"Babeș – Bolyai" University

Faculty of History and Philosophy

Department of Ancient and Medieval Philosophy History

SUMMARY

DOCTORAL THESIS

"The Anti Humanistic Nature of Contemporary Terrorism"

Doctoral Supervisor

PROF. Univ. DR.

Liviu Petru Zăpîrțan

Doctoral Candidate

Miron Alexandru Cristian

CLUJ NAPOCA

2010

CONTENTS

Chapter XIX
Suicide terrorism

Chapter XX
Doctrinal limitations of the cooperation of States in combating terrorism and development of new international order

Conclusions

References

The dangerousness of which has acquired today, international terrorism has become a particularly serious problem that worries not only governments and political parties, but also peaceful people . Contemporary world register an alarming and unprecedented expansion of the scourge called „International terrorism", which has become a phenomenon threatening international peace and security.

After the Cold War, world and international politics order have entered a phase of transformation, even larger than that generated by the great revolutionary events of world history: 1789, 1815, or 1919.

Postmodern international system is a transnational system, which generates interdependence, multiple interpenetration, ongoing and fluid negotiations of interests of major players, all remaining national states postmodernity impregnated processes and ethics of this new diplomacy, „to produce this new type of politics" .

Order and international stability at the beginning of the millennium is threatened by the existence of pockets of „danger and chaos" consisting of two categories of states, pre-modern traditional and modern, each emanating from different problems.

The first type of traditional modern states, are states in the Gulf region and Middle East, foreign policy and security thinking in terms of balance classics, but also related to the expansion ambition, the precise calculation of national interests and irreducible Absolute, a philosophy of diplomacy purest extraction Machiavellian. The state representative was Saddam Hussein's Iraq, but the area there are other states that have taken place leading Pan Arab, left open after the American intervention.

The second category of pre-modern states that are unable to control their territory, having no formal mechanisms of law enforcement or other basic functions of state, Afghanistan highlighting best all these features.

Characteristic of the two countries is that the background of globalization, their specific effects and consequences can affect the most profound and dramatic international security. Just taking advantage of vulnerabilities in space as the Middle East and Afghanistan, could make plans and have trained terrorists to commit an assault of unprecedented intensity against symbolic centers of American power.

Terrorism is a global phenomenon, not restricted to a particular geographic area. Today, more than ever it is already a transboundary phenomenon due to globalization, can be framed in the negative phenomena of this process area.

Its causes are multiple, they can be ideological, social, political, economic, primary aim remains the same in principle, spreading terror.

The collapse of a pole of the bipolar world, with the spraying system and communist ideological transformation of the Soviet Union a superpower in a former superpower, the issue has gained new valences.

System established by the Soviet Union after more than 60 years was a clot on ideological grounds, and not based on affinities of civilization.

Once political component that was missing socialist cement block, creating an ideological vacuum, demons of nationalism and religious fundamentalism began to show its fangs.

They feed and reheating conflicts kept cold that turned into real wars , fed by old chauvinistic nationalist frustrations, brought under control under

communism, due to wich large masses of population have been transformed into a modern entity subject to a genocide based on ethnic cleansing.

And civil and religious wars have always been a fertile bed in which seeds sprouting terrorism better than anywhere.

World Trade Center, building that dominated the skies of New York for more than three decades, was conceived as a „living symbol of human dedication to world peace".

On September 11, 2001, terrorists simultaneously transformed into a unique ruins and a center of international cooperation, providing the pretext of opening what reputable analysts consider to be the third World War. Their actions revealed the fragility and weakness of world democracy and hatred of freedoms that it protects and promotes.

This attack puts all democratic systems in the face of unprecedented challenges and address the fundamental question of how a democratic society should respond to threats such as that currently faced.

Terrorism as a complex phenomenon with a specific dynamic, requires an interdisciplinary approach.

Structuring scientific instruments to prevent and combat terrorism, involving specialists in the fields of political science, law, psychology, history, sociology, computer science, finance, communication ,criminology and criminalistics, medicine, etc..

