



TERRORISM

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Al-Qaida
Hike
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Blast rock
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Key words

Provoke – вызывать, побуждать

Coerce – принуждать

Pursuit – преследование, гонение

Embedded – вложенный, встроенный

Furtherance – содействие

Jeopardize – подвергать опасности, рисковать

Proxy – по доверенности

Terrorize – терроризировать

Orchestrate – организовать

Disrupt – разрушать

The Skyjacker – воздушный пират (налетчик)

Ambivalence – двойственное отношение

Adherence – приверженность

Destructiveness – разрушительное действие

Enhance – увеличивать

Surveillance - наблюдение





Definitions of terrorism

ameco

League of Nations Convention Definition of Terrorism, 1937



Ethnic separatist violence in the 1930s provoked the League of Nations, formed after World War I to encourage world stability and peace, to define terrorism for the first time, 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.

U.S. Department of Defense Definition of

Terrorism



The Department of Defense Dictionary of Military Terms defines terrorism as:

The calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological.

FBI Definition of Terrorism



The FBI defines terrorism as:

The unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a Government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

Definition from the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism



The Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism was adopted by the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior and the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice in Cairo, Egypt in 1998. Terrorism was defined in the convention as:

Any act or threat of violence, whatever its motives or purposes, that occurs in the advancement of an individual or collective criminal agenda and seeking to sow panic among people, causing fear by harming them, or placing their lives, liberty or security in danger, or seeking to cause damage to the environment or to public or private installations or property or to occupying or seizing them, or seeking to jeopardize a national resources.

Definition of Terrorism under U.S. Law



United States Law Code – the law that governs the entire country – contains a definition of terrorism embedded in its requirement that Annual Country reports on Terrorism be submitted by the Secretary of State to Congress every year.

(d) Definitions

As used in this section—

- (1) the term “international terrorism” means terrorism involving citizens or the territory of more than 1 country;
- (2) the term “terrorism” means premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents;
- (3) the term “terrorist group” means any group, or which has significant subgroups which practice, international terrorism;
- (4) the terms “territory” and “territory of the country” mean the land, waters, and airspace of the country; and
- (5) the terms “terrorist sanctuary” and “sanctuary” mean an area in the territory of the country—
 - (A) that is used by a terrorist or terrorist organization—
 - (i) to carry out terrorist activities, including training, fundraising, financing, and recruitment; or
 - (ii) as a transit point;



Types of Terrorism

Types of terrorism



Researchers in the United States began to distinguish different types of terrorism in the 1970s, following a decade in which both domestic and international groups flourished. By that point, modern groups had begun to use techniques such as hijacking, bombing, diplomatic kidnapping and assassination to assert their demands and, for the first time, they appeared as real threats to Western democracies, in the view of politicians, law makers, law enforcement and researchers. They began to distinguish different types of terrorism as part of the larger effort to understand how to counter and deter it.

State Terrorism

Many definitions of terrorism restrict it to acts by non-state actors.

But it can also be argued that states can, and have, been terrorists.

States can use force or the threat of force, without declaring war, to terrorize citizens and achieve a political goal. Germany under Nazi rule has been described in this way.

It has also been argued that states participate in international terrorism, often by proxy. The United States considers Iran the most prolific sponsor of terrorism because Iran arms groups, such as Hizballah, that help carry out its foreign policy objectives. The United States has also been called terrorist, for example through its covert sponsorship of Nicaraguan Contras in the 1980s

Bioterrorism

Bioterrorism refers to the intentional release of toxic biological agents to harm and terrorize civilians, in the name of a political or other cause. The U.S. Center for Disease Control has classified the viruses, bacteria and toxins that could be used in an attack. Category A Biological Diseases are those most likely to do the most damage. They include:

Anthrax

Botulism

The Plague

Smallpox

Tularemia

Hemorrhagic fever



Cyberterrorism



Cyberterrorists use information technology to attack civilians and draw attention to their cause. This may mean that they use information technology, such as computer systems or telecommunications, as a tool to orchestrate a traditional attack. More often, cyberterrorism refers to an attack on information technology itself in a way that would radically disrupt networked services. For example, cyberterrorists could disable networked emergency systems or hack into networks housing critical financial information.

Ecoterrorism

A black and white photograph of two individuals wearing black balaclavas and dark clothing. They are surrounded by several dogs, including a beagle and a spaniel. The person on the left is holding a small dog. The background is a textured, light-colored wall.

Ecoterrorism is a recently coined term describing violence in the interests of environmentalism. In general, environmental extremists sabotage property to inflict economic damage on industries or actors they see as harming animals or the natural environment. This have included fur companies, logging companies and animal research laboratories, for example.

