Errata in *The Politics of Terror*
Last updated 25 February 2019

On p. 9, under #4, we write “in their county.” This should say “in their country.”

On p. 12, we erroneously refer to Menachim Begin as Israel’s first Prime Minister. Israel’s first Prime Minister was David Ben-Gurion. Menachim Begin was Prime Minister of Israel between 1977 and 1983.

On p. 64, we erroneously write that prior to World War 2, the Zionist movement “had heretofore focused exclusively on carrying out violent actions against Palestinian Arabs.” This is not exactly correct. There was a split in the Zionist movement during the 1930s, with Haganah favoring a doctrine of restraint, compared with Irgun’s more militant targeting of Palestinian Arabs, especially during the Arab Revolt.

On p. 134, we describe Frantz Fanon as an “Algerian doctor.” Fanon was not Algerian; he was from the French colony of Martinique. Moreover, a more thorough occupational description is a “psychiatrist, philosopher, and author French Caribbean colony of Martinique.”

On p. 139, we state that Sayyid Qutb was imprisoned and executed “for his political activities on behalf of Islamism.” Importantly, the term Islamism was not in popular usage at the time. A more precise and accurate statement would be that he was imprisoned and executed “for participating in a plot to assassinate Gamal Abdel Nasser in an attempt to install a new government based on Islamic rule.”

On p. 139, we write that Sayyid Qutb was executed in 1964. He was executed in 1966.

On p. 141, we write that “More generally, those who advocated for coercion to realize the implementation of an Islamist government are known as Salafists.” This definition is incorrect. It should read “Another fundamentalist Sunni ideology, called Salafism, also emerged in Egypt in the late 19th Century. This fundamentalist approach focused on restoring
Islamic practices from the first three centuries of Islam and implementing sharia law. Some Salafists support participation in politics; among them, a small minority supports armed struggle—often referred to as Salafi jihadi groups.”

On p. 141, we write that “As a result, some observers refer to violent groups motivated by Qutb’s ideology Salafi jihadi groups.” This is not exactly right. This sentence should be deleted.

On p. 141, we misspell Qutubism. It should read “Qutbism.”

On p. 141, we erroneously identify Ayman al Zawahiri as the founder of Al Jihad. Zawahiri was a member of Al Jihad, but not its founder. This should read “Ayman Al Zawahiri, the Egyptian doctor and member of Al Jihad, and Osama bin Laden, first met…”

On p. 141, we state that Hamas’ Covenant was released in 1993. It was released in 1988.

On p. 141, we write that Hamas’ “primary goal is to prevent the expansion of Zionist forces and to provide a space for Islamic peoples to live independently of them.” In fact, the primary goal, as stated in the Covenant, is to destroy Israel. A more accurate statement would read “primary goal is to destroy Israel and restore Palestinian Arab lands to Islamic peoples to live independently of them.”

On p. 258, we write that during the Battle of Okinawa, “some 200 kamikaze pilots” attacked American ships. This is a typo and should read “over 1,000 kamikaze pilots.”

On p. 258, we write that Bachir Gemayel died in a suicide bomb blast. He did die in a bomb blast, but not a suicide bombing.

On p. 268, we refer to Ariel Merari as “the late psychologist Ariel Merari.” Prof. Merari is still living. This should simply say “the psychologist Ariel Merari.”
On p. 304, under the heading "Types of State Support", we reproduce a figure from Salehyan's 2010 study ("The Delegation of War to Rebel Organizations", 498). In our book, two bars in the chart are mislabeled. The shortest bar should be that of alleged support, and the tallest bar should be that of explicit support. Salehyan argues that explicit state support is the most common occurrence between 1946-2003.

On p. 348, the box remarks: “The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as well as a number of other domestic agencies, such as the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) also comprise an important component of the United States’s counterterrorism community.” This should say “The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is part of the Department of Justice, and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) also comprise an important component of the United States’s counterterrorism community.”

On p. 408, under the first entry, we mistakenly write that the peacekeeping force withdrew in February 1982. This should say February 1984.

We thank our readers – and especially Lawrence Rubin – for notifying us of these errors.