THE ROLE OF INTELLIGENCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERROR

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Abstract

În the past, main occupation of the western intelligence community was to study, for knowledge, the soviet union. with the collapse of the ussr, information service priorities have changed according to the new threat that was on stage internaţional relations: *terrorism*. this can't be classified aş a reaction but an action - it îs an action deliberately, inhuman and criminal. the terrorist activities objective îs to create terror, killing and to sow dread among the population.

Keywords: Terrorism, Intelligence, Security, Fear, Cia, Mossad

Introduction

I have decided to approach this subject because of the importance and topicality of this issue. The present study aims to provide terrorist organizations, cause of terror and the need for information (intelligence as information and agency) in the fight against terrorism. Research methods used to elaborate the present study are: deductive method, relationship-effect, analysis of the content of the documents (National Strategy for Combating Terrorism, February 2003) and descriptive analysis.

"During the contemporary period, with the end of the second World War and splitting the international community into two diametrically opposed systems, humanity would know the seriousness of the terrorist phenomenon. Supported by a system or   another – in the

period of the cold war – the terrorist phenomenon would progress and save from the control of international organizations "[1].

From the point of view of the phenomenon , terrorism is one of the most serious threats of the 21st century. Relating to the definition of security requires a separation of international safety concerning terrorism: before and after September 11, 2001 as attacks on America did not bring about major changes only in the perception of the world in connection with terrorism but they also produced major changes in the theory and practice of international relations. One thing revealed was that the challenges of international relations have not ended with the cold war, and the events which occurred in 2001 have made "*the world no longer be the same*".

 US policy underwent changes concerning international terrorism, so that the basic principles are as follows: "no concessions made to terrorists; exerting multilateral pressure on countries which support terrorism; full use of the mechanisms related to punishing international terrorists and providing assistance to other countries in this sphere"[2].

Intelligence plays the most important role in combating terrorism, given that their activity is meant to understand and change their future possible undesirable events. By *understanding,* we directly refer to Information which is vital for the prospective victims of terrorists so that "when the entire society's fears of uncertain future   generated by the situation of resources, the evolution of the environment and human rights, an increasingly vocal and present concept, we unequivocally ascertain that plus value is generated more and more by knowledge and its mode of operation"[3].

Terrorism

Terrorism is the calculated use of violence, or threat of violence to induce the fear in order to coerce or intimidate governments and societies in order to achieve some political, religious or ideological goals. In conclusion, terrorism seeks political objectives mainly and establish the state of fear, using violence against innocent people. "This definition is given by major U.S. Government agencies (FBI, CIA) but is it not possible that the meaning of the terrorist act to have other meanings in the other countries? I consider that an act of violence which is catalogued in the United States as a terrorist act, in another country can be defined in qualified terms however"[4].

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[1] Vasile SImileanu, *Asimetria fenomenului terrorist, (*Bucuresti: Top Form, 2003), 209
[2]*Ibidem, 210*
[3]Dan Ionescu, *Mediul informational si ingluenta acestuia asupra actiunilor militare*, (Craiova: ed. Sitech, 2009), 73-74
[4] See Cristian Delcea, *Self-Terorism,* in Impact Strategic, nr.4/2006

The phenomenon of terrorism, passed to a new level with 9/11, has become a disease of modern society, a virus that develops in a sick body. Also, the act of terror appears as a gathering of actions based on dissatisfaction, frustration, hopes, unfulfilled emotions and goals. Terrorism cannot be explained only by psychologists, who easily build various theories and explanations, nor solely by reference to psychology. It cannot be solely controlled by the forces of order, because they see in it only a criminal act — it is unmistakable and waging psychological warfare, but the reality is much more complex, it is the result of a combination of factors that may not be necessarily and simplistically, separated.

The Emergence And Evolution Of Terrorism - A Brief History

Since Antiquity fear and terror have been successfully used as compelling tools . Plato and Aristotle were the first to catalogue terrible tyranny as form of Government, condemning any kind of violence by which terrified subjects to follow their leader . If initially tyranny was used as a form of Government[5], today it has become a form of extremism based on terror.

