

TERRORISM AND IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY

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Received: 13 Apr 2019

Accepted: 21 Apr 2019

Published: 30 Apr 2019

ABSTRACT

“Terrorism is a well thought out application of violence and deliberate creation of fear and panic for the attainment of political goals. Thus, countering terrorism is not a simple unilinear affair. It needs a high order of cooperation among the various security agencies of the state like the police intelligence agency, army, commandos, the political apparatus and above all the general public.¹”

KEYWORDS: *Terrorism, Impact of Technology*

INTRODUCTORY

Terrorism is the most serious problem of the time, which has not only affected individuals but also every institution and political system of each and every State in one or another way at all levels i.e. local, national and international level. Today, terrorism has affected every corner of the world, may it be from East to West or North to South. Its target can be anywhere at any time from Nairobi to Oklahoma, Beirut to New York, Dar es Salaam to Kashmir. Due to this International Community is trying hard to Control it. Terrorism has become the main issue of discussion in all the International Conferences and many resolutions and declarations have been made to tackle it. But in spite of this menace of terrorism is growing graver day by day. Everyone is under continuous threat to their life as no place including one's home is safe. Publicity forms an essential component of strategy of terrorist as by killing one they want to threaten ten thousand. 'Walter Laquer' observes this as objective to attract an audience and deliver a message. Their only objective is to create terror among people by inflicting maximum harm to the human life and property. Moreover, if we go by the word 'terror' in terrorism it clearly demarcates that terrorist try to demoralize general public by using violent means and create terror among them².

Terrorism is not a new, it is an age old and is in existence since human existence and has travelled a long way within which it has changed its nature, objective, modus operandi and dimensions of destruction. Now motive has changed. Earlier it was used as a tool to achieve

Political ends by the way of revolution to gain independence or to get rid of foreigner or for the establishment of new social order. These activities were known as classical terrorism. But at the international front the birth of terrorism can be traced back to 1948 when Israel was created by partition of Palestine and the Palestinian leaders along with other Arab leaders had refused to accept the creation of Israel and they vowed to end the existence of Israel through every mean

¹ Tirupati Pati, 'India and Terrorism', South Asia Politics, February 2009, pp.14-17, p.14

² J.S. Badyal, *International Politics- theory and Practice*, Kanishka Publications, New Delhi, 2007, p.172.

including the violent means. As a result terrorism took birth in Middle East. Then in 1980's with the emergence of Islamic terrorism new dimensions of International terrorism came into existence. The Islamic jihadis are using terror as means for the spread of Islam and they describe it as a 'war of Islam' with their major establishments in countries like Afghanistan, Sudan, Egypt, Pakistan and in some countries of Central Asia, West Asia and Middle East³.

The growth of technology, means of communication and transportation have further helped in the spread and growth of terrorist violence immensely on a global scale. The process of globalization has lent a novel dimensions to it. Although, it will be inaccurate to out rightly technologies associated with globalization and opening up of national boundaries have provided a new vista to terrorism. As a result, the ability of terrorist groups to work together, collect and share information and reach out to a unreachable audience has been possible. Therefore, terrorism is no more limited to a particular nation or region; it has transformed itself from transnational phenomena to a global era⁴. On the other hand, technical instructions for manipulating new information technologies are readily available. In fact, a great deal of useful information is available for terrorists on the internet including instructions for bomb assembly, poisoning, weapon construction, and mixing lethal chemicals.

The use of Chemical, biological, and nuclear assets better known as Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD) constitute the new weapons in the terrorist arsenal. WMD use can cause mass casualties and substantial infrastructure disruption, far more than that caused by any other terrorist incident. Improved weapon technology has given an advantage to terrorist groups which they lacked earlier. For example, today a person can carry in his pocket enough chemical to kill thousands of people in seconds without being spotted by the security⁵.

Statistically, most terrorists still prefer guns and conventional weapons. However, evidence suggests that some of the new terrorist groups are willing to cause mass casualties for variety of motives other than political goal by using WMD. The Framesh Aum Shinrikgo Sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway in 1995 has already attracted general attention on possible use of WMD. The emergence of a new breed of terrorists less constrained by traditional ethics as political pressures, coupled with the diffusion of know-how about nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, may increase the possibility of major WMD terrorist incidents⁶.

