PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF TERRORISM

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Abstract: In the 21st century, terrorism poses a serious threat to security and the global order. The lack of open armed conflicts does not mean that political violence has completely expired. Terrorism is a challenge for states whose overriding task is to ensure the safety of their citizens. The discussed phenomenon in the modern world has undergone transformation, especially due to technological development. Terrorism is a dynamic phenomenon, multi-faceted and, above all, extremely difficult to define. The psychological approach seems to be one of the most difficult research perspectives of this problem. This article presents an overview of the issue of terrorism. The changes that have taken place in terrorism over the centuries have been presented. It is of introductory character and aims to bring the reader to the topic discussed.

Key words: terrorism, female terrorists.

INTRODUCTION – HISTORICAL OUTLINE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TERRORISM

It is impossible to precisely determine when terrorism appeared in the history of humanity. From the earliest times, history was full of violence - assassinations, kidnappings, and homicides. The meaning of the word terrorism has evolved over the centuries. In the literature, two historical examples of groups are quoted, the actions of which are commonly referred to as "terrorist" ones. It is only an attempt to find the origins of terrorist organizations, often subjected to doubt [13]. Nonetheless, the Zealots [9] are considered the first example. It was a sect of Jewish radicals operating in the years 66-73, The Zealots used terrorism in a systematic way to free their country - Palestine [10]. However, a thousand years later, in the same region, the Assassin sect emerged that had a compact, permanently constituted conspiracy structure. In addition, they used terrorism as the main method of armed struggle. Their activities were regular and coordinated [9]. Ideology underlies all of the murders committed by the members of this sect. Thereby they had the characteristics of classic terrorist organizations.

The two cited cases are actually the only groupings, or rather sects that used terrorist methods in the mists of time. In fact, it was not until the 18th century that these methods were widespread during the French Revolution. However, at that time terrorism had a positive meaning, namely it was a way to bring order in the turbulent period and to consolidate a new order, and repeatedly to intimidate possible political opponents. Terrorism was not accidental during the Jacobin dictatorship, it did not act blindly, but on the contrary - deliberately and systematically. These features are also characteristic of modern terrorism [12].

With the development of capitalism, workers' organizations, by all means available, sought to fight for their rights. In addition, extreme right-wing organizations used terrorist techniques. After the American Civil War, racist groups
resorted to various forms of violence that could also be considered to be terrorist in nature. Ku-Klux-Klan [13] is the most known example of this type of organization.

The period from the late nineteenth century to the beginning of the First World War is considered a time of profound transformation of terrorism, the republican trend passed and anarchism emerged [13]. The number of politically driven attacks increased in Europe. The terrorist acts of that time victimized the heads of state and heads of government - the president of France, Marie-François Sadi Carnot in 1894 and the US leader William McKinley in 1901. Not only did anarchists prefer assassinations, but also they specialized in sabotage [17]. Representatives of the social-democratic workers' movement also used terrorist methods drawn from anarchists. On this ground, two significant groups of terrorist character - Earth and Will and National Will appeared in Russia. However, it is worth noting that in 1858 the Irish Republican Brotherhood was established, which was transformed into the Irish Republican Army (IRA) [17].

The interwar period when the change in the character of the phenomenon manifested itself was a significant period in the history of terrorism. The term terrorism was much less used to describe revolutionary movements and violence used by citizens against governments and heads of state. Nevertheless, after the First World War, the activities of groups with anarchist motives did not completely expire, they still constituted a significant force in Russia and Spain, and the wave of anarchist attacks also passed through Japan, France and Italy [9]. The term terrorism in the period in question was associated mainly with the use of political violence and repression of the authorities of totalitarian states against their citizens. In particular, in Germany during the reigns of Hitler, in fascist Italy and in Stalinist Russia [12].

The World War II also had an impact on the development of terrorism, which at that time was oriented on the murders of soldiers, prominent politicians, as well as bombings and destruction of infrastructure. The largest resistance movements using terrorist methods developed in Poland, Greece, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia and Estonia. In addition, mass terror was supplemented by its individual variant, i.e. the domain of Nazi occupiers and collaborators from Western Europe. At the end of the World War II, the underground Nazi organization called Wehrwolf was established in Germany (it was not very successful because it was broken up shortly after the War). Terrorism was also used by national liberation organizations. As an example, the Free Officers Organization set up in Egypt can be indicated. In 1939, the IRA again began its active terrorist operation and reconstruction of structures [16].

