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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ДЛЯ КУРСАНТОВ 2 КУРСА**

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Содержит профессионально ориентированные тексты на английском языке для совершенствования коммуникативных навыков устной и письменной речи, овладения языком юридической специальности, формирования способности к межкультурному общению и познавательной деятельности.

Для профессорско-преподавательского состава, курсантов и слушателей образовательных организаций МВД России.

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UNIT 1

Классификация отраслей права

1. Some new words for the text:

1. public law	публичное право
2. private law	частное право
3. substantial law	материальное право
4. procedural law	процессуальное право
5. a wrong against society	преступления против общества
6. prosecute the offender	преследовать преступника по закону
7. settle private disputes	разрешать споры между частными лицами
8. damage to ones person or property	нанести ущерб человеку или его собственности
9. legal precedents	судебный прецедент
10. legal procedure	судебная процедура
11. to enter into a contract	вступить в договорные отношения
12. to breach the contract	нарушить договор
13. domestic law or municipal law	внутреннее право страны
14. agreements between governments	соглашение между правительствами
15. to be entitled to damages	иметь право на возмещение ущерба
16. international obligations	международные обязательства

2. Read and translate the text:

CLASSIFICATION OF LAW

Every country has its own historically developing system of norms, legal institutions and branches of law, which regulates different types of social relations. In order to understand different aspects of a systems of law it is necessary to look at various classifications of law. Numerous classifications that vary from country to country usually reflect the peculiarities of different systems of law. Nevertheless there are the most common division singled out by contemporary jurists. Thus law is frequently classified into public and private and substantive and procedural. The distinction is often made between public and private law. Public law deals with matters that affect society as a whole. It includes areas of the law that are known as criminal, constitutional and administrative law. These are the laws that deal with the relationship between the individual and the state, or among jurisdictions. For example, if someone breaks a criminal law, it is regarded as a wrong against society as a whole, and the state takes steps to prosecute the offender. Private law, on the other hand, deals with the relationships between individuals in society and is used primarily to settle private disputes. Private law deals with such matters as contracts, property ownership, the rights and obligations of family members, and damage to ones person or property caused by others. When one in-

dividual sues another over some private dispute, this is a matter for private law. Private suits are also called «civil» suits.

The next classification which is widely used is subdivision of law into substantive and procedural. There are many laws and legal rules found in statutes, cases decided by courts (legal precedents) and other sources that are applied by courts in order to decide lawsuits. These rules and principles of law are classified as substantive law. On the other hand, the legal procedures that provide how lawsuit is begun, how the trial is conducted, how appeals are filed, and how a judgment is enforced are called procedural law. In other words, substantive law is the part of the law that defines rights, and procedural law establishes the procedures which enforce and protect these rights. For example, two parties entered into a contract, but then one of the parties breached this contract. The rules of bringing the breaching party into court and the conduct of the trial are rather mechanical and constitute procedural law. Whether the agreement was enforceable and whether the other party is entitled to damages are matters of substance and will be determined on the basis of the substantive law of contract.

The jurists of all countries admit that it is necessary to differentiate between international law and national law. The latter is also called domestic law or municipal law. Domestic law is the law which is applicable within the boundaries of one state. International law is the body of legal rules that regulate relations between sovereign states. It is a special system which is not a part of the national law of the state. There are some important difference between international law and domestic law. Domestic laws are passed by legislative bodies, most of which have popular political support. International laws, on the other hand, are created by agreements between governments of different states. As a result, they don't have the support from individual citizens. Enforcement of international laws is also different. Many international agreements or treaties are not binding; even when nations agree to to be bound, it is unclear how obligations to be enforced. Countries differ greatly with regard to the importance attached to international obligations. Some states consider international obligations superior to their domestic laws, but in most cases international obligation are considered as a part of national law.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What is necessary to understand different aspects of systems of law?
2. Does private law deal with such matters as contracts, property ownership, the rights and obligations of family members, and damage to ones person or property caused by others?
3. What types of law are distinguished?
4. Is substantive law a part of the law that defines rights?
5. What should domestic laws be passed by?
6. Are international laws created by agreements between governments of different states?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

1. Thus law is frequently classified into public and private and substantive and international.

2. The victims of all countries admit that it is necessary to differentiate between international law and national law.

3. Intertional laws, on the other hand, are created by agreements between governments of the same states.

5. Complete the following sentences (on the basis of the text):

1. Numerous classifications that vary from country to country usually reflect ...

2. Private law deals with such matters as contracts, property ownership, the rights ...

3. Two parties entered into a contract, but then one of the parties...

4. Domestic law is the law which is applicable...

5. Countries differ greatly with regard to the importance...

6. Give English equivalentents for:

1. Различия, выделяемые современными правоведами

2. Отношение между человеком и государством

3. Права и обязанности членов семьи

4. Один человек подает иск против другого

5. Для того, чтобы разрешить тяжбу

6. Две стороны вступили в договорные отношения

7. Процедура проведения судебного разбирательства

8. Вопросы материально-правового характера

9. Последний из вышеупомянутых называется

10. Применяться в пределах одного государства

11. Законы принимаются законодательным органом страны

12. Иметь политическую поддержку народа

7. Give Russian equivalentents for:

1. Reflect the peculiarities of different systems of law

2. Common division

3. Subdivision of public law

4. Contemporary jurists

5. The relationships between individuals

6. Private suits

7. Laws and regal rules

8. To file appeals

9. To enforce judgment

10. Sovereign states

11. Breaching party
12. Treaties are not binding

8. Translate into English:

1. В зарубежном правоведении общепринято деление системы права на публичное и частное право, вытекающее из природы отношений между личностью и государством
2. Деление такого рода проводили древнеримские юристы, различавшие в праве частное и публичное
3. Задача публичного права- регулировать отношения государства с гражданами и иными субъектами права
4. Систему частного права составляют нормы, регулирующие гражданские, семейные, трудовые отношения
5. Наряду с частным и публичным правом существует классификация, разделяющая право на материальные и процессуальные отрасли права
6. Связь материальных и процессуальных отраслей права является взаимной и двухсторонней, материальные отрасли определяют правовой статус субъектов, устанавливая условия и основания возникновения процессуальных отношений. Процессуальные отрасли закрепляют порядок разрешения конфликтных ситуаций, возникающих при реализации норм материальных отраслей права.

9. Describe the topic: «CLASSIFICATION OF LAW»

Text2

Litigation is a process through which two parties (individuals or groups) make use of the court system to work out a grievance and to determine if a legal duty was breached such that one party may seek a legal remedy against another. The litigation process begins with the filing of the lawsuit and progresses to the pre-trial phase where mediation, discovery and pretrial motions are used to prepare the parties for either settlement or trial. If there is no settlement, the case progresses to trial which will result in a verdict. To learn more about these different types and stages of litigation, and the laws governing the process, explore the articles and answers in this section through the links on this page.

Text 3

Systems of Law

Every independent country has its own legal system. The systems vary according to each country's social traditions and form of government. But most systems can be classed as either (1) a common-law system or (2) a civil-law system. Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, Great Britain (except Scotland), the United

States, and other English-speaking countries have a common-law system. Most other countries have a civil-law system. Many countries combine features of both systems.

Common-law systems are based largely on case law – that is, on court decisions. The common-law system began in England many hundreds of years ago. The English called their system the common law because it applied throughout the land.

English common law developed from the rules and principles that judges traditionally followed in deciding court cases. Judges based their decision on legal precedents that is, on earlier court rulings in similar cases. But judges could expand precedents to make them suit particular cases. They could also overrule (reject) any precedents that they considered to be an error or outdated. In this way, judges changed many laws over the years. The common law thus came to be law made by judges.

Case law is still important in common-law countries. However, the lawmaking role of legislatures in these countries has increased greatly during the 1900s. The changes have dealt with such matters as employee management relations, workers' wages and hours, and environmental protection. Nevertheless, common-law countries have kept the basic feature of the English legal system, which is the power of judges to make laws. In addition, constitutional law in these countries continues the common-law tradition of defending the people's rights and liberties.

Text 4

Civil-law systems are based mainly on statutes (legislative acts). The majority of civil-law countries have assembled their statutes into one or more carefully organized collections called codes. Most modern law codes can be traced back to the famous code commissioned by the Roman emperor Justinian I in the A.D. 500s. Justinian's code updated and summarized the whole of Roman law. It was called the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, meaning *Body of Civil Law*. For this reason, legal systems that are based on the Roman system of statute and code law are known as *civil-law* systems. This use of the term *civil law* should not be confused with its use as an alternative term for *criminal law*.

In civil law countries, such as France, Germany, and Mexico, the statutes, not the courts, provide the final answer to any question of law. Judges may refer to precedents in making their decisions. But they must base every decision on a particular statute and not on precedent alone.

Other systems. Many countries have patterned their legal system after both civil law and common law. For example, Japan and most Latin-American nations have assembled all their private law into a code. But public law in these countries has been greatly influenced by common-law principles, especially those that guarantee the rights and liberties of the people.

UNIT 2

Задачи уголовного права и уголовно- процессуального права CRIMINAL AND CIVIL PROCEDURE

1. Some new words for the text:

1. plaintiff	-истец
2. prove the guilt of a criminal “beyond reasonable doubt”	-доказать вину преступника «вне всякого разумного сомнения»
3. pursue his claim for compensation	-подавать иск о возмещении ущерба
4. civil action	-гражданский иск
5. standards of proof	-критерии доказательства
6. legal costs of the prosecution	-судебные издержки обвинения
7. make a rather clear distinction	-составить чёткое различие
8. bring a criminal action	-возбуждать уголовное дело
9. procedures for forcing sb. to comply	-процедуры,принуждающие выполнить предписания суда
10. prove the case	-доказывать дело

2. Read and translate the text:

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL PROCEDURE

Most countries make a rather clear distinction between civil and criminal procedures. For example, an English criminal court may force a defendant to pay a fine as punishment for his crime, and he may sometimes has to pay the legal costs of the prosecution. But the victim of the crime pursue his claim for compensation in civil, not a criminal, action. The standards of proof are higher in a criminal action than in a civil one since the loser risks not only financial penalties but also being sent to prison or, in some countries, executed. In English law the prosecution must prove the guilt of a criminal “beyond reasonable doubt”; but the plaintiff in a civil action is required to prove the case “on the balance of probabilities”.

Criminal and civil procedures are different. In Anglo-American law, the party bringing a criminal action (the state) is called the prosecution, but the party bringing a civil action is the plaintiff. In both kinds of action the other party is known as the defendant. A criminal case against a person called Ms.Sanchez would be described as «The People vs.(=versus,or against) Sanchez»in the United States and (Regina, that is,the Queen) vs Sanchez» in England. But a civil action between Ms.Sanchez anda Mr.Smith would be «Sanchez vs.Smith».

Nevertheless there are many points of contract between criminal and civil law. In most countries if the loser of a civil case refuses to comply with the order made against him-for example, to pay money to the winner of the action- the procedures for forcing him to comply may result in a criminal prosecution. Disobey-

ing any court may constitute criminal conduct, and the disobedient loser of a civil action may find he or she not only has to pay the damages originally ordered by the court but a criminal penalty as well.

Although the guilty defendant in a criminal case will not automatically be found liable in a civil action about the same matter, but his chances of avoiding civil liability are not good. This is because the standard of proof in the civil case is lower than it is in the criminal case. The plaintiff will therefore make sure any information about a relevant criminal case is passed to the civil court.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the distinction between civil and criminal procedures?
2. What are the points of contract between criminal and civil law?
3. What may constitute criminal conduct?
4. Although the guilty defendant in a criminal case will not automatically be found liable in a civil action about the same matter, but his chances of avoiding civil liability are not good. Why is it so?
5. The plaintiff will therefore make sure any information about a relevant criminal case is passed to the civil court, isn't it?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

1. Most countries make a rather clear distinction between international and criminal procedures.
2. But the accused of the crime pursue his claim for compensation in civil, not a criminal, action.
3. In English law the prosecution must prove the guilt of a criminal "beyond reasonable doubt"; but the criminal in a civil action is required to prove the case "on the balance of probabilities".
4. In Anglo-American law, the party bringing a civil action (the state) is called the prosecution, but the party bringing a criminal action is the plaintiff.
5. There are many points of contract between international and civil law.
6. The guilty defendant in a civil case will not automatically be found liable in a criminal action about the same matter.
7. Obeying a court may constitute criminal conduct.

5. Complete the following sentences (on the basis of the text):

1. An English criminal court may force a defendant to pay a fine as ...
2. The standards of proof are higher in a criminal action than in a civil one since ...
3. In English law the prosecution must prove the guilt of a criminal "beyond reasonable doubt"; but ...
4. In Anglo-American law, the party bringing a criminal action (the state) is called the prosecution, but...

5. In most countries if the loser of a civil case refuses to comply with the order made against him-for example, to pay money to...
6. Although the guilty defendant in a criminal case will not automatically be found liable in...

6. Give English equivalents for:

Четкое различие, гражданское право, уголовное право, правонарушитель, наказание, доказать дело, судебные издержки обвинения, критерии доказательств, истец, гражданский иск, возбуждать уголовное дело, подавать иск о возмещении ущерба, составить четкое различие, неподчинение суду.

7. Translate into English:

Система права включает в себя отрасли публичного и частного права. Это деление сложилось в юридической науке и практике давно – оно было предложено ещё римскими юристами. Сейчас оно в той или иной форме существует во всех развитых правовых системах. Суть указанного разделения состоит в том, что в любом праве есть нормы, призванные обеспечивать прежде всего общезначимые (публичные) интересы, интересы общества, государства в целом (конституционное, уголовное, процессуальное, административное, финансовое, военное право), и нормы, защищающие интересы частных лиц (гражданское, трудовое, семейное, торговое, предпринимательское, кооперативное право и т.д.).

В системе права выделяют так же отрасли материального и процессуального права. Отрасли материального права оказывают непосредственное воздействие на общественные отношения. Большинство отраслей относится к категории материального права (уголовное, государственное, предпринимательское, семейное и др.). Объектом материального права выступают имущественные, трудовые, семейные и иные материальные отношения. Процессуальное право регулирует порядок, процедуру осуществления прав и обязанностей сторон. Оно регулирует отношения, возникающие в таких процессах, как расследование преступлений, рассмотрение и разрешение уголовных, гражданских и арбитражных дел. В настоящее время выделяют уголовнопроцессуальное, гражданское процессуальное право, арбитражные процесс. Процессуальные нормы существует практически в любой отрасли, но не все из них выделяются в самостоятельную отрасль.

8. Describe the topic according to the plan:

1. The system of law.
2. The common divisions of a system of law.
3. The difference between public and private law.
4. The difference between substantive and private law.
5. The difference between domestic and international law.

Text 2

Modern world is in constant struggle against various crimes. Each country has its department or organization for crime prevention, but it does not mean the number of crimes has decreased. Another aspect influencing the number of crimes is terrorism flourishing in many developed countries. And no matter how hard people try to eliminate its negative influence, it still exists and despite great efforts will not disappear.

Crime is an illegal action against a person or his property. People, who commit crimes, are called criminals. There are many kinds of crimes in the modern world. Every year more ways of cheating or stealing are invented, leave alone mugging. Depending on the offense nature there are such types of crimes: sex, drug, violent, white collar crimes, thefts, federal crimes etc.

Drug crimes are crimes, which involve legally forbidden substances. In different countries these substances vary, but most countries impose punishment for possession, distribution or manufacturing of narcotics and prescription drugs. People, who work with drugs, are called dealers and it is often met that if a person sells forbidden drugs, it means he is also addicted to them or just earns money, though connected with the criminal world.

Text 3

Theft crimes are the most widely-spread ones and involve the act of taking someone's property against this person's will or by deceit. There are two subtypes of thefts: petty and grand ones. This classification depends on the value of the stolen property. There are various types of thefts. Fraud is a theft with the intentional deception of the victim. Shoplifting is a theft of property in public transport or in the street usually taken from the pocket or bag without victim's noticing. Robbery is a theft by force. Burglary is an unlawfully breaking into the house with the purpose of stealing something. Carjacking is a theft of a motor vehicle etc.

Every crime must be punished for it not to be repeated. There are many different types of punishment depending on the kind of crime, jurisdiction and other factors. Criminals are punished to take revenge on wrongdoers or for crime prevention. Though there are some countries using harsh physical punishment, many developed countries use less cruel methods. The chief types of compensation for crimes are fines, community service and restitution (compensation for the damage). But there are also more severe types of punishment including physical pain infliction, imprisonment and even capital punishment. All these methods are supposed to show people that it is much better to follow the law than violate it.

UNIT 3 INVESTIGATION OF CRIME

Text 1.

1. Some new words for the text:

reconstruct the happening – мысленно воссоздать происшедшее

involve – включать в себя

inquiry - расследование, исследование, дознание

surround – окружать

commission – зд. совершение

successful – преуспевающий, успешный

available – доступный, имеющийся в распоряжении

participate – участвовать

attribute – свойство, характерный признак

dedication – преданность, самоотверженность

courage – храбрость, смелость, отвага

competence – способность, умение, компетентность

knowledgeable – хорошо осведомленный

fundamentals – основы

marksmanship – меткая стрельба

maintain – поддерживать, сохранять

usage – употребление

civic – гражданский

premises – помещение, дом

take picture of – фотографировать

record – записывать, протоколировать

detail – входить в подробности

bring a charge – выдвигать обвинение

lack – 1. испытывать недостаток, не иметь, нуждаться

2. недоставать (не хватает).

2. Special Vocabulary for Speech.

ключевой камень, основной принцип- keystone

функция, функционировать- function

делать все возможное- do one's best

объединять, комбинировать- combine

зависеть от- depend on

усилие, попытка- effort

ум, интеллект- intelligence

умение правильно принять решение- decision- making judgement

обладать, владеть- possess

склонность, способность- aptitude

сыскные способности- sleuthing powers

справляться, ухитряться- manage

разведывать, собирать информацию- ferret out

расстраивать, срывать попытки, планы- frustrate the efforts, plans
работать в штатской одежде- operate in plain clothes
устраивать засаду- lay an ambush
сыщик- a plain- clothes man, a sleuth, a CID man
основное занятие- specialty
приметы- distinctive marks
соучастник- close associate
характерная особенность- salient feature
способ действия- modus operandi
воспитывать- cultivate
источник информации- informant
секретный- confidential
обезвредить- neutralize
привлечь преступника к уголовной ответственности- bring the criminal to justice.

3. Read and translate the text:

Investigation of crime.

Criminal investigation is the keystone of the police service and in the structure of the detective function. Investigation means a search. It means a search for the truth, for the offender, for witnesses who help to reconstruct the happening and will present evidence of it in court. Criminal investigation is indispensable to learn whether an accident involves a crime and if so who is responsible. As for the police work the investigation is an inquiry into the facts surrounding the commission of the criminal offence, i.e. what it is, where it was, who the offender was, when, why and how he was committing the crime.

No successful investigation is available without participating highly professional policemen - patrol officers, detectives or investigators - who possess such attributes of the policeman's profession as dedication, courage, intelligence, competency, self-command, specialized investigative aptitudes and professional instinct, i.e. some sleuthing powers. To ferret out serious crimes and detect those who commit them a police officer should do his best in performing his job. He should be knowledgeable not only in theoretical fundamentals of law enforcement but he should also be skilled in such policeman's functions as marksmanship, driving a patrol car, communicating with the public. All that helps him in maintaining proper police/public relations and in his decision-making judgement.

Thus frustrating the efforts of professional criminals and quick and accurate solution of crime depend very much on proper special training, education and selection of police officers. It also depends on their skills in undercover work - laying an ambush and conducting surveillance, penetrating the underworld, work with the informants, their choosing, cultivating and usage. The informant is a person who gives the police officer confidential information about a crime as his civic responsibility and duty. A police officer operating in plain clothes often comes to know personally the offenders of the specific criminal specialty, their friends, their

relatives and close associates and becomes familiar with salient features of their modus operandi.

In case the investigating officer works at the crime scene he defines the crime quickly and examines the scene very carefully before he touches and disturbs anything. He takes active measures to detect the offender, that is to identify, locate and apprehend an evil-doer. He usually takes pictures of the scene and its objects and makes a plan on which he records the position of any trace. He collects and protects evidence, interviews witnesses and persons for discovery of stolen property and instruments of the crime. Then the investigator examines all the evidence to establish proof of guilt against the person responsible for a crime, and if so brings a charge against the suspect and presents the criminal case for the prosecution in court.

No doubt quick and accurate crime investigation and solution catching, neutralizing and bringing the criminal to justice is essential. At the same time a very much more important and difficult thing is crime prevention. In order to function effectively in crime prevention the professional policeman establishes contact with the public and maintains positive attitudes about the citizens he serves. If understanding is lacking, then decision-making judgements and general performance of the policeman in the field will be less effective. The better he understands the people, the better he manages to perform his duty.

4. Answer the following questions:

1. What does the investigation mean?
2. What attributes of the policeman's profession should the investigator possess?
3. Should a policeman be knowledgeable only in theoretical fundamentals of law enforcement?
4. What will help the police officer in maintaining proper police/public relations and in his decision-making judgement?
5. What does frustrating the efforts of professional criminals and quick and accurate solution of crime depend on?
6. Who is the informant?
7. What does the investigating officer do in case he works at the crime scene?
8. Is quick and accurate crime investigation and solution, catching, neutralizing and bringing the criminal to justice essential?

5. Give English equivalents for:

Источник информации, обезвредить, соучастник, образ действия, делать все возможное, объединять, зависеть от, усилие, интеллект, умение правильно принять решение, обладать, склонность, сыскные способности, справляться, разведывать, срывать попытки, работать в штатской одежде, устраивать засаду, сыщик, основное занятие, приметы, соучастник

6. Translate into Russian:

a) confidential information, some efforts, his intelligence, their functions, this keystone, our decision-making judgement, her sleuthing powers, every plain-clothes man, a sleuth, frustrate the plans, an informant, possess information, close associate, modus operandi, common sense, salient features, distinctive marks, instrument of a crime, stolen property, justice, relative, distinctive mark, discovery, search;

b) we do our best, function in these systems, skills and intelligence, combine many methods, combine different principles, possess common sense, possess decision-making judgement, become familiar, to come to know, take some measures, bring the criminal to justice, conduct search, discovery and seizure; search stolen property, search instruments of a crime.

7. Read and translate into Russian paying attention to suffixes and prefixes in word-building:

responsible - responsibility

reconstruct - reconstruction - reconstructor - reconstructive

commit - commission - commissioner

offend - offender - offence - offensive

participate - participation - participant - participle

profess - professor - profession - professional - professionally - professionalism

dedicate - dedicated - dedication - dedicator

special - specialist - speciality - specialize - specialization - specialty - specially

perform - performance - performer - performing

know - knowledge - knowledgeable

theory - theoretical- theoretic - theorist - theorize

enforce - enforcement - enforcer

maintain - maintenance

judge - judgement

frustrate - frustration

solve - solution

person - personal- personally - personality - personnel

prosecute - prosecution - prosecutor

define - definite - definition - indefinite

care - careful- carefully - careless - carelessly

identify - identification - identity - identic(al)

locate - location

apprehend - apprehension

penetrate - penetration - penetrating

8. Read and translate into Russian the synonyms and antonyms.

Synonyms

aptitude - attribute

intelligence - mind
a plain-clothes man - a sleuth, a CID man, a detective
distinctive mark - salient feature
relation - attitude
criminal - offender, perpetrator, evil-doer
crime - offence
solution - decision
investigation - survey
confidential - secret
indispensable - necessary
skilled - able
not infrequently - often
combine - unite
operate - function, perform, do, carry out, exercise, fulfil
come to know - learn, find out, ferret out
cultivate - educate
participate - take part
take pictures of - photograph
maintain - keep
involve - include
become familiar - get acquainted
apprehend - arrest, detain, seize

Antonyms

overt - covert, undercover
commit - omit
reconstruct - destroy
commission - omission
protect - destroy
solution of a crime - commission of a crime
charge - rehabilitation, excuse, justification, acquittal

9. Translate into Russian paying attention to -ing-forms.

1. After finding some physical evidence proving the guilt of the accused the case was not difficult to solve. 2. Handling evidence in a proper way is very important for solving the case. 3. The police officer should know of the importance of handling evidence. 4. Handling evidence the officer was very careful in choosing the transport and the guard. 5. The document belonging to the accused was evidence of his innocence. 6. Presenting evidence in court the investigator should show all the facts saying for and against the accused. 7. The facts surrounding the commission of the offence were very interesting. 8. It was quite impossible to solve that crime without participating a highly professional policeman. 9. Policeman's competency in law enforcement helps him in maintaining law and order. 10. A police officer

operating in plain clothes often helps quick and accurate crime solution. 11. Laying an ambush is one of the detective functions.

10. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

1. Criminal investigation is the keystone of the civil service
2. For the police officer crime detection means performing covert functions
3. The investigator conducts surveillance - he observes secretly persons, places and objects to obtain the necessary information.
4. Sometimes the victim penetrates the underworld to ferret out criminal plans
5. A victim ferrets out criminal plans and frustrates the efforts of professional criminals
6. It's easy to ferret out potential crimes and frustrate them
7. Marksmanship and driving a patrol car are investigator's functions
8. Quick and accurate solution of crimes depends very much on proper law enforcement training
9. A detective works much with informants
10. The informant gives the police confidential information for his personal gain
11. A police officer tries to touch or disturb anything
12. An accused tries to identify, locate and apprehend an evil-doer

11. Complete the following sentences (on the basis of the text):

- a) Investigation of crime - is the keystone of...
- b) - means a search for the truth, for the offender...
- c) an inquiry into the facts ...
- d) answering the questions - what, where ...
- e) - requires a highly-professional policeman who should possess ...
- f) - includes covert and overt functions ...
- g) - is essential, but crime prevention is more ...

12. Situation

Suppose you are a police instructor of the police academy. The topic of your seminar today is "Investigation of Crime". Try to express your ideas in as simple way as possible transforming complex sentences and constructions into easy ones. While preparing for the seminar outline the main ideas into your notebook.

Plan

1. Criminal investigation is the keystone of police service.
2. The profession of a policeman.
3. Undercover work of a police officer (covert functions).
4. Crime scene investigation (overt functions).
5. Crime prevention.

Text 2

1. Translate these words and word-combinations:

financial investigations
record
bank account information
identify
to be stored
proof
criminal activity
glamorous
income
tax
conviction

2. Read and translate the text:

Why a Financial Investigation?

Financial investigations are by their nature very document intensive. Specifically, they involve records, like bank account information and real estate files, which point to the movement of money. Any record that pertains to, or shows the paper trail of events involving money is important. The major goal in a financial investigation is to identify and document the movement of money during the course of a crime. The link between where the money comes from, who gets it, when it is received and where it is stored or deposited, can provide proof of criminal activity.

Criminal investigations contribution to the war on narcotics is vital but sometimes difficult to recognize, because the work of IRS special agents usually doesn't make the headlines. The long hours of tracking down and documenting financial leads isn't glamorous, but it does allow an investigation to go right to the door of the leader of the narcotics organization. A complete financial analysis and reconstruction of a drug organization's financial activity as it relates to unreported income on tax returns and money laundering can often be critical to making the conviction.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) What do the financial investigations involve?
- b) Why is criminal investigation's contribution?
- c) Can a complete financial analyses of a drug organization's financial activity be critical to making the conviction?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them.

- a) The major goal in a financial investigation isn't to identify and document the movement of money.

- b) The long hours of tracking down and documenting financial leads is glamorous.
- c) Criminal investigation's contribution to the war on narcotics isn't vital.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) The major goal in a financial...
- b) The link between where the money comes from...
- c) Criminal investigation's contribution...

6. Give English equivalents for:

расследование финансовых правонарушений
событие
банковские счета
направление денежных средств
храниться где-либо
обеспечивать поддержку
преступная деятельность
борьба с наркотиками
налоги
оборот денежных средств
привести к вынесению обвинительного приговора

Text 3

1. Translate these words and word-combinations:

facets
forensic scientists
observations
charge
to be requested
home invasions
sexual assaults
homicide
kidnapping
money laundering
computer crimes

2. Read and translate the text:

Crime Investigation Career Overview

Crime Investigation professionals investigate and handle all facets of a crime scene. They are among the first individuals to arrive on a crime scene and are responsible for the collection and processing of any physical evidence found at the scene. This evidence is later analyzed and evaluated by trained forensic scientists.

Careful consideration of small details and observations are key parts of a crime investigator's job, and they are responsible for writing up detailed and highly accurate reports of all their observations and events which take place at a crime scene. Once completed, these reports are then handed over to the law enforcement agency in charge of the case. Sometimes, crime scene investigators are requested to testify in a court of law about their discoveries and observations, and they are usually classified as expert witnesses.

Crime Investigators are trained to investigate a wide variety of crimes, and some of them choose to specialize in a particular type of crime. Some of the different type of crimes these professionals are responsible for responding to and investigating include:

Home invasions
Burglaries
Sexual assaults
Homicides
Kidnapping
Money Laundering
Computer Crimes

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) Do crime investigation professionals investigate and handle all facets of a crime scene?
- b) What are key parts of a crime investigator's job?
- c) What different type of crimes do you know?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them.

- a) The evidence is analyzed and evaluated by operatives.
- b) Crime investigators are trained to give first aid to a victim.
- c) Crime scene investigators are usually classified as victims.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) Careful consideration of small details...
- b) The reports are then handed over...
- c) Some of the different type of crimes...

6. Give English equivalents for:

прибывать на место происшествия
эксперт
внимательное изучение
точный рапорт осмотра
правоохранительные органы
широкий спектр преступлений
определённый вид преступления
кража со взломом

похищение детей
преступления в сфере компьютеров
сексуальное домогательство
денежные махинации
самоубийство

Text 4

1. Translate these words and word-combinations:

employee
standby
assess
transfer evidence
autopsy
analytical ability
polygraph test
carry firearms
assigned firearms
police enforcement responsibilities
applicant
extensive array

2. Read and translate the text:

Crime investigation careers are generally characterized by long periods of high stress and long hours. While most crime investigators work a 40-hour work week, Monday-Friday, employees have to be willing to work standby duty, and weekend hours are not uncommon during a large case. Investigators have to be available by phone or by pager at all times. For a crime investigator who works in the field, a typical day could be spent assessing and processing the crime scene, packaging and transferring evidence, viewing and photographing autopsies, and participating in conferences and briefings with police agencies. Large amounts of paperwork must be completed with great accuracy as well.

Due to the nature of the job, crime scene investigators must possess excellent analytical abilities, good physical condition and a high attention to detail. Investigators are required to carry firearms and may use their assigned firearms and other weapons in carrying out police enforcement responsibilities. Applicants to careers within crime investigation are often screened via an extensive array of physical and psychological tests, background checks, personality tests and polygraph tests to ensure that they have the necessary personal qualities and have are in good physical and psychological health.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) Are crime investigation career generally characterize by long periods of high stress and long hours?
- b) What is a typical day for a crime investigator who works in the field?
- c) What professional abilities should crime scene investigators possess?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them.

- a) Crime investigation careers are characterized by small periods of stress and short hours.
- b) A typical day for a crime investigator could be spent by photographing crime scene.
- c) Crime scene investigators must possess good health and be patient.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) While most crime investigators work...
- b) Due to the nature of the job...
- c) Applicants to careers within...