Integrating all the above areas of economic analysis terrorist phenomenon, should be aimed at developing policies, strategies and tactics based CT than allowing a high level of efficiency.

How could a modern society to prevent such actions by individuals, whose behavior and appearance can be quite common, but hide in their minds a virulent hatred, without compromising the democratic ideals?

How can this society to coexist with a traditional culture and tempered, as Muslim, overwhelmed by Western influences and more to defend an ideology of fundamentalist, fanatical prone actions of mass destruction?

To answer such questions must firstly understand what is terrorism, which are its roots and causes, and it is nature which gives rise to ideologies based on their actions.

Terrorism is, regardless of the area covered by a policy tool, as a fact of politics, a way of showing an extremist political positions. Conclusion that it must be mentioned is the very nature of organized, systematic and coordinated by the terrorist acts international scale. Turned out that no terrorist group does not operate strictly individual, close relationships that exist between terrorist groups, both within a country, and internationally.

Harsh reality of today, when we witness the exacerbation of terrorist acts, calling for reconsideration of this phenomenon, which is an important risk factor and threat to international security and which, can turn into unexpected aggression.

This perception probably stood at the core of today has become highly topical assessments made by former U.S. Secretary of State, Madeline Albright, who said a few years ago,"War against terrorism is the war of the future".

Terrorism, in its many manifestations, has been practiced throughout history by religious groups and sects, revolutionary or anarchist organizations,

liberation movements, organized crime groups, and even the states, all motivated by a variety of ideologies political, philosophical, religious.

The word **terrorism** has as many definitions of how many terrorist organizations are currently active.

Term is interpreted differently from one analyst to another, and efforts to define proved particularly difficult due to its dual nature, although not an impossible thing made.

Since the 90s the concept of terrorism has become so elastic that it seems that there are limits to what can be described as terorism.For example, among the titles of books published, one could find evidence that „**Narcoterorism, West Terrorism, Terrorism and Apartheid and Pornography: The New Terrorism**".

A trial of criminals to extort money by placing food in jars with children, from a supermarket shelf, small pieces of glass has been labeled by media as „**consumer terrorism**".

In the U.S., obscene phone phenomenon, widespread moreover, was called „**telephone terrorism**".

Academic text catalog rape, a common crime, as an „**institution of terror**".

Speculation against the currency in Argentina and slant drilling into Kuwait were advertised as „**economic terrorism**" against the economy of the two aforementioned countries.

In the latest case, at least strange if absurd notion qualification of terrorism, a U.S. citizen, was infected with HIV accused of „**bio-terrorism**" by U.S. prosecutors, following a domestic incident in which he has bitten the hand, the neighbor who harassed him for weeks.

Thus, prosecutors have alleged that the accused, when the attack was in possession of a harmful devices, HIV, with the intention of „harm or terrorize „ the neighbor.

Another writer used the term „**pacifist terrorist**", referring to civic demonstrations in which participants threw rotting vegetables, eggs, pastries, and even other objects on public figures, leaders or politicians or protests target carried out by peace or environmental organizations, such as blocking access to nuclear power are considered unsafe or military units that are stored in different types of weapons, usually nuclear.

Nowadays it became impossible to read a newspaper or listen to a newscast without you is not hit by the term „**terrorism**". This excessive use of the term has led to there that the word „terrorism" means just what I want, those who use it to mean: that almost every violent act of any opponent, regardless of the nature or purpose.

Regarding terrorism, it has become accessible to anyone who has a grievance, a plan, a purpose or a combination of all these motivations, not only organized terrorist groups prerogative. Based on manuals on bomb-making found in trade,amateur terrorist can be as dangerous and even more difficult to identify than professional terrorist.

By their actions, amateur terrorists sometimes can associate their actions with terrorist motivation and the achievement of a professional network and thus more dangerous. The absence of central authority control means fewer constraints for amateur terrorists, how to choose targets and executing operations, fewer inhibitions regarding victims, especially when there are

religious reasons, resulting from acts of violence particularly, in order to capture media attention and gaining a temporary celebrity.