In 1945, terrorism of colonial and post-colonial character became a global phenomenon. The War echoed not only on the European continent, but also in Africa and Asia. National-liberation terrorism became a tool for small groupings in Kenya, Morocco and Puerto Rico. The 1950s was the time of the occurrence of the first cases of Islamic terrorism, especially in Egypt. Religious extremists also operated on the territories of other countries, including Japan and Vietnam. According to Bruce Hoffman, ethnic and national uprisings after the World War II had a significant impact on subsequent terrorist campaigns, and the terrorist activities of that period underlie the basis for understanding the evolution of terrorism [12].

The specific day - July 22, 1968 is assumed as the beginning of modern terrorism. This is the date that forever changed the face of terrorism, since owing to the development of mass media the whole world learned that the Palestinians from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijacked the plane of Israeli airlines El Al flying from Rome to Tel-Aviv. Palestinian groups that were part of the Palestine
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Liberation Organization (PLO) were among the most active terrorist groups operating at that time. In 1972, events during the Munich Olympics were widely heard. Members of the Black September murdered Israeli athletes participating in sports competitions. These two spectacular events were not the only activity of the PLO groups, as they hijacked planes, murdered and carried out attacks on a global scale. Therefore, the phenomenon of internationalization of terrorism is noticed in that period. Even anti-colonial terrorist campaigns were of an international character. Successful actions of the PLO awoke the media and public opinion. Changes in the tactics of terrorists were caused by technological development, and especially the ease of travel facilitated international terrorist activity [12].

Modern - modernized terrorism developed in Europe as well. In 1970, a student left-wing organization RAF (Red Army Faction) was established in Germany, which dealt with kidnappings, bomb attacks and murders. The RAF members also cooperated with Palestinian militia (an example is the seizure of the conference of OPEC countries in Vienna in 1975) [17].

In other European countries terrorist activity was also visible. In Italy, left-wing terrorism developed in response to the right-wing terrorism. In this country, terrorism became a mass phenomenon. In the years 1969-1982, 1119 people fell victim to terrorist attacks [12]. The Red Brigades, founded in 1970, being very active, just like the RAF, militants of the Proletarian Left Brigate Rosse, were the most famous Italian terrorist organization of that period [9]. Their most spectacular achievement was the kidnapping and murder of politician Aldo Moro in 1978.

France was also not free of terrorism, terrorists rarely appeared on the front pages of newspapers. In France there were many organizations that carried out bloody acts of terror, including the Fascist Occident, the Federation of European National Action, or Gaullist militias, or the Direct Action Organization formed of leftist groupings of the Revolutionary International Action Group and Armed Nuclei for Popular Autonomy. Moreover, France was struggling with nationalist terrorism, because representatives of national minorities were active, in particular terrorists from the Corsican National Liberation Front and the Britanny Liberation Front [9].

On the territory of the United Kingdom, the IRA and other terrorist groups - Ulster Volunteer Forces, the Ulster Association - continued to be active. The activities of the Irish Republican Army were extremely fruitful from a terrorist point of view. From 1969 to 1991, over 3,000 people died as a result of IRA terrorist assassination [11]. In Spain, the Basque and Freedom (Euzkadi Ta Azkatasund) organization intensified its activity and carried out many spectacular attacks, including the assassination of the Prime Minister Admiral Carrero Branco. In Portugal and Greece there was also leftist terrorism present. In Turkey both leftist (Devrimci Sol) and rightist (fascist Gray Wolves) organizations, Islamic fundamentalists (Islamic Jihad) and ethnic minorities (Armenians and Kurds - Kurdistan Workers’ Party) operated. Separatist groups that resorted to terrorist methods operated in Yugoslavia, and the greatest threat was on the part of the Serbian Chetniks and Croatian Ustashe [9].

Not only was the European continent harassed by the phenomenon of terrorism in the second half of the 20th century. In the Middle East, Islamic terrorists were active. In the countries of Central and South America, there were urban guerilla groups (e.g. Tupac Amaru in Peru), organizations with right-wing ideologies (e.g. Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance). In Asia, terrorist activities were conducted by numerous organizations - the Japanese Red Army, the Philippine New People’s Army, and nationalist liberation groups in India [9].
The American continent was also not missed by the wave of terrorism. In the USA, right-wing groups, leftist groups, black Muslim organizations and ethnic minorities were active in the period in question. The activities of white Christian suprematists were considered particularly dangerous. They successfully executed the most serious internal terrorist act in the USA. In 1995, they bombed the building of the federal authorities in Oklahoma City. As a result of the incident, 168 people died and several hundred were injured [6].

