

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ОРЛОВСКИЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ**

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ТЕРРОРИЗМ. БОРЬБА С ТЕРРОРИЗМОМ

Учебно-методическая разработка

*для курсантов и студентов 2 курса
по специальностям 030501 65 – Юриспруденция,
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Учебно-методическая разработка предназначена для для курсантов и студентов 2 курса и включает материалы по следующим темам: "Понятие "терроризм", "Борьба с терроризмом", "Террористические организации". Цель – познакомить слушателей с лексикой по данной тематике и развивать навыки различных видов чтения.

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Part I.

Definition of Terrorism. Responses to Terrorism.

Vocabulary Units

asylum – убежище
backlash – негативная реакция
detainee – задержанный, арестованный
detention – арест, задержание
discontent – недовольство
domestic terrorism – внутренний терроризм
hijacking – угон самолета
intelligence – разведка
issue – вопрос, проблема
kidnapping – похищение людей
misdemeanour/petty crime – мелкое правонарушение
perpetrator – преступник
secular – нерелигиозный, светский
struggle – борьба
suicide attacks/bombings – атаки террористов-смертников
surveillance – наблюдение
suspect – подозреваемый
target – цель
terror cell – террористическая ячейка, группа
threat – угроза
value – ценность
violence/abuse – насилие
to adhere – придерживаться чего-либо
to align – выравнивать, присоединяться (к какому-либо движению)
to approach – приближаться, достигать
to assess – оценивать
to capture – захватывать
to carry out/ execute/ perform/ conduct/ commit attacks –
осуществлять/проводить атаки/нападения
to defuse – удалять
to destroy – подрывать, разрушать
to foster/ encourage – содействовать
to prevent – предотвращать
to recruit – вербовать
to respond – отвечать, реагировать
to take hostages – захватывать заложников
to validate – ратифицировать, придавать законную силу
to wage a holy war – вести священную войну

Ex. 1. Study the vocabulary units, mind their pronunciation, memorize them.

Ex. 2. Translate the word-clusters.

to adhere – adherence – adherent (adherer)

to align – alignment – realignment – aligned

to assess – assessment – reassessment – assessed

to capture – capture – captured – captive – captor

to detain – detainee

to execute – execution – executive – executor – executed

to identify – identification – misidentification – identified – identity

to perpetrate – perpetration – perpetrator

to prevent – prevention – preventive

to recruit – recruitment – recruit – recruited

to respond – response – responsive – responsibility – responsible

to suspect – suspect – suspected

to terrorize – terror – terrorism – counter-terrorism – terrorist

to threaten – threat – threatened – threatening

to validate – validation – validity – valid

violence – violent – violently

Ex. 3. Translate the following word-combinations.

Threat of violence, to execute terrorist attacks, to carry out suicide bombings, to be involved in petty crimes, to join the terror cell, to suffer from abuse, realignment of political spectrum, discontent with the society, reassessment of fundamental values, to commit attacks, to be confronted with a domestic terrorism, to experience religious threat, a security issue, to wage a holy war, to approach majority, to defuse potential backlash, to foster hatred, to advocate violence, to glorify terrorism, to validate violence, to refuse an asylum, secular government, to harden the targets, to capture, kill or disable suspected terrorists, to direct domestic intelligence, to increase surveillance, to destroy stability, to recruit new members, to encourage adherence to the national ideology, to take hostages.

Ex. 4. Read Text 1 and answer the following questions.

1. What is terrorism?

2. Can the terrorist actions be justified?

3. Who can be called a terrorist?

4. What names do the terrorists prefer to call themselves? Why?

5. Is the original meaning of the word "terrorism" similar to the modern understanding of this term?

Text 1

Terrorism

The term terrorism is largely synonymous with "political violence" or the threat of violence, and refers to a strategy of using coordinated attacks that typically fall within the time, manner of conduct, and place commonly understood as unconventional warfare.

There exist many different definitions of terrorism, but the article terrorism notes the following most commonly included elements:

- use of violence or the threat of unlawful violence;
- targeting civilians;
- non-state actor;
- absence of a state of war (specifically conventional warfare), thus excluding war crimes;
- designed to coerce, frighten, or "send a message" to the public or a government (thus excluding organized crime performed for personal gain).

"Terrorist attacks" are usually characterized as "indiscriminate," or executed "with disregard for human life." The term "terrorism" is often used to assert that the political violence of an enemy is immoral and unjustified. According to the definition of terrorism typically used by states, academics, counter-terrorism experts, and non-governmental organizations, "terrorists" are actors who don't belong to any recognized armed forces, or who don't adhere to their rules.

Because of the above pejorative connotations, those accused of being "terrorists" rarely identify themselves as such, and instead typically use terms that refer to their ideological or ethnic struggle, such as: separatist, freedom fighter, liberator, revolutionary, vigilante, militant, paramilitary, guerrilla (from Spanish "small war"), rebel, jihadi or mujaheddin (both meaning "struggler"), or fedayeen ("prepared for martyrdom").

The term "terrorism" comes from the French word "terrorisme", which is based on the Latin verb "terrere" (to frighten). It dates to 1795 when it was used to describe the actions of the Jacobin Club in their rule of post-revolutionary France.

In response to the September 11 attacks, political leaders from Europe, North America, Asia, and the Middle East have placed the phenomenon of terrorism within the context of a global struggle against systems of government perceived by those accused of using terrorist tactics as harmful to their interests. The European Union includes in its 2002 definition of "terrorism" the aim of "destabilising or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country."

Ex. 5. Find in Text 1 the English equivalents to the following word-combinations.

Относится к, обычно происходят, особый метод ведения войны, принуждать к действию, пренебрежение к человеческой жизни, не придерживаются их правил, борец за свободу, виджиланте (представитель

"комитета бдительности"), полувоенный (военизированный), партизан, повстанец, мученичество, воспринимаемые, обвиняемые.

Ex. 6. Read Text 2 and name the essential reasons of becoming a terrorist.

Text 2

Common Characteristics of Terrorists

Although terrorists come from varying backgrounds, the majority of recruits to most terrorist organisations have shared some or all sociological and psychological features. Terrorists are almost overwhelmingly male and between their late teens and early thirties, although there are some exceptions and children are becoming increasingly used in suicide bombings.

Poverty. Many terrorists come from relatively impoverished backgrounds. For example, the 7 July London suicide bombers came from a relatively deprived area of Leeds. However, many other terrorists have come from wealthy and even upper-class backgrounds, such as the September 11th hijackers, leading many sociologists to speculate that the problem may not be poverty, but relative deprivation, in that these people may be searching for a cause to follow, or believe that they lack spiritual fulfillment.

Discontent with society. Militant groups frequently express the idea that society is contrary to their values, or the values of the wider group to which they belong. This may appeal to disaffected youths, who may experience feelings of isolation or have faced actual or perceived discrimination.

Discontent with own community. As in the case of the 7 July London bombers, the community to which the individual belongs may be a source of disaffection, since they may be viewed as too strict, and on the other hand too accepting of wider society.

Political situation. The individual may perceive that his or her group may be under threat, either from the government, a neighbouring country, or another group in the same country. The Iraq war is seen by many Muslims, for example, as a war against Islam.

Exposure to criminal activity. Many Irish paramilitary groups are involved in petty crime, and Hasib Hussain, one of the London suicide bombers, had a history of theft and other misdemeanours before his conversion to radical Islam. Germaine Lindsay, another bomber, had been involved in drugs offences in his life before he joined the terror cell. At least two of the Madrid bombers had also been involved in criminality.

Upbringing. There are suggestions that many terrorists may have suffered from neglect or even child abuse during their early years.

Ex. 7. Find in Text 2 the English equivalents to the following word-combinations.

из разных социальных слоев, имеют общие черты, из нищих семей, лишения, ищут благое дело (цель), духовная реализация, недовольство обществом, недовольная молодежь, столкнулась с дискриминацией, слишком строгое или слишком благосклонное, воспитание, страдать от пренебрежения (заброшенности).

Ex. 8. Read Text 3 and prove that

1. Terrorism is used by different political groups.
2. Technological progress increased the potential of terrorism.
3. Terrorism was applied in a number of international and domestic conflicts.
4. Mass media intensified the influence of terrorism.
5. There is some difference between the modern terrorists and those of the past.
6. To finance their violent acts terrorists resort to illegal activities.

Text 3

Terrorism in the 20th Century

The 20th century witnessed great changes in the use and practice of terrorism. Terrorism became the hallmark of a number of political movements stretching from the extreme right to the extreme left of the political spectrum. Technological advances such as automatic weapons and compact, electrically detonated explosives gave terrorists a new mobility and lethality. Terrorism was adopted as virtually a state policy, though an unacknowledged, by some totalitarian regimes. In these states arrest, imprisonment, torture, and execution were applied without legal guidance or restraints to create a climate of fear and to encourage adherence to the national ideology and the declared economic, social and political goals of the state.

