Abstract: This journalistic account reviews the development of transnational gangs in Central America. It covers the migration of Los Angeles gangs (Mara Salvatrucha and Eighteenth Street) to various Central American states as the result of criminal deportations, the growth of the gangs (maras) in those states, the challenges to those states, and ultimately the return of those now interned transnational gangs back to the United States.

Abstract: A former child soldier provides a first person account of his experience as a child soldier in Sierra Leone. Indoctrination, fighting, atrocity, social context, intragroup dynamics, and ultimately his rehabilitation are described in detail.

Notes: Available on InfoTrac and Academic Search Complete (EBSCO Host).
Abstract: Written by the former Minister of Defense of Honduras. The article discusses the role of the maras, their presence in Central America, effects of mara activities, countering the mara threat, preventing their growth, gang member rehabilitation, and then provides some concluding remarks.

Call Number: UB 418 .C45 B754 2005
Abstract: Written by a freelance journalist and teacher. Over 250,000 children are said to be fighting in three-dozen conflicts around the globe. Provides case studies of child soldiers in Rwanda, Colombia, Sri Lanka, Uganda, and Afghanistan.


This bibliography is a representative selection of materials either owned or available at the FBI Academy Library. Inclusion of an item does not represent an endorsement by the FBI of the material or its author.
Abstract: Bruneau provides a review of maras in Central America. Mara salvatrucha (MS-13) and Eighteenth Street (M-18), two Los Angeles gangs that migrated south are discussed in detail. National security concerns emerging from transnational gangs in Central America and the United States are also discussed.

Abstract: Voices concern over street gangs someday evolving into a national security threat derived from the new form of non-state soldier emerging across the globe. Draws upon literature viewing ‘warriors’ as our new opponents and a reevaluation of terrorism as warfare between differing forms of social organization.

Call Number: HV 6439 .U5 S96 2006
Abstract: A collection of writings from 1995 to 2006 that discusses the phenomena and rise of 3GEN Gangs in the Americas. Created as a special limited edition work for Terrorism Early Warning (TEW) Groups and cooperating agencies.

Abstract: The relationships between gangs and tribalism and crime and war are discussed in the context of third generation gangs. The experience of criminal gangs operating within the Iraqi insurgency is assessed to provide potential insights into third generation transnational gangs in the Americas.

Internet: http://www.coav.org.br/publique/media/NewAll.pdf
Abstract: A comprehensive study that provides international comparisons of children involved in organized armed violence (child soldiers and gangs). Includes a discussion of risk factors, historical perspectives, personal histories, recruitment and involvement processes, future perspectives, and potential responses. Also includes country reports from: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Jamaica, Nigeria, Northern Ireland, Philippines, South Africa, USA.

Internet: http://www.coav.org.br/publique/media/livroluke_eng.pdf
Abstract: Over 5,000 children are involved in armed factions that support Rio’s drug trade. This study looks at the historical factors of children involved in Rio’s drug gangs, assesses the impact of territorialization on favela communities, and offers potential solutions to child soldiers and gangs involved in organized criminal enterprises.

This bibliography is a representative selection of materials either owned or available at the FBI Academy Library. Inclusion of an item does not represent an endorsement by the FBI of the material or its author.
Abstract: This journalistic report details the attacks on Brazilian state institutions by a prison gang (the PCC).

Call Number: HV 6437 .G354 2007
Abstract: An edited work stemming from a working conference in Chicago that took place in 2002. The work is divided into theoretical perspectives, spaces of globalization, identities of resistance, response to neoliberalism, and a concluding section. Draws upon social movement literature and the editor promotes a “interstitial/institutional” gang typology.

Call Number: JC 328.65 .I62 H29 2005
Notes: Available online at http://www.ccc.nps.navy.mil/research/theses/haussler05.pdf.
Abstract: This Naval Postgraduate School Masters Thesis applies third generation gang theory to the criminal bands operating within the insurgency in Iraq. An overview of insurgency and gang theories provides the foundation for the Iraqi case study.

