

**Министерство общего и профессионального образования
Управления образования и культуры Орджоникидзевского района
МОУ СОШ № 67**

Образовательная область: языки и литература

Предмет: английский язык

TERRORISM

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МОУ СОШ № 67

Екатеринбург 2008

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INTRODUCTION

In light of the events of 11 September, the war on terrorism has been given centre stage in efforts to guarantee not only national but also the entire system of international security. Many countries continue to fully support the international community's efforts in that regard, unequivocally condemning terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, irrespective of its political, economic, religious or other motives. However, the war on terrorism should not be used to target any particular religion or culture.

As terrorism increasingly acquires the proportions of a global threat, it becomes imperative for the international community to join forces to meet the challenge by adopting a unified approach, not merely by pursuing individual States' interests. I'm of the view that international counter-terrorism efforts over the long term should target not so much individual terrorist organizations, groups and individuals but rather the root causes of terrorism. Terrorist acts — a form of politically motivated extremism — all share one characteristic, namely the use of violence for political ends.

Terrorism is closely related to aggressive separatism, organized crime and trafficking in drugs, weapons and human beings. Areas of armed conflict, especially in occupied and uncontrolled territories, constitute fertile soil for terrorist and criminal groupings to flourish.

So the main objects of my project are:

- to learn theoretical aspects of terrorism;
- to hold the investigation using such methods as testing and questioning my classmates.

To achieve these aims I should learn a great amount of information from Internet, books and periodicals.

THEORETICAL ASPECTS

I. DEFINITION

Official definitions

The word "terrorism" was first used in reference to the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution. A 1988 study by the United States Army found that more than one hundred definitions of the word exist and have been used. In many countries, acts of terrorism are legally distinguished from criminal acts done for other purposes, and "terrorism" is defined by statute; see definition of terrorism for particular definitions. Common principles among legal definitions of terrorism provide an emerging consensus as to meaning and also foster cooperation between law enforcement personnel in different countries. Among these definitions there are several that do not recognize the possibility of legitimate use of violence by civilians against an invader in an occupied country and would, thus label all resistance movements as terrorist groups. Others make a distinction between lawful and unlawful use of violence. Ultimately, the distinction is a political judgment.

In November 2004, a United Nations Security Council report described terrorism as any act "intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non-combatants with the purpose of intimidating a population or compelling a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act." (Note that this report does not constitute international law.)

Key criteria

Official definitions determine counter-terrorism policy and are often developed to serve it. Most government definitions outline the following key criteria: target, objective, motive, perpetrator, and legitimacy or legality of the act.

Terrorism is also often recognizable by a following statement from the perpetrators.

Violence – According to Walter Laqueur of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, "the only general characteristic of terrorism generally agreed upon is that terrorism involves violence and the threat of violence." However, the criterion of violence alone does not produce a useful definition, as it includes many acts not usually considered terrorism: war, riot, organized crime, or even a simple assault. Property destruction that does not endanger life is not usually considered a violent crime, but some have described property destruction by the Earth Liberation Front and Animal Liberation Front as violence and terrorism; see ecoterrorism.

Psychological impact and fear – The attack was carried out in such a way as to maximize the severity and length of the psychological impact. Each act of terrorism is a "performance," devised to have an impact on many large audiences. Terrorists also attack national symbols to show their power and to shake the foundation of the country or society they are opposed to. This may negatively affect a government's legitimacy, while increasing the legitimacy of the given terrorist organization and/or ideology behind a terrorist act.

Perpetrated for a Political Goal – Something all terrorist attacks have in common is their perpetration for a political purpose. Terrorism is a political tactic, not unlike letter writing or protesting, that is used by activists when they believe no other means will effect the kind of change they desire. The change is desired so badly that failure is seen as a worse outcome than the deaths of civilians. This is often where the interrelationship between terrorism and religion occurs. When a political struggle is integrated into the framework of a religious or "cosmic" struggle, such as over the control of an ancestral homeland or holy site such as Israel and Jerusalem, failing in the political goal (nationalism) becomes equated with spiritual failure, which, for the highly committed, is worse than their own death or the deaths of innocent civilians.

Deliberate targeting of non-combatants – It is commonly held that the distinctive nature of terrorism lies in its intentional and specific selection of civilians as direct targets. Much of the time, the victims of terrorism are targeted not because they are threats, but because they are specific "symbols, tools, animals or corrupt beings" that tie into a specific view of the world that the terrorist possess. Their suffering accomplishes the terrorists' goals of instilling fear, getting a message out to an audience, or otherwise accomplishing their political end.

Disguise – Terrorists almost invariably pretend to be non-combatants, hide among non-combatants, fight from in the midst of non-combatants, and when they can, strive to mislead and provoke the government soldiers into attacking the wrong people, that the government may be blamed for it. When an enemy is identifiable as a combatant, the word terrorism is rarely used. Mass executions of hostages, as by the Nazi military forces in the Second World War, certainly constituted crimes against humanity but are not commonly called terrorism.

Unlawfulness or illegitimacy – Some official (notably government) definitions of terrorism add a criterion of illegitimacy or unlawfulness to distinguish between actions authorized by a "legitimate" government (and thus "lawful") and those of other actors, including individuals and small groups. Using this criterion, actions that would otherwise qualify as terrorism would not be considered terrorism if they were government sanctioned. For example, firebombing a city, which is designed to affect civilian support for a cause, would not be considered terrorism if it were authorized by a "legitimate" government. This criterion is inherently problematic and is not universally accepted, because: it denies the existence of state terrorism; the same act may or may not be classed as terrorism depending on whether its sponsorship is traced to a "legitimate" government; "legitimacy" and "lawfulness" are subjective, depending on the perspective of one government or another; and it diverges from the historically accepted meaning and origin of the term. For these reasons this criterion is not universally accepted. Most dictionary definitions of the term do not include this criterion.

Pejorative use

The terms "terrorism" and "terrorist" (someone who engages in terrorism) carry a strong negative connotation. These terms are often used as political labels to condemn violence or threat of violence by certain actors as immoral, indiscriminate, or unjustified. Those labeled "terrorists" rarely identify themselves as such, and typically use other euphemistic terms or terms specific to their situation, such as: separatist, freedom fighter, liberator, revolutionary, vigilante, militant, paramilitary, guerrilla, rebel, jihadi or mujaheddin, or fedayeen, or any similar-meaning word in other languages.

The difference between the words "terrorist" or "terrorism" and the terms above can be summed up by the aphorism, "One man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter." This is exemplified when a group that uses irregular military methods is an ally of a State against a mutual enemy, but later falls out with the State and starts to use the same methods against its former ally. During World War II the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army was allied with the British, but during the Malayan Emergency, members of its successor, the Malayan Races Liberation Army, were branded terrorists by the British. More recently, Ronald Reagan and others in the American administration frequently called the Afghan Mujahideen freedom fighters during their war against the Soviet Union, yet twenty years later when a new generation of Afghan men are fighting against what they perceive to be a regime installed by foreign powers, their attacks are labelled terrorism by George W. Bush. Groups accused of terrorism usually prefer terms that reflect legitimate military or ideological action. Some groups, when involved in a "liberation" struggle, have been called terrorist by the Western governments or media. Later, these same persons, as leaders of the liberated nations, are called statesmen by similar organizations. Two examples are Nobel Peace Prize laureates Menachem Begin and Nelson Mandela.

Sometimes states that are close allies, for reasons of history, culture and politics, can disagree over whether members of a certain organization are terrorists.

For example for many years some branches of the United States government refused to label members of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) as terrorists, while it was using methods against one of the United States' closest allies (Britain) that Britain branded as terrorist attacks. This was highlighted by the Quinn v. Robinson case.

Many times the term "terrorism" and "extremism" are interchangeably used. However, there is a significant difference between the two. Terrorism essentially threat or act of physical violence. Extremism involves using non-physical instruments to mobilise minds to achieve political or ideological ends. For instance, Al Qaeda is involved in terrorism. The Iranian revolution of 1979 is a case of extremism. A global research report *An Inclusive World* (2007) asserts that extremism poses a more serious threat than terrorism in the decades to come. For these and other reasons, media outlets wishing to preserve a reputation for impartiality are extremely careful in their use of the term.

Types of terrorism

In the spring of 1975, the Law Enforcement Assistant Administration in the United States formed the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. One of the five volumes that the committee was entitled *Disorders and Terrorism*, produced by the Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism under the direction H.H.A. Cooper, Director of the Task Force staff. The Task Force classified terrorism into six categories.

- *Civil Disorders* – A form of collective violence interfering with the peace, security, and normal functioning of the community.
- *Political Terrorism* – Violent criminal behaviour designed primarily to generate fear in the community, or substantial segment of it, for political purposes.

- *Non-Political Terrorism* – Terrorism that is not aimed at political purposes but which exhibits “conscious design to create and maintain high degree of fear for coercive purposes, but the end is individual or collective gain rather than the achievement of a political objective.”
- *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.
- *Limited Political Terrorism* – Genuine political terrorism is characterized by a revolutionary approach; limited political terrorism refers to “acts of terrorism which are committed for ideological or political motives but which are not part of a concerted campaign to capture control of the State.
- *Official or State Terrorism* – referring to nations whose rule is based upon fear and oppression that reach similar to terrorism or such proportions.”

In an analysis prepared for U.S. Intelligence four typologies are mentioned.

- Nationalist-Separatist
- Religious Fundamentalist
- New Religious and
- Social Revolutionary

Perpetrators

Acts of terrorism can be carried out by individuals, groups, or states. According to some definitions, clandestine or semi-clandestine state actors may also carry out terrorist acts outside the framework of a state of war. However, the most common image of terrorism is that it is carried out by small and secretive cells, highly motivated to serve a particular cause and many of the most deadly operations in recent times, such as 9/11, the London underground bombing, and the 2002 Bali bombing were planned and carried out by a close clique, comprised of close friends, family members and other strong social networks. These groups benefited from the free flow of information and efficient Telecommunications to succeed where others had failed. Over the years, many people have attempted to come up with a terrorist profile to attempt to explain these individuals' actions through their psychology and social circumstances. Others, like Roderick Hindery, have sought to discern profiles in the propaganda tactics used by terrorists.

A state can sponsor terrorism by funding a terrorist organization, harboring terrorism, and also using state resources, such as the military, to directly perform acts of terrorism. Opinions as to which acts of violence by states consist of state-sponsored terrorism or not vary widely. When states provide funding for groups considered by some to be terrorist, they rarely acknowledge them as such.

Tactics

Terrorism is a form of asymmetric warfare, and is more common when direct conventional warfare either cannot be (due to differentials in available forces) or is not being used to resolve the underlying conflict.

The context in which terrorist tactics are used is often a large-scale, unresolved political conflict. The type of conflict varies widely; historical examples include:

- Secession of a territory to form a new sovereign state.
- Dominance of territory or resources by various ethnic groups.
- Imposition of a particular form of government, such as democracy, theocracy, or anarchy.
- Economic deprivation of a population.
- Opposition to a domestic government or occupying army.

Terrorist attacks are often targeted to maximize fear and publicity. They usually use explosives or poison, but there is also concern about terrorist attacks using weapons of mass destruction. Terrorist organizations usually methodically plan attacks in advance, and may train participants, plant "undercover" agents, and raise money from supporters or through organized crime. Communication may occur through modern telecommunications, or through old-fashioned methods such as couriers.

Causes

Many opinions exist concerning the causes of terrorism. They range from demographic to socioeconomic to political factors. Demographic factors may include congestion and high growth rates. Socioeconomic factors may include poverty, unemployment, and land tenure problems. Political factors may include disenfranchisement, ethnic conflict, religious conflict, territorial conflict, access to resources, or even revenge.

Factors that May Contribute to Terrorism

- High population growth rates (so-called "youth bulges")
- High Unemployment

- Lagging economies
- Political disenfranchisement
- Extremism
- Ethnic conflict
- Religious conflict
- Territorial conflict

In some cases, the rationale for a terrorist attack may be uncertain (as in the many attacks for which no group or individual claims responsibility) or unrelated to any large-scale social conflict (such as the Sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway by Aum Shinrikyo).

A global research report *An Inclusive World* prepared by an international team of researchers from all continents has analysed causes of present day terrorism. It has reached the conclusions that terrorism all over the world functions like an economic market. There is demand for terrorists placed by greed or grievances. Supply is driven by relative deprivation resulting in triple deficits - developmental deficit, democratic deficit and dignity deficit. Acts of terror take place at the point of intersection between supply and demand. Those placing the demand use religion and other denominators as vehicles to establish links with those on the supply side. This pattern can be observed in all situations ranging from Colombia to Colombo and the Philippines to the Palestine.

II. HISTORY IN BRIEF

It may sound strange but terrorism as a phenomenon existed even in Ancient Greece. First known terroristic act was setting Artemida's temple on fire, that took place in the year 356 B.C. and was made by a man called Gerostratus. But at that time such acts were an exception, not a rule.

Things first changed when the sea piracy came to the period of temporary legalization. Then it had some traits of the "classical" terrorism, for example the pirates could act as mercenaries, and a huge fleet of hired pirates' ships could be a major threat for most cities and fortresses at that time. This was often used then for existing political pressure on hostile countries.

The next period of terrorism started in the end of the 18th century. In 1793 in France the Jacobinean part of parliament established the dictatorship. All the power came into the hands of radical bourgeoisie. They then established an emergency regime of revolutionary dictatorship - revolutionary terrorism. Though the opposing force used the same way of political fight. For example, the summer of 1793 was the last one to be seen by one of the Jacobinean leaders called Marath - he was assassinated by Charlotte Cordes. By the way, assassination was then the easiest and most common way of solving very difficult problems connected with personal enemies or opposite-thinkers.

All the enumerated terroristic acts have happened in the European countries. However, this doesn't mean that there was no terrorism in Russia. Of course there was some, but it only began in the 19th century. Then the radical political party's organization, called "The Hell" (leaded by N.A.Ishutin) tried to assassinate Russian tzar Alexander II (April, 1866). It was unsuccessful, the hitman was captured and the organization - completely destroyed. A bit later (1869-1875), a lot of similar groups tried to start the revolution, sometimes by trying to understand poor people (especially peasants) and using the propaganda, sometimes by trying to continue the business of "The Hell" organization.