Terrorism has most commonly become identified, however, with individuals or groups attempting to destabilize or overthrow existing political institutions. Terrorism has been used by one or both sides in anticolonial conflicts (Ireland and the UK, Algeria and France, Vietnam and the USA), in disputes between different national groups over possession of a contested homeland (Palestinians and Israel), in conflicts between different religious denominations (Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland), and in internal conflicts between revolutionary forces and established governments (Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Iran, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Argentina).

Terrorism's public impact has been greatly magnified by the use of modern communications media. Any act of violence is certain to attract television coverage, which brings the event directly into millions of homes and exposes viewers to the terrorists' demands, grievances, or political goals. Modern terrorism differs from that of the past because its victims are frequently innocent civilians who are picked at random or who merely happen into terrorist situations. Many groups of terrorists in Europe hark back to the anarchists of the 19th century in their isolation from the political mainstream and the unrealistic nature of their goals. Lacking a base of popular support, extremists substitute violent acts for legitimate political activities.

Such acts include kidnappings, assassinations, hijackings (skyjackings), and bombings.

All terrorist organizations need to raise funds to sustain their violent activities and resort to illegal means to finance their illegal acts. Drug trafficking comes at the top of this list of illegal money raising activities, followed by robbery, extortion, kidnapping, blackmailing and arms smuggling.

Ex. 9. Find in Text 3 the English equivalents to the following word-combinations.

Признак (отличительная черта), взрывчатые вещества, хотя и непризнанная, тюремное заключение, пытки, казнь, незаконно и без ограничений, пытающиеся дестабилизировать или свергнуть, религиозные конфессии, общественное влияние, требования, жалобы (недовольство) и политические цели террористов, выбираются наугад, похожи на анархистов, испытывая недостаток поддержки населения, заменяют, привлекать фонды (средства), прибегают к незаконным (нелегальным) средствам, грабеж, вымогательство, шантаж, контрабанда оружия.

Ex. 10. Read Text 4 and define the counter-terrorist measures.

Text 4

Responses to Terrorism

Responses to terrorism are broad in scope. They can include re-alignments of the political spectrum and reassessments of fundamental values. The term counter-terrorism has a narrower connotation, implying that it is directed at terrorist actors.

Terrorism and immigration in Europe

Recent developments have seen a divergence in social and political responses to terrorism between the United States and western Europe. The September 11, 2001 attacks were allegedly carried out by foreigners who entered the USA for that purpose, on behalf of a foreign organization, operating from bases in a remote country. Western European countries, on the other hand, are now confronted with a domestic terrorism based within a domestic religious minority, some recent immigrants, but many native-born citizens.

Much of Europe has not experienced a domestic religious threat since the Wars of Religion. As a result, in Europe, the issues of Islam, immigration, and terrorism have become linked. The Dutch populist Pim Fortuyn was the first to show that the electorate may see Muslim immigrants as a fifth column at war with the country in which they live. Terrorism, according to this view, is a failure of multiculturalism and not simply a security issue. Although Muslims are a relatively small minority in the U.S., in some European cities they are approaching a majority. Aggression against sections of the population regarded as associated with the perpetrators is an increasingly important issue in these communities. Defusing potential backlash is now a standard item of European counter-terrorism policy.

The direction of European responses to terrorism is indicated by new policies, proposed by Tony Blair in August 2005:

- deportation and exclusion on grounds of fostering hatred, advocating violence or validating it;
- a criminal offence of glorifying terrorism;
- refusal of asylum to anyone with a connection to terrorism;
- new pre-trial procedures and extending detention pre-charge of terrorist suspects;
- extended use of control orders for those who are British nationals and who cannot be deported, with imprisonment for any breach of the order;
- new power to order closure of a house of worship which is used as a "centre for fomenting extremism".

Target-hardening

Common targets of terrorists are areas of high population concentration, such as mass transit vehicles (metro, bus, and trains), aircraft, office buildings, and crowded restaurants. Whatever the target of terrorists, there are multiple ways of hardening the targets so as to prevent the terrorists from hitting their mark. Perhaps the single most effective of these is bag-searching for explosives, which is only effective if it is conducted before the search subjects enter an area of high population concentration.

Another method is to place concrete barriers a sufficient distance outside buildings to prevent truck bombing. Aircraft cockpits are kept locked during flights, and have reinforced doors, which only the pilots in the cabin are capable of opening.

Preemptive neutralization

Some countries see pre-emptive attacks as a legitimate strategy. This includes capturing, killing, or disabling suspected terrorists before they can mount an attack. Israel, the United States, and Russia have taken this approach, while western European states are generally more cautious.

In July 2005, Brazilian Jean Charles de Menezes was shot dead by police at Stockwell underground station in London, because he was misidentified as a suspected suicide bomber, and police feared he had a bomb ready for detonation. The shooting led to public concern and diplomatic protest.

Another major method of pre-emptive neutralization is interrogation of known or suspected terrorists to obtain information about specific plots, targets, the identity of other terrorists, and whether the interrogation subject himself is guilty of terrorist involvement. Sometimes methods are used to increase suggestibility, such as sleep deprivation or drugs. Human rights objections apart, such methods may lead captives to offer false information in an attempt to stop the treatment, or because of confusion brought on by it.

Domestic intelligence and surveillance

Most counter-terrorism strategies involve an increase in standard police and domestic intelligence. The central activities are traditional: interception of communications, and the tracing of persons. New technology has, however, expanded the range of such operations. Domestic intelligence is often directed at specific groups, defined on the basis of origin or religion, which is a source of political

controversy. Mass surveillance of an entire population raises objections on civil liberties grounds.

Military intervention

Terrorism has often been used to justify military intervention in countries where terrorists are said to be based. That was the main stated justification for the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan and one reason for the 2003 invasion of Iraq. It was also a stated justification for the second Russian invasion of Chechnya.

Ex. 11 Find in Text 4 the English equivalents to the following word-combinations.

Последние события, якобы были осуществлены, от лица иностранной организации, голландский популист (представитель интересов широких масс), приближаются к большинству, борьба с потенциальной негативной реакцией, оправдание насилия, восхваление (прославление) терроризма, отказ в предоставлении убежища, увеличение срока задержания до выдвижения обвинения, нарушение порядка, молельный дом, разжигание экстремизма, защита (упрочение) целей (объектов), не допускать осуществления террористических акций, кабины пилотов в самолетах, превентивные меры (упреждающий удар), более осторожные, помимо нарушения прав человека, перехват, слежка, вызывает протест, военное вмешательство (вторжение).

Ex. 12. Complete the sentences and speak about terrorism.

1. Terrorism is a ...
2. The term "terrorism" comes from ...
3. The aims of the terrorists are ...
4. The majority of recruits to most terrorist organisations are ...
5. The people become terrorists because of ...
6. Terrorism in the 20th century changed due to ...
7. Terrorist actions are applied in different types of conflicts: ...
8. They include ...
9. Terrorist groups obtain finance from ...
10. Among the strategies of confronting terrorism can be named ...

Ex. 13. Render the text into English.

Терроризм – это стратегия проведения скоординированных действий, направленных на подрыв влияния или свержение действующих политических режимов. При этом террористы используют насильственные методы, целью которых часто становятся мирные жители. Часть террористических организаций преследует религиозные цели. Террористы не принадлежат к законно признанным вооруженным силам. Они происходят из разной социальной среды. Их может объединять недовольство обществом, политической ситуацией, нищета и лишения, уголовные преступления.

В течение 20-го века терроризм стал отличительной чертой деятельности многих политических движений. На его усиление повлияли технологический прогресс и средства массовой информации. Для достижения своих целей

экстремисты используют следующие виды насилия: похищения, убийства, угон самолетов, захват заложников, нападения террористов-смертников. Для финансирования своих действий террористы занимаются нелегальной деятельностью: торговлей оружием, наркотиками, грабежами, шантажом и т. д.

Контртеррористические действия включают депортацию иностранцев, подозреваемых в связях с террористами, уголовную ответственность за восхваление терроризма, отказ в предоставлении политического убежища, закрытие молельных домов, в которых ведется пропаганда терроризма, укрепление и усиленная защита мест большого скопления людей, превентивные меры по устранению террористов, усиление внутренней разведки и наблюдения, военное вторжение в страны, поддерживающие террористов. Некоторые из перечисленных мер нарушают права человека, но тем не менее активно используются государствами и считаются эффективными.

Part II. Terrorist Organizations.

Ex. 1. Read Text 1 and point out questions that remained unanswered.

1. What was the initial name of al-Qaida?
2. Where is it located?
3. When was it founded?
4. Who is the leader of this group?
5. What were the reasons of creating al-Qaida?
6. What are the aims of this organization?
7. What is its motto?
8. What is the population's attitude to al-Qaida?
9. What are the most remarkable acts of al-Qaida?
10. What were the stages of al-Qaida's development?
11. How does al-Qaida recruit its members?
12. How do the countries fight al-Qaida? Do they succeed?

Text 1

Al-Qaida

Al-Qaida (Arabic for "the Base") became synonymous with international terrorism after being identified as responsible for the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks against the United States. Despite American-led military operations in Afghanistan to dismantle the group's infrastructure and training camps, and an international coalition effort to uncover, eliminate and jail its operatives worldwide, independent cells connected to the terrorist network continue to carry out attacks against American and allied targets.