6. Give English equivalents for:

сильный стресс
работать на «земле»
транспортировка вещественных доказательств
аналитические способности
физическое состояние
задачи сотрудников правоохранительных органов
абитуриент
физиологический тест
полиграф
личные качества
хорошее физическое состояние
психологическое здоровье

Text 5

1. Translate these words and word-combinations:

private Investigator
currently
potential applicants
enroll
financial investigators
crime scene investigator
licensure

2. Read and translate the text:

Crime Investigation Training & Education

A combination of education and good experience is very important for those wishing to become Private Investigators and Detectives. There are currently no formal training programs for private investigators or detectives, but due to the highly competitive nature of the field, potential applicants are advised to enroll in specialized courses and programs. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 34% of private investigators and detectives earn Bachelor's degrees, while 8%

earn an Associate's degree. An Associate's Degree or a Bachelor's Degree in Police Science or Criminal Justice are both popular degrees which can lead to the highest pay in the profession. In addition to education, a large amount of on-the-job training is very important for successful Crime investigation careers.

Financial Investigators should expect to require an accounting, business administration or other related degree for their work. Crime Scene Investigators who work in the laboratory will generally require at least an Associate's degree in a field such as Chemistry, Biology or Bio-Chemistry, or even a forensic science degree.

Overall, Crime Investigation careers are very competitive, and any given position will have a large number of qualified applicants. The majority of states require licensure for investigators before they begin work.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) Is a combination of education and good experience very important for those wishing to become Private Investigators and Detectives?
- b) Should financial investigators expect to require an accounting, business administration or other related degree?
- c) What degree will generally require for crime scene investigators who work in the laboratory?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them.

- a) There are formal training programs for private investigators of detectives.
- b) According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 56% of private investigators and detectives earn Bachelor's degree.
- c) Financial Investigators Should not expect to require related degree for their work.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) There are currently...
- b) An Associate's Degree or a Bachelor's Degree...
- c) Crime Scene Investigators who work...

6. Give English equivalents for:

сочетание

богатый опыт

потенциальный абитуриент

степень бакалавра

сравнительный

квалифицированные специалисты

требовать удостоверение

большинство штатов

Text 6

1. Translate these words and word-combinations:

private investigator career
ascertain
background
checks
surveillance
missing person
database
legal records
irregular hours
interpersonal skill
handle confrontation

2. Read and translate the text:

Private Investigator Career

Private Investigators typically work either for the public or the criminal justice system to investigate a variety of different crimes, or to ascertain the facts of a case that is not crime-related. The job description of the Private Investigator varies according to the specific needs of their clients. A case may involve carrying out background checks, making phone calls, meeting with people involved in the case, carrying out surveillance, locating missing persons, documenting evidence of a crime, and searching public legal records and databases.

Due to the nature of their work, Private Investigators often work irregular hours, and may work early in the morning or late at night, on weekends or on public holidays. They may work both in an office and outside it, depending on the nature of the case they are working on.

A career as a Private Investigator requires certain personal qualities more than it does education or qualifications. They should be able to think and react quickly in unexpected situations, have good communication and interpersonal skills, and should be able to handle confrontation and difficult situations without undue stress. In addition, a Private Investigator should also be able to focus on the details of a case and still be able to see the big picture, and should be able to think analytically and make connections between details that might seem irrelevant at first glance.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) What do private investigators typically work for?
- b) At what hours do private investigators often work?
- c) Should the private investigator be able to think analytically and make connections between details' of the case?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

- a) Private investigators often work regular hours and may work only on weekends?
- b) A career as a Private Investigator doesn't require certain personal qualities.
- c) A victim should be able to think and react quickly in unexpected situations.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) A case may involve....
- b) Due to the nature of their work.....
- c) A Private Investigator should.....

6. Give English equivalents for:

пропавший без вести человек

навыки общения

юридические записи

правовые записи

нерабочее время

влияние

основные данные

неожиданная ситуация

проводить связь между

на первый взгляд

Text 7

1. Translate these words and word combinations:

financial

investigator

freelancer

attorney

involve crime

merger partner

acquisition

fraud

embezzlement

recover damage

accounting

bookkeeping

auditing

to be detail-oriented

Read and translate the text:

Financial Investigator Career

Like Private Investigators, Financial Investigators may work as freelancers and be hired by members of the public, by a company, or by police or attorneys in the criminal justice system. However, Financial Investigators may also work full-time or part-time within the police force, or they may work in a role that does not involve crime at all.

A Financial Investigator who works for companies might be hired to investigate the financial profile of a company or individual that may be a potential merger partner or acquisition. When working with the police, they may investigate people or companies for evidence of fraud or embezzlement, or to recover damages awarded by a court.

The Financial Investigator should be well-educated in accounting, book-keeping, auditing and other financial fields. They should also have excellent analytical and observation skills, and be highly detail-oriented.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) May financial investigator work as freelancers and be hired by members of the public?
- b) What are the main duties of financial investigators?
- c) What are the main abilities of financial investigators?

These sentences are not true. Correct them.

- a) Financial investigator may work as operative.
- b) When working with the police, financial investigator may give first aid to a victim.
- c) The financial investigator should be well-educated in medicine.

5. Complete the following sentences

- a) Financial Investigators may work as.....
- b) A Financial investigator might be hired to....
- c) The Financial investigator should be...

6. Give English equivalents for

адвокат

судебная система

мошенничество

выявлять вред

быть хорошо образованным

аудиторство

финансировать область деятельности

навыки осмотра

Text 8

1. Translate these words and word-combinations:

plainclothes investigator
collect evidence
all end crime scenes
gather information
document evidence
surveillance
juvenile crime
drug trafficking
to be dropped hazardous
hazardous
potentially dangerous criminals

2. Read and translate the text:

Detective Career

Detectives work within the police force as plainclothes investigators who collect evidence for criminal cases, typically to determine who is responsible for a crime that has been committed. The job often involves attending crime scenes to gather information, interviewing suspects and witnesses, documenting evidence, carrying out surveillance on suspects, and participating in arrests. Detectives often specialize in particular areas of crime such as juvenile crime, homicide, drug trafficking, fraud or other areas. They are generally assigned cases by a supervisor and work the case until an arrest and conviction is made, or until the case is otherwise dropped or closed.

Detective work may often be both stressful and hazardous due to the necessity for dealing with and confronting potentially dangerous criminals. Detectives often work long hours while investigating a case, and will often be required to work on weekends and holidays depending on the demands of the job.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) What does the detective job usually involve?
- b) In what do detectives often specialize?
- c) May detective work often be both stressful and hazardous?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

- a) Medical expert collects evidence for criminal cases.
- b) Detectives often specialize in terrorism.
- c) Detectives do not work on weekends and holidays.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) The job often involves.....
- b) Detectives often specialize....
- c) They are generally assigned.....

6. Give English equivalents for:

оперативная работа
посещение места происшествия
собирать информацию
опрашивать подозреваемых
свидетель
протоколировать вещественные доказательства
участвовать в аресте
оказывать давление на подозреваемых
определенная сфера преступлений
правонарушения подростков
оборот наркотиков
самоубийство
вынесение обвинительного приговора
возбуждать дело
закрывать дело
требования
потенциально опасный преступник

UNIT 4 OBSERVATION OF A CRIME SCENE.

1. Translate the following words and word-combinations:

location, action, accurate, commission, specific, detail, individual, process, general, final, stage, problem, scene, protection, techniques, situation, reconstruct, analyse, operational, plan, object, position, company, instrument, cigarette, cigar, material, note, negative, fact, natural, hypothesis, pack, trace, laboratory

2. Some new words for the text:

area – площадь, район, область
point - указывать
circumstances - обстоятельства
significant – значительный, важный, существенный
enable – давать возможность
frequently - часто
narrow – суживать(ся), уменьшать(ся)
preliminary - предварительный
detain - задерживать
witness – зд. понятой
participant - участник
urgent – срочный, крайне необходимый
summon - вызывать
overlook - 1. проглядеть; 2. не заметить

blood - кровь
stain - пятно
instrument - орудие
stub - окурок
ash – зола, пепел
striking – поразительный, замечательный
dress - одеваться
behave – вести себя

3. Special Vocabulary for Speech.

насильственное проникновение
с целью совершения преступления
кража со взломом - burglary
воровство - larceny
воровство, кража - theft
убийство, лишение человека жизни – homicide, murder
дорожное преступление - traffic crime
автомобиль, машина - motor vehicle
угон автомашины - motor vehicle theft (auto theft)
оказать первую помощь
потерпевшему - to give first aid to a victim
вызвать машину скорой помощи - call an ambulance
мысленно воссоздать происшествие
(события преступления) - reconstruct the happening
оценить что-либо - make an estimate of ...
снимать гипсовые слепки - make plaster casts
следы пальцев - fingerprints
следы ног - footprints (footmarks)
проявить и снять следы пальцев - develop and take fingerprints
фотографировать - take pictures of ...
выдвинуть версию - build a hypothesis
делать выводы - make the conclusions
упаковать вещественные доказательства
(следы преступления) - pack the traces of the crime
криминалистическая лаборатория - crime laboratory
составить протокол - make a record
принять во внимание - take into consideration
возбудить уголовное дело - bring a criminal action

4. Read and translate the text:

Observation of a crime scene.

What is a crime scene? Crime scene means the place or the area where the crime such as burglary, larceny, homicide or murder, traffic crime or motor vehicle theft, etc. takes place. The scene is the central location toward which all evidence points before, during and after the crime.

Crime scene search is an action of the investigator consisting of his direct survey of the happening, collecting and protecting evidence to establish circumstances which are significant for the investigation. To observe and examine a crime scene properly is essential for quick and accurate crime solution. It is one of the most important sources of information concerning commission of the crime which enables the officer to answer with specific details the questions: What? Where? When? How? Why? Who? and What for?

Not infrequently an experienced investigator manages to narrow the investigation and search down to a single individual after a careful study of the crime scene.

The process of a crime scene search usually includes four stages: the preliminary, general observation, detailed search and final stages.

At the preliminary stage the investigator takes measures to detain any suspect or suspects, ensures crime scene protection, establishes eyewitnesses of the crime, prepares proper crime techniques, chooses and instructs witnesses, gets information of the happening. And of course he gives first aid to a victim if it's necessary or calls an ambulance. If the patrol officer happens to arrive at the crime scene first it is he who performs the most urgent preliminary crime scene search actions, i.e. detaining any suspect, providing aid to any victim, securing the crime scene, establishing eyewitnesses, summoning assistance if necessary.

At the stage of general observation the investigator is to observe the general appearance of the situation noting everything at the scene. To conduct a crime scene search properly the investigator reconstructs the happening, analyses the operational conditions, makes an estimate of the situation and develops and follows a definite way of doing his job. He makes a plan for the search and informs the participants of the search what and where to search minding not to destroy and overlook any valuable evidence. He also ensures taking pictures of the scene and its objects, making plaster casts of footprints and developing and taking fingerprints.

At the stage of detailed examination the investigator tries to answer a lot of different questions: Is it possible to identify the salient features of the criminal's modus operandi? What are these features? Where was the entrance to the scene? What approaches are there to the scene? What was the criminal's way of entering it? Are there any traces of criminal act, e. g. fingerprints, footmarks, blood stains on the objects? Whose prints are they? Was the criminal moving any objects from their positions? Was the evil-doer alone or in a company with another? Do they always work together? What were they going to do? What instruments do they usually use? What instruments was the criminal using in this case? Are there ciga-

rette stubs or ashes? Does the criminal smoke cigars or cigarettes? Was he smoking at the crime scene? Who can it be? What are his distinctive marks? What is the most unusual feature of his appearance? How does he dress? What was strange in his actions? Why does he behave so strangely? The successful investigator does not forget to note negative facts: Why is the weapon absent? Why are there no fingerprints or blood stains when it is natural to find them? etc. The answers to all those and many other questions help the investigator to build a hypothesis of the crime commission.

At the final part of observation the investigator makes conclusions taking into consideration all available information, packs the traces of the crime for a crime laboratory, makes a record of the crime scene observation and if necessary brings the criminal action.

5. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a crime scene?
2. What are the most common types of crime?
3. What is a crime scene search?
4. What actions of the investigator does it consist of?
5. What questions should an investigator answer during the crime scene search?
6. What does an experienced investigator manage to do after a careful study of the crime scene?
7. What stages does the process of crime scene search usually include?
8. What problems does the investigator (or the patrol officer) solve during the preliminary stage?
9. What problems does the investigator solve at the stage of general observation?
10. What questions does he usually try to answer at the stage of detailed examination?
11. Do the answers to those questions help the investigator to build a hypothesis of the crime commission?
12. What does the investigator do at the final part of observation?

6. Give Russian equivalents for :

burglary, larceny, theft, homicide, theft, motor vehicle theft, conclusions, fingerprints, footprints, another victim, other traces, every area, each record, many stubs, much blood, more participants, few stages, very useful hypothesis, witness, object, happening, some plaster casts, commission, our position, few stains, instruments, all circumstances, area, record, more facts, murder, other participants

7. Give English equivalents for :

насильственное проникновение с целью совершения преступления
кража со взломом
воровство, кража
убийство, лишение человека жизни
дорожное преступление

автомобиль, машина
угон автомашины
оказать первую помощь потерпевшему
вызвать машину скорой помощи
мысленно воссоздать происшествие
(события преступления)
оценить что-либо
снимать гипсовые слепки
следы пальцев
следы ног
проявить и снять следы пальцев
фотографировать
выдвинуть версию
делать выводы
упаковать вещественные доказательства

8. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

1. Crime scene search is an action of the lawer consisting of his direct survey of the happening, collecting and protecting evidence
2. To observe and examine a crime scene properly is essential for penetrating a criminal
3. At the stage of final observation the investigator is to observe the general appearance of the situation noting everything at the scene.
4. At the general part of observation the investigator makes conclusions taking into consideration all available information.
5. At the detailed stage the investigator takes measures to detain any suspect or suspects, ensures crime scene protection.

9. Complete the following sentences:

1. Crime scene search is an action of the investigator consisting of his direct...
2. An experienced investigator manages to narrow the investigation...
3. ... the investigator takes measures to detain any suspect or suspects, ensures crime scene protection, establishes eyewitnesses of the crime...
4. He makes a plan for the search... search what and where to search minding not to destroy...
5. ... examination the investigator tries to answer a lot of different questions
6. ...makes conclusions taking into consideration all available information, packs the traces of the crime for a crime laboratory...

10. Read and translate into Russian the following words paying attention to the suffixes and prefixes in word-building:

locate -location
happen - happening
signify - significant – significance
burglar - burglary - burglarize

larceny – larcenous
murder - murderer - murderess
care - careful- careless
reconstruct - reconstruction – reconstructor
urgent - urgency
operate - operation - operational- operator - operative
participate - participant - participation - participle
value - valuable
identify - identification
enter - entrance
distinct - distinction – distinctive
appear - appearance
behave - behaviour – behaviourist
strange - stranger
success - successful
negative - negation – negativism
nature - natural
conclude – conclusion
apprehend - apprehension
detain - detention
apprehend - apprehension *tie*
seize - seizure

11. Look through the following synonyms and antonyms. Translate into Russian.

action – operation
interview – questioning
investigation - inquiry
distinction – difference
general – common
object - thing
obtain - get
apprehension - detention, seizure
protection – defence
process - procedure
significant - essential, important
homicide - murder, killing, manslaughter, assassination
observation - examination, search, inspection, survey
necessary - inrtispensable, urgent

Antonyms:

object – subject
absent – preseat
general - special
(re) construct – destroy

negative - positive
note - overlook
mind - forget

Text 2

1. Translate these words and word combinations:

Crime scene investigation
tedious process
physical evidence
investigative approach
windowpane
victim's jacket
terrible smell
perpetrator
trace evidence
preserve the evidence
reconstruct the crime

2. Read and translate the text:

Crime scene investigation is the meeting point of science, logic and law. "Processing a crime scene" is a long, tedious process that involves purposeful documentation of the conditions at the scene and the collection of any physical evidence that could possibly illuminate what happened and point to who did it. There is no typical crime scene, there is no typical body of evidence and there is no typical investigative approach.

At any given crime scene, a CSI might collect dried blood from a windowpane -- without letting his arm brush the glass in case there are any latent fingerprints there, lift hair off a victim's jacket using tweezers so he doesn't disturb the fabric enough to shake off any of the white powder (which may or may not be cocaine) in the folds of the sleeve, and use a sledge hammer to break through a wall that seems to be the point of origin for a terrible smell.

All the while, the physical evidence itself is only part of the equation. The ultimate goal is the conviction of the perpetrator of the crime. So while the CSI scrapes off the dried blood without smearing any prints, lifts several hairs without disturbing any trace evidence and smashes through a wall in the living room, he's considering all of the necessary steps to preserve the evidence in its current form, what the lab can do with this evidence in order to reconstruct the crime or identify the criminal, and the legal issues involved in making sure this evidence is admissible in court.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) What is the crime scene investigation?
- b) Is the physical evidence itself only part of the equation?
- c) What are the duties of crime scene investigation?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

- a) There is typical crime scene, there is typical body of evidence.
- b) The ultimate goal is the conviction of the victim of the crime.
- c) The physical evidence itself is only part of the reconstruction the crime.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) Crime scene investigation is ...
- b) ... "Processing a crime scene" is ...
- c) A CSI might collect dried blood from ...

6. Give English equivalents for :

осмотр места преступления
вещественные доказательства
ужасный запах
воссоздать преступление
суд
правонарушитель
типичное место преступления

Text 3

1. Translate these words and word-combinations:

police officers
secure
visual examination
drawing sketches
documentation stage
identified
area of expertise

2. Read and translate the text:

The investigation of a crime scene begins when the CSI unit receives a call from the police officers or detectives on the scene. The overall system works something like this:

The CSI arrives on the scene and makes sure it is secure. She does an initial walkthrough to get an overall feel for the crime scene, finds out if anyone moved anything before she arrived, and generates initial theories based on visual examination. She makes note of potential evidence. At this point, she touches nothing.

The CSI thoroughly documents the scene by taking photographs and drawing sketches during a second walk-through. Sometimes, the documentation stage includes a video walk-through, as well. She documents the scene as a whole and documents anything she has identified as evidence. She still touches nothing.

Now it's time to touch stuff— very, very carefully. The CSI systematically makes her way through the scene collecting all potential evidence, tagging it, logging it and packaging it so it remains intact on its way to the lab. Depending on the

task breakdown of the CSI unit she works for and her areas of expertise, she may or may not analyze the evidence in the lab.

The crime lab processes all of the evidence the CSI collected at the crime scene. When the lab results are in, they go to the lead detective on the case.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) When does the investigation of a crime scene begin?
- b) How does the overall system work?
- c) Does CSI thoroughly documents the scene by taking photographs and drawing sketches?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

- a) The CSI arrives on the police agency and makes sure it is secure.
- b) The CSI documents the scene by interviewing a witness.
- c) The crime lab processes all of the CSI collected at the police agency.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) The investigation of a crime scene ...
- b) The CSI thoroughly documents the scene by ...
- c) Depending on the task breakdown of the CSI unit ...

6. Give English equivalents for :

расследование

вызов

оперативный работник

прибыть на место происшествия

фотографировать

рисовать наброски

упаковывать вещественные доказательства

анализ вещественных доказательств

Text 4

1. Translate these words and word combinations:

forensic science

collect the evidence

forensic lab

crime scene responder

to be submitted

identification

fingerprints

questioned documents

to collect the gun

2. Read and translate the text:

Every CSI unit handles the division between field work and lab work differently. What goes on at the crime scene is called crime scene investigation (or crime scene analysis), and what goes on in the laboratory is called forensic science. Not all CSIs are forensic scientists. Some CSIs only work in the field -- they collect the evidence and then pass it to the forensics lab. In this case, the CSI must still possess a good understanding of forensic science in order to recognize the specific value of various types of evidence in the field. But in many cases, these jobs overlap.

Joe Clayton is a primary crime scene responder at the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI). He has 14 years of field experience and also is an expert in certain areas of forensic science. As Clayton explains, his role in laboratory analysis varies according to the type of evidence he brings back from the crime scene:

Depending on what scientific examinations are needed or requested, I may be involved in the actual "bench work" once the evidence is submitted to the laboratory. I have expertise in blood pattern identification (blood spatter), trajectory determination, serology (blood and body fluids), and photography. I also have knowledge in many other areas (firearms, fingerprints, questioned documents...) that may assist me at the scene. As a primary crime scene responder at the CBI, my role at the scene may involve one or more of my particular disciplines. While I would not do a functionality test on a firearm here at the laboratory, my role at the crime scene would be to collect the gun and understand its potential evidentiary significance.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) What is called crime scene investigation?
- b) What is called forensic science?
- c) Where do some CSIs only work and what do they do there?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

- a) Joe Clayton is a detective at the Colorado Bureau of Investigation.
- b) My role at the scene may not involve one or more of my particular disciplines.
- c) My role at the crime scene would be to make pictures.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) Every CSI unit handles ...
- b) Joe Clayton is ...
- c) Depending on what scientific examinations ...

6. Give English equivalents for :

иметь дело с
собирать вещественные доказательства
установить понимание с кем-либо
научная экспертиза

отпечатки пальцев
оружие
значимость

Text 5

1. Translate these words and word combination:

a massive undertaking
fire
fire investigators
determine
act of arson
save sb.
timber
footage

2. Read and translate the text:

Crime scene investigation is a massive undertaking.

The seat of the fire that caused major damage to the Cutty Sark is being treated as a crime scene, police told the ship's trustees yesterday.

Forensic scientists and fire investigators have cordoned off the area around the rear deck hatch. Their first tasks are to determine what ignited the blaze and whether it was an accident or act of arson.

The investigation began in earnest as the Duke of Edinburgh, president of the Cutty Sark Trust, visited the ship and an anonymous donor pledged £100,000 to help to save her.

The Duke walked around the stricken tea clipper, peering closely at the shell of iron and burnt timber. He compared the damage to that of the fire at Windsor Castle in 1992. Earlier he and the Queen visited the National Maritime Museum to celebrate the completion of the Time and Space extension at the Royal Observatory.

Detectives were viewing CCTV footage from cameras around the site at Greenwich, southeast London. Officers said that the film showed a number of people in the area before the fire broke out at 4.46am and a silver car leaving the area. They are anxious to trace those people and the vehicle.

3. Answer the following questions:

- What is the crime scene investigation?
- What are the tasks of forensic scientist and fire investigations?
- Who was the Duke of Edinburgh?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

- Forensic scientists have not cordoned off the around the National Gallery.
- The Duke compared the damage to that of the fire at Edinburgh in 1996.
- Officers said that the film showed a victim in the area before the fire.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) The seat of the fire ...
- b) The investigation began in ...
- c) The Duke walked around the stricken tea clipper...

6. Give English equivalents for :

устанавливать
отмечать, праздновать
идти по следу
машина серебристого цвета
спасать кого-либо
место происшествия

Text 6

1. Translate these words and word combination:

night watchman
to be on duty
restore
to be destroyed
conclusions
aft
to be cordoned off

2. Read and translate the text:

One night watchman was on duty but none of the team involved in the £25 million project to restore the famous ship had been there since Friday afternoon.

The tea clipper has been a tourist attraction in her dry dock in Greenwich for 50 years. Many of her original features – including the masts and master’s cabin – had been removed for the renovations but the vessel still suffered severe damage. The decks were destroyed, the unique iron hull that made her one of the fastest sailing ships has been distorted by heat and there is concern about the vessel’s stability. Heavy timbers have been removed to prevent them falling and causing further damage.

A spokeswoman for the Metropolitan Police said that investigators had to work cautiously inside the damaged frame of the ship. The London Fire Brigade said that it could be a number of days before the investigation produced firm conclusions.

Richard Doughty, chief executive of the Cutty Sark Trust, told The Times: “Forensic scientists have been on board since morning and the site remains a crime scene – that is the phrase that has been used to me. The area around the aft hatch, which has stairs for public access, is cordoned off and that seems to be the principal focus of their attention.”

Mr Doughty said that the trustees were having to reevaluate the scale and nature of the restoration project, which envisaged suspending the ship above the dry dock to relieve pressure on the keel and show off her revolutionary design. The

project already had a funding shortfall of £7 million and the fire is estimated to have added at least £5 million to that.

Mr Doughty said: “We have a different project on our hands now. We are having to lay off some of the designers who were working on the restoration, at least temporarily, while we put our recovery plan in place.”

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) What did a spokeswoman for the Metropolitan Police say?
- b) Who was Richard Doughty?
- c) Did the trustees have to reevaluate the scale and nature of the restoration project?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

- a) The tea clipper has been a tourist attraction in her dry dock in Hyde park for 30 years.
- b) A spokeswoman said that investigators had not to work inside the damaged frame of the ship.
- c) The project already had a funding shortfall of 10 million\$.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) The tea clipper has been a tourist ...
- b) A spokeswoman for the Metropolitan Police said that ...
- c) Forensic scientists have been on board

6. Give English equivalents for:

сторож
быть на дежурстве
оригинальная черта
предотвратить
повреждение
спикер
заключение
быть в центре внимания

Text 7

1. Translate these words and word combinations:

forensic identification
to be conducted
determine
cloth targets
crime scene investigation
bullet wipes
reconstruct the events
circumference bullet hole
bullet lubricant

metal jacketed bullet
visible gunshot
bullet entrance
sequence of events

2. Read and translate the text:

Analysis of Bullet Wipe Patterns on Cloth Targets

From the Journal of Forensic Identification
Vol. 55, No. 4, July/August 2005* by James A. Bailey Minnesota State University
Mankato, MN

Abstract: This study was conducted to determine the reliability of bullet wipe patterns on cloth targets for use by the investigator in analyzing and reconstructing the events in a crime scene investigation. The study included variables such as ammunition, distance to target, and angle of impact. The study examined the coloration and measurements of the bullet wipes and the effect of the variables tested. Although bullet wipe patterns can assist in reconstructing the events, the investigator should exercise caution when interpreting bullet wipe patterns.

Introduction

This study was conducted to evaluate the usefulness of bullet wipe patterns in investigations. Bullet wipe is a gray or black ring around the circumference of an entrance bullet hole. It consists of bullet lubricant, by-products of propellant, traces of metal from the bullet, and any residue in the barrel from previous use. Bullet wipe is present on lead and full metaljacketed bullets. When a weapon is fired from a distance of greater than three feet, there usually will not be any visible gunshot residue on the target's surface. However, a dark ring around the hole is characteristic of a bullet entrance hole. Bullet lubricant and propellant by-products are wiped off around the margin of the hole as the bullet passes through the target. The sodium rhodizonate test can be used to test the dark gray ring around the hole's margin for the presence of lead. Even though bullet wipe may be left on materials such as doors, walls, and other solids that the bullet passes through, this study deals only with bullets passing through cloth targets. Bullet wipe patterns can be useful as investigative aids because investigators attempt to reconstruct the sequence of events at a crime scene to identify types of physical evidence that may be present. Also, physical evidence can be used to corroborate or expose deception in statements from suspects or witnesses.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) For what purpose was the study conducted?
- b) What did the study include?
- c) What did the study examine?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

- a) This study was not conducted to evaluate the usefulness of bullet wipe patterns
- b) Bullet wipe consist of fingerprints.
- c) A dark around the hole is characteristic of a bullet wipe.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) Bullet lubricant and propellant by-products are wiped off ...
- b) Even though bullet wipe may be left ...
- c) Physical evidence can be used to ...

6. Give English equivalents for:

пуля
обстоятельства
вещественные доказательства
подозреваемый
свидетель
утверждение
осмотр места происшествия
цель
воссоздать случившееся
инструкция

Text 8

1. Translate these words and word combinations:

bullet wipe patterns
exercise caution
interpret
vehicle
vessel
deserve attention
solve the particular investigation
criminal act
shooting

2. Read and translate the text:

Understanding bullet wipe patterns can assist the investigator in analyzing and reconstructing the events in a crime scene investigation. Investigators can evaluate the bullet wipe pattern to determine whether the pattern is consistent with other physical evidence at the crime scene; however, the investigator should exercise caution when interpreting bullet wipe patterns.

During a criminal investigation the crime scene investigator or evidence recovery technician may be assigned the task of processing a vehicle or vessel. That vehicle or vessel may not be a primary scene in the investigation however it will deserve the same attention.

As with any investigation the primary function of the crime scene investigator or evidence recovery technician involves the documentation and the collection of physical evidence. The evidence found in the vehicle may hold an important key to solving that particular investigation. The types of evidence that may be found in the vehicle will be dependent on the criminal act that is being committed.

As an example, a burglary to the vehicle may yield fingerprints to identify a person who gained entry into the vehicle. Where as a vehicle that was used in a homicide involving the shooting, stabbing, or transporting of a victim may yield an assortment of physical evidence.

It is important that the crime scene investigator or evidence recovery technician in the field establish an organized approach to processing the vehicle. As with any scene in an investigation the first task is to gather the information need to identify the vehicle and its contents. This starts with an initial examination of the vehicle. Careful examination of the vehicle will give the investigator or technician an idea of what types of evidence might be present.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) What can assist the investigator in analyzing and reconstructing the events?
- b) May vehicle or vessel a primary scene in the investigation?
- c) What will give the investigator an idea of what types of evidence might be present?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

- a) It is important that the crime scene investigator in the field takes fingerprints.
- b) The second task is to gather the information need to identify the vehicle.
- c) A burglary may make pictures to identify a person who gained entry into the vehicle.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) Understanding bullet wipe patterns can ...
- b) During a criminal investigation the crime scene investigator ...
- c) The evidence found in the vehicle may ...

6. Give English equivalents for:

кража со взломом
уголовное расследование
устанавливать личность
самоубийство
собирать информацию
первоначальный осмотр
типы вещественных доказательств
организовать
подход
выявить

Text 9

1. Translate these words and word combinations:

vehicle
front area
damage
ignition area
glove box
instrument panel
trunk area
seat area
injuries
trace evidence

2. Read and translate the text:

After the examination the investigator will then need to thoroughly document the vehicle as it is seen. This will be done by a series of photographs depicting the vehicle. The photographs should start with the exterior and be taken from each side, each corner, front, rear, tag, VIN, any decals, any damage or custom accessories. The interior of the vehicle should be photographed from the front drivers area, from each side with the doors open, the ignition area, the dash, the glove box, the instrument panel, the rear seat area, and the trunk area.

With the photographs completed an organized search will then need to be done. The purpose of the organized search is to find items of evidence not observed during the initial examination. The vehicle can be divided into sections (similar to an organized zone search pattern) for the search. It should make no difference what area of the vehicle the investigator chooses to start with, only that the investigator get into a habit to always consistently start from the same area each time he-she processes a vehicle.

The investigator or technician needs to practice on the side of caution when searching under seats and hard to see areas. He-she does not want to stick there hands under a seat and risk being punctured by a contaminated needle or other item. A small mirror and flash light will allow the investigator to check these areas without the risk of exposures or injuries.