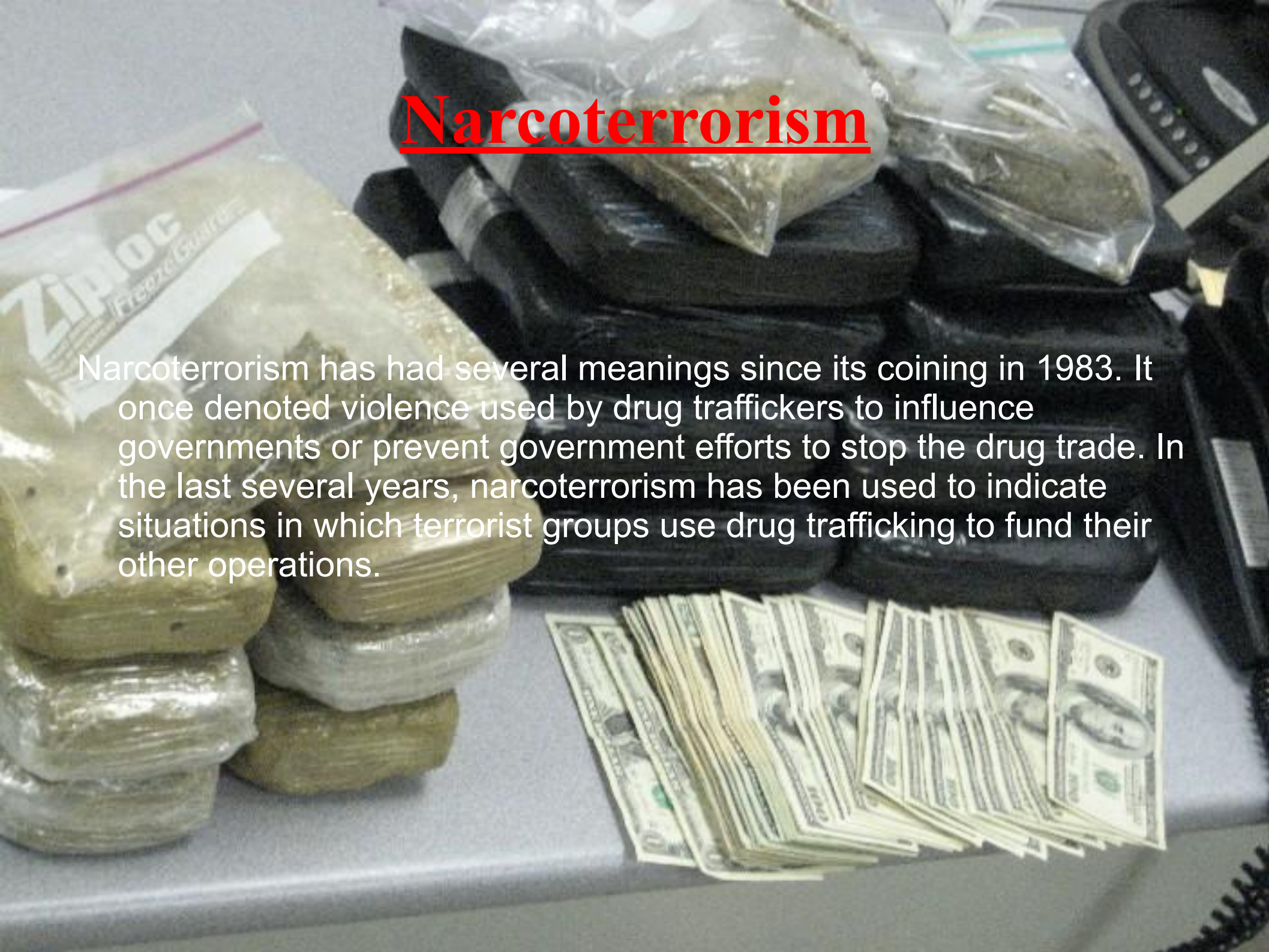
Nuclear terrorism

An aerial photograph of a city, likely New York City, with a massive, billowing mushroom cloud of smoke and fire rising from the center. The cloud is a mix of yellow, orange, and white, dominating the upper right portion of the image. The city below is a dense grid of buildings and streets, with a river visible on the right side. The overall scene is one of catastrophic destruction.

"Nuclear terrorism" refers to a number of different ways nuclear materials might be exploited as a terrorist tactic. These include attacking nuclear facilities, purchasing nuclear weapons, or building nuclear weapons or otherwise finding ways to disperse radioactive materials.

Narcoterrorism

Narcoterrorism has had several meanings since its coining in 1983. It once denoted violence used by drug traffickers to influence governments or prevent government efforts to stop the drug trade. In the last several years, narcoterrorism has been used to indicate situations in which terrorist groups use drug trafficking to fund their other operations.



Quasi-terrorism

The activities incidental to the commission of crimes of violence that are similar in form and method to genuine terrorism but which nevertheless lack its essential ingredient. It is not the main purpose of the quasi-terrorists to induce terror in the immediate victim as in the case of genuine terrorism, but the quasi-terrorist uses the modalities and techniques of the genuine terrorist and produces similar consequences and reaction. For example, the fleeing felon who takes hostages is a quasi-terrorist, whose methods are similar to those of the genuine terrorist but whose purposes are quite different.