Only in 1879, when the most successful radical terroristic group "Land and Will" split into two smaller ones - more and less radical - its "child" called "Folk's Will" started a series of terroristic acts, that finally killed Alexander II who survived in seven ones and died because of two bombers who attacked him one after another.

Terrorism developed greatly in the 20th century. I cannot but mention several most important terrorist acts and organizations of our recent past.

➤ *Ku Klux Klan (1915)*

A reincarnation of the 19th century Ku Klux Klan arose in the United States in 1915, and became active for several decades, using terrorist tactics to promote a doctrine of white supremacy.

➤ *World War II*

Some of the most successful terrorist groups were the vast array of guerilla, partisan, and resistance movements that were organised and supplied by the Allies during World War II. The British Special Operations Executive (SOE) conducted operations in every theatre of the war and provided an invaluable contribution to allied victory. On the eve of D-Day it organised with the French resistance the complete destruction of the rail and communication infrastructure of western France perhaps the largest coordinated terrorist attack in history. The SOE effectively invented modern terrorism, pioneering most of the tactics, techniques and technologies that are the mainstays of terrorism we know today.

➤ *Cold War proxies*

Throughout the Cold War both sides made extensive use of terrorist organizations to carry on a war by proxy. For example many of the Islamic terrorists of today were trained by the US and UK to fight the USSR in Afganistan. Similar groups such as the Viet Cong received training from Soviet and Chinese military "advisers". Nato ran a Europe wide network called Operation Gladio which com-

mitted both false flag terrorism and would have committed insurgent attacks in the event of a soviet invasion.

➤ *IRA*

The most sustained terrorist campaign of the 20th century was that of the Irish Republican Army. Michael Collins led the first campaign which saw 26 of the 32 counties gain independence. A number of IRA campaigns occurred after the Easter Rising of 1916, before during and after WW2, but probably the best known is that carried out by the Provisional IRA during the Troubles between 1969 and 1997 with the Provisional Irish Republican Army conducting bombings, assassinations and even mortar attacks on 10 Downing Street.

➤ *PLO (1964-c.1988)*

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was formed in 1964 as a political and paramilitary organization, regarded by the Arab League since October 1974 as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." Founded by the Arab League in 1964, its goal was the destruction of the State of Israel through armed struggle.

In addition to fighting against Israeli political and military targets, the PLO and/or its factions have committed various terrorist acts against civilians, including the Munich Massacre and the Achille Lauro Hijacking. The PLO has had several different factions, some of which have been more violent than others. The PLO has acted as an umbrella organization with limited control over all of its members.

In a speech to the UN General Assembly on 13 December 1988, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO, said:

"And yet, I, as chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, hereby once more declare that I condemn terrorism in all its forms, and at the same time salute those sitting before me in this hall who, in the days when they fought to free their countries from the yoke of colonialism, were accused of terrorism by their

oppressors, and who today are the faithful leaders of their peoples, stalwart champions of justice and freedom."

➤ *Munich Massacre (1972)*

The Munich massacre occurred during the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich, West Germany, when members of the Israeli Olympic team were taken hostage by the Palestinian organization Black September, a militant group with ties to Yasser Arafat's Fatah organization. By the end of the ordeal, the group had killed eleven Israeli athletes and one German police officer.

In the late 1990s, British author and television presenter Simon Reeve called the Munich Massacre one of the most significant incidents of recent times, and states that it "thrust the Palestinian cause into the world spotlight, set the tone for decades of conflict in the Middle East, and launched a new era of international terrorism".

➤ *Aum Shinrikyo (1984-1995)*

Aum Shinrikyo, now known as Aleph, is a Japanese religious group founded by Shoko Asahara. From its beginnings in 1984 until 1995, when most of the senior members were arrested, the group committed various terrorist acts including the Matsumoto incident and the sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway. Between 1990 and 1995, the group attempted several apparently unsuccessful acts of biological terrorism using botulin toxin and anthrax spores.

After the Tokyo subway attack, at the cult's headquarters in Kamikuishiki, Japan, police found explosives, chemical weapons and biological warfare agents, such as anthrax and Ebola cultures, and a Russian Mil Mi-17 helicopter. There were stockpiles of chemicals which could be used for producing enough sarin to kill four million people. Police also found laboratories to manufacture drugs such as LSD, methamphetamines, and a crude form of truth serum, a safe containing millions of dollars worth in cash and gold, and cells, many still containing prisoners.

➤ *Sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway (1995)*

The sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway, usually referred to in the Japanese media as the subway sarin incident was an act of domestic terrorism perpetrated by members of Aum Shinrikyo on March 20, 1995.

In five coordinated attacks, the conspirators released sarin gas on several lines of the Tokyo Metro, killing twelve people, severely injuring fifty and causing temporary vision problems for nearly a thousand others.

Unlike the Matsumoto incident, this attack received widespread international attention.

➤ *Situation in Chechnya*

We have tried to reconstruct a model of international terrorism as implemented in Chechnya by the Dudayev and the Maskhadov regimes. There are various levels of their destructive activity. The diagram shows that as the terrorists expand their operations, their financial resources keep growing.

Primary financial resources were obtained on the first two levels of destruction: in undermining the social and economic foundations not only of Chechnya but also of Russia as a whole. In 1991-1992 more than 1,200 murders were committed in Chechnya with the aim of seizing property and financial assets. This figure is 10 times the 1989-1990 amount. Then the practice of killings and kidnappings for profit became a major financial source for the upper levels of terrorist activity. It spilled over to all regions bordering Chechnya. Profitmotivated crime in Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkaria, Ingushetia, North Ossetia, and Stavropol Territory has been growing dramatically in recent years. From 1995 until the events in Dagestan, in the fall of 1999 more than 1,700 people were officially reported kidnapped in the North Caucasus while according to informal sources, this number exceeded 2,000. The sum of ransom varied between \$10,000 and more than \$1 million. The terrorists could thus raise between \$200 million and \$300 million. Chechen terrorists obtained substantial financial resources under the Dudayev re-

gime by attacking trains in the Grozny region. In 1993-1994 alone, total damage from this type of criminal activity exceeded \$4 million.



On the second - economic - level, the main criminal business was illegal trade in oil and oil products. In 1991-94, no less than 40 million tons were sold. Importantly, the entire earnings were spent on weapons, the setting up of terrorist bases, terrorist training, and establishment of international contacts.

During that period, the terrorists masterminded and carried out an unprecedented banking scam based on the use of credit advice notes, pocketing at least \$600 million. At the same time Chechnya became the main transshipment point in the smuggling of diamonds and gold stolen from Russia's diamond and gold funds.

Fund-raising for the terrorists' financial "pool" affected virtually all major financial and economic centers in Russia. Before the first military campaign in Chechnya, no less than 20 percent of the banking system, including in Moscow, was under the terrorists' full control.

By late 1994, the funds thus raised could ensure subversive activity on other levels: political destabilization of Russia, erosion of the country's statehood and spiritual foundations, and disruption of international relations. At the time, international Islamic extremist centers and Russia's multinational competitors recognized



the terrorist regime in Chechnya as an equal partner in addressing their geostrategic objectives. Experts believe that in 1994-1995, the Chechen regime received from \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion for terrorist operations to disrupt the shipment of oil. After the Khasavyurt agreements were signed in 1996, the Maskhadov regime started getting aid along two lines: from ideologues of the World Islamic Revolution -to create a unified Islamic state in the Caucasus, and from multinational financial structures to control Caspian oil transport routes. Implementation of these plans called for tens of billions of dollars to be invested in the terroristic organizations.

The beginning of the 21st century is characterized by the following treacherous attacks.

➤ *September 11, 2001*



That day American nation and the rest of the world awakened to a much different place than we were used to. Everybody awakened to learn about the tragic and seemingly surreal events that were taking place in New York City, Washington, D.C, and later in Pennsylvania.

The dramatic events that shook the USA and the whole world will remain in the memory of mankind for many years. Recalling them, we first and foremost commemorate the people who lost their lives in the horrible tragedy. This recollection,

however, is another opportunity for us to reflect upon our own lives... These terrorist acts shocked everyone by their cruelty and disrespect for human life. Such appalling crimes can by no means be justified or approved.

Under the guidance of the USA, the governments of almost all the countries of the world started a war on terrorism. It was the only option the civilized world had. It cost us much to support this battle, and we forgot that we will not be able to gain a victory or achieve positive results, even if we use the most powerful weapons. We should work on developing a world in which everyone will have his



place under the sun and in which respect for human rights will govern.

"We have entered a new type of war. It is war against people who hate freedom." So, the President of the US regarded the response to September 11th as a "war".

➤ *Nord-Ost*

This tragedy shocked the world. About 800 hostages were held in the Moscow Theatre by Chechen terrorists for 3 days. Russian TV showed repeatedly, and stated in so many words, that there were about 30 explosive devices in the theatre, 2 of them huge plastic bombs equaling 50 kilos of TNT each. Enough to destroy not only the theatre and bury the hostages, the terrorists, the police and security troops, but also to damage nearby buildings holding the rescue headquarters, the hostages' relatives, and just ordinary residents and rubbernecks gathered there.

"Poison gas," now. That's first-rate, no-nonsense propaganda warfare. True, BBC World slipped in its first reports mentioning mere "sleeping gas" as the

means the Russian officers used to stun the terrorist, but that wouldn't do at all. "Poison gas" is much more scary, if not terrible accurate.



A war is on against international terrorism, or so Mr. Bush says. We, in Russia call it anti-terrorist operation, but maybe Mr. Bush has a point, for once.

➤ *Beslan*

The Beslan school hostage crisis (also referred to as the Beslan school siege or Beslan Massacre) began when armed terrorists took more than 1200 school children and adults hostage on September 1, 2004, at School Number One (SNO) in the Russian town of Beslan in North Ossetia.

On the third day of the standoff, gunfire broke out between the hostage-takers and Russian security forces. According to official data, 344 civilians were killed, 186 of them children, and hundreds more wounded.

Chechen warlord Shamil Basayev took responsibility for the hostage taking, reportedly led by his principal Ingush deputy Magomet Yevloyev.

September 1, the day the attack took place, is the start of the school year in Russia and is traditionally called "First September" or "Day of Knowledge." Children, accompanied by parents and other relatives, put on their best clothes and

attend ceremonies hosted by their school. Commonly, the first-year students give a flower to those entering their final year, and are then taken to class by the older children. Presumably, the attackers chose this particular day for maximum impact, knowing they could involve a greater number of children.

SNO was one of seven schools in Beslan with fifty-nine teachers and small support staff; it enrolled 900 pupils between six and eighteen. The gymnasium, where most of the estimated 1200 hostages were to spend fifty-six hours, was a recent addition, 10 meters wide and 25 meters long.

Given older pupils and family members attending the Day of Knowledge festivities, the number of people in the school at the time of the attack was considerably higher than usual for a normal school day. In addition, many mothers had their younger children with them since the town's daycare center had been closed that day due to a problem with the gas supply.



III. TERRORISM IN MODERN WORLD

Who are the international terrorists? What are their motives and how do they get their support? How can we stop them?

The answers to these questions have changed significantly over the last 25 years. There are dramatically fewer international terrorist incidents than in the mid-eighties. Many of the terrorist groups have disappeared. Countries that once excused terrorism now condemn it. This changed international attitude has led to 12 United Nations conventions targeting terrorist activity and, more importantly, growing, practical international cooperation.

However, if most of the world's countries are firmer in opposing terrorism, some still support terrorists or use terrorism as an element of state policy. Iran is the clearest case. The Revolutionary Guard Corps and the Ministry of intelligence and Security carry out terrorist activities and give direction and support to other terrorists. The regimes of Syria, Sudan, and Afghanistan provide funding, refuge, training bases, and weapons to terrorists. Libya continues to provide support to some Palestinian terrorist groups and to harass expatriate dissidents, and North Korea may still provide weapons to terrorists. Cuba provides safe haven to a number of terrorists. Other states allow terrorist groups to operate on their soil or provide support which, while failing short of state sponsorship, nonetheless gives terrorists important assistance.

The terrorist threat is also changing in ways that make it more dangerous and difficult to counter.

Today international terrorists attack us on our own soil. Just before the millennium, an alert U.S. Customs Service official stopped Ahmad Ressam as he attempted to enter the United States from Canada - apparently to conduct a terrorist attack. This fortuitous arrest should not inspire complacency, however. On an average day, over one million people enter the United States legally and thousands more enter illegally. As the World Trade Center bombing demonstrated, we cannot

rely solely on existing border controls and procedures to keep foreign terrorists out of the United States.

Terrorist attacks are becoming more lethal. Most terrorist organizations active in the 1970s and 1980s had clear political objectives. They tried to calibrate their attacks to produce just enough bloodshed to get attention for their cause, but not so much as to alienate public support. Groups like the Irish Republican Army and the Palestine Liberation Organization often sought specific political concessions.

Now, a growing percentage of terrorist attacks are designed to kill as many people as possible. In the 1990s a terrorist incident was almost 20 percent more likely to result in death or injury than an incident two decades ago. The World Trade Center bombing in New York killed six and wounded about 1,000, but the terrorists' goal was to topple the twin towers, killing tens of thousands of people. The thwarted attacks against New York City's infrastructure in 1993- which included plans to bomb the Lincoln and Holland tunnels- also were intended to cause mass casualties. In 1995, Philippine authorities uncovered a terrorist plot to bring down 11 U.S. airliners in Asia. The circumstances surrounding the millennium border arrests of foreign nationals suggest that the suspects planned to target a large group assembled for a New Year's celebration. Overseas attacks against the United States in recent years have followed the same trend. The bombs that destroyed the military barracks in Saudi Arabia and two U.S. Embassies in Africa inflicted 6,059 casualties. Those arrested in Jordan in late December had also planned attacks designed to kill large numbers.

The trend toward higher casualties reflects, in part, the changing motivation of today's terrorists. Religiously motivated terrorist groups, such as Osama bin Ladin's group, al-Qaeda represent a growing trend toward hatred of the United States. Other terrorist groups are driven by visions of a post-apocalyptic future or by ethnic hatred. Such groups may lack a concrete political goal other than to punish their enemies by killing as many of them as possible, seemingly without

concern about alienating sympathizers. Increasingly, attacks are less likely to be followed by claims of responsibility or lists of political demands.