If other items of evidence are located during the search, the investigator or technician can then place a series of evidence marking stands alongside the items of evidence to take a series of photographs depicting the location and relationship of any evidence found. If the search for pathways and directions of projectiles becomes the task at hand, the investigator can insert string or dowel rods to track the flight paths. A note to remember is that two points of reference are needed to determine the flight paths of a projectile. The primary purpose of using the string or dowel rods is to illustrate and document the directions of the projectiles for flight paths to assist in locating the projectile.

The next step in the process would be the collection of evidence. The investigator or technician will usually want to start with the most fragile evidence. Evidence becomes fragile by the passing of time, exposure to the elements or envi-

ronment, any movement, and of course improper handling. The most fragile of the evidence types would be any trace evidence aboard. With the new developments in DNA an area to consider would be swabbing samples of the steering wheel, inside door handle and of course the driver's seat belt buckle.

Last but not least would come the mechanical processing for any latent fingerprints. The investigator or technician should search the common sense areas working a border of approximately 6 inches wide around the sides, hood, trunk, roof support post, and windows of the exterior of the vehicle. Common sense would also alert to the areas of the fenders surrounding the wheel weld if a tire is missing. For the interior, the door handles rear view mirror, seat belt buckles, windows, and any other nonporous item will need to be checked. An organized system in place allows a tedious task to be more simple and mistake free.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) Where do the photographs should be taken from?
- b) What is the primary step of reference to determine the flight paths of a projectile?
- c) What is the second step of reference?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

- a) The purpose of the organized search is to make pictures.
- b) There are three steps of reference to determine the flight paths of a projectile.
- c) The most fragile of the evidence types would not by any trace evidence abroad.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) The investigator or technician needs ...
- b) The investigator or technician should search ...
- c) The most fragile of the evidence types ...

6. Give English equivalents for:

первоначальный осмотр

привычка

эксперт -криминалист

место нахождения

сбор вещественных доказательств

ошибка

общий смысл

отпечатки пальцев

UNIT 5

Interrogation

1. Some new words for the text:

distinction – различие, отличие
concern – касаться, иметь отношение
encounter - столкновение
reluctant – делающий с неохотой
discover - обнаруживать, разоблачать
possession - владение, обладание
relevant - уместный
respect - отношение
refer - иметь отношение, относиться
resolve - решать, разрешать
issue - спорный вопрос
can do nothing but- не может не
patient - терпеливый
composed - спокойный, сдержанный
persistent – упорный, настойчивый
sympathetic – полный сочувствия
firm – твердый, решительный, настойчивый
result - результат
acquire - приобретать
suit – соответствовать, подходить
although - хотя
happen – случаться, происходить
recognize – узнавать, признавать
lie - лгать
validity - обоснованность
admissible - допустимый
cooperative – согласованно действующий
willing – охотно делающий
falsely – фальшиво, ложно
deny - отрицать
description - описание
inquiry – наведение справок, расследование
height – высота, рост
appear – выступать, казаться
appearance – внешний вид, наружность
force - заставлять
ear - ухо
missing – отсутствующий, недостающий
artificial - искусственный
tooth - зуб
scar – шрам

2. Text for reading and translation:

INTERROGATION

The interrogation of criminal suspects and interviewing witnesses is the greatest source of direct information in the general administration of criminal justice. The line of distinction between an interrogation and an interview is very thin. Both involve questioning and more important, listening. Interviewing is the process of general questioning of victims, witnesses and others who may have knowledge about the criminal activity and who are "non-suspects" at the time of the encounter. The interrogation concerns the legal aspect of questioning and is the systematic questioning of a criminal suspect or a person who is reluctant to disclose information in his possession which is relevant to the investigation. In some respect interrogation refers to special police facilities and procedures of sleuthing. During the interview a "non-suspect" may become a suspect, the questioning then becomes interrogation.

Police and investigators depend on interrogation as a principal means of determining facts and resolving issues. Thus interrogation is a part of an investigation but it does not substitute for the investigation. The object of interrogation is to discover the truth and to prepare a criminal case for the prosecution in court, that is to develop evidence of guilt, to prove this guilt and to punish the person responsible for the crime and to recover the stolen property.

The success of any interrogation depends primarily on the efforts and specialized abilities of the investigator, a good decision-making judgment being quite indispensable for a technique of a successful interrogator. Every good investigator should be patient, tactful, composed, persistent and sympathetic, but he should be firm if it is necessary. Those salient features of the police officer can do nothing but help him in obtaining good results in the investigation.

There is not one method of interrogation. Every good investigator learns to acquire a technique of interrogation which best suits his temperament and his talents. Although a special list of "do's" and "don'ts" is quite available in the practice of interrogation, it often happens that some good investigators do not recognize certain general rules and use their own methods. We don't describe here such dramatic interrogation technology as the polygraph or so-called lie-detector and hypnosis because there is still no complete agreement by psychologists on the validity of these methods, and their results are not always admissible in court.

The subject of interrogation may be any person who has relevant information concerning the case. It may be a victim, a complainant, an accused, a witness and a criminal. They may be cooperative or uncooperative, willing or unwilling. In any case the officer should choose and follow the right line of interrogation.

A successful investigator never forgets that his attitude to the subject of interrogation may be the key to the solution of a case. When a witness does not want to take part in criminal investigation he falsely denies the facts he knows and the officer fails to get the information. In this case the interrogator should neither threaten nor intimidate him. He tries to persuade the witness that he is shirking his duty

as a citizen if he does not reveal the truth and without its discovering it will be impossible to solve the crime.

As a rule initial questioning by a police officer obtains a description of a suspect. In addition to inquiry about sex, race, age, height, clothing, glasses, hair length and facial appearance, the officer asks about the distinctive marks of the suspect, i.e. the most unusual features of his appearance. These questions force a subject to think about the overall appearance of the suspect and often result in establishing important information, e.g. the suspect has an ear missing, an artificial leg, gold teeth, or a scar running from one eye to the corner of his mouth. Such details may appear the most vital in the total process of identification, location and apprehension of the criminal.

3. Translate the following words and word-combinations:

interrogation, investigation, subject, complainant, victim, interrogation, witness, other sources, object, facilities, solution, few results, few distinctions, much information, many additions, more truth, many features, initial questions, this description, her appearance, their distinctive marks, your height, inquiry, apprehension, stolen property, guilty persons, encounter, many details, his possession, our decision-making judgement, those questions, complainant, distinction, encounter, activities, information.

4. Read and translate into Russian the following words paying attention to suffixes and prefixes in word-building:

distinct - distinction - distinctive - distinctly
reluctant - reluctance - reluctantly
determine - determination
possess - possession - possessive - possessor
relevant - relevance
refer - reference - referee
substitute – substitution
recover – recovery
discover – discovery
patient - patience
persist - persistence - persistent
sympathy - sympathetic - sympathize - sympathizer
result - resultant
happen - happening
recognize - recognition – recognizable
victim - victimize – victimization
complain - complaint – complainant
will- willing - willingly – willingness
false - falsely - falsehood – falseness
deny - denial

persuade - persuader - persuasion – persuasive
reveal - revelation
describe - description - descriptive
vita - vital- vitalism - vitality - vitalize – vitals
technology - technological
drama - dramatic - dramatist - dramatize - dramatization - dramaturgy
resolve – resolution
valid - validity

5. Read and translate into Russian the synonyms and antonyms.

Synonyms

obtain - get
discover - reveal, disclose, open, solve
attitude - relation
interview - questioning
encounter - contact
method - way
establish - determine
apprehend - arrest, detain, seize
decide - solve, resolve, make the decision, make up one's mind
total- universal, overall
indispensable - necessary
reluctant - unwilling
total - global

Antonyms

artificial- natural
systematic - unsystematic
deny - recognize, agree
forget - mind, remember
guilt - innocence
reluctant - willing
special - general
success - failure
theory - practice
total - local
to tell the truth - to lie

6. Control reading and translation of the text "Interrogation".

7. Agree or disagree.

Interrogation is a source of indirect information for the investigator, I think.
There is no distinction between an interrogation and an interview, I think.

Interrogation is asking questions, i.e. questioning.

An interrogation concerns the psychological aspects of questioning, I think.

Interrogation substitutes for investigation completely, I think.

The object of interrogation is to discover the truth and to recover the stolen property, I think.

The success of any interrogation depends on some specialized aptitudes of the investigator, I think.

A special list of "do's" and "don't's" is quite indispensable for the successful practice of interrogation, I think.

Every good investigator recognizes certain general rules of interrogation, I think.

The subject of interrogation always gives information willingly, I think.

Most of the interrogators intimidate the subjects of interrogation to obtain information, I think.

An interrogator likes to persuade the subject to give relevant information, I think.

Initial questions by a police officer obtain information about the distinctive marks of the suspect, I think.

Many interrogators use such technology as a lie-detector and hypnosis, I think.

8. Complete the following sentences:

Interrogation

- is a source of information...
- is a systematic of...
- is a part ...
- differs from ...
- involves questioning and ...
- concerns the legal...
- refers to special police...
- does not substitute for...
- is to discover the truth and prepare...
- depends on highly-qualified...
- requires some general rules of...
- requires proper attitude to...
- may have different ...
- begins with questions about ...

9. Situation 1.

You are an instructor of the police academy. The topic of your seminar today is "Interrogation". Give the plan and explain its items in as simple way as possible.

Plan

1. The essence of interrogation, its place in the system of criminal justice and police work. Interrogation and interview.
2. Interrogation and investigation. The object of interrogation.
3. The attributes of a good interrogator.

4. Methods of interrogation.
5. Subjects of interrogation.
6. The attitude of the investigator to the subject of interrogation as the key to the solution of a case.
7. Initial questions of an interrogator during interrogation.

Situation 2.

As a reviewer give review of the article "Interrogation" and comment on it. Write a paragraph "Interrogation" for the manual "Crime Solution".

10. Get ready with the story "I don't conduct interrogation yet but I can tell you something interesting about interrogation".

Text 2

1. Translate these words and word-combinations:

- interrogator
- physical condition
- quard
- hearsay information
- confirmation
- mission
- sequences of questioning
- personnel strength
- equipment strength
- miscellaneous
- deem

2. Read and translate the text:

Questioning Guards

Interrogators should question guards as part of their preparations. The guards are in constant contact with the sources and may be able to provide the following types of information:

- Physical condition.
- Demonstrated attitude and behavior.
- Contact made with other guards or sources.
- How the source has been handled since his capture.
- Hearsay information from others who have handled the source.
- Confirmation of capture data, especially the circumstances under which the source was captured.

Each interrogator will unobtrusively observe the source to personally confirm his identity and to check his personal appearance and behavior.

Analyze Information

After the interrogator has collected all information available about his assigned source, he analyzes it. He looks for indicators of any psychological or phys-

ical weakness that might make the source susceptible to one or more approach techniques. The interrogator formulates a strategy to conduct his analysis. He also uses the information he collected to identify the type and level of knowledge possessed by the source that is pertinent to the element's collection mission.

Modify Sequences of Questioning

The interrogator uses his estimate of the type and extent of knowledge possessed by the source to modify the basic topical sequence of questioning. He selects only those topics in which he believes the source has pertinent knowledge. In this way, the interrogator refines his element's overall objective into a set of specific topics for his interrogation. The major topics that can be covered in an interrogation are shown below in their normal sequence. The interrogator is, however, free to modify this sequence as he deems necessary.

- Mission.
- Organization.
- Personnel strength.
- Weapons and equipment strength.
- Dispositions.
- Tactics.
- Training.
- Combat effectiveness.
- Logistics.
- Electronic technical data.
- Miscellaneous.

Finalize Interrogation Plan

As a result of the planning and preparation phase, the interrogator develops a plan for conducting his assigned interrogation. He must review this plan with the senior interrogator when possible. Whether written or oral, the interrogation plan must contain at least the following items of information:

- Identity of the source.
- Interrogation serial number.
- Topics, in sequence, that will be covered.
- Reasons why the interrogator selected only specific topics from the basic questioning sequence.
- Approach strategy selected.
- Means selected for recording the information obtained.

The senior interrogator reviews each plan and makes any changes that he feels necessary based on the commander's PIR and IR. After the plan is approved, the holding compound is notified to have a guard bring the source to the interrogation site. The interrogator collects all available interrogation aids needed (maps, charts, writing tools, reference materials, and so forth) and proceeds to the interrogation site.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) What ties of information do the guards provide?

- b) Why does each interrogator observe the source to confirm his identity?
- c) What does the interrogator usually do after collecting all information?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them.

- a) Analyzing information is one of the types of information.
- b) After the interrogator has looked for indicators, he analyzes it.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) The guards are in constant...
- b) The interrogator looks for...
- c) The major topics that...

6. Give English equivalents for:

подготовка
следователь-дознатель
постоянный контакт
обеспечивать
физическое состояние
электронные данные
разнообразный
проводить анализ
уровень знаний
модифицировать
качество допроса

Text 3

1. Translate these words and word-combinations:

approach phase
effort
routine
maintain comfort
gain
successful application
cooperation
massurance
transition
sincere
heating
failure

2. Read and translate the text:

APPROACH

The approach phase actually begins when the interrogator first comes in contact with the source and continues until the prisoner begins answering questions pertinent to the objective of the interrogation effort. Interrogators do not "run" an

approach by following a set pattern or routine. Each interrogation is different, but all approaches in interrogations have the following purposes in common:

- Establish and maintain control over the source and the interrogation.
- Establish and maintain rapport between the interrogator and the source.
- Manipulate the source's emotions and weaknesses to gain his willing cooperation.

The successful application of approach techniques eventually induces the source to willingly provide accurate intelligence information to the interrogator. The term "willingly" refers to the source answering the interrogator's questions, not necessarily his cooperation. The source may or may not be aware that he is actually providing the interrogator with information about enemy forces. Some approaches may be complete when the source begins to answer questions. Others may have to be constantly maintained or reinforced throughout the interrogation. The techniques used in an approach can best be defined as a series of events, not just verbal conversation between the interrogator and the source. The exploitation of the source's emotion can be either harsh or gentle in application (hand and body movements, actual physical contact such as a hand on the shoulder for reassurance, or even silence are all useful techniques that the interrogator may have to bring into play).

Basic Concepts of Approaches

The manipulative techniques within each approach are different, but there are some factors common to all approaches which affect the success or failure of the approach itself. The interrogator should establish and maintain control, establish and develop rapport, assess the source, make smooth transitions, appear sincere, be convincing, and recognize the breaking point.

Establish and Maintain Control. The interrogator should appear to be the one who controls all aspects of the interrogation to include the lighting, heating, and configuration of the interrogation room, as well as the food, shelter, and clothing given to the source. The interrogator must always be in control, he must act quickly and firmly. However, everything that he says and does must be within the limits of the Geneva and Hague Conventions, as well as the standards of conduct outlined in the UCMJ.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) When does the approaches phase actually begin?
- b) Have all approaches in interrogations the purposes? What are they?
- c) Does the successful application of approach techniques induce the source to provide intelligence information to the interrogator?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them.

- a) The approach phase begins when the interrogator doesn't first come in contact with the source.
- b) Some approaches may be complete when the interrogator begins to answer questions.

- c) The interrogator shouldn't establish and maintain control, establish and develop rapport.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) Each interrogation is different...
b) The techniques used in...
c) The manipulative techniques...

6. Give English equivalents for:

подход
следователь-дознатель
подозреваемый
успешное достижение
устанавливать контроль
поддерживать контроль
ограничения

Text 4

1. Translate these words and word-combinations:

rapport
source
harsh situation
badgering
statement
abandon the effort
repatriation
assume
cease
capture
state of mind
gain rapport
tentative approach
body language

2. Read and translate the text:

Establish and Develop Rapport. Rapport between the interrogator and the source is really nothing more than a two way flow of communication. It can involve showing kindness and humanity in an otherwise harsh situation, or it can mean badgering the source. Rapport is established when the source reacts to the interrogator's statement. Rapport must be maintained throughout the interrogation, not only just in the approach phase. If the interrogator has established good rapport initially and then abandons the effort, the source would rightfully assume that the interrogator cares less and less about him as the information is being obtained. If this occurs, rapport is lost and the source may cease answering questions. Rapport may be developed by-

- Asking about the circumstances of capture. By asking about the source's circumstances of capture, the interrogator can gain insight into the prisoner's actual state of mind and more importantly, he can ascertain his possible breaking points.

- Asking background questions. After asking about the source's circumstances of capture, the interrogator can further gain rapport by asking questions about his background. Apparent interest can be built by asking about his family, civilian life, friends, likes, dislikes, and so forth. The main point in asking about the source's background is to develop rapport, but nonpertinent questions may open new avenues for the approach and help determine whether or not the tentative approaches chosen in the planning and preparation phase will be effective. If nonpertinent questions show that the tentative approaches chosen will not be effective, a flexible interrogator can easily shift the direction of his approach without the source being aware of the change.

Depending on the situation, circumstances, and any requests the source may have made, the following can also be used to develop rapport:

- Offering realistic incentives: such as immediate (coffee, cigarettes, and so forth), short term (a meal, shower, send a letter home, and so forth), and long term (repatriation, political asylum, and so forth).
- Feigning experience similar to those of the source.
- Showing concern for the prisoner through the use of voice vitality and body language.
- Helping the source to rationalize his guilt.
- Showing kindness and understanding toward the source's predicament.
- Exonerating the source from guilt.
- Flattering the source.

3. Answer the following questions:

When is rapport established?

In what ways may rapport be developed by?

What can be used to develop rapport?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them.

a) Rapport may be developed by offering realistic incentives.

b) The source can gain rapport by asking questions about his background.

c) Rapport can't involve showing kindness and humanity.

5. Complete the following sentences:

a) Rapport is established when...

b) The interrogator can gain...

c) If nonpertinent questions show...

6. Give English equivalents for:

гуманность

заявление

захват, поимка
подготовительный этап
виновность
затруднительное положение
заключённый
перемещение
подход
репатриация

Text 5

1. Translate these words and word-combinations:

assess
source
establish rapport
prisoner
tentative
scanty information
personal observation
select approach
avoid
guide the conversation
interrogation effort
appear sincere
good assessment

2. Read and translate the text:

Assess the Source. After having established control of the source and having established rapport, the interrogator continually assesses the prisoner to see if the approaches, and later the questioning techniques, chosen in the planning and preparation phase will indeed work. Remember that the approaches chosen in planning and preparation are only tentative and are based on the sometimes scanty information available from documents, the guards, and personal observation. This may lead the interrogator to select approaches which may be totally incorrect for obtaining this source's willing cooperation. A careful assessment of the source is absolutely necessary to avoid wasting valuable time in the approach phase. Make assessment by asking background and nonpertinent questions which will indicate whether or not the approaches chosen will be effective. The questions can be mixed or they can be separate. If, for example, the interrogator had chosen a love of comrades approach, he should ask the source questions like "How did you get along with your fellow squad members?" /f the source answers that they were all very close and worked well as a team, then the interrogator can go right into his love of comrades approach and be reasonably sure of its success. However, if the source answers, "They all hated my guts and I couldn't stand any of them!," then

the interrogator should abandon that approach and ask some quick non pertinent questions to give himself some time to work out a new approach.

Male Smooth Transitions. The interrogator must guide the conversation smoothly and logically, especially if he needs to move from one approach technique to another. "Poking and hoping" in the approach may alert the prisoner of ploys and will make the job more difficult. Tie ins to another approach can be made logically and smoothly by using transitional phrases. Logical tie ins can be made by the inclusion of simple sentences which connect the previously used approach with the basis for the next one. Transitions can also be smoothly covered by leaving the unsuccessful approach and going back to nonpertinent questions. By using non pertinent conversation, the interrogator can more easily move the conversation in the desired direction, and as previously stated, sometimes obtain leads and hints as to source's stresses or weaknesses or other approach strategies that may be more successful.

Be Sincere and Convincing. All professional interrogators must be convincing and appear sincere in working their approaches. If an interrogator is using argument and reason to get the source to cooperate, he must be convincing and appear sincere. All inferences of promises, situations, and arguments, or other invented material must be believable. What a source may or may not believe depends on his level of knowledge, experience, and training. A good assessment of the source is the basis for the approach and is vital to the success of the interrogation effort. '

Recognize the Breaking Point. Every source has a breaking point, but an interrogator never knows what it is until it has been reached. There are, however, some good indicators that the source is near his breaking point or has already reached it. For example, if during the approach, the source leans forward with his facial expression indicating an interest in the proposal or is more hesitant in his argument, he is probably nearing the breaking point. The interrogator must be alert and observant to recognize these signs in the approach phase. Once the interrogator determines that the source is breaking, he should interject a question pertinent to the objective of the interrogation. If the source answers it, the interrogator can move into the questioning phase. If the source does not answer or balks at answering it, the interrogator must realize that the source was not as close to the breaking point as was thought. In this case, the interrogator must continue with his approach or switch to an alternate approach or questioning technique and continue to work until he again feels that the source is near breaking. The interrogator can tell if the source has broken only by interjecting pertinent questions. This process must be followed until the prisoner begins to answer pertinent questions. It is entirely possible that the prisoner may cooperate for a while and then balk at answering further questions. If this occurs, the interrogator can either reinforce the approaches that initially gained the source's cooperation or move into a different approach before returning to the questioning phase of the interrogation. At this point, it is important to note that the amount of time that is spent with a particular source is dependent on several factors, that is, the battlefield situation, the expediency with which the

supported commander's PIR and IR requirements need to be answered, and so forth.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) Does the interrogator assess the prisoner to see if questioning and techniques and preparation phase will indeed work?
- b) How must the interrogator guide the conversation?
- c) Must all professional interrogators be convincing and appear sincere in working their approaches?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them.

- a) A careful assessment of the source isn't necessary to avoid wasting time.
- b) The interrogator must guide the conversation rudely.
- c) A good assessment of the source is the final part for the approach.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) Remember that the approaches...
- b) If the source answers that...
- c) The interrogator must guide...

6. Give English equivalents for:

установить контроль
подготовительная фаза
подход
убеждение
показатель
обещание
жизненный
попытка допроса
искренний
предупреждать

Text 6

1. Translate these words and word-combinations:

approach techniques
to be sluid
waste
imagination
ruse
deception
to be violated
futility
cohesive
ingenuity
smooth transitions

conviction
failure
incentive

2. Read and translate the text:

Approach Techniques

Interrogation approach techniques are usually performed by one interrogator working alone. However, sometimes interrogators work together. He must also remember that the tactical situation is very fluid and that the commander needs information in the shortest period of time. This means that the tactical interrogator has little time to waste, especially during the approach phase. Obviously, the more complicated an approach technique is, the more preparation time is required for it and its successful use. For this reason, the approach techniques discussed are those that take the least amount of time to produce the most usable information possible.

The number of approaches used is limited only by the interrogator's imagination and skill. Almost any ruse or deception is usable as long as the provisions of the Geneva Conventions are not violated. The Geneva Conventions do not permit an interrogator to pass himself off as a medic, chaplain, or as a member of the Red Cross (Red Crescent or Red Lion). To every approach technique, there are literally hundreds of possible variations, each of which can be developed for a specific situation or source. The variations are limited only by the interrogator's personality, experience, ingenuity, and imagination.

With the exception of the direct approach, no other approach is effective by itself. Interrogators use different approach techniques or combine them into a cohesive, logical technique. Smooth transitions, logic, sincerity, and conviction can almost always make a strategy work. The lack of will undoubtedly dooms it to failure. Some examples of combinations are-

- Direct/futility/incentive.
- Direct/futility/love of comrades.
- Direct/fear up (mild)/incentive.

The actual number of combinations is limited only by the interrogator's imagination and skill. Great care must be exercised by the interrogator in choosing the approach strategy in the planning and preparation phase of interrogation and in listening carefully to what the source is saying (verbally or nonverbally) for leads that the strategy chosen will not work. When this occurs, the interrogator must adapt himself to approaches that he now believes will work in gaining the source's cooperation.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) Are interrogation approach techniques usually performed by one interrogator?
- b) Is the number of approach limited by the interrogator's imagination and skill?
- c) In what way do interrogators use different approach techniques?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them.

- a) The Geneva Conventions permit an interrogator to pass himself as a member of the Red Cross.
- b) Interrogators don't use different approach techniques.
- c) Great attention must be exercised by the interrogator in choosing the approach strategy.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) Interrogation approach techniques...
- b) The number of approaches used...
- c) Smooth transitions, logic...

6. Give English equivalents for:

подход
подготовительная фаза
очевидно
успешное использование
возможные варианты
обвинение
отсутствие желания
сплочённый
побуждение

Text 7

1. Translate these words and word-combinations:

interpreter
consume
source
be briefed
evaluate
simultaneous
alternate
target language
skills
to be covered
tend
precision

2. Read and translate the text:

INTERROGATION WITH AN INTERPRETER

Interrogating through an interpreter is more time consuming because the interpreter must repeat everything said by both the interrogator and the source, and the interpreter must be briefed by the interrogator before the interrogation can begin. An interrogation with an interpreter will go through all five phases of the

interrogation process. After the interrogation is over, the interrogator will evaluate the interpreter.

Methods of Interpretation

During the planning and preparation phase, the interrogator selects a method of interpretation. There are two methods: the simultaneous and the alternate. The interrogator obtains information about his interpreter from the senior interrogator. He analyzes this information and talks to the interpreter before deciding which method to use. With the simultaneous method, the interpreter listens and translates at the same time as the person for whom he is interpreting, usually just a phrase or a few words behind. With the alternate method, the interpreter listens to an entire phrase, sentence, or paragraph. He then translates it during natural pauses in the interrogation. The simultaneous method should only be selected if all of the following criteria are met:

- The sentence structure of the target language is parallel to English.
- The interpreter can understand and speak both English and the target language with ease.
- The interpreter has any required special vocabulary skills for the topics to be covered.
- The interpreter can easily imitate the interrogator's tone of voice and attitude for the approaches selected.
- Neither the interrogator nor the interpreter tends to get confused when using the simultaneous method of interpretation.
- If any of the criteria listed above cannot be met, the interrogator must use the alternate method. The alternate method should also be used whenever a high degree of precision is required.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) Are there two methods of interpretation? Which are they?
- b) What are the duties of interrogator with the simultaneous method?
- c) Is the sentence structure of the target language parallel to English?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them.

- a) The interpreted hasn't any required special vocabulary skills for the topics to be covered.
- b) The interpreter can difficulty imitate the interrogator's tone.
- c) The alternate method should be used whenever a high degree of precision is not required.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) The interrogator obtains...
- b) The interpreted can...
- c) Neither the interrogator...

6. Give English equivalents for:

переводчик
дознатель
процесс допроса
метод интерпретации
выбор метода
одновременный метод
чередующийся метод
получать информацию
критерий
структура предложения
высокая степень

Text 8

1. Translate these words and word-combinations:

conduct
interrogator
correct
violate
inject
key manner
major correction
submit
senior interrogator
interrogator site
temporarily
initial contact
rapport
questioning phase
termination phase
to be conveyed

2. Read and translate the text:

Conduct the Interrogation

During the interrogation, the interrogator corrects the interpreter if he violates any of the standards on which he was briefed. For example, if the interpreter injects his own ideas into the interrogation, he must be corrected. Corrections should be made in a low-key manner. At no time should the interrogator rebuke his interpreter sternly or loudly while they are with the source. The interrogator should never argue with the interpreter in the presence of the source. If a major correction must be made, and only when it is necessary, the interrogator and interpreter should leave the interrogation site temporarily.

When initial contact is made with the source, the interpreter must instruct him to maintain eye contact with the interrogator. Since both rapport and control must be established, the interpreter's ability to closely imitate the attitude, behavior, and

tone of voice used by both the interrogator and the source is especially important. The questioning phase is conducted in the same way that it would be if no interpreter was used.

During the termination phase, the interpreter's ability to closely imitate the interrogator and the source is again very important. The approaches used are reinforced here, and the necessary sincerity and conviction must be conveyed to the source.

The interpreter assists the interrogator in preparing reports. He may be able to fill in gaps and unclear areas in the interrogator's notes. He may also assist in transliterating, translating, and explaining foreign terms.

Following the submission of all reports, the interrogator evaluates the performance of his interpreter. The evaluation must cover the same points of information that the interrogator received from the senior interrogator. The interrogator submits the results of his evaluation to the senior interrogator. The senior interrogator uses this evaluation to update the information he has about the interpreter. This evaluation may also be used in developing training programs for interpreters.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) What does the interrogator do during the interrogation?
- b) What must the interpreter do when initial contact is made with the source?
- c) Does the interrogator submit the results of his evaluation to the senior interrogator?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them.

- a) The interrogator should argue with the interpreter in the presence of the source.
- b) The interpreter must instruct the source to maintain verbal contact.
- c) The evaluation must cover the other points of information.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) If a major correction must be made...
- b) Since both rapport and control must...
- c) The interpreter assists...

6. Give English equivalents for:

проводить допрос
нарушать что-либо
основной способ
переводчик
отношение
поведение
тон голоса
иностранный термин
подготовительная программа
фаза прекращения
первоначальный протокол

UNIT 6 DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Text 1

1. Translate the following words and word-combinations:

menace
trafficking
abuse
wellfare
gain
hidden economy
engage
drug traffic
enhance cooperation
illicit traffic
disseminate
intelligence group
message
depth area

2. Read and translate the text:

INTERPOL AND THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG TRAFFIC

1. The most serious menace facing society today is the trafficking and abuse of drugs. It could no longer be dealt with by health or welfare agencies.

The fight against drug traffic has increasingly become the subject of real anti-crime policies implemented at national levels: It is now clear that, since the 1970s, drugs trafficking has become the most organized, most professional and most profitable of all illegal activities. The trafficker of today has nothing in common with typical street-comer pusher, he is ruthless, highly-organized and mobile. It is well-known that law enforcement services throughout the world have increased their efforts and manpower in an attempt to contain this growing threat. Nevertheless, drug trafficking continues to gain momentum.

2. Similarly, Interpol has succeeded in drawing the attention of its members to the scale of the hidden economy generated by the financial proceeds of drug trafficking. Interpol has also adapted its structures and working methods to the new situation by setting up a special group at the General Secretariat.

Nowadays, most of the large international trafficking gangs engage in operations involving heroin and/or cocaine as well as cannabis. International cooperation has given an operational aspect to national laws on conspiracy to engage in drug traffic, and the successes achieved have led to the adoption of a similar arsenal of legal weapons in those countries where such laws did not yet exist. Moreover, the results of international police cooperation have induced national authorities to revise their policies and to devote more resources to combating international trafficking.

3. Investigations can no longer be confined to the jurisdiction of the responsible investigating agency due to large-scale drug trafficking. Interpol responds to that need. The Drugs Sub-Division handles those problems. It is currently staffed by 26 police officers and analysts from 18 different countries around the world.

4. The overall aims of the Drugs Sub-Division are to enhance cooperation among national drug law enforcement services and stimulate the exchange of information among all national and information among all nation with countering the illicit production, traffic and use of drugs, and to strengthen the ability of national services to combat the illicit traffic.

To accomplish these aims, the Drugs Sub-Division maintains a data bank containing all relevant drug-related information with an index of identified traffickers, coordinates international requests for information and investigations, and complies and disseminates both tactical and strategic intelligence.

The Drugs Sub-Division comprises two groups: the Operations Group and the Intelligence Group.

