

Basic socio-philosophical incompatibilities, strategies and developing practices as new security challenges in 2018

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Absztrakt:

A terrorizmusra jellemző antagonisztikus szembenállásnak, valamint az ebből fakadó lehetséges radikalizációnak a gyökerei mélyebbre nyúlnak, és a következményei is eltérhetnek egymástól. A társadalom-filozófiai modellek közötti különbségek kiváló alapul szolgálnak a további kutatásokhoz, ha valaki közelebb kíván kerülni a radikalizáció és terrorizmus motivációját.

Kulcsszavak: terrorizmus, radikalizáció, társadalom-filozófiai modellek, diktátori rezsimek, közösség-centrikus rendszer, individualizmus.

Abstract:

The antagonistic counter-position and the possible subsequent radicalization and violent measures characteristic for the terrorism, have deeper roots, so even the consequences can differ from each other. The differences between the socio-philosophic models consist a vast base to be investigated if one wants to get closer to understand the motives of radicalization and terrorism.

Keywords: terrorism, radicalization socio-philosophic models, dictatorial regimes, community-focused system, individualism.

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One objective - two ways of tactical implementation

2017 was a year which became a turning point in the international combined efforts - military, civilian, economic, law enforcement and counter-terrorist – to curb down the heading of the international terrorism and its most aggressive and bloodthirsty representative the organizational conglomerate named Islamic State (IS).

Although the IS and the adherent local organizations as well as the single but never lone perpetrators attracted mostly the attention of the mass media it is important to state that beside the IS there were other terrorist organizations not less active but having and keeping a lower profile according to their tactical concept. What does it mean? The explanation seems to be simple at the first sight but is not in deed. There are not different strategies if we suppose the final goal of every terrorist organization is to take over the power to become a dominant and ruling force in any country making their own rules, religious, philosophic, ethical and moral values not predominant but implacably dominant in the given society and to persecute any other system of values considered as a clear threat or hostile factor.²

Once we admit that all the terrorist organizations have similar aims, what makes a difference between them is the way they supposed to achieve their aims.

The way is nothing but a logic chain of tactical measures preliminarily conceived taking into consideration several possible modifications depending on the circumstances which can emerge suddenly or which can be foreseen as the logic consequence of the previous tactical measures. These tactical measures, more precisely their effects on the society of the target country determine the reaction of the public. If the profile of the terrorist groups' activities is low enough so the activities do not cause a tangible or palpable harm to the public or do not provoke any disturbance which could interfere into the daily routine of the public's life the public remains inert toward the activities of the terrorist groups often covered as cultural or educational – religious programs, retail or wholesale commercial enterprises, small or medium-size business in the commercial and service or industrial fields.

The reaction of the public is different if the terrorist organizations' actions cause bloodshed and victims and the modus operandi is extremely aggressive and violent, like ramming, stabbing, shooting or exploding bombs in public places. The first approach or attitude we can classify as slow or prolonged infiltration and consequent conquest of territory, resources, wealth, economic and political

² See more: *The Counterterrorism Handbook: Tactics, Procedures, and Techniques*, Fourth edition, Frank Bolz, Jr., Kenneth J. Dudonis, David P. Schulz CRC Press London, 2012.

power and cultural and educational institutions. These tactics are affordable for terrorist organizations having a solid economic, political, infrastructural and logistic background which can be given by a state. This is the prolonged export of state supported terrorism. The structural type of this kind of terrorism is mostly the “old-fashioned” pyramidal formation.

There are also examples that prolonged infiltration as a tactical way to achieve long-term strategic objectives is used for non-terrorist, peaceful goals. The best example is the practice boosted by the Konfucianist-Taoist religious-philosophic theory applied in its foreign policy by the People’s Republic of China. The features of difference are imminent. While the terrorist organizations’ ideology is aimed at the ideological, political, cultural, economic and social conquest of the target society, the Chinese policy has nothing in mind than to be determinant in the economy in the given country thus exercising influence on the country’s foreign and economic policy according to the interests of the People’s Republic of China and leaving untouched the ideological, confessional, cultural, social, educational and other aspects of the country’s life.³

What refers to the ideological background of the different approaches some ideas will be submitted later.