The shift in terrorist motives has contributed to a change in the way some international terrorist groups are structured. Because groups based on ideological or religious motives may lack a specific political or nationalistic agenda, they have less need for a hierarchical structure. Instead, they can rely on loose affiliations with like-minded groups from a variety of countries to support their common cause against the United States.

Al-Qaeda is the best-known transnational terrorist organization. In addition to pursuing its own terrorist campaign, it calls on numerous militant groups that share some of its ideological beliefs to support its violent campaign against the civilization. But neither al-Qaeda's extremist politico-religious beliefs nor its leader, Osama bin Ladin, is unique. If al-Qaeda and Osama bin Ladin were to disappear tomorrow, the civilization would still face potential terrorist threats from a growing number of groups. Moreover, new terrorist threats can suddenly emerge from isolated conspiracies or obscure cults with no previous history of violence. These more loosely affiliated, transnational terrorist networks are difficult to predict, track, and penetrate. They rely on a variety of sources for funding and logistical support, including self-financing criminal activities such as kidnapping, narcotics, and petty crimes. Their networks of support include both front organizations and legitimate business and nongovernment organizations. They use the Internet as an effective communications channel.

Guns and conventional explosives have so far remained the weapons of choice for most terrorists. Such weapons can cause many casualties and are relatively easy to acquire and use. But some terrorist groups now show interest in acquiring the capability to use chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) materials. It is difficult to predict the likelihood of a CBRN attack, but most experts agree that today's terrorists are seeking the ability to use such agents in order to cause mass casualties.

Still, these kinds of weapons and materials confront a non-state sponsored terrorist group with significant technical challenges. While lethal chemicals are easy to come by, getting large quantities and weaponizing them for mass casualties is difficult, and only nation states have succeeded in doing so. Biological agents can be acquired in nature or from medical supply houses, but important aspects of handling and dispersion are daunting. To date, only nation states have demonstrated the capability to build radiological and nuclear weapons.

The 1995 release of a chemical agent in the Tokyo subway by the apocalyptic Aum Shinrikyo group demonstrated the difficulties that terrorists face in attempting to use CBRN weapons to produce mass casualties. The group used scores of highly skilled technicians and spent tens of millions of dollars developing a chemical attack that killed fewer people than conventional explosives could have. The same group failed totally in a separate attempt to launch an anthrax attack in Tokyo.

Cyber attacks are often considered very dangerous. Respectable experts have published sobering scenarios about the potential impact of a successful cyber attack on the United States. Already, hackers and criminals have exploited some of our vulnerabilities. Certainly, terrorists are making extensive use of the new information technologies, and a conventional terrorist attack along with a coordinated cyber attack could exponentially compound the damage. While the Commission considers cyber security a matter of grave importance, it also notes that the measures needed to protect the United States from cyber attack by terrorists are largely identical to those necessary to protect us from such an attack by a hostile foreign country, criminals, or vandals.

Not all terrorists are the same, but the groups most dangerous share some characteristics not seen 10 or 20 years ago:

- Their funding and logistical networks cross borders, are less dependent on state sponsors, and are harder to disrupt with economic sanctions.
- They make use of widely available technologies to communicate quickly and securely.

- Their objectives are more deadly.

This changing nature of the terrorist threat raises the stakes in getting counterterrorist policies and practices right.

IV. ANTI-TERRORISM

Legislation

Broadly speaking there are two types of international convention on terrorism. First there are truly international conventions which are open to ratification to all states. There are thirteen of these international conventions presently, though as of Feb 2006 only 12 are in force.

Second there are regional multilateral terrorist conventions, such as the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism(2006); the Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism (2002); and the Organization of African Union Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism (1999) and Protocol (2004).

Other international instruments may also be relevant in particular circumstances, such as bilateral extradition treaties, the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, and the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

There are now a number of important United Nations Security Council and General Assembly Resolutions on international terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 and three important Security Council resolutions dealing with Libya's conduct in connection with the sabotage of Pan Am Flight 103 on December 21, 1988, which includes UN Security Council Resolutions 731 (January 21, 1992); 748 (March 31, 1992) and 883 (November 11, 1993).

The following list identifies the major terrorism conventions open to ratification by all states. A brief summary is provided in each case of the principal provisions in each instrument. In addition to the provisions summarized below, most of these conventions provide that parties must establish criminal jurisdiction over offenders (e.g., the state(s) where the offense takes place, or in some cases the state of nationality of the perpetrator or victim).

1. Convention on Offenses and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft (Tokyo Convention, agreed 9/63—safety of aviation).

2. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (Hague Convention, agreed 12/70—aircraft hijackings).
3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal Convention, agreed 9/71—applies to acts of aviation sabotage such as bombings aboard aircraft in flight).
4. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons (agreed 12/73—protects senior government officials and diplomats).
5. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Nuclear Materials Convention, agreed 10/79—combats unlawful taking and use of nuclear material).
6. International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages (Hostages Convention, agreed 12/79).
7. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (agreed 2/88—extends and supplements Montreal Convention).
8. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, (agreed 3/88—applies to terrorist activities on ships).
9. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Identification (agreed 3/91—provides for chemical marking to facilitate detection of plastic explosives, e.g., to combat aircraft sabotage).
10. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing (agreed 12/97—expands the legal framework for international cooperation in the investigation, prosecution, and extradition of persons who engage in terrorist bombings).
11. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Financing 1999.
12. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism 2005.

Counter-terrorism

Counter-terrorism or counterterrorism refers to the practices, tactics, techniques, and strategies that governments, militaries, police departments and other groups adopt in order to fight terrorism. Counterterrorism is not specific to any one



field or organization; rather, it involves entities from all levels of society. For instance, businesses have security plans and sometimes share commercial data with the government. Local police, firefighters, and emergency medical personnel (often called "first responders") have plans for dealing with terrorist attacks. Armies conduct combat operations against terrorists, often using special forces.

Building a counterterrorism plan involves all segments of a society or many government agencies. Because propaganda and indoctrination lie at the core of terrorism, understanding their profile and functions increases the ability to counter terrorism more effectively. See the series of articles beginning with Intelligence cycle management, and, in particular, Intelligence analysis. See HUMINT for techniques of understanding the social networks that make up terrorist groups.

Counterterrorism tactical units

Today many countries have special units designated to handle terrorist threats. Besides various security agencies, there are elite tactical units whose role is to directly engage terrorists and prevent terrorist attacks. Such units perform both in preventive actions, hostage rescue and responding to on-going attacks.

These units are specially trained in tactics and are very well equipped for CQB with emphasis on stealth and performing the mission with minimal casualties. The units include take-over force (assault teams), snipers, EOD experts, dog handlers and intelligence officers.

Examples include: The British Special Air Service, United States Marine Corps Anti-Terrorism Battalion and Force Recon, the U.S. FBI HRT, American Police SWAT teams, the French army (gendarmerie) unit GIGN and police units GIPN and Recherche Assistance Intervention Dissuasion, British, Australian and New Zealand SAS regiments, Australian Tactical Assault Group (East and West), Brazilian Army Special Forces, Israeli YAMAM, Spanish GEO and UEI, Taiwan's Thunder Squad, India's ATS, Canadian JTF-2 and the German Police SEK / MEK and Border Guard GSG 9.

However, it is rare that military units such as the Israeli Sayeret Matkal, German KSK,(JaKdo) Austrian Jagdkommando, the U.S. Navy's DEVGRU or the U.S. Army's Delta Force, actually engage in counter-terrorism operations, as they are largely prevented by either jurisdiction or laws like the Posse Comitatus Act from operating in their own country.

Thus, the majority of counterterrorism operations at the tactical level, are conducted by state, federal and national law enforcement agencies or intelligence agencies, such as the FBI, MI5, Scotland Yard SO15,the ATF, or the Mossad. Obviously, for countries whose military are legally permitted to conduct police operations, this is a non-issue, and such counter-terrorism operations are conducted by their military.

The majority of counterterrorism operations actually take place at the intelligence level, through the use of covert surveillance (HUMINT), signals intelligence (SIGINT), satellite intelligence (GEOINT or SATINT), and electronic intelligence (ELINT). According to the U.S. Army's anti-terrorism level 1 training brief, the majority of terrorist cells are exposed during their surveillance attempts as it is the only time they are visible. By the time they carry out the actual operation, it is usually too late.

Some famous counterterrorist actions of the 20th century include the Entebbe raid by Israel, the response to the Achille Lauro hijacking, the Munich Olympics hostage rescue attempt and subsequent assassinations, the Iranian embassy siege and the Battle of Mogadishu.

War on terrorism



The War on Terrorism (also known as the War on Terror) is a campaign initiated by the United States government under President George W. Bush which includes various military, political, legal and personal actions ostensibly taken to "curb the spread of terrorism," following the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States. The War on Terrorism was authorized by the United States Congress under the Authorization for

Use of Military Force Against Terrorists passed on September 18, 2001. Due to the perceived disingenuous nature of the phrase many non-US media publications have taken to referring to it as the "so-called War on Terror". It also has been referred as the "Global War on Terrorism (GWOT)", the "Global Struggle Against Violent Extremism (GSAVE)" and the "Long War" by US authorities. Both the phrase "War on Terrorism" and the policies it denotes have been a source of ongoing controversy, as critics argue it has been used to justify unilateral preemptive war,

perpetual war, human rights abuses, and other violations of international law. The Washington Post recently reported the term may have been a "bumper sticker statement" used to bill the war to the American public.

Historical usage of phrase

The phrase "War on Terrorism" was first widely used by the Western press to refer to the attempts by Russian and European governments, and eventually the U.S. government, to stop attacks by anarchists against international political leaders. Many of the anarchists described themselves as "Terrorists," and the term had a positive valence for them at the time. When Russian Marxist Vera Zasulich shot and wounded a Russian police commander who was known to torture suspects on 24 January 1878, for example, she threw down his weapon without killing him, announcing that she was a terrorist, not a killer.

The next time the phrase gained currency was when it was used to describe the efforts by the British colonial government to end a spate of Jewish attacks in the British Mandate of Palestine in the late 1940s. The British proclaimed a "War on Terrorism" and attempted to crack down on Irgun, Lehi, and anyone perceived to be cooperating with them. The Jewish attacks, Arab attacks and revolts, and the subsequent British crackdown hastened the British evacuation from Palestine. The phrase was also used frequently by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the 1980s. In fact, many leaders from all over the world utilize this term when dealing with perceived terrorist activity.

Terrorist organizations carried out attacks on the U.S. and its allies throughout the latter part of the 20th century, prompting occasional military responses. Following the 1998 embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania, United States President Bill Clinton launched Operation Infinite Reach, a bombing campaign in Sudan and Afghanistan against targets associated with al-Qaeda. In October of 2000 the USS Cole bombing



occurred, followed by the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. The latter attacks created an immediate demand throughout the United States for a response.

The first aspects of the campaign came in the freezing of assets terrorist organizations and associated groups. The United Nations Security Council also adopted United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 which obliges all States to criminalize assistance for terrorist activities, deny financial support and safe haven to terrorists and share information about groups planning terrorist attacks. NATO began Operation Active Endeavour on October 4th, which stepped up security checks in the Mediterranean. After the Taliban rejected an ultimatum to turn over the al-Qaeda operatives in Afghanistan, the United States and NATO allies began airstrikes against Taliban and al-Qaeda targets on October 7, 2001. The Afghan Northern Alliance and allied militia, aided by elements of the United States Special forces, began a ground offensive that succeeded in capturing most of Afghanistan by early 2002. While operations continued in Afghanistan, the

campaign was expanded into the Philippines, where United States Special Forces assisted the Philippine army against elements of al-Qaeda, Jemaah Islamiyah, and Abu Sayyaf. It was expanded further into the Horn of Africa, where NATO allies began training Ethiopian and Djiboutian armed forces in anti-terror and counter-insurgency methods.

On March 20, 2003, the United States, United Kingdom, and a coalition expanded the campaign into Iraq, seeking to topple Saddam Hussein for his alleged possession of Weapons of Mass Destruction and state sponsorship of terror. By May 1, they had succeeded in doing so, though an insurgency developed supported by al-Qaeda and other militant elements. Likewise, the Taliban insurgency continued in Afghanistan, and their frequent border crossings into Pakistan prompted the nation to expand the campaign further into Waziristan in 2004, to remove Taliban and al-Qaeda elements.

In 2005 the Security Council also adopted resolution 1624 concerning incitement to commit acts of terrorism and the obligations of countries to comply with international human rights laws. Although both resolutions require mandatory annual reports on counter terrorism activities by adopting nations the United States and Israel have both declined to submit reports.

International military support

The multinational Combined Task Force 150 was established to pursue the war on terrorism. Countries contributing to CTF-150 have included Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Pakistan, New Zealand, Spain, United Kingdom and the United States.

The first wave of attacks were carried out solely by American and British forces. Since the initial invasion period, these forces were augmented by troops and aircraft from Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand and Norway amongst others. In 2006, there were about 33,000 troops in Afghanistan.

On September 12, 2001, less than 24 hours after the terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington, NATO invoked Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty and declared the attacks to be an attack against all 19 NATO member countries. Australian Prime Minister John Howard also declared that Australia would invoke the ANZUS Treaty along similar lines.

In the following months, NATO took a wide range of measures to respond to the threat of terrorism. On November 22, 2002, the member states of the EAPC decided on a Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism which explicitly states that "EAPC States are committed to the protection and promotion of fundamental freedoms and human rights, as well as the rule of law, in combating terrorism." NATO started naval operations in the Mediterranean Sea designed to prevent the movement of terrorists or weapons of mass destruction as well as to enhance the security of shipping in general called Operation Active Endeavour.

The invasion of Afghanistan is seen as the first action of this war, and initially involved forces from the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Afghan Northern Alliance.

Support for the United States cooled when America made clear its determination to invade Iraq in late 2002. Even so, many of the "coalition of the willing" countries that unconditionally supported the U.S.-led military action have sent troops to Afghanistan, particular neighbouring Pakistan, which has disowned its earlier support for the Taliban and contributed tens of thousands of soldiers to the conflict. Pakistan was also engaged in the Waziristan War. Supported by U.S. intelligence, Pakistan was attempting to remove the Taliban insurgency and al-Qaeda element from the northern tribal areas.