5. The Operations Group is staffed by 10 Liaison Officers, each of whom are responsible for liaison with police authorities in a specific geographical area or zone. These Liaison Officers conduct regular visits to national drugs services in their assigned areas, and prepare situation reports, and assessments concerning the extent of the trafficking. On the basis of those reports and assessments specific activities are proposed for each region.

The daily duties of the Liaison Officers consist of receiving and analyzing messages from national Central Bureaus in their geographical areas and zones. These messages, handled by the Interpol radio network, report on drugs seizures or request assistance in on-going investigations.

6. The Intelligence Group has the task assessing the worldwide drug trafficking situation, and collates incoming investigation data with a view to developing strategic intelligence. Since the development of computer services the Intelligence Group has been able to process the data in different ways, to examine the quantities and types of drugs transported from one place to another, and to perform in depth area studies.

7. Intelligence Officers are assigned to deal with information about a particular type of drug or to work on a specific project. At present, officers are assigned to cocaine, opiates, cannabis and psychotropic substances sections. Based on seizure data received daily, the Intelligence Group prepares the publication - the «Weekly Intelligence Message». This bulletin contains several sections: items of special interest, traffic trends, modus operandi and recent seizures of international significance. The last section gives not only the date and place of seizure and the quantity of the drug confiscated, but also the Interval reference number and the identities of those arrested.

8. Special projects of the Intelligence Group are designed to provide a systematic and structured approach to combating a specific aspect of international drug trafficking which has been recognized as particularly serious and widespread.

9. There are currently four special projects: The first concerns the fight against heroin traffic originating in South-West Asia and the Middle East (SWAP), another

er deals with the monitoring of suspect seagoing vessels and their crews (Project «Bateaux»), the third is a long-term plan to combat cocaine traffic in Europe (PACTE: Programmed Action - Cocaine Traffic - Europe), and the fourth is concerned with the traffic of synthetic drugs and psychotropic substances diverted from legal markets.

(International Police Review, February 1987, NQ 404)

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) What is the most serious menace today?
- b) What does international cooperation give to national laws on conspiracy?
- c) What groups does the drugs subdivision comprise?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

- a) International cooperation has given a moral aspect to national laws.
- b) The overall aims of the drugs Sub-Division are to separate national drug services.
- c) The Drugs Sub-Division comprises three groups.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) Interpol has also adapted...
- b) Investigations can no longer...
- c) The Operations Group is staffed...

6. Give English equivalents:

оборот наркотиков
национальный уровень
увеличить попытки
быть вовлечённым
специальная деятельность
быть транспортированным
определённый вид наркотиков
международная значимость
образ действия
быть конфискованным
мёртвая зона
методы работы

Text 2

1. Translate these words and word – combinations:

drug
drug-habit
trade
susceptible
pernicious
psychedelic drugs

delude
anti-trafficking measures
peddlers
correction system

2. Read and translate the text:

I think that the most difficult and serious problem of modern teen-ages is drug-habit. Drugs are probably the fastest growing trade, except maybe the Internet! It is a billion-dollar industry. In most countries there is a drug-related crime. People on drugs will steal, sell their bodies, kill, and do anything to find money for their habit. Some young men use drugs because they think that they will be cool guys. But they don't understand that it's wrong. Some of them can't stop that and they become depended on drugs. Drugs will kill our young generation and our future will be very bad. People of almost every age are susceptible to this pernicious disease but it hits the youth the hardest. It often happens that physicians, narcologists and even psychotherapists tend to treat the dependency with medicines, primarily, psychedelic drugs. In doing so they refuse to see that medicines cannot at all solve the problem, as experience and practice have long been established that drug-addiction is incurable medically. Moreover, they delude the patient into believing that recovery can be achieved fast and easy. Besides, this approach often replaces one type of drugs by another. Unfortunately, steps taken by the government to fight drugs have been confined almost exclusively to anti-trafficking measures, mostly against "small fish", such as street peddlers, pushers and individual users. Indeed, it is possible to help only those who want to be helped and ask for you. But will you ask for help voluntarily if you know you may not only become a social outcast but also taste the amenities of correction system? So, the problem has been hammered deep inside, instead of being identified and addressed.

Evidently, drug-addiction is now coming to the forefront as a problem which poses a serious threat to the physical, social and, most importantly, spiritual well being of the country. In fact this threat has been there for quite a while but the government has been preoccupied with many other more important issues, while the public has turned a blind eye on drug-addiction, just as on many other problems. However, to ignore the problem of drugs and drug-addiction is no longer possible as it makes itself felt at every corner by bursting in every aspect of social life.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) What is the most difficult and serious problem of modern teenagers?
- b) Why do some young men use drugs?
- c) Drug-addiction is coming as a problem which poses a serious threat to the physical, social and spiritual well being of the country, isn't it?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

- a) The most difficult and serious problem of modern teenager is to use slang.
- b) Some young men use drugs because they want to have good health.
- c) To ignore the problem of drugs and drug-addiction is possible.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) People on drugs will steal ...
- b) Physicians, narcologists and even psychotherapists tend ...
- b) Steps taken by the government ...

6. Give English equivalents for:

восприимчивый

пагубный

наркотики, оказывающие галлюциногенное воздействие

вводить в заблуждение

уличные торговцы

изгой

исправительная система

общественная жизнь

устанавливать

зависеть

Text 3

1. Translate these words and word – combinations:

drug-bearing plants

dangerous trend

profit

drug addict

dependence

take advantage

supply drugs

2. Read and translate the text:

The 20th century has witnessed the spread of narcotics to the entire world. In the past narcotics in the natural economy were confined to territories where drug-bearing plants were grown. By the end of century drug addiction has become a worldwide socially dangerous trend.

Narcodealers making fabulous profits infect more and more people and even entire social groups with drug addiction. Narcotics have long since gone beyond the borders of traditional drug-producing areas and have infiltrated all the countries of the world, exerting its malicious effect on their peoples. It has affected social, economic, political and biological aspects of life.

Statistics is constantly reporting the spread of drug addiction and the growth in the number of drug addicts on file at medical institutions, as well as the rise in officially recorded drug-related crimes. Drug abuse has become a real plague of the 20th century in many countries of the world and may become the plague of this country in particular. The pleasurable sensation of comfort and satisfaction that a person experiences using narcotics is much greater than that of alcohol thus making the repetition necessary. Consequently, dependence on drugs and the desire to enlarge the dose or experiment with the new and more powerful drugs increases. Gradually the desire for dope becomes so overwhelming that it degrades the ad-

dict's individuality. The transition from experimentation to dependence is no longer a secret for it has been studied thoroughly. Profit seeking dealers expand the drug market at any cost by supplying drugs to more and more addicts taking advantage of their weaknesses.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) Has drug addiction become a worldwide dangerous trend? Why?
- b) What is statistics reporting constantly about?
- c) Do profit seeking dealers expand the drug market at any cost by supplying drugs taking advantage of their weaknesses?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

- a) In the past narcotics were not confined to territories where drug-bearing plants were grown.
- b) Narco-dealers infect several people with drug addiction.
- c) Profit seeking dealers don't expand the drug market at any cost by supplying drugs.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) By the end of century drug addiction has become...
- b) Drug abuse has become...
- c) The pleasurable sensation of comfort...

6. Give English equivalents for:

быть свидетелем
возрастать
плантации
опасная черта
всемирный
наркочиллеры
извлекать выгоду
граница
территория
политический аспект
наркозависимость
превосходство

Text 4

1. Translate these words and word – combinations:

drug sales
trafficking
trade
huge profit
illegal profit
harmful

enforcement agencies
situation
executive

2. Read and translate the text:

Drug sales are the closing stage in drug trafficking. Drug trade earns huge profits that cover the costs of cultivating drug-bearing plants, producing (or illegally acquiring from medical institutions) transportation, sale expenses, and the bribery of officials, including those of the law enforcement agencies. Since illegal drug trafficking is extremely advantageous in terms of illegal profit accumulation and so harmful and immoral it must be regarded by the entire world community as a socially dangerous phenomenon. Some countries qualify its certain manifestations as a heinous crime.

A lot of people today are drawn into the process of illegal drug trafficking: from those engaged in cultivating drugs or producing medical preparations containing drugs, to drug salesmen and dealers engaged in money-laundering. At times these people form groups, which are termed, organized criminal groups or associations by the criminal code. On the one hand, these groups take control of drug-related crimes and draw people who commit such crimes on their own. And on the other hand, they establish firm organizational ties among themselves forming drug cartels in order to monopolize drug trafficking in the vast regions of the world. This shows that there is a continuous blending process between narcotics and organized crime. These factors characterize the highest degree of danger that narcotics represent. They prove the pressing need to increase worldwide action against narcotics. This action calls for the use of all possible means: political, legal, economic, and medical among others.

The antidrug campaign is a big drain on the material resources of the country. It involves large spending on various programs such as preventive Medicare, law-enforcement, legal and economic measures, and other. If this spending is to be rational and effective, a range of measures should be outlined with the utmost precision and professionally implemented. All this calls for a comprehensive analysis of the existing situation and of the possible opposition by drug dealers. As the owners of enormous wealth, which sometimes exceeds the budgets of some countries, drug dealers are able to influence government policies, especially in small countries. Mainly bribing top government officials in the legislative or the executive branches ensures this influence. As a result, criminals get a chance to interfere in law making from the outset. The bribery of the law enforcement officers and of the officers of the court, among others, makes it possible to cover up drug deals, prevent exposed members of the criminal associations involved in these deals from prosecution or substantially curtail their prison terms.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) What is the role of drug salers in drug trafficking?
- b) What can the groups of people which are termed do?
- c) What is the antidrug campaign?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

- a) Drug trade doesn't earn huge profits that cover the costs of cultivating.
- b) A lot of people today are drawn into the process of legal drug trafficking.
- c) The antidrug campaign is a small drain on the material resources of the country.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) Drug trade earns huge profits...
- b) These groups take control of...
- c) As the owners of enormous wealth...

6. Give English equivalents for:

сравнительный анализ
правоохранительная деятельность
наркодиллеры
организованная преступность
проводить контроль
опасный феномен
незаконный оборот наркотиков

Text 5

1. Translate these words and word – combinations:

wealthy countries
to allocate sufficient sums
guidance
drug abuse
establish absolute truth
solution
to pool
international effort
interdependent
disease

2. Read and translate the text:

Unlike the United States and other wealthy countries, smaller nations are in no position to allocate sufficient sums from their budgets to carry out effective antidrug projects. Research-based guidance may to a certain extent make up for the lack of necessary funding. And here government-supported antidrug programs may play an essential role.

The study of drug abuse has always been prominent in the study of law. Many booklets, articles, serious textbooks, and monographs are devoted to narcotics. It is as hard to cover all aspects of the problem, even in the most profound study, as it is to establish absolute truth, especially, since reality keeps creating new problems all the time.

The key solution lies in the need to pool international efforts in eradicating drug addiction and narco-business. In the present-day world with its integration processes it is impossible to do away with drug addiction in any one country. Yet there is no way for the world community to regard itself free from the problem even at a time when drugs will be a peril only in one particular country. An intensive and continuous buildup of the world community's joint effort against narcotics is a top priority objective of the world at large. Chapter 1. Concept, Manifestations and Tendencies of Drug Abuse 1. The Concept and Manifestation of Drug Abuse Sociologists, lawyers and medical experts single out three basic aspects of drug abuse: social, legal and medical. These aspects are interconnected and interdependent and reveal the diverse nature of drug abuse. Moreover one can also point out the criminological, economic and ecological aspects.

To highlight the entire multiplicity of this phenomenon, it is necessary to go beyond the widespread notion of "drug addiction" because strictly speaking it applies only to the medical or biological aspects of drug use being viewed exclusively as a disease without covering social, legal and some other aspects. This is why the notion "drug abuse" rather than "drug addiction" is used in juridical literature as a much wider term covering social, legal and other aspects. So, drug abuse is understood as a "social phenomenon" which combines such illegal actions as willful consumption of narcotics, dealing in narcotics illegally, as well as solicitation to use drugs, creating the conditions for becoming a part of illegal drug trafficking.

This definition is acceptable on the whole and may be used as a basis for describing the phenomenon, yet it fails to cover the biological aspect and insufficiently expresses the economic, legal and criminological aspects. There is a need for a term that would cover all the aspects of this negative phenomenon, and of the ways of combating it. Social Aspects of Drug Abuse: Most concisely, the social aspect of drug abuse can be described as a combination of social behaviors linked to narcotics and their social consequences in the form of damage that has been done and can be done to society. The actual negative social manifestations of drug abuse are expressed in various drug-related actions: cultivation of drug bearing plants, preparation, acquisition, storage, sale and consumption of narcotics, as well as persuasion to use narcotics.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) Has the study of drug abuse always been prominent in the study of law?
- b) Where is the key solution lie?
- c) What are the basic aspects of drug abuse?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

- a) Unlike the England smaller nations are in no position to sum sufficient sums.
- b) Many booklets, articles, serious textbooks are devoted to narcotics.
- c) The aspects of drug abuse are not interconnected and interdependent.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) It is as hard to cover all aspects...
- b) The key solution lies in the...
- c) The concept and manifestation of...

6. Give English equivalents for:

международная попытка
 установить правду
 создавать проблему
 мировое сообщество
 общественная попытка
 общественный феномен
 хранение наркотиков
 продажа наркотиков
 быть допустимым

Text 6

1. Translate these words and word – combinations:

Social Consequences
 Drug Abuse
 harm
 negative changes
 damage
 hazards
 combat
 prevent crime
 decline
 abstinence
 desire
 material damage
 unlawful actions
 abuse of authority

2. Read and translate the text:

Negative Social Consequences of Drug Abuse: The negative social consequences of drug abuse are similar to the social consequences of crime. They amount to "real harm caused by crime to social relationships and expressed in the cause-and-effect combination of criminal behavior and in the direct and indirect, immediate and mediate negative changes (damage, losses, and other ill effects), ultimately affecting the social (economic, moral, legal, etc.) Values and also implying the combination of society's economic and other social hazards attributed to the effort to combat and to socially prevent crime.

Preceding from this definition it is possible to recognize the negative social consequences of drug abuse. The first is the negative social changes, such as harm to people's health, the destruction of family foundations, and a decline in work efficiency. The second is the cost which society has to pay to overcome these chang-

es. Other changes also include refusal to work, various antisocial actions, and crime. A closer look at these negative changes shows that drug addicts are poor workers because of their ill health, which, in general, makes work impossible for them during spells of abstinence. Their entire range of interests and thoughts lies in the desire to find ways of obtaining drugs. The list of negative changes also includes material damage perpetrated by the drug addicts who are often the source of transportation accidents and accidents in industry. For example, 60 billion dollars worth of damage is done annually in the United States alone. There is also the moral damage resulting from the various unlawful actions motivated by the desire to find means for buying drugs, such as the willingness to commit crime for the sake of meeting that desire. Forgery, embezzlement, abuse of authority and office duties is just a few. Drug addicts create unbearable conditions for their families by denying them normal lifestyles and means of existence. They harm their offspring by upsetting the hereditary stock. Drug addicts undergo physical and moral degradation and die early. They destroy their own basic moral and ethical values. The Committee of Experts of the World Health Organization determines the social danger and negative consequences of drug abuse according to the basic factors and divides them into two main groups: the breach of relations among drug consumers and the spread of unfavorable consequences among many people.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) What is the negative social consequence of drug abuse?
- b) What changes in the negative social consequences do you know?
- c) What does the list of negative changes include?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

- a) The negative social consequences of drug abuse are not similar to the social consequences of crime.
- b) A close look at the negative changes shows that drug addicts are criminal.
- c) The list of negative changes includes theft of cars perpetrated by the drug addicts.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) There is also the moral damage resulting from...
- b) Drug addicts create...
- c) They destroy their own basic...

6. Give English equivalents for:

негативный
причинение вреда
общественные отношения
социальные нарушения
попытка
предотвращать преступление

цена
антиобщественные действия
добывать
незаконные действия
деградация
Всемирная организация здоровья
хищение
мошенничество

Text 7

1. Translate these words and word – combinations:

Specific Social Problem
material losses
drug consumers
roommate
mercenary
violent
influence of drugs
preventative
leisure
resources
drug ideology
handicapped
deterioration
eliminate

2. Read and translate the text:

Specific Social Problems of Drug Abuse: WHO experts describe the specific social problems caused by drug abuse as follows: the huge material losses and their consequences in the form of all kinds of damage done to those who immediately surround drug consumers (parents, college roommates and so on) and to the society as a whole; the deterioration of relations with official organizations and institutions, staff at college and at work etc.; drug consumers' inclination to commit crimes motivated by the need to have drugs or the means to buy them, and also the mercenary violent crimes committed under the influence of drugs; the additional demand for welfare benefits and medical care for persons using drugs other than for medicinal purposes and in connection with this the unnoticed spending both by drug addicts and by society as a whole; the danger arising from drug addicts as potential conduct of drug addiction in their immediate surroundings. Detailed research however allows for a broader list of specific social aspects. They include: ideological and cultural, law enforcement, medical care and preventative medicine, labor and education, family and leisure time, and material resources. The specific ill effects of narcotics and their unfavorable social consequences can be seen in any of the categories listed above. For example, in the ideological and cultural area they express themselves in the development of a specific drug ideology; in the law

enforcement area there is an increase of crime. In Medicare and preventive medicine, there is deterioration in people's health and an increase in the number of handicapped children. In industry and education - a decline in labor efficiency and poor results at schools and other educational centers is evident. One can also point to accidents and to deterioration of relations among staff. In the family relations, a loss of understanding occurs. All this requires setting up special schools, preventive centers, and drug departments at medical institutions, rehabilitation centers and new antidrug programs. To sum up the above-cited social aspects of drug abuse one may state, that it is harmful in physical, moral and proprietary ways. This harm is caused by the proliferation of the narcotic sub-culture as it draws more victims into it; secondly, by drug-related crimes; thirdly, by crimes committed for the purpose of getting means for buying more drugs; fourthly, by crimes committed under the influence of drugs; and, finally, by the spending needed to carry out various programs aimed at eliminating drug abuse.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) What does the list of specific social aspects include?
- b) Is a decline in labor efficiency and poor results at schools and other educational centers evident?
- c) What are the social aspects of drug abuse?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

- a) Detailed research allows for a small list of specific social aspects.
- b) In preliminary search, there is deterioration in people's health and an increase in the number of handicapped children.
- c) In the friend relations, a loss of understanding occurs.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) Who experts describe the specific social problems caused by...
- b) Detailed research include...
- c) This harm is caused by the proliferation...

6. Give English equivalents for:

подробный осмотр
общественная проблема
потенциальный
поведение
окружение
широкий перечень
медицинское обслуживание
идеологический
отсутствие понимания
семейные отношения
жертва
указывать
похищенный ребенок

Text 8

1. Translate these words and word – combinations:

Legal Aspect
criminological aspect
law-breaking act
illegal cultivation
drug-bearing plant
theft
suitable conditions
purchase drugs
curative methods
drug-inspired activity
extreme danger
prevention
shadow economy
destroy
drug taker

2. Read and translate the text:

Legal Aspect of Drug Abuse: The legal aspect of drug abuse is also a part of the social aspect. Crimes and other law-breaking acts covered by the totality of legal norms involve the illegal cultivation of drug-bearing plants, the preparation, storage, transportation, trafficking, sales, and theft of drugs, the use of drugs without doctor's prescription, and the violation of laws regulating the handling of narcotics. This also covers the situation when suitable conditions are created for taking drugs and those in which more people are persuaded to use drugs or when people have to commit crimes in order to obtain means to buy drugs. Crimes committed under the influence of drugs, as well as crimes that are committed for the purpose of getting money to purchase drugs are included as well. These crimes should be viewed as part of the notion of drug abuse since they are caused by the desires of drug users to boost drug-inspired activities or their level of intoxication. The legal aspect of drug abuse also includes those relationships regulated by law and arising from the non-medical use of drugs.

Criminological Aspect of Drug Abuse: The criminological aspect of drug abuse includes a part of this phenomenon that poses an extreme danger to the public, i.e. is linked to the above-cited crimes, their state, level, structure, dynamics, cause-and-effect, criminal's personality, and prevention measures, among others.

Economic Aspect of Drug Abuse: The economic aspect of drug abuse is associated with its affect on economy, such as large sums of money in possession of drug dealers, a decline in labor productivity of drug addicts; an increase in spending on law-enforcement engaged in combating drug-related crimes; and a drain on national budgets due to preventive and rehabilitation

measures to combat drug addiction. Experts claim, for example, that in the former USSR, the cost of illegal drug trafficking within the "narco-business-shadow economy" amounted to billions of troubles. Biological Aspect of Drug Abuse: The biological aspect of drug abuse is associated with the notion that it is "a disease manifested by a constant and insurmountable craving for drugs (morphine, for example) causing euphoria in small doses and stupor in large ones. The regular use of drugs arouses a desire to increase the dose. The abstinence syndrome usually accompanies withdrawal. Narcotics damage the internal organs of drug takers, destroy their nervous systems, their state of mind, and bring about their social degradation. Since drug addiction is a disease, there is a need to find a cure for it. Hence, the need to have qualified medical personnel, special drug rehabilitation centers and branches offices, effective medicines and curative methods. Ecological Aspect of Drug Abuse: The ecological aspect of narcotics is associated, on the one hand, with the natural existence of drug-bearing plants, and on the other, with their man-made cultivation. These plants are a source of obtaining and preparing narcotic substances. From the ecological point of view there is a need, first, to do away with the spread of wild drug-bearing plants, and second, to ban their man-made cultivation. The economic, biological and ecological aspects are subjects for research by experts.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) What do the law-breaking acts involve?
- b) What does the criminological aspect of drug abuse include?
- c) What is the economic aspect of drug abuse associated with?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

- a) These crimes should be viewed as the whole of the notion of drug abuse.
- b) The criminological aspect of drug doesn't include a part of the phenomenon that poses an extreme danger.
- c) The seldom use of drugs arouses a desire to increase the dose.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) This also covers the situation when suitable conditions...
- b) The criminological aspect of drug abuse...
- c) The biological aspect of drug abuse...

6. Give English equivalents for:

правовой аспект
хранение
кража наркотиков
рецепт врача
немедицинское использование наркотиков
теневая экономика
нервная система
общественная деградация

ассоциироваться
медицинский персонал
наркотическое средство
разрушать нервную систему

Text 9

1. Translate these words and word – combinations:

drug-related crimes
drug addiction
embrace
parcel mail
to force other people to use drugs
conducive
sow plants
violate rules
drug smuggling
mercenary crimes
plunder
blackmail
scale
true scale
drug-induced disease
latent

2. Read and translate the text:

Drug-related Crimes: It is possible to define drug abuse as a negative social phenomenon touching upon the social, legal, criminological, economic, biological and ecological areas accordingly. One part of the phenomenon is drug addiction, as a disease, and other, embraces all the law-breaking actions related to drugs: those carried out to secure means for purchasing drugs or those committed under the influence of drugs. Such law-breaking actions cover the use, preparation, purchase, storage, transportation, parcel mail, sale and theft of narcotic substances; attempts to force other people to use drugs and the creation of conditions conducive to such use; attempts to sow and grow drug-bearing plants; attempts to violate the established rules regulating the production, purchase, storage, control, sale, transportation or parcel mail of narcotic substances; and, drug smuggling. The law-breaking actions also cover various mercenary crimes (violent crime) that are not drug-related but are committed in order to buy drugs subsequently (theft, robbery, plunder, fraud, blackmail and others) and also violent crimes committed under the influence of drugs (e.g., hooliganism against individuals). This notion reflects the essence and the confines of the drug use and serves as a guideline for determining its scale and developing strategies against it. Yet the true scale of this phenomenon is obscured by a high degree of latent drug-induced diseases and law-breaking drug-related actions.

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) Is drug abuse a negative social phenomenon?
- b) How many of the phenomenon in drug addiction do you know? What are they?
- c) What do the law-breaking actions cover?

4. These sentences are not true. Correct them:

- a) The law-breaking actions also cover violent crimes that are drug-related.
- b) The true scale of this phenomenon is not obscured by a small degree of latent drug-induced diseases.
- c) This notion doesn't reflect the essence and the confines of the drug use as a guideline.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) One part of the phenomenon is drug addiction...
- b) Law-breaking actions cover the use...
- c) The law-breaking actions also cover various mercenary crimes...

6. Give English equivalents for:

общественный феномен

запрашивать

охранять

влияние наркотиков

попытка

устанавливать

наркозависимый

высокая степень

косвенный

покупать наркотики

отражать

грабеж

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО ЧТЕНИЯ

Significant Terrorist Incidents: a Chronology

1. **Kidnapping of Italian Prime Minister, March 16, 1978:** Premier Aldo Moro was seized by the Red Brigade and assassinated 55 days later.
2. **Iran Hostage Crisis, November 4, 1979:** After President Carter agreed to admit the Shah of Iran into the U.S., Iranian radicals seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and took 66 American diplomats hostage. Thirteen hostages were soon released, but the remaining 53 were held until their release on January 20, 1981.

3. **Assassination of Lebanese Prime Minister, September, 14, 1982:** Premier Bashir Gemayel was assassinated by a car bomb parked outside his party's Beirut headquarters.
4. **Assassination of Prime Minister Gandhi, October 31, 1984:** The Indian premier was shot to death by members of her security force.
5. **TWA Hijacking, June 14, 1985:** A Trans-World Airlines flight was hijacked en route to Rome from Athens by two Lebanese Hizballah terrorists and forced to fly to Beirut. The eight crew members and 145 passengers were held hostage for seventeen days, during which one American hostage, a U.S. Navy sailor, was murdered. The aircraft was returned to Beirut after Israel released 435 Lebanese and Palestinian hostages.
6. **Achille Lawro Hijacking, October 7, 1985:** Four Palestinian Liberation Front terrorists seized the Italian cruise liner in the eastern Mediterranean Sea, taking more than 700 hostages. One U.S. passenger was murdered before the Egyptian Government offered the terrorists safe haven¹ in return for the hostages' freedom.
7. **Kimpo Airport Bombing, September 14, 1986:** North Korean agents detonated an explosive device at Seoul's Kimpo Airport, killing five persons and injuring 29 others.
8. **U.S. Embassy Bombed in Peru, January 15, 1990:** The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement bombed the U.S. Embassy in Lima, Peru.
9. **Attempted Iraqi Attacks on U.S. Posts, January 18-19, 1991:** Iraqi agents planted bombs at the U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia's residence and at the USIS (United States Information Service) library in Manila.
10. **Kidnapping of U.S. Businessmen in the Philippines, January 17-21, 1992:** A senior official of the corporation Philippine Geothermal was kidnapped in Manila by the Red Scorpion Group, and two U.S. businessmen were seized by the National Liberation Army and by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).
11. **Bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Argentina, March 17, 1992:** Hizballah claimed responsibility for a blast that destroyed the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, causing the deaths² of 29 and wounding 242.
12. **World Trade Center Bombing, February 26, 1993:** the World Trade Center in New York City was badly damaged when a car bomb planted by Islamic terrorists exploded in an underground garage. The bomb left six people dead and 1,000 injured. The men carrying out the attack were followers of Unar Abd al-Rahman, an Egyptian cleric who preached in the New York City area.
13. **Attempted Assassination of President Bush by Iraqi Agents, April 14, 1993:** The Iraqi intelligence service attempted to assassinate former U.S. President George Bush during a visit to Kuwait.
14. **Tokyo Subway Station Attack, March 20, 1995:** Twelve persons were killed, and 5,700 were injured in a Sarin nerve gas attack on a crowded subway station in the center of Tokyo, Japan. A similar attack occurred nearly simultaneously in the Yokohama subway system. The Aum Shinri-kyu cult was blamed for the attacks.

15. **Egyptian Embassy Attack, November 19, 1995:** A suicide bomber drove a vehicle into the Egyptian Embassy compound in Islamabad, Pakistan, killing at least sixteen and injuring 60 persons. Three militant Islamic groups claimed responsibility.
16. **Kidnapping in Colombia, January 19, 1996:** The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas³ kidnapped a U.S. citizen and demanded a \$1 million ransom. The hostage was released on May 22.
17. **Hamas Bus Attack, February 26, 1996:** In Jerusalem, a suicide bomber blew up a bus, killing 26 persons, including three U.S. citizens, and injuring some 80 persons including three other U.S. citizens.
18. **Paris Subway Explosion, December 3, 1996:** A bomb exploded aboard a Paris subway train as it arrived at the Port Royal station, killing two French nationals, a Moroccan, and a Canadian, and injuring 86 persons. Among those injured were one U.S. citizen and a Canadian. No one claimed responsibility for the attack, but Algerian extremists are suspected.
19. **Tupac Amaru Seizure of Diplomats, December 17, 1996:** Twenty-three members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) took several hundred people hostage at a party given at the Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima, Peru. Among the hostages were several U.S. officials, foreign ambassadors and other diplomats, Peruvian Government officials, and Japanese businessmen. The group demanded the release of all MRTA members in prison and safe passage⁴ for them and the hostage takers. The terrorists released most of the hostages in December but held 81 Peruvians and Japanese hostages for several months.
20. **Venezuelan Abduction, February 14, 1997:** Six armed Colombian guerrillas kidnapped a U.S. oil engineer and his Venezuelan pilot in Apure, Venezuela. The kidnappers released the Venezuelan pilot on February 22. According to authorities, the FARC is responsible for the kidnapping.
21. **Israeli Shopping Mall Bombing, September 4, 1997:** Three suicide bombers of Hamas detonated bombs in the Ben Yehuda shopping mall in Jerusalem, killing eight persons, including the bombers, and wounding nearly 200 others. A dual U.S.-Israeli citizen was among the dead, and seven U.S. citizens were wounded.
22. **FARC Abduction, March 21-23, 1998:** FARC rebels⁵ kidnapped a U.S. citizen in Sabaneta, Colombia. FARC members also killed three persons, wounded fourteen, and kidnapped at least 27 others at a roadblock near Bogota. Four U.S. citizens and one Italian were among those kidnapped, as well as the acting president of the National Electoral Council (CNE) and his wife.
23. **U.S. Embassy Bombings in East Africa, August 7, 1998:** A bomb exploded at the rear entrance of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, killing twelve U.S. citizens, and 247 Kenyan citizens. About 500 Kenyans and six U.S. citizens were injured. Almost simultaneously, a bomb detonated outside the U.S. Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, killing three Tanzanian citizens, and injuring one U.S. citizen and 76 Tanzanians. The explosion caused major damage⁶ to

the U.S. Embassy facility. The U.S. Government held Usama Bin Ladin responsible.