Social phenomenon of special invoice,, terrorism has become the beginning of this century and millennium, the magnitude and diversity of its forms of expression, a complex, extended to the whole planet.

Humanity is facing increasingly more often with a multitude of terrorist actions, some of an unimaginable violence, which spread fear, deeply disturbs the normal life of society, challenging the rule of law, and international, endangering the existence and functioning democracies, national security of states and even world peace.

Understood as a „secret war, undeclared" or a „low intensity conflict, with the limited objective" (Andreescu and collectively, 2003) but also as a „disease of the XXI century" (Stoina, 2002), terrorism has evolved so much, that science in general and philosophy in particular, should investigate coordinated, synchronized, with the participation of all areas and its branches.

The intent is not adapted to reality if we bring attention to the conceptualization terrorist phenomenon, from its meanings, related to some parts of identity, historical, geographical and psychological, that define and influence the overall terrorist ideology and terrorist actions.

As noted above, although the word terrorism came into history 200 years ago, the concept of terrorism was not universally defined or even today, remains open to debate.In a book devoted to this phenomenon, Walter Laquer, History American foreign policy commentator, say that only between 1936 and 1981, were developed more than 100 definitions of terrorism, but none is sufficiently comprehensive.

According to some authors, the theoretical analysis of terrorism is organized around the five paradigms:

Paradigm Crisis - send to crisis issues that try to explain terrorist behavior by the two-phase reduction. The first would have the effect of terrorism as a crisis or state-level political system, economy, culture, core values, or at all these levels at the same time. The second phase of the crisis paradigm treats explanations related to individual, in terms of frustration and anxiety, which are responsible for individual sympathy, socially marginalized, for violence.

Instrumental paradigm is the most common analytical approach to terrorism. From this perspective, terrorist violence is treated as a means used by the subject rationally to achieve its goals..

Analysis of origin instrumentalist makes possible tactics and strategies so deciphering the actor in an area defined as violent political system and define the individual effort towards a sound or movement of a community that constitutes grounds for reference.

This may explain that terrorist violence aimed at „awakening" of a social segment „too calm" or a notion that has no „self-consciousness" acute enough to taste it.

Cultural-paradigm focuses on culture or subculture in which the transition should be encouraged to terrorism. A culture of violence can be determined in the transition to extreme forms of behavior.

For example, in the late 70, when extreme-left terrorism act in Italy, Germany and Japan, some researchers have defended the thesis of a political and intellectual culture, their own country, which existed fascism and Nazism, or extreme right.

Also emphasized the idea that a culture of violence, like the one that met the Ulster youth, and also feature young Palestinians born and raised in refugee camps, witnesses at an early age of the Intifada, or children Somali or Bosnian, reared her in areas of endemic violence, can be decisive in their transition to extreme forms of behavior,to terrorism.

Such society, the cult of violence is promoted by the voluntary forms, cartoons and movies, up to an institutionalized system of education (case of medreselor in Palestine, Iran, Pakistan) can not fail to influence, if not even to form personality of future terrorists.

Ideological paradigm-reference to the ideological source of terrorism is central to dealing with terrorism investigations extreme left, the intellectual traditions of the extreme right and, more recently, the religious foundations of Islamic fundamentalism, whereas terrorism is always inspired by the representations, doctrines, myths and ideologies.

Social paradigm, the idea of a link between social movements and terrorist community that highlights the background of this phenomenon has widespread decline or weakening of these movements, not by directly causing weakness and express reference case, but more are substituting their artificially voluntaristic and the more violent the more the substitution is artificial.

This paradigm defines „inversion" that an individual become a terrorist, is identified with a cause undue social, national or otherwise, giving it a new meaning.

Since the XIV th century, during the open era of the great geographical discoveries, terrorism and organized violence is amplified and diversified in direct

connection with the policy of colonial expansion of the great empires of the time, as instruments of economic spoliation and suppression of other peoples.

