

THE TERROR PARADIGMS FROM HIZBALLAH - GOD'S PARTY TO THE FATIMA IMAMELYSM

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Abstract: *The need to know as many details as possible about the "psychological, physical and professional preparation of terrorists, terrorist groups, arising from the intention of brainwashing new recruits, religious indoctrination and training based on patterns inspired by the Great Jihad Encyclopedia , The letter of a member of al-Qaeda, How to resist and confront special services investigators require now more than ever, special attention to understand the reconfiguration of terrorist groups and a new approach to anti-terrorism training fighters. Al-Qaeda ("Jihad al-Qaeda "), after the merger in June 2001 with Al-Jihad (Egyptian Islamic Jihad) has common training bases in the South, South-East Asia and the Middle East. It is well-known that apart from these bases, the terrorist group is very active in its European cells called white al Qaeda or "terrorists with white skin." This group brings together around 800 Bosnian mujahedins and its purpose is to extend Al-Qaida in Europe, with the ultimate goal of creating a "pan-Islamic" caliphate worldwide.*

Keywords: terrorism, training, psychology, paradigm

1. The paradigms conceptualization

As a special social phenomenon, *terrorism* has gained, at the beginning of this century and millennium, global proportions and complex features through its expansion and various forms of manifestation. Humankind is increasingly facing a multitude of terrorist attacks, some of which are incredibly violent, spreading horror and deeply affecting the normal tempo of the society, endangering the core existence and function of democracies, national security of states and even the world peace.

Understood as a “hidden, undeclared warfare” or as a “low-intensity conflict that has a limited goal”, terrorism (Andreescu et al, 2003– scourge of the contemporary world (Stoina , 2002) the terrorism up-growth as much as the science should investigate it co-coordinately, synchronized both with all the its fields and areas from “a” to “z” (Stoina, 2002). The author’s intention would not be realistic if it did not bring to the general attention the need for the terrorist phenomenon conceptualization, based on the meanings related to the genesis of the main historic, geographical and psychological features, which generally define terrorist groups and criminal actions.

The item “terrorism” has been mentioned 200 years ago (1798), within *French Academy Dictionary Appendix*. In a certain book dedicated to this phenomenon, the American historian and external politics interpreter, Walter Laqueur, estimated that between 1936 and 1981 there were over 100 terrorism definitions , but none was quite complex. (Atanasiu, 2006). The terrorism’s theoretical analyze takes into account five important paradigms (Aradavoai and co. 1997) as follows:

1.1. Crisis paradigm - refers to the crisis issues trying to explain the terrorist behavior through two phases. The first one presents terrorism as a result of a crisis located on the state, political system, culture, economy, values level, etc. and which in the same time can mix up these aspects. The second one deals with explications related to the individual in terms of frustration and anxiety being responsible for the socially under-privileged individual’s need for violence,.

1.2. Instrumental paradigm -is the most spread analytical approach of terrorism. From this point of view, the terrorist violence represents a mean, soundly utilized by the individual in order to achieve a goal. The instrumentalist analysis makes possible the decoding of the individual’s policy and strategy within an area, defined as political system and the definition of the individual violent effort towards a powerful movement or a community being a references cause. It could be taken as an explication that terrorist violence is related to a social division, too peaceful or a nation without self-consciousness, strong enough for its taste.

1.3. Cultural paradigm - emphasizes the culture or the subculture within it should be facilitated the terrorism. A violence culture could be determined by changing into extreme behavior means. As an example, on the end of 70’s when outside right terrorism was acting in Italy, Germany, and Japan, some researchers, hold on the political and intellectual culture theory specific to these countries which familiarized with fascism and Nazism , meaning, outside right. Also it was stressed on the violence culture similar with Ulster youth proper to Palestinian youth born in Intifada or Bosnian Somalian

children, grown within endemic violence areas, could be important in determining extreme behavior. Another type of cultural paradigm consists in terrorist's behavior creating analyses.

1.4. Ideological paradigm - Within the investigations related to outside right terrorism, outside right intellectual traditions, and recently, Islamic fundamentalism religious roots we find out the terrorism ideological sources, because the terrorism is always influenced by representation, principles, myths, ideologies.

1.5. Social paradigm – the connection between social or community movements and terrorism stress the ampleness of the phenomenon related to the decline or the weakness of these movements, not by directly expressing or generating weakness of reference cause, but replacing them artificially, willingly, and more violently, as this replacement is artificial. This paradigm defines the „replacement” according to whom, an individual, becoming terrorist, is abusively similar with a social, national or a different one purpose, having a different meaning.

2. The Fatima Imameylism

We aim to bring to the general attention, right from the beginning, the existential philosophy of terrorism identified in the historic roots of past criminal actions.

It is a well-known that *terrorism does not represent a new problem* (Seger, 1992). From the historical point of view, according to (Mircea, 2006), the terrorism has arisen, around 1000 (489 Hegire's year), in Islam with the Nizari sect, the Iranian nonconformist segment of the imameylism. Refugee in Syria, the NIZARI founded the FIDA'I COMMANDMENTS and committed political and selective crimes at command, sometimes sacrificing even their own lives. Later, they were named HASISIN (which issues the word assassin) meaning hashish eaters, derived from Hasisiyya.

