

Why We Talk To Terrorists

Scott Atran, Robert Axelrod

► **To cite this version:**

Scott Atran, Robert Axelrod. Why We Talk To Terrorists. New York Times and International Herald Tribune, 2010, pp.A31. <ijn_00505438>

HAL Id: ijn_00505438

https://jeannicod.ccsd.cnrs.fr/ijn_00505438

Submitted on 23 Jul 2010

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Welcome to TimesPeople
Get Started

TimesPeople recommended: **Addicted to Bush**

10:34 AM

Recommend

HOME PAGE TODAY'S PAPER VIDEO MOST POPULAR TIMES TOPICS

Try Times Reader 2.0 | Log In | Register Now

The New York Times

Opinion

Search All NYTimes.com

Go

ING DIRECT
Member FDIC

WORLD U.S. N.Y. / REGION BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY SCIENCE HEALTH SPORTS OPINION ARTS STYLE TRAVEL JOBS REAL ESTATE

EDITORIALS COLUMNISTS CONTRIBUTORS LETTERS THE PUBLIC EDITORIALS GLOBAL OPINION

Quel impact aura la Coupe du Monde sur l'Euro? Vous le savez? Profitez-en et faites-vous de l'argent!

Advertise on NYTimes.com

OP-ED CONTRIBUTORS

Why We Talk to Terrorists

By SCOTT ATRAN and ROBERT AXELROD
Published: June 29, 2010

NOT all groups that the United States government classifies as terrorist organizations are equally bad or dangerous, and not all information conveyed to them that is based on political, academic or scientific expertise risks harming our national security. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court, which last week [upheld a law banning the provision of "material support" to foreign terrorist groups](#), doesn't seem to consider those facts relevant.



Many groups that were once widely considered terrorist organizations, including some that were on the State Department's official list, have become our partners in pursuing peace and furthering democracy.

The African National Congress is now the democratically elected ruling party in South Africa, and of course Nelson Mandela is widely considered a great man of peace. The Provisional Irish Republican Army now preaches

nonviolence and its longtime leader, Martin McGuinness, is Northern Ireland's first deputy minister. Mahmoud Abbas and the Palestine Liberation Organization have become central players in Middle East peace negotiations.

In the case of each of these groups, there were American private citizens — clergymen, academics, scientists and others — who worked behind the scenes to end the violence.

The two of us are social scientists who study and interact with violent groups in order to find ways out of intractable conflicts. In the course of this work and in our discussions with decision makers in the Middle East and elsewhere we have seen how informal meetings and exchanges of knowledge have borne fruit. It's not that religious, academic or scientific credentials automatically convey trust, but when combined with a personal commitment to peace, they often carry weight beyond mere opinion or desire.

So we find it disappointing that the Supreme Court, in [Holder vs. Humanitarian Law Project](#), ruled that any "material support" of a foreign terrorist group, including talking to terrorists or the communication of expert knowledge and scientific information, helps lend "legitimacy" to the organization. Sometimes, undoubtedly, that is the case. But American law has to find a way to make a clear distinction between illegal material support and legal

FACEBOOK

TWITTER

RECOMMEND

SIGN IN TO E-MAIL

PRINT

REPRINTS

SHARE

This Fall

Get the Opinion Today E-Mail

Sign up for the highlights of the day in Opinion, sent weekday afternoons.

[See Sample](#) | [Privacy Policy](#)

OPEN

actions that involve talking with terrorists privately in the hopes of reducing global terrorism and promoting national security.

There are groups, like Al Qaeda, that will probably have to be fought to the end. The majority opinion of the Supreme Court reasonably conjectures that any help given such enemies, even in seemingly benign ways like instruction about how to enhance their human rights profile, could free up time and effort in pursuit of extremist violence.

Yet war and group violence are ever-present and their prevention requires America's constant effort and innovation. Sometimes this means listening to and talking with our enemies and probing gray areas for ways forward to figure out who is truly a mortal foe and who just might become a friend.

It is important to realize that in a political struggle, leaders often wish they could communicate with the other side without their own supporters knowing. Thus the idea that all negotiation should be conducted in the open is simply not very practical. When there are no suitable "official" intermediaries, private citizens can fill the gap.

Conditions, of course, should be stringent — there must be trust on all sides that information is being conveyed accurately, and that it will be kept in confidence as long as needed. Accuracy requires both skill in listening and exploring, some degree of cultural understanding and, wherever possible, the intellectual distance that scientific data and research afford.

