

International terrorism - main threat to the world community in the XXI century

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Abstract

The paper explores the main aspects of the International Terrorism, particularly: Definition of the terrorism, history of the terrorism, main types of the terrorism and the basic methods used by the Terrorist Organizations.

Keywords: bombing, cyber-attacks, explosion, kidnapping, terrorism

Introduction

The main purpose of the research is to explain the concept of terrorism to the reader, what does the notion of terrorism refer to? Humans live in the world of constant fear always struggling for peace and stability. The peace which is desirable and hard to maintain. Every country and each individual is constantly facing the challenges of the modern world. Terrorism represents one of those challenges which makes states work out an appropriate policy to protect their own population. Terrorism proves to be one of the most devastating threats to a modern society. Throughout the recent history, terrorism has been transformed into the character of international threat. Very deep analysis of the modern societies will promote to determine the roots of this evil.

This paper seeks to review the cornerstones on which terrorism has its basis. The basic parts of this work are the following:

- History of the notion of terrorism – what is terrorism? Which are the main reasons of its spread worldwide? How did terrorism become international?
- Terrorist incidents and techniques, used by terrorist groups and terrorist behavior;
- 9/11 events and the new era of terrorism;
- Conclusive part of article will encompass analytical summary.

Definition and History of the notion and its evolution through the centuries

Although terrorism is not a new phenomena, it has only been used since the beginning of recorded history, it can be relatively hard to make the exact definition of terrorism. Terrorism has been analyzed variously as both a tactic and strategy; a crime and a “liberation movement”. Obviously, very much is depended on whose position and opinion is being represented. Terrorism has often been an effective tactic

for the weaker side in a conflict. As an asymmetric form of the conflict, it confers coercive power with many of the advantages of military force at a fraction of the cost. Taking into account the secretive nature and small size of the terrorist organizations, those groups do not offer any clear structure to their opponents any clear structure. Because of this, the preemption is being considered to be so significant. In some cases, terrorism has been a means to continue a conflict without the adversary realizing the nature of the threat, mistaking terrorism for criminal activity. Taking these characteristics into consideration these characteristics, terrorism has become increasingly common among those pursuing extreme purposes throughout the our planet. But despite its popularity, terrorism can be a nebulous concept.

Even in case of the U.S. Government, state agencies responsible for different functions in the ongoing combating terrorism activities, use various definitions. With regard to the free online dictionary, the terrorism is defined as “The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence by a person or an organized group against people or property with the intention of intimidating or coercing societies or governments, often for ideological or political reasons”.

If we discuss this definition, there are three main factors - violence, fear, and intimidation and each element produces terror in its victims. The FBI uses this type of determination: “Terrorism is the unlawful use of force and 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.” (The FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation) The U.S. Department of State, based on the title 22 of the U.S. Code, Section 2656f(d), defines “terrorism” to be “premeditated politically-motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience” .

Besides the determination from the side of the United States Government, there are greater variations in what

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features of terrorism are emphasized in definitions. One of the leading expert on Combating Terrorism issues, Prof. Alex Schmid presented his definition, which is the following: "An anxiety-inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by (semi-) clandestine individual, group or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal or political reasons, whereby - in contrast to assassination - the direct targets of violence are not the main targets." (Understanding and Responding to Terrorism, 2007) The most recently distributed academic determination is added to the above-mentioned definition. There are presented two more sentences and includes 77 words in general; containing such verbose concepts as "message generators" and "violence" based communication processes." Less specific and considerably less verbose, the British Government definition of 1974 is "...the use of violence for political ends, and includes any use of violence for the purpose of putting the public, or any section of the public, in fear". (Faith Frees us from the Terror of Terrorism , 2014).

In general, Terrorism is a criminal act that influences an audience beyond the immediate victim. The strategy of terrorists is to commit acts of violence that draws the attention of the local population, the government and the world to their cause. During the planning of the terrorist attack, main purpose of terrorists is to obtain the greatest publicity, choosing targets that symbolize what they oppose. The effectiveness of the terrorist act lies not in the act itself, but in the public's or government's reaction to the act. For example, in 1972, during the Olympic games in Munich, 11 members of Israeli delegation were killed by the Black September Organization. The Israelis were the immediate victims, but the real target was the estimated 1 billion people watching the televised event.