The more bloodthirsty tactics are typical for other organizations like the IS and its fans and followers from the radicalized youth of the second or later generations of immigrant marginalized in the hosting countries. In view of the absence of a solid, durable (state-sponsored) political, financial, military, logistic and infrastructural background the organizations of this type are urged to set up all these elements necessary for the long-term creation of their own territorial, political, social, economic, etc. ... entity with attributes of a state according to the definition of the international law. The initiators of the creation of such an entity have to apply the fastest way which usually is the most violent too to possess all the possible resources of the country while it is still in shock by the brutality of the intent of take-over. Another factor is that based on some religious-ideological postulates of the Islam explained on their own manner and some historic experience from the middle age these groups of initiators-terrorist want to assure their status in the international field by widening more and more their influence intruding into different areas and countries exposed to terrorism sometimes due to the weakness of their spiritual, economic, political or military self-protection capabilities. It is clear that the proclamation of a cross-border or even a cross-continental conglomerate⁴ would be a bridgehead for further intrusions and conquests and would serve as a basis for requesting the international recognition. Only a growing territorial influence and possession of the

³ See: Attila Kasznár: China: the New Key Protagonist of the International Security

⁴ A thing, consisting of a number of different and distinct parts or items that are grouped together. See: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/conglomerate>

assets could fuel the rolling-on conquest of new areas. This is the weakest point, the Achilles' heel of these terrorist organizations. From this point of view the elimination of the military structure of the IS is one of the most important events of 2017.

Socio-philosophical discrepancies leading to polarization and radicalization

Let us have a look into an important factor of the radicalization beside of those I wrote about in my study "A radikalizáció és a terrorizmus kapcsolata, egyes formái, gondolatok a megelőzés lehetséges perspektíváiról."⁵

The basic socio-philosophical models

If we look at the timeline of development of the socio-philosophical views and values throughout the history of mankind we can see different models.⁶ They are mostly community-focused models where the community's interests have absolute priority against the interests of the individuals. All the religions - polytheistic or monotheistic - are based upon this principle implemented and supervised by a much smaller group of selected people and their elected or appointed or selected by descendancy, leader. At this point one can see an internal contradiction. On one hand the guidelines oblige the public to subordinate their individual interests to the common and general community interest declared and represented by the leading group because this kind of unity is the only chance for every obedient individual to be protected, fed and sheltered in real or fictitious threatening circumstances. If an individual does not subordinate himself or herself voluntarily to the community's interests the sanctions can be different depending on the historical period and the interests of the ruling group beginning from the physical punishment up to the death penalty or the excommunication. On the other hand, the ruling group and its members composing it are collectively and one by one interested in maintaining the collective subordination of the individual interests of the members of the community in order to preserve their privileged leading position.

Beside the religious communities and organizations one can find other socio-political formations operating by the same community-focused – group-privileged principle. There are the dictatorial or totalitarian regimes, the absolut-

⁵ The links between the radicalization and terrorism, in some forms, thought about the possible perspectives of its prevention. In: A radikalizáció és a terrorizmus kapcsolata, egyes formái, gondolatok a megelőzés lehetséges perspektíváiról. Nemzetbiztonsági Szemle 2017/1. 5 – 26 pp.

⁶ See: Charles F. Andrain: Comparative Political Systems: Policy Performance and Social Change Armonk, N.Y. M.E. Sharpe, 1994.

istic monarchies, the anti-democratic or pseudo-democratic and authoritarian regimes: the feudalism, the Jacobinism, the Fascism, the Nazism, the Communism, so called People's Democracies, all with their leading groups, parties or other oppressive organizations. Perhaps it is not surprising that the terrorist organizations are also guided by the same principles. Even some slogans are the same: "we must preserve our values because our case is divine and just, we must be united when facing the hostile ideologies and only united we can fight them, we must spread our truth all over the world sweeping away all those who do not obey us, etc. ..."

What socio-philosophical view can be the counterweight of these violent aggressive ideas and practices? That is the individualism. According to the Oxford Dictionaries "*individualism is a social theory favoring freedom of action for individuals over collective or state control*"⁷. The freedom of action as a declared principle is the starting point to satisfy the physical, spiritual, social and other needs and passions. The absence of collective or state control granted by the individualism can give space for different addictions abusing the products and services usually used to satisfy the natural needs. It is the complete opposition of the ideas of individual self-constraint in the name of the community proclaimed by the community-focused – group-privileged socio-political formations. The intolerant attitude of these entities, their limited or forbidden access to the material assets and goods, the rejection of the principles, behavior and lifestyle of the individualists declared sinful and punishable consists the basis for radicalization.