Al-Qaida began as the Afghan Service Bureau. This organization was founded in Peshawar, Pakistan in 1984 by Osama bin Laden who came from a prominent Saudi family that had moved there from Yemen in the 1930s and his mentor, Sheikh Dr. Abdullah Azzam (a Jordanian Palestinian), to cater for those foreigners – especially Arabs – fighting alongside the Afghan resistance in their ongoing war against Soviet occupation forces.

Bin Laden and other top al-Qaida leaders have called for the "liberation" of the three holy places of Islam: Jerusalem, Mecca and Medina. They are further incensed by the U.S. military presence in the Middle East, especially in Saudi Arabia, and by the cooperation (albeit often tacit) Arab governments afford the United States on issues concerning the Middle East.

During the 1990s, bin Laden's mandate to wage jihad (holy war) increasingly encompassed American targets, both civilian and military, which he views as ultimately responsible for what he considers the secular, debased state of the Arab world.

While al-Qaida has tended to be highly selective in its recruitment, allowing only the most capable and committed operatives to become fully-fledged members,

its call to jihad is an order to all Muslims. Although the network of terrorist cells has an established leadership and command structure, direct approval from the top is not necessarily needed to commit an act of terrorism in al-Qaeda's name. Militants operating within the al-Qaida structure are divided into small, independently operating cells. These cells may receive orders and financial support from top al-Qaida lieutenants or they may raise funds and plan operations on their own.

Prior to the attacks on September 11, al-Qaida was identified as being responsible for a series of attacks in the past decade, including the simultaneous bombing of American embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and Nairobi, Kenya in 1998; the destruction of the Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia in 1996; an assassination attempt on Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in 1995; and the bombing of the World Trade Center in 1993. Most recently, al-Qaida has been linked to a string of attacks around the world, including the bombing of two nightclubs in Bali, Indonesia, an attack on U.S. soldiers conducting exercises in Kuwait and the destruction of an Israeli-owned hotel and an attempted strike on an El-Al jetliner through the use of surface-to-air portable missiles – both in Kenya.

The U.S.-led offensive against al-Qaida is enjoying some success. According to the CIA, since the Sept. 11, 2002 attacks over 3,000 al-Qaida militants have been arrested, with more than one-third of the group's top leaders killed or captured. The organization has also lost its main training camps in Afghanistan as a result of the year-long allied campaign there.

Ex. 2. Find in Text 1 the English equivalents to the following word-combinations.

Несмотря на, разрушить инфраструктуру, раскрыть, уничтожить, заключить в тюрьму ее активистов, защищать интересы иностранцев, призывали к освобождению, хотя и молчаливое, позволяют себе, включал военные и гражданские цели, светское, фальсифицированное государство, самые способные и преданные активисты, квалифицированные, прямое одобрение, до атак 11 сентября, одновременные взрывы американских посольств, ряд атак, лайнер, ракеты "земля-воздух", достигло успеха, ЦРУ.

Ex. 3. Read Text 2, arrange the beginnings of the sentences into a logical order and complete them.

1. Она была создана ...
2. Организация наиболее известна ...
3. Аль-Гамаа аль-Исламия также вступила в ...
4. Однако в отличие от Мусульманского Братства, ее члены являются приверженцами ...
5. В течение 90-ых годов Аль-Гамаа аль-Исламия провела ...
6. Аль-Гамаа аль-Исламия – это ...
7. Группа разделилась на две фракции: ...
8. После волны общественного протеста против убийств Аль-Гамаа аль-Исламия ...
9. Духовный лидер организации, ...

10. Являясь ответвлением Мусульманского Братства, Аль-Гамаа аль-Исламия первоначально пыталась ...

Text 2

Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya

Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya (Islamic Group) is Egypt's largest militant group. It was formally organized in 1973 in the Upper Nile regions. At one point it had up to several thousand armed members. The organization is perhaps best known for killing 62 people, mostly foreigners, outside a tourist site in Luxor in 1997. The group's spiritual leader, the blind cleric Sheikh Omar Abdel al-Rahman, was jailed in the United States for the 1993 World Trade Center bombing. Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya has also joined the International Front for Jihad against Jews and Crusaders, an alliance formed in 1998 by al-Qaeda and a number of other terrorist groups from the Muslim world.

An offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood, Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya originally sought the overthrow of Egypt's secular regime and the creation of an Islamic state. However, unlike the Muslim Brotherhood, its members believe only in violent jihad with no room for diplomatic compromise. In recent years they have expanded their targets to include U.S. and allied interests abroad.

Throughout the 1990s, al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya conducted attacks on tourists and other secular targets. The group bombed theaters, bookstores, and banks. In 1995, the group allegedly joined forces with the Egyptian terrorist group al-Jihad in a failed assassination attempt on Mubarak in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. In September 1997, militants killed nine German tourists and their driver in front of the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. Two months later, the group killed 62 people at a tourist site in Luxor.

In the wake of widespread public outcry over the killings, al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya issued two statements – one asserted an end to attacks on civilians and foreigners, the second denied the validity of the first statement. The group split into two factions: a peaceful and a violent extremist wings.

Ex. 4. Read Text 3, complete the questions and answer them.

1. Что такое ...?
2. Кем была ...?
3. Когда впервые ...?
4. Какой была деятельность ...?
5. Когда она вышла ...?
6. Какие цели она ...?
7. Чью поддержку ...?
8. Где обучаются ...?

Text 3

Abu Sayyaf

Abu Sayyaf, "Bearer of the Sword," is a cross between a chilling gang of bandits, kidnapping for money and hijacking religion itself to gain local support, and a franchise operation of al-Qaida. Since the early 1990s, it has terrorized the southern Philippines with kidnappings, bombs, and outright massacres; it has also been linked to several international terrorist plots and militants.

Abu Sayyaf was founded by Abdurajak Janjalani, an Islamic scholar and mujahedin in the Afghan-Soviet war, after he, like the contemporaries that formed his initial recruiting crop, returned from studies in Saudi Arabia and Libya determined to fulfill the Muslim ideal of an Islamic state. The group first mobilized in August 1991, with the bombing of a ship in Zamboanga harbor and a grenade attack on a performance by Christian missionaries. Attacks on Catholic congregations – hand grenades thrown into churches – attacks on ethnic Chinese and abduction of priests, nuns, and teachers in the Catholic community soon followed.

Abu Sayyaf's activities were domestic in scope and remained relatively unknown until it blasted out of obscurity with the April 23, 2000, kidnapping at Sipadan. The hostages included several foreigners, and as international journalists flocked to the area, Abu Sayyaf held groups of reporters against their will and demanded ransom. From then on, it operated as an organization with global reach, focusing not only on the creation of an independent Muslim state but the founding of a commission to improve the plight of ethnic Filipinos in Malaysia and, eventually, the release of incarcerated World Trade Center bomber Ramsey Yousef, a group ally who trained them in explosives.

Abu Sayyaf was plugged into the international network of Islamic militants that received the support of Osama bin Laden. Abu Sayyaf–al-Qaida links are strong. Many of its fighters claim to have trained in Afghanistan.

Ex. 5. Find in Text 3 the English equivalents to the following word-combinations.

Смесь (гибрид), ужасная банда, получить местную поддержку, массовые убийства (резня), террористическая группа, соратники (современники), составлявших верхушку, католическая паства, похищение священников, монахинь, возникла из неизвестности, прибывших в эту местность, требовала выкуп, улучшить положение, освободить заключенного в тюрьму, союзник группы, вошла в сеть, утверждают.

Ex. 6. Read Text 4 and prove that

1. The al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades is connected with Fatah party.
2. The group targeted primarily the Israeli military.
3. The group was included into the list of terrorist organizations not long ago.
4. Israel succeeded in arresting the group's leader.

5. The al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades committed several suicide attacks and shootings in Israel.

6. The al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades acted together with other terrorist organizations.

Text 4

Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades

The al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades are a Palestinian militant armed group closely linked to the Fatah party. It was originally named after the Al-Aqsa Mosque, one of Islam's holiest sites and an icon for the Palestinian movement. Following Yasser Arafat's death on November 11, 2004, the Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades announced that they will sign their attacks in the name Brigades of Shahid Yasser Arafat.

The group initially vowed to target only Israeli soldiers and settlers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and to carry out guerrilla warfare against the Israeli military, though from early 2002 it began a series of attacks against civilians in Israeli cities. In March 2002, after a deadly al-Aqsa Brigades suicide bombing in Jerusalem, the group was added to the list of foreign terrorist organizations.

Israel arrested Marwan Barghouti, a leader of the group in April 2002, and in August charged him with multiple counts of murder, conspiracy to murder and membership in a terrorist organization.