The organization - Black September used the high visibility of the Olympic games to publicize its views on the problems of the Palestinian refugees. Besides, in October 1983, terrorists from the Middle East Region committed terrorist act at the Marine Battalion Landing Team Headquarters at Beirut International Airport. Their immediate victims were the 241 U.S. military personnel who were killed and over 100 others who were wounded. The direct target of those terrorists was the American people and government. This one act of violence influenced the United States' decision to withdraw the Marines from Beirut and was therefore considered as a successful result for the terrorists. There are three targets of terrorism: the terrorists, the victims and the general public. The phrase "one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter" is a view terrorists themselves would accept. Terrorists do not consider themselves as criminals. They are sure that they are legitimate combatants, fighting for the protection of their ideas by any possible means. A victim of a terrorist act and majority of society sees the terrorist as a evil with no regard for human life. The general public's view is the most unstable. The terrorists do their best to create the image of the "Robin Hood" with the hope to find additional supporters among the members of society. This sympathetic view of terrorism has become an integral part of their psychological warfare and needs to be countered vigorously.

Several historic aspects about terrorist activities

Terrorism and terrorist groups have the deep roots since the ancient period. The first known organization that exhibited aspects of a modern terrorist organization was the Zealots

of Judea. Known to the Romans as sicarii, or dagger-men, they committed on an underground campaign of murdering of Roman occupation forces, as well as any Jews, whom they considered to be allies of Romans and who were serving to the Roman authorities. The motive of those groups was an uncompromising belief that they could not remain faithful to the dictates of Judaism while living under pressure from the Roman Empire. Eventually, the Zealot rebel movement became open and they were finally besieged and were forced to commit mass suicide at the fortification of Masada. (Terrorism Research)

Several centuries later, the Assassins were the next group, whose activities were interrelated with the modern standards of terrorism. A breakaway faction of Shia Islam called the Nizari Ismalis worked out the tactic of assassination of enemy leaders because the cult's limited manpower prevented open combat. The head of this group, Hassam-I Sabbah, based the cult in the mountains of Northern Iran. Their tactic of sending a lone assassin to successfully kill a key enemy leader at the certain sacrifice of his own life (the killers waited next to their victims to be killed or captured) inspired fearful awe in their enemies. (Terrorism Research)

Despite the fact, that Zealots and the Assassins were involved in the terrorist activities long time ago, they are relevant nowadays: First as forerunners of modern terrorists in aspects of motivation, organization, targeting, and goals. Secondly, although both were ultimate failures, the fact that they are remembered hundreds of years later, demonstrates the deep psychological impact they caused.

From the period of the Assassins (late 13th century) activities, to the beginning of the 18-th Century, terror and barbarism were widely used in warfare and conflict, but key ingredients for terrorism were lacking. After the ending of the 30 year war and signing the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, when the modern nation states were founded, the sort of central authority and cohesive society that terrorism attempts to influence barely existed. Communications were inadequate and controlled, and the causes that could inspire terrorism (religious schism, insurrection, ethnic strife) movements typically led to open military operations. By the time kingdoms and principalities became nations, they had an appropriate resources to enforce their power and prevent such activities, as terrorism.

The Revolution in France provided the first uses of the meaning "Terrorist" and "Terrorism". Using this terminology - "terrorism" begun in 1795 in reference to the Reign of Terror initiated by the Revolutionary government of France against supporters of monarchy. The representatives of the Committee of Public Safety and the National Convention that enforced the policies of "The Terror" were referred to as "Terrorists". (Terrorism, 2010) The Revolutionary processes in France within the period 1789-1793 created the precedent for the other states in oppressing their populations in the future. It also inspired a reaction by royalists and other opponents of the Revolution who were involved in the implementation of the terrorist tactics such as assassination and intimidation in resistance to the Revolutionary agents. The Parisian mobs played a decisive role at key points before, during, and after the Revolution. Such extra-radical activities as murder prominent officials and aristocrats in gruesome spectacles started long before the invention for the first time a guillotine. (Contemporary International Law, 2004)

