

Teodor Simeunović, Ph.D., Svetozar S. Rakazov\*

## **IS IT POSSIBLE TO CLASSIFY TERRORIST ATTACKS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE THIRD MILLENIUM?**

### **Abstract**

This article contains an objective and logical analysis of modern terrorist attacks, their classification into types and groups along different criteria - regardless of their nature, hidden connection with hybrid warfare, strategy of indirect acts of one or more states or transnational companies (or TNCs) and private military companies (or PMCs) - explained through simple lexical forms and acceptable syntax. In essence, the classification is done along some basic criteria, such as: the usage of weapons in a terrorist attack, motives and goals of terrorist organizations, real consequences, consequences in regard to life and health of the citizens of the afflicted society, number of participants, in regard to the lives of the participants, identity of those acting as terrorists and the involvement of general public, age of the attackers and victims, psychological state of the attacker before and after the act, even gender of both terrorists and victims of the attack. The authors present a certain number of examples of known and new forms of terrorist attacks and touch upon the link between these and the, so called, colored revolutions and hybrid warfare.

**Keywords:** terrorism, classification, transnational companies, private military companies, Al-Qaeda, Islamic State...

---

\* toza1959@gmail.com

## 1. INTRODUCTION

“In the end, but not the least, a terrorist counts on further performing of terrorist acts by persons unknown to him and, quite possible, driven by completely different motives when it comes to their deeds. Active faces of terror are impossible to single out; they resemble the many-headed snake that was slain by Hercules. In place of each of Hydra’s cut off heads, two more appear.”<sup>1</sup>

Terrorism is a multidimensional problem of every modern society and it cannot be explained through one scientific discipline alone. As all those involved in this matter know, there is no single and universally accepted definition of terrorism as a phenomenon. There are a number of different reasons for this and those can be broadly divided into political, methodological and legal. Most often, however, it is a result of different state and, in the last few decades, ever-increasing independent corporate interests which are conflicted within the international field and thus far irreconcilable. Attempts at defining terrorism by the United Nations (UN) have led only to more divisions and differing opinions. **United Nations consider a terrorist every person working independently from knowledge of a country (be it as an individual, or as a member of a group that is not recognized as an official body or part of a nation), and acting in a way that is destructive or damaging for the property of civilians or governments in order to achieve a political goal. Terrorism is an act of killing or wounding people or destroying or damaging property of civilians by individuals or groups of people working independently, or by governments working in accord with their own motives or beliefs in order to obtain a political goal.** That this is seen by the international community as a growing problem is testified by the founding of the Office of Counter-Terrorism on June 15th 2017 through the Resolution number 71/291 of the General Assembly.<sup>2</sup> Dragan Simeunović, Ph.D., of the University of Belgrade defines modern-day terrorism as **a complex form of**

---

<sup>1</sup> Hofmeister Heimo, Ph.D., “Theory of Terrorist Warfare” (1), extended version of the report subjected on the 24th of May 2002 at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Saint-Petersburg State University. Translated from German by O. A. Kovalj and D. N. Razevim within the project supported by RGNF, project number № 00-03-00387 a ; <http://anthropology.ru/ru/text/hofmayster-h/teoriya-terroristicheskoy-voyzny>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.un.org/ru/counterterrorism/>

**organized group and less frequently individual or institutionalized political violence, marked not only by brachial-physical and psychological, but also sophisticated technological methods of political struggle through which, usually at a time of political and economic crisis or rarely during stable times, attempts are made at systematically reaching “high goals” in a morbidly spectacular ways, unsuited for the given conditions, firstly social situation and historical capabilities of those using this political strategy.**<sup>3</sup> Professor Simeunović also defines terrorism as **“a form of individual, illegitimate, illegal and non-institutionalized violence, always aimed at certain institutions of society, or in concretum against state.”**<sup>4</sup> Smart, educated and able people have been “brainstorming” for decades trying to fit this modern plague, which at the beginning of the 21st century threatens like nothing else before it to destroy everything made by human species, into a few sentences. Professor Vojin Dimitrijević, Ph.D., thinks that **“every act of terrorism by politically motivated perpetrators is defined by their relation with the government and according to that can be described as political. Even though the political essence of it can at times become blurred, it can never change.”**<sup>5</sup>

Cases of differing definitions of the term *terrorism* within the same state have been known to happen, i.e. in the USA different government agencies all use their own “definitions” of terrorism. US Department of State uses a definition that sees terrorism as **planned, politically motivated violence against non-military targets performed by sub-national groups or secret agents, whose goal is to impress a certain auditorium. The term “international terrorism” refers to terrorism that includes the citizens or territories of more than one state. “Terrorist group” stands for every group of people practicing international terrorism or directing sub-groups that practice international terrorism.**<sup>6</sup>

Public divisions into “bad guys” – read “their” terrorists - and “a little less bad guys, freedom fighters” – read “the ones whose activity at this time suits us”

---

<sup>3</sup> Simeunović, Dragan, „Terorizam“, Biblioteka Krimen 9, Faculty of Law of the University of Belgrade, Belgrade, 2009, p. 80

<sup>4</sup> Simeunović, Dragan, „Političko nasilje“, Radnička štampa, Belgrade 1989, Simeunović, Dragan, „Teorija politike“, Nauka i društvo, Belgrade 2002, etc.

<sup>5</sup> Dimitrijević, Vojin, „Terorizam“, Radnička štampa, Belgrade, 1982, p. 37.

<sup>6</sup> White, Johnatan R., „Terorizam“ – „Aleksandrija Pres“, Belgrade, 2004.