*What about freedom?*⁸

There is another difference between the collectivist and the individualist approach. It lays in the concept of freedom of the individuals. The collectivism supposes the individual is free when subordinates himself or herself to the rules of the community and accepts his or her position and limits within the community and does not intent to cross the line. If it happens the individual will be sanctioned.

In the case of individualism the individual is free until its free actuation does not interfere or limit the freedom of other individuals. Sanctions will be applied only in critical cases. The individualism encourages the new ideas and non-standard thinking challenging the "uniformed" mentality of the collectivism, the cornerstone of the manageability and manipulation.

⁷ <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/individualism>

⁸ See more: *The New Freedom: Individualism and Collectivism in the Social Lives of Americans*, William A., Donohue Transaction Publishers, 1995

Role of the consumption

The other thing what the individualism encourages is the consumption. Hence, the individualists' consumption grows the gap between the economic, financial and social situation of the collectivist groups and the surrounding them majoritarian individualist society also increases like in the case of the immigrants in the developed countries. The fallback of the immigrant collectivists groups with high probability can play the role of the radicalizing factor.

The leaders

At this point it is appropriate to say something about the leaders of the collectivist communities and the individualists. In the first case the leader's or leaders' power is almost unlimited or only self-limited and extends over all the fields of life of the collectivist community beginning from political, moral, ethical, economic, cultural up to the influence on confessional issues. This ultimate authority is based exclusively upon the principles and practices introduced by the founders of the community "canonized" or recognized as the implacable and eternal base of the community's ideology and way of life. It is necessary to point out that no proves, no evidences are required to certify or confirm the legitimacy of the power and its holder. Once no certification or confirmation needed so the way to get and hold the power is far beyond the will and decision of the community's members. In an ideological and practical system where initiatives from under are punishable the election of the highest ranking community leaders is the responsibility of the same group practically. For the ordinary members there is "no selection – no election".

In some cases due to historic, political, economic, social or military catastrophes when the previous socio-economic and political system collapses collectivist groups can come to power legally abusing the opportunities of the democratic electoral systems and install their collectivist rules in the aftermath. With certain popular sarcasm this can be called "democratorship", composed of democracy and dictatorship.

What refers to the leaders of the individualist communities or societies their power is rather functional, and they come to power upon the will of other people not only individualists, but the only principle to elect them as leader of the community is their supposed or real ability. They will remain in position until their credibility lasts or the rules determined by the whole community allow it, and their role is rather managing at the maximum the implementation of the individual development and the creation of the advantageous conditions for that.

It would be unfair to suppose there are only extreme positions. There is another approach too, the already mentioned Konfucianist-taoist one. In its focus there is the family. This mentality does not provoke controversy either among

the collectivists or the individualists once the family plays an outstanding role in both cases. On one hand it is the forum where the cultural-religious traditions are transmitted to the new generations during the childhood, on the other hand the family can be the starting and supporting point for the individual development. These two factors have been developed and maintained in the classic Chinese families by the religious-philosophical thought throughout several thousands of years.⁹

General Security Threats in Europe in 2017 and after

Europe is different - say the European continental patriots. There is no other region in the World which is so united in its diversity. Nevertheless, from the point of view of counter-terrorism Europe does not differ from other regions in the World similarly exposed to terrorist threats and attacks. One of the reasons is that the terrorism is a phenomenon which is globalizing since the second half of the 20th century. It can be explained by the accumulation of the tension with political, socio-economic, climatic and other roots, generating polarization, radicalization and migration.

Another reason of the globalization of the terrorism is that the structural targets of terrorism and some important symbolic institutions, monuments and organizations representing the culture that the terrorist would destroy are spread all over the World even in locations where the Islam is the dominant religion. In this case the socio-philosophic concept of the terrorists is focused on their own exclusiveness of representatives of the only true Islam refusing all other moderate or tolerant ideas of the cooperation, coexistence and equivalence of religions and cultures worth to destroy by them. Surely, it is not surprising that the assets and wealth the terrorist wants to expropriate are also mostly on the territory of the target areas.¹⁰

Let's have a look on the following chart showing some terrorist attacks perpetrated in 2017 in Europe.