24. **Ugandan Rebel Attack, February 14, 1999:** A bomb exploded inside a bar, killing five persons and injuring 35 others. One Ethiopian and four Ugandan nationals died in the blast. Ugandan authorities blamed the attack on the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF).
25. **Greek Embassy Seizure, February 16, 1999:** Kurdish protesters stormed and occupied the Greek Embassy in Vienna, taking the Greek Ambassador and six other persons hostage. Several hours later the protesters released the hostages and left the embassy. The attack followed the Turkish Government's announcement of the successful capture⁸ of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) leader Abdullah Ocalan. Kurds also occupied Kenyan, Israeli, and Greek diplomatic facilities in France, Holland, Switzerland, Britain, and Germany over the following days.
26. **Hutu Abductions, March 1, 1999:** 150 armed Hutu rebels attacked three tourist camps in Uganda, killed four Ugandans, and abducted three U.S. citizens, six Britons, three New Zealanders, two Danish citizens, one Australian, and one Canadian national. Two of the U.S. citizens and six of the other hostages were subsequently killed by their abductors.
27. **ELN Hostage-taking, March 23, 1999:** Armed guerrillas kidnapped a U.S. citizen in Boyaca, Colombia. The National Liberation Army (ELN) claimed responsibility and demanded a \$400,000 ransom. On July 20, ELN rebels released the hostage unharmed after they were paid a \$48,000 ransom.
28. **Indian Airlines Airbus Hijacking, December 24, 1999:** Five militants⁹ hijacked a flight bound from Kathmandu to New Delhi carrying 189 people. The plane and its passengers were released unharmed on December 31.
29. **Helicopter Hijacking, October 12, 2000:** In Sucumbios Province, Ecuador, a group of armed kidnapers led by members of the Colombian terrorist organization the National Liberation Army (EPL) took hostage ten employees of the Spanish energy consortium REPSOL. Those kidnapped included five U.S. citizens, one Argentine, one Chilean, one New Zealander, and two French pilots who escaped¹⁰ four days later. On January 30, 2001, the kidnapers murdered the American hostage Ronald Sander. The remaining hostages were released on February 23 following the payment of thirteen million dollars in ransom by the oil companies.
30. **ETA Bombing, March 9, 2001:** Two policemen were killed by the explosion of a car bomb in Hernani, Spain.

Terrorist Attacks on the U.S. Homeland

Two hijacked airliners crashed into the twin towers of the World Trade Center. Soon thereafter, the Pentagon was attacked by a third hijacked plane. It was suspected that¹ a fourth hijacked plane, bound for² a high-profile target in Washington, crashed into a field in southern Pennsylvania. More than 3,000 U.S. citizens and other nationals were killed as a result of the terrorist acts. President Bush

and Cabinet officials indicated that Usama Bin Laden³ was the prime suspect and that they considered the United States to be in a state of war with international terrorism. In the aftermath of⁴ the attacks, the United States formed the Global Coalition Against Terrorism.

Moscow Hostage Taking

In October 2002, Chechen terrorists seized a theater in Moscow and held more than 800 persons hostage. It is believed¹ to be the largest incident of hostage taking. The terrorists rigged the theater and themselves with explosives, and threatened to kill themselves and the hostages by blowing up the theater if their demands were not met. The Government of Russia refused to meet the terrorists' demands. Faced with² an extremely difficult dilemma, Russian forces stormed the theater using a gas to immobilize the terrorists. All the hostage takers were killed in the raid - and prevented from detonating their explosives. Unfortunately, 129 hostages died from the gas used during the rescue operation.

Rush-hour Bombings in Madrid

Ten bombs exploded without warning on trains at three stations during the morning rush hour, killing 201 people and wounding more than 1,200. The main attack was at one of Madrid's major stations, Atocha, in the city centre. Explosions hit a train as it was entering the huge station shortly after 06:30 GMT, while other blasts went off on a train as it was passing Tellez street just outside the terminal. Bombs also exploded at El Pozo and Santa Eugenia stations. Spanish antiterrorist sources said the devices were set off by remote control. Three other devices were defused by police explosives experts. No group has admitted responsibility but Spain's government blames Basque separatist group Eta for the attacks which came ahead of Sunday's election. But a political group close to Eta denied that it carried out the attacks. A BBC correspondent says that, in the absence of an Eta claim of responsibility, there will inevitably be continuing speculation¹ about other potential perpetrators. According to the Jihad Unspun website, a previously unknown Muslim group has claimed responsibility. The bombings are being described as the most deadly terror attack in Europe since Pan-Am Flight 103 was blown up in the sky by a bomb above the Scottish town of Lockerbie in 1988, and the worst in Spanish history. Political and religious leaders across the world have condemned the attacks, with many describing them as an attack on democracy. They expressed their condolences to the Spanish Prime Minister and King Juan Carlos. The Spanish government has declared three days of mourning for the victims and called on Spaniards to stage rallies on Friday evening to condemn the attacks.

Russian School Seizure

A gang of armed men and women, some wearing suicide belts, seized a school in southern Russia Wednesday and took more than one thousand children

and adults hostage. Reports say they arrived in a hijacked military truck and police car.

The attack came one day after a suicide bomber killed nine people at a metro station in Moscow and days after bombs went off on two Russian jets, killing 90 people. The terrorists mined the school and threatened to kill the hostages and blow up the school if Special Forces stormed the building. They also vowed to kill 50 children for each terrorist killed.

Russian authorities ruled out the use of force and said that the main aim was to save the lives of the hostages. Authorities established contact with the hostage takers who demanded a withdrawal of Russian troops from Chechnya and the release of militants jailed after a series of raids on Ingushetia.

Though the hostage takers refused to allow food and water supplies into the school on the third day they agreed to let emergency workers into the school to remove the bodies of dead hostages. Minutes later, explosions and gunfire were heard and a group of hostages of different ages managed to escape. Eyewitnesses said that one of the many bombs in the gym fell and exploded. This was followed by a second large explosion, after which the roof caved in and hostages started to run out of the building. The attackers fired at them as they fled, prompting the troops outside to shoot back.

Special Forces stormed the school. Russian authorities later said the decision to go in was unplanned and was taken after the attackers started Mooting at children.

As the troops moved in, half-naked and bloodied children began fanning out of the school. Others were carried out by adults. Later, hundreds of bodies, many of them those of children, were found in the debris of the school gym.

During the confusion after the storming of the school, some of the attackers managed to flee by mixing in with hostages and their relatives but later they were killed by Special Forces. One terrorist was reported to have been captured alive.

The full horror of what had taken place at the school became clearer the next day. Emergency workers discovered the remains of many of the hundreds of children and adults killed. At least 326 victims were identified, but that number could rise.

Foreign leaders expressed their concern over the hostage crisis. At Moscow's request the United Nations Security Council called an emergency meeting and the U.N. Secretary-General "condemns in the strongest terms" the seizure.

Preparing for the Worst: Bioterrorism

Whereas an effective terrorist attack involving chemical agents could cause tens or hundreds of thousands of casualties, an effective attack using biological pathogens¹ could result in millions. It is well known that members of the Al Qaeda organization have sought to acquire biological agents for attack and have contacts with states that process biological weapons programs. The anthrax² attacks that followed the September 11 attacks effectively ended the debate about or not terror-

ists could acquire and use biological agents. They done so and they will continue to do so.

The good news is that biological pathogens are generally difficult to weaponize - that is, it is difficult to take them from a laboratory, produce them in large quantities, and turn them into a form that can be effectively dispersed³ to cause mass casualties. The bad news is that terrorists would need only a small quantity of a highly contagious⁴ pathogen like smallpox⁵ to infect enough people to cause mass casualties. Each infected individual, in effect, would become a walking biological weapon - a danger whose dimensions are magnified in our modern, mobile society. A local bio-attack could quickly become a national crisis with the potential to destroy the country.

Today's security measures are not adequate to prevent the theft of dangerous pathogens. Furthermore, literally tons of Cold War-era biological weapons agents are easy to obtain.

In addition, we are ill prepared to prevent the dire consequences of a large-scale bioterrorism attack. We currently lack the stockpiles⁶ of vaccines⁷ and antibiotics⁸ and the means of rapid distribution that would be required for an effective response. We also lack trained and equipped cadres of first responders to cope with such a crisis.

Our governments also lack adequate management strategies, plans, information systems to cope with a bioterrorism attack.

The less prepared we are for a bioterrorism event, the greater the damage that is likely to follow, and the more threats there will be to civil liberties and people's lives.

Only by preparing for this worst case scenario can we hope to limit in consequences.

Abridged from Kurt M Campbell, Michele A. Flournoy. "To Prevail"

State-supported Terrorism

The Secretary of State maintains a list of countries that have "repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism." The information for this list is drawn from the intelligence community.¹ Listed countries are subject to severe U.S. export controls, particularly of dual use technology, and selling them military equipment is prohibited. Providing foreign aid is also prohibited.

In 2000, seven countries were on the "terrorism list": Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan and Syria.

Of the seven, five are Middle Eastern nations with predominantly Muslim populations. Of these on one end of the spectrum Iran and Iraq could currently be characterized as extreme active supporters of terrorism: nations that use terrorism as an instrument of policy or warfare beyond their borders. Iran, Iraq, and Libya are major oil producers, producing in 1999 about 11% of the world's oil consumption, 35% of Europe's oil imports, and 10.8% of Japan's imports. Such dependence on oil complicates universal support for sanctions against these nations.

Countries such as Cuba or North Korea, which at the height of the Cold War were more active, could be placed at the other end of the spectrum. In recent years, however, they have seemed to settle for the more passive role of granting safe haven to previously admitted individual terrorists. Sudan, which continues to serve as a safe haven for members of terrorist groups, has shut down their training camps and is engaged with the Department of State in ongoing dialogue on anti-terrorism issues. Closer to the middle of an active/passive spectrum is Libya, which grants safe haven to wanted terrorists. Syria, though not formally detected in an active role since 1986, reportedly serves as the primary transit point for terrorists and for the resupply of weapons to terrorist groups in the Middle East. The Syrian Government has continued to provide political and limited material support to a number of Palestinian groups, including allowing them to maintain headquarters or offices in Damascus. These facts place it somewhere in the middle to active end of the spectrum.

A complex challenge faces those charged with compiling and maintaining the list. Removing a country from the list is likely to result in some level of confrontation with Congress, so the bureaucratically easier solution is to maintain the status quo, or add to the list, but not to delete from it.

Despite significant international pressure the seven state sponsors of terrorism - Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Syria, and Sudan - in 2002 did not take all the actions necessary to disassociate themselves fully from their ties to terrorism. While some of these countries have taken steps to cooperate in the global war on terrorism, most have also continued the very actions that led them to be declared state sponsors.

"Congressional Research Service " 2000

Al Qa'ida Around the Globe

Authorities believe Al Qa'ida worked on its own and with the Egyptian Islamic Jihad and other alleged terrorist organizations in at least 60 countries, including the United States.

Al Qa'ida was established by Usama Bin Ladin in the late 1980s to bring together Arabs who fought in Afghanistan against the Soviet invasion. It helped finance, recruit, transport, and train Sunni Islamic extremists for the Afghan resistance. The current goal of the organization is to establish a pan-Islamic Caliphate throughout the world by working with allied Islamic extremist groups to overthrow regimes it considers "non-Islamic" and expelling Westerners and non-Muslims from Muslim countries. It issued statement under the banner of "The World Islamic Front for Jihad against the Jews and Crusaders" 2 in February 1998, saying it was the duty of all Muslims to kill U.S. citizens - civilian or military - and their allies everywhere.

It plotted terrorist attacks against U.S. and Israeli tourists visiting Jordan for millennial celebrations. It conducted the bombings in August 1998 of the U.S. Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, that killed at least 301 persons and injured more than 5000 others. Al-Qa'ida claims to have shot down

U.S. helicopters and killed U.S. servicemen in Somalia in 1993 and to have conducted three bombings that targeted U.S. troops in Aden, Yemen, in December 1992. The following plans were not carried out: the assassination of Pope John Paul II during his visit to Manila in late 1994, simultaneous bombings of the U.S. and Israeli Embassies in Manila and other Asian capitals in late 1994, the bombing of a dozen U.S. trans-Pacific flights in 1995, and assassination of President Clinton during a visit to the Philippines in early 1995. The organization continues to train, finance and provide logistic support to terrorist groups in support of these goals.

It may have several hundred to several thousand members and serves as a focal point or umbrella organization for a worldwide network that includes many Sunni Islamic extremist groups such as al-Jihad³, some members of al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya,⁴ the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan⁵ and the Harakat ul-Mujahidin.⁶

Al-Qaida has a worldwide reach, has cells in a number of countries, and is strengthened through its ties to Sunni extremist networks. Bin Ladin and his key lieutenants reside in Afghanistan, where the group maintains terrorist training camps there.

Bin Ladin, son of a billionaire Saudi family, is said to have inherited approximately \$300 million that he uses to finance the group. Al-Qaida also maintains moneymaking front organizations, solicits donations from like-minded supporters, and illicitly siphons funds from donations to Muslim charitable organizations.

Kurt M. Campbell Michele A. Flournoy "To Prevail"

Countering Terrorism in Russia

In Russia in the 1990s terrorism was transformed from a series of individual, very rare and almost entirely isolated instances of violent criminal acts into a systematic and large-scale threat to the security of the state and society. Prior to that time the Soviet Union had had effective legislation providing for rather strict measures designed to deal with politically or socially motivated offenses. In addition, the country had an efficient state system of measures to prevent extremist and terrorist acts.

By the beginning of the 1990s, however, the situation had changed radically.

The causes and factors fostering the spread of terrorism in the Russian Federation in the early 1990s include

- the collapse of the political structure of society without the creation of a new and effective mechanism for social management,
- economic crises,
- loss of ideology in society, mass impoverishment of those who had previously worked in industry and agriculture,
- tension among nationalities, often to the point of armed conflicts,
- weakening of security systems,
- growth of illicit trafficking in firearms and of other instruments and means for perpetrating violent crimes,

- expansion of petty and organized crime accompanied by a sharp rise in corruption of officials,
- infiltration of political and religious extremism into social and economic life and the criminalization of society

Since the early 1990s the number of crimes of a terrorist nature committed in the Russian Federation has been growing steadily. For example, while in 1994-1995 there were 64 cases of criminal explosions recorded in Russia, in 1996-2001 there were some 600-700 recorded annually. There was a qualitative change in the nature of crimes committed with the use of explosive devices.

By the mid-1990s legislators had to respond to the increasing threat of terrorism in the country.

New articles were included in the criminal code of the Russian Federation.

On August 4, 1998 the Federal Law "On Countering Terrorism," entered into force. It helped to relieve a number of previously existing problems related to anti-terrorist activities. The legislation enhances the degree of legal and social protection provided to persons directly involved in counterterrorist operations. The legislation presents a system of framework concepts associated with countering terrorism and introduces basic terms.

The Federal Law "On Countering Terrorism" imposes significant constraints on possible concessions to terrorists that can be made by officials negotiating with criminals.

Article 2 of the law ("Basic Principles for Countering Terrorism") using the principle of legality immediately proclaims the principle of the priority of preventive measures to combat terrorism. Other provisions of the law also detail the need for preventive measures in countering terrorism, designed to identify and eliminate the causes and factors facilitating implementation of terrorist acts and also to obtain timely preventive information on the preparation of such acts.

Russia continues to take important steps toward strengthening its participation in the global war on terrorism. Russia is a party to eleven of the twelve international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.

Although the Russian Federation maintains diplomatic relations with the seven states presently on the US Government's "State Sponsors of Terrorism" list,¹ the Russian Government firmly opposes state-sponsored terrorism and supports international initiatives to combat it. The Government of Russia believes that its relationships with such states may reduce the support these governments provide for terrorism.

Abridged from A. Fedorov "Megaterrorism: a New Challenge for a New Century"

General Principles of United States Counterterrorist Policy

The United States government has developed four enduring policy principles that guide its counterterrorist strategy.

- **Make no deals with terrorists and do not submit to blackmail** (make no concessions to terrorists, deny hostage takers the benefits of ransom, prisoner releases, policy changes, or other acts of concession)
- **Treat terrorists as criminals** (bring terrorists to justice, track down terrorists)
- **Apply maximum pressure on states that sponsor and support terrorists** (impose economic, diplomatic, and political sanctions urge other states to do likewise).
- **Bolster the Counterterrorist capabilities of those countries that work with the United States and require assistance** (provide training and related assistance to law-enforcement and security services, airport security, bomb detection, hostage rescue, and crisis management financial underpinnings of terrorists and criminal money launderers' drafting strong laws against terrorism, including terrorist financing)

How to Fight Terrorism

- *Are we fighting a lethal idea rather than a tangible enemy?*

BBC World TV, United Kingdom: "Governments must address the political injustices inspiring terrorists But they must also take firm, concerted action against terrorists while respecting human rights and the rule of law"

US Attorney-General: "Governments need to improve their ability to prevent terrorist acts to improve immigration facilities, ports and cross-border information exchanges Fighting terrorism is either a fight against a group of individuals or against an idea, the fight requires governments to tackle both

Governments must be sensitive to the fact that terrorists might be looked upon as freedom fighters by the populations whose cause they espouse Terrorists should not be endowed with the dignity of freedom fighters Authorities shouldn't avoid actions that might alienate ethnic minority communities People desire security regardless of race "

Director, Washington Office, RAND: "Dealing with terrorism requires a carrot-and-stick approach In Malaysia, for example, the government defeated a Communist insurrection not only by giving the people some of what the communists were demanding, but by using the military and security forces to neutralize them "

Columnist, the Washington Post, USA: "Ideological or religious based terror requires a religious-based response Islamic leaders must make a strong, unequivocal moral case against terror - that they won't get 72 black-eyed virgins for bombing, but will go straight to hell "

US State Secretary: "We have to look at those nations that proliferate weapons of mass destruction - states that might lend or provide all buds of weapons to terrorist organizations "

Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union and High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy: "For the coalition in the fight against terrorism there has to be collective ambition, collective responsibility

and collective burden-sharing One way of sharing the burden is to share intelligence on terrorist networks "

NATO Secretary-General: "NATO has to transform and modernize itself to deal with the new threats to world peace and stability "

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey: "The campaign against terrorism is not to come across as a fight against Islam Terrorism does not have a religion, nor does it have geographic boundaries "

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Media and Terrorism: Changing the Ground Rules. War and Terrorism Challenge Media Role

- *How to report a war that is an undeclared war against a shadowy enemy?*
- *Should journalists boldly investigate and report stories that might not be in the national interest?*

Assistant to the President and Director of the US Office of Homeland Security, USA: "The unique threat posed by terrorism requires a different approach by journalists. There is a role and a responsibility for government and journalists to work together, the government must assess information and then decide whether to share it with the media."

Communications Columnist, The New Yorker Magazine, USA: "There is anger outside the US about how the American media has covered the aftermath of the 11 September attacks in an allegedly US-centric way, and for stereotyping Islam. Meanwhile, there is anger in the US about misrepresentations of the US and the Jewish community in the Arab media."

Editor-in-Chief, Al Jazeera Satellite Channel, Qatar. "We can't apply your Western way of thinking immediately, but we are changing. Al Jazeera called the 11 September strikes 'terror attacks' from the beginning, which was a first in the Arab media and has routinely interviewed Palestinian and Israeli officials about the Middle East conflict, and US officials about the war against terrorism."

Reporter, Frontline West, USA. "The US government tried to censor the media from broadcasting tapes of Usama Bin Laden, and wants to restrict reporting of the supposed US intelligence failure over 11 September."

Senator from Connecticut (Democrat), USA: "In the post 11 September media landscape Americans want more information about other countries and cultures; here is more space for hard, foreign news."

Chief Executive Officer, Reuters Group: "Not all media organizations delineate the world before and after 11 September. news, without editorial comment or spin, and that has not changed since the terror attacks. For Reuters, there is no pre-or-post 11 September distinction."

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Understanding the Psychology of Terror

Columnist, Foreign Affairs, The New York Times, USA: 'The attack on New York's World Trade Center was the product of a coalition between three groups of terrorists. First, Usama Bin Ladm and his Egyptian partners, men who in another era might have been Marxists or Leninists. They had de-spiritualized Islam and turned it into a Utopian political ideology. The second group was composed of disaffected youths from Saudi Arabia, members of a vast pool of underemployed young men. The third group was made up of the so-called Europeans, Muslim men who lived in the West and were radicalized by that encounter.

All three groups shared a rage stemming from four factors: First, U S support for Israel and autocratic regimes in the Middle East; second, the fact that their civilizations have fallen behind the West; third, the oppiession of their own government; and fourth, conflicting feelings of guilt caused by simultaneous fascination for and revulsion with the decadent West."

Associate Professor, Northwestern University Medical School, USA: "It might also be useful to examine terrorism from the point of group psychology, for instance the recruitment process for terrorists. Some groups, adolescents, for example, have the kind of attitudes and personal struggles that might make terrorism appealing They are drawn by the promise of adventure or glamour "

Director, Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies, United Kingdom: "Terrorism is a criminal activity that can exist in any culture Terrorists are mobilized by a shared identity as an aggrieved group Humiliation leads men to violent crime Terrorism is not a product of any group of countries, but rather of anger and humiliation "

Lecturer in Public Policy, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, USA: "Many terrorists are attracted by the fact that, in an impoverished country, organized terrorism may pay better than conventional employment "

Adjunct Professor, New York University, USA: "While there is no magic bullet to eliminate terrorism, it is clear it will require education, democratization and economic development to restore self-esteem to aggrieved cultures"

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Era of Fear

- Has the nature of terrorism changed?
- Is fear a natural response to the terrorist threat?
- How can fear prevented?

World Affairs Editor, BBC TV News, United Kingdom: "W destroyed our democracy to defeat terrorism as a result of our fears "

US Secretary of Health and Human Services: "Fear motivate the US to rebuild its national health system, set up a nationwide emergency services commu-

nications system, and stockpile vaccines 1 is important that people know the US is prepared Now there is hope a well as fear "

Programme Director, The Centre for the Study of Global Governance, United Kingdom: "Terrorism now is directed toward civilians to spread fear and hatred and create extremists on both sides We must prevent black holes of terrorism growing in places like Bosnia "

Congress woman from California (Democrat), USA: "If we are not terrorized, then the terrorist cannot win. If people have real information the ability to terrorize will lessen dramatically Government needs to contribute confidence Leadership needs to set an example If US leaders are fearful, the US will be fearful, if world leaders are fearful, the world will be fearful "

Director, Washington Office, RAND, USA: "The nature of terrorism has changed Terrorists want to undermine trust in government and leadership By not providing more information, we are helping that aim "

Director, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Indonesia: "To prevent fear it is important to have international cooperation in border and customs controls, money laundering and arms smuggling If we detect them early enough we can prevent terrorism "

Reader in Philosophy, Birkbeck College, University of London, United Kingdom: "Fear is a natural response Everyone can be a brave foot soldier in the fight against terrorism by living as if there were no threat"

Vice-President, Fred Alger Management, USA: "One way to deal with terrorism is to normalize it, much as we do with road accidents "

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Patterns of Global Terrorism - 2002

*Released by the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (USA)
April 30, 2003*

Cuba

Although Cuba signed and ratified all twelve international Counterterrorism conventions in 2001, it has remained opposed to the U.S.-led Coalition prosecuting the war on global terrorism and has been actively critical of many associated U.S. policies and actions. On repeated occasions, for example, Cuba sent agents to U.S. missions around the world who provided false leads designed to subvert the post-September 11 investigation. Cuba did not protest the use of the Guantanamo Bay base to house enemy combatants from the conflict in Afghanistan.

In 2002, Cuba continued to host several terrorists and U.S. fugitives. Havana permitted up to twenty Basque Fatherland and Liberty members to reside in Cuba and provided some degree of safe haven and support to members of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and National Liberation Army (ELN) groups. Bogota was aware of the arrangement and apparently acquiesced; it

has publicly indicated that it seeks Cuba's continued mediation with ELN agents in Cuba.

An accused Irish Republican Army (IRA) weapons expert and longtime resident of Havana went on trial in Colombia in 2002. He had been caught a year earlier in Colombia with two other IRA members and detained for allegedly training the FARC in advanced use of explosives. Some U.S. fugitives continued to live on the island.

Iran

Iran remained the most active state sponsor of terrorism in 2002. Its Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and Ministry of Intelligence and Security were involved in the planning of and support for terrorist acts and continued to exhort a variety of groups that use terrorism to pursue their goals.

Iran's record against Al-Qaida has been mixed. While it has detained and turned over to foreign governments a number of Al-Qaida members, other Al-Qaida members have found virtual safe haven there and may even be receiving protection from elements of the Iranian Government. Iran's long, rugged borders are difficult to monitor, and the large number of Afghan refugees in Iran complicates efforts to locate and apprehend extremists. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that Al-Qaida elements could escape the attention of Iran's formidable security services.

During 2002, Iran maintained a high-profile role in encouraging anti-Israeli activity, both rhetorically and operationally. Supreme Leader Khamenei referred to Israel as a "cancerous tumor," a sentiment echoed by other Iranian leaders in speeches and sermons. Matching this rhetoric with action, Iran provided Lebanese Hizballah and Palestinian rejectionist groups - notably HAMAS, the Palestine Islamic Jihad, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command - with funding, safe haven, training, and weapons. Tehran also encouraged Hizballah and the Palestinian rejectionist groups to coordinate their planning and to escalate their terrorist activities against Israel.

Iran also provided support to extremist groups in Central Asia, Afghanistan, and Iraq with ties to Al-Qaida, though less than that provided to the groups opposed to Israel.

In 2002, Iran became party to the 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation. It is party to five of the twelve international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.

Iraq

Iraq planned and sponsored international terrorism in 2002. Throughout the year, the Iraqi Intelligence Services (IIS) laid the groundwork for possible attacks against civilian and military targets in the United States and other Western countries. The IIS reportedly instructed its agents in early 2001 that their main mission was to obtain information about U.S. and Israeli targets. The IIS also threatened

dissidents in the Near East and Europe and stole records and computer files detailing antiregime activity. In December 2002, the press claimed Iraqi intelligence killed Walid al-Mayahi, a Shi'a Iraqi refugee in Lebanon and member of the Iraqi National Congress.

Iraq was a safe haven, transit point, and operational base for groups and individuals who direct violence against the United States, Israel, and other countries. Baghdad overtly assisted two categories of Iraqi-based terrorist organizations - Iranian dissidents devoted to toppling the Iranian Government and a variety of Palestinian groups opposed to peace with Israel. The groups include the Iranian Mujahedin-e Khalq, the Abu Nidal organization (although Iraq reportedly killed its leader), the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), and the Arab Liberation Front (ALF). In the past year, the PLF increased its operational activity against Israel and sent its members to Iraq for training for future terrorist attacks.

Baghdad provided material assistance to other Palestinian terrorist groups that are in the forefront of the antiradar. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, HAMAS, and the Palestine Islamic Jihad are the three most important groups to whom Baghdad has extended outreach and support efforts.

Saddam paid the families of Palestinian suicide bombers to encourage Palestinian terrorism, channeling \$25,000 since March through the ALF alone to families of suicide bombers in Gaza and the West Bank. Public testimonials by Palestinian civilians and officials and cancelled checks captured by Israel in the West Bank verify the transfer of a considerable amount of Iraqi money.

The presence of several hundred Al-Qaida operatives fighting with the small Kurdish Islamist group Ansar al-Islam in the northeastern corner of Iraqi Kurdistan - where the IIS operates - is well documented. Iraq has an agent in the most senior levels of Ansar al-Islam as well. In addition, small numbers of highly placed Al-Qaida militants were present in Baghdad and areas of Iraq that Saddam controls. It is inconceivable these groups were in Iraq without the knowledge and acquiescence of Saddam's regime. In the past year, Al-Qaida operatives in northern Iraq concocted suspect chemicals under the direction of senior Al-Qaida associate Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi and tried to smuggle them into Russia, Western Europe, and the United States for terrorist operations.

Iraq is a party to five of the twelve international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.

Libya

In 2002, Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi continued the efforts he undertook following the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks to identify Libya with the war on terrorism and the struggle against Islamic extremism. In August, Qadhafi told visiting British officials that he regards Usama Bin Ladin and his Libyan followers a threat to Libya. In his 1 September speech, he declared that Libya would combat members of Al-Qaida and "heretics" - a likely reference to Libyan extremists allied with Al-Qaida and opposed to his regime - as doggedly as the United

States did. He further claimed that all political prisoners would be released and that the Libyan Government would henceforth only hold members of Al-Qaida. Libya appears to have curtailed its support for international terrorism, although it may maintain residual contacts with some of its former terrorist clients.

Libya's past record of terrorism continued to hinder Qadhafi's efforts to shed Libya's panah status in 2002. In March, a Scottish appellate court upheld the conviction - originally returned in January 2001 - of Libyan intelligence agent Abdel Basset Ah al-Megrahi for murder in connection with planting an explosive device on Pan Am Flight 103 in December 1988. The explosion killed all 259 passengers and crew on board and eleven persons on the ground in Lockerbie, Scotland. There have been reports of a proposed out-of-court settlement of a suit brought by Pan Am Flight 103 family members against Libya, but by year's end it has not been concluded.

Despite progress toward the payment of appropriate compensation, at year's end Libya had yet to comply with the remaining UN Security Council requirements related to Pan Am Flight 103, necessary for the permanent lifting of UN sanctions, including accepting responsibility for the actions of its officials.

In October, lawyers representing the seven U.S. citizens who died in the bombing of UTA Flight 772 in 1989 - for which a French court convicted six Libyans in absentia in 1999 - filed a suit against Libya and Qadhafi, reportedly seeking three billion dollars in compensation. The same month, Libya reportedly pledged to French authorities to increase payments already made to victims of the UTA bombing following the French court ruling in 1999.

In 2002, Libya became a party to the 1999 Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection. It is a party to all the twelve international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.

North Korea

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea's (DPRK) response to international efforts to combat terrorism was disappointing throughout 2002, although in a statement released after the September 11 attacks, the DPRK had reiterated its public policy of opposing terrorism and any support for terrorism. In 2001, following the September 11 attacks, it also signed the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and became a party to the Convention against the Taking of Hostages.

Despite the urging of the international community, however, North Korea did not take substantial steps to cooperate in efforts to combat terrorism. Its initial and supplementary reports to the UN Counterterrorism Committee on actions it had undertaken to comply with its obligations under UNSCR 1373 were largely uninformative and nonresponsive. It did not respond to previous U.S. proposals for discussions on terrorism and did not report any efforts to freeze without delay funds and other financial assets or economic resources of persons who commit, or

attempt to commit, terrorist acts that UNSCR 1373, among other things, requires all states to do.

North Korea is not known to have sponsored any terrorist acts since 1987. It has sold weapons to several terrorist groups, however, even as it reiterated its opposition to all forms of international terrorism. Pyongyang also has provided safe haven to several Japanese Red Army members who participated in the hijacking of a Japanese Airlines flight to North Korea in 1970.

Pyongyang continued to sell ballistic missile technology to countries designated by the United States as state sponsors of terrorism, including Syria and Libya.

North Korea is a party to six of the twelve international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.

Sudan

Sudan was cooperating with U.S. counterterrorism efforts before 11 September 2001, which included a close relationship with various U.S. Government agencies to investigate and apprehend extremists suspected of involvement in terrorist activities. Sudan is a party to eleven of the twelve international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism. Sudan also has participated in regional efforts to end the civil war that has been ongoing since 1983 - a U.S. policy priority that parallels the U.S. objective of having Sudan deny safe haven to terrorists.

While concerns remain regarding Sudanese Government support for certain terrorist groups, such as HAMAS and the Palestine Islamic Jihad, the United States is pleased with Sudan's cooperation and the progress being made in their antiterrorist activities.