(who are as a rule seen as terrorists by the other side) – open the maneuvering space for further spreading of confusion and daily political dealings.

This situation is ideal for those who through scientific literature and media strive to forward their own partial economic and political interests, on one side, and for those who actively deal in propaganda of terrorist activity and drafting new recruits for every manner of terrorist organizations, on the other side. Both groups by maintaining their stance long-term aid terrorist ideologists and their groups of all colors and orientations.

Professor Hofmeister notes that “terror wants to infect the entire society with fear, which is its main weapon, in order to hide its own failure and the boundaries of its strength. Terrorist weakness becomes its strength, in time when his opponent’s power turns into weakness. If a terrorist can deal with his own inability, he ceases to fear death. His advantage is to use his own weakness and apply it within the bounds of possible strength in his fight against the superpower, in which the boundary between fight and murder, becomes murky. In such a relationship, terror, born out of weakness, is by no measure different from state terror, made by the superpower.”<sup>7</sup> When speaking of criminal act that has for its consequence death and suffering of many, by which the perpetrators desire to cause fear, discomfort and change of political thinking of a certain civic group, people or part of government, no one can deny its existence. All that is needed is to recall the terrorist attacks of 2015 and 2016 in France, Belgium, Turkey, Iraq and other states, as well as those disturbing images of terrorists using firearms, explosives and/or motor vehicles to cause deaths of thousands, and injure many more, electing harsh judgement from the world public. Terrorist crimes done in Western Europe and other continents have made clear the price that is to be paid, if politicians, media and specialized agencies underestimate the dangers of terrorism.

---

<sup>7</sup> Hofmeister, Heimo, „Teorija terorističkog rata“ (1), expanded version of the report submitted on the 24th of May 2002 at the Faculty of Philosophy at the Saint-Petersburg state University. Translation from German by O.A. Kovalj и D. N. Razevim, as part of the project by the RGNF, project number №00-03-00387a; <http://anthropology.ru/ru/text/hofmayster-h/teoriya-terroristicheskoy-voiny>

In the area of counter-terrorist activity by the UN and the EU there have been countless conventions, protocols, directives and other documents. None of those however had been fully implemented. It is the same with the Terrorist Financing Convention (New York, 1999). How well it has been implemented in the previous period is obvious from the appearance of new and ever more numerous terrorist organizations, with modern firearms, anti-armor missiles, transferable anti-aircraft systems, armored transport, modern artillery and other equipment, all of which testifies to enormous financial means these organizations have at their disposal, as well as their powerful allies.

Usage of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) is but one of the misuse of technological advancements by the terrorist organizations. So called Islamic State<sup>8</sup> has been educating its terrorists how to use for delivering explosives to their target areas, but also how to use the aircrafts for performing the terrorist acts themselves through “self-destruction principle”. Apart from these, the UAS are used for recon missions and filming the propaganda material, later used for recruitment purposes. Bearing in mind the number and complexity of social relations in Asia and the Middle East, analysis of which points to the rapid transfer of technology, knowledge and skills among the members of the Black International,<sup>9</sup> it is to be expected that other international terrorist organizations will soon master these and other modern technologies.

---

<sup>8</sup> The authors are supporting the obligatory use of the term “so called” when speaking in public, because the usage of the name “Islamic State” without it, especially outside of the Islamic World, is partially directed toward discrediting the true Islam, which is in its essence a peaceful and humane religion.;

<sup>9</sup> By the term “Black International”, an insufficiently researched and explained secret supra-national structure, it is referred to all extreme rightwing, ultra-clerical, rasist, anarchist, neo-fashist and similar movements and organizations, including the neo-nacist, heir to the Third Reich, who are asumed to be loosely interconnected in a flexible structure, through which they can exchange information, trade and make tactical pacts.;

## **2. GOAL, HYPOTHESIS AND THE MISSION OF THE ARTICLE**

The basic goal of this article is to make an impartial classification of all the categories, types, groups and sub-groups of terrorist attacks (TA), in order to enable a clearer analysis, better understanding and easier acceptance of knowledge about terrorism.

Hypothesis of the article: at the beginning of the third millennium it is possible to classify the terrorist attacks.

Mission of the article: using the appropriate analytical method the authors will go through all the categories, types, groups and sub-groups of terrorist attacks performed by individuals or terrorist organizations (TO).

## **3. RESEARCH METHOD AND DATA SOURCES**

The predefined subject and goal of this research have caused the authors to select the method used in their research. Due to the distinctiveness of the subject that had been dealt with in this article, the very essence of international terrorist organizations, the authors have used a variety of methods. Besides the so called desk-work research, the authors have used the Delphi method and the survey method. In the required measure, standard methods of scientific research, inductive-deductive method, as well as analysis and comparison were used.

As data sources the authors have used available scientific literature, results of their own surveys, numerous foreign and domestic publications and the Internet.

## **4. RESEARCH RESULTS**

### **Classification of Performing a Terrorist Attack (TA)**

The complexity of the issue of the international terrorism as well as the international diplomatic relations in the world, which is by no means unipolar anymore, affects

the clarity of the image of modern terrorist organizations and their activity. Terrorist attacks can tentatively be classified using the following criteria: the type of weapons used, the declared motivation or goals of the terrorist organization, the objective consequences the attack causes, the consequences to the lives of people, the number of perpetrators and the status of their life afterwards, the identity of the perpetrators and the partaking of the general public, the age of the perpetrators and victims, the psychological state of the perpetrator before and during the attack and the sex of both the perpetrators and the victims.