"Political terrorism as a weapon was used first exclusively in sec. XII-XIII by an Islamic dissident secret order in medieval times, known as Murderers"[6] in popular terminology. They became the first known terrorist group through the Crusaders. Also in that period the Intifada and the Islamic Jihad were born, contrary to the Mahommedan religion which forbids suicide. In this virtue "to die for Allah would be a gesture rewarded by placing the sacrificer directly to paradise"[7], so the name of Jihad is given by Muslims for the attacks on Jews and those who support them, whatever religion they may have.

Jean-Louis Dufour believes that the past century is regarded as the most violent in the history of mankind, by the paramilitary, military events, social events, natural cataclysms, environmental accidents, nuclear weapon used at Nagasaki and Hiroshima, the silent genocide in underdeveloped Africa, humanitarian crisis. Expression of the two world wars and the numerous political-military crises, with international implications (only between 1929 and 1985 217 were recorded), ended in millions of victims.[8].

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[5] In Antiquity Power used to be maintained through violence, so there is a consensus between the theoreticians of the political phenomenon who "admit that violence is nothing more than the most obvious manifestation of power"C.Wright Mills said that "any politics is fight for power; or the ultimate form of power is violence" and this is an extension of the definition of state given by Max Weber- "relation of man's dominance upon man, based on the means of legitimate violence" (which is thus considered)

[6] Lucian Stancila, *Evolutia si istoria terorismului,* in Impactul evolutiei relatiilor international asupra mediului de securitate, (Bucuresti: Ed. Universitatii Nationale de Aparare "Carol I", 2010), 1312

[7] Centrul de Studii Strategice de Securitate, *Terorismul,* Bucuresti, 2002, p. 20

[8] Jean Louis Doufour, *Crizele international*, (Bucuresti: Corint, 2002), 5

The accession to power of the Nazi type political parties in some countries in Europe, created a system of Government led by Berlin and conducted by fear and coercion. Europe had to know the blackest night in its history. Herman Goering, regarding the policy of Nazi Germany, said: "*My mission is only to destroy and exterminate, nothing more. The fight that I will conduct will be against chaos and not one I'll lead with the help of police (...) Fight to the death, until their throats will be trapped , I will wear with the help of the people next to me, The Brown Shirts*". And that's what happened! Goering's mission resulted in the largest ethnic purge for millions of deportees-most of them Jewish, their last trip being the one to the gas chambers[9].

After the end of World War II and the beginning of the Cold War, the term of terrorism was assigned a new meaning by communists, namely *revolutionary event*. It is paradoxical that this demonstration was perfectly lawful and was used against the violent riots carried out with the support of Moscow, "which was preparing various group members and anticolonialists of nationalist internal States arranged in Asia, Africa, Central America, South America and the Middle East, as resistance in foreign domination"[10].

In 1947, Yaser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) said in front of the UN General Assembly: "*the difference between revolutionary and terrorist lies in the reasons why each of them is fighting.We cannot call a terrorist the one fighting for a right cause, for freedom and liberation of the country against invaders, colonies and colonists*". Interesting is the way of thinking, because terrorist movements do not understand that politics is not responsible for the dilemma of the border between legal and illegal. This difference is given by the terror spread and the damage resulting from attacks and also the terrorist acts committed by Palestinian movements confirm this.

The attacks of 11 September 2001 exceeded in their scope the limits of suicide attacks. It should be borne in mind that they were well planned, they had the necessary resources and patience, and the country aimed at had been unable to prevent this tragic event, thus terrorism moving to a new level of execution, but most of all of GLOBAL impact.

Combating Terrorism Through Intelligence

What is intelligence? "*Intelligence*" (derived from intellection, Lat.. Intellectio), means "*knowledge capacity*", "*understand*", "*good understanding*", which was the meaning of "*understanding*", "*secret relationship*", "*secret information*", and the phrase "*service d' intelligence*" (intelligence   service). To these meanings of intelligence we can add

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[9] Vasile Simileanu, *Radiografie terorismului,* (Bucuresti: ed. Top Form, 2004), 101
[10]*Ibidem*, 102

information processed : cognitively with a specific meaning for a beneficiary[11] or can be defined as "*a communication, news, news that make someone aware of a situation; clarification on a person or thing; all material of information and documentation, sources; each of the new elements in relation to the prior knowledge of the meaning of a symbol or group of symbols*"[12]

For a military it can mean knowledge of the enemy and can distinguish between *to defeat* and *to lose* because information means knowledge and knowledge is power. Analysts see it as a package of information pending for clarification, and policymakers consider they should be informed so that they can meet the needs, stated or understood.