Syria

The Syrian Government has continued to provide political and limited material support to a number of Palestinian groups, including allowing them to maintain headquarters or offices in Damascus. Some of these groups have committed terrorist acts, but the Syrian Government insists that their Damascus offices undertake only political and informational activities. The most notable Palestinian rejectionist groups in Syria are the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), the Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ), and the Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS). Syria also continued to permit Iranian resupply, via Damascus, of Hizballah in Lebanon. Nonetheless, the Syrian Government has not been implicated directly in an act of terrorism since 1986.

At the UN Security Council and in other multilateral fora, Syria has taken a leading role in espousing the view that Palestinian and Lebanese terrorist groups fighting Israel are not terrorists; it also has used its voice in the UN Security Council to encourage international support for Palestinian national aspirations and denounce Israeli actions in the Palestinian territories as "state terrorism."

The Syrian Government has repeatedly assured the United States that it will take every possible measure to protect U.S. citizens and facilities from terrorists in Syria. In times of increased threat, it has increased police protection around the U.S. Embassy. During the past five years, there have been no acts of terrorism against U.S. citizens in Syria. The Government of Syria has cooperated significantly with the United States and other foreign governments against Al-Qaida, the Taliban, and other terrorist organizations and individuals. It also has discouraged any signs of public support for Al-Qaida, including in the media and at mosques

In 2002, Syria became a party to the 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, making it party to five of the twelve international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.

State Sponsor: Implications

Designating countries that repeatedly support international terrorism (i.e., placing a country on the "terrorism list") imposes four main sets of U.S. Government sanctions:

1. A ban on arms-related exports and sales.
2. Controls over exports of dual use items, requiring 30-day Congressional notification for goods or services that could significantly enhance the terrorist list country's military capability or ability to support terrorism.
3. Prohibitions on economic assistance.
4. Imposition of miscellaneous financial and other restrictions, including:
 - Requiring the United States to oppose loans by the World Bank and other international financial institutions.
 - Lifting diplomatic immunity to allow families of terrorist victims to file civil lawsuits in U.S. courts.
 - Denying companies and individuals tax credits for income earned in terrorist list countries.
 - Denial of duty-free treatment for goods exported to the United States.
 - Authority to prohibit any U.S. person from engaging in a financial transaction with a terrorist list government without a Treasury Department license.
 - Prohibition of Defense Department contracts above \$100,000 with companies controlled by terrorist list states.

An Informal Watchlist

There is utility in drawing to Congress' attention countries that do not currently qualify for inclusion in the terrorism list but where added scrutiny may be warranted. It would reflect legitimate concerns of those in the intelligence and policy community and might serve as an informal warning mechanism to countries that their activities are being scrutinized. For example, the State Department warned Pakistan in January 1993 that it was under "active continuing review" to

determine whether it should be placed on the terrorism list. When the list came out in April 1993, Pakistan was not on it. A similar warning was issued to Pakistan in January 2000. Sudan was also warned that it was being subjected to special review prior to its being placed on the terrorism list in August 1993.

In 2000, some informally discussed candidates for such a list include (1) **Afghanistan**, which is characterized as "a training ground and base of operations" for worldwide terrorist activities. Concerns are that Islamic fundamentalist terrorists linked to numerous international plots continue to train and operate out of the country and/or enter or exit with impunity, and more specifically that the Taliban continues to offer sanctuary to Usama Bin Laden and his associated terror networks; (2) Pakistan - Pakistan has tolerated terrorists living and moving freely within its territory; supported groups that engage in violence in Kashmir; and is "providing the Taliban with material, fuel, funding, technical assistance, and military advisers;" (3) Lebanon -ongoing concern exists over terrorist groups operating with impunity from there, often under Syrian protection, in areas ostensibly controlled by the Government of Lebanon; and (4) Yemen - despite growing military cooperation and assistance in the U.S.S. Cole bombing investigation, Yemen, a nation where a thriving kidnapping industry flourishes in remote areas, remains a safe haven for international terrorist groups with the Government of Yemen, apparently unable "to discourage the terrorist presence in Yemen." There is a growing concern in U.S. policy circles that Chechnya may increasingly become a magnet for Islamic radicals. However, concern exists that "increased radicalization of Islamist populations connected to the Chechnya conflict would encourage violence and spread instability elsewhere in Russia and beyond." Concerns also remain that militant Iranian elements and militants linked to Usama Bin Ladin remaining in the territory of Nations of the former Yugoslavia may resort to terrorist violence.

"Congressional Research Service " 2000

Major International Terrorist Organizations

1. Abu Nidal Organization (ANO) a.k.a. Fatah Revolutionary Council, Arab Revolutionary Brigades, Black September, and Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims.

Description: International terrorist organization led by Sabri al-Banna. Split from PLO in 1974. Made up of various functional committees, including political, military, and financial.

Activities: Has carried out terrorist attacks in twenty countries, killing or injuring almost 900 persons. Targets include the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Israel, moderate Palestinians, the PLO, and various Arab countries. Major attacks included the Rome and Vienna airports in December 1985, the Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul and the Pan Am flight 73 hijacking in Karachi in Sep-

tember 1986, and the City of Poros day-excursion ship attack in Greece in July 1988. Suspected of assassinating PLO deputy chief Abu Lyad and PLO security chief Abu Hul in Tunis in January 1991. ANO assassinated a Jordanian diplomat in Lebanon in January 1994 and has been linked to the killing of the PLO representative there. Has not attacked Western targets since the late 1980s.

Strength: A few hundred plus limited overseas support structure.

Location/Area of Operation: Al-Banna relocated to Iraq in December 1998, where the group maintains a presence. Has an operational presence in Lebanon, including in several Palestinian refugee camps. Financial problems and internal disorganization have reduced the group's activities and capabilities. Authorities shut down the ANO's operations in Libya and Egypt in 1999. Has demonstrated ability to operate over wide area, including the Middle East, Asia, and Europe.

External Aid: Has received considerable support, including safe haven, training, logistic assistance, and financial aid from Iraq, Libya, and Syria (until 1987), in addition to close support for selected operations.

2. Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG).

Description: The ASG is the smallest and most radical of the Islamic separatist groups operating in the southern Philippines. Some ASG members have studied or worked in the Middle East and developed ties to Mujahedin while fighting and training in Afghanistan. The group split from the Moro National Liberation Front in 1991 under the leadership of Abdurajik Abubakar Janjalani, who was killed in a clash with Philippine police on 18 December 1998. Press reports place his younger brother, Khadafi Janjalani, as the nominal leader of the group, which is composed of several factions.

Activities: Engages in bombings, assassinations, kidnappings, and extortion to promote an independent Islamic state in western Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago, areas in the southern Philippines heavily populated by Muslims. Raided the town of Ipil in Mindanao in April 1995 - the group's first large-scale action - and kidnapped more than 30 foreigners, including a U.S. citizen, in 2000.

Strength: Believed to have about 200 core fighters, but more than 2,000 individuals motivated by the prospect of receiving ransom payments for foreign hostages allegedly joined the group in August.

Location/Area of Operation: The ASG primarily operates in the southern Philippines with members occasionally traveling to Manila, but the group expanded its operations to Malaysia this year when it abducted foreigners from two different resorts.

External Aid: Probably receives support from Islamic extremists in the Middle East and South Asia.

3. Armed Islamic Group (GIA).

Description: An Islamic extremist group, the GIA aims to overthrow the secular Algerian regime and replace it with an Islamic state. The GIA began its violent activities in 1992 after Algiers voided the victory of the Islamic Salvation

Front (FIS) - the largest Islamic opposition party - in the first round of legislative elections in December 1991.

Activities: Frequent attacks against civilians and government workers. Between 1992 and 1998 the GIA conducted a terrorist campaign of civilian massacres, sometimes wiping out entire villages in its area of operation. Since announcing its campaign against foreigners living in Algeria in 1993, the GIA has killed more than 100 expatriate men and women - mostly Europeans - in the country. The group uses assassinations and bombings, including car bombs, and it is known to favor kidnapping victims and slitting their throats. The GIA hijacked an Air France flight to Algiers in December 1994. In late 1999 several GIA members were convicted by a French court for conducting a series of bombings in France in 1995. The Salafi Group for Call and Combat (GSPC) splinter faction appears to have eclipsed the GIA since approximately 1998 and is currently assessed to be the most effective remaining armed group inside Algeria. Both the GIA and GSPC leadership continue to proclaim their rejection of President Bouteflika's amnesty, but in contrast to the GIA, the GSPC has stated that it limits attacks on civilians. The GSPC's planned attack against the Paris - Dakar Road Rally in January 2000 demonstrates, however, that the group has not entirely renounced attacks against high-profile civilian targets.

Strength: Unknown; probably several hundred to several thousand.

Location/Area of Operation: Algeria.

External Aid: Algerian expatriates and GSPC members abroad, many of whom reside in Western Europe, provide financial and logistic support. In addition, the Algerian government has accused Iran and Sudan of supporting Algerian extremists.

4. Aum Supreme Truth (Aum) a.k.a. Aum Shinrikyo, Aleph.

Description: A cult established in 1987 by Shoko Asahara, the Aum aimed to take over Japan, then the world. Approved as a religious entity in 1989 under Japanese law, the group ran candidates in a Japanese parliamentary election in 1990. Over time the cult began to emphasize the imminence of the end of the world and stated that the United States would initiate Armageddon by starting World War III with Japan. The Japanese government revoked its recognition of the Aum as a religious organization in October 1995, but in 1997 a government panel decided not to invoke the Anti-Subversive Law against the group, which would have outlawed the cult. In 2000, Fumihiro Joyu took control of the Aum following his three-year jail sentence for perjury. Joyu was previously the group's spokesman and Russia Branch leader. Under Joyu's leadership the Aum changed its name to Aleph and claims to have rejected the violent and apocalyptic teachings of its founder.

Activities: On 20 March 1995, Aum members simultaneously released the chemical nerve agent sann on several Tokyo subway trains, killing twelve persons and injuring up to 6,000. (Recent studies put the number of persons who suffered actual physical injuries closer to 1,300, with the rest suffering from some form of psychological trauma.) The group was responsible for other mysterious chemical

accidents in Japan in 1994. Its efforts to conduct attacks using biological agents have been unsuccessful. Japanese police arrested Asahara in May 1995, and he remained on trial, facing seventeen counts of murder at the end of 2000. Since—1997 the cult continued to recruit new members, engage in commercial enterprise, and acquire property, although the cult scaled back these activities significantly in 2000 in response to public outcry. The cult maintains an Internet homepage.

Strength: The Aum's current membership is estimated at 1,500 to 2,000 persons. At the time of the Tokyo subway attack, the group claimed to have 9,000 members in Japan and up to 40,000 worldwide.

Location/Area of Operation: The Aum's primary membership is located in Japan, but a residual branch comprising an unknown number of followers has surfaced in Russia. External Aid: None.

5. Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) a.k.a. Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna.

Description: Founded in 1959 with the aim of establishing an independent homeland based on Marxist principles in the northern Spanish provinces of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, Alava, and Navarra and the southwestern French departments of Labourd, Basse-Navarra, and Soule.

Activities: Primarily bombings and assassinations of Spanish government officials, especially security and military forces, politicians, and judicial figures. ETA finances its activities through kidnappings, robberies, and extortion. The group has killed more than 800 persons since it began lethal attacks in the early 1960s. In November 1999, ETA broke its "unilateral and indefinite" cease-fire and began an assassination and bombing campaign that killed 23 individuals and wounded scores more by the end of 2000.

Strength: Unknown; may have hundreds of members, plus supporters.

Location/Area of Operation: Operates primarily in the Basque autonomous regions of northern Spain and southwestern France, but also has bombed Spanish and French interests elsewhere.

External Aid: Has received training at various times in the past in Libya, Lebanon, and Nicaragua. Some ETA members allegedly have received sanctuary in Cuba while others reside in South America. Also appears to have ties to the Irish Republican Army through the two groups' legal political wings.

6. Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya (IG) a.k.a. Islamic Group.

Description: Egypt's largest militant group, active since the late 1970s; appears to be loosely organized. Has an external wing with a worldwide presence. The group issued a cease-fire in March 1999, but its spiritual leader, Shaykh Umar Abd al-Rahman, incarcerated in the United States, rescinded his support for the ceasefire in June 2000. The Gama'a has not conducted an attack inside Egypt since August 1998. Rifa'i Taha Musa - a hardline former senior member of the group - signed Usama bin Ladin's February 1998 fatwa calling for attacks against U.S. civilians. The IG since has publicly denied that it supports Bin Ladin and frequently differs with public statements made by Taha ^Uusa^Taha Musa has in the last-year sought to push the group toward a return to armed operations, but the group, which

still is led by Mustafa Hamza, has yet to break the unilaterally declared cease-fire. In late 2000, Taha Musa appeared in an undated video with Bin Ladin and Ayman al-Zawahiri threatening retaliation against the United States for Abd al-Rahman's continued incarceration. The IG's primary goal is to overthrow the Egyptian government and replace it with an Islamic state, but Taha Musa also may be interested in attacking U.S. and Israeli interests.

Activities: Group specialized in armed attacks against Egyptian security and other government officials, Coptic Christians, and Egyptian opponents of Islamic extremism before the cease-fire. From 1993 until the cease-fire, al-Gama'a launched attacks on tourists in Egypt, most notably the attack in November 1997 at Luxor—that killed ~58 "foreign" tourists. Also claimed responsibility for the attempt in June 1995 to assassinate Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Gama'a has never specifically attacked a U.S. citizen or facility but has threatened U.S. interests.

Strength: Unknown. At its peak the IG probably commanded several thousand hard-core members and a like number of sympathizers. The 1998 cease-fire and security crackdowns following the attack in Luxor in 1997 probably have resulted in a substantial decrease in the group's numbers.

Location/Area of Operation: Operates mainly in the Al-Minya, Asyu't, Qina, and Sohaj Governorates of southern Egypt. Also appears to have support in Cairo, Alexandria, and other urban locations, particularly among unemployed graduates and students. Has a worldwide presence, including Sudan, the United Kingdom, Afghanistan, Austria, and Yemen.

External Aid: Unknown. The Egyptian government believes that Iran, Bin Ladin, and Afghan militant groups support the organization. Also may obtain some funding through various Islamic nongovernmental organizations.

7. HAMAS a.k.a. Islamic Resistance Movement.

Description: Formed in late 1987 as an outgrowth of the Palestinian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood. Various HAMAS elements have used both political and violent means, including terrorism, to pursue the goal of establishing an Islamic Palestinian state in place of Israel. Loosely structured, with some elements working clandestinely and others working openly through mosques and social service institutions to recruit members, raise money, organize activities, and distribute propaganda. HAMAS's strength is concentrated in the Gaza Strip and a few areas of the West Bank. Also has engaged in peaceful political activity, such as running candidates in West Bank Chamber of Commerce elections.

Activities: HAMAS activists, especially those in the Izz el-Din al-Qassam Brigades, have conducted many attacks - including large-scale suicide bombings - against Israeli civilian and military targets. In the early 1990s, they also targeted suspected Palestinian collaborators and Fatah rivals. Claimed several attacks during the unrest in late 2000.

Strength: Unknown number of hard-core members; tens of thousands of supporters and sympathizers.

Location/Area of Operation: Primarily the occupied territories, Israel. In August 1999, Jordanian authorities closed the group's Political Bureau offices in Amman, arrested its leaders, and prohibited the group from operating on Jordanian territory.

External Aid: Receives funding from Palestinian expatriates, Iran, and private benefactors in Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab states. Some fundraising and propaganda activities take place in Western Europe and North America.

8. Harakat ul-Mujahedin (HUM).

Description: Formerly known as the Harakat al-Ansar, the HUM is an Islamic militant group based in Pakistan that operates primarily in Kashmir. Long-time leader of the group, Fazlur Rehman Khalil, in mid-February stepped down as HUM emir, turning the reins over to the popular Kashmiri commander and his second-in-command, Farooq Kashmiri. Khalil, who has been linked to Bin Ladin and signed his fatwa in February 1998 calling for attacks on U.S. and Western interests, assumed the position of HUM Secretary General. Continued to operate terrorist training camps in eastern Afghanistan.

Activities: Has conducted a number of operations against Indian troops and civilian targets in Kashmir. Linked to the Kashmiri militant group al-Faran that kidnapped five Western tourists in Kashmir in July 1995; one was killed in August 1995 and the other four reportedly were killed in December of the same year. The new millennium brought significant developments for Pakistani militant groups, particularly the HUM. Most of these sprang from the hijacking of an Indian airliner on 24 December by militants believed to be associated with the HUM. The hijackers negotiated the release of Masood Azhar, an important leader in the former Harakat ul-Ansar imprisoned by the Indians in 1994. Azhar did not, however, return to the HUM, choosing instead to form the Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM), a rival militant group expressing a more radical line than the HUM.

Strength: Has several thousand armed supporters located in Azad Kashmir, Pakistan, and India's southern Kashmir and Doda regions. Supporters are mostly Pakistanis and Kashmiris and also include Afghans and Arab veterans of the Afghan war. Uses light and heavy machine guns, assault rifles, mortars, explosives, and rockets. HUM lost some of its membership in defections to the JEM.

Location/Area of Operation: Based in Muzaffarabad, Rawalpindi, and several other towns in Pakistan and Afghanistan, but members conduct insurgent and terrorist activities primarily in Kashmir. The HUM trains its militants in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

External Aid: Collects donations from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf and Islamic states and from Pakistanis and Kashmiris. The sources and amount of HUM's military funding are unknown.

9. Al-Jihad a.k.a. Egyptian Islamic Jihad, Jihad Group, Islamic Jihad.

Description: Egyptian Islamic extremist group active since the late 1970s. Close partner of Bin Ladin's al-Qaida organization. Suffered setbacks as a result of numerous arrests of operatives worldwide, most recently in Lebanon and Yemen.

Primary goals are to overthrow the Egyptian government and replace it with an Islamic state and attack U.S. and Israeli interests in Egypt and abroad.

Activities: Specializes in armed attacks against high-level Egyptian government personnel, including cabinet ministers, and car-bombings against official U.S. and Egyptian facilities. The original Jihad was responsible for the assassination in 1981 of Egyptian president Anwar Sadat. Claimed responsibility for the attempted assassinations of Interior Minister Hassan al-Alfi in August 1993 and Prime Minister Atef Sedky in November 1993. Has not conducted an attack inside Egypt since 1993 and has never targeted foreign tourists there. Responsible for Egyptian Embassy bombing in Islamabad in 1995; in 1998, planned attack against U.S. Embassy in Albania was thwarted.

Strength: Not known but probably has several hundred hard-core members.

Location/Area of Operation: Operates in the Cairo area. Has a network outside Egypt, including Yemen, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sudan, Lebanon, and the United Kingdom.

External Aid: Not known. The Egyptian government claims that both Iran and Bin Ladin support the Jihad. Also may obtain some funding through various Islamic nongovernmental organizations, cover businesses, and criminal acts.

10. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eeiam (LTTE). Other known front organizations: World Tamil Association (WTA), World Tamil Movement (WTM), the Federation of Associations of Canadian Tamils (FACT), the Ellalan Force, the Sangilian Force.

Description: Founded in 1976, the LTTE is the most powerful Tamil group in Sri Lanka and uses overt and illegal methods to raise funds, acquire weapons, and publicize its cause of establishing an independent Tamil state. The LTTE began its armed conflict with the Sri Lankan government in 1983 and relies on a guerrilla strategy that includes the use of terrorist tactics.

Activities: The Tigers have integrated a battlefield insurgent strategy with a terrorist program that targets not only key personnel in the countryside but also senior Sri Lankan political and military leaders in Colombo and other urban centers. The Tigers are most notorious for their cadre of suicide bombers, the Black Tigers. Political assassinations and bombings are commonplace. The LTTE has refrained from targeting foreign diplomatic and commercial establishments.

Strength: Exact strength is unknown, but the LTTE is estimated to have 8,000 to 10,000 armed combatants in Sri Lanka, with a core of trained fighters of approximately 3,000 to 6,000. The LTTE also has a significant overseas support structure for fundraising, weapons procurement, and propaganda activities.

Location/Area of Operation: The Tigers control most of the northern and eastern coastal areas of Sri Lanka but have conducted operations throughout the island. Headquartered in northern Sri Lanka, LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran has established an extensive network of checkpoints and informants to keep track of any outsiders who enter the group's area of control.

External Aid: The LTTE's overt organizations support Tamil separatism by lobbying foreign governments and the United Nations. The LTTE also uses its international contacts to procure weapons, communications, and any other equipment

and supplies it needs. The LTTE exploits large Tamil communities in North America, Europe, and Asia to obtain funds and supplies for its fighters in Sri Lanka. Information obtained since the mid-1980s indicates that some Tamil communities in Europe are also involved in narcotics smuggling. Tamils-historically have served as drug couriers moving narcotics into Europe.

11. Mujahedin-e Khalg Organization (MEK or MKO) a.k.a. The National Liberation Army of Iran (NLA, the militant wing of the MEK), the People's Mujahidin of Iran (PMOI), National Council of Resistance (NCR), Muslim Iranian Student's Society (front organization used to garner financial support).

Description: Formed in the 1960s by the college-educated children of Iranian merchants, the MEK sought to counter what it perceived as excessive Western influence in the Shah's regime. Following a philosophy that mixes Marxism and Islam, has developed into the largest and most active armed Iranian dissident group. Its history is studded with anti-Western activity, and, most recently, attacks on the interests of the clerical regime in Iran and abroad.

Activities: Worldwide campaign against the Iranian government stresses propaganda and occasionally uses terrorist violence. During the 1970s the MEK staged terrorist attacks inside Iran and killed several U.S. military personnel and civilians working on defense projects in Tehran. Supported the takeover in 1979 of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. In April 1992 conducted attacks on Iranian embassies in thirteen different countries, demonstrating the group's ability to mount large-scale operations overseas. The normal pace of anti-Iranian operations increased during the "Operation Great Bahman" in February 2000, when the group claimed it launched a dozen attacks against Iran. During the remainder of the year, the MEK regularly claimed that its members were involved in mortar attacks and hit-and-run raids on Iranian military, law enforcement units, and government buildings near the Iran - Iraq border. The MEK also claimed six mortar attacks on civilian government and military buildings in Tehran.

Strength: Several thousand fighters based in Iraq with an extensive overseas support structure. Most of the fighters are organized in the MEK's National Liberation Army (NLA).

Location/Area of Operation: In the 1980s the MEK's leaders were forced by Iranian security forces to flee to France. Most resettled in Iraq by 1987. In the mid-1980s the group did not mount terrorist operations in Iran at a level similar to its activities in the 1970s—In the 1990s-however the MEK claimed credit for an increasing number of operations in Iran.

External Aid: Beyond support from Iraq, the MEK uses front organizations to solicit contributions from expatriate Iranian communities.

12. The Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ).

Description: Originated among militant Palestinians in the Gaza Strip during the 1970s. Committed to the creation of an Islamic Palestinian state and the destruction of Israel through holy war. Because of its strong support for Israel, the United States has been identified as an enemy of the PIJ, but the group has not

specifically conducted attacks against U.S. interests in the past. In July 2000, however, publicly threatened to attack U.S. interests if the U.S. "Embassy is moved from Tel~Aviv to^Jemsalem.^Als^pposesrloderate Arab" governments that it believes have been tainted by Western secularism.

Activities: Conducted at least three attacks against Israeli interests in late 2000, including one to commemorate the anniversary of former PIJ leader Fathi Shaqaqi's murder in Malta on 26 October 1995. Conducted suicide bombings against Israeli targets in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Israel.

Strength: Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation: Primarily Israel and the occupied territories and other parts of the Middle East, including Jordan and Lebanon. Headquartered in Syria.

External Aid: Receives, financial assistance from Iran and limited logistic assistance from Syria.

Kurt M.Campbell, Michele A. Flournoy "To Prevail "2001.

UN Resolutions

UN Security Council Resolution 1368 September 12, 2001

"The Security Council,

"Reaffirming the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Determined to combat by all means threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,

"Recognizing the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense in accordance with the Charter,

"1. Unequivocally condemns in the strongest terms the horrifying terrorist attacks which took place on 11 September 2001 in New York, Washington (D.C.) and Pennsylvania and regards such acts, like any act of international terrorism, as a threat to international peace and security;

"2. Expresses its deepest sympathy and condolences to the victims and their families and to the People and Government of the United States of America;

"3. Calls on all States to work together urgently to bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of these terrorist attacks and stresses that those responsible for aiding, supporting or harbouring the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of these acts will be held accountable;

"4. Calls also on the international community to redouble their efforts to prevent and suppress terrorist acts including by increased cooperation and full implementation of the relevant international anti-terrorist conventions and Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1269 of 19 October 1999;

"5. Expresses its readiness to take all necessary steps to respond to the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, and to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

"6. Decides to remain seized of the matter."

UN Security Council Resolution 1373
September 28, 2001

The full text of resolution 1373 (2001) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Reaffirming its resolutions 1269 (1999) of 19 October 1999 and 1368 (2001) of 12 September 2001,

"Reaffirming also its unequivocal condemnation of the terrorist attacks which took place in New York, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania on 11 September 2001, and expressing its determination to prevent all such acts,

"Reaffirming further that such acts, like any act of international terrorism, constitute a threat to international peace and security,

"Reaffirming the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense as recognized by the Charter of the United Nations as reiterated in resolution 1368(2001),

"Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,

"Deeply concerned by the increase, in various regions of the world, of acts of terrorism motivated by intolerance or extremism,

"Calling on States to work together urgently to prevent and suppress terrorist acts, including through increased cooperation and full implementation of the relevant international conventions relating to terrorism,

"Recognizing the need for States to complement international cooperation by taking additional measures to prevent and suppress, in their territories through all lawful means, the financing and preparation of any acts of terrorism,

"Reaffirming the principle established by the General Assembly in its declaration of October 1970 (resolution 2625 (XXV)) and reiterated by the Security Council in its resolution 1189 (1998) of 13 August 1998, namely that every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts,

"Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. Decides that all States shall:

"(a) Prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts;

"(b) Criminalize the willful provision or collection, by any means, directly or through their nationals or in their territories nationals or in their intention that the funds should be used, or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in order to carry out terrorist acts;

"(c) Freeze without delay funds and other financial assets or economic resources of persons who commit, or attempt to commit, terrorist acts or participate in or facilitate the commission of terrorist acts; of entities owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such persons; and of persons and entities acting on behalf of, or at the direction of such persons and enti-

ties, including funds derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such persons and associated persons and entities;

"(d) Prohibit their nationals or any persons and entities within their territories from making any funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of persons who commit or attempt to commit or facilitate or participate in the commission of terrorist acts, of entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such persons and of persons and entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of such persons;

"2. Decides also that all States shall:

"(a) Refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists;

"(b) Take the necessary steps to prevent the commission of terrorist acts, including by provision of early warning to other States by exchange of information;

"(c) Deny safe haven to those who finance, plan, support, or commit terrorist acts, or provide safe havens;

"(d) Prevent those who finance, plan, facilitate or commit terrorist acts from using their respective territories for those purposes against other States or their citizens;

"(e) Ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice and ensure that, in addition to any other measures against them, such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offences in domestic laws and regulations and that the punishment duly reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts;

"(f) Afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal investigations or criminal proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts, including assistance in obtaining evidence in their possession necessary for the proceedings;

"(g) Prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups by effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, and through measures for preventing counterfeiting, forgery or fraudulent use of identity papers and travel documents;

"3. Calls upon all States to:

"(a) Find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of operational information, especially regarding actions or movements of terrorist persons or networks; forged or falsified travel documents; traffic in arms, explosives or sensitive materials; use of communications technologies by terrorist groups; and the threat posed by the possession of weapons of mass destruction by terrorist groups;

- "(b) Exchange information in accordance with international and domestic law and cooperate on administrative and judicial matters to prevent the commission of terrorist acts;
- "(c) Cooperate, particularly through bilateral and multilateral arrangements and agreements, to prevent and suppress terrorist attacks and take action against perpetrators of such acts;
- "(d) Become parties as soon as possible to the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism of 9 December 1999;
- "(e) Increase cooperation and fully implement the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and Security Council resolutions 1269 (1999) and 1368 (2001);
- "(f) Take appropriate measures in conformity with the relevant provisions of national and international law, including international standards of human rights, before granting refugee status, for the purpose of ensuring that the asylum seeker has not planned, facilitated or participated in the commission of terrorist acts;
- "(g) Ensure, in conformity with international law, that refugee status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts, and that claims of political motivation are not recognized as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists;

"4. Notes with concern the close connection between international terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, money-laundering, illegal arms-trafficking, and illegal movement of nuclear, chemical, biological and other potentially deadly materials, and in this regard emphasizes the need to enhance coordination of efforts on national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen a global response to this serious challenge and threat to international security;

"5. Declares that acts, methods, and practices of terrorism are contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and that knowingly financing, planning and inciting terrorist acts are also contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

"6. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all the members of the Council, to monitor implementation of this resolution, with the assistance of appropriate expertise, and calls upon all States to report to the Committee, no later than 90 days from the date of adoption of this resolution and thereafter according to a timetable to be proposed by the Committee, on the steps they have taken to implement this resolution;

"7. Directs the Committee to delineate its tasks, submit a work programme within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution, and to consider the support it requires, in consultation with the Secretary-General;

"8. Expresses its determination to take all necessary steps in order to ensure the full implementation of this resolution, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter;

"9. Decides to remain seized of this matter."

**"U.S. Anti-Terrorism Strategy,"
by Raphael Perl**

Following is an article adapted from a speech by Raphael Perl, a specialist in international affairs for the U.S. Congressional Research Service, to the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Berlin, Germany, June 30, 2003.

United States Anti-Terrorism Strategy

By Raphael Perl

International Affairs Specialist, U.S. Congressional Research Service

It is indeed a pleasure to address your distinguished group on the topic of United States counterterrorism strategy, an issue of growing concern to both our nations. In the United States and nations throughout the world, anti-terrorism policy is evolving and adapting to changes in the global environment and changes in the terrorist threat.

Today, I will frame my remarks by highlighting changes in the global environment that facilitate terrorism and alter the terrorist threat. I will then focus on key components and directions of U.S. anti-terrorism policy and the White House National Strategy for Combating Terrorism.

**The Changing Global Security and Terrorist
Threat Environment**

The end of the cold war has increasingly brought with it a realization that the security environment had shifted dramatically:

- Weapons and technology that have been traditionally available only to nation states appear to be devolving to individuals and to transnational, or sub-national, groups and organizations;
- Individuals and disaffected groups are seeking, and might gain access to, weapons of mass destruction; and
- Globalization, free trade, and the expansion of democratic regimes provide opportunity for freer movement for terrorist and criminal groups worldwide.

Hand in hand with changes in the global security environment has come a recognition that terrorism is becoming more widespread, diffuse, and deadly.

It is widely recognized today that terrorism is becoming less territorially defined and more global in reach, and that it is becoming less overtly state-sponsored and more decentralized. Moreover, some suggest that terrorism is becoming more

anonymous and that in the future it will be increasingly driven by global religious and ideological agendas.

How Is United States Policy Changing in Light of the Changing Global Landscape and Changes in the Terrorist Threat?

Let us examine some of the prominent characteristics of current U.S. anti-terrorism policy.

