Asian American Studies Program in the School of Social Science at California State University, Fresno. He has written several articles and documents on program policy and mediation in his capacity as a federal employee.

Steven John Thompson, PhD

Visiting Assistant Professor
Towson University
Baltimore, MD
USA

Email: sthompson@towson.edu
iconicologist@gmail.com
Phone: (619) 829-6499
Website: <http://iconics.ws>

Steven John Thompson is a media analyst and futurist engaged in the sociocultural and political impact on societies from Internet phenomena as identified through cybersemiotics. Steve's new media research is theoretically framed by access and privilege in media and information literacy, media messaging and terrorism rhetorics, social media presentation values, and global digital media governance and policy issues.

Osuagwu Ugochukwu

Abuja
Nigeria

Email: barristerosuagwu@yahoo.co.uk

Al Valdez

University of California, Irvine
Irvine, CA USA

Email: avaldea@uci.edu

Dr. Al Valdez was formerly the supervisor of the Gang Unit for the Orange County (CA) District Attorney's Office. He has more than 25 years of law enforcement experience with a special emphasis on narcotics and gang investigations, undercover field operations, multi-agency task forces, and prosecutions. Dr. Valdez is a nationally recognized trainer and consultant in the areas of youth violence, gang sociology and behaviors, gang investigations and prosecution, parent/teacher awareness issues, prevention/intervention models, occult/ritual crimes, and officer/supervisor training programs. He serves on the faculty at several community colleges and is an adjunct professor in the School of Social Sciences at the University of California-Irvine and the School of Psychology at Argosy University. He is the author of more than eighty articles and published four books on gang histories, customs and practices, and related issues. Dr. Valdez holds two Bachelor of

Science degrees in Biology and Chemistry, a Master's degree in Law and Criminal Justice, and a Ph.D. in Psychology. He was selected as the 2001 District Attorney Investigator of the Year for the State of California and was also selected as the 2005 Academic Achievement Award recipient for education and training achievements by the Intercontinental Asian Gang Investigators Association.

Tali K. Walters, Ph.D.

President, Society for Terrorism Research

Forensic Psychologist

Associate Editor, *Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression*

PO Box 590094

Newton, MA 02459

E-mail: tkwstr@gmail.com

Phone: (617) 899-5825

Fax: (716) 299-5825

Website: www.TaliWalters.com

Dr. Walters is a senior supervising forensic psychologist in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. She conducts risk assessments and consultations to Commonwealth psychiatric hospitals and to community treatment teams. She consults to the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health and to criminal defense and prosecution attorneys in her private forensic mental health consulting practice. Since 2006, as a member of the Governing Board of the Society for Terrorism Research, Dr. Walters has organized the annual international STR conference, served as Associate Editor to the society's journal *Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression*, recruited board members, and coordinated volunteers. She is now President of STR.

Debbie Dong-Yuan Wang, Ph.D.

University of North Florida

Department of Psychology

1 UNF Drive

Jacksonville, FL 32224

USA

Email: dwang@unf.edu

Phone: (904) 620-1601

Cell: (904) 226-7564

Fax: (904) 620-3814

Website: <http://www.unf.edu/coas/psychology/>

Dong-yuan Wang is an Associate Professor in Psychology Department at the University of North Florida. She was trained as a cognitive psychologist with a background in civil engineering. She is interested in both basic and applied aspects of human information processing and human performance, and a new research field in Socio ecology and Culture psychology, which has a focus on how mind and behavior are shaped in part by the social and cultural environment and how cultural and social habitats are in turn shaped partly by mind and behavior.

Sam Whitt

Fulbright Scholar
University of Pristina
Kosovo

Email: Whitt.sam@gmail.com

Sam Whitt is an experimental and survey researcher who studies conflict primarily in post-communist/post-socialist countries of the former Soviet Union and former Yugoslavia. He received a PhD from Vanderbilt University and most recently served as a 2010-2011 Fulbright scholar to Kosovo at the University of Pristina.

Dr Kinga Williams

MENSANA INTERNATIONAL
Intercultural Psychological Consultancy

E-mail: mensana@mail.com
Phone: +44(0)1491 872072
Cell: 0791 902 6420

Kinga Williams, MA PhD BSc DipClinPsych UKCPrcg, MBPsS, is a Clinical Psychologist, Cognitive-Behavioural Psychotherapist, and Lecturer in Abnormal Psychology, with a special interest in the psychopathology of immigration and culture shock in adults and the elderly. Trained both in her native Hungary and in Britain where she lives, Kinga is co-founder of Mensana International Psychological Consultancy (Est. 1999) specializing in the applied psychology of international transitions.