Walter Laqueur states   in the book *A world of secrets: The Uses and Limits of Intelligence* that "the term intelligence refers to a body that collects information, and on the other hand, to the information that was processed and ready for use by cosumer".

Intelligence gathers under the same umbrella the informational component of national security, internal and external policies, as well as certain aspects of international security in the case of global cross-entities (states, organisations). According to Melanie M.H. Gutjahr, intelligence is the process by which certain types of information considered important to national security are required, collected, analysed and presented to the factors of decision[13]. *Intelligence* is the first line of defence against terrorism. It may guide activities for law enforcement, concentrates under cover actions and determines the scope of military operations. Thus the globalisation of war against terrorism strengthens warning capabilities by joining agencies of information in a multinational network of by various means-political, economic and military. The US has created a global coalition to combat terrorism.[14].

Social evolution, generating evolution of human action has led to a permanent change in the way of fighting the war. The last century, marked by an exponential evolution of technical discoveries and the technology produced changes not only in the way of fighting the war but also in the choice of premises, the media confrontation. Since its beginnings it relied less on information, not only that war today is based on the information but it goes in the very environment for its expressions, the war , being continuous, ,the lethal and

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[11] See Ion Duvac, „Suport de curs intelligence-aplicații", master „Studii de securitate", Facultatea de Sociologie și Asistență Socială, Universitatea București, 2007. http://www.scribd.com/doc/43797433/Duvac-Cultura-de-Intelligence-a-Decidentilor-Politici-2007, accesed in 5.01.2012

[12] Dan Ionescu, *Mediul informational si ingluenta acestuia asupra actiunilor militare*, 42

[13] A se vedea Katarina Zivanovic, International Cooperation of Intelligence Agencies against Transnational Terrorist Targets, http://www.pfpconsortium.org/file/2789/view , accesat la 8.1.2012

[14] See Derek S. Reveron, *Olt Alies, New Friends: Intelligence-Sharing in the War on Terror,* http://derekreveron.com/Documents/su04-reveron.pdf , accesed in 8.1.2012

destructive confrontation being only that which marks the temporal boundaries of peace breaks of this   permanent war, resulted in other environments than those available to unemployed entities[15].

Richard J. Hughbank[16] and Don Githen[17] explain, in the paper *Intelligence and Its Role in Protecting Against Terrorism*, that whatever form of intelligence, the world can be divided, in the short term, as a narrow vision, Tactical Intelligence and in the long-term, as wide focus, strategic intelligence.

a) Tactical Intelligence

Tactical Intelligence is translated as Tactical Information and it is used within the operational units that include, among other things, information from human sources (*human intelligence*), information obtained from open source (*open source intelligence*), the Imagistic Information (*imagery intelligence*) and direct observation (*direct observation*). These private sources are needed by soldiers from the theatres of operations where terrorism has become routine, in order to identify the most simple behavioural changes , and avoid potential unwanted conflicts with insurgents.

b) Strategic intelligence

Strategic information includes numerous unscientific definitions such as "*secret information necessary to the battlefield*" – this is a pretty logical definition but does not totally express the essence. The official definition used by the Pentagon is equally simple: "*the information is required for stating/planning strategies, policies and military operations nationally and in the theater of operations*". In a few words, strategic information means the information needed to create and implement a strategy, usually a great strategy which bureaucrats call a national strategy. A strategy is not actually a plan, but it is the logic of leading /implementing a plan[18].