The al-Aqsa brigades are responsible for dozens of suicide bombings and many more shooting attacks against Israeli vehicles in the West Bank. Some notable suicide bombings committed by the group were: March 2, 2002: Beit Yisrael, Jerusalem – 11 killed; January 5, 2003: Southern Tel Aviv central bus station – 22 killed; January 29, 2004: Rehavia, Jerusalem, bus line 19 – 11 killed; March 14, 2004: Port – 10 killed.

The Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades have taken prominent part in July 2004 riots in the Gaza Strip, where Palestinian officers have been kidnapped and PA security headquarters buildings and policemen were attacked by armed gunmen. These riots led the Palestinian cabinet to declare a state of emergency. One media outlet described the situation in the Palestinian Authority as anarchy and chaos.

The Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades have carried out several joint attacks with the Islamist group Hamas. These attacks were committed mainly in the Gaza Strip. The Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades have also carried out joint attacks with other militant groups such as Palestinian Islamic Jihad, the Popular Resistance Committees and in the West Bank, even with Hezbollah.

Ex. 7. Find in Text 4 the English equivalents to the following word-combinations.

Первоначально поклялись, Западный Берег реки Иордан, Сектор Газа, партизанская война, тайная организация убийств, транспортные средства, приняли активное участие в беспорядках, чрезвычайное положение.

Ex. 8. Read Text 5 and say whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Uzbekistan relies on the USA rather than on Russia.
2. But it didn't allow American troops to be present on its territory.
3. The IMU was created in 1997.
4. The IMU obtains its funding from al-Qaida.
5. The IMU has a distinct legitimate concept.
6. The IMU tries to achieve its aims by car bombings and kidnappings.

Text 5

Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)

Uzbekistan was among the first countries to offer practical anti-terrorist support to the United States in the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks. Indeed, it became the first of Central Asia's former Soviet republics to permit U.S. troops and aircraft on its territory. To date, around 1, 500 U.S. Air Force and Special Operations personnel have been deployed to the country's Khanabad Air Base which lies just 90 miles from the Afghan border. Such assistance as the Uzbek President Islam Karimov has extended has been motivated less by altruism than by the fact that America represents a powerful new ally in his counterinsurgency campaign against the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU).

The IMU's creation was announced from Kabul by Jama Namangani and Tohir Yuldeshev. Namangani and Yuldeshev decided to move their operations to Afghanistan in 1997 in the face of fresh crackdowns in Uzbekistan, provoked by a series of bloody murders attributed to the Uzbek Islamic extremists.

The United States believe bin Laden supplied most of the funding for setting up the IMU, with some Uzbek and Tajik officials saying the al-Qaida leader encouraged Yuldeshev and Namangani to organize such a group in the first place, which declared a jihad against the Uzbek government and sought to establish an Islamic state in Uzbekistan. The IMU, like the Taliban and al-Qaida has no overarching political manifesto, being more interested in implementing sharia "not as a way of creating just society but simply as a means to regulate personal behavior and dress code for Muslims – a concept that distorts centuries of tradition, culture, history, and even the religion of Islam itself." The organization also lacks the "legitimacy" of the Tajik Islamicists, drawing its idea of Islamism from foreign sources.

The IMU was responsible for a series of car bombings in the Uzbek capital of Tashkent which killed 16 people in 1999, as well as numerous kidnappings, including that of four American mountaineers who escaped after being held for six days in August 2000. The group also fought in the civil war in Afghanistan, and is currently fighting alongside Taliban and al-Qaida forces. Pakistani sources claim that the IMU may have supplied bin Laden with fissile material for manufacturing an improvised nuclear explosive device.

Ex. 9. Find in Text 5 the English equivalents to the following word-combinations.

Был размещен, новый союзник, новые наступления на демократию (подавления), спровоцированные серией кровавых убийств, всеобъемлющий политический манифест, искажает, не хватает законности, альпинисты, расщепляющиеся вещества.

Ex. 10. Read Text 6 and answer the questions.

1. What is PIJ?
2. What are its activities?
3. What is its ancestry?
4. What organization influenced the activities of PIJ?
5. What concept underlies its actions?
6. What are its goals?
7. What is the strength of PIJ?
8. Where are its offices located?

Text 6

Palestine Islamic Jihad

The Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) is a mysterious creature among Palestine's militant rejectionist groups. Islamic Jihad carries out suicide bombings and other attacks against Israeli targets, and hopes to establish an Islamic Palestinian state. The PIJ invokes the ideology of jihad in its violent efforts to liberate Palestine "from the river to the sea" and eradicate the Israeli state. In the mid-1970s, the PIJ was little more than an amorphous collection of factions. Like Hamas, the group can trace its ancestry back to the Muslim Brotherhood in Palestine and Egypt. The PIJ took its inspiration from the Jihad movement in Egypt, which sought to replace the secular government in Cairo with an Islamic alternative. The Jihad movements rejected the belief, prevalent in the Arab world at the time, that the unification of the Islamic world was a prerequisite for the liberation of Palestine. Groups like the PIJ represented a shift away from this thinking, stressing a nationalist rather than a pan-Arab or pan-Islamic approach to jihad. Priority was given to the struggle against Israel and the liberation of Palestine. Moreover, Palestinian nationalists asserted that the struggle against the "Zionist entity" would serve to unite the Arab world.

The Islamic Jihad believes it is in the vanguard of a pan-Islamic revolution that began with the revolution in Iran. The PIJ opposes moderate secular Arab regimes, which are seen as corrupt and contaminated by Western secular values.

Today, the strength of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad's operatives is unknown, but the organization grew considerably in the 1990s and sympathizers are believed to number in the thousands. The PIJ finds support in the universities and mosques. The group allegedly maintains offices in Beirut, Damascus, Tehran, and Khartoum.

Ex. 11. Find in Text 6 the English equivalents to the following word-combinations.

Пропагандирует идеологию джихада, стереть с лица земли Израиль, проследить свою родословную, черпали вдохновение, пытались заменить, распространенное убеждение, предварительное условие, отклонились от этого мнения, приоритет был отдан, заявляли, зараженный (отравленный) западными ценностями, мечети.

Ex. 12. Read Text 7 and match the titles and the paragraphs.

1. The activities of PKK.
2. The today's characteristics of PKK.
3. The purposes of PKK.
4. The creation of PKK.

Text 7

Kurdish Worker's Party/Kurdish Freedom and Democracy Congress (PKK, KADEK)

The Kurdish Worker's Party (Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan or PKK) was founded in 1974. It is made up primarily of Turkish Kurds and its goal is the establishment of an independent Kurdish state in predominantly Kurdish southeast Turkey. The organization evolved out of the leftist student groups active in Turkey in the 1960s.

It aimed to establish a separate Kurdish state via a communist revolution. However, the organization lacked money, arms, and members, so, in order to finance itself, reportedly became involved in robberies and drug trafficking.

Forced underground in the late 1970s, the PKK mainly confined itself to attacks on tribal chiefs in Urfa province until 1980. By 1982 the group had secured initial financial backing from the Kurdish population in Libya, political backing from Libya, and training camps in Lebanon and Syria, and was geared towards expanding its activities significantly. The group targeted the Turkish tourist industry, attacking resorts and hotels and kidnapping foreign visitors in the early to mid 1990s. Since the late 1990s, the PKK campaign has become less violent, although Turkey continues its efforts against the group, having enjoyed some notable successes in recent years.

Nowadays the PKK favours political rather than military means in the pursuit of its ends. In April 2002, the group changed its name to the Kurdish Freedom and Democracy Congress (KADEK).

Ex. 13. Find in Text 7 the English equivalents to the following word-combinations.

Преимущественно, произошла из, вожди племен, получила финансовую помощь, расширять деятельность, атакуя курорты и отели, добившись значительных успехов, предпочитает политические средства, преследование своих целей.

Ex. 14. Fill in the blanks in the table, if possible.

	leader	strength	aims	activities	funds
Al-Qaida					
Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya					
Abu Sayyaf					
the al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades					
the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan					
the Palestinian Islamic Jihad					
the Kurdish Worker's Party					

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Text 1

Hezbollah (Party of God)

Prior to Sept. 11, Hezbollah could claim credit for taking more American lives in a single attack than any other terrorist organization. In October 1983, a truck laden with explosives smashed into the multinational force barracks in Beirut, killing 241 American Marines. The next year, a suicide bombing at the U.S. embassy in Beirut killed 17 Americans, including many of the embassy's CIA staff. Over the last 20 years, however, Hezbollah has evolved into a political and social organization that is the foremost representative of Lebanon's Shi'ite population. This credibility will make the group a difficult target in America's war against terrorism.

In the context of the tormented political and social upheaval endemic to Lebanon in the 1980s, the advent of Hezbollah was not remarkable. More than 30 militia groups were locked in combat and the addition of yet another might have gone unnoticed. Many of these groups reflected the nihilism that characterized the disintegration of the Lebanese state. But Hezbollah distinguished itself with a definite platform and a vision of a Shi'ite Islamic state.