The prospect of chemical, biological, radiological, and/or nuclear (CBRN) terrorism is recognized by the United States government as an acute security challenge. Particularly following the tragedy of September 11, 2001, but also for several years prior, senior U.S. officials and official government reports have underscored the likelihood, over time, of terrorist organizations coming into possession of such unconventional materials, and the prospect of their use against the United States homeland, U.S. forward deployed forces, or U.S. friends and allies. Toward the end of the last century, this concern was heightened, among other events, by the Japanese cult Aum Shinrikyo's 1995 use of sarin in the Tokyo subway. The combination of increasing availability of technology and expertise, a perceived mass-casualty motive structure for particular terrorist organizations, the impending end of a millennium, a spate of conventional attacks against

³ J.S. Badyal, *International Politics- theory and Practice*, Kanishka Publications, New Delhi, 2007, p. 174.

⁴ Retrieved from <http://www.wikipedia.org/technology_terrorism> on 23 February 2011

⁵ K.R.Gupta, 'Trans Atlantic Realisation of New Terrorism', *Studies in World Affairs*, Volume II, pp.14-18, p.16

⁶ James.D.Kiras, *The Globalisation of World Politics*, John Baylis and U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, hearing on *Fiscal Year .03 Defense Department Appropriations*, 110th Cong., 2nd sess., 21 May 2002, retrieved from <http://www.new_terrorism/US.*/senate_report.2002> on 13 April 2011, Steve Smith Oxford University Press, London, p.480

U.S. assets. World Trade Center, 1993; Oklahoma City Federal Building, 1995; American embassies in Tanzania and Kenya, 1998; and the *U.S.S. Cole*, 2000 and both the widespread suspicion of terrorists seeking CBRN weapons and the actual sub-national employment of a chemical agent all contributed to this general assessment⁷.

More recently, the prospective linkage between terrorist organizations and state actors with weapons of mass destruction programs has become an acute security concern. Indeed, this nexus is central to the logic of the emergent. As Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld testified in May 2002, we have to recognize that terrorist networks have relationships with terrorist states that have weapons of mass destruction, and that they inevitably are going to get their hands on them, and they would not hesitate one minute in using them⁸.

True, technology introduces an ever greater amount of uncertainty as to the reliability of weapons of mass destruction in the hands of terrorists. But the rule seems to be that technological advances operate more in favour of terrorists than they do in favour of the anti-terrorist drive. This makes it all the more imperative for the anti-terrorist drive to focus on eradicating the root causes of terrorism through an overhaul of the entire world system rather than concentrating efforts exclusively on pursuing a specific group or groups of terrorists. The historical record includes very few terrorist incidents in which chemical and biological agents were used and no case involving radiological agents as nuclear weapons is there but possible threat has forced researcher to do study on it.

TERRORISM

Terrorism by nature is difficult to define. Acts of terrorism conjure emotional responses in the victims (those hurt by the violence and those affected by the fear) as well as practitioners. Even the U.S. government cannot agree on one single definition. The old adage, “One man’s terrorist is another man’s freedom fighter” is still alive and well⁹. The term “terrorism” and “terrorist” carry a strong negative connotation. These terms are often used as political labels to condemn violence or threat of violence by certain actors as immoral, indiscriminate, or unjustified. Those labeled “terrorists” rarely identify themselves as such, and typically use other euphemistic terms or terms specific to their situation, such as: separatist, freedom fighter, liberator, revolutionary, vigilante, militant, paramilitary, guerrilla, rebel, jihadi or mujaheddin, or fedayeen, or any similar-meaning word in other languages. This is further complicated by the moral ambiguity that surrounds terrorism¹⁰.