The International Security Assistance Force

December 2001 saw the creation of the NATO led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to assist the Afghan Transitional Administration and the first post-Taliban elected government. With a renewed Taliban insurgency, it was announced in 2006 that ISAF would replace the U.S troops in the province as part

of Operation Enduring Freedom. The British 16th Air Assault Brigade (latter reinforced by Royal Marines) formed the core of the force in Southern Afghanistan, along with troops and helicopters from Australia, Canada and the Netherlands. The initial force consisted of roughly 3,300 British, 2,000 Canadian, 1,400 from the Netherlands and 240 from Australia, along with special forces from Denmark and Estonia (and small contingents from other nations).

Criticism of the War on Terrorism

U.S. Army Private Lynndie England holding a leash attached to a prisoner collapsed on the floor in the Abu Ghraib prison.

Both the phrase “War on Terrorism” and the policies it denotes have been a source of ongoing controversy, as critics argue it has been used to justify unilateral preemptive war, perpetual war, human rights abuses, and other violations of international law. Opponents have also heavily criticized the Iraq War, and USA PATRIOT Act. Criticism of the War on Terrorism addresses the issues, morals, ethics, efficiency, economics, and other questions surrounding the War on Terrorism. Arguments are also made against the phrase itself, calling it a misnomer.

The notion of a "war" against "terrorism" has proven highly contentious, with critics charging that it has been exploited by participating governments to pursue long-standing policy objectives, reduce civil liberties, and infringe upon human rights. Some argue that the term war is not appropriate in this context (as in War on Drugs), since they believe there is no tangible enemy, and that it is unlikely international terrorism can be brought to an end by means of war. Others note that "terrorism" is not an enemy, but a tactic; calling it a "war on terror," obscures differences between conflicts. For example, anti-occupation insurgents and international jihadists. Some have also alleged that the tactics used are counterproductive to the goals. The U.S. media has also received criticism for its coverage of the War on Terrorism. The Bush administration's use of the War on

Terrorism to justify the invasion of Iraq has been particularly controversial, as the link asserted between al-Qaeda and Saddam Hussein was disproved, even by Bin Laden himself. In 2007, Presidential-hopeful, John Edwards, called the War on Terror a "bumper sticker, not a plan". On November 1, 2007 the Washington Post reported that former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld used nearly identical language — "bumper sticker statements" — to describe ways the war should be billed to the American public.

Decreasing international support

In 2002, strong majorities supported the U.S.-led War on Terrorism in Britain, France, Germany, Japan, India, and Russia. By 2006, supporters of the effort were in the minority in Britain (49%), France (43%), Germany (47%), and Japan (26%). Although a majority of Russians still supported the War on Terrorism, that majority had decreased by 21%. Whereas 63% of the Spanish population supported the War on Terrorism in 2003, only 19% of the population indicated support in 2006. 19% of the Chinese population supports the War on Terrorism, and less than a fifth of the populations of Turkey, Egypt, and Jordan support the effort. However, a major exception is India, where the support for the War on Terrorism has been stable. Andrew Kohut, speaking to the U.S. House Committee on Foreign Affairs, noted that, according to the Pew Center polls conducted in 2004, "majorities or pluralities in seven of the nine countries surveyed said the U.S.-led war on terrorism was not really a sincere effort to reduce international terrorism. This was true not only in Muslim countries such as Morocco and Turkey, but in France and Germany as well. The true purpose of the war on terrorism, according to these skeptics, is U.S. control of Middle East oil and U.S. domination of the world."

INVESTIGATION

PROGRAMME OF THE INVESTIGATION

The main objects of my investigation are:

- *To check my schoolmates' learning of well-known facts in the sphere of terrorism.* Now my schoolmates are the representatives of the following generation and it's very important if they know what a great problem the terrorism is.
- *To ascertain what the main characteristics of terrorism are in my classmates' opinions, what their general attitude towards it is.*
- *To learn their attitude towards strategy of our authorities in struggle against terrorism.* It seems very important as the role of government in solving the problem is great and future of our authorities and that's why the future of our country depends on the following generation.

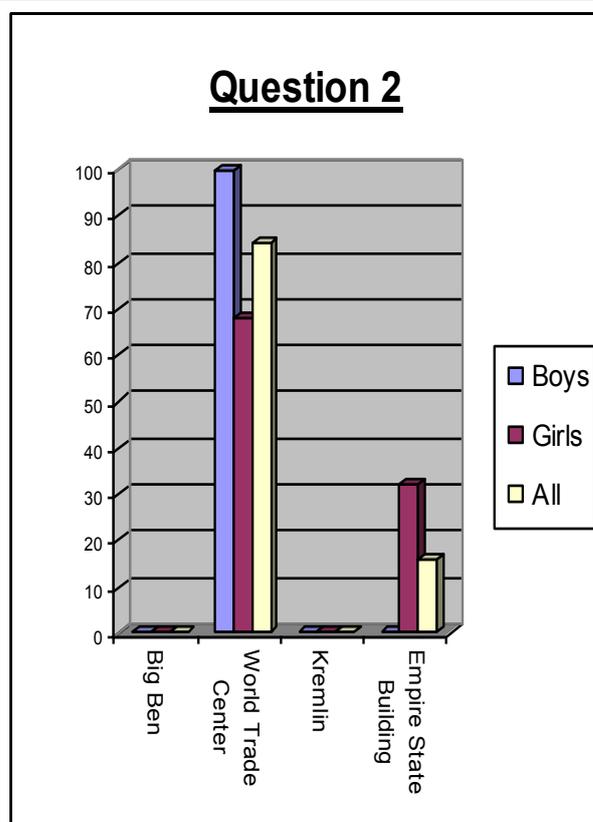
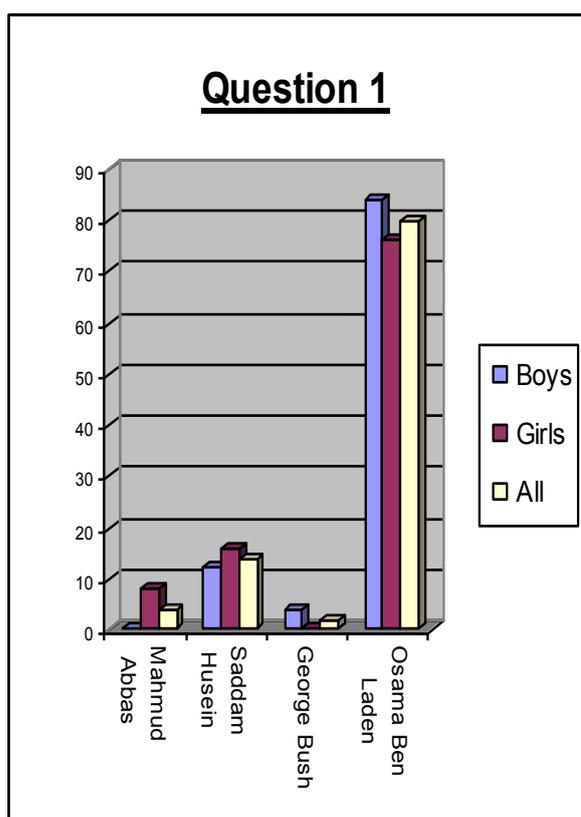
To achieve the objects of the investigation the following things will be held:

- Test to ascertain the level of pupils' erudition in the sphere – 10 questions.
- Questioning 1 to ascertain the main characteristics of terrorism in pupil's opinion – 10 questions.
- Questioning 2 to learn their attitude towards strategy of our authorities in struggle against terrorism – 10 questions.

TEST

1. Name of "The Terrorist №1" is...

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Mahmud Abbas	0	0%	2	8%	2	4%
➤ Saddam Husein	3	12%	4	16%	7	14%
➤ George Bush	1	4%	0	0%	1	2%
➤ <u>Osama Ben Laden</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>84%</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>76%</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>80%</u>

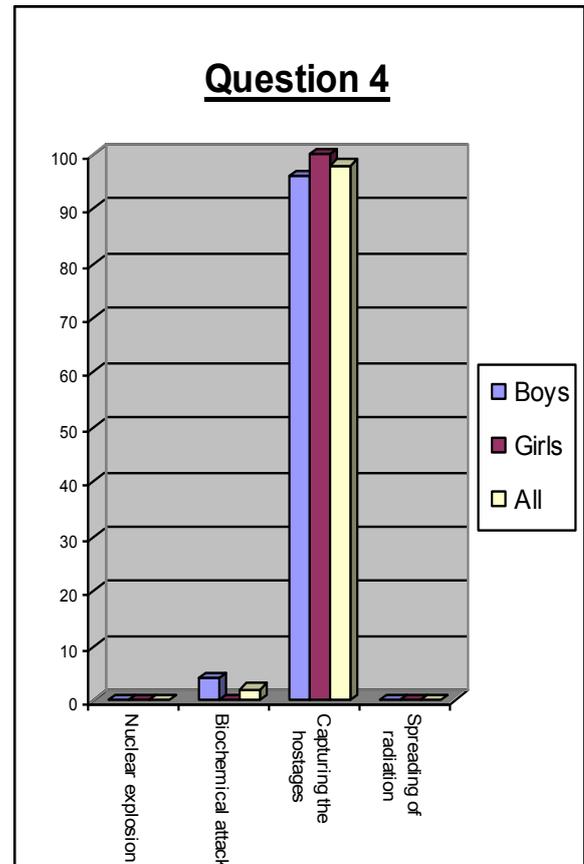
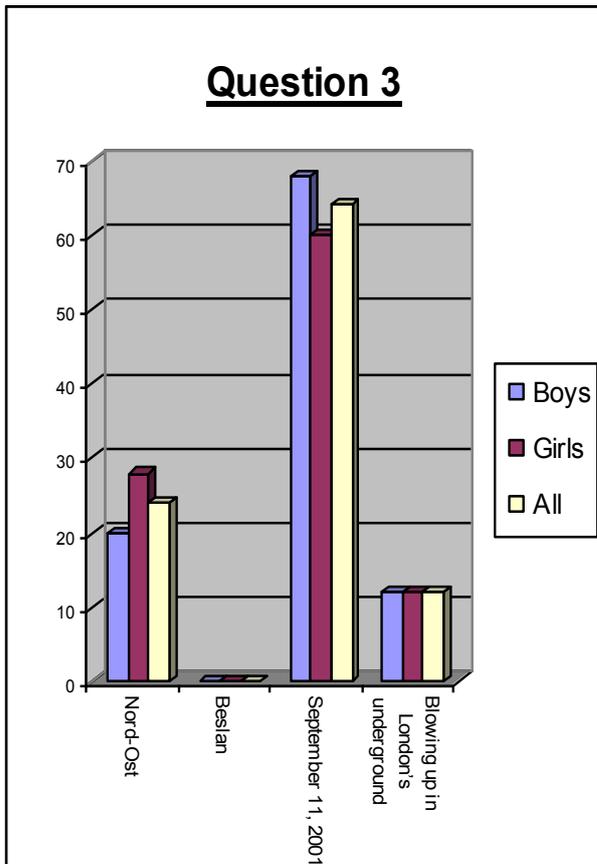


2. What building was destroyed on the 11th of September 2001?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Big Ben	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
➤ <u>World Trade Center</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>68%</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>84%</u>
➤ Kremlin	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
➤ Empire State Building	0	0%	8	32%	8	16%

3. Which of these terrorist acts happened earlier than others?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
➤ Nord-Ost	5	20%	7	28%	12	24%
➤ Beslan	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
➤ <u>September 11, 2001</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>68%</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>64%</u>
➤ Blowing up in London's underground	3	12%	3	12%	6	12%

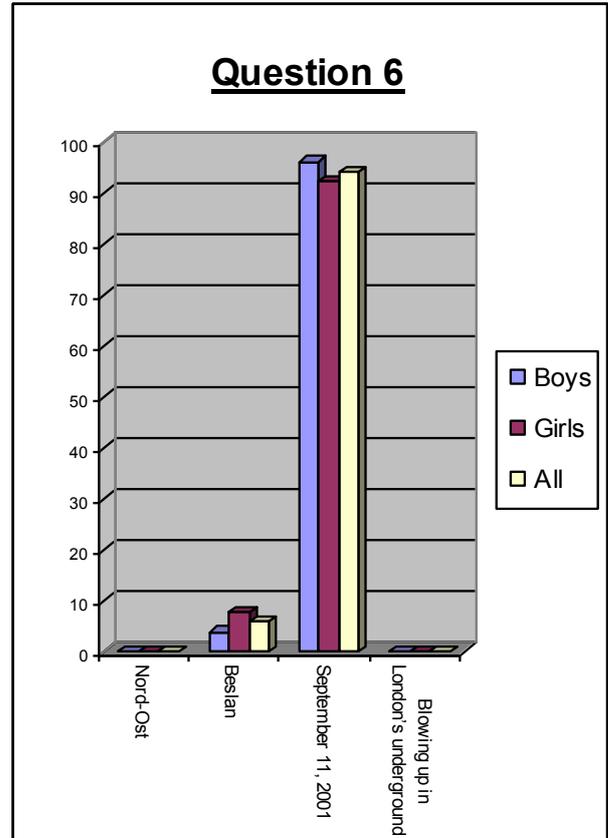
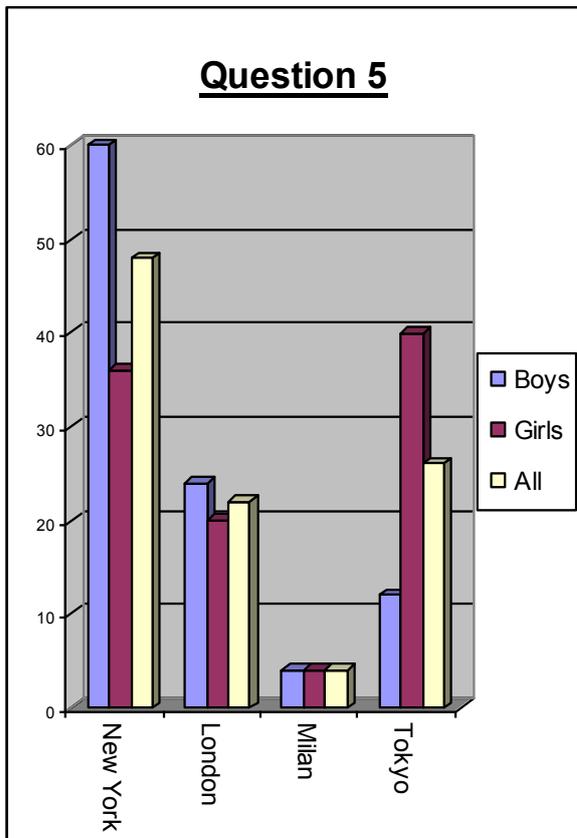