At the end of the 19th century, the development of the political theories, which were based on the principles of radicalism and improvements in the technology of the producing the weapons, spurred the formation of small groups of revo-

lutionaries who were involved in the effective attack of the state institutions. Anarchists espousing belief in the "propaganda of the deed" produced some striking successes, killing heads of the states from Russia, France, Spain, Italy, and the United States. However, their weak organizational structure and ignorance of the cooperation with the other social groups and movements in political efforts rendered anarchists ineffective as a political ideology and movement. In contrast, Communism's role as an ideological basis, based on the radical theory of Marxism, found the convenient way for political terrorism. In the beginning of the XX Century it was just activating and finally become much more influential in the first half of the last century.

Another tendency in the late 19th century, when many territories of our planet were under the colonial rules of the leading powers, was the increasing wave of nationalism in the different Regions of the world, in which the nation (the identity of a people) and the political state were combined. As nations started to protect their national identities - language, religion, cultural heritage etc. people that had been conquered or colonized could, like the Jews at the times of the Zealots, opt for assimilation or struggle. One of the most known ethnical and religious conflict in Europe from this time is still not finally resolved - the multi-century struggle of Irish nationalism which is combined with the protection of the principles of Catholicism in Northern Ireland. Anti-colonial type of Nationalism, like communism, became a much greater ideological force in the 20th century.

The terrorist group from this period that is represented as a model of many directions of the terrorist activities was the Russian Narodnya Volya (Peoples Will). Taking into account the strategy and tactics of this group, it should be mentioned, that it differed in some ways from modern terrorists, especially in that they would sometimes call off attacks that might endanger individuals other than their intended target. Other than this quirk, it can be noticed many of the traits of terrorism here for the first time; clandestine, cellular organization; impatience and inability for the task of organizing the constituents they claim to represent; and a tendency to increase the level of violence as pressures on the group mount.

The first half of the 20th century was characterized with the two events that influenced the nature of conflict to the present day. The effects of two World Wars inflamed passions and hopes of nationalists throughout the world, and severely damaged the legitimacy of the international order and governments. The activation of the nationalism movement became more intensified during the early 20th century throughout the world. It transferred to an especially powerful force in the subject peoples of various colonial empires. Although dissent and resistance were common in many colonial possessions, and sometimes resulted in open warfare national identities became a focal point for these actions (Joshua S. Goldstein. Jon C. Pevehouse. 2010. P. 207).

Gradually, as peoples and nations became closely connected with the concepts of race and ethnicity, international political developments began to support such approaches. Members of ethnic groups whose territories had been occupied by the other states or had ceased to exist as independent nations considered the new opportunities to realize their nationalist ambitions. Several of these ethnic and religious groups chose terror as a method to conduct their struggle and make their situation known to the international community they hoped would be sympathetic. In Europe, both the Irish and the Basque separatist groups were involved in the terrorist campaigns as part of their ongoing struggle for inde-

pendence, but had to initiate bloody uprisings to further their cause. Both were partially successful.

Further development of Terrorism is interrelated with the Cold War period. The bi-polar international system of the Cold War changed perception of conflicts in the world. Relatively, minor confrontations took on significance as arenas where the superpowers could compete without risking escalation to full nuclear war. Warfare between the East and the West, between two economic and political systems and between two ideologies took place on the peripheries, and was limited in scope to prevent escalation. During the immediate postwar period, terrorism was more of a tactical choice by leaders of nationalist insurgencies and revolutions. National-Liberation movements for independence from colonial rule occurred throughout the world and many employed terrorism as a supporting tactic. In several cases, terrorism was used within the framework of larger movements, and coordinated with political, social and military actions. Even when terrorism came to dominate the other aspects of a nationalist struggle, such as the Palestinian campaign against Israel, it was (and is) combined with other activities (Bruce Hoffman. Pp. 2006. Pp. 1-41).