⁹ See in details: Attila Kasznár: China: the New Key Protagonist of the International Security

¹⁰ See more: Bács Zoltán György – Kasznár Attila – Zalai Göbölös Noémi: A terrorfenyegetés forrásai Bevezetés a terrorelhárítás alapjaiba Szerk. Kasznár Attila 18 – 26 old. Dialóg Campus 2017

Basic Socio-philosophical Incompatibilities, Strategies and Developing Practices
as New Security Challenges in 2018

Date	Venue	Modus Operandi	Number of victims (dead/injured)	Outcome for the perpetrator
February 3, 2017	Paris, Louvre	Intended stabbing	None	Shot
March 22, 2017	London, Westminster	Ramming and stabbing	5/40	Shot
April 7, 2017	Stockholm, central pedestrian street, shopping center	Ramming and stabbing	4/15	Arrested
20 April, 2017	Paris, Champs Elysée	Shooting	1/2	Shot
May 22, 2017	Manchester, Manchester Arena	Bombing, self-explosion	22/59	Self-exploded
June 3, 2017	London, London Bridge	Ramming and stabbing	8/48	3 perpetrators shot
June 19, 2017	<u>Finsbury Park</u> /London	Ramming	1/8 (Muslim worshippers)	Arrested
August 17, 2017	Barcelona, <u>La Rambla</u>	Ramming	14/130	Shot
August 17, 2017	<u>Cambrils</u> , Spain	Ramming, simulated bombing (self-explosion)	1/5	5 perpetrators shot

It is highly important to see, that terrorism in Europe is not only focused on non-Islamic groups and the perpetrators of the terrorist attacks are not exclusively follower of the Prophet. It is enough to mention the attack against Muslim worshippers in Finsbury Park on 19 June, 2017. This attack was also a typical terrorist attack against innocent people who had nothing to do with terrorism. They became targets and victims due to their religion, their culture. It cannot be justified saying that it was the retaliation and reaction on behalf of the perpetrator as a consequence of the multiple terrorist acts in Britain.

In view of the global character of terrorism we have to add to this list three other attacks on the periphery of the European Union. Just on 1 January a shooting took place in Istanbul taking away thirty-nine lives and causing injuries to seventy people.

On 3 April in Saint-Petersburg, Russia, a bomb was blown up at the Sennaya Square metro station. The result was 15 casualties plus the bomb man and 51 people injured.

In the same city another bomb was blown up on 27th December, 2017 in the Perekrestok Shopping Center. There were only 14 injured people and no casualty. The expert linked these attacks to Turkey's and Russia's participation in the military maneuvers against the IS.

What does this chart mean? What kind of conclusions can be deducted?

1. Growth of 'franchise' terrorism. In this case 'franchise' means a form operation of terrorists' structures when there is no permanent contact between the political and military center of the organization and the operatives. The operatives keep a very low profile during the preparation of the planned action what they plan independently from the center. The possible targets are selected by the group, the same as the way of implementation. In the case of the 'franchise' terrorism the center does not direct the cell, just guides it through the general instructions for all the followers without specified addressee through the internet. The financial and logistic support for the operation comes from different sources which can hardly be linked to the terrorist organization. Usually only the leader of the cell knows personally the emissary of the center who supplies the cell with the necessary materials and tools. After the perpetration of the terrorist attack the center declares that the act had been carried out by the group self-subordinated the given terrorist organization. Some factors fostering the 'franchise' terrorism:

a) Growing tension within the passively segregated¹¹ immigrant communities within the EU.

Its reasons: these communities are also fragmented by place of provenance, ethnic group, religion, family ties, etc... Under the severe conditions when the density of population within the places where the communities live is permanently growing and the hope what encouraged the migrants to come to Europe is vanishing minute by minute the polarization and radicalization are imminent phenomena.