4. The events in Beslan are connected with...

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
➤ Nuclear explosion	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
➤ Biochemical attack	1	4%	0	0%	1	2%
➤ <u>Capturing the hostages</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>96%</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>98%</u>
➤ Spreading of radiation	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

5. What city did Al-Qaeda blow up the underground in July 2005 in?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ New York	15	60%	9	36%	24	48%
➤ <u>London</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>24%</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>22%</u>
➤ Milan	1	4%	1	4%	2	4%
➤ Tokyo	3	12%	10	40%	13	26%

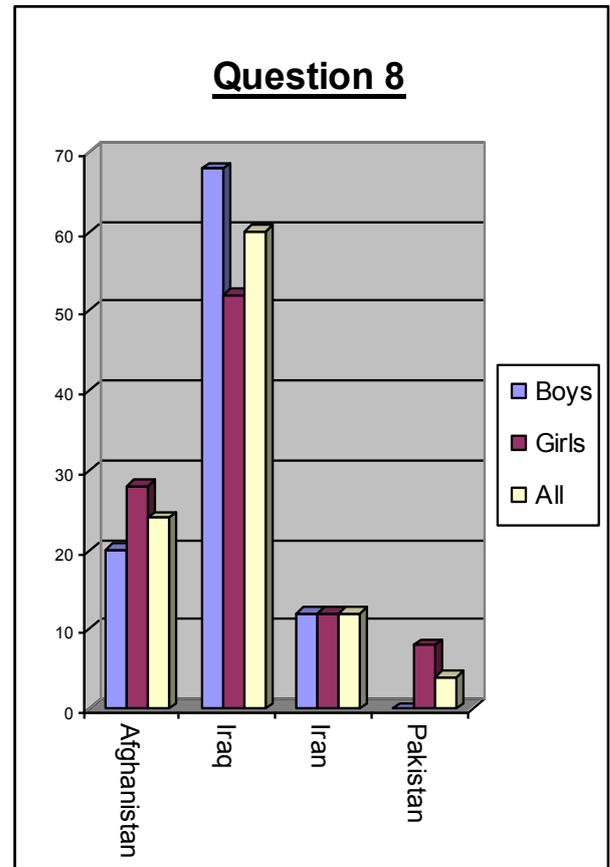
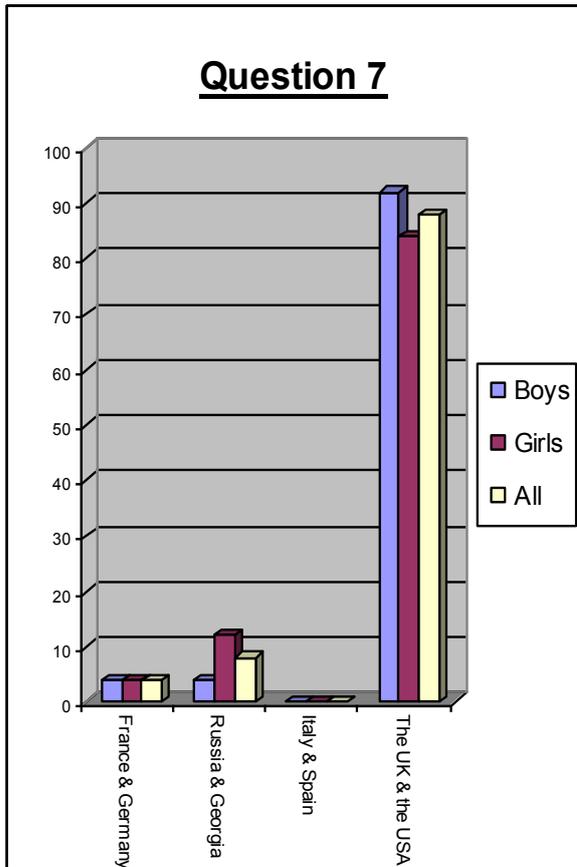


6. What terrorist attack caused the greatest number of victims?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Nord-Ost	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
➤ Beslan	1	4%	2	8%	3	6%
➤ <u>September 11, 2001</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>96%</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>92%</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>94%</u>
➤ Blowing up in London's underground	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

7. What countries did start “The Total War on Terrorism”?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ France & Germany	1	4%	1	4%	2	4%
➤ Russia & Georgia	1	4%	3	12%	4	8%
➤ Italy & Spain	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
➤ <u>The UK & the USA</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>92%</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>84%</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>88%</u>

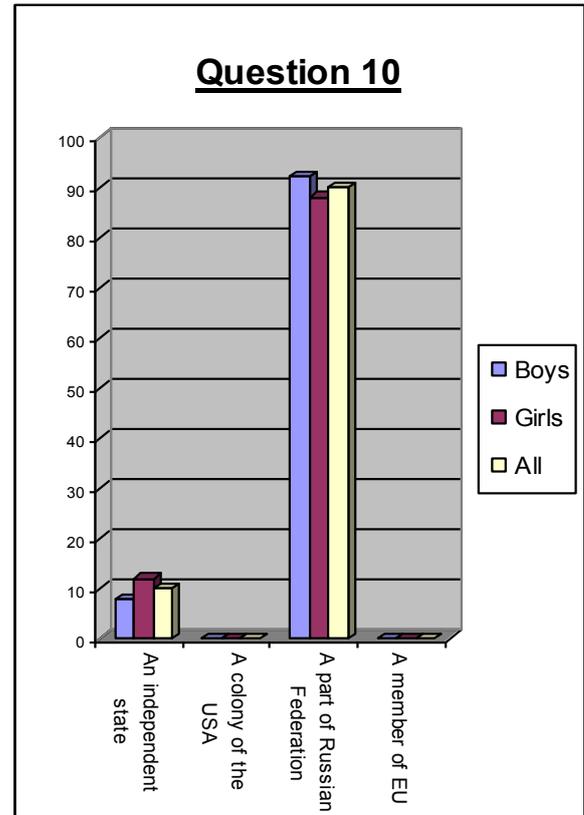
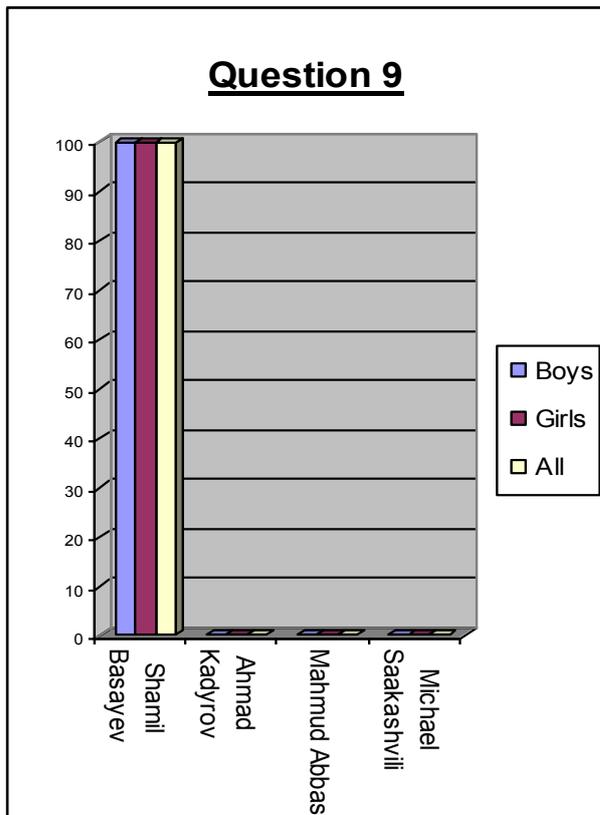


8. What country did Saddam Husein rule in?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Afghanistan	5	20%	7	28%	12	24%
➤ <u>Iraq</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>68%</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>52%</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>60%</u>
➤ Iran	3	12%	3	12%	6	12%
➤ Pakistan	0	0%	2	8%	2	4%

9. The head of Chechen extremists killed in 2006 was...

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ <u>Shamil Basayev</u>	25	100%	25	100%	50	100%
➤ Ahmad Kadyrov	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
➤ Mahmud Abbas	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
➤ Michael Saakashvili	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%



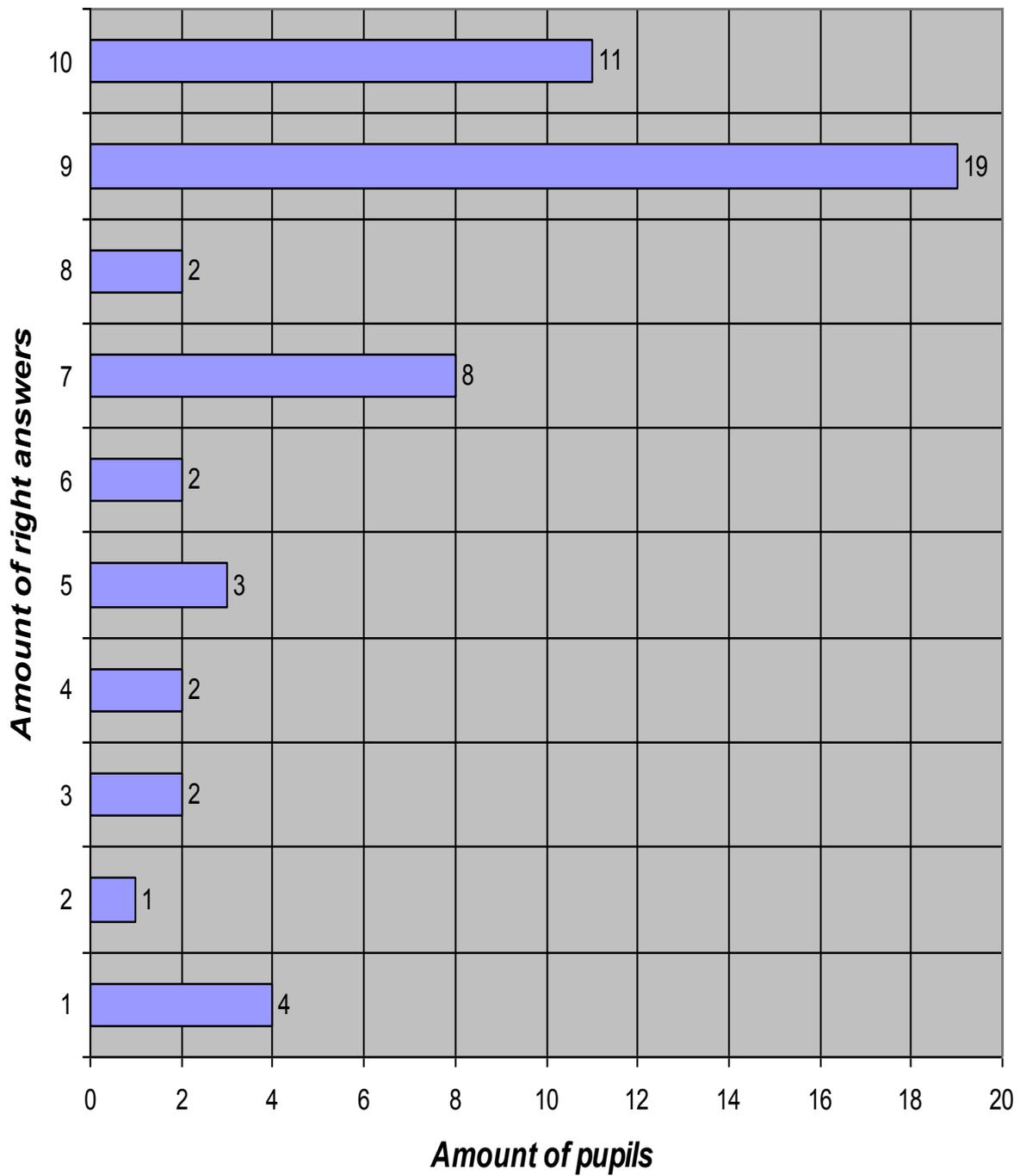
10. Nowadays Chechnya is...

