

International terror attack

Law



(Section) Due) Discussion International terror attack has taken a new direction owing to the increased rates of technology development and globalization; this has also facilitated the need for new methodologies for combating terrorism. The United States of America which is the most targeted by terrorists has focused on the formulation of new strategies to fight terrorism (US Department of State Archive 2011). The current strategy applied focuses on four major facets: Defeat terrorist groups by attacking their financial systems as well as their leadership system; diminish the strategic conditions that are vulnerable to terror attack, deny terror associated regions of fundamental resources such as finance and defend the citizens from terror attacks.

One of the terrorist entry methods that has been in use by terrorist groups is suicide bombing where: Cell members from a terrorist group such as the Islamic Jihad causes harm to other people through use of explosives and in the process causes harm to himself or losses his/her life (Malcolm 2008): An example occurred in 2004 when the Spanish SWAT raided a bomb factory but lost their lives in the process when an Al-Qaeda suicide bomber blew himself and killed a number of people. Additionally, there is the use of the explosives that may be rigged on strategic terror targets such as public places and buildings. An example is the death of the US ambassador to Libya after a terrorist group propelled explosives towards the American consulate on the 11th September, 2012 (Infoplease n. d.).

There are a variety of training techniques employed by the terrorist groups in order to ensure that they achieve their ill-motives. These are inclusive of: Self education whereby the members acquire skills from channels like videos as well as written materials. This has been mostly witnessed in Afghanistan <https://assignbuster.com/international-terror-attack/>

where members of a terrorist cell gather in hidden places to watch terrorist videos in order to gain knowledge on terror missions. There is also the use of commercial school training characterized by shooting classes, surveillance and fighting by use of other swords and knives. The third technique involves the use of madrasa classes to spread information concerning terrorism among new members; these classes are mostly used to masquerade as religious teaching classes; such cases have been experienced in Somalia where youths are trained on terrorist missions upon attending madrasas (Hepner and Medina 2008).

Consequently, there is the use of professional terrorism training schools where dedicated members are offered comprehensive training on issues of terrorism as well as on how to conduct missions for instance: In the 1960's and the 1970's when the Soviet Union carried out trainings on terrorism on lethal attacks and bombing.

The composition of an advanced terrorist group is made up of an evolving structure with a system of decentralized connections which are composed by: Hierarchical core leadership, individual operatives together with the operative cells. Moreover, there is also the peripheral assistance, the individual operatives and the leaderless cells which do not exhibit any form of relationship or connection (Hepner and Medina 2008).

In the global perspective, both Jose Padilla and Timothy McVeigh were terrorists however, a distinction occurs in the manner in which they conduct their operations. Jose Padilla is a peripheral assistance in that; he is linked to Al-Qaeda terrorist group while McVeigh does not show any connection to Al-Qaeda or any other terrorist group hence may be regarded as an individual operative terrorist (Freepublic n. d.)

References

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