Terrorist actions or the threat of such types of activities have been in existence for millennia. Despite the fact, that the history of the terrorism movement prevails over the history of the modern nation-state, the implementation of the terrorist acts by the different groups or even by some state institutions and those that contest their power remains hardly researched. From one side, the term - terror itself is more or less clear, when it is associated to acts and actors in the real world it becomes confused. Partly it is determined by the fact – using of the terror strategies and tactics by organizers at all levels in the social and political environment. Who is the person, who uses the an appropriate military and other kind of equipments for the explosion of the various civil and military objects, a criminal? Or member of any revolutionary movement? (Terrorism Research)

Is it possible, that some person to be compared to the French revolutionary governments who used the term terrorism by justification the systematic state terror against the this part of the population of France in the 1790s, which was considered as opposition to the new government by killing tens of thousands? Are either they the same as revolutionary terrorist groups such as the Baader-Mienhof Gang of West Germany or the Weather Underground in the United States?

So it can be noticed that distinctions of size and political legitimacy of the actors using terror raise questions as to which action can be considered as terrorist act and which not. The concept related to the moral equivalency is very often used as an argument to broaden and blur the definition of terrorism as well. This approach argues that the outcome of an action is what matters, not the intent. Collateral or unintended damage to civilians from an attack by illegal paramilitary forces on a legitimate military target is the same as a terrorist bomb directed deliberately at the civilian target with the purpose of creating that damage. Simply put, a car bomb on a city street and a jet fighter dropping a bomb on a tank are both acts of violence that produce death and terror. Therefore (at the extreme end of this argument) any illegal action with the using of weapons is simply terrorism with its different interpretation. This is the reasoning behind the famous phrase "One man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter" (Bruce Hoffman. 2013. P. 187). It is also a legacy of legitimizing the use of terror by successful revolutionary movements after the fact.

The very flexibility and adaptability of terror during the long period of time has contributed to the confusion. Those seeking to disrupt, reorder or destroy the status quo have continuously sought new and creative ways to achieve their goals. Some changes in the strategy and tactics and development of techniques by terrorists have been significant, but even more significant are the increasing in the number of causes and social contexts where terrorist act is committed. During the past 20 years, terrorists have implemented extremely violent acts for alleged political or religious reasons. Political ideology, on which terrorists are based ranges from the extreme left to the extreme right. For example, the leftist groups can be represented by the such terrorist organizations as Marxists and Leninists who propose a revolution of workers led by revolutionary elite. On the contrary, right-wing oriented groups are based on the typically believe in a merging of state and business leadership. Nationalism is the devotion to the interests or culture of a group of people or a nation. Typically, nationalists share a common ethnic background and desire to establish independent state. Religious extremists often ignore the power of secular authorities and consider legal systems that are not based on their religious beliefs as illegitimate. They often reject all types of modernization efforts, which they view as corrupting influences on traditional culture. Special interest groups include people on the radical fringe of many legitimate causes; e.g., groups of the people, who commit terrorist acts to uphold anti-abortion views, animal rights, radical environmentalism. These people strongly believe that violence is morally justifiable to achieve their purposes.

Terrorist incidents and techniques-terrorist groups and terrorist behavior

These are the most common terrorist incidents include: Bombings

It is already proved, the improvised explosive devices are not expensive and easy to produce. Modern devices have smaller shape and are harder to detect. (Terrorism Research)Those devices include very destructive capabilities; for example, on August 7, 1998, two American diplomatic representations, in Africa, particularly in Kenya and Tanzania were under the bomb attack (Gunaratna, Rohan. 2002. p. 46) terrorist acts claimed the lives of over 200 people, including 12 innocent American citizens, and injured over 5,000 civilians. (Online New hour - African Embassy Bombing , 2007). Terrorists can also use materials that are readily available to the average consumer to construct a bomb.

Kidnappings and Hostage-Takings

One of the main policy of the terrorist groups represents kidnapping and hostage-taking. Terrorists implement this type of action for the establishment a bargaining position and to elicit publicity (Terrorism Research). Kidnapping is one of the most difficult acts for a terrorist organization to fulfill, but, if in case of the successful implementation of the operation, terrorists obtain an opportunity to attract more financial resources, which later they can use for the releasing of the jailed comrades, and publicity for an extended period (Terrorism Research). Hostage-taking involves the seizure of a facility or location and the taking of hostages. Unlike a kidnapping, hostage-taking provokes a confrontation with authorities. It determines the positions of the governments of the various countries related to the choosing the concrete

strategy - either to make dramatic decisions or to conduct negotiations with terrorists and listen to their position. It is overt and designed to attract and hold media attention. The terrorists' intended target is the audience affected by the hostage's confinement, not the hostage.