The Need For Information

Dan Ionescu considers that "temporally, such information may be insignificant (non-value intelligence), storable and exploitable in another context,   redundant when it is repetitive and already stored or immediately exploitable (hight-value intelligence), all these depending on the condition of the environment in which it has access at some   time and

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[15] Dan Ionescu, *Mediul informational si ingluenta acestuia asupra actiunilor militare*, 73
[16] He is senior trainer with HALO Corporation and military police officer in U.S. Army
[17] He is captain in U.S. Air Force
[18] John G. Heindenrich, *The State of Strategic Intelligence,* https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/csi-studies/studies/vol51no2/the-state-of-strategic-intelligence.html , accesed in 8.01.2012

usefulness for it at that time"[19]. It follows that the value of information is variable depending on the state of the environment which it accesses as well as the moment of accessing it,storage capacities, and analysis becoming crucial in efficient operation of the product of planned , incidental or accidental collecting"[20].

In general, intelligence must discover potential hidden facts and/or intentions and following such discovery to analyse information in order to be able to act promptly.With regard to the processing of information and drawing up of a report, the hardest system of writing and interpretation is that of the Mossad because each topic must be written in a single sentence, and the message which includes several themes, is divided into several standard messages which in turn receive a different code name.

Information should be obtained in time because otherwise it is likely to be unhelpful or the interpretation may not be made on time. The most recent case is the attempt to assassinate the Ambassador of Saudi Arabia, plot that was foiled on the basis of information, by the FBI and DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration). On the basis of the same information it was established that those involved had also planned bomb attacks against the Saudite and Israel Embassy in Washington[21] - the information was processed and used in due time, so that the incident was avoided.

„Availability of information for both the professional in the field as well as for the uninitiated creates prerequisites for an increasingly tough competition. Visibiliy on daily information and professionalized too offers gateways and horizons accessible, which can be planned and available to all, but which are operated only by those truly competitive entities, be they individuals, systems or organizations"[22].

The Cia And Mossad In The Fight With Terror
I have decided to describe the work of these two agencies of intelligence due to the fact that the former is regarded as a spearhead in the fight against terrorism, while the latter is in the midst of Arab world   and is constantly hunted by those who surround it.

C.I.A (Central Intelligence Agency)
The CIA is the most important agency of intelligence that leads a fierce struggle with international terrorism. This is because US policy has been, even since before September 11, 2001, directed towards this issue. In 1993, for example, a young man descended from the car in front of the main entrance to the headquarters of the Agency and began to fire with a AK-

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[19] Dan Ionescu, Informational Environment and its Influence on Military Actions *e*, 73
[20] Dan Ionescu, *Mediul informational si ingluenta acestuia asupra actiunilor militare*, 73
[21]See http://news.blogs.cnn.com/2011/10/11/official-fbi-dea-disrupt-terror-plot-in-u-s-involving-iran/?hpt=hp_t1
[22] Dan Ionescu, *Mediul informational si ingluenta acestuia asupra actiunilor militare*, 73

47 type machine gun. The attack ended in shooting several employees of the Agency. The bloody action lasted for extremely short time -about 30 seconds – so that the young man got on the car and went to the place of slaughter.

This attack brought to light the fact that the CIA had lost its capacity of immediate responsiveness so that the administration at the time (the Clinton Administration), revealed by the analysis carried out, that the intellectual and operational powers of CIA were lost – lack of funds having its say in it.. As a result of this analysis it was revealed that the Agency was in decline. As a result, there was a period of checking and remedy of unfunctional programs and objective number two in 1995, went on the first position: terrorism. As a result of this change of interests, the Middle East entered into the view of the CIA and this can be proved by numerous reports drawn up during that period.Osama Bin Laden was among the tracked terrorists. It was for the first time when he was heard about in the late 80s but very little things were known. As a result, at the end of 1996 a special unit of counterterrorism was created, devoted entirely to Bin Laden and made up of 12 people.

Tim Weiner believes that because of the increasing terrorist threat, intelligence came to lose its effectiveness, especially after the failed attack against Bin Laden. As a result it enhanced his position as leader, increasing the number of followers and recruits. Basically, we witnessed an urgent duel between the CIA and Al Quaeda.