4.1. ***Classification of the terrorist attacks by the type of weapons used:***

4.1.1. *TA done using conventional weapons, flammables and means of transport:*

4.1.1.1. TA done using cold weapons;

4.1.1.2. TA done using firearms;

4.1.1.3. TA done using different types of flammables and explosive devices (from a common matches and gasoline to classic or special explosives, etc.);

4.1.1.4. TA done using means of transportation (trucks, cars, planes, ships, etc.);

4.1.1.5. TA done using a combination of means, such as different weapons, flammables, explosives or vehicles.

4.1.2. *TA done using weapons of mass destruction and weapons of mass defeating (the weapons that are not directly lethal):*

4.1.2.1. TA done using chemical weapons;

4.1.2.2. TA done using radiological weapons;

4.1.2.3. TA done using biological weapons;

4.1.2.4. TA done using financial weapons;

4.1.2.5. TA done using informational weapons;

4.1.2.6. TA done using cybernetic weapons;

4.1.2.7. TA done using a combination of these weapons, or a combination of these and conventional weapons.

At this time we would not go into explaining the terms that have been explained by other more experienced authors before us. Our attention shall be paid to financial, informational and cybernetic terrorism. When speaking of financial terrorism, which we will get further into in the second article, we focus on the

use of individuals or groups for conducting serious criminal offences in financial and economic sphere, which reflect directly or indirectly on almost all aspects of life for the citizen of the afflicted state. If the attack in question is a serious one, i.e. the collapsing of the bank system, parts of the national economy or the value of national currency, the consequences can be felt across the border in all the states that are economically connected. All those who doubt the existence of this type of terrorism need only to try and answer a simple question: Is there a financial violence? The authors think that financial TA exist in the modern world, and are being done as much as any other. Informational terrorism refers to placement of half-truths and non-truths through mean of public media, phone calls, social media or the Internet with a number of goals in mind and using an array of methods. Telephone terrorism is a biased spreading of disinformation through mobile and other telephone networks in order to spread panic, reduce the defensive capabilities, economic processes or systematic studying of the opponents defensive reactions (i.e. just before a planned terrorist attack, like it was in May 2004 in Moscow, a few months ahead of the terrorist attack at the elementary school in Beslan on the 1<sup>st</sup> of September the same year. The first mass telephone terrorist attack happened on the 11<sup>th</sup> of September 2017 in Ufa, and on the 6<sup>th</sup> of October 2017 120 000 people were evacuated in Moscow due to a false report. On the 5<sup>th</sup> of November 2017 further evacuations happened in the GUM, “Metropol” hotel and Bolshoi Theater. Technically, a telephone terrorist attack can be organized as a group attack, as an attack done by a network of terrorist organizations, an operation by a specialized agency (i.e. in order to destroy or significantly degrade economic potential of the target state, a group of companies, etc.), as a part of informational war, a classic economic war or an armed conflict. In his lectures and books Igor Panarin, Ph.D., is striving to introduce the term Informational World War. In his view, the first such war happened from 1943 to 1991 and its aim was to destroy the USSR and socialist society. The second such war is still in progress and within it so far we can distinguish three different phases: one - formation of the Eurasian Economic Union from 2011 to the 30<sup>th</sup> of December 2012; two - from 2013 to the 30<sup>th</sup> of December 2016, a phase were the leading role was played by the BRICS; and finally, three - from 2017 to the 9<sup>th</sup> of May 2020 when based on the Dialog of Civilization and Spirituality the formation of the new model of World Development should be finished. Through their research the authors have found that the term “information as a weapon of



mass-defeating” and not physical destruction was used first by Valentin Falin in 2014.<sup>10</sup>

Within the framework of modern cybernetic terrorist attackstow types of conflict are possible: techno-cybernetic (the target of the attack or the object of defending is a cyber-technological system) and psycho-cybernetic (the target of the attack is the psyche of the population or elite, the system of education, public perception and decision-making).<sup>11</sup> Cyber conflicts, according to Panarin, are made up from strategic analysis, informational influence and cybernetic counter-actions.<sup>12</sup> What needs to be said in that **“the hybrid warfare refers to the union of military, political, diplomatic, financial, economic, psycho-cybernetic and techno-cybernetic pressure, along with the use of the *collored revolutions*, terrorism, extremism, secret agent operations, forming of Special Forces and special diplomatic structures, all done according to a single plan, by government structures, military-political alliances or transnational corporations.”**<sup>13</sup>

Cybernetic terrorist attack, a term often used in the last 25 years, like the term classic terrorism is not precisely defined and there are still no common ground as how to fight it on the international scale. This situation, heavy with risks and threats, is exploited by the terrorists and, according to the data published at the last Davos Economic Forum; in 2017 alone the losses suffered by states and companies worldwide have grown to in excess of one trillion USD. In essence, a cyber-terrorist attack means a variety of technical attacks on servers and IT networks, which can be: 1) singular or 2) mass, both by the number of perpetrators (i.e. from tens of thousands e-mails at once) and by the number of

---

<sup>10</sup> Falin, Valentin Mihajlovič, 1926. - 2018., doctor of history, Soviet diplomat, political and social worker.

<sup>11</sup> Igor Panarin, member of the Russian Academy of Military Sciences, professor of political sciences at the Diplomatic Academy of the Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry, details to be found at the Internet, i.e. <https://youtu.be/nCNXvRva7mw>, or in his publication „Гибридная война: теория и практика“, publisher „Telekom“, Moscow, 2017.