In the book “Inside Terrorism”, Bruce Hoffman wrote, defining Terrorism that- “ On one point, at least, everyone agrees terrorism is a pejorative term. It is a word with intrinsically negative connotations that is generally applied to one’s enemies and opponents, or those with whom one disagrees and would otherwise prefer to ignore. ‘What is called terrorism,’ Brian Jenkins has written, thus seems to depend on one’s point of view. Use of the term implies a moral judgment and if one party can successfully attach the label terrorist to its opponent, then it has indirectly persuaded others

⁷ U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, hearing on *Fiscal Year .03 Defense Department Appropriations*, 110th Cong., 2nd sess., 21 May 2002, retrieved from <http://www.new_terrorism/US.*/senate/report.2002> on 13 April 2011

⁸ U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, hearing on *Fiscal Year .03 Defense Department Appropriations*, 110th Cong., 2nd sess., 21 May 2002, retrieved from <http://www.new_terrorism/US.*/senate/report.2002> on 13 April 2011

⁹ Yuvacharya, Dr. Lokesh and Dr. Anil Dutta Mishra, *Terrorism a Global Challenge*, Regal Publications, New Delhi, 2009, p.3

¹⁰ Yuvacharya, Dr. Lokesh and Dr. Anil Dutta Mishra, *Terrorism a Global Challenge*, Regal Publications, New Delhi, 2009, p.4

to adopt its moral viewpoint.' Hence the decision to call someone or label some organization 'terrorist' becomes almost unavoidably subjective, depending largely on whether one sympathizes with or opposes the person/group/ cause concerned. If one identifies with the victim of violence, for example, then the act is terrorism. If however, one identifies with the perpetrator, the violent act is regarded in a more sympathetic, if not positive (or, at the worst, an ambivalent) light; and it is not terrorism."¹¹

According to *Hans J. Morgenthau*, "Terrorism is what the bad guys do" but this definition is not the correct definition because every bad action cannot be included in the category of terrorist act. The terrorists have their specific target and to achieve that they do terrorist activities.

According to *David Robertson*, "Terrorist groups are political groups which use violence as a matter of policy to pressurize a government to support radical social change."

According to *Thornton*, "Terrorism is the use of a violence by an individual or a group. Whether acting for or in opposition to established authority, when such action is designed to create extreme anxiety or fear indicating effects in a target group larger than the immediate victims with the purpose of coercing that group into the acceding to the political demands of the perpetrators."

According to *Brian Jenkins*, "Terrorism is the use or threatened use of force designed to bring about political change."

According to *Walter Laquer*, "Terrorism constitutes the illegitimate use of force to achieve a political objective when innocent people are targeted."

According to *James M. Poland*, "Terrorism is the premeditated deliberate, systematic murder, mayhem, and threatening of the innocent to create fear and intimidation in order to gain a political or tactical advantage, usually to influence an audience."

Beside, above there are certain institutional definitions to define terrorism, which are as follows:

According to *United Kingdom Prevention of Terrorism Act, 1976*, "Terrorism stress the use of violence to coerce or intimidate the civilian population in order to affect governmental policies."

According to *FBI definition*, "Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against a person or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives."

According to *Vice-President's Task Force, 1986*, "Terrorism is the unlawful use or threat of violence against persons or property to further political or social objectives. It is usually intended to intimidate or coerce a government, individuals, or to modify their behavior or politics."

Thus to conclude in nutshell it can be said that the terrorism is the violent action against the established authority to get political demands accepted. With the use of terrorist methods like bomb-explosion, assassination of political leaders, by killing innocent public etc the terrorists create an environment of terror and try to psychologically weaken the

¹¹ Yuvacharya, Dr. Lokesh and Dr. Anil Dutta Mishra, *Terrorism a Global Challenge*, Regal Publications, New Delhi, 2009, p.5

established authority and the general public. Because of this Hoffman has given the name of 'psychological war' to terrorism and he is of the opinion that even single terrorist act has much wider ramifications as one attack of terrorists on World Trade Centre and Pentagon in America had threatened the entire world.

HISTORY OF TERRORISM

Terrorism at a national and international level is not a new phenomenon. Since the dawn of civilization it has been used as a tool to achieve political ends. This way the history of terrorism is as old as the history of mankind. But at international level the birth of terrorism can be traced back to as early as 1948 when Israel was created by the partition of Palestine and the Palestine leaders along with other Arab leaders has refused to accept the creation of Israel and they had vowed to finish the very existence of Israel through violent means as a result of which the world saw the birth of terrorism in middle east¹².