Religious terrorism had many followers not only among Muslim believers and the 1990s saw the increase in the number of members of terrorist organizations of a religious character. Attacks on religious grounds are more frequent, they absorb hundreds of casual victims and are now the most popular motivation for terrorists. In addition to Islamic and Christian extremists, the followers of Judaism and other cults, such as members of the Japanese sect Aum Shinrikyo, may also be dangerous [9].

The attack on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon in 2001 changed the face of modern terrorism and the way it is perceived by the international community. Al-Qaeda has proven that due to globalization and technological development, their activities can be conducted on a global scale. The public opinion was also shocked exactly 911 days after the WTC attack when Madrid became the target of the attack on March 11, 2004. By killing many civilians who happen to be in the wrong place at the wrong time, terrorist organizations constantly spread panic and deprive citizens of their sense of security. Since September 11, the face of terrorism has changed permanently, thereby no one can feel safe. In addition, the terrorist act has almost become a spectacle. Terrorists must commit acts that will be able to "sell" themselves in the media. The more violence and the more victims, the more media attack becomes. It is also important to use symbolism - making an attack in a place that is significant to the public arouses more interest in public opinion [7]. Thus, terrorism in the 21st century is known as the theater of violence.

The history of terrorism is also presented by means of four waves [16], which are cycles of terrorist activity guided by a specific group of motives in a given time interval. These cycles show the moments of expansion of the phenomenon, and then the stage of braking and withdrawal.

In the history of terrorist activity, one can distinguish the anarchist wave lasting in the years 1879-1914, fueled by the ideology of revolution and "progress" [5]. In the first wave women played important roles, including leadership functions. The National Will is the example of a terrorist group operating during the first wave.

The second wave is called anti-colonial, and began in the territory of Northern Ireland. Its duration covers the period from the end of the World War I to the 1960s [5]. It was the most diversified period in the history of terrorism due to the fact that the boundary between terrorists and real defenders of freedom was blurred.

The third new left-wing wave began in 1968 and lasted until the last decade of the last century. During this period in the history of terrorism, a significant activation of women is visible, what is more the third phase created icons of female terrorism - Leila Khaled, Ulrike Meinhof and Fusako Shigenobu [5].

The Jihad era constitutes the fourth wave that has continued since the Iranian Revolution in 1979 to this day. The discussed wave is characterized above all by religious justification of violence. The role of women in this wave is less significant than in the first and the third ones, mainly because of the traditionalist framework of Islam [3]. This does not mean, however, that there are no female terrorists operating against the background of Islamic religion. On the contrary, modern history shows
how many attacks, especially suicide missions, were carried out by Allah's daughters. The difference is that women do not play leadership or planning roles in this wave. Their tasks are closely related to the execution of a specific mission, which was previously planned by men at the head of terrorist organizations.

Thus, modern terrorism was formed in the course of evolution, combining many different views, which makes it a dangerous and multifaceted phenomenon [13]. Moreover, the nature of the phenomenon has changed under the influence of parallel changes in the international environment, namely emerging new countries, intensifying global problems [2]. It is also worth emphasizing that the development of technology has widened the spectrum of activities for terrorists who are able to cooperate with the criminal community to participate in bank robberies, kidnappings, ransom and drug trafficking, to obtain the necessary financial resources. In summary, the world is changing, and with it the nature of terrorism is evolving.

I. THE HIERARCHY OF THE CAUSES OF TERRORISM

The phenomenon of terrorism does not occur as a result of individual decisions. On the contrary, it is the result of many psychological, political and socio-cultural mechanisms as well as countless processes taking place between members of terrorist groups and authorities. Considering the aspects of terrorism involving women, it is first necessary to consider why terrorism exists, what causes that terrorist organizations are founded, operate in the international structure and, by carrying out attacks, destroy the feeling of security on the international arena.

The causes of terrorism are complex and diverse, and only by interacting at various levels and planes, they produce a final effect - a terrorist attack. Bringing to this climax is the result of creating a series of plans, gaining appropriate resources and motivating members of the group that are able to kill and risk / sacrifice their lives in the name of the organization's goals.