<sup>12</sup> Ibidem

<sup>13</sup> The definition was created by Igor Nikolaevich Panarin, member of the Russian Academy of Military Sciences and professor of political sciences at the Diplomatic Academy of the Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry.

targeted systems (i.e. attack on the cyber-systems and servers of tens of banks, companies, defensive structures, information hubs, energetic networks or financial institutions). Bearing in mind that we are facing another technological spurt, which includes mass application of IT and artificial intelligence,<sup>14</sup> it is reasonable to expect the numbers of such terrorist attack to grow rapidly. Try and envision a situation in which all public transports, airplanes, railroads and trucks are fully automated and then successfully attacked by cyber-terrorists. Or a situation in which all automated taxi vehicles in one megalopolis and their cyber-network are successfully attacked by no matter what kind of a terrorist group.

4.2. ***Classification of the terrorist attacks by the motivation of the terrorist organization in question, more closely by the goals it has set for itself:***

- 4.2.1. Religious terrorism, typical examples are Al-Qaeda, Taliban and the so called Islamic State;
- 4.2.2. Ethnic terrorism, for example a series of murders of politicians in the Weimar Republic in the 1920s, because of their open policy of cooperation with the West, which was seen as no less than a national betrayal in post-war Germany;
- 4.2.3. Ideological terrorism, born at the end of the 19th century with the strengthening of the means of mass communication and the forging of the term public opinion, which had in fact sped up the process we now call globalization. The whole of 20th century was marked by the terrorist attacks bearing an ideological signature be it anarchist, communist, fascist, nazist, liberal or other;
- 4.2.4. Political terrorism, for example the members of the Austrian Nazi NSDP, following the official policy of Germany towards spreading die lebensraum, had conducted a series of diversions, killed several Austrian officials in 1934. The peak of this plan was the assassination of the Austrian Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss on the 25th of July 1934, through which the road was paved for Hitler's annexing of Austria;

---

<sup>14</sup> There are serious assessments that the USA are intensively preparing for a massive move to the 6th level of technological development which includes 3D printers, nano-technology, robotics, AI, new materials, etc.

- 4.2.5. State terrorism, applied within the framework of indirect offensive, a part of hybrid warfare, or in the shape of secret psychological operations, with limited or mass input of specialized agencies. Both these types are planned and long-term. For example the terrorist attack in Gleiwitz of the 31st of August 1939, when the Germans faked the attack by the Poles, who were actually masked members of the SS, on their own radio-station in order to gain an excuse for attacking Poland, which was in turn, along with Hungary its ally in dismembering Czechoslovakia in 1938;
  - 4.2.6. Corporate terrorism, which is in its essence tied with the economic interests of one or more transnational corporations<sup>15</sup>. Until the end of the 20th century it was mostly in correlation with indirect or direct offensives of certain states, alliances or policy they represent, but through reaffirmation of the private military companies at the end of the 20th century and in the first decades of the 21st century, a thing we are all witnessing, the situation in the near future will obviously change in favor of the independent actions of the transnational corporations.
  - 4.2.7. Combined terrorism, done by using two or more of the aforementioned motives.
- 
- 4.3. ***Classification of the terrorist attacks by the objective consequences they leave behind them:***
    - 4.3.1. Local terrorist attacks;
    - 4.3.2. Regional terrorist attacks;
    - 4.3.3. Continental terrorist attacks;
    - 4.3.4. Global terrorist attacks.

---

<sup>15</sup> After the assassination of the 35th American President John Kennedy on 22nd of November 1963 the USA suffered the „crawling coup“ whose peak was the impeachment of Richard Nixon, the 37th President, in 1974. This sequence of events served to establish the rule of TNC in the USA in 1975 and with their victory over the USSR in 1991 a second cycle of USA hegemony has begun. More lectures and publications from Andrei Fursov, Ph.D.,: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Qaote3LxLM>;

#### 4.4. *Classification of the terrorist attacks by the consequences of the lives and health of the attacked society:*

- 4.4.1. Lethal - These can be further divided on those with instantaneous lethal consequences and those with delayed lethal consequences (those which need time to create a death outcome). The latter are characteristic for toxic, radiological, biological and some other types of terrorist attacks, among which some authors count drug-addictions as well due to its unquestioned effect on human lives and the acceleration of mortal outcomes.
- 4.4.2. Non-lethal - Intriguing piece of data is that which states that behind the mass attack on women in Europe, which according to verified reports number around 1.200, stood the so called Islamic State. If we take this notion as truthful then 2016 saw the birth of a new kind of terrorist attacks with the non-lethal outcome - sexual terrorism based in religion, with its even more despicable variation the group raping of Christian women by the perpetrators or those who openly or secretly support them, the so called *taharrushgamea*. It is very important to point out that the foundation of democracy - the equality before the law - does not apply in the same manner to the native Europeans (regardless of their religion) and those called *migrants* in the West - though we consider the name *brought-ins* more adequate due to the fact that they did not come up with the idea of migration on their own, nor did they plan their journey or finance it,<sup>16</sup> rather they were sent, instructed during the journey itself and literally brought in by the third party (the first party being their native country or the country they are temporarily settled in and the second party being the

---

<sup>16</sup> An important detail is that a large percentage of migrants had paid 10.000 USD or more to be transferred in the EU. The real migrants, meaning those who have lost all their property, do not have the financial means for this type of activity and are willing to accept every safe residence offered, unlike the „brought-ins“ whose aim are only the richest of countries. It is obvious that they do not wish to work, nor to adapt to the new surroundings, that they seek only social aid money so they can live off others, without work and without any kind of legal obligation. Not only that, we are witnessing a paradox from the very beginning of this phenomenon – law enforcement in the post-industrial states of Europe are taking the side of the newcomers whenever there is a conflict with the native population, despite the fact that the newcomers desire to transform Western Europe into a radical Islamic theocracy, which they are openly proclaiming.