Hezbollah was born, with the assistance of revolutionary Iran, as a consequence of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982. The group's power base is in the Bekaa Valley, but its followers are drawn from the Shia communities in south Lebanon and the southern suburbs of Beirut. Though there was little possibility that the group would ever succeed in creating an Islamic state in Lebanon, Hezbollah's strength and reputation grew with every attack on the Israeli Defense Forces in the country. By 2000, the Israeli position in Lebanon had become untenable, in part because of the heavy toll exacted by Hezbollah attacks.

Hezbollah pioneered the use of "human bombs" against Israeli and Western targets. The group was also responsible for a spate of kidnappings of Western citizens throughout the 1980s. The group has been connected with two attacks on Israeli targets in South America in 1992 and 1994. At present, Hezbollah's objectives are limited to striking at the Israeli presence in the Golan Heights, securing the release of sympathizers held by Israel, and cultivating its political position in Lebanon. Hezbollah maintains cells in North America and Europe, and receives financial aid, as well as weapons and training, from both Syria and Iran. According to the Department of States, the group boasts several thousand supporters and several hundred militant operatives.

For these reasons, the U.S. government views Hezbollah as a foreign terrorist organization with "global reach." However, striking back will not be easy. In the last 20 years, Hezbollah has transformed itself, in the eyes of most Arabs, into a thriving political party that plays a role in Lebanon's precarious political equation.

Hezbollah holds seats in the Lebanese parliament and runs a variety of social institutions, including schools and hospitals. Both the Lebanese government and people view its attacks on Israeli settlements as acts of legitimate resistance, and the

group has not struck at American targets in a decade. The group's spiritual leadership quickly condemned the Sept. 11 attacks in the United States, stressing that it did not share Osama bin Laden's goal of a clash of civilizations. The government in Beirut moved with determination, even before Sept. 11, against al Qaeda financial interests and personnel in Lebanon. It does not believe a similar approach against Hezbollah is justified.

Striking at Hezbollah would do much to alienate the Shi'ite population and inflame many of the passions that were responsible for Lebanon's long civil war. The United States has thus far approached the issue cautiously. It is a dilemma found elsewhere in the region. Washington's definition of a foreign terrorist organization is not universally accepted. Arab governments and populations will continue to distinguish between groups that "resist" Israel and terrorist organizations. And they will hesitate to strike at groups that straddle the often ambiguous line between terrorism and grass roots social and political organizations that exists in the Middle East.

Text 2

Aum Supreme Truth (Aum) Aum Shinrikyo

While religiously motivated terrorist groups are by no means an isolated phenomenon, Japan's Aum Supreme Truth (Aum) Aum Shinrikyo cult presents an unusual case in this category. The actions of the group drew widespread attention after it perpetrated the infamous sarin gas attack on the Tokyo underground in 1995. Even before the incident, though, a combination of Japanese religious protections and the group's access to vast financial and human resources had allowed Aum Shinrikyo to become the first nonstate group to successfully launch a large-scale chemical weapon attack against civilians. The driving force behind the group's violent efforts stem from its eccentric guru, a half-blind yoga instructor named Shoko Asahara who aims to take over first Japan and then the world. Asahara, born Chizuo Matsumoto, has been elevated to a messianic figure in the cult's hybrid belief system, which incorporates elements from Hinduism, Tibetan Buddhism, and Christianity. Most notable, however, are Asahara's divinations of an imminent "Armageddon" in which, according to his predictions, the United States would attack Japan using weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Asahara himself would allegedly emerge from the chaos as leader.

Whether Asahara and his inner circle of followers truly subscribed to the religion is unclear, but this apocalyptic prophecy ostensibly inspired the 1995 sarin attack by which Asahara hoped to accelerate the process. In retrospect, the plan may have achieved the opposite by placing the group under close government scrutiny and spurring a worldwide crackdown on its membership and operations. During the investigations that followed, authorities confirmed that members of Aum Shinrikyo had planned and executed nine other attacks using chemical weapons, and seven attempts with biological weapons.

The full extent of their capabilities came to light as well. Even though their uses of biological weapons failed dismally, they never acquired the necessary strains of clostridium botulinum to produce botulinum toxin and their anthrax attacks involved a harmless vaccine strain. Aum Shinrikyo's scientists were able to equip enough sarin-producing capacity to kill an estimated 4.2 million people. Other chemical agents found in the arsenal, which the cult used against both political enemies and dissident members, included VX, phosgene, and hydrogen cyanide.

Without a state sponsor, the development of such sophisticated destructive capabilities was made possible in large part by the cult's distinctively well-educated members. Aum Shinrikyo's recruiters aggressively targeted university communities, attracting disaffected students and other experts in science and engineering with promises of spiritual enlightenment. Members with specialized skills were organized into quasi-governmental ministries and departments, such as the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Justice.

The broad appeal of the belief system further extended to constituencies far beyond academic circles. At the time of the 1995 attack, Aum Shinrikyo claimed up to 10,000 adherents in Japan and a total of as many as 65,000 worldwide, with the majority located in Russia, where the cult was able to purchase access to Russian radio and television. U.S. Senate staff reports estimated its assets on the scale of \$1.4 billion, and additional offices provided bases of operation in the United States, Taiwan, Sri Lanka, Australia, and Germany.

The group now employs electronic means such as videoconferencing and the Internet to communicate with its membership, whose growing numbers now range from 1,500 to 2,000 according to U.S. State Department estimates. These include about 650 leaders and teachers who reside mostly in Japan, but some operate in small enduring Russian cells as well. Although the cult has been outlawed in Russia, Japanese authorities have been reluctant to invoke a 1952 anti-subversive law that would ban the group, citing concerns for civil liberties and religious freedom.

Text 3

Al-Jihad (Egyptian Islamic Jihad)

Al-Jihad has had a hand in almost every major terrorist attack against the United States and its allies over the past 20 years. Its leader, Dr. Ayman al-Zawahiri, is Osama bin Laden's right-hand man. Al-Zawahiri is reputedly the intellectual and ideological leader of the International Front for Jihad against Jews and Crusaders, an alliance formed in 1998 of al-Jihad, al Qaeda, and a slew of other terrorist groups from the Muslim world.

Al-Jihad first gained notoriety in 1981 with the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. The group had been active since the late 1970s when it formed as a violent offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood. The group sought the overthrow of what it saw as Egypt's corrupt secular government.

Egyptian security authorities began a ruthless crackdown on al-Jihad in the 1980s, imprisoning, torturing and executing its members. Under such pressure the

group split into two factions, one led by al-Zawahiri, the other by Abbud al-Zumar, who is currently imprisoned.

The latter faction has since withered as many of its members have been jailed. By comparison, Al-Zawahiri's faction of al-Jihad (also known as the Vanguard of Conquest) has thrived.

In the early 1980s, al-Zawahiri made several trips to Afghanistan to help the jihad against the Soviets. By the mid-1980s, inspired in part by the Afghani fighters' resolve and motivated by an unfavorable political climate in Egypt, he seized upon the mountainous terrain of Afghanistan as a new base of operations. By 1987, according to Egyptian intelligence officials, al-Zawahiri had begun to reassemble al-Jihad from the so-called Afghan Arabs who had come from other Gulf States seeking martyrdom in the war.

New cells of al-Jihad were trained in the mujaheddin camps of Afghanistan from which they set off on missions to Egypt. Al-Jihad militants were trained as suicide bombers (reputedly an al-Zawahiri specialty) and, for reasons of security and effectiveness, they formed into isolated cells working independent of one another.

It has been said that al-Jihad was responsible for more attacks on high-level Egyptian government officials than any other group. In 1993, they carried out two assassination attempts, one on Egyptian Interior Minister Hassan Al-Alfi in August, and the other against Prime Minister Atef Sedky in November. In 1995, al-Jihad agents attempted to kill Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, but failed.

The relationship between al-Zawahiri and bin Laden was formalized in February 1998 when al-Jihad joined the International Front, and was sealed in June 2001 when al-Qaeda and al-Jihad merged into a single group, Qaeda al-Jihad. A look at their activities from the mid-1990s onward confirms the shift: In 1994 al-Jihad militants were linked to two unsuccessful attempts to bomb the Israeli and U.S. embassies in Manila. Additionally, 15 people were also killed in a November 1995 suicide truck bomb attack on the Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan. Al-Jihad is believed to have been behind the Aug. 7, 1998, U.S. embassy bombings in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, while, the same year, the group also planned an unsuccessful attack on the U.S. Embassy in Albania. They are also suspected in the October 2000 bombing of the USS Cole in Aden, Yemen, and believed to have been directly involved in the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

The present location of al-Zawahiri is unknown. According to the U.S. State Department, the current strength and size of al-Jihad is also unknown, but estimates reach as high as several hundred hard-core members with perhaps as many as several thousand sympathizers.

Text 4

Japanese Red Army

The Japanese Red Army (JRA) is an armed leftist group founded by Fusako Shigenobu in February 1971 after breaking away from the Japanese Communist League – Red Army Faction. The group had about 40 members at its height and once was one of the most feared terrorist groups in the world. The JRA has close ties to the Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). By the early 1980s, the JRA was no longer active in Japan and was almost entirely dependent on the PFLP for financing, training and weaponry.