The hierarchy of the causes of terrorism proposed by B. Bolechów shows how the "idea / plan for a terrorist act" is born. Graphically, this concept is as follows:

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The structural reasons are at the very bottom of the pyramid. These are macro-level reasons, which are a kind of ground for terrorism. These include phenomena
commonly occurring in the 21st century - globalization, urbanization, rapid modernization, migration, economic imbalance, atomization and many more [3].

"Facilitators", otherwise referred to as "accelerators", are ranked second in the hierarchy, making terrorism an attractive choice for potential terrorists. However, they are not the most important causes of the phenomenon. A "facilitator" may be the access to cheaper weapons and even the weakening of state structures. The possibility of fast movement and the evolution of the media are also included in the group of "accelerators" [2].

Significant importance is also attributed to motivational reasons, for example the desire for revenge or a sense of injustice at the individual level. However, motivational reasons are not always sufficient and only when supported by structural reasons become a real threat. Charismatic leaders of terrorist groups or a tempting ideology are helpful for personal motivations. In addition, the combination of these two motives makes the phenomenon of terrorism so dangerous [13].

Igniters (detonators) are at the top of the pyramid. The direct triggers at the individual and group level include provocations, abuses, atrocities, and even paradoxically part of the peace process - negotiations. The talks in Oslo, which initiated the Israeli-Palestinian agreement, are a good example of this [9].

Researchers dealing with terrorism have proposed numerous typologies of the causes of terrorism. Anthony J. Marsell indicated the formation, acceleration, inflammation and support causes [5]. From any systematization concerning the reasons for terrorism it can be concluded that the factors that trigger the terrorist process are interrelated, and if one of the elements of the chain of causes (for example a charismatic leader or a suitably strong detonator) is missing, the escalation of aggression may not happen at all.

II. SOURCES AND TYPES OF TERRORISM

For a better understanding of the phenomenon of terrorism, it is necessary to know its sources. In order for the terrorist action to be carried out, a series of events must occur that have their roots in religion, politics, psychology, cultural differences, economic and social problems. These sources can be interconnected, which translates into greater determination of potential terrorists.

The political source is considered the primary cause of terrorist activity. Too strong involvement in political activity combined with the inability to change the system through peaceful means is the ideal moment to reach for a more persuasive means of action - terrorism. This attitude is one of the radical solutions that individuals / groups use when they feel the sense of powerlessness [1]. The political genesis of terrorism can be combined with history, which is applicable to the analysis of organizations such as the Red Army Faction, but also the Tamil Tigers [2].

The economic factor is a very strong stimulus to the emergence of circumstances of the occurrence of terrorism. The reason for this phenomenon is simple - the willingness to have is a very strong driving force for action. The economic source addresses terrorist groups that take motives to act out of a sense of deprivation and economic injustice [7]. It is also connected with the phenomenon of economic crisis, rising unemployment and rising inflation.

A social source is an example of motivation that occurs as a result of a specific combination of events leading to the radicalization of views and attitudes. One can risk a statement that it is common among female terrorists. Furthermore, it is difficult
to design a model of events leading to radicalization, while it happens that an atmosphere of the spirit of violence leading directly to terrorism arises [3]. Other social issues can also be a reason to start a terrorist campaign. Moghaddam proposed a number of social causes that affect the development of terrorism. Among them he pointed out: isolating the group (often as a result of their own decision), categorical perception good versus evil, perceiving the society as deprived of legitimacy, need for radical social change, faith that the ideal society is the goal that sanctifies all means, the view that acts of terror are effective means of social destabilization, conviction about the group’s obligation to introduce social change, faith in self-improvement through acts of terror and perception of group members in defensive and inflated categories [14].

A psychological source, which is the most unpredictable as it is often the result of mental disorders of an individual, is considered as another reason for the existence of the phenomenon of terrorism. Assuming that the previous sources can be partially eliminated, in this case it is impossible. A mentally ill individual becomes unpredictable in his or her behavior, ruthless in the use of terrorist methods, and its operation may be conscious or unconscious, depending on the type and intensity of the disorder. The appearance of madmen and frustrated people cannot be foreseen [3]. A psychological source can be interpreted when it comes to analyzing the terrorist motivation. This happened in the case of Urliche Meinhof, whose post-mortem brain research was done to answer the question of what mental disorder pushed her towards terrorism [12]. Not every terrorist must be mentally ill. Psychological sources also include chauvinism, xenophobia, stereotypes, fear, extreme pessimism, a sense of ideological emptiness, a strong need for affiliation, a sense of threat and uncertainty [18].