country they are headed to) into the European countries in the process. Residents of the EU have to abide by the laws of the Union, work hard, pay their taxes, take care of the environment and fulfil countless other obligations, which in itself is undoubtedly good, but nothing of it applies to the newcomers. They can have forged documents, stay unemployed, do drugs, make all kinds of offences, attack women, and disturb the processes of government in a number of ways without being adequately punished, incarcerated or deported. The whole system is rigged so they can feel privileged and all in order to achieve a sub-goal - the violent colonization of Europe by new peoples. The essential goals of this process vary. They can be economic - simply put in a decreasing demographic there can be no increase in economy. Religious - the number of believers in Western Europe is falling dramatically, i.e. in the so called post-capitalist states churches are being turned into libraries, galleries, public forums and even restaurants<sup>17</sup> and time has shown that the Islamized peoples of Sub-Saharan Africa can easily be converted into new religion, due to their index of religious resistance being low. Ideological and political - the lack of education among the migrants makes them easy targets for all kinds of manipulation and abuse. These facts are also the answer as to why the Christian Europe refused to allow mass migration of Syrian, Lebanese and Iraqi Christian refugees, mainly Orthodox, even though it was on the table. The decision-makers at the high levels know full well that their index of religious resistance is high and that they have a high percent of highly educated populace, able to assess the new situations and even alter their new surroundings in time. On the other hand, in the electronic media a (dis)information surfaced about British Prince Harry being the 45th blood heir of the Prophet Muhammad. In itself it automatically opens new subjects to think on.

- 4.4.3. Ecological - For instance these can be the setting fire to the oil-fields in Iraq by the so called Islamic State, during the battle of Mosul or the threat of destroying the Mosul dam and flooding a significant part of

---

<sup>17</sup> From this angle we can clearly see the relization of Oswald Spengler's predictions stated in the book "The Decline of the West" from 1918 in which he predicts the descent from global power of the Western Civilization.

Iraqi territory with colossal consequences to the people, environment and economy.

4.4.4. Climate - In this context the most interesting is the US Air Force HAARP<sup>18</sup> program, of which there is very few information available and a lot of discussion about it and its consequences (many ascribe the weather anomalies we see to HAARP).

4.4.5. Combined.

#### 4.5. *Classification of the terrorist attacks by the number of perpetrators:*

4.5.1. TA done by an individual perpetrator.

4.5.2. TA done by small groups.

4.5.3. TA done by large armed terrorist groups (such as those in Afghanistan,<sup>19</sup> Yemen, Libya or Iraq where Al-Qaeda,<sup>20</sup> the Al-Nusra Front, so called Islamic State and others have been at work). Experts estimate that terrorist forces in Syria and Iraq alone at their peak from 2014 to 2016 numbered around 170.000 fighters. It can be said with a great amount of certainty that such a large group, armed with state of the art weapons, ranging from standard infantry weapons to unmanned aircrafts, as well as modern military equipment (night reconnaissance devices, satellite

---

<sup>18</sup> High Frequency Active Auroral Research Program, or officially the Program of Ionospheric Research Program that began in 1997 and should not be confused with the American-canadian project HARP, High Altitude Research Project.

<sup>19</sup> During 2017 and 2018 the number of terrorist of the so called Islamic State on the northern border of Afghanistan grew from 1.000 to around 10.000, while the number of those in the country itself reached 15.000 and the total number of members of all the connected terrorist groups, Taliban foremost among them (as well as Al-Qaeda, Hakani network, etc.), reached 60.000. Taliban as the most numerous terrorist group control between 50 and 60 percent of Afghan territory, which speaks volumes on the challenges facing the countries of Central Asia, Russia, Iran, Yemen, Pakistan and China, especially if we factor in the news that surfaced in May 2018 about the potential union of the so called Islamic State and Al-Qaeda.

<sup>20</sup> Translated from Arabic foundation (base), it was founded on the 11th of August 1988 on the experiences of the Supporting service (MAK) Abdul YussufAzam in Peshawar, Pakistan.

communication devices, protected phone lines, etc.), could not be formed without consent and sponsorship from more than one powerful state, trans-national corporation and supra-national organization. On the other hand the cancellation of the visa-system by the Government of Republic of Serbia from the 22nd of August 2017 toward the Islamic Republic of Iran (as well as the Republic of India and the planned one toward the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in 2018) and the resulting free influx of unchecked persons not only from Iran, but also - through very cheap market of stolen or forged Iranian (Indian, Pakistanian) travel documents - of all other potentially inimical persons from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Southern Azerbaijan<sup>21</sup> and others into Serbia and consequently Western Europe. The data shows on one hand the increase in the level of democracy, but on the other hand the increase in peril from global terrorism. It is beyond doubt that the risk of potential terrorist attacks has significantly increased. Without capacity for discerning the Balochs, Pashtuns, Uyghur, Azeri or Turkmens from Iran, Afghanistan or Pakistan, Serbia (as well as surrounding states) has certainly been brought into position of having a virtual border with Afghanistan, a kind of epicenter of global terrorism with radical Islamic signature. We would like to underline the fact that we here only point to the possibility of members of the terrorist organizations coming to Serbia, using forged or stolen documents and thus evading the government agencies tasked with tracking them, and from Serbia there is only a short way to go to the destinations they target. In light of this it should be emphasized that the number of terrorist attacks in the world is on the rise. The data shows that in 2016 there were 249 attacks in 29 states and in 2017 there were 380 in 35 states. If we look at Afghanistan alone there were 55 of them in 2016, and 175 in 2017.<sup>22</sup> Professor of sociology at the University of Pennsylvania and the Government of USA advisor in counter-terrorism, Mike Sageman, Ph.D., in his report titled "Terrorism