After this, during the 1960's so many terrorist group surfaced in Europe and Red Brigade in Italy and Red Army Faction in West Germany are important of these. Both these groups aim at the destruction of the current economic, political and cultural system in their home countries for the establishment of the new systems and for the fulfillment of these objectives they made use of violent means. Similarly a Northern Ireland, Roman Catholics and Protestant started making use of violent methods to achieve their objectives. After the end of Second World War, United Nations was established for the maintenance of peace and security in the world, but the beginning of Cold War had played an important role in the spread of terrorism in the world. Both the superpowers and their allies had encouraged terrorist groups to achieve their respective goals. The arm race between the two super powers and their blocks gave a big boost to the protection of weapons of availability of these weapons had become quite easy for the terrorist groups, the ard race gave birth to the culture of violence within every society which was living with internal conflicts and in those states which were yet to have politically stable system of governance. Some rogue States started using proxy wars by supporting, helping, arming and funding terrorist groups operating in their rival states and all this made terrorism a hard and sad reality of international order. Some critic is of the opinion that Talibans in Afghanistan were the creation of U.S.A to counter soviet troops¹³.

After this, during the decade of 1980's a new dimension came to be added to international terrorism with the emergence of Islamic terrorism which was different from the general terrorism. The Islamic Jihadis used terrorism for the spread of Islam all over the world and they gave it name of Jihad. They considered themselves as guardian of Islam in the world and they fixed their goal of liberating region which was once ruled by Muslim and of securing the rights of Muslims in several secular non-Muslim states. These jihadis began describing themselves as 'Warriors of Islam' with their major establishments in countries like Afghanistan, Sudan, Egypt, Pakistan and in some countries of Central Asia, West Asia and middle East. As a result of this the peace in their neighboring countries was threatened and emergence of terrorism in the States of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir was the result of this.

The spread of terrorism in Afghanistan played a special role in spreading the terrorism all over the world. So many terrorist groups had come into existence as a result of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. These Terrorists groups were fully supported by many countries including U.S.A, European countries and Pakistan along with other Muslim states. Along with economic assistance these terrorist groups were supplied arms in large quantity by these countries. Gradually

¹² J.S. Badyal, *International Politics- theory and Practice*, Kanishka Publications, New Delhi, 2007, p.173

¹³ Retrieved from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_terrorism> on 4 March 2011.

the influence of these muslims terrorist groups went on increasing and they started calling themselves soldiers of Islam. These terrorist groups had their goal the protection of islam, spread and the protection of the interests of the muslim all over the world as a result of which these groups got full support of muslim world. Pakistan and Afghanistan become the main headquarter of these groups from where they operated their terrorist activities all over the world. In India, first the states of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab and later on the entire country become the target of their activities and till today India was suffering because of this.

During the last decade of 20th century the world witnessed with grave concern the spread of terrorism to the various parts of the world and the countries like Kyrgyzstan, Tazikstan, Uzbekistan, Russia, China, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Algerian part Africa and South East Asia, India and other regions of the world became victim of international terrorism. Now terrorism has become transnational enterprise and Afghanistan, Pakistan region and central Asia has emerged as a major breeding grounds for well armed, organized, pained, committed terrorist group capable of striking in various part of the world at their will. It has taken many forms such as cross border terrorism. Trans-national terrorism, drug-smuggling terrorism, criminal terrorism etc and is frightening the entire world.

Today U.S.A is the first target to the terrorists groups because they believed that policies of U.S.A are against Islam. Because of this reason on September 11, 2001 the World Trade Centre in New York and pentagon in Washington D.C. were targeted by these terrorist groups in which about 3000 people from 90 countries of the world had died and property worth crores were destroyed. As a result of this, the former, American President George w. Bush had declared war on terrorism and with the purpose to destroy the hide outs of al-Qaide and Taliban Afghanistan was attacked in October 2001. No doubt with the U.S. attack on Afghanistan the Taliban regime in Afghanistan had come to an end but it had failed to achieve its ultimate goal¹⁴.