Religion can also cause escalation of aggression among terrorists. Terrorist organizations acting for religious reasons are not only found in Islam, but also in extremist fractions of Christianity, for example in the United States. Manipulating religion is an easy way to gain a potential personal base for carrying out a terrorist attack [3]. The increase in the activity of religious terrorists is related to the turn of the millennium, the leaders define themselves as “God’s messengers”, and the struggle has a metaphysical dimension. Religious fanaticism is very dangerous as its followers act in an unpredictable and very ruthless manner [13]. Their determination surpasses the will to live (they believe that suicide will lead them directly to heaven and heroism will be rewarded after death) and actions are aimed not only at self-destruction, but also at the destruction of thousands of people. An example of extreme fanaticism was the attempt to poison the mains water pipe supplying water to Washington and Chicago in 1994 by the World Survival sect.

The fact that terrorism has many varieties is not a surprise due to the complexity of the phenomenon described. There are many typologies of terrorism in the literature, which are often based on a rigid association of terrorist groups to a given category, which ultimately negatively affects their substantive value. Systematization of terrorist organizations into one typology seems to be a breakneck feat.

One of the simplest ways to catalog terrorist organizations is the impact of terrorists. In this way, there can be distinguished:

- international organizations - the most known example is al-Qaeda, which can be described as the world terrorist network;
- regional - Hamas, Hezbollah;
The most frequently quoted typology can be found in the book "Terrorism in the Post-Dipolar World. Revaluations and Continuations", which contains more extensive division into:

1. Nationalist terrorism (ethnic, racial) - refers to terrorist organizations fighting for independence or autonomy for the nation which e.g. the ETA and the FLNC come from.

2. Religious terrorism:
   a) Persistent religious conflict - this type of organization includes fanatics, religious extremists seeking to establish a "divine order" in their country (e.g. GJA, Jemaah Islamiyah),
   b) Terrorism of religious sects for political purposes - can be as dangerous as traditionally understood religious extremism, terrorists’ motivation is to prevent the "civilization pressure" generated by rapid technological development and changing social relations (e.g. Japanese Aum Shinri Kyo),

3. Nationalist-religious terrorism - this variety is the most lasting and the most difficult to combat, the combination of religious fanaticism with chauvinism often leads to the escalation of aggression on a large scale, and its actions are explained by terrorists both by religious motives and the right to self-determination (e.g. Hamas, Kashmiri terrorism).

4. Terrorism of "pure ideology":
   a) Leftist terrorism - terrorists derive from the ideology associated with anarchism, Maoism, Leninization, etc. (e.g. the RAF, the BR, the Japanese Red Army, Action Directe),
   b) Terrorism of the extreme right - is a movement associated with neo-Nazism or various forms of fascism often combined with nationalist and racist views, etc. (e.g. the Italian National Front, the German NSDAP / AD),
   c) Terrorism justified by other doctrinal and ideological considerations (para-political) - terrorism of a reduced field of conflict is characterized by attacks on material goals and acts of vandalism to cause a specific goal, and not blindly cause deaths of hundreds of random people – e.g. eco-terrorism, anti-abortion terrorism and others [2].

The described typology seems to fully reflect the complexity of terrorism. Not only does it present the division in terms of the terrorists’ motivations, but also it catalogs organizations.

III. TACTICS OF TERRORIST ATTACKS

The operation of terrorists must be spectacular in order to spread as much fear as possible. The element of surprise and efficiency has become an integral part of terrorist attacks. Therefore, the greater the innovation in the preparation of a terrorist act, the greater the probability of success. No one never knows who will turn out to be a terrorist and how he/she will attack. This is what the phenomenon of terrorism is based on.

Terrorists use many techniques and tools to effectively carry out a terrorist attack. The most popular methods of carrying out attacks include:

- murders: regardless of whether the attack was successful or not, the very attempt to carry it out has a strong impact, it disturbs the sense of security in people particularly vulnerable to becoming the target of terrorists. In addition, it is a form of individual terrorism, as it is directed against a
particular person, this tactic is not based on blind anger or killing as many random people as possible (obviously, it happens that accidental people are killed). A murder can be executed in many different ways, including shooting, knifing (formerly very popular), blowing up, poisoning. Murders are the oldest and the most popular terrorist tactics. The choice of a person who will be murdered is not accidental. The terrorist act is aimed at bringing as much publicity as possible, which is why terrorists target well-known politicians, people involved in state administration, business representatives and even people associated with religion. The second important fact is that a murder has the greatest impact on the situation that members of terrorist groups aspire to. A murder as a terrorist method is relatively easy to apply, it does not require huge amounts of effort and resources, which may explain why it is so often used. It seems, therefore, that the protection of a potential target is the main obstacle during a murder. However, examples of attacks prove that nothing is impossible for determined terrorists. To this day, the public opinion mentions the attempt to kill Pope John Paul II or the successful assassination of US President John F. Kennedy [1].