Fanatics from Palestine used terrorist tactics to fight the Roman invasion in the first century BC. The Battle from Uruk between Sargon's (or Sharu-Kenu – the rightful ruler) Semites and Sumerian army of Lugal-Zage-Si represents forms of terrorist manifestation, documented as early as 2380 BC. Considered *a milestone in the world order* (Frattasio, 2006), this battle the Fanatics from the Palestine have used the terrorist tactic in the battle against the Roman domination. Since the year 2380 before Christ, when the BATTLE FROM URUK took place between the Sargon' Semitic horde, known as Sharru – Kenu (legally king) and the Lugalzagisi's Sumerian army, we have already known the moments of the terrorism manifestation, as a way of expressing the terror.

Considered *a milestone in the world order* (Frattasio, 2006), this battle opened up the way for Sargon, formerly known as the Kish royal dates Gardner, then as the Royal wine keeper and minister of Urzababa King, to new attacks and conquests ranging from old Elam (nowadays Iran) to Tilmun (considered Eden's garden), the oldest and furthest commercial centre from the Persian Gulf.

2.1. The hashish consumers

In the 10th century Persia, another secret terrorist organization, "The Society of Assassins" (*hashish eaters*), set up by Muslim religious fanatics (*mullahi*), used to spread Islamism in the Middle East through enemy intimidation. *In the whole humankind history there is no situation, experience or ideology that compares to the moral force induced by Islam to its fighters. The fear of death is defeated, guaranteeing the right to a privileged position in Heaven, in the after life. The sense of forgiveness towards the enemy is repressed through cursing, the opponents' greed is justified and amplified and at the same time, the heathens are demoralized and made aware of the only way to save their souls through converting to Islamism* (Frattasio, 2006).

2.2. The needle of the wasp against the elephant

Starting with the 14th century, the time of the greatest geographical discoveries, organized terrorism and violence increased and diversified directly connected to the colonial expansion policy of the major empires of the time, used as instruments of economic despoliation and nations' repression. Initially Portugal, Spain and The Netherlands, later France and England were amongst the first countries to conquer territories on other continents and to lay the foundation of a strong colonial system. The effects of colonies' plunder and despoliation were: a sturdy development of industry, commerce and army in the major metropolises, and the continuous fight amongst empires for control preservation and expansion over certain geographical regions. The emergence of the industrial, commercial and tourist corporations (the precursor of contemporary neo-colonialism) in the colonies has lead to the setting up and development of an increasingly active resistance movement culminating with the national and social revolutions. To handle conflict situations, major empires had frequently used violent and terrorist practices aiming to repress freedom movements. If the terrorism implies the systematic application of the violence in order to achieve a political scope, according to Raufer (1987) it is considered as "the weapon of the powerless against the powerful, the needle of the wasp against the elephant".

3. Prognosis

By researching the evolution of the terrorist phenomenon, it can be anticipated that *terrorism will persist* most surely in future, *growing quantitatively and qualitatively, especially as there have already been some states which seek terrorists support* to achieve their aims as follows:

1. *Totally achieving the political goals*: in spite of general opinion, *terrorism is an efficient mean for meeting a political demand*. If the terrorist organization is affiliated to a political group (terrorist group), and the purposes are upheld by the majority of civil population involved within the conflict, the victory is just a matter of time. The most well known cases are the following: state of Israel establishment, for the HANAGAH and IRGUN organizations; *the South Lebanon emancipation from the Israelite occupation*, for the siit organization Hezbollah; *disestablishment of Apartheidpolitic in South of Africa* , for “UmKhonto we Sizwe”.

2. *Collateral economical impacts*: the fight effort can temporary influence the region or country economy. In certain cases the results could be for a long term, especially , in areas depending on tourism industry, such as :*the second Intifadaand the Hamas self-murder attempts* which strongly affected the Israel tourism industry ; *the attempts committed by Jemaah Islamiyah* in Bali, an isle with a majority Hindu population , from Indonesia, for whom the tourism is the major industry.

3. *Partly achieving the political goals*: the Spanish troops backing from Irak before time by the changing the course of elections in Spain , following the March 11 2004 Madrid attempts claimed by Al - Qaida; “Good Friday Accords” – IRA; getting supplementary rights for the Quebec French Canadians – FLQ are just a few reasons justifying the terrorist acts.

4. *Begining a war*: the terrorist act can be use by the political state bodies as an alibi in order the begin fights. The most well known examples are: *Sarajevo attempt*, used as a pretext for the First World War; *the September 11 2001 attempts* used as an argument for the Iraq incursion.

All these are possible due to the fact that: modern air transport ensures an unprecedented mobility at a global level; radio, the TV, digital communications via satellite, the Internet allow almost instant access to vital information for terrorists, ensuring, at the same time, a global audience; modern weapon systems, new generation of explosives, of global positioning systems, remote control systems will become more and more accessible and easy to find on the weapons black markets, modern society offering new vulnerabilities, new targets to terrorists (www.sri.ro).

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