The legal definition of kidnapping is the taking away of a person by force, threat, or deceit, with intent to detain that person against his will. Kidnapping can be implemented with the requesting for ransom (economic reasons) or for political or other purposes, for example require the releasing the members of the terrorist group from the prison, or changing the official policy of government related to the internal and external policy of the country. In history, under common law, kidnapping was only a misdemeanor, but in different parts of the world as in most states of the United States, the practice is now punishable by death or life imprisonment (Terrorism Research and Analysis Consortium , 2014).

Armed Attacks and Assassinations

Armed attacks include raids and ambushes. Assassinations are the killing of a selected victim, usually by the using the special explosive equipments or small arms. Drive-by shootings is a common technique employed by unsophisticated or loosely organized terrorist groups. From the historic point of view it can be assumed, that terrorists have murdered specific persons for psychological effect. (Terrorism, 2010)

Arsons and Fire bombings

Incendiary devices are cheap and easy to hide. Arson and fire-bombings are easily conducted by terrorist organizations, that may not be as well-organized, equipped, or trained as a major terrorist groups. An arson or firebombing against a utility, hotel, government building, or industrial center portrays an image that the ruling government is incapable of maintaining order (Terrorism, 2010).

Hijackings and Skyjackings

Hijacking is the seizure by the using the force of a surface vehicle, passengers, who are inside and/or its cargo. Skyjacking represents the occupation of an aircraft, which creates a mobile, hostage barricade situation. It provides terrorists with hostages from many nations and draws heavy media attention. Skyjacking also provides mobility for the terrorists to relocate the aircraft to a country that supports their cause and provides them with a human shield, making retaliation to be complicated (Terrorism, 2010).

Other Types of Terrorist Incidents

In addition to the above-mentioned types of the terrorist acts and acts of violence, there are also numerous other methods of violence that can exist under the framework of terrorism. Terrorist organizations conduct violence against their own people also by the implementing robberies and extortion when they need additional financial resources for the continuation their activities and when they don't have other sources of funding.

Cyber-terrorism is a new type of the terrorism activity that is ever-increasing taking into account that humanity relies on computer networks to obtain different kind of the important information and provide connectivity to today's modern and fast-paced world. Cyber-terrorism gives an opportunity to the terrorist groups to fulfill their operations with little or almost no risk to themselves. It also provides terrorists a resource to disrupt or destroy networks and com-

puter systems. The main purpose is the interruption of the functioning the leading governmental institutions or business companies. This type of terrorism isn't as high profile as other types of terrorist attacks, but its impact is just as destructive. (Rouse, 2010)

Historically, terrorist actions by the using nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons are not held very often. Taking into account the extremely high number of victims that NBC weapons produce, they are also considered as the weapons of mass destruction (WMD). However, most of the countries are involved in arms races with neighboring countries because they view the development of WMD as a key deterrent of attack by hostile neighbors. The increased development of WMD also raises the chance for terrorist groups to obtain access to WMD. Some experts consider the issue, that in the future terrorists will have more opportunity to purchase the WMD, because some states with the high level of corruption and un-stability may fail to protect their stockpiles of WMD from accidental losses, illicit sales, or outright theft or seizure. Determined terrorist groups can also gain access to WMD through covert independent research efforts or by hiring technically skilled professionals to construct the WMD (Joshua S. Goldstein. Jon C. Pevehouse. 2010. p. 215-217).

Common threads of the various definitions identify terrorism as

- Political
- Psychological
- Coercive
- Dynamic
- Deliberate (Terrorism, 2010).

Political

A terrorist action can be recognized with the existence of the political motivation when it is committed with the attempt to cause a political effect. Clausewitz' statement that "war is a continuation of policy by other means" (Studio, 2014) is taken as a truism by terrorists. They merely eliminate the intermediate step of armies and warfare, and apply violence directly to the political contest.