- bomb attacks: they are the most commonly used technique used by terrorists, since elements necessary to construct a bomb are readily available. In addition, bombs have enormous damage rate, which guarantees terrorists great opportunities to destroy targets and show that determination will not stop them from doing anything. A bomb is a "blind" weapon that kills or injures everyone within its reach, which adds even more dramaturgy to a terrorist act. A bombing may be directed against one person - as in the case of a murder (for example, a successful attack on the Prime Minister of India carried out in 1991 by a female member of the LTTE, which, in addition to the politician, killed sixteen other people) [3], but more frequently it is directed against mass targets, accidental people who found themselves in the wrong place at the wrong time, to cause the greatest possible confusion and fear. Many terrorist organizations are using and will probably continue to use bomb attacks as an element of terrorism in the future [1].

- abductions - this technique is rarely used by terrorists due to the difficulty in organizing and conducting such an action. Abduction is a classic example of blackmail, if terrorists’ demands are not met, the abducted person will lose his/her life, most likely the movie from his/her execution will run around the world to strengthen the power of the message. The selection of a potential victim is not accidental, as the abducted individual is to play the role of a strong bargaining chip. An example of this method was the most famous action of the Red Brigades - kidnapping the Italian politician, Head of Christian Democracy Aldo Moro [11].

- hostage-taking: it is a very spectacular terrorist technique, one of the methods of blackmail. The goal of terrorists may be to hijack an airplane, to seize a building, in which there are a large number of people. Taking hostages is associated with great interest of the media, which, apart from reporting on what is happening to hostages and what the terrorists want, draw attention (sometimes also put pressure on) authorities that are competent to find a way to save the hostages as well as the Police units and
other services needed for a potential assault. For bombers, it is already a great success to get publicity in the media. Example of this terrorist method were the invasion of terrorists at the meeting of eleven ministers of the OPEC countries in Vienna in 1975 and the taking of eighty-one hostages and the seizure of the theater in Dubrovka in Moscow in 2002 by terrorists from Chechnya [1].

- cyber terrorism: it is becoming more and more popular terrorist technique, as cyber attacks can be carried out from a distance, are relatively inexpensive, because they do not require the use of weapons or explosives, any equipment needed for cyber terrorism is widely available, and the effects of an attack are associated with huge economic losses or a global catastrophe [8]. In the future, cyber terrorism has a chance to become the most popular terrorist tactic due to the constantly progressive development of technology and the global addiction to the Internet [1].

- weapons of mass destruction: the threat of its use is considered a method of exerting pressure, not a harbinger of its use; even though the use of WMD is very difficult, it is not impossible. As technology advances, its production becomes easier, and more and more countries acquire the necessary means to produce nuclear weapons, including those ready to cooperate with terrorists [1].

- bioterrorism: it is more often used as a form of intimidation than it becomes a real weapon in the hands of terrorists, since the use of biological weapons is associated with technical problems. The mere threat of using bioterrorism turns out to be effective for terrorists, because it evokes enormous fear. Such measures are a "blind" weapon that impacts everyone who has encountered it. The discussed form of terrorism has so far been applied to a narrow extent, nonetheless terrorists are constantly trying to produce or acquire a larger amount of substances that would cause large-scale destruction when used. All kinds of agents that cause epidemics and infections, viruses, bacteria and chemical warfare agents are in the field of interest of future bioterrorists. An example of a bioterrorist attack is the use of anthrax in the USA in 2001 and the sarin gas injection to the Tokyo metro by members of the Supreme Truth group [1].

- atypical techniques: terrorist invention goes beyond the scope of any typology and terrorists are looking for new methods to attack to create a greater stir. The most famous assault, which can be classified as atypical, is the 2001 World Trade Center attack. The use of aircraft with passengers as flying bombs surprised even the best-trained anti-terrorists. The more unconventional methods, the more likely it is that an attack will succeed and will result in the intentional consequences of terrorists. The unusual manner of terrorist activities includes also the firing of the building of the Prime Minister of Great Britain from the mortar by the IRA militia [1].