Initially countries such as Portugal, Spain, Holland and then France and England were the first powers that have invaded other continents and territories have formed a strong colonial system. Robbery and colonial plunder had the effect of the strong development of industry, commerce and the army in cities, but of empires and fight for the continuation and expansion of domination and hegemony in different geographical areas.

With the emergence of industrial corporations, trade and tourism, contemporary neo precursor, the colony was to occur and to develop a more active resistance of the oppressed and to state more powerful national liberation and social movements.

Great empires more frequently resort to rule situation, to practice violence and terrorism to suppress liberation movements. To the extent that terrorism involves the systematic use of violence to achieve political purposes, he is, after Raufer (1987) „weapon of the weak against the strong, the needle against the elephant shrew".

Contemporary terrorism is already a form of war, have many events, summarized in the raised. Analytical approach developed by terrorist behavior, whether we refer to fedainii Palestinians to IRA members, or the Islamic fundamentalists of Stern Hebrew organization, to understand the terrorist ideology we must study to find out the genesis of terror.

One of the characteristics of terrorism and existential implication of terrorism, is their desire, the often obsessive, to impose targeted public opinion,

social group to target its own rules of conduct, its own vision of justice and morality (Andreescu, 2002) .

Once open conflict with society, supports terrorists clandestinely, marginalization and self-isolation full of tension and uncertainty, something that enhances the adoption of inaccurate beliefs and initiation of actions to promote terror.

Following developments in terrorist phenomenon can be anticipated that terrorism will certainly continue in the future, increasing quantity and quality, especially since some states are increasingly turning increasingly to terrorism to achieve their goals. Despite general disapproval, terrorism is an effective, if not the most effective in achieving political demands.

If a terrorist organization is affiliated and political movements, and its political aims and are supported by most civilians involved in the conflict, victory is only a matter of time, as if Israel's formation, abolition of apartheid policy in Africa Southern, political defeat American occupation regime in Iraq.

Sometimes the aims pursued by a terrorist organization are achieved more easily if they relate to the political part, as was getting withdrawal of Spanish troops from Iraq, or economic, such as a weakening state economy, especially those who depend tourism economy, as were Intifadele, Hamas attacks that have strongly affected the tourism industry in Israel, or the Bali bombings.

Sometimes terrorist acts, even though isolated, small and motivated individual or group interests may be made or used by some countries as a pretext for the start of war, as if World War, civil war in Rwanda, the invasion of Iraq, etc..

When reference is made to the term terrorism should take into account all factors cultural, social, legal, religious political. New trends and the conceptual

definition of the term terrorism leaves room to interpret both in terms of political philosophy as well, internationally but also in Romania, the phenomenon is a cognitive representation of information based on the criteria for drawing up the concept of terrorism, more or less specific.Term of terrorism has gained a form of labeling and pointless to some use for others.

This term is used by governments, media, academic centers and even by some groups teroriste.For some, terrorism means violent actions against states and groups of non-combatants, for others it means terrorism means a national liberation or revolution in the name of an ideology proposed. Our question remains: "What is terrorism?" (Hoffman, 2006).

One of the major constraints in formulating a widely accepted definition of terrorism is a negative emotional connotation of the concept. The term terrorism has become a mere word of denigration, which no longer describes a specific type of antisocial activity or crimes against humanity.

If the term terrorism is understood differently from one state to another, from one group of individuals (Guide, 2006) to another, are determined to put this discussion to clarify and conceptualize the problem of terrorism, from the most prestigious academic papers in recent years.It's necessary to distinguish between different poses of different ways of conflict and violence, whatever we call, if we want to better understand where they started, what factors, causes and and how we can do to prevent and fight against this global scourge.

Terrorism today is a catastrophic type that has exceeded all bounds of rationality. It covers the fundamental values of a particular civilization, mankind is facing. Seven and eight decades of the last century gave us the shocking picture of the terrorist war in Algeria, Congo, Cyprus, Nigeria, Vietnam, Chile, Greece, Spain,

Uganda, India, Philippines, South Africa and part of Central etc. Terrorists belonging to the different categories, anarchists, stalinist, maoist, trotzkists, castroist, zionists, fedaians,catholics and Protestants, Christians and falangists, socialists and Muslim fundamentalist Muslims terrorized and terrorizing the planet yet.