Call Number: HQ784.W3 H66 2006.
Abstract: The author draws upon her child soldier fieldwork in Angola and Mozambique and studies she conducted for the UN and the Social Science Research Council. The work looks at the recruitment of children, what they encounter, and how they come to terms with their actions. Concludes with information on child soldier demobilization, rehabilitation, and social reintegration.

Call Number: HV 6252 .M36 2005
Abstract: The author explains the linkage of contemporary street gangs (that is, the gang phenomenon or third generation gangs) to insurgency in terms of the instability it wreaks upon governments and the concomitant challenge to state sovereignty. The ultimate objective of some insurgents and 3GEN Gangs is to depose or control the governments of targeted countries.


This bibliography is a representative selection of materials either owned or available at the FBI Academy Library. Inclusion of an item does not represent an endorsement by the FBI of the material or its author.
Abstract: Provides an overview of the new kind of war being waged in Central America by the mutation of protean ‘street gangs’ to insurgents. Discusses failed state status and the blurring of crime and war. Promotes an analysis of the overlap between 3GEN Gangs and early terrorists and how the Italian experience with defeating the Red Brigades can serve as a model to help neutralize 3 GEN Gangs.

Notes: Available on InfoTrac, Wilson Web, and Academic Search Complete (EBSCO Host.)
Abstract: The US will face enemies from the mid-1990s on that are not ‘soldiers’ fielded by nation-states but ‘warriors’ belonging to a multitude of non-state groups. These warriors are ‘erratic primitives of shifting allegiance, habituated to violence, with no stake in civil order’. The work outlines four pools from which these warriors will be drawn and the ensuing implications for the US Army.

Abstract: The paper argues that the nexus between al Qaeda and local Hispanic U.S. gangs is unlikely and it also shows how homeland security policies derived from such assumptions have potentially serious, unintended consequences. As an example gang enforcement and prosecution activities could then conceivably resemble anti-terrorism efforts.

Abstract: An introductory essay is presented on war and childhood. The work then provides three case studies of children in conflict: Jewish children in combat against the Germans in the Second World War, child soldiers fighting in Sierra Leone, and Palestinian children fighting against Israel. Includes a concluding section.

Abstract: An essential primer on child soldiers and evolving conflict. Discusses children at war, the process and results of child soldiers, and potential responses to the child soldier problem. Blends research, first-hand accounts, and testimony.

Abstract: Defines third generation gang theory to describe the evolutionary potential of street gangs. Defines three generation of gangs. First generation gangs are traditional turf gangs, second generation gangs are drug oriented, and third generation gangs have mercenary or terrorist potential. Sophistication, internationalization, and politicization are the variables that determine a gang’s position.

This bibliography is a representative selection of materials either owned or available at the FBI Academy Library. Inclusion of an item does not represent an endorsement by the FBI of the material or its author.
Abstract: Discusses the network potentials of non-state actors using third generation gang theory as an example. The three generations of street gangs are detailed to describe how criminal organizations may evolve to challenge state institutions.

Abstract: Discusses gang evolution in the context of netwar. Three generations of gangs are discussed. Turf motivations of traditional street gangs are compared with soccer hooligans. Organized crime and terrorist relationships are also discussed. The netwar potential of gangs, hooligans, and anarchists is also evaluated.

Abstract: Review essay describes the current child soldier situation and postulates links between child soldiers and gangs as expressions of children in organized armed violence.

Abstract: Updates earlier works by Sullivan on third generation gangs (3 GEN Gangs). Includes detailed examples of transnational gangs such as Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) and their potential reach and impact. A description of prison gangs in Brazil (the PCC) is also included as is a discussion of gangs and child soldiers as variants of children in organized violence in global slums.

Abstract: Reviews actual and potential evolution of drug cartels, street gangs, and warlords from hierarchical organizations to internetted transnational criminal actors that may become new warmaking entities that challenge the state.

Abstract: Provides a detailed case study of gang violence and its impacts within Los Angeles County. An early study assessing the ‘conflict disaster’ and national security threat potentials of gang violence.

Compiled by Dr. Robert J. Bunker, 2007 FIR, and John P. Sullivan, 7/07

This bibliography is a representative selection of materials either owned or available at the FBI Academy Library. Inclusion of an item does not represent an endorsement by the FBI of the material or its author.