In our own work on groups categorized as terrorist organizations, we have detected significant differences in their attitudes and actions. For example, in our recent interactions with the leader of the Palestinian militant group Islamic Jihad Ramadan Shallah (which we immediately reported to the State Department, as he is on the F.B.I.'s "most wanted" list), we were faced with an adamant refusal to ever recognize Israel or move toward a two-state solution.

Yet when we talked to Khaled Meshal, the leader of Hamas (considered a terrorist group by the State Department), he said that his movement could imagine a two-state "peace" (he used the term "salaam," not just the usual "hudna," which signifies only an armistice).

In our time with Mr. Meshal's group, we were also able to confirm something that Saudi and Israeli intelligence officers had told us: Hamas has fought to keep Al Qaeda out of its field of influence, and has no demonstrated interest in global jihad. Whether or not the differences among Al Qaeda, Islamic Jihad, Hamas and other violent groups are fundamental, rather than temporary or tactical, is something only further exploration will reveal. But to assume that it is invariably wrong to engage any of these groups is a grave mistake.

In our fieldwork with jihadist leaders, foot soldiers and their associates across Eurasia and North Africa, we have found huge variation in the political aspirations, desired ends and commitment to violence. And as one of us (Scott Atran) testified in March to the emerging-threats subgroup of the Senate Armed Services Committee, these differences can be used as leverage to win the cooperation of the next generation of militants, who otherwise will surely become our enemies.

It's an uncomfortable truth, but direct interaction with terrorist groups is sometimes indispensable. And even if it turns out that negotiation gets us nowhere with a particular group, talking and listening can help us to better understand why the group wants to fight us, so that we may better fight it. Congress should clarify its counterterrorism laws with an understanding that hindering all informed interaction with terrorist groups will harm both

E-MAILED BLOGGED SEARCHED VIEWED

Cheaper hybrid rentals

ALSO IN BUSINESS »

Baseball players fight child obesity
Follow Economix on Twitter

nytimes.com

BUSINESS

ADVERTISEMENTS

Find your dream home with
The New York Times Real Estate



Fan The New York Times on Facebook

Watch today's top videos

See the news in the making. Watch
TimesCast, a daily news video.

Order a **low-cost**
subscription today.



OPEN

our national security and the prospects for peace in the world's seemingly intractable conflicts.

Scott Atran, an anthropologist at France's National Center for Scientific Research, the University of Michigan and John Jay College, is the author of the forthcoming "Talking to the Enemy." Robert Axelrod is a professor of political science and public policy at the University of Michigan, and the author of "The Evolution of Cooperation."

A version of this op-ed appeared in print on June 30, 2010, on page A31 of the New York edition.

Times Reader 2.0: Daily delivery of The Times - straight to your computer. Subscribe for just \$4.62 a week.

Past Coverage

Trial Is Set to Start in Plot to Bomb Kennedy Airport (June 29, 2010)
 JUSTICES UPHOLD A BAN ON AIDING TERROR GROUPS (June 22, 2010)
 U.S. Man Draws 15 Years For Plot to Supply Al Qaeda (June 10, 2010)
 No Terror Evidence Against Some Detainees (May 29, 2010)

Related Searches

Terrorism	Get E-Mail Alerts
Supreme Court	Get E-Mail Alerts
Decisions and Verdicts	Get E-Mail Alerts
Meshal, Khaled	Get E-Mail Alerts

RECOMMEND

SIGN IN TO E-MAIL

PRINT

REPRINTS

INSIDE NYTIMES.COM

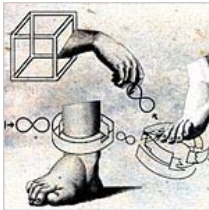


U.S. »



Death Does Not Deter Jellyfish Sting

OPINION »



The Stone: The Maze of Free Will

ARTS »



Manhattan's Rooftop Bars: Heaven's Gates

N.Y. / REGION »



No Matter How You Cut It, a July That's Too Hot

OPINION »

Op-Ed: Raising Doctors to Treat Children

Despite an abundance of pediatricians in the United States, there is a shortage of subspecialists, writes Dennis Rosen.

WORLD »



A Museum Display of Galileo Has a Saintly Feel

[Home](#) | [World](#) | [U.S.](#) | [N.Y./Region](#) | [Business](#) | [Technology](#) | [Science](#) | [Health](#) | [Sports](#) | [Opinion](#) | [Arts](#) | [Style](#) | [Travel](#) | [Jobs](#) | [Real Estate](#) | [Autos](#) | [Back to Top](#)

Copyright 2010 The New York Times Company | [Privacy](#) | [Terms of Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Corrections](#) | [RSS](#) | [First Look](#) | [Help](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Work for Us](#) | [Advertise](#) | [Site Map](#)

OPEN