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ An independent state	2	8%	3	12%	5	10%
➤ A colony of the USA	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
➤ <u>A part of Russian Federation</u>	23	92%	22	88%	45	90%
➤ A member of EU	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Indicators of pupil's well-/not well-informed about terrorism

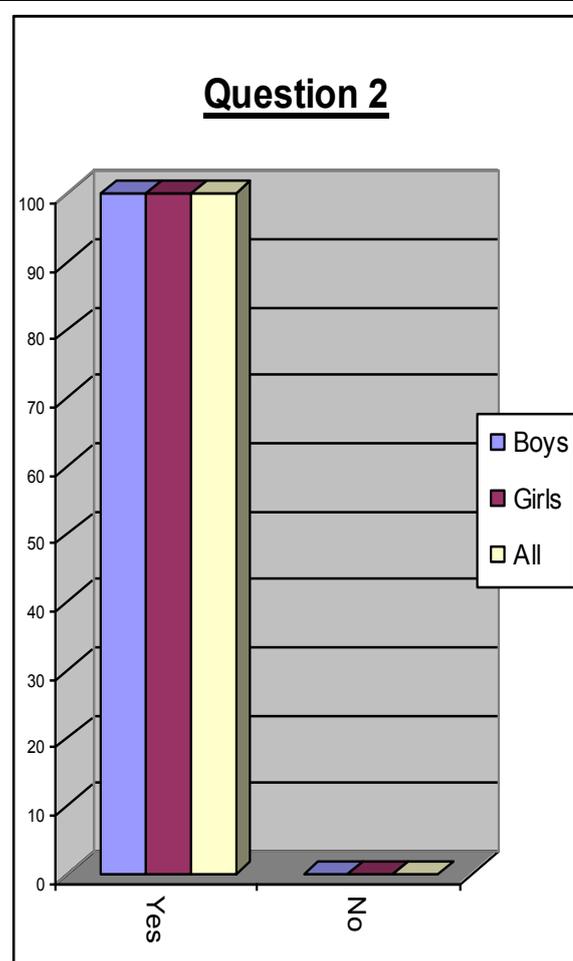
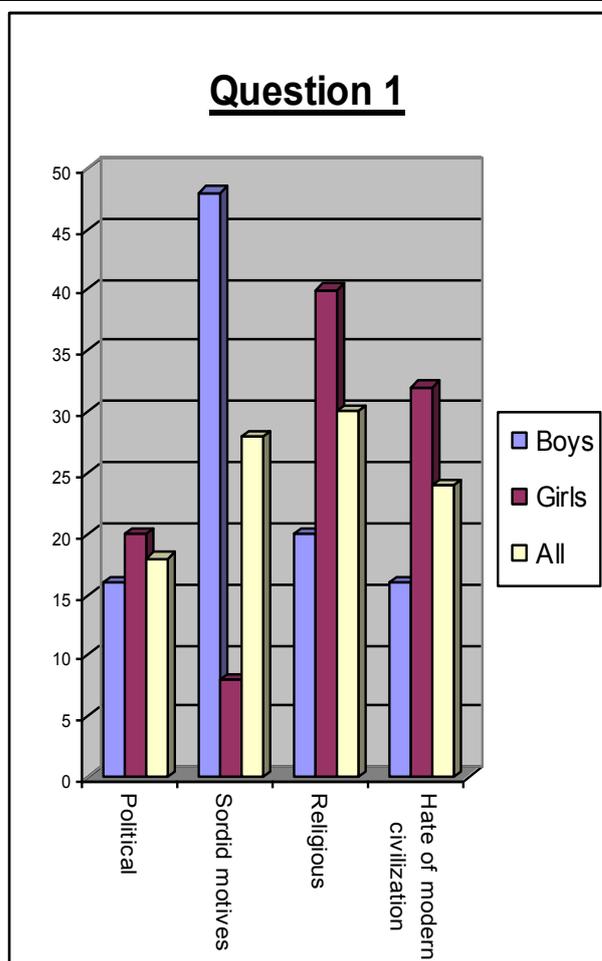
Question	The right answer	Right answers		Wrong answers	
1. Name of “The Terrorist №1” is...	<i>Osama Ben Laden</i>	40	80%	10	20%
2. What building was destroyed on the 11 th of September 2001?	<i>World Trade Center</i>	42	84%	8	16%
3. Which of these terrorist acts happened earlier than others?	<i>September 11, 2001</i>	32	64%	18	36%
4. The events in Beslan are connected with...	<i>Capturing the hostages</i>	49	98%	1	2%
5. What city did Al-Qaeda blow up the underground in July 2005 in?	<i>London</i>	11	22%	39	78%
6. What terrorist attack caused the greatest number of victims?	<i>September 11, 2001</i>	47	94%	3	6%
7. What countries did start “The Total War on Terrorism”?	<i>The UK & the USA</i>	44	88%	6	12%
8. What country did Saddam Husein rule in?	<i>Iraq</i>	30	60%	20	40%
9. The head of Chechen extremists killed in 2006 was...	<i>Shamil Basayev</i>	50	100%	0	0%
10. Nowadays Chechnya is...	<i>A part of Russian Federation</i>	45	90%	5	10%

Amount of pupils giving right answers



QUESTIONING 1

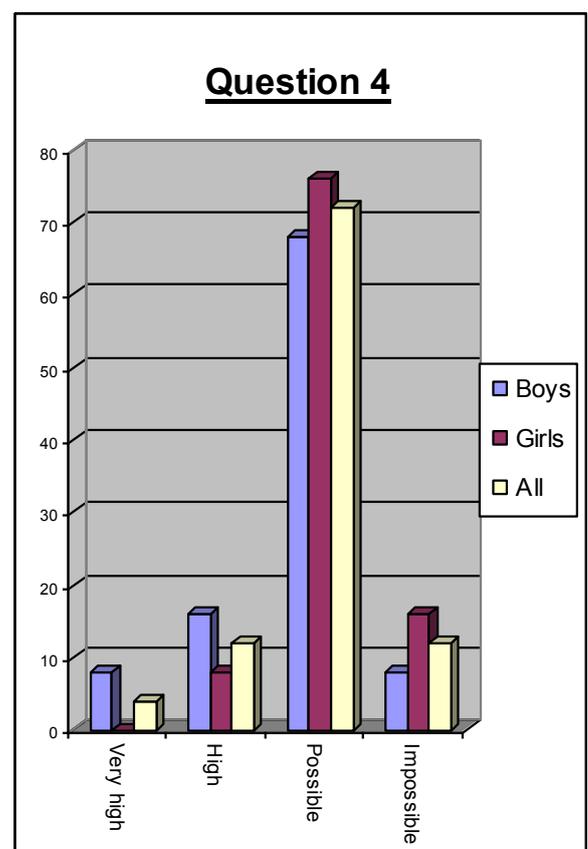
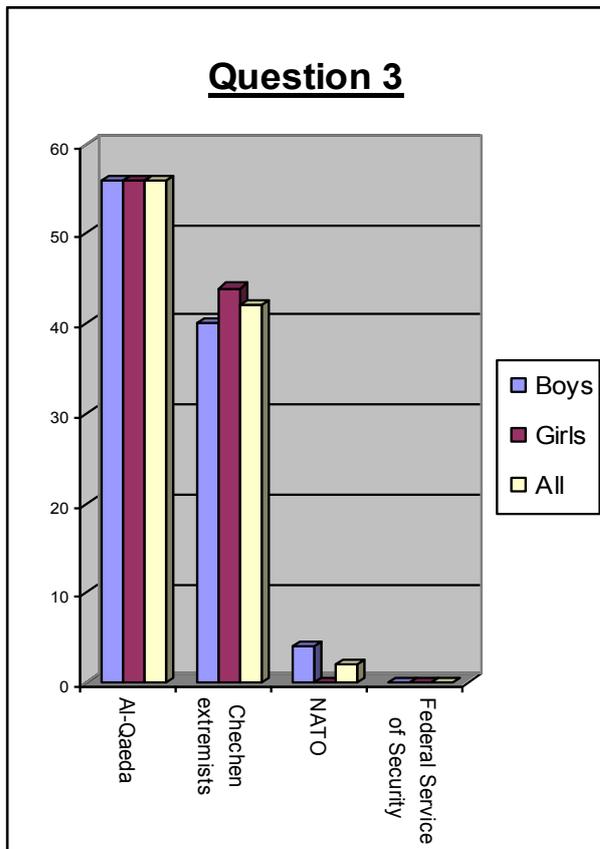
1. What are the main causes of terrorism?						
Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Political	4	16%	5	20%	9	18%
➤ Sordid motives	12	48%	2	8%	14	28%
➤ Religious	5	20%	10	40%	15	30%
➤ Hate of modern civilization	4	16%	8	32%	12	24%



2. Is the problem of terrorism urgent for our country?						
Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Yes	25	100%	25	100%	50	100%
➤ No	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

3. Who organized Nord-Ost and Beslan?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Al-Qaeda	14	56%	14	56%	28	56%
➤ Chechen extremists	10	40%	11	44%	21	42%
➤ NATO	1	4%	0	0%	1	2%
➤ Federal Service of Security	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

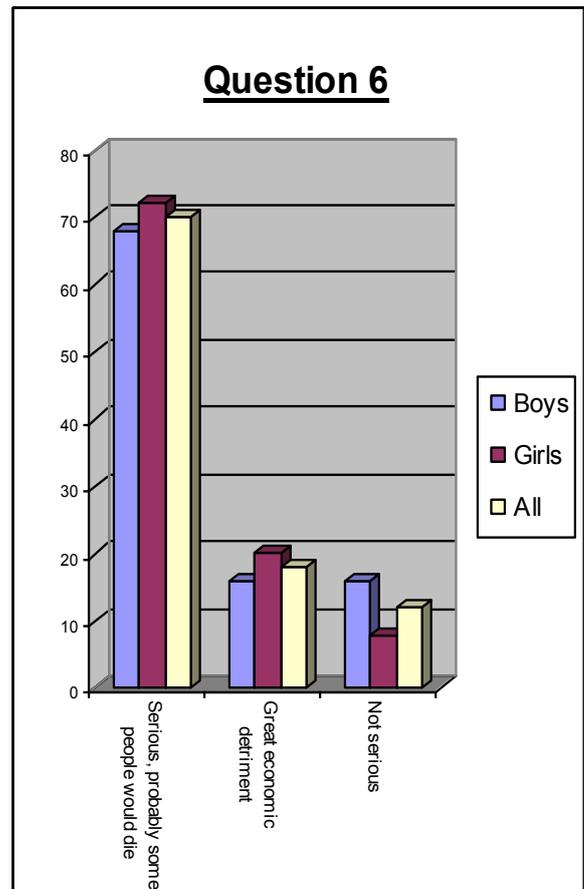
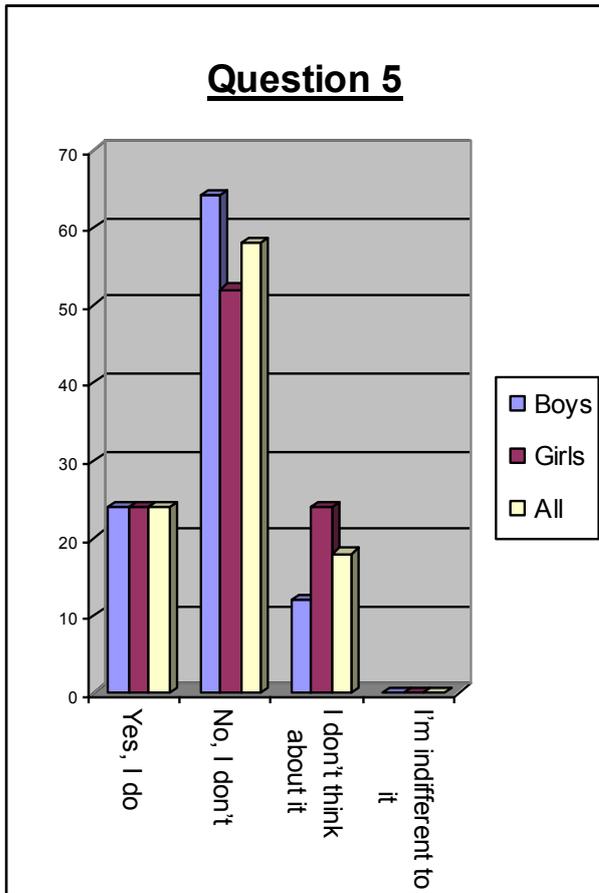


4. What do you think what is the probability of terrorist acts on important installations in our city?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Very high	2	8%	0	0%	2	4%
➤ High	4	16%	2	8%	6	12%
➤ Possible	17	68%	19	76%	36	72%
➤ Impossible	2	8%	4	16%	6	12%

5. Are you afraid of probability of such terrorist acts?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Yes, I do	6	24%	6	24%	12	24%
➤ No, I don't	16	64%	13	52%	29	58%
➤ I don't think about it	3	12%	6	24%	9	18%
➤ I'm indifferent to it	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

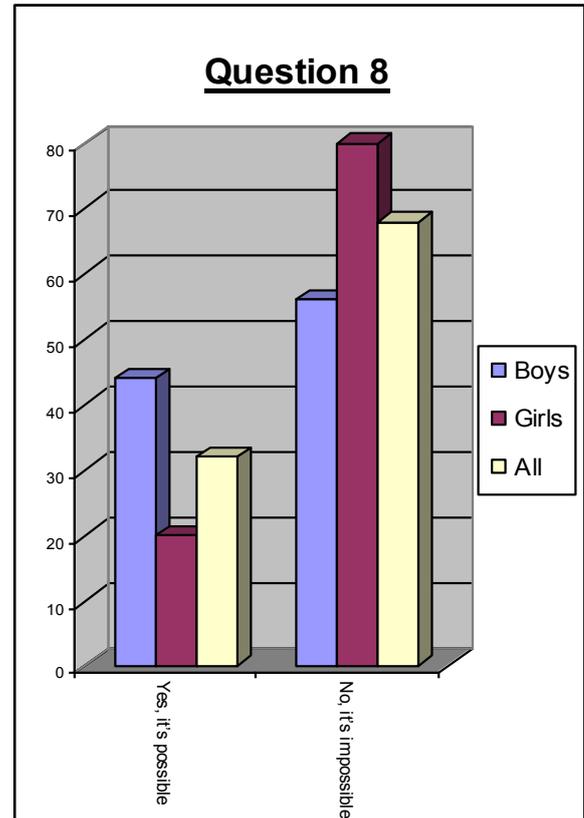
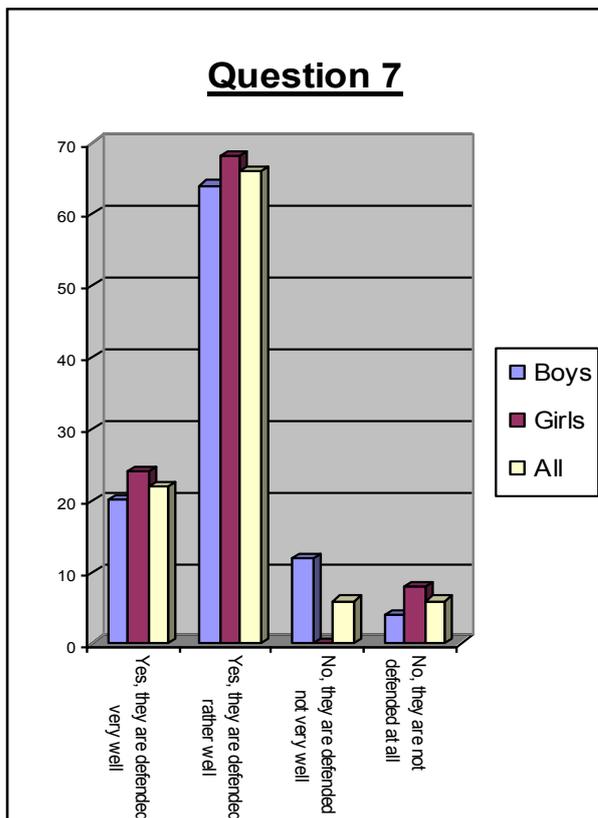