The JRA's stated goals are to overthrow the Japanese government and monarchy and to start a world revolution.

Fusako Shigenobu is one of the founders and leaders. In November 2000, she was arrested in Osaka, Japan. This surprised many people since she was thought to live in Lebanon. Shigenobu is accused of orchestrating attacks, kidnappings and hijackings. At one time labeled by critics as "the most feared female terrorist in the world", helped plan the 1972 incident at Lod Airport. A court in Tokyo sentenced her in February 2006 to serve 20 years in prison.

During the 1970s and 1980s, JRA carried out a series of attacks around the world. In 1970 the JRA hijacked a domestic Japan Airlines Boeing 727 carrying 129 people at Tokyo International Airport. The plane was forced to fly to Fukuoka and later Gimpo Airport in Seoul, where all the passengers were freed. It then flew to North Korea, where the Red Army members abandoned the plane and the crewmembers were released.

In May 1972 the JRA conducted a machine gun and grenade attack on Israel's Lod Airport in Tel Aviv, now Ben Gurion International Airport, killed 26 people; about 80 others were injured. Two of the three attackers then killed themselves with grenades.

In September 1974 the French Embassy in The Hague, Netherlands was stormed. The ambassador and ten other people were taken hostage. After lengthy negotiations, the hostages were freed in exchange for the release of a jailed Red Army member (Yatuka Furuya), \$300,000 and the use of a plane. The plane flew the hostage-takers first to Aden, South Yemen, where they were not accepted and then to Syria. Syria did not consider hostage taking for money revolutionary, and forced them to give up their ransom.

In May 1986 the Red Army fired mortar rounds at the embassies of Japan, Canada and the United States in Jakarta, Indonesia. In June 1987 a similar attack was launched on the British and United States embassies in Rome, Italy. In April 1988 Red Army members bombed the US military recreational (USO) club in Naples, Italy, killing five. In the same month, JRA operative Yu Kikumura was arrested with explosives on the New Jersey Turnpike highway, apparently to coincide with the USO bombing. He was convicted of these charges and is serving a lengthy prison sentence in the United States.

The JRA launched a series of 17 bombings on buildings belonging to large corporations, including Mitsui & Co. and Taisei Corp, injuring 20 people. Eight people were killed in the bombing of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.'s head office building in Tokyo.

Text 5

ETA

Euskadi Ta Askatasuna or ETA (Basque for "Basque Homeland and Freedom") is an armed Basque nationalist organization that seeks to create an independent socialist state for the Basque people in the Basque Country, separate from Spain and France. On March 22, 2006, the organization declared a permanent ceasefire stating it will commit itself "to promote a democratic process in the Basque Country in order to build a new framework within which our rights as a people are recognized, and guarantee the opportunity to develop all political options in the future." ETA is considered by Spain, France, the European Union, and the United States to be a terrorist organization, with more than 800 killings attributed to it.

ETA's motto is Bietan jarrai ("Keep up on both"). This refers to the two figures in the ETA symbol, the snake (a symbol of secrecy and astuteness) wrapped around an axe (representing strength). The organization was founded in 1959. It evolved rapidly from a group advocating traditional cultural ways, to an armed group fighting for independence.

ETA has focused primarily on two demands:

- That an independent socialist government be created in the Basque-inhabited areas of Spain and France,
- That imprisoned ETA members currently awaiting trial or serving prison sentences in Spain and France be released.

During the 1980s, the goals of the organisation started to shift. Four decades after the creation of ETA, the idea of creating a socialist state in the Basque Country had begun to seem utopian and impractical, and ETA moved to a more pragmatic stance. This was reflected in the 1995 manifesto "Democratic Alternative", which offered the cessation of all armed ETA activity if the Spanish-government would recognize the Basque people as having sovereignty over Basque territories and the right to self-determination. Self-determination would be achieved through a referendum on whether to remain a part of Spain.

ETA's tactics include:

- Assassination and murder, especially by car bombs or a gunshot to the nape of the neck. Before bombings, ETA members often make a telephone call so that people can be evacuated, although these calls have sometimes given incorrect information, leading to increased casualties.
- Anonymous threats, often delivered in the Basque Country by placards or graffiti, and which have forced many people into hiding.
- Protection money, paid by many businesses in the Basque Country and in the rest of Spain and enforced by the threat of assassination.

Text 6

Irish National Liberation Army

The Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) is an Irish republican paramilitary organization which was formed on December 8, 1974. It is the military wing of the Irish Republican Socialist Movement (a political wing, the Irish Republican Socialist Party (IRSP), was formed the same day). It enjoyed its peak of influence in the late 1970s and early '80s and is now one of a number of small armed republican groups in Ireland.

The founders of the INLA were Seamus Costello and other activists who had left or been forced out of the Official IRA in the wake of the OIRA's 1972 ceasefire and the increasingly reformist approach of Official Sinn Fein. Costello espoused a mixture of traditional republican militarism and Marxist-oriented politics. Shortly after it was founded, the INLA came under attack from their former comrades in the OIRA, who wanted to destroy the new grouping before it could get off the ground.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the INLA developed a modest organisation in the north of Ireland, particularly based around Divis Flats in West Belfast. During this period, the INLA competed with the Provisional IRA for members, both groups attacking the British army and the Royal Ulster Constabulary. The first action to bring the INLA to international notice was its assassination on 30 May 1979 of Airey Neave, one of Margaret Thatcher's closest political supporters.

Members of the INLA participated in the 1980 and 1981 hunger strikes for the recognition of the political status of paramilitary prisoners. Three INLA members died during the latter hunger strike.

In the 1980s the INLA all but collapsed due to splits and criminality within its own ranks, as well as the conviction of many of its members under the British supergrass scheme. In 1987, the INLA and its political wing, the IRSP came under attack from the Irish People's Liberation Organisation (IPLO), an organisation founded by people who had resigned or been expelled from the INLA. The IPLO's sole purpose was to destroy the INLA. Five members of the INLA were killed by the IPLO. After the INLA killed the IPLO's leader, Gerard Steenson, a truce was reached. Although severely damaged by the IPLO's attacks, the INLA continued to exist. The IPLO, which was heavily involved in drug dealing, was put out of existence by the Provisional IRA in the early 1990s.

The INLA declared a ceasefire on August 22, 1998. Although it does not support the Good Friday Agreement, it does not call for a return to armed struggle on behalf of republicans either. It maintains a presence in parts of Belfast and has carried out punishment beatings on alleged local petty criminals.

The Independent Monitoring Commission which monitors paramilitary activity in Northern Ireland, claimed in its report of November 2004 that, the INLA is heavily involved in criminality, especially drugs trafficking. In 1999, the INLA in Dublin became involved in feud with a criminal gang in the west of the city.

According to the Sutton database of deaths at the University of Ulster's CAIN project, the INLA was responsible for 113 deaths. Among its victims were 46

members of the British security forces, 42 civilians, 7 loyalist paramilitaries and 16 republican paramilitaries (including 10 of its own members).

Text 7

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), also known as the Tamil Tigers, is a military and political organisation that promotes a separatist nation for the Tamil people of Sri Lanka. Headed by its reclusive founder, Velupillai Prabhakaran, it currently controls sizeable portions of northern and eastern Sri Lanka, where it runs civil authorities including judicial, police, financial, and cultural services. The LTTE operates an army, a navy and a recently created air wing. Accusing the Sri Lankan government of orchestrating ethnic cleansing and genocide against its Tamil minority, the LTTE proclaims itself as the sole representative and protector of Sri Lankan Tamils, and is generally seen as being the main body with whom the government must negotiate in the long-running conflict. However, the tactics of the LTTE, notably its treatment of non-Tamil civilians and Tamil political opponents, have drawn sharp criticism internationally and led to it being proscribed as a terrorist organisation by a number of countries including the USA, Canada, Britain, India, Australia and Malaysia. On 29 May 2006, the 25 member European Union added LTTE into its list of banned terrorist organization.

The LTTE as an organization is centred around the personality of Prabhakaran, who has led it almost continuously since it was formed. Tigers owe a strong personal loyalty and obedience to him as their leader, which has helped instill a strong sense of discipline in the organisation, and keep it operationally efficient. Recruits are instructed to be prepared to die for the cause, and are issued with a cyanide capsule to be swallowed in the case of capture. The LTTE also has a special squad of suicide troops, called the Black Tigers, which it deploys for critical missions.

The LTTE advocates equality for women, and has a large number of female recruits. The Women's Wing of the LTTE is known as Suthanthirap Paravaikal (or Freedom Birds).

The LTTE's discipline and efficiency, coupled with Prabhakaran's visionary leadership and its strong ideological base, made the group much more efficient than the other Tamil militant groups. As a result, their attacks became much more efficient, and for the next three years the LTTE was the main Tamil force in the civil war. The LTTE was militarily very successful against the Sri Lanka Army, in 1987 the Black Tigers was established; an elite unit of LTTE members responsible for conducting suicide attacks against political, economic and military targets.