Dr. Margaret Wilson

School of Psychology
Eleanor Rathbone Building
University of Liverpool
Bedford Street South
Liverpool, L69 7ZA

Merseyside
United Kingdom

Email: m.wilson@liverpool.ac.uk

Phone: +44 (0)151 794 6938

Fax: +44 (0)151 794 6937

Margaret is a Chartered Forensic Psychologist and Course Director of the MSc in Forensic Psychology. She has a range of interests in forensic psychology but is best known for her work on the psychology of terrorism, in particular hostage taking, negotiation and the prediction of outcome. In 2005 she trained as a hostage negotiator with the Kent Police. Margaret has been awarded a number of research grants from both research council and other sources and has supervised doctoral and masters students in a wide range of applied psychological research. In addition to academic teaching, Margaret also has a great deal of experience in the provision of lectures, workshops, and training courses tailored to the diverse needs of a wide variety of other professional groups, including politicians, forensic medical practitioners, hostage negotiators (police and prison service), clinical psychologists, security and law enforcement personnel, as well as other criminal justice professionals. She regularly speaks on her research at international symposia.

PREVIOUS PUBLICATIONS

C.I.C.A. SERIES OF BOOKS

1. J. Martín Ramírez & Paul F. Brain (eds.), ***Aggression: Functions and Causes*** (1985)
2. Paul F. Brain & J. Martín Ramírez (eds.), ***Cross-disciplinary Studies on Aggression*** (1986)
3. J. Martín Ramírez, Robert A. Hinde & Jo Groebel (eds.), ***Essays on Violence*** (1987)
4. J. Martín Ramírez (ed.), ***Research on Aggression*** (1987)
5. & 6. J. Martín Ramírez & David Benton (eds.), ***International Journal of Neuroscience***, 1988 Vol 41 (3 & 4)
7. Jo Groebel & Jeffrey Goldstein (eds.), ***Terrorism: Psychological Perspectives*** (1989)
8. Francisco Gómez-Antón & Carlos Soria (eds.), ***Terrorismo*** (1989)
9. Lea Pulkkinen & J. Martín Ramírez (eds.), ***Aggression in Children*** (1989)
10. Orlaldo Gutierrez (ed.), ***Comparative Psychobiology of Aggression*** (1990)
11. J. Martín Ramírez (ed.), ***Violence. Some Alternatives*** (1994)
12. J. Martín Ramírez & Héctor Peñaloza (eds.), ***Neuropsiquiatría de la Conducta Agresiva*** (1995)
13. J. Martín Ramírez & Deborah Richardson (eds.), ***Cross-cultural Approaches to Aggression and Reconciliation*** (2001)
14. J. Martín Ramírez (ed.), ***Neuroscience and Biobehavioural Reviews*** (2006)
15. J. Martín Ramírez (ed.), ***International Journal of Organizational Transformation and Social Change*** (2009)
16. J. Martín Ramírez & Simha Landau (eds.), ***Attitudes toward conflict and aggression*** (2009)
17. Borisz Szegál (ed), ***Conflict and Aggression in a Society in Transition*** (2010)

18. Daniel Antonius, Adam D. Brown, Tali K. Walters, J. Martin Ramirez, Samuel Justin Sinclair (eds.). *Interdisciplinary Analyses of Terrorism*. (2010).
19. Miguel Bettin, J. Martin Ramirez & Tali K. Walters, (eds.) *Aggression, Political Violence, and Terrorism*, (2010).
20. Camilla Pagani, J. Martin Ramirez (eds.), *Violence is not Biologically Determined. The Seville Statement on Violence twenty-five years later*. (2011).
21. J. Martin Ramirez (ed.). *Cultural Issues in Research of Aggression*. The Open Psychology Journal (2011).
22. J. Martin Ramirez (ed.). *Aggression And Crime* . The Open Criminology Journal (in press)

SOCIETY FOR TERRORISM RESEARCH – PUBLICATIONS

1. ***Interdisciplinary Analyses of Terrorism and Political Aggression*** (2010)
Cambridge Scholars Publishing

Daniel Antonius, Adam D. Brown, Tali K. Walters, J. Martín Ramírez, & Samuel Justin Sinclair (eds.)

2. ***Behavioral Sciences on Terrorism and Political Violence*** (since 2009)

Peer reviewed journal published by Taylor and Frances

Samuel Justin Sinclair & Daniel Antonius (eds.)

NOTES