Current U.S. anti-terrorism policy is to a major degree preemptive, with top priority being given to threats from weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

President Bush made this clear in his May 21, 2003, remarks to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy. "We will not permit terror networks or terror states to threaten or blackmail the world with WMD."

A similar viewpoint was echoed by Secretary of State Colin Powell in an address on June 14, 2003, to the annual convention of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) in Washington.

Powell promised that the war against terrorism would remain unremitting and ultimately successful. "We will continue to work with our coalition partners to search out terrorists, smash their weapons, smash their networks, and freeze their finances. There will be no respite, no rest until terrorists and terrorism are defeated. And they will be defeated."

U.S. Policy Centers Around the Strategic Concept of Defense-in-depth

The new global counter-terrorism strategy, released by the White House February 14, 2003, focuses on identifying and defusing threats before they reach U.S. borders. The strategy stresses that all instruments of U.S. power -diplomatic, economic, law enforcement, financial, information dissemination, intelligence, and military - are to be called upon. The strategy fits into the wider strategic concept of "defense-in-depth," which projects four concentric rings of defense against terrorist attack against the United States:

- The outermost ring consists of diplomatic, military, and intelligence organizations, operating mostly overseas. One goal of these organizations is to help preempt attacks on the U.S. homeland.
- Organizations such as the Customs Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Coast Guard all of which were recently incorporated into the Department of Homeland Security constitute the next ring, which focuses on U.S. borders and the goods and people that cross them.
- The next ring includes federal, state, and local law enforcement "first responders" such as the fire service, and the National Guard. These operate for the most part within U.S. borders and are responsible for protecting towns and cities. Private citizens, who are being asked to report suspicious activity

and take preventive action to reduce vulnerability to perilous situations, are part of this ring also.

- The final ring includes the private sector and federal agencies that play a key role in safeguarding the facilities that comprise critical physical infrastructures (e.g. transportation, financial, telecommunications, and
- on WMD, with a defense-in-depth framework. The strategy also has a number of other central components.

The National Strategy for Combating Terrorism

To support this defense-in-depth framework, the "National Strategy for Combating Terrorism," a 30-page interagency document, was released by the White House on February 14, 2003. The National Strategy for Combating Terrorism is designed to complement other elements of the National Security Strategy, including sub-strategies for homeland security, weapons of mass destruction, cyberspace, critical infrastructure protection, and drug control. While the National Strategy for Homeland Security focuses on preventing terrorist attacks within the United States, the National Strategy for Combating Terrorism focuses on identifying and defusing threats before they reach U.S. borders. President Bush, in his comments accompanying release of the strategy, has stressed that all instruments of U.S. national power are being called upon to take the fight to the terrorists themselves.

While preemption and military force remain important components, the strategy recognizes that the war on terror will not be won on the military battlefield and gives strong policy emphasis to strategic long-term policy components such as law enforcement, public information campaigns, and economic development. Earlier draft versions of the strategy had placed even heavier emphasis on international law enforcement cooperation as a policy pillar.

The strategy details a desired end-state where the scope and capabilities of global terrorist organizations are downscaled to the extent that they become localized, unorganized, unsponsored, and rare enough that they can be almost exclusively dealt with by criminal law enforcement. To accomplish this mission, emphasis is placed on international action by working with the willing, enabling the weak, persuading the reluctant, and compelling the unwilling. One outcome of the strategy is that economic development is formally enumerated as an important factor in reducing conditions that terrorists exploit. Arguably, the strategy also raises the priority of using information programs to delegitimize terrorism.

Strategy Elements

The intent of the strategy is to stop terrorist attacks against the United States, its citizens, its interests, and U.S. friends and allies around the world. Creation of an international environment inhospitable to terrorists and their supporters is sought. The administration's National Strategy for Combating Terrorism is founded

on four pillars - defeating, denying, diminishing and defending to be simultaneously on four fronts, i.e.:

- Defeating terrorists together with U.S. allies by attacking their sanctuaries; leadership; command, control, and communications; material support; and finances. Components include: (1) identifying and locating terrorists by making optimal use of all intelligence sources, foreign and U.S., and (2) destroying terrorists and their organizations by capture and detention, use of military power, and through employment of specialized intelligence resources, as well as international cooperation to curb terrorist funding;
- Denying terrorists sponsorship, support, and sanctuary/safe havens. A central strategy objective is to ensure that other states take action against such elements within their sovereign territory. Elements include:
 - (1) tailoring strategies to induce individual state sponsors of terrorism to change policies;
 - (2) promoting international standards for combating terrorism;
 - (3) eliminating sanctuaries; and
 - (4) interdicting terrorist ground, air, maritime, and cyber traffic, in order to deny terrorists access to arms, financing, information, WMD materials, sensitive technology, recruits, and funding from illicit drug activities;
- Diminishing underlying conditions that terrorists exploit, by fostering economic, social, and political development, market-based economies, good governance, and the rule of law. Emphasis includes: (1) partnering with the international community to alleviate conditions leading to failed states that breed terrorism; and (2) using public information initiatives to delegitimize terrorism; and
- Defending U.S. citizens and interests at home and abroad to include protection of physical and cyber infrastructures.

Inherent in these Four Pillars are the Following Components:

Intelligence component. A policy of preemption requires sound intelligence. The United States is currently involved in implementing measures designed to better merge domestic with foreign intelligence; law enforcement intelligence with national security intelligence.

Increasingly, U.S. counter-terrorism strategy incorporates a law enforcement component, subject however to restrictions found in the Posse Comitatus Act and reaffirmed in the Homeland Security Act which prohibit involvement of the military in domestic law enforcement. Central to the new National Strategy for Combating Terrorism is law enforcement cooperation. For example, since September 11, 2001, the FBI has initiated cooperative programs with Singapore, Malaysia,

Thailand, and Indonesia aimed at apprehending suspected terrorists and has shared expertise and technology with the law enforcement agencies of these nations.

U.S. counterterrorism policy also has a strong economic component with both defensive and pre-emptive characteristics. On the defensive side of this economic component, much attention is being given to minimize disruption of the American economy by terrorists by protecting economic infrastructures. A major function of the Department of Homeland Security [DHS] is to assess the vulnerability of critical infrastructures. Supporting such efforts is a growing use of risk analysis and threat matrixes.

On the preemptive side of the economic component, the Bush Administration has proposed a Millennium Challenge Account which would increase foreign economic assistance starting in fiscal year 2004 to a level which would be five billion dollars [\$5,000 million] higher by fiscal year 2006. Currently, U.S. economic aid worldwide totals \$12.87 billion [\$12,870 million]. Aid would go to countries that have demonstrated sound development practices and over time the new aid would be limited to countries with a per capita annual income of less than \$2,975.

Also evident is a growing counter-drug component. In the wake of the events of September 11th, the international community has placed emphasis on curbing financing of terrorists groups, and has dramatically enhanced efforts to limit and seize sources of terrorist funding. This has spawned renewed focus on the narcotics trade as a source of funding for such groups. Even in instances where groups do not actively work together, the synergy of their separate operations and shared efforts at destabilization pose an increasing threat.

And of course, there is a military component. This military component is reflected in the war in Iraq; U.S. operations in Afghanistan; deployment of U.S. forces around the Horn of Africa, to Djibouti, and the former Soviet Republic of Georgia; and ongoing military exercises in Colombia. President Bush has expressed a willingness to provide military aid to "governments everywhere" in the fight against terrorism. The U.S. is also undergoing a shift in overseas base locations to tactically support a more flexible strategy allowing for extended global military reach.

On the home front, U.S. policy increasingly has a homeland security focus. The newly created Department of Homeland Security is the biggest reorganization of the federal government in America's history, incorporating 22 government agencies and some 179,000 people into a single organization charged with coordinating the nation's domestic response to terrorism. The budget of the new department is roughly equal in amount to ten percent of the nation's defense budget. For fiscal year 2003, 44 percent of federal law enforcement positions and 48 percent of federal law enforcement funding have been transferred to DHS.

Central to the U.S. government approach to combating terrorism is the issue of counter-proliferation with a strong emphasis on proactive counter-missile technology proliferation. In the words of Defense Secretary Rumsfeld in his June 11, 2003, address to the Marshall Center in Garmisch, Germany:

"If we are to deal with these new dangers, we need new tools of international cooperation, including new authorities to prevent - and, if necessary, interdict - the import, the export and the transshipment of weapons of mass destruction, ballistic

missiles, and WMD-related materials from and between and to terrorist states. We also need to strengthen existing mechanisms for international security cooperation.

"We are working to transform our Department of Defense in the United States. And we are also working with our allies to help transform NATO from a 20th-century defensive alliance, into a 21st-century alliance capable of projecting power out of area, with leaner command structures, and a rapid response force that can deploy in days instead of months."

In a speech in Krakow, Poland, on May 31, 2003, President Bush proposed a Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) aimed at keeping WMD materials out of the hands of terrorists and rogue nations. Germany was one of eleven nations participating in a June 12, 2003, follow-up meeting in Madrid interested in changing international law to stop the spread such weapons.

Legislation is also currently pending in the U.S. Congress - the Missile Threat Reduction Act of 2003 [HR 1950], which calls for a U.S.-led effort to seek a binding international instrument to restrict the trade of offensive ballistic missiles. Also called for is United States' sponsorship of a U.N. Security Council Resolution prohibiting U.N. members from "purchasing, receiving, assisting or allowing transfer of missile or missile-related equipment and technology from North Korea, and which would permit interdiction, seizure, or impoundment of North Korean missiles or related technology and equipment.

Conclusion

The administration's National Strategy for Combating Terrorism continues to emphasize President Bush's counterterrorism doctrine of preemptive deterrence. In what some interpret as an important policy declaration, the strategy links the goals of promoting economic development to those of reducing conditions that terrorists exploit. The degree to which funding will be committed to support this policy is yet to be determined, but if implemented, a policy adopting economic development linkages could have far-reaching implications on the structure and implementation of U.S. foreign aid programs, and possibly U.S. partnership support for multilateral assistance initiatives. Moreover, a law enforcement-focused approach, as envisioned by the National Strategy for Combating Terrorism, could be seen as less controversial by potential coalition members, and may lead to increased support for the administration's counter-terror policy.

English - Russian Glossary

- abduction - похищение с целью выкупа
- acts of terrorism in all their forms and manifestations - акты терроризма во всех их формах и проявлениях
- aggravation of the terrorist threat - усугубление террористической угрозы
- anthrax — сибирская язва
- antibiotic - антибиотик
- apocalyptic, quasi-religious ideology-апокалипсическая, квазирелигиозная идеология
- armed combatants - вооруженные боевики
- assassin - убийца политического или общественного деятеля
- assassination - убийство по политическим мотивам
- assassination attempt on smb. - покушение на кого-либо
- asylum-seeker - лицо, ищущее убежище
- balanced and non-confrontational foreign policy of Russia - сбалансированная и неконфронтационная внешняя политика России
- battlefields - поля сражений
- belief that violent struggle is divinely mandated — вера в то, что насильственная борьба поощряется свыше
- bioterrorism - био-(биологический) терроризм
- blast - взрыв
- bomb - бомба, взрыв бомбы
- bomb attack - взрыв бомбы
- bomb killed, wounded/injured, destroyed... - в результате взрыва бомбы было убито, ранено, разрушено ...
- bomber - диверсант, бомбист
- bombing - бомбежка, взрыв бомбы
- candidate for a list - кандидат на внесение в список
- capture - захват, взятие в плен
- car bomb - бомба, заложенная в легковом автомобиле
- car bomber - террорист, взрывающий легковой автомобиль со взрывчаткой
- car bombing - взрыв легкового автомобиля со взрывчаткой
- charitable organizations - благотворительные организации
- chemical terrorism - химический терроризм
- collapse of the political structure - слом политической структуры общества
- combatants - боевики
- constraints on concessions to terrorists - сокращение уступок террористам
- contagious - заразный
- criminalization of society- криминализация общества
- cyberterrorism - кибер-/информационный терроризм

- debris - руины
- dependence on oil - зависимость от нефти
- dissident group - группа инакомыслящих, диссидентская группа
- document forgery and theft - подделка и похищение документов
- domestic terrorism - внутренний терроризм
- donations - добровольные пожертвования
- draft convention on the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism — проект конвенции о борьбе с актами ядерного терроризма
- draft of a comprehensive antiterrorist convention - проект всеобъемлющей конвенции о борьбе с международным терроризмом
- dual use technology - технология двойного назначения;
- ecoterrorism - экологический терроризм
- effective legislation-эффективное законодательство
- elimination of the global threat to humanity- устранение глобальной угрозы человечеству
- expansion of petty and organized crime - разрастание общеуголовной и организованной преступности
- explosion - взрыв
- explosions hit a train - поезд был взорван
- explosive - взрывчатый, взрывной explosive - взрывчатое вещество, взрывчатка
- explosive device - взрывное устройство
- explosives expert - взрывотехник
- exposure - разоблачение
- fighters - боевики
- focal point - основной/ центральный пункт
- follower - последователь
- future world order - будущее мироустройство
- global terrorism - мировой терроризм
- growth of illicit trafficking in firearms - увеличение незаконного оборота огнестрельного оружия
- guerrillas - партизаны
- hardline members - члены организации, придерживающиеся жесткой линии
- high-profile target - важная цель
- hijacked (о транспортном средстве) - угнанный, захваченный
- hijacked airliners - угнанные самолеты
- hijacker - угонщик
- hijacking- захват транспортного средства, угон самолета, воздушное пиратство
- hostage — заложник
- hostage taker - захватчик заложников
- hostage taking - захват заложников

- importance of enhanced coordination among states - важность более широкой координации между государствами
- in the aftermath of- как следствие
- in the interests of strengthening the universal international-legal basis of the struggle against terrorism - в интересах укрепления универсальной международно-правовой основы борьбы с терроризмом
- increase in acts of international terrorism - растущее число актов международного терроризма
- individual, very rare and almost entirely isolated instances of violent criminal acts -отдельные, редкие, уникальные проявления насильственной преступности
- infiltration of political and religious extremism into social and economic life - проникновение политического и религиозного экстремизма в общественную и экономическую жизнь
- international terrorism - международный терроризм
- interstate counter-terrorist cooperation - межгосударственное антитеррористическое сотрудничество
- key provisions - ключевые положения
- kidnapped - похищенный
- kidnapper - похититель
- kidnapping - похищение с целью выкупа
- legal political wing - легальное политическое крыло
- legality of possessing nuclear weapons - законность обладания государствами ядерным оружием
- loss of ideology in society- деидеологизация общества
- maintenance of international peace and security - поддержание международного мира и безопасности
- major oil producers - основные нефтедобывающие страны
- means of rapid distribution - материал /средства для быстрого распространения раздачи
- measures to prevent extremist and terrorist acts - меры, направленные на предотвращение экстремистских и террористических проявлений
- militant - боевик
- militant group — боевая группа
- militant wing - военное крыло
- multipolar world - многополюсный мир
- need for preventive measures in countering terrorism - необходимость профилактических мер предупреждения терроризма
- nuclear terrorism - ядерный терроризм
- on the basis of international law - на основе международного права
- pathogen - патогены, возбудители инфекций
- perpetrators - исполнители (теракта)
- prime suspect - главный подозреваемый

- principle of the priority of preventive measures to combat terrorism - принцип приоритета мер предупреждения терроризма
- psychoterrorism - психологический терроризм
- raid - штурм
- ransom – выкуп
- rebel - повстанец
- relevant draft conventions are stalled - буксуют проекты соответствующих конвенций
- religiously motivated terror - религиозно мотивированный террор
- rescue operation - операция по спасению
- responsibility - ответственность
- resupply of weapons - дополнительные поставки оружия
- security measures - меры безопасности
- seizure - захват (людей, зданий и т.д.)
- series of raids - серия нападений
- sharp rise in corruption of officials - рост коррумпированности чиновников
- smallpox - оспа
- sophisticated use of computers and telecommunication links - тонкое и умелое использование компьютера и телекоммуникации
- Special Forces - силы специального назначения
- spiritual leader - духовный лидер
- splinter faction - отколовшаяся группа, часть, фракция
- state-sponsored terrorism - поддерживаемый государством терроризм/терроризм, поддерживаемый на государственном уровне
- stockpile - запас, резерв
- strengthening the central role of the UN - укрепление центральной роли ООН
- strict measures designed to deal with politically or socially motivated offenses - жесткие меры, направленные на борьбу с политически и социально мотивированными правонарушениями
- suicide bomb attack - взрыв, осуществленный террористом-самоубийцей
- suicide bomber - террорист-самоубийца supporter - сторонник
- suppression of acts of international terrorism - пресечение актов международного терроризма supremacy
- of international law/rule of international law – верховенство международного права
- symbolism of the attacks - символичность атак/нападений/терактов
- sympathizer - сочувствующий, сторонник
- systematic and large-scale threat to security - системная и масштабная угроза безопасности
- tension among nationalities - напряженность в сфере межнациональных отношений

- terrorism - терроризм
- terrorist - террористический
- terrorist - террорист
- terrorist act/attack - террористический акт /нападение
- the Counterterrorism Committee of the UN Security Council - Контртеррористический комитет СБ ООН
- the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation - Уголовный кодекс Российской Федерации
- through mosques and social service institutions- через мечети и учреждения социального обеспечения
- to abduct - похищать с целью выкупа to abet terrorism - оказывать пособничество терроризму
- to acquire and use biological agents - приобретать и использовать биологические агенты (отравляющие вещества)
- to acquire WMD - обрести ОМП
- to act within the framework of legality - действовать в рамках законности
- to add to a list - добавить к списку
- to adjust to changing conditions - приспособливаться к меняющимся условиям
- to admit responsibility for smth. - признать ответственность за что-либо
- to adopt the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism - принимать Декларацию о мерах по ликвидации международного терроризма
- to assassinate - совершить убийство по политическим мотивам
- to attempt terrorist acts - пытаться совершить террористические акты
- to avoid the intensification of crises in international politics- избежать разрастания кризисных процессов в международной политике
- to be a party to international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism - участвовать в международных конвенциях и протоколах, в области борьбы с терроризмом
- to be attacked - подвергаться нападению
- to be bound for - направляться к to be captured alive - взять живым
- to be composed of several factions - состоять из нескольких фракций
- to be in a state of war with international terrorism - находиться в состоянии войны с международным терроризмом
- to be involved in acts of terrorism - участвовать в террористических актах
- to be involved in assassination attempt - участвовать в покушении на политического деятеля
- to be involved in bombing — участвовать в осуществлении взрывов
- to be involved in counterfeiting money — участвовать в подделке денег
- to be involved in drug trafficking - участвовать в торговле наркотиками
- to be involved in execution /commission of terrorist acts - участвовать в совершении терактов

- to be involved in narcotics smuggling /drug trafficking - участвовать, заниматься контрабандой наркотиков
- to be involved in planning terrorist acts - участвовать в планировании терактов
- to be involved in sponsoring acts of terrorism - участвовать в поддержке /спонсировании террористических актов
- to be killed as a result of a terrorist act - погибнуть в результате теракта
- to be killed, wounded/injured, destroyed in a bomb attack- быть убитым/раненым, разрушенным в результате взрыва бомбы
- to be linked to killings, bombings, etc. - быть причастным к убийствам, взрывам и т.д.
- to be loosely organized (structured) - не иметь жесткой организации (структуры)
- to be made up of several factions- состоять из нескольких фракций
- to be on a list - быть в списке
- to be responsible for smth. - быть ответственным за что-либо
- to be subject to controls - находится под контролем /подвергаться контролю
- to be suspected of/in smth.- подозреваться в чем-либо
- to be suspected of assassinating smb. - подозреваться в убийстве политических деятелей
- to blame smb. for smth. - возложить вину за что-либо на кого-либо
- to blame smth. on smb. - возложить вину за что-либо на кого-либо
- to blast - взорвать, взорваться
- to blow oneself up - взорвать себя
- to blow up - взорвать, взорваться
- to bomb - взорвать
- to bring terrorists to justice terrorists - отдать террористов в руки правосудия
- to bring to justice the perpetrators of terrorist acts - привлекать к ответственности лиц, виновных в совершении террористических актов
- to bring together Arabs - объединить арабов
- to call an emergency meeting - созвать чрезвычайное заседание
- to call into question fundamental goals and ideals - поставить под сомнение основополагающие цели и идеалы
- to carry out a series of massive blows within a short period of time to emphasize that violence is endless - произвести серию массивных ударов за короткий период времени, чтобы наглядно показать, что насилию нет конца
- to carry out a terrorist act/attack - совершить террористический акт /нападение
- to carry out attacks against civilian and military targets - совершать, осуществлять нападения на гражданские и военные объекты

- to carry out attacks on smb.- совершать нападения на кого-либо
- to cause death - привести к гибели
- to cause major damage - нанести значительный ущерб
- to cause mass casualties — привести к массовым жертвам
- to cause maximum carnage - вызвать беспрецедентную по своим масштабам кровавую бойню
- to cave in - обвалиться (о крыше)
- to claim responsibility for smth. - взять на себя ответственность за что-либо
- to combat terrorism — бороться с терроризмом
- to combat terrorism in all its forms - бороться с терроризмом во всех его проявлениях
- to commit attacks on smb.- совершать нападения на кого-либо
- to commit crimes with the use of explosive devices - осуществлять преступления с использованием взрывных устройств
- to commit terrorist acts - совершать террористические акты
- to compile a list - составлять список
- to condemn in the strongest terms the seizure - осудить захват заложников в самой резкой форме
- to condemn all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable - осуждать все акты, методы и практику терроризма как преступные и не имеющие оправдания
- to condemn terrorism - осуждать терроризм
- to conduct a series of bombings - произвести серию взрывов
- to conduct attacks against civilian and military targets - совершать, осуществлять нападения на гражданские и военные объекты
- to conduct attacks on smb.- совершать нападения на кого-либо
- to conduct attacks using biological agents - произвести нападения с использованием биологических веществ
- to contribute to the efforts to combat terrorism in all its forms - вносить вклад в усилия по борьбе с терроризмом во всех его формах
- to cope with a crisis — справиться с кризисной ситуацией
- to counter excessive Western influence - противостоять чрезмерному влиянию Запада
- to counter terrorist threats to international peace and security - противодействовать угрозам международному миру и безопасности, исходящим от терроризма
- to crash into smth.- врезаться во что-либо
- to create a psychological and theatrical dimension through violence - использовать насилие для создания масштабного психологического и театрального эффекта

- to create an elaborate international network with a hub-and-spokes configuration - создать тщательно продуманную международную сеть в форме паутины с единым центром
- to create an organization - создать, основать организацию
- to create independent state - создавать независимое, самостоятельное государство
- to create massive, history-changing bloodshed - учинить массовое кровопролитие, меняющее ход истории
- to crush terrorism — победить терроризм
- to defeat international terrorism - победить международный терроризм
- to defeat terrorism - победить терроризм
- to defuse an explosive device - обезвредить взрывное устройство
- to deliberately work to maximize the carnage - работать целенаправленно над увеличением масштабов кровавой бойни
- to demand a withdrawal of troops — требовать вывода войск
- to demand ransom - требовать выкуп to demand safe passage - требовать свободного прохода
- to demand the release of jailed militants - требовать освобождения содержащихся в тюрьме боевиков
- to deny safe haven /sanctuary for terrorists - отказать террористам в убежище
- to destroy Israel through holy war - уничтожить Израиль посредством ведения священной войны
- to destroy terrorism - уничтожить терроризм
- to detonate — взорвать, взорваться
- to develop new international instruments to counter the terrorist threat - разрабатывать новые международные документы в целях противодействия угрозе терроризма
- to die from gas - погибнуть от действия газа
- to disassociate fully from ties to terrorism - полностью разорвать связь с терроризмом (отмежеваться от терроризма)
- to disperse - распространять, распылять
- to eliminate terrorism - уничтожить терроризм
- to eliminate the international terrorist network - ликвидировать сеть международного терроризма
- to encourage terrorism - поощрять терроризм
- to endanger the lives and well-being of individuals worldwide – представлять опасность для жизни и благосостояния людей во всем мире
- to engage in bombing, assassinations, kidnapping, extortion - применять в террористической деятельности взрывы, убийства политических деятелей, похищения с целью выкупа, вымогательство /рэкет
- to engage in peaceful political activity - вести мирную политическую деятельность

- to enhance the degree of legal and social protection provided to persons directly involved in counterterrorist operations - повысить правовую и социальную защиту лиц, непосредственно участвующих в осуществлении контртеррористических операций
- to ensure apprehension and prosecution or extradition - обеспечить арест, судебное преследование, выдачу
- to equate actions of armed forces with terrorism - приравнять к терроризму действия вооруженных сил
- to eradicate terrorism — искоренять терроризм
- to escape - бежать/ совершать побег/ спастись
- to establish a contact with the hostage takers - установить контакт с захватчиками заложников
- to establish a network outside a country - создать сеть за пределами страны
- to establish a pan - Islamic Caliphate throughout the world - создать пан-исламский халифат во всем мире
- to establish an organization — создать, основать организацию
- to establish cells in Europe - создать ячейки в Европе
- to establish an independent state - создавать независимое, самостоятельное государство
- to expel smb. from a country - изгонять кого-либо из страны
- to expel Westerners and non - Muslims from Muslim countries – изгонять европейцев и немусульман из мусульманских стран
- to explode - взорвать, взорваться to export terrorism - экспортировать терроризм
- to express concern about the hostage crisis - выразить озабоченность по поводу захвата заложников
- to face the threat of large-scale terrorist acts - встать перед угрозой крупномасштабных террористических актов
- to fight against invasion - бороться против вторжения
- to fight against the existing world order - бороться против существующего мирового порядка
- to finance one's activities through kidnapping, robberies, extortion, narcotics smuggling/drug trafficking - финансировать свою деятельность через похищение людей с целью выкупа, ограбления, вымогательство, контрабанду наркотиков
- to finance terrorism - финансировать терроризм
- to finance terrorist acts - финансировать террористические акты
- to fire at smb. - стрелять в кого-либо
- to firmly oppose state-sponsored terrorism - твердо выступать против терроризма, поддерживаемого государством /на государственном уровне
- to flee - бежать/ скрыться/ спастись to form an organization - создать, основать организацию

- to form the Global Coalition Against Terrorism - создать международную антитеррористическую коалицию
- to foster the spread of terrorism - способствовать распространению терроризма
- to found an organization - создать, основать организацию
- to free hostages (unharmed) - освободить заложников (невредимыми)
- to fight (against) terrorism - бороться с терроризмом
- to grant refugee status - предоставить статус беженца
- to harbor terrorists - укрывать террористов
- to have a global reach - иметь доступ к любой точке мира
- to have a network outside a country - иметь сеть за пределами страны
- to have a worldwide reach - иметь доступ к любой точке мира
- to have ties to smb. - иметь связи с кем-либо
- to hijack - захватить транспортное средство, угнать самолет
- to hold hostages - держать заложников
- to hold smb. hostage - держать кого-либо в качестве заложников
- to identify and eliminate the causes and factors facilitating implementation of terrorist acts - выявлять и устранять причины и условия, способствующие осуществлению террористических актов
- to illicitly siphon funds - незаконно использовать /присваивать деньги
- to immobilize the terrorists - обездвижить террористов
- to incite terrorist acts - провоцировать террористические акты
- to remove from the list - исключить из списка
- to delete from the list - исключить из списка
- to include in a list - внести в список
- to increase political power - усилить политическую власть
- to infect - заражать
- to intensify the fight against terrorism at the national level - активизировать борьбу с терроризмом на национальном уровне
- to justify terrorism - оправдывать терроризм
- to kidnap - похищать с целью выкупа
- to lack smth. - испытывать недостаток в чем-либо
- to launch attacks against civilian and military targets - совершать/ осуществлять нападения на гражданские и военные объекты
- to launch attacks on/against smb.- совершать нападения на кого-либо
- to let emergency workers into the school - позволить спасателям войти в школу
- to limit attacks on civilians - ограничивать нападения на мирных жителей
- to limit consequences - ограничить последствия
- to limit destruction, civilian casualties - уменьшать разрушения, число жертв среди гражданского населения
- to maintain a list - вести список

- to maintain diplomatic relations - поддерживать дипломатические отношения
- to maintain moneymaking front organizations - содержать легальные коммерческие организации
- to maintain terrorist training camps - содержать лагеря по подготовке террористов
- to meet demands - удовлетворять /выполнять требования
- to mix in with hostages - смешаться с заложниками
- to obtain and use biological agents - приобретать и использовать биологические агенты /отравляющие вещества
- to obtain funding through non-governmental organizations, cover-up business, criminal acts - получать денежные средства через неправительственные организации, подпольные бизнес структуры, за счет незаконной/ криминальной деятельности
- to obtain timely preventive information - получать своевременную предупреждающую информацию
- to offer safe haven - предложить убежище
- to operate over a wide area - действовать на большой территории
- to operate transnationally - действовать, не взирая на границы
- to operate worldwide through modern technology - действовать по всему миру используя современную технологию
- to outlaw an organization - объявить организацию вне закона, прекратить деятельность организации
- to overthrow a secular regime and to replace it with an Islamic state – свергнуть светский режим и установить вместо него исламское государство
- to participate in terrorist acts - участвовать в террористических актах
- to pay ransom - платить выкуп to place on a list — поместить в список
- to plan terrorist acts - планировать террористические акты
- to plant a bomb - заложить бомбу
- to plot terrorist acts - замышлять террористические акты
- to pool the efforts of the international community - объединить усилия международного сообщества
- to possess a sophisticated financial system - иметь усложненную/ изощренную финансовую систему
- to prepare terrorist acts - готовить террористические акты
- to prevent dire consequences - предотвратить ужасные последствия
- to prevent and suppress through all lawful means the preparation and financing of any acts of terrorism - предотвращать и пресекать всеми законными средствами деятельность по подготовке и финансированию любых актов терроризма
- to prevent from detonating explosives - предотвратить приведение в действие взрывных устройств
- to prevent terrorism - предотвращать терроризм

- to prevent terrorist acts - предотвращать террористические акты
- to prohibit - запрещать
- to promote universal participation in and implementation of the existing international anti-terrorist conventions - поощрять всеобщее участие в существующих международных антитеррористических конвенциях и их осуществление
- to prompt the troops to shoot back - спровоцировать войска на ответный огонь
- to provide aid - предоставлять помощь
- to provide financial and logistic support - оказывать финансовую и организационно-техническую
- поддержку to provide free movement - обеспечивать свободу передвижения
- to provide funding - финансировать
- to provide political indoctrination - обеспечить теоретической основой (базой)
- to provide safe haven /sanctuary for terrorists - предоставлять террористам убежище
- to provide support - оказывать поддержку
- to provide training - обучать
- to provide weapons - снабжать оружием
- to punish terrorists - наказать террористов to pursue a goal - преследовать цель
- to pursue terrorists - преследовать террористов
- to raise money - собирать деньги
- to receive (to collect) donations /contributions from Islamic states – получать (собирать) добровольные пожертвования от исламских стран
- to receive financial and logistic assistance from expatriate communities, expatriates, private benefactors - получать финансовую и организационно-техническую помощь со стороны общин за рубежом, соотечественников, частных лиц /жертвователей
- to receive ransom - получать выкуп
- to receive ransom payment for hostages - получать выкуп за заложников
- to recruit terrorists - вербовать террористов
- to reduce terrorism - уменьшить /снизить террористическую активность
- to refuse to allow food and water supplies - отказаться принять воду и продовольствие
- to refuse to meet the terrorists' demands - отказаться выполнять требования террористов
- to release a chemical nerve agent (sarin) - распылять химическое вещество нервно-паралитического действия (зарин)
- to release hostages (unharmed) - освобождать заложников (невредимыми)