¹¹ Passive segregation is not an act against the segregated group of people it is rather the lack of intention and action to help the exposed minority to achieve the general, social, economic and cultural level of the hosting society. There is no legislative way to counter the passive segregation. It should be based upon bilateral will and commitment of the sides: on hand the exposed minority and on the other hand the hosting society's dominant groups independently from the political parties in power. Decreasing the passive segregation would be much longer than a four-years-long political cycle even if the same party remains in power for a longer time therefore it needs a joint social commitment and not only a political will.

b) Continuous growth of the gap between local people and first and second generation immigrants or posterior descendants in economic, social, cultural and financial fields fostering polarization. Even in those cases when some of the migrants open a business, their skills and experience if any are not enough to overcome the existing differences between the average level of the local businessmen and them. Another point is that even a successful migrant businessman faces problems of supporting the other members of his family. Sometimes the younger generation does not want to follow the older generation in the business, they want something else and the differences in age can convert into discrepancies in the mentality so the family problems can also aggravate the situation within the migrants' community.

c) Lack of tangible perspectives and solutions of their social problems contributing to radicalization. Social problems include the lack of kindergarten, the lack of personnel at the available institutions speaking their language, shortcomings in clothing, food, books and also the phenomena of segregation, prejudices, superstitions on behalf of the hosting society and the migrants themselves. The problems with the education beginning from the minors up to the elder classes are often generated by the strong religious background of the migrants, the only thing they really can preserve throughout the difficulties of the migrant's life. On one hand the strong religious postulates tie the migrants to the past and close them the future. The hosting societies expect that the migrants to form part and be an active component of social, cultural, economic and even political processes in the country. A double confrontation is unavoidable. Once the migrants are not willing to break through the traditions inappropriate in the contemporary European societies, these societies will never accept this kind of implacable alien body thus the controversy will not end but even it can increase. On the other hand the conflict inside the communities will continue growing facing the increasing multifaceted gaps and unsolvable problems.

Another internal conflict is always present too. It concerns the decision what the migrants should take to find the way out from their disastrous situation. Obviously, there are different groups regarding the levels and the depth of the compromises to be undertaken. While some radicalists can affirm the community has to keep the traditional behavioral patterns and oppose to the hosting majoritarian society there might be other views ready to undertake some changes leading to the acceptance of the norms of the hosting cultural space. The temps and phases of the changes can provoke other disputes even inside the pro-development groups fragmenting further the migrants' community. Any further fragmentation of the community around the unsolved problems makes much more difficult for the politicians, civil organizations and social organizations to elaborate and offer to the migrants' community the system of acceptable compromises.

d) Continuous brainwashing from abroad strengthening the conscience of being the elected people, the representatives of the only right views. It is nothing but active self-segregation aimed to keep high the spirit massive obedience. The communities are targets of ideological coercion from different religious and political centers and its leaders. We should not ignore the internal discrepancies inside the migrants' communities. There are always persons strongly committed to traditional ideas including segregating extreme religious views supporting and making invariable the alienation between the migrants' community and the hosting society. They are ready to lead the community toward radicalization and violent imposition of their views and ideology. This is called terrorism.

2. Wide range of social inertness and spreading segregating views in the hosting countries as repercussion of terrorism related atrocities worldwide. (Circus Vicius!) Facing the increasing number of post-modern terrorist attacks and the growing losses caused by them the victimized societies' reaction is not in favor of the reconciliation. It's absolutely understandable and logic. Why should a society peacefully tolerate the acts of hostile groups or individuals which can lead to lethal victims and further losses of material goods? The aggravation of the situation is imminent due to the terrorist attacks. It is a political must to elaborate and implement efficient measures to thwart the terrorists, the real and potential representatives of the hostile ideologies instead of attempting to involve them into the normal course of the social political, economic and cultural life. There will be a huge number of self-appointed leaders who propose not less radical solutions against all the followers of the original religion misinterpreted by the terrorists suggesting violent acts against innocent people without making difference between the terrorists and peaceful migrants. Huge social groups will advocate for ceasing the social programs for migrants to stop granting asylum for refugees at all and to stop giving them material assistance and other benefits of the developed democratic countries. Others will demand the immediate suspension of the Geneva Convention on Refugees of 1951 with the immediate expulsion of the migrant communities sending them back to the countries of origin which are in many cases unsafe for living. Wide social groups are ready to brand the migrants as hopeless to integrate. The unilateral political commitment is not enough to find the way out because the solution of this problem in its complexity requires a longer time than the normal political election cycle of the parliamentary democracies i. e. 4 – 5 years. Without long term all-society's commitment on one hand and without the migrants' community's definite decision to become a part and parcel of the hosting society on the other hand the terrorism will shadow the complex development of every society in Europe and beyond for a very long time.