6. What would be the consequences of such terrorist acts?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Serious, probably some people would die	17	68%	18	72%	35	70%
➤ Great economic detriment	4	16%	5	20%	9	18%
➤ Not serious	4	16%	2	8%	6	12%

7. Do you think that important installations in our city are well defended from terrorist attacks?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Yes, they are defended very well	5	20%	6	24%	11	22%
➤ Yes, they are defended rather well	16	64%	17	68%	33	66%
➤ No, they are defended not very well	3	12%	0	0%	3	6%
➤ No, they are not defended at all	1	4%	2	8%	3	6%

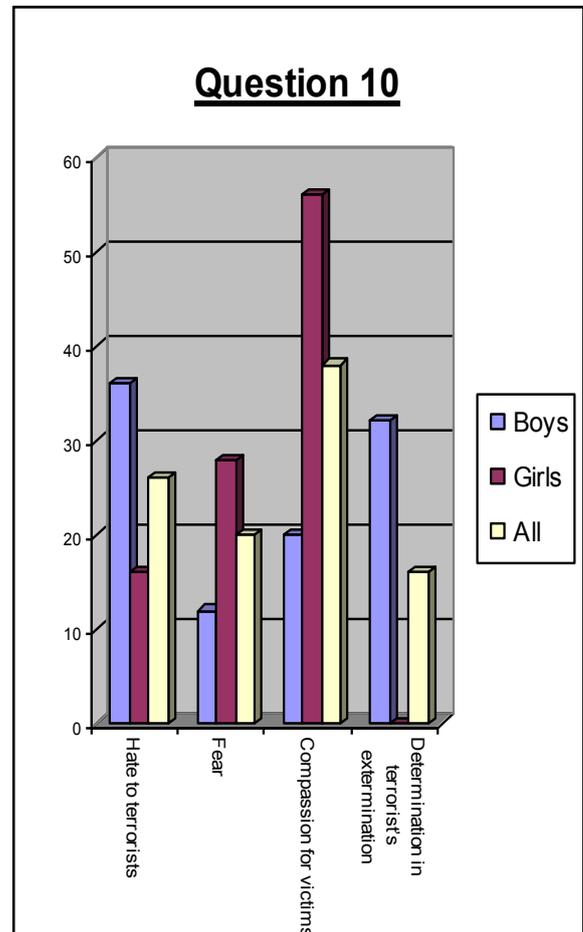
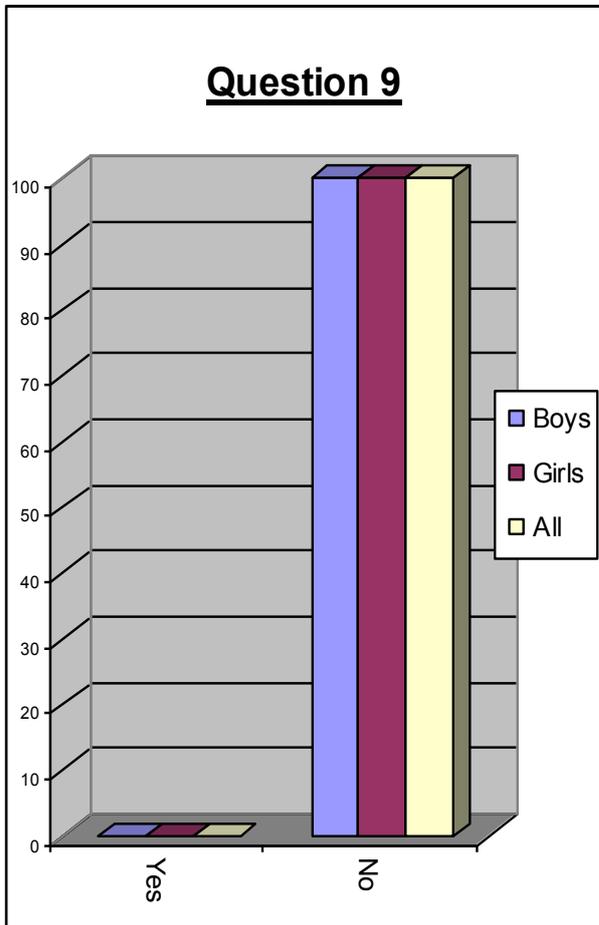


8. Is it possible for our country to struggle against terrorists without cooperation with other countries?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Yes, it's possible	11	44%	5	20%	16	32%
➤ No, it's impossible	14	56%	20	80%	34	68%

9. Were you the witness of terrorist attack?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Yes	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
➤ No	25	100%	25	100%	50	100%



10. What your feelings do the terrorist acts arouse?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Hate to terrorists	9	36%	4	16%	13	26%
➤ Fear	3	12%	7	28%	10	20%
➤ Compassion for victims	5	20%	14	56%	19	38%
➤ Determination in terrorist's extermination	8	32%	0	0%	8	16%

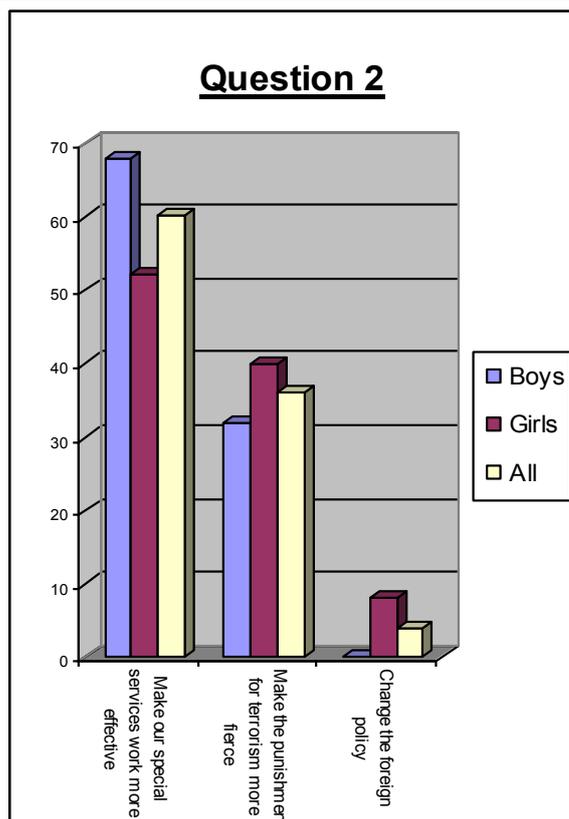
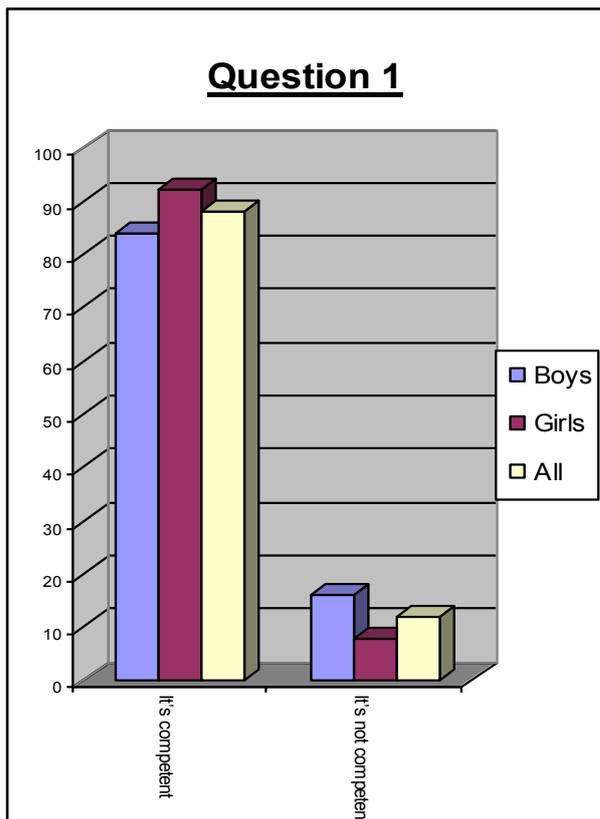
Comments to the answers

№	Comments
1.	<i>These answers show that there is a great amount of causes of terrorists' attacks. A lot depends on country, region, society where this or that terrorist organization or single terrorists hold their treacherous attacks.</i>
2.	<i>No comments. Such vivid examples as explosions in Moscow in 1999, Nord-Ost, Beslan show, that our country knows what the terrorism is. Thanks god, nowadays situation is not so threatening.</i>
3.	<i>More than 50 per cent of pupils think that Al-Qaeda was the organizer of terrorist acts in Nord-Ost and Beslan. They think (and me too) that terrorism doesn't have frontiers and nationalities and if we want to win this struggle we should fight together and cooperate with other countries.</i>
4.	<i>The result in my opinion is positive. Of course we cannot be insured from all possible things, but in general our pupils are sure that the terrorist act will not take place in our city. They are sure that the most important installations in Yekaterinburg are well equipped and rather well defended from possible attacks (66% of pupils questioned). Of course the results of such acts could be very serious and could cause people die (70% of pupils questioned), but in general only 24 per cent are afraid of them, 58 per cent of pupils are not.</i>
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	<i>68 per cent of pupils questioned are sure that it is impossible for our country to struggle against terrorists without cooperation with other countries. It means that we must develop our relations in this sphere, but not only signing different agreements about anti-terrorism operations and something like this, but giving a real support to one another. If different countries discuss the international terrorism all other problems should be relegate to the background.</i>
9.	<i>It's very good that no one of my schoolmates was the witness of any terrorist attack, as I'm sure it's terribly! From the other side it shows that the amount of terrorist acts at any rate in our city is closely to zero.</i>
10.	<i>The greatest feeling aroused by the terrorist acts is compassion for victims (38% of pupils answered in such way). But the greatest amount of them were girls (56% of girls answered in such way). Boys are ready to fight against terrorists (32% of them are determined in terrorist's extermination).</i>

QUESTIONING 2

1. What is your opinion about the anti-terrorist strategy of our authorities?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ It's competent	21	84%	23	92%	44	88%
➤ It's not competent	4	16%	2	8%	6	12%

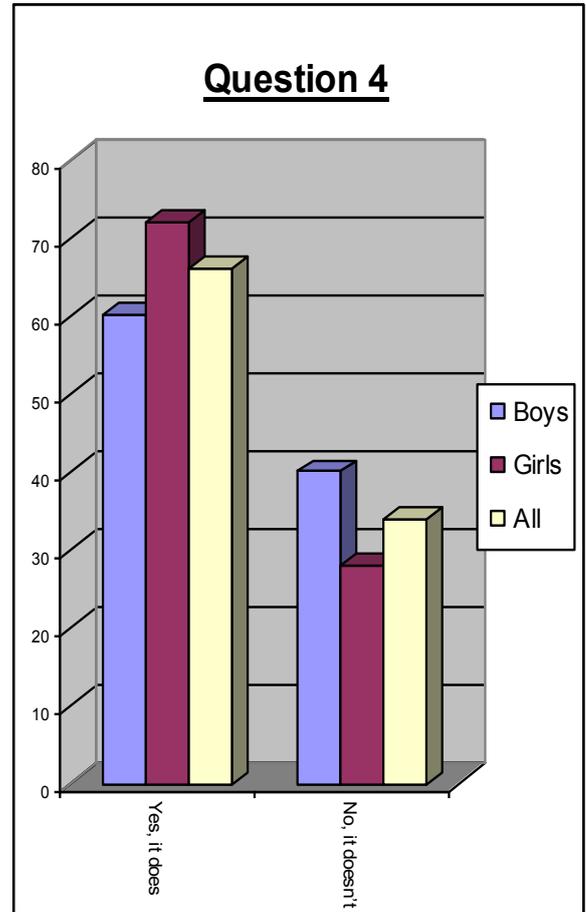
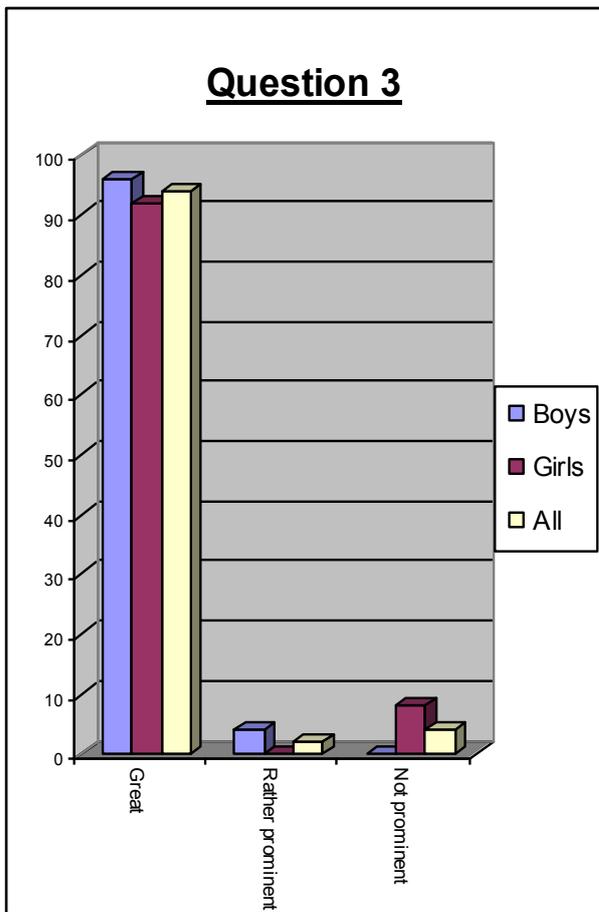


2. What should our authorities do to make struggle against terrorists more effective?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Make our special services work more effective	17	68%	13	52%	30	60%
➤ Make the punishment for terrorism more fierce	8	32%	10	40%	18	36%
➤ Change the foreign policy	0	0%	2	8%	2	4%

3. What's the merit of President Putin in struggle against terrorists?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Great	24	96%	23	92%	47	94%
➤ Rather prominent	1	4%	0	0%	1	2%
➤ Not prominent	0	0%	2	8%	2	4%