Causes of Terrorism



There are two Causes of Terrorism

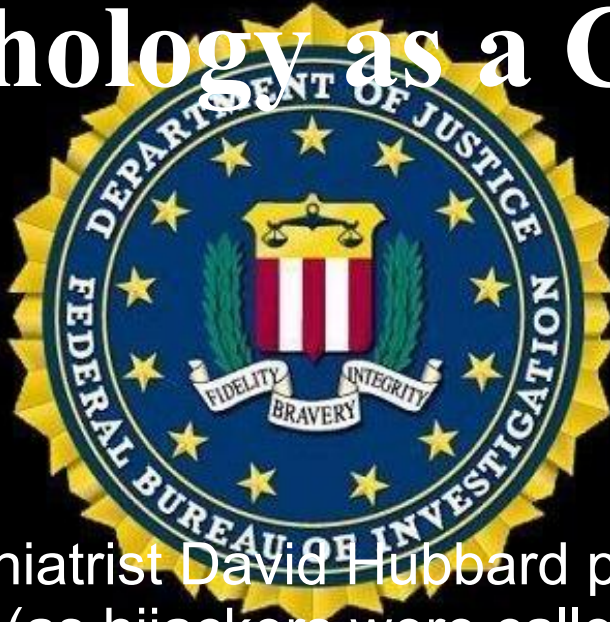


All terrorist acts are motivated by two things

Social and political injustice: People choose terrorism when they are trying to right what they perceive to be a social or political or historical wrong—when they have been stripped of their land or rights, or denied these.

The belief that violence or its threat will be effective, and usher in change. Another way of saying this is: the belief that violent means justify the ends. Many terrorists in history said sincerely that they chose violence after long deliberation, because they felt they had no choice.

Psychology as a Cause



In 1971, American psychiatrist David Hubbard produced an influential study, *The Skyjacker* (as hijackers were called), based on unstructured interviews with them. Hubbard concluded that hijackers were psychically unstable, or ill, and that all shared five traits:

A violent, often alcoholic father

A deeply religious mother

Sexually shy, timid and passive

Younger sisters toward whom the terrorist acted protectively

Poor social achievement



1981: Ferracuti and Bruno, Psychiatric Aspects of Terrorism in Italy

This study was based on second-hand material about 908 right-wing terrorists in Italy. It concluded that terrorists do not have a particular psychopathology that sets them apart from everyone else. The researchers did conclude that there are nine characteristics that appear to be widely shared among right-wing terrorists:

Ambivalence toward authority

Defective insight

Adherence to convention

Emotional detachment from the consequences of their actions

Sexual role uncertainties

Magical thinking

Destructiveness

low education



1983: West German Interior Ministry Study

This conclusions of this study were based on interviews with 227 left-wing terrorists and 23 right wing extremists. Some psychological factors appeared with high frequency, such as that:

"Twenty-five percent of leftist terrorists had lost one or both parents by age fourteen"

"Thirty-three percent reported severe conflict with parents"

"Thirty-three percent had a history of juvenile court conviction"

Religion as a Cause



First, not all suicide terrorists are religious. In fact, the secular Sri Lankan Tamil Tigers (LTTE) have committed more suicide attacks since the 1980s than any other group.

Second, when we look closely at the context in which suicide attacks take place, there are always particular grievances or perceived grievances in play that also explain the decision to use the tactic. For example, Hamas, an Islamist Palestinian group, has a clearly Islamic identity. But their goal, which is to establish an Islamist state in the West Bank and Gaza, cannot be divorced from the political conflict between Israel and Palestine from which it springs.

Third, when thinking about the possible relationship of religion to suicide terrorism, it is useful to distinguish between the group and individual suicide bombers. As Robert Pape, who has comprehensively studied patterns in suicide terrorism, points out, individual attackers may be motivated by religion, but groups have strategic military goals.

Terrorist Tactics



Assassination

Car Bombing

Hijacking

Suicide Terrorism

Fight against terrorism



Specific types of fight include:

Targeted laws, criminal procedures, deportations, and enhanced police powers

Preemptive or reactive military action

Increased intelligence and surveillance activities

Preemptive humanitarian activities

More permissive interrogation and detention policies

A young child with dark hair and a red shirt is holding a white sign with both hands. The sign has the text "JOIN HANDS AGAINST TERRORISM" in bold, black, sans-serif capital letters. The child is looking slightly to the right with a neutral expression. In the background, other signs are partially visible, including one on the left that says "OR RITY ST FRONT" and one on the right that says "APPEAL" and "GLOBAL".

**JOIN HANDS
AGAINST
TERRORISM**

Thank you for your attention