"We come to the crucial and fatidic moment – September 11, 2001, when the CIA had a catastrophic failure. The second great crucial moment after Pearl Harbor, the CIA had created to prevent, happened this time in their garden, but in much larger dimensions. From the point of view of the created impact, CIA found itself helpless in front of so severe threats, which by definition it was supposed to foresee and to prevent, which probably indicates serious discrepancies by comparison, in its bosom"[23].

A difficult period followed, marked by this failure of the Agency. People passed to the cooperation between several information services for compiling lists of suspects, arrests were made – the CIA began to rise from its ashes,so that in 2011, Osama Bin Laden was discovered and killed by the Americans[24].

Although he was considered the spearhead in the world of international terrorism, another leader spreading terror, will replace him, and the intelligence services will have to

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[23] Teodor Popa, *Serviciile de informatii vs. terorism – de la pregatire la actiune*, in Stabilitate si Securitate Regionala, (Bucuresti: Ed. Uniiversitatii Nationale de Aparare "Carol I", 2009), 295
[24] See Tim Weiner, *CIA-o istorie secreta,* (Bucuresti: Ed Litera International, 2007)

find out potential future terror acts. "Having to do with terrorists is ultimately a public matter, and this should be understood by all those working in this area"[25].

Mossad

Ever since the creation of this service – since the formation of Israel-Mossad distinguished itself in the world of information agencies, so that it was considered equal to the American CIA and British MI5. The difference is that the Israeli agency is considered an institute, so that within their programmes, students receive an education necessary for a *covered* life.

 "The main task is therefore to lead operations against hostile nations and organizations around the world, in particular in Western Europe and in the USA. "In addition to these tasks, Mossad pursues both the leaders and the military potentiality of the Arab countries (which it is in permanent search of novelty about everything that means the relations between Arab leaders). Even negotiations in the East shall be pursued especially when it comes to purchase armaments. "A suspicious eye is probably directing to the UN - a body which is generally considered hostile to the interests of Israel"[26].

Intelligence work is implemented by well trained teams of Mossad. They are not foreign to the emergence of social unrest meant to establish an atmosphere of distrust between the Arab States and their rulers[27].

Conclusions

Terrorist threats are highly topical and won't disappear in the next decade. Most likely they will undergo changes so that diversification will be unstoppable. The terrorist attacks have been, are and will be irregular, and will track the vulnerabilities of states and will act to spread terror. Thus, the fight against terrorism is not, and can not be easy. And this is not necessarily because terrorists would be very powerful, but because they are devoid of any logic and any philosophy. Combating terrorism cannot come out of the laws and customs of war and the armed struggle and, therefore, the difficulties of such confrontations will always be very high"[28].

The informational field, by definition is a closed one which must find ways to integrate into the system, connection and operation, which should sufficiently facilitate the visibility on disruptive factors of regional and global balances, to provide the state administrations and transnational organizational possibility of an action conceptually unique

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[25] Teodor Popa, *Serviciile de informatii vs. terorism – de la pregatire la actiune*, 295
[26]*Ibidem*
[27] See Thomas Gordon, *Istoria secreta a Mossad-ului, (*Bucuresti: ed. Alfa, 2003)
[28] See Gheorghe Vaduva, *Terorismul contemporan – factor de risc la adresa securitatii si apararii nationale, in conditiile statutului romaniei de membra Nato*, (Bucuresti:ed Universitatii Nationale de Aparare, 2005), 46

and with joint efforts to prevent, stop and reduce the harmful effects of the evolution of human civilization and the individual[29].

After 11 September, the vast majority of information agencies have reorganized their defense systems and contraterrorist fight, began to exchange information about terrorist organizations (share intelligence) and work together to foil terrorist plans. So, the global antiterrorist fight must include joint strategic cooperation, common and pragmatic and sincere cooperation.

Through patience and vigilance, terrorists continue their cause through an understanding of our society. Thus, it becomes imperative to do the same and to obtain information about those who choose to attack our freedoms and our way of life. The information collection will prove invaluable in this case, but this tool must be used as well as possible at strategic, operational and tactical level.

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[29] Dan Ionescu, *Mediul information. al si ingluenta acestuia asupra actiunilor militare*, 217

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