KINDS OF TERRORISM

The United Nations appointed an ad hoc committee to host a discussion on international terrorism. There were two approaches to the problem, one stressing on state terrorism and other d on the acts of individuals. Terrorism can be restricted to the domestic boundary or can spread to international boundaries.

- **Domestic Terrorism:** Terrorism committed by private persons, either individually or in an organized group which aims at terrorizing a specific class of the population, given nation or any human being, for the purpose of striking at an established regime against a certain state or at the idea of the state is individual terrorism. Individual terrorism targets its most vulnerable victim – the individual person – in its extreme term. The final victim is always the state, though at times representative objects such as embassy building, nuclear installations, airline agencies are also targeted.
- **International or State -Sponsored Terrorism:** International or state – sponsored terrorism is an act of terrorism that has clear international consequences and includes incidents in which terrorists indulge in terror and violence by going abroad to strike their targets, elect victims or targets because of their connection to a foreign state (i.e. local representatives of offices of foreign cooperation, diplomats) attack airlines in international flights or force them to fly to another county.

¹⁴ J.S. Badyal, *International Politics- theory and Practice*, Kanishka Publications, New Delhi, 2007, p.173

- **Other Kinds of Terrorism:** Beside above two kinds of terrorism on the basis of area there exists other forms also, which are basically based on the form of equipment or mode used. These are as follows.

Cyber Terrorism: This is another area where the terrorists have registered their presence. It is technically possible to penetrate the telecommunication and computer systems of nations and private organizations and inject different computer codes that would cause systems to go haywire or fall under the control of intruder. The cyber terrorism could convert funds electronically and also create havoc with the nation's air traffic or power control systems. They could even introduce "morphed" images and messages into a country's radio and television systems, spreading lies and inciting people to violence¹⁵.

Narco Terrorism: Terrorism has been used to mean violence waged by drug producers to extract political concessions from the government. The most famous example of this was the battle waged in the 1980s by Pablo Escobar, head of the Medellin drug cartel, against the Colombian government by way of assassinations, hijackings and bombings. Escobar wanted Colombia to revise its extradition treaty, which it eventually did. Narcoterrorism has also been used to refer to groups understood to have political intentions that engage in or support drug trafficking to fund their activities.

CBRNE Terrorism: A variety of terms have been used to describe massively destructive weapons, and terminology changes as new incidents occur. The terminology has evolved from WMD (weapons of mass destruction) to NBC (nuclear, biological and chemical weapons), and now to CBRNE.¹⁶ These newer forms of weaponry are in a class by themselves because of their effects potential. With such weapons any terrorist attack can be an unprecedented disaster.

TECHNOLOGY AND ITS IMPACT ON TERRORISM

Technology is neutral when it comes to enhancing the chances of life and death. The more technology progresses, the greater its power not only to enhance life but also to devise ever more lethal methods of destroying it. This was graphically illustrated by the terrorist attacks of 11 September, where 19 people used apparently benign technology to rain death and destruction on two of the most prominent bastions of corporate and military might in the world, the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. The tape, which was reportedly shot a few days after the attacks, shows a jubilant Bin Laden describing how the destruction of the Twin Towers exceeded his expectations. It seems he expected them to collapse only down to the level where the aircraft struck, not the total demolition of the two buildings. So terrifyingly effective were the attacks, in fact, that they raise the question of whether high-rise buildings are a thing of the past¹⁷. The new terrorism is being assisted by the growing use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and by using it in making weapons. Technology has improved terrorist's abilities to conduct extremely lethal attacks and grow and sustain a global network of associates and sympathizers. ICT has empowered the different terrorist groups to control the entire communication process and to shape disseminate their own message to the common mass as they wish. The internet as an instrument of mass communication has facilitated the terrorist network tremendously. Though internet message can be sent from any part of the globe anonymously, quickly, economically, effortlessly sometimes with pseudo names¹⁸. Much as scientific, technological, and social changes continually influence the art and science of warfare, so to have these things

¹⁵ Parkash Singh, 'Terrorism of the future' in A.S. Narang, *Terrorism the Global Perspective*, Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi, 2001, p.19

¹⁶ Sue Mahan and Pamala L. Griest, *Terrorism in Perspective*, SAGE Publications, Los Angeles, 2008, p.284

¹⁷ Mohamed Sid-Ahmed, 'Technology and terrorism', retrieved <<http://www.terrorismandtechnology.recent.development>> on 12 March 2011.