This situation is aggravated by the problem of the returning foreign fighters. They are an invisible legion: they are able, capable and ready to fight wherever,

whenever, for whom ever..... These young people are well trained with battle-field experience, having operational, intelligence, counterintelligence and conspiracy skills. Europe is divided what to do with them. Although the European Union has already adopted some guiding documents which contain just some recommendations but the real measures that should be applied to the returning foreign fighters still are in national competence. This is the reason why any intention is inefficient regarding the foreign fighters. Without a synchronized all-European protocol the differences between the national acts dealing with the situation of the returning fighters, and handling the problems caused by their presence in the societies, and the threat they represent due to their military training and battlefield experience and skills, it is impossible to guarantee the security and safety the population of the European countries demand. We would be very naive supposing that the returning fighters will not be any more in the contact list of the terrorist organizations and will be definitely de-radicalized and will forget the training, the skills and experience of terrorist warfare beginning from setting up covered networks, logistic bases, contacting and radicalizing youngsters, organizing trainings for them to produce and handle different weapons and IED, etc.... It is logic to have certain reservation whether they are eager to integrate in the society of their countries. The chance they can be mobilized to perpetrate any terrorist act or to go and fight wherever they are paid for it is imminent. It is a clear threat that the returning fighters will be an invisible but really capable legion.

3. Beside first or second generation immigrants, political asylum-seekers also appeared among the perpetrators mostly from the former Soviet Union's Central Asian region as for example Uyghurs, Uzbeks. They appeared in Stockholm, in Istanbul in the shooting on January 1, 2017 in the Reina Disco, in St. Petersburg attacks on April 3, and December 28. What does it mean? Practically it means the following: after the collapse of the Soviet Union as an apparently monolithic political, economic, military moral and ethical entity the former Soviet states recovered or gained their national independence. At this point the traditional religion as the only durable, solid and reliable system of moral and ethical values oppressed during the Soviet era recovered its importance and became the fundament of the political, cultural and social interrelations in these societies.

All the foreign religious centers and organizations followed with the maximum of attention the processes going on in these newly independent countries. They were not passive observers but active stakeholders of the events trying to influence on the masses of believers on these "markets of beliefs". The Roman Catholic Church tried to carry out a new evangelization campaign in an attempt to convert as big part of the Orthodox believers as possible into Catholicism, the Orthodox Churches – both the Moscow Patriarchy and the Kiev Patriarchy strongly opposed, they had their own separate conflict. Religious leaders as Billy Graham also visited the East-European countries, Russia and Ukraine trying to

widen the influence of their ideas. But what happened in the former Soviet Central Asia?

The Islamic cultural and religious organization along with the political representatives and economic organizations considered the period appropriate for a quick and wide range conquest of that enormous territory with its natural resources. It was not complicated to set up the necessary network in the Central Asian countries to take over the conscience of huge masses disillusioned by the communism and seeking new and firm support by returning to the old ideas represented by the Islam. The dzhihadism also had and still has more or less open access to the masses of the Central Asian countries. It became popular as usual mostly among the undereducated social groups and the young generation having problems with its socialization. Any acts to be perpetrated in the name of a superior idea against other cultures will be considered as a proof of the almightiness and invincibility of the given idea and as a symbol of the defeated old inferior idea. This is why the national security and counter-terrorist organizations have to pay growing attention to the people coming from the Central Asian countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

4. Growth of the number of cheap attacks. The clear financial shortcomings of the Da'esh lead to the subsequent search for new sources obviously out of the preliminary operational scene, supposedly through legal enterprises in countries which had not been affected by terrorist acts and have a stable political, economic and financial structure in Europe and beyond. The low operational costs make easier the planning and preparation, keep the profile pretty low thus make the detection and prevention much more difficult.