Psychological

The planned results of the terrorist activities can emerge the psychological effect ("terror"). They are aimed at a target audience other than the actual victims of the act. The intended focus group of the terrorist act may be the society as a whole, or some specific part of the population (an ethnic or religious minority, for example), or political elite, which is responsible for the decision-making process on the political, economic, social, or military level.

Coercive

The acts of violence and destruction are used during the implementation of the terrorist crimes with the purpose to produce the desired effect. Even in the case, if victims or destruction do not represent the final result of a terrorist operation, the existence of the threat or potential of violence is what creates the desired effect. One of the clear examples of it, when the hostage taking operation was implemented

successfully for the terrorists, the final result can be that all hostages being liberated unharmed as the result of negotiations and bargaining. Regardless of the result, the terrorist bargaining were nothing less than the raw threat of applying violence to maim or kill some or all of the hostages. In case if the threat of violence is not credible, or the terrorists groups are not able to fulfill the violence effectively, it can be considered as a unsuccessful operation.

Dynamic

Terrorist organization require change, revolution, or more active involvement in the political processes. The radical worldview that justifies terrorism mandates drastic action to destroy or alter the status quo. In case if the purposes of a movement have the reactionary form, they claim action to "turn back the clock" or restore some cherished value system that is extinct. Nobody implements the act of violation on strangers or innocents to keep things "just the way they are." (Terrorism Research)

Deliberate

Terrorism represents the activity, main purpose of which is to achieve particular goals (mostly political character). It is a rationally employed, specifically selected tactic, and is not a random act. Since the targets of terrorist violence are sometimes the less importance, with one being as good for the terrorists' purposes as another, victim or target selection can appear random or unprovoked. But the victim will include symbolic value or be able of eliciting emotional response based on the terrorists' purposes. It should be memorized, that the actual target of this criminal action is not the victim of the violence, but the psychological balance.

Media Exploitation

Effects of the terrorism are not necessarily aimed at the victims of terrorist violence. In this case victims usually represent the objects to be exploited by the terrorist group for the implementation the effect on a third party. With the main purpose to spread this effect, information about the terrorist act has to be delivered to the target audience. So any terrorist organization is planning for exploitation of available mass-media means to get the message to the right audiences. Victims usually are the first medium that transmits the psychological influence to the important part of the society. The next step in transmission will depend on which media means will be available, but this issue is worked out and it will frequently be the responsibility of a specific unit within the terrorist organization to be just involved in the exploitation and controlling the news cycle.

Several organizations are able to rely on friendly or sympathetic news outlets, but this is not necessary. There are possibilities, that news media to be under the policy of manipulation by planning around the requests of the "news cycle", and the advantage that control of the initiative is given by the terrorist organization.

To make mass-media means to report quickly, to "scoop" competitors, gives an opportunity to terrorists to present requests or give some statements that might be refuted or critically commented on if time were available. Terrorist organizations often deliver the information related to the names and details of individual victims with the purpose of the controlling the news media through its desire to humanize or personalize a case. For the victims of a terrorist attack, it is a certainty that the impact on the survivors (if there are any)

is of minimal importance to the terrorists. The main attention in this case is paid on the intended psychological impact that the news of their death or suffering will cause in a public.

Operations in Permissive Societies

Terrorists organization prepare to implement terrorist acts in those countries, where the superiority of law, protection of civil and individual rights are provided. At the same time terrorists may be based in those countries, where repressive and dictators regimes exist, that are sympathetic to them (case of Taliban regime in Afghanistan), terrorist groups usually avoid to be engaged in terrorism activities in non-democratic countries. An exception to this case is a repressive regime that does not have the means to enforce security measures. Governments with effective security forces and few guaranteed civil liberties have typically suffered much less from terrorism than liberal states with excellent security forces. Al Qaeda has shown, however, that they will conduct operations anywhere.