¹⁸ Tirupati Pati, "India and Terrorism", *South Asia Politics*, February 2009, pp.14-17, p.17

influenced the behavior and enhanced the capabilities of the terrorist. Recent studies suggest that terrorists are becoming increasingly more lethal and violent¹⁹.

Besides, above, information Technology has facilitated the use of technology in making of weapons. This is so because information regarding making of weapons is easily available on internet. Further, to add to it lethal technologies like CBRNE are more readily available and this is proving as a potent weapon in the hands of terrorists to create terror. The scenario of terrorists acquiring weapons of mass destruction is no longer the stuff of novels and films. There are incentives for international terrorists to construct and use weapons of mass destruction in lieu of conventional weapons of mass destruction in lieu of conventional weapons. The psychological and economic impact of such devices can easily outweigh the destructive effect of the initial attack. For example, regarding terrorists' use of radiological weapons. Terrorists are making concerted efforts to acquire the requisite components for constructing weapons of mass destruction (CBRNE). The acquisition of these components and the assembly of effective weapons is probably just a matter of time. Terrorists who are motivated by race or religion (or both) are likely to have little compunction about using chemical, biological, or radiological weapons against what they define as "subhumans" or non-believers.²⁰

Moreover, improved weapons technology gives terrorists advantages that they lacked in earlier times. For example, a person could, in principle, carry in his pocket enough chemical agents to kill many people in the World Trade Center in New York City. The packet of deadly material would be so small that even a security official inspecting visitors to the building would not be able to spot a bulge in the terrorist's pocket. This terrorist could introduce the chemical agents into the air circulation system of the building. By the time people inside the building developed symptoms indicating illness, it would be too late to do anything to save them. Such an attack could easily take a toll of hundreds of lives. This is but one example of the danger of technology in the hands of terrorists, and there are many examples involving biological, chemical, and nuclear materials or weapons. The events in Oklahoma City and the World Trade Center suggest that the same mind-set that allowed men to use a bomb against innocent civilians could be directed to even more spectacular and large scale violence. Governments would be unwise to ignore the possibility that a terrorist organization will raise the stakes of violence to unprecedented new heights of awareness²¹.

The bombings in Oklahoma City and the World Trade Center suggest that the United States is much more vulnerable to terrorism than ever before. Domestic groups with an anti-government agenda and foreign agents that see the United States as a supreme enemy can take advantage of the many targets symbolizing the United States to cause cataclysmic damage in the United States on a scale that the country has never before experienced²².

CONCLUSIONS

Technology introduced an ever greater amount of uncertainty as to reliability of chemical, biological radiological nuclear explosives in the hands of terrorist. But the rule seems to be that technological advances operate more in favour of terrorist

¹⁹ Simon D. Jeffery, *Terrorists and the Potential Use of Biological Weapons: A Discussion of Possibilities*, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, 1989, p.5

²⁰ Gus Martin, *Understanding Terrorism-Challenges, Perspective and issue*, SAGE Publication, New Delhi, 2003, p.394

²¹ Yonah Alexander and Milton Hoeing, *Super Terrorism: Biological, Chemical, and Nuclear*, transnational Publishers, Washington, D.C., 2001, p.3

²² Yonah Alexander and Milton Hoeing, *Super Terrorism: Biological, Chemical, and Nuclear*, transnational Publishers, Washington, D.C., 2001, p.3

than they do in favor of anti-terrorist drive. Researcher has tried to highlight this aspect of technology and its nexus with terrorism. Technology has made our life very much easy and comfortable but at the same time certain technologies like CBRNE weapons when come in the hands of anti-social or terrorist agencies become a threat to mankind. In such situation it becomes difficult for security agencies to have control over it.

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