As part of the Norway-brokered ceasefire in effect since late 2001, the LTTE indicated its willingness to give up its call for a separate state, seeking political and economic autonomy for Tamils within a one-state solution. Norway and the other Nordic countries jointly monitor the ceasefire through the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission. Since the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement between the Sri Lankan Government and the Tamil Tigers, the Tigers have carried out over 3,100 reported violations compared to about 140 by the government forces.

As of December 2005: though the LTTE was formed as a military group, it also carries out a number of civilian duties. The LTTE controls sections in the north and east of the island, especially the regions lying outside the major cities. It runs a de facto government and provides public services in these areas, including schools, hospitals, police stations, courts and municipal administration.

Between 1991 and 1993, it created the Tamil Eelam Police Force (including traffic police), the Education Development Board of Tamil Eelam, the Tamil Eelam Military Academy a broadcasting authority called the Voice of Tigers, National Television of Tamil Eelam(NTT) – a satellite TV station, a Law College of Tamil Eelam and a Tamil Eelam Judicial Department including a court service and a public prosecution system. The LTTE's administrative agencies are integrated into the organisation's overall chain of command. It claims that this makes them better equipped to respond to emergencies.

Text 8

A Brief History of Terrorism

While it is impossible to define when it was first used, that which we today call terrorism traces its roots back at least some 2,000 years. Moreover, today's terrorism has, in some respects come full circle, with many of its contemporary practitioners motivated by religious convictions. It has also, in the generally accepted usage of the word, often possessed a political dimension. This has colored much of the discourse surrounding terrorism – a phenomenon which is, according to Paul R. Pillar, is a challenge to be managed, not solved.

The English word “terrorism” comes from the regime de la terreur that prevailed in France from 1793-1794. Originally an instrument of the state, the regime was designed to consolidate the power of the newly-installed revolutionary government, protecting it from elements considered “subversive”. Always value-laden, terrorism was, initially, a positive term. The French revolutionary leader, Maximilien Robespierre, viewed it as vital if the new French Republic was to survive its infancy, proclaiming in 1794 that: “Terror is nothing other than justice, prompt, severe, inflexible; it is therefore an emanation of virtue; it is not so much a special principle as it is a consequence of the general principle of democracy applied to our country's most urgent needs”.

The newly defined notions of nationalism and citizenship, which both caused and were a result of the French Revolution, also saw the emergence of a new predominantly secular terrorism. The appearance of political ideologies such as Marxism also created a fertile sense of unrest at the existing order, with terrorism offering a means for change.

As with Europe, terrorism arrived on America's shores before the 20th century. Not only were Anarchists active in America throughout the 1880s, but the country's recent Civil War had seen acts deserving of the name committed on both sides as well as the formation of the Ku Klux Klan to fight the Reconstruction effort which followed.

Long before the outbreak of World War I in Europe in 1914, what would later be termed state-sponsored terrorism had already started to manifest itself. For instance, many officials in the Serbian government and military were involved (albeit unofficially) in supporting, training and arming the various Balkan groups which were active prior to the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand on June 28, 1914 in Sarajevo (an act carried out by an activist from one such group, the Young Bosnians, and credited with setting in progress the chain of events which led to the war itself).

The 1930s saw a fresh wave of political assassinations deserving of the word terrorism. This led to proposals at the League of Nations for conventions to prevent and punish terrorism as well as the establishment of an international criminal court (neither of which came to aught as they were overshadowed by the events which eventually led to World War II).

Despite this, during the interwar years, terrorism increasingly referred to the oppressive measures imposed by various totalitarian regimes, most notably those in Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy and Stalinist Russia. More recently, other governments, such as those military dictatorships which ruled some South American countries in recent years, or the current regime in Zimbabwe, have also been open to charges of using such methods as a tool of state.

Through the 1960s and 1970s, the numbers of those groups that might be described as terrorist swelled to include not only nationalists, but those motivated by ethnic and ideological considerations. The former included groups such as the Palestinian Liberation Organization (and its many affiliates), the Basque ETA, and the Provisional Irish Republican Army, while the latter comprised organizations such as the Red Army Faction (in what was then West Germany) and the Italian Red Brigades.

Today, terrorism influences events on the international stage to a degree hitherto unachieved. Largely, this is due to the attacks of September 2001. Since then, in the United States at least, terrorism has largely been equated to the threat posed by al Qaeda, a threat inflamed not only by the spectacular and deadly nature of the Sept. 11 attacks themselves, but by the fear that future strikes might be even more deadly and employ weapons of mass destruction.

Text 9

War on Terrorism

The War on Terrorism or "War on Terror" is a campaign by the United States government and some of its allies with the stated goal of ending international terrorism by stopping terrorist groups and ending state sponsorship of terrorism.

The "war on terrorism" was launched in response to the September 11, 2001 attacks on New York and Washington D.C. by Al-Qaeda and has become a central part of U.S. President George W. Bush's foreign and domestic policy. Unlike earlier concepts and definitions of war with defined nations, boundaries, and standing armies

and navies the "War on Terrorism" has largely been dominated by the use of special forces, intelligence, police work, diplomacy and propaganda.

The United States' current "War on Terrorism" started after the September 11, 2001 attacks, with the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan in October 2001. The George W. Bush administration also considers the Iraq War part of the War on Terrorism, even though several reasons the US originally presented for invading Iraq have since been discredited. The administration claimed that Saddam Hussein had partnered with Islamist terrorist groups, identifying al-Qaeda as one possible partner but not the only one. Several subsequent investigations by US government agencies, the United States Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and the 9/11 Commission found no evidence of substantial recent cooperation between Iraq and al-Qaeda.

Major terrorist incidents which occurred after the September 11 attacks include the 2002 Bali bombing, the Madrid train bombings, and the London Underground bombings. The country most affected by terrorism is Iraq. Since the US invasion, more than 200,000 Iraqis have been victims of bombings, kidnappings and assassinations. Suicide bombings with dozens, even hundreds of victims, are a regular occurrence.

The very phrase "War on Terrorism" is the subject of some debate and disagreement. First, there has always been considerable debate as to what constitutes terrorism. Under some definitions, all military action is terrorism, and thus some contend that it is impossible to wage a "War on Terror". In addition, the notion of declaring war on an abstract concept is troubling to some (in the same vein as the war, to end all wars, war on drugs, war on poverty, and the war on crime). The "War on Terrorism", like the war on drugs, involves a mix of military and non-military forces. There is also debate about whether or not the term "War on Terror" should be capitalized. Using the capitalized "War on Terror" version gives a greater appearance of legitimacy to the effort. A lower-case "war on terrorism" is more in line with other "wars" on abstract concepts (such as the war on drugs or the war on poverty).

The "War on Terrorism" differs from WWI and WWII in that it does not appear to be a war between nation states, but is to all visible appearances, something akin to a world-wide civil war with non-nation actors simultaneously waging war on their own governments and on foreign governments as well. Another difference is that the people being held prisoners as part of this "war" are also not given legal status as "prisoners of war".

Critics argue that terrorism is being exploited for other purposes; that it has resulted in human rights abuses; that it has decreased the personal freedom of US citizens; and that it has served as a pretext for restricting access to government information.

The notion of a war against terrorism has proven highly contentious, with critics charging that it has been exploited by the participating governments to pursue longstanding policy objectives, reduce civil liberties, and infringe on 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 that international terrorism can be brought to an end by means of war. Others note that "terrorism" is not an enemy, but rather a tactic; calling it a "War on Terror," they say, obscures the

differences between, for example, anti-occupation insurgents and international jihadists. The term "Terrorist" is highly subjective, as well. CIA agent Luis Posada Carriles is wanted for a 1976 bombing of a civilian airliner that killed 76 people. Requests by two different countries (Cuba and Venezuela) for his extradition from the United States have been denied by the Bush Administration.

Other criticisms include:

One set of critics is against the war on terror in its entirety. They believe there is a distinction between criticizing the way the war on terror is conducted and criticizing the war on terror itself. The reason they think it is important to be against the war on terror as a whole is because it sacrifices liberty to security. As a consequence, these critics are often unhappy not just with the current administration but much of the opposition as well.

Supporters assert that democracy in traditionally authoritarian countries has a transformative power that will add to peace and stability.

Supporters downplay civilian casualties by arguing that many who live near terrorist cells are likely to support them materially, although this would imply that western tax-payers should be considered legitimate targets by those opposing western military action.

Some argue that war could act as a deterrent against terrorists, demonstrating to potential recruits that they would face certain retribution. This argument may hold less water in reference to suicide terrorism, or when terrorists expect to become martyrs, but can be argued to deter such attacks by weakening the logistical base which provides martyrs with explosives and points them toward effective targets.

Supporters point out that the casualty toll among coalition forces between the wars (less than 2,500) is meager compared to past foreign wars. The death toll in the "War on Terrorism" is almost 200x smaller than that of World War II, and about 50x smaller than Vietnam.