---

<sup>21</sup> Iranian province of Southern Azerbaijan played a decisive role in the formation of the political shiitism. In the neighboring Azerbaijan the center of Shiite conservative influence is the town of Nardaran, 25 km away from Baku. An interesting parallel – from this town comes Suret Geseinov, the leader of the 1993 coup that brought to power Heydar Aliyev, the father of the current President Ilham Aliyev.

<sup>22</sup> Panarin, Igor, „Hibridni rat“, <https://youtu.be/O3S-GbxLuiE> ;

as a Destiny - Ethnic and Social Reasons of Global Jihad Salafi”, based on the analysis of 382 files of international terrorists connected with Al-Qaeda, Egyptian Jihad, Jamia Islamia and Abu Sayyaf, apart from other things concludes that “the terrorist attacks in London, Paris and New York are not the result of infiltration of Muslim fanatics into the West, but rather of the inability of the western institutions to provide the individuals with a safe feeling of identity.”<sup>23</sup>

4.5.4. Combined - This type of TA is used mostly by larger terrorist organizations like Al-Qaeda or the so called Islamic State, who whilst performing major terrorist acts in Syria and Iraq also encourage individuals in Europe, Asia, Africa and the USA to plan and conduct terrorist attacks on their own.

#### 4.6. *Classification of the terrorist attacks in regard to the life of the perpetrator:*

4.6.1. Single use - This type refers to self-sacrification or sacrifice, both of which can be with or without political, religious and sacral details, with or without the usage of national symbols, myths or archetypes.

4.6.2. Multiple use - This group can be additionally divided into more or less trained amateurs and professional terrorists<sup>24</sup>, active or retired members of the specialized agencies, armed or police forces of some countries, and in the last 25 years more frequently private military companies (PMC). In its report on the perspectives of the fight against the international terrorist organizations, American National Intelligence Council had in 2004 stated that by the 2020 Al-Qaeda would cease to exist. In their view it will be replaced by less radicalized perpetrators, mostly professional terrorists, and on the international stage we will face proliferation of the left extremist organizations. Beside the classic forms of terrorist attacks, the report emphasizes the danger of biological weapons, the so called dirty bombs and numerous kinds of cyber attacks.

<sup>23</sup> Sageman, Mike, the report “Terrorism as a Destiny - Ethnic and Social Reasons of Global Jihad Salafi”.

<sup>24</sup> In Afghanistan in the 1980s there were mercenaries from 43 countries and in Syria in 2014 there were mercenaries from 120 countries.



4.7. ***Classification of the terrorist attacks in regard to the identity of the perpetrator and the involvement of the general public:***

- 4.7.1. Public - Those TA in which the terrorist is known to the general public before the attack or become known by conducting the attack.
- 4.7.2. Clandestine - Those TA in which the perpetrator stays unknown to the general public, even at times to the government agencies. As a rule this type of act is part of state or corporate terrorism.

4.8. ***Classification of the terrorist attacks in regard to the age of the perpetrator:***

- 4.8.1. TA done by adult persons of both sexes.
- 4.8.2. TA done by non-adult persons of both sexes. The authors would like to remind the reader of the horrible photos and videos made by the so called Islamic State of children being forced to kill innocent civilians, and also other data about the abuse of children in all forms of terrorist attacks. These documents among other things directly point to the methodology of education, transfer of technology and experiences through the Black International, because all these techniques have been used and developed by the Nazis<sup>25</sup> and their collaborationists, before and during the World War II. If we keep in mind that a significant part of the Nazi-criminals managed to escape into the Middle East and there successfully infiltrated into the society, it becomes clearer the success of the terrorist activity and the orientation toward the abuse of children by the so called Islamic State and other international terrorist groups active in the Middle East and Asia.

---

<sup>25</sup> During World War II based on the idea of Fritz Wolfholtz, a lieutenant of Abver and second in command of Abvergroup 209, in 1943 was formed an intelligence school for Slavic children, 10 to 16 years of age. According to Wolfholtz it was „a simple and cheap way of raising the efficiency of diversion groups“, who in 1943 had great blunders on the Eastern Front.

#### 4.9. ***Classification of the terrorist attacks in regard to the age of the victims:***

4.9.1. Victims are adults.

4.9.2. Victims are non-adults - Here we see a tendency toward increasing spectacularity, the sense of fear among the targeted population and receiving as much of media attention as possible, which in turns stimulates the sick minds toward more of the terrorist attacks involving the deaths of children. We need only to recall the attack on the elementary school in Beslan, the attack of Anders Breivik, as well as the attacks in the Middle East, India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

#### 4.10. ***Classification of the terrorist attacks in regard to the psychological state of the perpetrator before and during the attack:***

4.10.1. TA done by the mentally stable perpetrators - New research shows on one hand that the international terrorists are psychologically normal persons<sup>26</sup>, as paradoxical as it sounds, and that terrorist organizations, as a rule, through their recruiting process avoid mentally unstable persons.