Illegality of Methods

Terrorism is a criminal act. Whether the terrorist chooses to identify himself with military terminology (as discussed under insurgencies below), or with civilian imagery ("brotherhood", "committee", etc.), he is a criminal in both spheres. The violations of civil criminal laws are self-evident in activities such as murder, arson, and kidnapping regardless of the legitimacy of the government enforcing the laws. Victimized the innocent is criminal injustice under a dictatorship or a democracy. If the terrorist claims that he is justified in using such violence as a military combatant, he is a de facto war criminal under international law and the military justice systems of most nations.

Preparation and Support

It's important to analyze that actual terrorist operations are the result of extensive preparation and support operations. Media reporting and academic study have mainly concentrated on the terrorists' goals and actions, which is precisely what a terrorist intends. This neglects the vital but less exciting topic of preparation and supports operations. An appropriate effort and coordination is necessary to release finances for the group operations, producing or purchasing the weapons, implement target surveillance and analysis, and present well-trained and well-equipped terrorists to the operational area. While the time and attempt expended by the terrorists group can be a drop in the bucket compared to the sum which was spent to defend against them, terrorist operations may still include significant parts of the financial resources and groups of the people. The necessity for dedicated support activities and resources on simple operations are important, and get larger the greater the sophistication of the plan and the complexity of the target. The management and organizational structure of a terrorist organization determines its strengths and weaknesses. A general knowledge of the prevalent models of terrorist organizations leads to a better understanding of their capabilities. Possessing an appropriate information of the different labels and systems of classification that have been applied to groups and

individuals assists us in the discarding useless or irrelevant terms, and in understanding the purposes and usefulness of different terminologies.

Nowadays, the most known image of a terrorist group, which is operating according to a specific political agenda and motivated by concrete ideology or the desire for ethnic or national liberation determines our understanding of terrorism. While those actions are included to the agenda of many terrorist organizations, this image is no longer valid from the Universal point of view. Besides, changing the generational in the leadership of the established terrorist organizations is in many cases ushering in a more a destructive and relentless type of the group. There are two general types of such organizations: hierarchical and networked. The concrete sphere of the organization's activity is one of the main determinants what kind of structure has to be established? Based on network or hierarchical units. Newer organizations tend towards establishment or adapting to the possibilities inherent in the network model. Ideological factors can influence on the internal structure, with strict Leninist or Maoist or religious fundamentalist groups, who's purpose is establishment centralized control and hierarchical structure. With regard to the wider organization, virtually all units use versions of cellular structures at the tactical level to enhance security and to task organize for operations (Diana Beshidze. 2011. P. 9).

Terrorist organizations, that are associated with a political activity or political party will often claim a more hierarchical structure, with the purpose to coordinate terrorist crimes with political action. It also can be necessary for a politically affiliated group to observe "cease-fires" or avoid particular targets in support of political objectives. To implement the above-mentioned action will be more complicated in networked organizations. Terrorist groups can be at various stages of development in terms of capabilities and sophistication. Newer groups with fewer resources will usually be less capable, and operate in permissive areas or under the tutelage of more proficient organizations to develop proficiency. Furthermore, organizations, professing or associated with ethnic or nationalist agendas and limiting their operations to one country or a localized region tend to require fewer capabilities. Small terrorist groups can be united to the bigger organizations, or be separated from the larger ones.

The smallest units of the terrorist groups are the cells that play the role of the building blocks for the terrorist organization. One of the basic reasons for a cellular or compartmentalized structure represents security. The compromise or loss of one cell should not influence on the identity, location, or actions of other sections. A cellular organizational form creates some obstacles for an adversary to penetrate the entire organization. Terrorists within one cell are often unaware of the functioning of the other cells and, therefore, cannot divulge sensitive information to infiltrators.

Terrorists can found the cells, which are based on family or employment relationships, or take geographic factors into consideration, or by use the specific functions such as direct action and intelligence. The terrorist organization can also establish multifunctional cells. The terrorist group uses the cells with the purpose of the controlling its members. Cell members remain in close contact with each other to provide emotional support and to prevent desertion or breach of security procedures. The chairman of the cell group is usually the only person who provides communication and coordination with higher levels and other cells.

A terrorist group may establish only one cell or may form several cells that operate on the local or international level.

The structure of the cells and their number depend on the size of the terrorist organization. A terrorist group which is functioning inside of one state frequently has fewer cells and specialized teams than international terrorist group, which is involved in the terrorist activities in many different countries (Diana Beshidze. 2011. P. 9).