Factors that stimulate and aggravate religious conflicts are the type of economic, social, linguistic, cultural, religious and territorial existence overlapped the political and administrative institutions ineffective, weak, corrupt, even broken.

Also there is a polar political system, crystallization and exclusive operation of a central power, armed foreign intervention, political, religious, fundamentalist terrorism, the state or regional security complex, low level of seeing the economic and social coherence, social gaps serious regionalism, ethno-cultural and religious antagonisms, differences in status, the weakness of a democratic regime extremely permissive and public lethargy, high degree of hostility between various ethno-religious groups, between countries or between different provinces in the country, unrealistic expectations of some religious groups or ethno-cultural and religious also lead to the radicalization of political behavior and the explosion of social-political violence.

All these can be combined to identification with the unreal at the height of the outbreak of such conflict that is when a religion or religious doctrine is shaped by politics. And that is generated mostly from religious discrimination combined with ethno-cultural and political and socio-economic disparities, violent and aggressive religious proselytizing, religious fundamentalism, especially Islamic.

With regard to religious proselytizing, it has become so important in the last century, that some states have established special centers and institutions designed to monitor or halt, within the law.

Yonah Alexander said that most alarming prospects are situations in which terrorists could obtain and use nuclear means to blackmail or intimidation used to devastate cities and whole countries. Nuclear proliferation and poor security conditions they are kept mostly can turn these opportunities into reality.

Modern technology has made available to terrorists and another possibility that does not exist in the past, namely the increased intercommunication across national borders. Collaboration between groups with the same ideological orientation and even among those with different political interests, has grown rapidly and substantially.

The terrorism has always existed a basic rule that the non-selective targets. But the real solution to this problem, inherent part of history, not reaction, revenge and even criminal law enforcement, but its eradication of political and economic sources.

Cooperative action to prevent terrorist forms of expression effects should be focused on combating the causes generating binding (explosive ethnic conflicts or about to burst, religious violence, educational and cultural discrepancies, infertile economies, organized crime, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction). Merging joint efforts in this direction should be a uniform response factors of political, diplomatic, legal, police and community information.

One positive conclusion can be detached after the odious attacks of September 11, 2001, namely that they have led the United States to assume interdependence progressive responsibility. Grotius said that there was a nation

so powerful that they are not sometimes need the help of others and relevance of these reflections was sufficiently relevant, even if it was done in a manner quite hard.

But the necessary cohesion of the international community should not only stop the fighting against terrorism, which, in fact it is just a surface phenomenon.

Harmonious development a more coherent international order,compliant to the principle of general enthusiasm, evoked by Wheaton, is obviously a serious ambition, which will never be fully satisfied.However, current circumstances offer politicians, lawyers and moralists an opportunity to draw a path for policy and international law adapted to the challenges of XXI century.

This building seems to impose a number of parameters: a common identification and solidary approach to major issues of today, the transformation under simplified procedures, international rules that protect the overall interests of humanity, to clarify existing rules, develop the criminal justice system International redefine the role of states and strengthen the UN, especially the role of the Security Council.

Undoubtedly, this is a broad agenda, the prospect that demand without delay stakes, objectives and mapping a serious boost.

Development of international law in order to face current global challenges, tend to diminish the autonomy of states against the regulations imposed by generale.In parallel interests, is a clear need for strong and responsible member if the fight against terrorism.

The two trends are only apparently contradicting.If states must spend part of their autonomy in matters that harm the general interest of the international community, this will be the advantage to anyone.

First, the area reserved for sovereignty remains quite broad and, more than ever, indispensable for the Member to be able to take responsibility that it involves sovereignty as a poorly led state is a dangerous state to its neighbors.

On the other hand, international law can not be applied efficiently without the help of the Executing Agency. Fight against terrorism has brought to light look pretty good problem of Afghanistan, the Security Council going to, and offer assistance both neighboring states to assist Afghan territory controlled by the Taliban and other states to strengthen their capacities in terms of implementing measures .

