



Journal of Intercultural Management and Ethics

JIME

ISSN 2601 - 5749, ISSN-L 2601 - 5749

published by

Center for Socio-Economic Studies and Multiculturalism

Iasi, Romania

www.csesm.org

TABLE OF CONTENT

Editorial	3
Mircea Gelu Buta	
The Variants of Non-Mainstream Bioethics in Europe: An Essay on Hopes and Disappointments	5
Amir Muzur	
Beyond Case Studies: Alternate Methods for Teaching Ethics with an Emphasis on the Jewish Tradition	11
Hershey H. Friedman, Deborah S. Kleiner, James A. Lynch	
The Paradoxical Death through Cryoethanasia or Playing God. A Moral-Theological Approach	29
Sorin-Grigore Vulcănescu	
Medical Biotechnologies from the Ethical Perspective of the Responsibility of the Common Good	37
Elena Toader, Luiza Palmaru, Oana Hrisca Eva, Tudor Winzinger	
Ethical Considerations in Assisted Reproductive Technology	43
Florentina-Larisa Foti, Adina Karner-Huțuleac	
Ethical Implications Regarding the Use of Biotechnologies in Terminal Patient Care	49
Tudor Winzinger, Andreea-Luiza Palamaru, Eliza-Paula Winzinger, Elena Toader	
Ethical Aspects in Road Traffic Safety and Driving Behavior Change	57
Svetlana Cociu, Raisa Deleu, Constantin Rîmis, Serghei Cebanu, Cherecheș Răzvan Mircea	
Diversity and Inclusion 3.0	71
Philippe Rosinski	
Book Review	79
Aurelian Virgil Băluță	

BOOK REVIEW

Aurelian Virgil Băluță, PhD

Assoc. Professor, "Spiru Haret" University, Bucharest, Romania

E-mail: baluta.aurelian@yahoo.com

JIHADISM: FROM RADICALISM TO DE-RADICALISATION

Stefano Amodio, Paolo Cioni, Soud Sbai, Alexandra Radu (translator)

Detectiv Literar Publishing House, 2021, Bucharest, Romania

Importance of the issue

One of the most profound ethical issues is the killing of other beings. And the killing of other human beings can be seen as the great ethical issue of civilization. The transition from the age of barbarism to the age of civilization requires, among other things, that people understand the complexity of the Divine creation embodied in the human being. Civilized man must no longer destroy what he cannot rebuild. If we have only a limited ability to contribute to the preservation of life on Earth, we cannot risk to stop by violence the chain of transmission of the experience of previous generations.

A complex phenomenon in the world today is jihadism or terrorism. A team of researchers is trying to bring the scientific research issue into practice through the book *Jihadism: From radicalism to de-radicalisation*.

The main need covered by this book

Studying the literature, we notice that we do not have the minimum elements to implement a strategy that limits jihadism: there is no comprehensive definition, case studies are not relevant, understanding the motivations is too wide to be operational. Through the book *Jihadism: From Radicalism to De-radicalization*, this need is partially covered.

Structure of the book

The Foreword summarizes the importance of the problem, starting with the strong emotions caused by terrorist acts (shock, fear, indignation, anger) and continuing with the need to know the phenomenon. A fundamental truth is worth emphasizing: Knowledge fuels responsibility.

In the **Introduction**, we find a brief for the reader on the complexity of the jihadism by the historical method (a short presentation of relevant facts widely publicized at international level) and an explanation of the interdisciplinary context of the research theme.

Chapter 1 <***Looking for a definition of terrorism: A form of psychological war***> it provides, as the title suggests, the conceptual openness needed for a less rigorously researched area. We find in Chapter 1 a series of classifications, useful to understand the essence of the phenomenon under consideration, such as the immediate objective and the general objective of terror. The distinction between victim and opponent in the case of terrorist actions is particularly useful.

Chapter 2 is titled <***Psychology and terrorism: Barriers and gaps in research***> it presents a number of research problems in the area covered by the book. These are actually the challenges that the next pages of the book are looking at.

Chapter 3 <***In the terrorist's mind: An assumption of deviation***> it consists of 3 sections: frustration-aggressiveness, narcissism-aggressiveness, psychodynamic hypothesis.

Chapter 4 <***IED cycle. First phase: Involvement***> it opens a 4-phase analysis of the jihadist phenomenon. A chapter is devoted to each phase.

Chapter 5 <*IED cycle. Phase two: Engagement*> it comprises 3 sections: dehumanization and rationalization, depersonalization and justification, confidentiality and concealment.