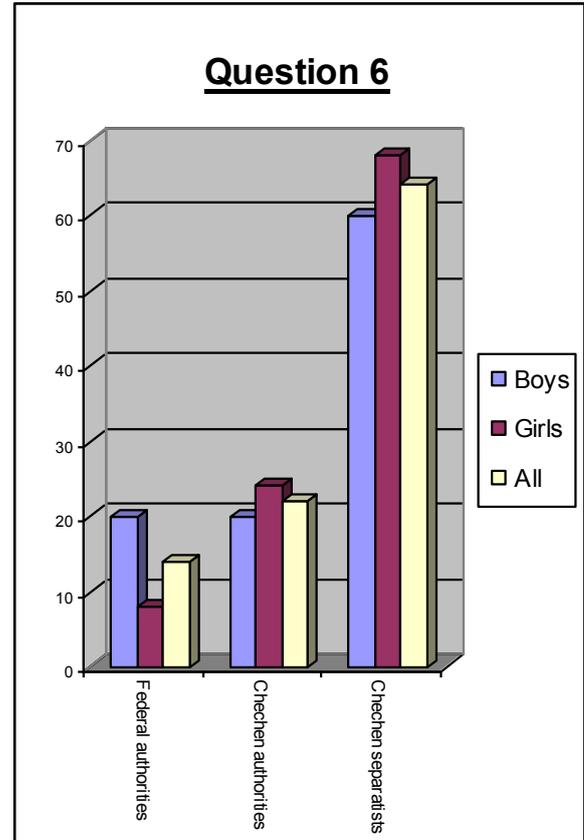
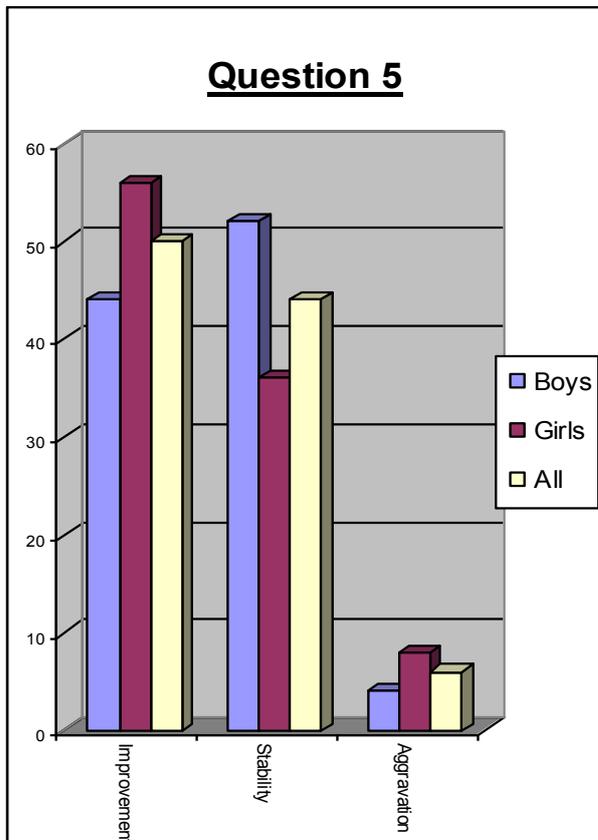


4. Do you think the real cooperation between such countries as the USA, the UK & Russia in struggle against international terrorism exists?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Yes, it does	15	60%	18	72%	33	66%
➤ No, it doesn't	10	40%	7	28%	17	34%

5. What's your opinion about the situation on Caucasus?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Improvement	11	44%	14	56%	25	50%
➤ Stability	13	52%	9	36%	22	44%
➤ Aggravation	1	4%	2	8%	3	6%

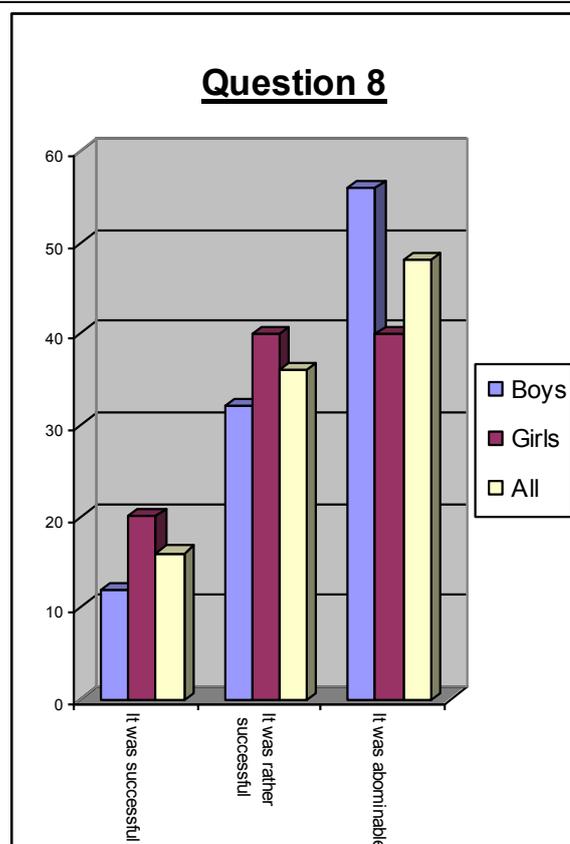
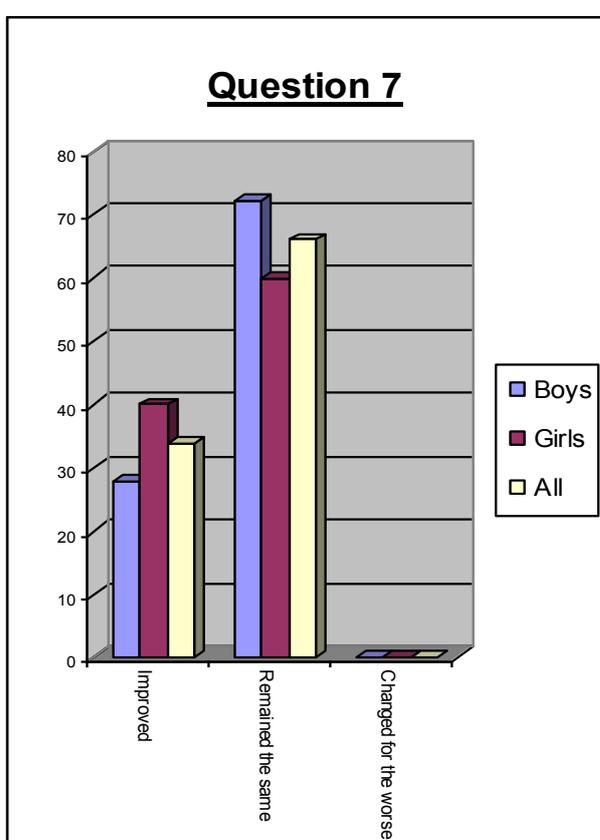


6. Who is the main impediment in dialogue between federal authorities and Chechen separatists?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Federal authorities	5	20%	2	8%	7	14%
➤ Chechen authorities	5	20%	6	24%	11	22%
➤ Chechen separatists	15	60%	17	68%	32	64%

7. How in your opinion did the situation on Caucasus change after Basaev's death?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Improved	7	28%	10	40%	17	34%
➤ Remained the same	18	72%	15	60%	33	66%
➤ Changed for the worse	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

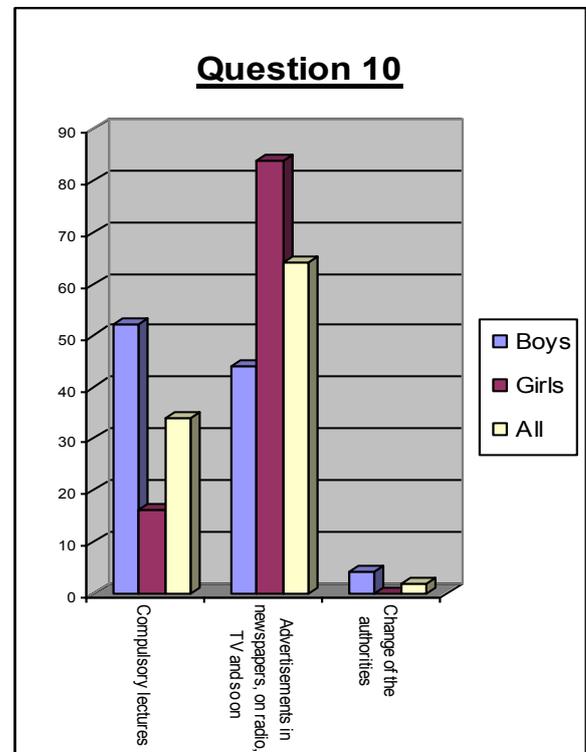
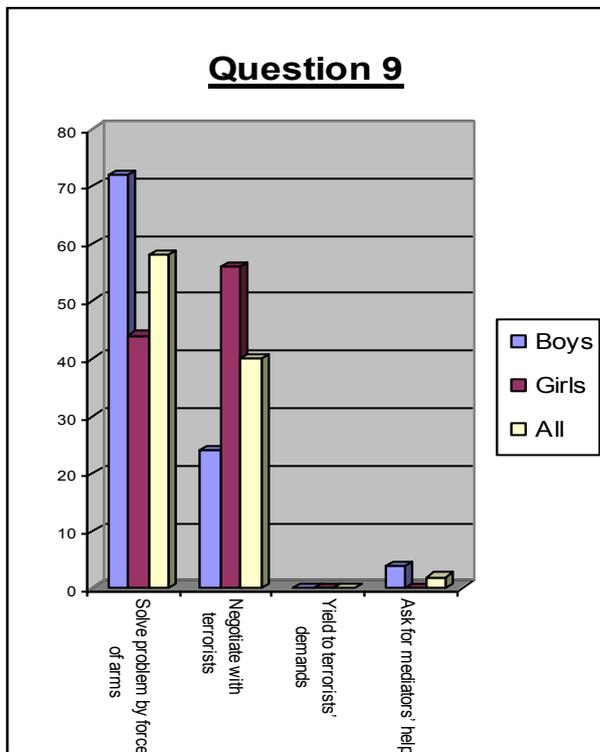


8. What is your opinion about the operation of rescuing hostages in Beslan?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ It was successful	3	12%	5	20%	8	16%
➤ It was rather successful	8	32%	10	40%	18	36%
➤ It was abominable	14	56%	10	40%	24	48%

9. What should the authorities do in situation such as was in Beslan?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Solve problem by force of arms	18	72%	11	44%	29	58%
➤ Negotiate with terrorists	6	24%	14	56%	20	40%
➤ Yield to terrorists' demands	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
➤ Ask for mediators' help	1	4%	0	0%	1	2%



10. What measures should be taken to raise people's vigilance and attention to the problem?

Answers	Boys		Girls		All	
➤ Compulsory lectures	13	52%	4	16%	17	34%
➤ Advertisements in newspapers, on radio, TV and so on	11	44%	21	84%	32	64%

➤ Change of the authorities	1	4%	0	0%	1	2%
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Comments to the answers

№	Comments
1.	<i>These answers show that in spite of rather difficult situation that takes place in our country a great amount of pupils questioned (88%) value greatly things done by our authorities.</i>
2.	<i>To struggle against terrorism we have to make our special services work better. It's not astonishing that 60% of pupils questioned think in the same way.</i>
3.	<i>The merit of President Putin in struggle against terrorists is great of course. More than 64% of our people voted for Vladimir Vladimirovitch on elections on December, 2. It's the best indicator of his achieves including the sphere of antiterrorism.</i>
4.	<i>The question of real cooperation between Russia and the West in the sphere of antiterrorism is complex. Pupils questioned (66%) think it exists and I can't prove another point.</i>
5.	<i>A lot of indicators prove that situation in Chechnya has been improved a lot and the pupils answered this question have the same opinion. In my opinion the greatest indicator is the result of elections on December, 2, when 99% of people living in Chechnya voted for President Putin and further development of Republic.</i>
6.	<i>Nowadays Russian people believe in our authorities, their real wish to solve the crisis in Chechnya. That's why the pupils (64%) reproach separatists with crisis.</i>
7.	<i>Of course, Basayev was the leader of Chechen extremists and that's why his death could cause the improvement of situation on Caucasus (34% of pupils questioned think so), but in general it's a local victory and that's why about 2/3 of pupils questioned think there is a great work more to do.</i>
8.	<i>A half of pupils questioned are sure that operation of rescuing hostages in Beslan was abominable. Of course it's because a great amount of people (especially children) died.</i>
9.	<i>What's better: to solve problem of hostages' capture by force of arms or to negotiate with terrorists? It's impossible to give a one right answer. Everything depends on the situation. And the answers prove this statement: boys (72%) vote for solving by force of arms, girls (56%) are sure that negotiations are more effective.</i>

10.	<i>Nowadays the role of mass media is great and next generation watches TV, listen to radio, communicate in the Internet. That's why information from these sources would be learnt by grown-ups (64% voted for advertisement in mass media as an effective measure to be taken to raise people's vigilance and attention to the problem of terrorism).</i>
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INVESTIGATION'S RESULTS

The objects of the investigation were achieved. The following inferences were made:

- My schoolmates know information about “the world problem №1” well.
- They are not afraid of the problem; from the other side they have their own opinion about it and are ready to struggle against terrorism.
- Pupils have a positive attitude towards anti-terrorist strategy of our authorities.

CONCLUSION

In the world recent years have seen terrorism take on a particularly acute form. It has become one of the greatest hazards among the political, economic and social problems terrorism is one of the main.

Terrorists indulge in kidnappings, hostage-taking, sabotage of rail-links and the hijacking of aircraft – all done before the eyes of the public.

The problem of terrorism is now a source of anxiety for the entire international community. Terrorism in whatever form it manifests itself has become one of the most serious sociopolitical and moral issues confronting mankind in the 21st century – for its widespread scale, its unpredictability, and its implications. How to defeat terrorism is now a most urgent challenge for civilized society, and needs the concerted efforts of politicians and mankind's best intellects to tackle it effectively and without delay.

The objects of my work were achieved: theoretical aspects of terrorism were learnt and investigation using such methods as testing and questioning my classmates was held. I cannot but mention the results of my investigation one more time: next generation knows the problem and is ready to solve it. And it means that we should cherish the hope that one day terrorism will be eradicated.

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