4.10.2. TA done by the mentally unstable perpetrators - These can be either psycho-patological personalities<sup>27</sup> or persons who had been subjected to certain psychological manipulations (i.e. the secret projects “MK Ultra”, “Arteshok”, “Blue Bird”, etc.) These persons can be abused for the execution of the terrorist attacks or placed as perpetrators only in the case of an organizer with great financial, technical and organizational resources that can be used to collect, analyze, plan and conduct complicated secret operations. This can, therefore, be placed in the domain of powerful countries and their specialized agencies, or trans-national corporations.

---

<sup>26</sup> Sageman, Mike, in report “Terrorism as a Destiny - Ethnic and Social Reasons of Global Jihad Salafi”.

<sup>27</sup> This type of personality especially like to act in the financial sphere. Thus Martha Stout, Ph.D., in her work „The Sociopath Next Door“ concludes:„The high percentage of sociopathy in human society has deep consequences on the rest of us who also have to live on this planet, even those of us who are in no way clinically traumatized. These individuals, who make up 4% of the population, damage our inter-personal connections, empty our bank accounts, tear down our achievements and our self-esteem and affect our place on this earth.“

4.11. ***Classification of the terrorist attacks in regard to the sex of the perpetrator:***

4.11.1. Perpetrators are male.

4.11.2 Perpetrators are female - Analyzing the historical records of piracy we come to an interesting conclusion that can be confirmed by the data we have on the modern terrorists from the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century. Among the pirates there had been a certain number of women who had shown greater devotion in armed conflicts than men had. It was not unusual for them to be elected as captains. In the second half of the 20th century a significant number of women terrorists stepped onto the scene, i.e. within the RAF, also known as Baader-Meinhof group, Gundrun Ensslin, Ulrike Meinhof and others were active, within the Brigade Rosse in Italy there were Margherita Cagol, Nadia Lioce, Diana Melazzi and others. International terrorist organizations with religious signature, such as Al-Qaeda and the so called Islamic State, pay special attention to the female perpetrators of terrorist attacks, recruiting agents on the Internet and scouts. The wife of Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi, the German citizen Diane Kruger, was in charge of security-intelligence work with women as perpetrators, recruiters and scouts in the so called Islamic State.

4.12. ***Classification of the terrorist attacks in regard to the sex of the victims:***

4.12.1. Victims are male.

4.12.2. Victims are female, i.e. the mass terrorist attacks on women in Europe during the winter of 2015-2016.

All terrorist attacks are connected to the attempts of realizing the interests of people, religious groups, states, alliances of states, rogue financial centers or, in the last few decades (since the fall of Mosadegh regime in Iran) trans-national companies. The experience of the last years and decades confirms that behind the large and technically well-equipped international terrorist groups always stand the interests of states, groups of states or multi-national companies, precisely their economic interests, neatly wrapped up in certain political platform, and as such placed through mean of public communication.

## 5. CONCLUSION

We have proven our hypothesis that at the beginning of the third millennium it is possible to classify the types of terrorist attacks in this article.

The common factor of all great terrorist projects, we have witnessed in the last 30 years, from Al-Qaeda, to ISIS, to the Great Albania, is that all of them are socially regressive, deeply inhumane, and, observed from the perspective of modern religions, anti-Christian. The double standards towards terrorists have more than once fired back toward Turkey, Saudi Arabia<sup>28</sup> and the West in general, as well as other states that have nourished the illusion of control over this plague. There are no small or big terrorist organizations, no more or less bad. Each of them must be adequately treated and it is necessary to find proper social responses to their activity. It is also required to find social, economic, religious and other reasons for the creation of these organizations and carefully analyze them, so they could be adequately countered.

It is impossible to efficiently fight terrorism and defeat it and at the same time keep the momentary stance toward the consequences of the terrorist acts. We cannot keep remaining silent and claim that some terrorist acts can be characterized as small, because they happen far away from us, in other countries and therefore we see them as less important, and those that affect us directly as the most important. This mental matrix is very harmful and works only in terrorists' advantage and if we desire to achieve success in this struggle with the plague of the modern age it is in the long run unsustainable. Every human victim and the loss of material goods, no matter if it happens in the West, Central Asia, Middle East, Latin America or the Horn of Africa, must have identical media, political and legal treatment. Only in this way we can create a common, global and moral framework needed for the successful fight against terrorism.

---

<sup>28</sup> At the 44th session of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Cooperation Organization, held in Ivory Coast on 10th and 11th of July 2017, the General Director of the Politics and International Security Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs IRI, Golamhosein Dehgan, stated that Saudi Arabia has in the last 50 years spent 87 billion USD on spreading and supporting of takfirism in the world, the „Mehr“ news agency reported on the 13th of July 2017.

Since the beginning of the new millennium the incidents tied to the terrorist attacks point to the ever closer interaction of the international terrorist groups and criminal structures with the trend of further growth. It is not only the trade in information, arms, narcotics, human organs, artifacts and other things; it is the matter of identical point of view with no room for rational thought, humane relations and love. Survival and hierarchy in their system depends only on the level of cruelty toward the ordinary, normal environment. We can argue whether such consequence is caused by the inadequate legal framework, reduced accountability for their crimes or the mental deficiencies of the person in question. Whatever may be the case, the results are the same. Viewed from the current position the terrorist organizations and organized crime are brothers in theft and blood, violently taken from the peaceful residents of this planet. Against this symbiosis all must fight, systematically, diligently and aggressively, because any silence, easing up and philanthropy are viewed by the terrorists as weakness to be exploited for furthering their agenda and gives them new incentive. It is important to understand and memorize that both of the mentioned categories value only strength as an argument, because in the existing situation of increasing antagonisms within the society, which in itself is a global problem, it cannot be any different. If, as a biological species, we wish to prosper, besides eliminating the sociological causes, we must change our philosophy and practice when fighting deviant behavior, including terrorism.