Chapter 6 <*IED cycle. Phase three: Disengagement*> it consists of two sections: physical disengagement and psychological disengagement. Objective type referrals are presented for physical disengagement. Data sources, such as autobiographies, biographies, or interviews, are used to investigate specific issues of psychological disengagement.

An unnumbered chapter with the title appears < *Notes on the psychology of terrorism*> for the purpose of the synthesis of chapters 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Chapter 7 < *When terrorism has the face of a woman. Jihad from a female perspective*> it includes a comprehensive and multidisciplinary analysis of women's involvement in the jihadist phenomenon. The proper combination of theoretical considerations and case studies makes an important contribution to explaining and understanding the problems of contemporary terrorism. Chapter 7 has the following sections:

- Introduction to analysis
- Family Jihad and gender jihad
- The social characteristics of the communication
- Teenage girls in England
- The case of the girls in Vienna
- The Italian case: Maria Fatima Sergio of Torre del Greco
- Case study: The loss of virility by the Western man and the Manifesto of women
- The secondary role of women
- Ninive case study
- The conclusions of the woman's Manifesto
- Approaching the fall. Changing the social role
- Confession of the martyrdom
- The end of the dream. Escape from the cities
- The drama of the Yazid women
- The new militia jihadist women
- The current situation in Iraq.

Scientific importance

This book makes use of innovative and interdisciplinary research and studies on a very complex issue with deep societal implications. At the same time, by means of the text presented, a series of myths are eliminated. One of these myths eliminated by authors refers to the *historical dimension* of the problem. The authors do not consider jihadism as part of a battle between civilizations or cultures. Due to the historical dimension of the issue, the book <*Jihadism: From radicalism to de-radicalisation*> makes an important contribution to understanding the phenomenon by presenting relevant events together with their entire human, social and political context. Jihadism thus has its own history.

One of the authors' merits is that they break the terrorist phenomenon into issues that are studied by various scientific disciplines. We find references to military management, strategic management, human resources management (in the matter of recruiting followers), group psychology, organization management, social systems theory, the role of women in society, etc.

Personal feedbacks

I liked in the book <*Jihadism: From radicalism to de-radicalisation*> the fact that there are no hidden aspects that facilitate the emergence of the harmful phenomenon of terrorism, the weakness of the Western economic, political and social systems. At the same time, there is a brief decipher of the strategy of terrorism. There is always an immediate objective and a general objective of the theory. From this, we have to understand the difference between the terror victim and his opponent. Also, in the mechanism to decipher terrorism, there are pertinent conclusions regarding the terrorists' care not to lose the support of the followers, including through senseless violence. Almost every terrorist act could thus be attached to a good reason for the groups of followers.

Recommendations for readers

It is useful for readers to find out from the book that terrorist organizations are aware of the strategic importance of public opinion, the strength of the Internet and social networks, that they have the capacity to create a global field of events. Within the psychological war of terrorism, media visibility is mandatory. Terrorists benefit from both advances in communication and technology. The respective descriptions in the book bring our knowledge to the present day. Reading the book <*Jihadism: From radicalism to de-radicalisation*> we will achieve 3 objectives: we will find data on a widely publicized topic, we will understand a reality that marked our existence and we will take important steps towards a new type of social research, the interdisciplinary one. Thus, reading the book <*Jihadism: From radicalism to de-radicalisation*> we see that developments in different sciences can be useful if they are integrated into a unitary whole.

Further clarification of the authors

Several questions were raised by the participants when the book was launched. The succinct answer of the authors to these questions helps to clarify the issues dealt with in the book.

1. Anarchists in Russia in the early 20th century can be classified as terrorists?
2. What about the Italian Mafia?
3. Was the alienation phenomenon that fuelled terrorism, objective or subjective? Could it be avoided or limited?
4. Did the reports of the Italian citizens who suffered the Anglo-American bombings of 1942-1943 show that they were considered to be subjected to terrorist attacks?

The anarchists in Russia aimed to kill an identified person, taking into account his particularities: public position, concrete activities previously carried out, political option. Russian anarchists identified and knew the victim well. Today's terrorists kill at random. They know nothing about the victims. The same can be said of the Italian Mafia. They identified and knew their victim. The killing, however, was on other grounds than those of Russian anarchists. The victim coincided with his opponent in the case of both anarchists in Russia and the Italian Mafia.

The phenomenon of alienation that has fuelled and continues to fuel terrorism is being studied. Only empirical analyses are now available. Integrated studies of terrorism are likely to be promoted after the publication of this book.

A country's participation in the war carries with it the risk of bombing its territory. Italian citizens view World War II bombings as specific events of an armed conflict.