**CONCLUSION**

Terrorism has become a concept used in everyday life. The term is used to describe even single acts of violence, and the media use the term terrorism to arouse more interest in the public opinion. It is estimated that over 700 definitions have already been created. However, it is very difficult to define this phenomenon due to
the fact that it is undoubtedly multi-faceted, dynamic and unpredictable. This is related to the nature of terrorism and the way in which terrorist campaigns are conducted. To increase the effectiveness of their actions, members of terrorist organizations must surprise, intimidate and gain more and more publicity. The very nature of this activity makes it difficult to classify the activities of terrorists who often consider the authorities of their country to be terrorists and in such activities only see the mission on the way for a better life.

Attempts to define what terrorism actually is have appeared in the literature concerning this phenomenon. However, the multi-faceted character of the issue causes a lot of controversy. No one is able to answer the bothering question of which definition comprehensively reflects the nature of the phenomenon. Undoubtedly, according to the most widely accepted use of the term, terrorism involves a political aspect and power. In addition, it is associated with the use of violence and power as well as fear that is aroused in the public [12].

These three characteristics are the most common elements in studies on terrorism. The following attributes serve its description:
- intimidation;
- the aspect of publicity and advertising;
- threat;
- forcing, enslavement;
- randomness;
- incalculability and unpredictability [3].

However, it is hard not to be impressed that other phenomena of a forensic nature fit these traits. That is why it is so difficult to develop a universal definition of terrorism.

The above attributes are included in various definitions not only of researchers, but also of organizations involved in the fight against terrorism. The US Department of Defense states that terrorism is an unlawful use or a threat of violence or the use of force against people or property to enforce or intimidate governments or societies, often for political, religious or ideological purposes [12]. The Federal Bureau of Investigation defines terrorism as: an unlawful use of force or violence against persons and property to intimidate or coerce a government, civilian population, or some of the aforementioned, which aims to promote political or social goals [3].

Bartosz Bolechów, a researcher of terrorism from the University of Wrocław, emphasizes the multifaceted nature and dynamism of the phenomenon, and claims that it cannot be captured in a rigid framework of trends and tendencies, due to the fact that they do not get stuck in time but are subject to constant, diverse and chaotic transformations [4].

Problems with defining terrorism have occurred since the French Revolution, when this term began to be widely used. Since the unrest in France, the significance of the phenomenon changed several times. In fact, every wave of terrorism involved a different motivation, strategy and conduct of various terrorist campaigns. The current variety of terrorism is inevitably combined with the technological progress and development of the Internet, and terrorism is referred to as the information fight.

An apt attempt to systematize the features of terrorism is the definition of the aforementioned researcher B. Bolechów, who considers the terrorist struggle as a form of political violence consisting in sabotage, murder or destruction (or threatening to use such means) in order to create shock and extreme intimidation of individuals, groups, societies or rows, which should result in forcing desired political
concessions, causing ill-considered actions, and/or demonstrating/publicizing their own political beliefs.

The aforementioned B. Bolechów's definition, who considers the terrorist struggle as a form of political violence consisting in sabotage, murder or destruction (or threatening to use such measures) in order to create shock and extreme intimidation of individuals, groups, societies or governments, which should result in forcing desired political concessions, causing ill-considered actions, and / or demonstrating/publicizing their own political beliefs, is the apt attempt to systematize the features of terrorism [4].

The quoted definition reflects both the political and psychological aspect of terrorism. Moreover, it defines violence as a method of achieving goals by terrorists, which certainly is also mentioned in other studies. What is more, B. Bolechów emphasizes that terrorism is not always an attempt to achieve clearly defined goals, but, on the contrary, it may be a way to express frustration and rebellion against the political situation [15]. This fact seems to be downplayed in numerous, rapidly multiplied definitions.

Defining the discussed international phenomenon causes various problems. Certainly, the importance of terrorism will continue to evolve with the emergence of new terrorist groups and techniques for carrying out terrorist attacks. Nevertheless, several permanent features defining the discussed phenomenon constitute an important starting point for further analysis of terrorism.

REFERENCES

Terrorism as a World Phenomenon


PSYCHOLOGİCZNE İMPLİKACİE TERRORYZMU


Słowa klucze: terroryzm, kobiety terrorystki.