9/11 events and new determination of terrorism.

September 11, 2001 a date when the most brutal in the history of terrorism attack was made on the twin-towers - World Trade centre in New York. As a result of this action, almost 3000 individuals died at the WTC complex. United States Authorities attributed responsibility for the attack to Osama bin Laden and the Al Qaeda organization. (Inside 9/11: Zero Hour, National Geographic Channel documentary, 2005)

The American nation and the whole International community was mobilized; combating terrorism and crippling Al Qaeda and other terrorist groups, together with those regimes, which were supporting terrorism became top national and international priorities. Preemptive use of Armed Forces against foreign terrorist organizations and infrastructure gained increasing acceptance in Administration policy circles. A full-scale campaign was launched, using all aspects of national and international resources, to go after Al Qaeda and its affiliates and support structures. The anti-terrorist campaign included rallying the international community, especially law enforcement and intelligence units with the purpose of the destroying Al Qaeda cells and financial networks.

As a result, the Taliban, which supported terrorism on the territory of Afghanistan, was removed from the power by the support of US and British forces of the "Northern Alliance" (paramilitary group, which was opposing the Taliban in the Northern part of Afghanistan), all known Al Qaeda training sites were destroyed, and a number of Taliban and Al Qaeda leaders were killed. Since then, according to President Bush in his address to the nation on May 1, 2003, nearly half of the known Al Qaeda leadership has been captured or killed. As it is known, later, top Al Qaeda leaders Osama bin Laden and Ayman al Zawahiri also were eliminated.

In the post-9/11 world, threats are defined more by the fault lines within societies than by the territorial boundaries between them. From terrorism to global disease or environmental degradation, the challenges have become transnational rather than international. That is the defining quality of world politics in the twenty-first century. Terrorism became large scale threat to all.

Conclusion

While making an analysis on International Terrorism issues, it can be listed several aspects, based on which the research is conducted. Those issues can be: the analytical approach of the terrorism, its international character, the stages of its evolution and development, the tactics and strategies used by terrorist groups and the new dimensional character of international terrorism.

Through the definition seems to be clear, terrorism still proves to be the notion hardly identifiable. What the International society possesses right now is the constant threat and tools to confront the evil of terrorism. Terror has its biases

from very ancient period of history. It is considered a way of conduct in the constant war epoch as constituent part of rebellion of non-compliance. It is still hard to believe that in the modern world, when the process of democratic enlargement is going on, the existence of terrorism creates constant awareness of counter actions and war against the war. The historical line witnesses even more strengthening of the position and the terrorist ideologies. The eternal evil in humankind always finds the reason to kill and even have the approval. The suppressed minority takes the flour in the new dimension of terrorism which emerged in the second half of 20th century. Nowadays, terrorist organizations are better equipped and significantly developed from psychological and financial point of view. The strengthening of the "Al-Qaeda", "Hamas" etc. and other leading terrorist organizations and the foundation of the new training centers for potential terrorists took place during the 80s and 90s of the last century. The global threat that comes from those countries, which were or are involved in the state-sponsored terrorism activities, posed the rest world astonished.

The tactic and the equipment usage by terrorists of modern era can not be compared by that of the early centuries. Because of vast financial support such terrorist groups as Taliban and al Qaeda established its self destructive roots into the development of terrorism worldwide. All the tactics and the training results can be seen in the planning of terrorist attacks. So, as the evil became sophisticatedly highly dangerous it is the task of each state to confront it.

The world was stunned and put aside when the time brought the tragedy of 11 September of 2001. The terrorists went too far and dug their death grave. Now the war to be declared and the elimination of terrorism in the world is moral obligation of each human wishing the peaceful world without terrorism. The terrorist groups were weakened and a good number of their leaders have been destroyed. The terrorism poses the everlasting dilemma of every society in world. The world is fighting to heal its torn and suffered organism from the cancer plaguing it. The human sufferings are of human invention and the further future of the planet is of our creation. The only message is to do the best to make the world a bit better than it was yesterday, decade earlier, century and millennia ago.

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