- to relieve a number of problems related to anti-terrorist activities – снять ряд проблем в сфере анти-террористической деятельности
- to remain on a list - остаться в списке
- to rescue hostages - спасать заложников
- to resort to terrorism - прибегать к терроризму
- to respond to terrorism - отвечать на терроризм
- to respond to the increasing threat of terrorism - отреагировать на возрастающую угрозу терроризма
- to restore combat capabilities - восстановить боевые возможности
- to restore the unity of the international community - восстановить единство международного сообщества
- to revitalize - активизировать
- to rig smth. with explosives - заминировать /начинить взрывчаткой что-либо
- to root out terrorism - искоренять терроризм
- to rule out the use of force - исключить использование силы
- to save the lives of the hostages - спасти жизни заложников
- to seek a vast redistribution of global power and a geopolitical revolution - добиваться полного перераспределения силы в мире и осуществления геополитической революции
- to seek massive bloodletting - стремиться к масштабному кровопролитию
- to seek to acquire weapons of mass destruction - стремиться к обладанию оружия массового поражения
- to seek to cause maximum civilian casualties - стремиться максимально
- увеличить количество жертв среди гражданского населения
- to seize - захватывать (людей, здания и т.д.)
- to serve as the primary transit point - служить первичным транзитным пунктом
- to set a goal - поставить цель to set off an explosive device by remote control /remotely - привести в действие взрывное устройство при помощи дистанционного управления
- to shake the foundations of broad international anti-terrorist coalition – расшатать основы широкой международной антитеррористической коалиции
- to shoot down a helicopter - сбить вертолет
- to shut down training camps - ликвидировать лагерь по подготовке террористов
- to smash terrorism - разгромить терроризм
- to solicit donations from expatriate communities - просить общины соотечественников за рубежом сделать пожертвования
- to solicit donations from like-minded supporters - просить пожертвования у сторонников, разделяющих их взгляды
- to split from an organization - отколоться от организации
- to sponsor terrorist acts - спонсировать террористические акты

- to spread propaganda - вести пропаганду
- to stage attacks on smb. - совершать нападения на кого-либо
- to storm - штурмовать
- to strengthen effective international cooperation - укреплять эффективное международное сотрудничество
- to strengthen participation in the global war on terrorism – принимать более активное участие во всемирной войне против терроризма
- to support terrorism - поддерживать терроризм
- to suppress terrorist acts - пресекать террористические акты
- to suspect - подозревать
- to take advantage of the complicated security situation- воспользоваться сложной обстановкой в области безопасности
- to take hostages - брать заложников
- to take more than one thousand children and adults hostage - взять в заложники более тысячи детей и взрослых
- to take over the world - взять мир под контроль, захватить власть во всем мире
- to take responsibility for smth.- взять на себя ответственность за что-либо
- to take smb. hostage - брать кого-либо в заложники
- to target political and military leaders, foreign tourists, moderate Palestinians - выбрать мишенью /сделать объектом нападений политических и военных лидеров, иностранных туристов, умеренных палестинцев
- to terrorize - терроризировать
- to threaten international peace and security - угрожать международному миру и безопасности
- to threaten to blow up a school - угрожать взорвать школу
- to threaten to kill hostages - угрожать убить заложников
- to tolerate terrorism - терпеть терроризм
- to track down terrorists - выследить и поймать террористов
- to train militants, terrorists - вести подготовку/ обучать боевиков, террористов
- to underestimate the capabilities of terrorists - приуменьшать потенциал террористов
- to undermine the unity of the international community- подрывать единство международного сообщества
- to unite efforts to overcome ideological differences - объединить усилия в интересах преодоления идеологических разногласий
- to unite in the face of a common enemy - сплотиться перед лицом общего врага
- to unite the efforts of the international community - объединить усилия международного сообщества
- to use a guerrilla strategy - использовать партизанскую стратегию
- to use massive violence as a psychological tool - использовать массовое насилие в качестве психологического оружия

- to use overt and illegal methods - использовать, сочетать легальные и нелегальные методы
- to use political and violent means - использовать политические и насильственные методы, средства
- to use suicide operatives - использовать террористов-смертников
- to use terrorism as an instrument of policy or warfare beyond their borders - использовать терроризм как инструмент политики или прием ведения войны за пределами своей страны
- to use terrorist tactics - использовать террористическую тактику
- to use terrorist violence - использовать методы террористического насилия
- to use the principle of legality- следовать принципу законности
- to weaponize - превратить в оружие
- to wear suicide belts - иметь на себе пояса смертников
- to wipe out entire villages - уничтожать целые деревни
- to work clandestinely - работать тайно
- to work openly - работать открыто
- to work out a single international legal definition of "terrorism" – выработать единое международное правовое определение «терроризма»
- trained and equipped cadres of first responders — обученные и хорошо оснащенный персонал, который первым приходит на помощь
- trained fighters - подготовленные /обученные боевики
- transitional period - переходный период
- terror - террор
- umbrella organization - организация, служащая прикрытием
- under the leadership of smb. - под руководством кого-либо
- unipolar world -однополярный мир
- united anti-terrorist campaign - сплоченная антитеррористическая кампания
- vaccine - вакцина
- violent actions under the banner of the national liberation struggle - насильственные действия под флагом национально-освободительной борьбы
- walking biological weapon - живое /ходячее биологическое оружие
- wanted terrorists - террористы, находящиеся в розыске
- war on/against terrorism - война против терроризма
- weakening of security systems - ослабление мер безопасности
- without making demands and claiming responsibility for vicious acts – не выдвигая требования и не беря на себя ответственности за жестокие действия
- without warning - без предупреждения

Russian - English Glossary

- активизировать - to revitalize/to intensify
- активизировать борьбу с терроризмом на национальном уровне - to intensify the fight against terrorism at the national level
- акты терроризма во всех их формах и проявлениях - acts of terrorism in all their forms and manifestations
- антибиотик - antibiotic
- апокалипсическая, квазирелигиозная идеология - an apocalyptic, quasi-religious ideology
- бежать/ скрыться/ спастись - to escape/ to flee
- без предупреждения - without warning
- био- (биологический) терроризм - bioterrorism
- благотворительные организации - charitable organizations,
- боевая группа - militant group
- боевик - militant/ fighter/ combatant
- бомба - bomb
- бомба, заложенная в легковом автомобиле - car bomb
- бомбежка - bombing
- бороться против вторжения - to fight against invasion
- бороться против существующего мирового порядка - fight against the existing world order
- бороться с терроризмом во всех его формах - combat terrorism in all its forms
- брать заложников — to take hostages
- брать кого-либо в заложники - to take smb hostage
- будущее мироустройство - future world order
- буксуют проекты соответствующих конвенций - the relevant draft conventions are stalled
- быть ответственным за что-либо - to be responsible for smth
- быть причастным к убийствам, взрывам и т.д. - to be linked to killings, bombings etc.
- быть убитым, раненым, разрушенным в результате взрыва бомбы - to be killed, wounded/ injured, destroyed in a bomb attack
- в интересах укрепления универсальной международно-правовой основы борьбы с терроризмом ~ in the interests of strengthening the universal international-legal basis of the struggle against terrorism
- в результате взрыва бомбы было убито, ранено, разрушено... - bomb killed, wounded/ injured, destroyed...
- важная цель - high-profile target
- важность более широкой координации между государствами - importance of enhanced coordination among states
- вакцина - vaccine

- вера в то, что насильственная борьба поощряется свыше — the belief that violent struggle is divinely mandated
- вербовать террористов - to recruit terrorists
- верховенство международного права - supremacy of international law/rule of international law
- вести мирную политическую деятельность - to engage in peaceful political activity
- вести подготовку боевиков - to train militants
- вести пропаганду - to spread propaganda
- взорвать - to bomb/ to explode/ to blast/ to blow up/ to detonate/ to set off
- взорвать себя - to blow oneself up
- взрыв - explosion/ blast
- взрыв легкового автомобиля с взрывчаткой - car bombing
- взрыв бомбы - bomb, bomb attack, bombing
- взрыв, осуществленный террористом-самоубийцей - a suicide bomb attack
- взрывное устройство - explosive device
- взрывотехник - explosives expert
- взрывчатое вещество,
- взрывчатка - explosive
- взрывчатый, взрывной - explosive
- взять живым - capture alive
- взять мир под контроль, захватить власть во всем мире - to take over the world
- взять на себя ответственность за что-либо - to take /to claim/ to admit/ responsibility for smth вносить вклад в усилия по борьбе с терроризмом во всех его формах – to contribute to the efforts to combat terrorism in all its forms
- внутренний терроризм - domestic terrorism
- военное крыло - militant wing
- возложить вину за что-либо на кого-либо - to blame smb for smth/ to blame smth on smb
- война против терроризма - war on /against terrorism
- вооруженные боевики - armed militants/ fighters/ combatants
- воспользоваться сложной обстановкой в области безопасности - to take advantage of the complicated security situation
- восстановить боевые возможности - to restore combat capabilities
- восстановить единство международного сообщества - to restore the unity of the international community
- врезаться во что-либо - to crash into smth.
- всемирная сеть - worldwide network
- встать перед угрозой крупномасштабных террористических актов - to face the threat of large-scale terrorist acts

- выбрать мишенью/ сделать объектом нападений - to target
- вызвать беспрецедентную по своим масштабам кровавую бойню - to cause maximum- carnage
- выкуп - ransom
- выработать единое международное правовое определение «терроризма» — to work out a single international legal definition of "terrorism"
- выразить озабоченность по поводу захвата заложников - to express concern
- about the hostage crisis выследить и поймать террористов - to track down terrorists
- выявлять и устранять причины и условия, способствующие осуществлению террористических актов - to identify and eliminate the causes and factors facilitating implementation of terrorist acts
- главный подозреваемый - prime suspect
- готовить террористические акты - to prepare terrorist acts
- группа инакомыслящих / диссидентская группа - dissident group
- деидеологизация общества - loss of ideology in society
- действовать в рамках законности - to act within the framework of legality
- действовать на большой территории - to operate over a wide area
- действовать, не взирая на границы - to operate transnational
- действовать по всему миру, используя современную технологию - to operate worldwide through modern technology
- держать заложников - to hold hostages
- держать кого-либо в качестве заложников - to hold smb. hostage
- диверсант/ бомбист - bomber
- добиваться полного перераспределения силы в мире и осуществления геополитической революции - to seek a vast redistribution of global power and a geopolitical revolution
- добровольные пожертвования - donations
- дополнительные поставки оружия - resupply of weapons
- духовный лидер - spiritual leader
- жесткие меры, направленные на борьбу с политически и социально мотивированными правонарушениями - strict measures designed to deal with politically or socially motivated offenses
- живое (ходячее) биологическое оружие- walking biological weapon
- зависимость от нефти - dependence on oil
- законность обладания государствами ядерным оружием - legality of possessing nuclear weapons
- заложить бомбу - to plant a bomb заложник - hostage
- заминировать /начинить взрывчаткой здание - to rig the building with explosives/to mine the building
- замышлять террористические акты - to plot terrorist acts

- запас / резерв - stockpile
- запрещать - to prohibit заражать - to infect
- заразный - contagious
- захват (людей, здания и т.д.) - seizure
- захват заложников - hostage taking
- захват транспортного средства/ угон самолета, воздушное пиратство - hijacking
- захват, взятие в плен - capture
- захватить транспортное средство/ угонять самолет - to hijack
- захватчик заложников - hostage taker
- захватывать (людей, здания и т.д.) - to seize (people, buildings, etc)
- избежать разрастания кризисных процессов в международной политике – to avoid the intensification of crises in international politics
- изгонять европейцев и немусульман из мусульманских стран - to expel Westerners and non-Muslims from Muslim countries
- изгонять кого-либо из стран - to expel smb. from a country
- иметь доступ к любой точке мира - to have a global reach/ to have a worldwide reach
- иметь усложненную/ изоощренную финансовую систему- to possess a sophisticated financial system
- иметь на себе пояса смертников - to wear suicide belts
- иметь связи с кем-либо - to have ties to smb.
- иметь (террористическую) сеть за пределами страны - to have a (terrorist) network outside a country
- исключить из списка - to remove / to delete from the list
- исключить использование силы - to rule out the use of force
- исполнители (теракта) - perpetrators
- использовать массовое насилие в качестве психологического оружия - to use massive violence as a sychological tool
- использовать методы террористического насилия - to use terrorist violence
- использовать насилие для создания масштабного психологического и театрального эффекта - to create a psychological and theatrical dimension through violence
- использовать партизанскую стратегию - to use a guerrilla strategy
- использовать политические и насильственные методы / средства - to use political and violent means использовать терроризм как инструмент политики или прием ведения войны за пределами своей страны - to use terrorism as an instrument of policy or warfare beyond their borders
- использовать террористическую тактику - to use terrorist tactics
- использовать террористов-смертников - to use suicide operatives
- использовать/ сочетать легальные и нелегальные методы - to use overt and illegal methods

- испытывать недостаток в чем-либо - to lack smth.
- кибер-(информационный) терроризм - cyberterrorism
- ключевые положения - key provisions
- Контртеррористический комитет СБ ООН - the Counterterrorism Committee of the UN Security Council
- криминализация общества- criminalization of society
- легальное политическое крыло - legal political wing
- устранение глобальной угрозы человечеству- elimination of the global threat to humanity
- ликвидировать лагерь по подготовке террористов - to shut down training camps
- ликвидировать сеть международного терроризма - to eliminate the international terrorist network
- лицо, ищущее убежище - asylum-seeker
- материал /средства для быстрого распространения /раздачи - means of rapid distribution
- межгосударственное антитеррористическое сотрудничество – interstate counter-terrorist cooperation
- международный терроризм - international terrorism
- меры безопасности не отвечают требованиям - security measures are not adequate
- меры, направленные на предотвращение экстремистских и террористических проявлений - measures to prevent extremist and terrorist acts
- мировой терроризм - global terrorism
- многополюсный мир - multipolar world
- на основе международного права - on the basis of international law
- наказать террористов - to punish terrorists
- нанести значительный ущерб - to cause major damage
- напряженность в сфере межнациональных отношений - tension among nationalities
- насильственные действия под флагом национально-освободительной борьбы - violent actions under the banner of the national liberation struggle
- находится под контролем /подвергаться контролю - to be subject to controls
- находиться в состоянии войны с международным терроризмом - to be in a state of war with international terrorism
- не выдвигая требования и не беря на себя ответственности за жестокие действия - without making demands and claiming responsibility for vicious acts
- не иметь жесткой организации, структуры - to be loosely organized, structured
- незаконно использовать /присваивать деньги - to illicitly siphon funds
- необходимость профилактических мер предупреждения терроризма - the need for preventive measures in countering terrorism

- обвалиться (о крыше) - to cave in
- обвинять/ возлагать вину- to blame
- обезвредить взрывное устройство - to defuse an explosive device
- обездвижить террористов - to immobilize the terrorists
- обеспечивать свободу передвижения - to provide free movement
- обеспечить арест, судебное преследование, выдачу - to ensure apprehension and prosecution or extradition
- обеспечить теоретической основой /базой - to provide political indoctrination
- обрести ОМП - to acquire WMD
- обучать террористов - to train /to provide training to terrorists
- обученный и хорошо оснащенный персонал, который первый приходит на помощь - trained and Arabs
- объединить усилия в интересах преодоления идеологических разногласий – to unite efforts to overcome ideological differences
- объединить усилия международного сообщества - to unite /to pool the efforts of the international community
- объявить организацию вне закона/ прекратить деятельность организации - to outlaw an organization
- сокращение уступок террористам - constraints on concessions to terrorists
- ограничивать нападения на мирных жителей - to limit attacks on civilians
- ограничить последствия - to limit consequences
- однополярный мир - unipolar world
- односторонние акции против суверенных государств - unilateral actions against sovereign states
- оказывать поддержку - to provide support
- оказывать финансовую и организационно-техническую поддержку - to provide financial and logistic support
- организация, служащая прикрытием- umbrella organization
- освобождать заложников - to free / to release hostages
- ослабление мер безопасности - weakening of security systems
- основной / центральный пункт - focal point
- основные нефтедобывающие страны - major oil producers
- осудить захват заложников в самой резкой форме - to condemn in the strongest terms the seizure
- осуждать все акты, методы и практику терроризма как преступные и не имеющие оправдания - to condemn all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable
- осуществлять преступления с использованием взрывных устройств – to commit crimes with the use of explosive devices
- ответственность — responsibility
- ответственный - responsible

- отдать террористов в руки правосудия - to bring terrorists to justice
- отдельные, редкие, уникальные проявления насильственной преступности - individual, very rare and almost entirely isolated instances of violent criminal acts
- отказать террористам в убежище - to deny safe haven /sanctuary for terrorists
- отказать выполнять требования террористов - to refuse to meet the terrorists' demands
- отказать принять воду и продовольствие - to refuse to allow food and water supplies
- отколовшаяся группа / часть / фракция - splinter faction
- отколоться от организации - to split from an organization
- отреагировать на возрастающую угрозу терроризма - to respond to the increasing threat of terrorism
- отрицать факт совершения теракта - to deny that it carried out the attacks
- партизаны — guerrillas
- патоген/ возбудитель инфекций - pathogen
- переходный период - transitional period
- планировать террористические акты — to plan terrorist acts
- платить выкуп - to pay ransom
- победить международный терроризм - to defeat /to crush /to destroy international terrorism
- повстанец - rebel
- повысить правовую и социальную защиту лиц, непосредственно участвующих в осуществлении контртеррористических операций - to enhance the degree of legal and social protection provided to persons directly involved in counterterrorist operations
- погибнуть в результате теракта- to be killed as a result of a terrorist act
- погибнуть от действия газа - to die from the gas
- под лозунгами борьбы с терроризмом - under the banner of combating terrorism
- под руководством кого-либо - under the leadership of smb
- подвергаться нападению - to be attacked
- подготовленные (обученные) боевики - trained militants/ fighters/ combatants
- подделка и похищение документов - document forgery and theft
- поддержание международного мира и безопасности - maintenance of international peace and security
- поддерживаемый государством терроризм - state-sponsored terrorism
- поддерживать дипломатические отношения - to maintain diplomatic relations
- подозревать - to suspect

- подозреваться в убийстве политических деятелей - to be suspected of assassinating smb.
- подозреваться в чем-либо - to be suspected of/in smth
- подрывать единство международного сообщества - to undermine the unity of the international community
- поезд был взорван - explosions hit a train
- позволить спасателям войти в школу - to let emergency workers into the school
- покушение на кого-либо - assassination attempt on smb
- полностью разорвать связь с терроризмом /отмежеваться от терроризма - to disassociate fully from ties to terrorism
- получать выкуп за заложников - to receive ransom payment for hostages
- получать денежные средства через неправительственные организации, подпольные бизнес-структуры, за счет незаконной /криминальной деятельности - to obtain funding through non-governmental organizations, cover-up business, criminal acts
- получать своевременную упреждающую информацию - to obtain timely preventive information
- получать финансовую и организационно-техническую помощь со стороны общин за рубежом, соотечественников, частных лиц /жертвователей - to receive financial and logistic assistance from expatriates, private benefactors
- получать /собирать добровольные пожертвования от исламских стран – to receive/ to collect donations /contributions from Islamic states
- получить выкуп - to receive ransom
- поля сражений- battlefields
- поощрять всеобщее участие в существующих международных антитеррористических конвенциях и их осуществление - to promote universal participation in and implementation of the existing international anti-terrorist conventions
- последователь - follower
- поставить под сомнение основополагающие цели и идеалы - to call into question fundamental goals and ideals
- поставить цель - to set a goal
- похититель - kidnapper
- похищать с целью выкупа - to kidnap/ to abduct
- похищение с целью выкупа - kidnapping/ abduction
- похищенный - kidnapped
- превратить в оружие - to weaponize
- предложить убежище - to offer safe haven /sanctuary
- предоставление статуса беженца - granting refugee status
- предоставлять помощь - to provide aid

- предоставлять террористам убежище - to provide safe haven /sanctuary for terrorists
- предотвратить приведение в действие взрывных устройств - to prevent from detonating explosives
- предотвратить ужасные последствия - to prevent dire consequences
- предотвращать и пресекать всеми законными средствами деятельность по подготовке и финансированию любых актов терроризма - to prevent and suppress through all lawful means the preparation and financing of any acts of terrorism
- предотвращать террористические акты - to prevent terrorist acts
- представлять опасность для жизни и благосостояния людей во всем мире - to endanger the lives and well-being of individuals worldwide
- пресекать террористические акты - to suppress terrorist acts
- пресечение актов международного терроризма - suppression of acts of international terrorism
- преследовать террористов - to pursue terrorists
- преследовать цель - to pursue a goal
- привести в действие взрывное устройство (при помощи дистанционного управления) - to set off an explosive device (remotely/ by remote control)
- привести к гибели - to cause death
- привести к массовым жертвам - to cause mass casualties
- привлекать к ответственности лиц, виновных в совершении террористических актов - bring to justice the perpetrators of terrorist acts
- применять в террористической деятельности взрывы, убийства политических деятелей, похищения с целью выкупа, вымогательство /рэкет - to engage in bombing, assassinations, kidnapping, extortion
- принимать более активное участие во всемирной войне против терроризма -
- to strengthen participation in the global war on terrorism
- принимать Декларацию о мерах по ликвидации международного терроризма - to adopt the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism
- принцип приоритета мер предупреждения терроризма - principle of the priority of preventive measures to combat terrorism
- приобретать и использовать биологические агенты /отравляющие вещества - to acquire /to obtain and use biological agents
- приравнять к терроризму действия вооруженных сил - to equate actions of armed forces with terrorism
- приспособляться к меняющимся условиям - to adjust to changing conditions
приуменьшать потенциал террористов - to underestimate the capabilities of terrorists
- провоцировать террористические акты - to incite terrorist acts

- проект всеобъемлющей конвенции о борьбе с международным терроризмом - draft of a comprehensive anti-terrorist convention
- проект конвенции о борьбе с актами ядерного терроризма - draft convention on the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism
- произвести нападения с использованием биологических веществ - to conduct attacks using biological agents
- произвести серию взрывов - to conduct a series of bombings
- произвести серию массивных ударов за короткий период времени, чтобы наглядно показать, что насилию нет конца - to carry out a series of massive blows within a short period of time to emphasize that violence is endless
- производить в больших количествах - to produce in large quantities
- произошли взрывы - bombs exploded/ blasts went off
- проникновение политического и религиозного экстремизма в общественную и экономическую жизнь - infiltration of political and religious extremism into social and economic life
- просить общины соотечественников за рубежом сделать пожертвования - to solicit donations from expatriate communities
- просить сторонников сделать пожертвования - to solicit donations from like-minded supporters
- противодействовать угрозам международному миру и безопасности, исходящим от терроризма - to counter terrorist threats to international peace and security
- противостоять чрезмерному влиянию Запада - to counter excessive Western influence
- психологический терроризм - psychoterrorism
- пытаться совершить террористические акты - to attempt terrorist acts
- работать открыто - to work openly
- работать тайно - to work clandestinely
- работать целенаправленно над увеличением масштабов кровавой бойни - to deliberately work to maximize the carnage
- разоблачение - exposure
- разрабатывать новые международные документы в целях противодействия угрозе терроризма - to develop new international instruments to counter the terrorist threat
- разрастание общеуголовной и организованной преступности - expansion of petty and organized crime
- распылять химическое вещество нервно-паралитического действия (зарин) - to release a chemical nerve agent (sarin)
- растущее число актов международного терроризма - increase in acts of international terrorism

- расшатать основы широкой международной антитеррористической коалиции - to shake the foundations of broad international anti-terrorist coalition
- религиозно мотивированный террор - religiously motivated terror post
- коррумпированности чиновников - sharp rise in corruption of officials
руины - debris
- сбалансированная и неконфронтационная внешняя политика России - balanced and non-confrontational foreign policy of Russia
- сбить вертолет - to shoot down a helicopter
- свергнуть светский режим и установить вместо него исламское государство - to overthrow a secular regime and to replace it with an Islamic state
- серия нападений - series of raids сибирская язва - anthrax
- силы специального назначения - Special Forces
- символичность атак/нападений/терактов - symbolism of the attacks
- системная и масштабная угроза безопасности - systematic and large-scale threat to security
- следовать принципу законности - to use the principle of legality
- слом политической структуры общества - the collapse of the political structure
- служить первичным транзитным пунктом - to serve as the primary transit point
- смешаться с заложниками - to mix in with hostages
- снабжать оружием - to provide weapons
- снять ряд проблем в сфере антитеррористической деятельности - to relieve a number of problems related to anti-terrorist activities
- собирать деньги - to raise money совершать нападения на кого-либо - to conduct/ carry out/ launch/ stage/ commit attacks on smb.
- совершать террористические акты - to commit /to carry out terrorist acts /attacks
- совершить убийство по политическим мотивам - to assassinate
- совершать/ осуществлять нападения на гражданские и военные объекты - to conduct/carry out/ launch attacks against civilian and military targets
- содержать лагеря по подготовке террористов - to maintain terrorist training camps
- содержать легальные коммерческие организации - to maintain money-making front organizations
- созвать чрезвычайное заседание - to call an emergency meeting
- создавать независимое/ самостоятельное государство - to establish/ to create an independent state
- создать международную антитеррористическую коалицию - to form the Global Coalition Against Terrorism

- создать пан-исламский халифат во всем мире - establish a pan-Islamic Caliphate throughout the world
- создать тщательно продуманную международную сеть в форме паутины с единым центром - create an elaborate international network with a hub-and-spokes configuration
- создать ячейки в Европе - to establish cells in Europe
- создать/основать организацию - to create/ to found/ to form/ to establish an organization
- создать (террористическую) сеть за пределами страны - to establish a (terrorist) network outside a country
- состоять из нескольких фракций - to be composed of/made up of several factions
- сочувствующий - sympathizer
- спасать заложников - to rescue hostages
- спасти жизни заложников - to save the lives of the hostages
- сплотиться перед лицом общего врага - to unite in the face of a common enemy
- сплоченная антитеррористическая кампания - united anti-terrorist campaign
- спонсировать террористические акты - to sponsor terrorist acts
- способствовать распространению терроризма - to foster the spread of terrorism
- справиться с кризисной ситуацией - to cope with a crisis
- спровоцировать войска на ответный огонь - to prompt the troops to shoot back
- сторонник - supporter
- стрелять в кого-либо - to fire at smb.
- стремиться к масштабному кровопролитию - to seek massive bloodletting
- стремиться к обладанию оружия массового поражения - to seek to acquire weapons of mass destruction
- стремиться максимально увеличить количество жертв среди гражданского населения - to seek to cause maximum civilian casualties
- твердо выступать против терроризма, поддерживаемого государством /на государственном уровне - to firmly oppose state-sponsored terrorism
- терпеть террористов - to tolerate terrorists
- террор - terror
- терроризировать - to terrorize
- терроризм - terrorism
- терроризм, поддерживаемый на государственном уровне - state-supported terrorism
- террорист - terrorist
- террорист, взрывающий легковой автомобиль с взрывчаткой - a car bomber террористический - terrorist

- террористический акт - act of terrorism/ terrorist act /attack
- террорист-самоубийца - a suicide bomber
- террорист, находящийся в розыске - wanted terrorist
- технология двойного назначения - dual use technology
- тонкое и умелое использование компьютера и телекоммуникаций - sophisticated use of computers and telecommunication links
- требовать вывода войск- to demand a withdrawal of troops
- требовать выкуп - to demand ransom
- требовать освобождения содержащихся в тюрьме боевиков - to demand the release of jailed militants
требовать свободного прохода - to demand safe passage
- убийство по политическим мотивам - assassination
- убийца политического или общественного деятеля - assassin
- увеличение незаконного оборота огнестрельного оружия — growth of illicit trafficking in firearms
- угнанный, захваченный (о транспортном средстве) - hijacked
- Уголовный кодекс Российской Федерации - the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation
- угонщик - hijacker
- угрожать взорвать школу - to threaten to blow up a school
- угрожать международному миру и безопасности - to threaten international peace and security
- угрожать убить заложников - to threaten to kill hostages
- угрожать убить себя и заложников - to threaten to kill themselves and the hostages
- удовлетворять /выполнять требования - to meet demands
- укрепление центральной роли ООН - strengthening the central role of the UN
- укреплять эффективное международное сотрудничество - to strengthen effective international cooperation
- укрывать террористов - to harbor terrorists
- уменьшать число жертв среди гражданского населения - to limit civilian casualties
- уменьшить разрушения - to limit destruction
- уничтожать целые деревни - to wipe out entire villages
- уничтожить Израиль посредством ведения священной войны - to destroy Israel through holy war
- усилить политическую власть - to increase political power
- установить контакт с захватчиками заложников - to establish a contact with the hostage takers
- усугубление террористической угрозы - aggravation of the terrorist threat
- участвовать в террористических актах - to participate in terrorist acts

- участвовать в международных конвенциях и протоколах, касающихся борьбы с терроризмом - to be a party to international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism
- участвовать в осуществлении взрывов - to be involved in bombing
- участвовать в совершении терактов - to be involved in execution /commission of terrorist acts
- участвовать в планировании терактов - to be involved in planning terrorist acts
- участвовать в подделке денег - to be involved in counterfeiting money
- участвовать в поддержке /спонсировании террористических актов - to be involved in sponsoring acts of terrorism
- участвовать в покушении на политического деятеля - to be involved in assassination attempt
- участвовать в террористических актах - to be involved in acts of terrorism
- участвовать в торговле наркотиками - to be involved in drug trafficking
- участвовать/ заниматься контрабандой наркотиков - to be involved in narcotics smuggling /drug trafficking
- учинить массовое кровопролитие, меняющее ход истории - to create massive, history-changing bloodshed
- Федеральный закон «О борьбе с терроризмом» - the Federal Law "On Countering Terrorism"
- финансировать свою деятельность через похищение людей с целью выкупа, ограбления, вымогательство, контрабанду наркотиков - to finance one's activities through kidnapping, robberies, extortion, narcotics smuggling /drug trafficking
- финансировать террористические акты - to finance terrorist acts химический терроризм - chemical terrorism
- через мечети и учреждения социального обеспечения - through mosques and social service institutions
- члены организации, придерживающиеся жесткой линии - hardline members
- штурм - storm/ raid
- штурмовать - to storm
- экологический терроризм - ecoterrorism
- эффективное законодательство - effective legislation
- ядерный терроризм - nuclear terrorism

Учебное издание

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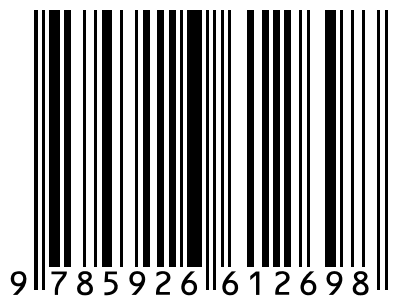
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