Such offer reflects the need for the international community against threatening weak links to global operation .

According to traditional doctrine, could talk about „indifference towards international law shapes national policy", and freedom of States to adopt appropriate organizational forms was confirmed by the International Court of Justice.

Shortly," the new international distribution of playing cards lead to new trends „and is essential to persevere in this direction, control, democratic legitimacy is the best response to „state terrorism" as is credible united fight of all states against terrorism. It must, of course, to find a balance between current reality and the ideal situation, in order to progress without incident in this direction.

Next problem is slightly more delicate. UN offers of assistance made by neighboring states of Afghanistan, in Resolution no. 1363, is not without a certain ambiguity if all states imposed demands associated. To what extent could these states adjacent to a refuse? In fact, it's about redefining the limits of interference

in the affairs of another state, which determine the role of the Security Council review.

The international community make all the energy to defend and to fight terrorism. But the manner in which it will design the fight will be essential for humanity's future.

This fight can cause a strengthening of the international community if it is accompanied by a profound reflection on issues of community functioning and organizational issues adjusted depending XXI century.

Instead, there is a risk of reaching an avalanche occurrence of violent repression in which nobody can conquer, if strong states is limited to ensure its own protection and isolated.

Terrorism is the tip of the iceberg. If you are not trying to destroy, can not prevent the development of submerged slopes and this phenomenon will always reappear. So the imperative should be to achieve a global approach, to study the root causes of the phenomenon of terrorism and declare, without delay, war, terrorism, a war geared our time.

But this war is extremely difficult, leaving the usual patterns, known mankind's history up to present. The enemy is diffuse, difficult to identify and located in a common space. Notions of war and peace, in a fight against terrorism, have no meaning yet.

War will always be, and peace will be hot. Terrorism tends to be considered a global phenomenon. Responding to this new phenomenon, however, will call him megaterorism, hiperterorism or strategic terrorism, and the restructuring will be geopolitical and geostrategic relationships.

Experts shall take into account a supranational enemy, one without borders, a global dispersion of forces, training places and funding centers.

The basic motivation of terrorism is gaining international recognition and capture public attention. Key to effective action against terrorists is the responsibility of democratic states, strengthening their institutional tools, application and enforcement of the law, while their involvement in international cooperation on all details of the action, to prevent and combat terrorism: political, economic, social and military.

In the face of growing religious phenomenon of international terrorism and develop strategies to counter this threat, East European countries must respond to a pressing question that has emerged on the international scene, namely whether anticipatory self-defense, use of force in relations between states and preemptive attacks are legitimate legal concepts that can serve as an important function in understanding the domestic and international legal limits in combating the ever increasing forms of total war.

Terrorism legislation defines all laws issued in order to fight against terrorism.Ussualy if not always, they appear after committing bombings and killings committed by terrorists off.

International law on terrorism includes frequently, special amendments that allow governments to circumvent their own countries laws when you fight criminal activity related to terrorism, invoking the „state of necessity". A good example is Britain, where, during the conflict in Northern Ireland, the right to defend those accused of terrorism has been severely limited.

Because of this „suspension" of the usual legal procedure, this type of legislation is often criticized as compared to a form of dictatorship that could

unduly repress any form of protest populated under cover of fighting terrorism. Critics claim this kind of legislation in special legislation argued that terrorism is a threat to democracy by creating an exceptional situation which would enable governments to act in a way too authoritarian.

Governments often say laws against terrorism are but temporary measures needed to be removed when the terrorist threat subsides. However, most anti-terrorist legislation remain in force even after the initial danger has been removed.

Undemocratic actions that fall under terrorism laws are detention without trial and without right to defense as the U.S. and some European countries, but searches without warrants and records of telephone or circumvent constitutional provisions, specific U.S. and some European countries but East.

But it seems that to effectively combat this type of „total” terrorism should be prepared to give up some of our democratic freedoms. Modern democracies, as we understand them, it might not be able to withstand the assault of an entity and found that only values coming into being.