Supporters of the "War on Terrorism" say that just as Ronald Reagan was vehemently opposed by the peace movement and many foreign countries, his policies were arguably the policies that brought down the Soviet Union, and maintain that George W. Bush may make the Middle East free. Supporters point out that there have been remarkable achievements outside of Afghanistan and Iraq – Libya gave up its nuclear weapons program, saying it was scared after seeing United States action in Iraq, Lebanese protestors drew out much of the Syrian occupation and is making strides toward democracy, Egypt and Saudi Arabia have held (though questionable) limited elections, and Jordan has recently declared a "War on Terrorism".

Text 10

The Counter-Terrorism Committee

In the wake of the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1373, which, among its provisions, 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.

The 15-member Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) was established at the same time to monitor implementation of the resolution. While the ultimate aim of the Committee is to increase the ability of States to fight terrorism, it is not a sanctions body nor does it maintain a list of terrorist organizations or individuals.

Seeking to revitalize the Committee's work, in 2004 the Security Council adopted resolution 1535, creating the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) to provide the CTC with expert advice on all areas covered by resolution 1373. CTED was established also with the aim of facilitating technical assistance to countries, as well as promoting closer cooperation and coordination both within the UN system of organizations and among regional and intergovernmental bodies.

During the September 2005 World Summit at the United Nations, the Security Council meeting at the level of Heads of States or Government for just the third time in its history adopted resolution 1624 concerning incitement to commit acts of terrorism. The resolution also stressed the obligations of countries to comply with international human rights laws.

Grammar in Focus: Типы придаточных предложений (Types of Clauses)

Ex. 1. Переведите сложные предложения, содержащие придаточные предложения подлежащие.

1. Whether Asahara and his inner circle of followers are truly subscribed to the religion is unclear. 2. What is to be done in the civil emergency situation is defined. 3. That the terrorists represent a real danger is understood. 4. What actions should be taken is explained. 5. Where we should search for the proof is obvious. 6. That the terrorist acts can cause many casualties is common knowledge. 7. Who is considered to be the leader of this group is known to the special agencies. 8. Where the manoeuvres were to be held was decided at the meeting.

Ex. 2. Переведите сложные предложения, содержащие придаточные предложения сказуемые.

1. Another difference is that the people being held prisoners as part of this "war" are also not given legal status as "prisoners of war". 2. The question is whether this organization should be considered a terrorist group or not. 3. The point of the discussion is whether the humanity can confront the terrorist activities. 4. The matter is how we can define the term "War on Terror". 5. The difficulty is that the place of the next terrorist attack can't be calculated. 6. The problem is that this political movement doesn't have any prospects. 7. The reason of such behaviour is that they are not sure of themselves.

Ex. 3. Переведите сложные предложения, содержащие определительные придаточные предложения.

1. The term terrorism refers to a strategy of using coordinated attacks that typically fall within the time, manner of conduct, and place commonly understood as unconventional warfare. 2. "Terrorists" are actors who don't belong to any recognized armed forces, or who don't adhere to their rules. 3. Those accused of being "terrorists" rarely identify themselves as such, and instead typically use terms that refer to their ideological or ethnic struggle. 4. The term "terrorism" comes from the French word "terrorisme", which is based on the Latin verb "terrere" (to frighten). 5. This may appeal to disaffected youths, who may experience feelings of isolation or have faced actual or perceived discrimination. 6. The September 11, 2001 attacks were allegedly carried out by foreigners who entered the USA for that purpose. 7. The electorate may see Muslim immigrants as a fifth column at war with the country in which they live. 8. Aircraft cockpits are kept locked during flights, and have reinforced doors, which only the pilots in the cabin are capable of opening. 9. Domestic intelligence is often directed at specific groups, defined on the basis of origin or religion, which is a source of political controversy. 10. This organization was founded in Peshawar, Pakistan in 1984 by Osama bin Laden who came from a prominent Saudi family. 11. Abu Sayyaf was plugged into the international network of Islamic militants that received the support of Osama bin Laden. 12. Around 1,500 U.S. Air Force and Special Operations personnel have been deployed to the country's Khanabad Air Base which lies just 90 miles from the Afghan border.

Ex. 4. Переведите сложные предложения, содержащие дополнительные придаточные предложения.

1. The term "terrorism" is often used to assert that the political violence of an enemy is immoral and unjustified. 2. Militant groups frequently express the idea that society is contrary to their values. 3. The individual may perceive that his or her group may be under threat. 4. There are suggestions that many terrorists may have suffered from neglect or even child abuse during their early years. 5. The Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades announced that they will sign their attacks in the name Brigades of Shahid Yasser Arafat. 6. Pakistani sources claim that the IMU may have supplied bin Laden with fissile material for manufacturing an improvised nuclear explosive device. 7. The Jihad movements rejected the belief that the unification of the Islamic world was a prerequisite for the liberation of Palestine. 8. The group's spiritual leadership quickly condemned the Sept. 11 attacks in the United States, stressing that it did not share Osama bin Laden's goal of a clash of civilizations. 9. It has been said that al-Jihad was responsible for more attacks on high-level Egyptian government officials than any other group. 10. It claims that overall chain of command makes them better equipped to respond to emergencies. 11. There is also debate about whether or not the term "War on Terror" should be capitalized. 12. Others note that "terrorism" is not an enemy, but rather a tactic.

Ex. 5. Переведите сложные предложения, содержащие обстоятельственные придаточные предложения.

1. The plane then flew to North Korea, where the Red Army members abandoned the plane and the crewmembers were released. 2. The community to which the individual belongs may be a source of disaffection, since they may be viewed as too strict, and on the other hand too accepting of wider society. 3. He had been involved in drugs offences in his life before he joined the terror cell. 4. Although Muslims are a relatively small minority in the U.S., in some European cities they are approaching a majority. 5. This includes capturing, killing, or disabling suspected terrorists before they can mount an attack. 6. Israel, the United States, and Russia have taken this approach, while western European states are generally more cautious. 7. Brazilian Jean Charles de Menezes was shot dead by police at Stockwell underground station in London, because he was misidentified as a suspected suicide bomber. 8. Despite American-led military operations in Afghanistan to dismantle the group's infrastructure and training camps, and an international coalition effort to uncover, eliminate and jail its operatives worldwide, independent cells connected to the terrorist network continue to carry out attacks against American and allied targets. 9. Since the late 1990s, the PKK campaign has become less violent, although Turkey continues its efforts against the group, having enjoyed some notable successes in recent years. 10. Her arrest in Osaka, Japan, surprised many people since she was thought to live in Lebanon. 11. In March 2002, after al-Aqsa Brigades had conducted suicide bombing in Jerusalem, the group was added to the list of foreign terrorist organizations. 12. The organization lacked money, arms, and members, so, in order to finance itself, reportedly became involved in robberies and drug trafficking.

Ех. 6. Определите тип придаточных предложений. Переведите предложения.

1. Many terrorists have come from wealthy and even upper-class backgrounds leading many sociologists to speculate that the problem may not be poverty, but relative deprivation, in that these people may be searching for a cause to follow, or believe that they lack spiritual fulfillment. 2. Modern terrorism differs from that of the past because its victims are frequently innocent civilians who are picked at random or who merely happen into terrorist situations. 3. Perhaps the single most effective of these is bag-searching for explosives, which is only effective if it is conducted before the search subjects enter an area of high population concentration. 4. Though there was little possibility that the group would ever succeed in creating an Islamic state in Lebanon, Hezbollah's strength and reputation grew with every attack on the Israeli Defense Forces in the country. 5. During the investigations that followed, authorities confirmed that members of Aum Shinrikyo had planned and executed nine other attacks using chemical weapons, and seven attempts with biological weapons. 6. At the time of the 1995 attack, Aum Shinrikyo claimed up to 10,000 adherents in Japan and a total of as many as 65,000 worldwide, with the majority located in Russia, where the cult was able to purchase access to Russian radio and television. 7. Supporters point out that the casualty toll among coalition forces between the wars is meager compared to past foreign wars. 8. The group had been active since the late 1970s when it formed as a violent offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood. 9. The IMU was responsible for a series of car bombings in the Uzbek capital of Tashkent which killed 16 people in 1999. 10. The relationship between al-Zawahiri and bin Laden was formalized in February 1998 when al-Jihad joined the International Front. 11. The Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades have taken prominent part in July 2004 riots in the Gaza Strip, where Palestinian officers have been kidnapped. 12. The PIJ took its inspiration from the Jihad movement in Egypt, which sought to replace the secular government in Cairo with an Islamic alternative. 13. Before bombings, ETA members often make a telephone call so that people can be evacuated, although these calls have sometimes given incorrect information, leading to increased casualties. 14. The question is how we can solve this problem. 15. While it is impossible to define when it was first used, that which we today call terrorism traces its roots back at least some 2,000 years. 16. Critics argue that terrorism is being exploited for other purposes; that it has resulted in human rights abuses; that it has decreased the personal freedom of US citizens; and that it has served as a pretext for restricting access to government information. 17. What preemptive measures were taken is reported in the newspapers. 18. The Islamic Jihad believes it is in the vanguard of a pan-Islamic revolution that began with the revolution in Iran.

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