We need to understand and in a modified, adapted for the national circumstances, form use the experiences of others in countering terrorism. One of the preemptive measures in fighting terrorism must be the inclusion of specialized courses in high schools and colleges. Students should be educated in detail about the causes of terrorism, manners of recruitment and forms of tying for the group, motives and goals of the terrorist organizations and the consequences they leave behind. Beside the educational part and the planned continuation of the process of caring about youth, special attention must be paid to the wholesale social prevention of terrorist danger. It is imperative to create new social organizations that would systematically and long term deal with truly patriotic bringing up of young generations. Media, especially electronic, due to its influence on young generations, play an essential in this, because it creates an important segment in forming the patterns of thinking and acting. When dealing with the people

who were brought into Europe through the migration process precise and very restrictive measures should be implemented when allowing the entry and temporary (not permanent) residence for all persons without a qualified reason for migration. We should look to the states that have regulated this area in a satisfactory manner (Israel, the USA, Norway, etc.)

Preventing the influx of financial resources coming from illegal or non-transparent origin - which are used to finance terrorists and their activity - is among the most important parts of counter-terrorism. Confiscation of resources and blocking of all suspicious bank accounts (personal or company), complete confiscation of property (mobile or otherwise) that has been used during the planning or executing the terrorist attacks are tool for successful fight against terrorism. At the level of anti-terrorist laws we should make it clear and public that anyone who deviates from consensual democratic principles of behavior and ventures into the area of terrorism or recruits others to do so should know what awaits him.<sup>29</sup>

Maximum jail penalties, special treatment in prison, permanent confiscation of financial means and property even for those who were only accomplices, aiders or in the know about the attack and have failed to report it should minimize the potential of the terrorist recruitment base and deter all those who are not by nature fanatical. This is the only way that modern society, eager for peace and progress, can counter the modern pseudo-feudalism of the so called Islamic State. The confiscated property should be used for recompense of those affected by the terrorist attacks, be it individuals or companies, state structures and local communities. Continuous and after a time periodical police surveillance over the convicted terrorists upon their release and the careful supervision of the process of re-socialization are the necessary measures to protect the citizens and society.

---

<sup>29</sup> The Law on limiting the access to the property in order to prevent terrorism was passed in March 2015 by the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia as well as the Law on changes and addition to this Law, both of whom are not sufficient for serious fight against international terrorist organizations.

## 6. LITERATURE

1. Проф. Др. Симеуновић Драган, „Тероризам“ – општи део, Правни факултет Универзитета у Београду, 2009. година;
2. Проф. Др. Симеуновић Драган, „Савремени тероризам – југословенски поглед“, НИП Пословнаполитика, и СтаП, Београд, 1989. година;
3. Др Симеуновић Драган, „Политичко насиље“, Радничка штампа, Београд, 1989. година;
4. Др Димитријевић Војин, „Тероризам“, Радничка штампа, Београд, 1989. година;
5. Џонатан Р. Вајт, „Тероризам“, Александрија Прес, Београд, 2004. година;
6. PaulWilkinson, „Тероризам против демократије“, Голден маркетинг, Загреб, 2002. година;
7. Alex P. Schmidt, „Political Terrorism“, North Holand, Amsterdam 1983.
8. Thachkrah John Richrd, „Diktionary of Terrorism“, Routledlge, London, 2004.
9. Theodore Seto, „The Morality of Terrorism, Public low and legal theory“, Los Angeles, 2002.
10. Rosalyn Higgins and Maurice Flory, „Terrorism and international low“, London and New York, 2002.
11. Danili Turk, „Medjunarodnopravoiborbaprotivterorizma“, NIP PoslovnapolitkaiStaP, Beograd, 1989.
12. Др Драган Симеуновић, „Тероризам као квазиреволуционарни феномен“, Пословна политика и СтаП, Београд, 1988. год.;
13. Др Драган Симеуновић, „Теорија политике“, Наука и друштво, Београд, 2002. год.;
14. James M. Lutz and Brenda J. Lutz, Terrorism, Origins and Revolution, Palgrave, Macmilan, New Zork, 2005.
15. Walter Laquer, „A history of terrorizm“, New Brunswick, London, 2001.
16. Др Драган Симеуновић, „Нови светски поредак и национална држава“, Ферко, Београд, 1994.;
17. Kushner, Harvey W., „Encyclopedia of Terrorism“, Sage Publications Inc. California, 2003.
18. Др Игор Панарин, „Хибридни рат – прошлост, садашњост, будућност“, Телеком, Москва, 2017.;

19. Др Марк Сејдмен, Извештај -„Тероризам као судбина. Етнички и социјални предуслови Глобалног цихада Салафи“;

## 7. INTERNET SOURCES

20. <http://anthropology.ru/ru/text/hofmayster-h/teoriya-terroristicheskoy-voyny>

21. <https://youtu.be/nCNXvRva7mw>

22. <http://www.mfin.gov.rs/UserFiles/File/zakoni/2017/Zakon%20o%20ogranicavanju%20raspolaganja%20imovinom.pdf>

23. <http://www.parlament.rs/upload/archive/files/lat/pdf/zakoni/2017/3460-17%20lat.pdf>

24. <https://www.h-net.org/announce/show.cgi>

25. <https://youtu.be/O3S-GbxLuiE>