5. A clear demand on behalf of the voters and the professional law enforcement and counter-terrorism organizations tending to apply more severe measures against perpetrators within national competence. Meanwhile the EU is still unable to elaborate united policy to thwart terrorism. No efficient measure was undertaken to prevent terrorism at the roots i.e. handling the processes which generate or contribute to the round of polarization, radicalization and at least terrorism.

6. New and restructured targets – change of tactics and modus operandi (Dabiq No. 5. November 2016) Double hit against hotels, shopping centers, arson of chemical and industrial plants, stocks of tires, wood, facilities handling hazardous materials, water processing facilities, communal services, pipelines, transformer stations, gas stations, energy supply systems, etc. ...

Trends and Challenges Impacting WMD Proliferation and Determining Measures of Counter-proliferation in the Immediate Future:

1. Due to the shrinking operational financial resources the terrorist groups will try to produce a growing part of their weapons and they'll try to increase their efficiency.
2. Parallel they will try to create new types of weapons using their experience and skills using their scientific and technological resources to upgrade the destructive potential.
3. Operations will be carried out in the cyberspace. The targets will be the computer centers of the critical infrastructure and other IT networks and structures.
4. The goal will be to obtain the capability to hack and destroy the networks and provoke the temporary or definite collapse of vital supply and service networks and systems, beginning from the banking networks up to the road lights and communication systems of the cars with electric engines.
5. The terrorist organizations will try to develop further their IT capacities in order to use the artificial intelligence for engineering the new generation of WMD with reduced size and enhanced potential.¹² It will be harder to limit the proliferation of weapons with unknown yet mechanisms of effect. To replace the highly protected mono- or bi-component or binary biochemical bio-physical, bacteriological weapons, the terrorist groups, organizations and countries supporting them will carry out scientific programs to elaborate new accessible ways of production of non-nuclear weapons, like new toxins and bacteria.
6. Ongoing aggravation of the factors generating migration as for example:
 - a) Polarization: Even in mostly homogenous societies the polarization is becoming a very common phenomenon due to the growing gap between people having different opportunities to satisfy their needs according to the Maslow pyramid.
 - b) Radicalization as consequence of polarization: in aggravated cases the separation and polarization i.e. the apparition of clearly distinguishable sub-groups, can lead to the radicalization of the whole group which is in worse position to satisfy their needs, or they think the obstacle of the implementation of their goals is the existence or the actuation of any other group, usually having better living conditions.

¹² H. K. Tillema: A Brief Theory of Terrorism and Technology in: Technological Dimensions of Defence Against Terrorism Editor: U.F. Aydoğdu, p. 7.

- c) Wide-range of social, political, ethnic and armed conflicts in the region or in the country boosts up the decision to emigrate temporarily or permanently.
- d) Economic, financial, subsistence and occupational crisis;
- e) Shrinking the lands for agricultural use, the general warming-up, the growth of territories of the deserts as a consequence of the greenhouse effect;
- f) The diminishing of sweet water resources and the more and more difficult access to these resources for growing groups of people, the reduction of the ration of water per capita per day sometimes under the vitally necessary quantity as a consequence of the relative overpopulation, i. e. the demographic pressure;
- g) The limited financial and territorial effect of the international relief and humanitarian programs and campaigns.

All these factors mentioned above can have enhanced effects under the conditions when at least three or more of them appear and combine. Eventually, it refers to all the crisis zones in the World so it must be clear that the crisis symptoms also have global character and the conflicts are also globalized due to their effects through the protagonists, the other countries involved in one way or another in solving the conflicts or in withdrawing some benefits from it. The effects of the globalized crisis we have to face expected to be the following:

1. We have to count with the growing threat of a much higher number of migrants and among them considerable groups capable, able and ready to fight using whatever they consider applicable for the victory, including new sorts of WMD.
2. The resurrection of the ideologies based on racism and segregation in some segments of the societies in Europe and beyond is an imminent process. Those who are ready to combat against the representatives of other cultures do not reject the use of WMD either. Being in a better position they can try to obtain or develop new weapons to prevent and thwart any threat, to protect what they consider their world or even retaliate in case of aggressive measures including supposed terrorist actions. This is the first WMD arms race in the 21st century.

No one can say for sure in which direction the terrorism and the WMD will develop but one thing is sure: without efficient countermeasures the expectancies and the perspectives of developing a safer World which should be able to sustain its population are really threatened. What kind of countermeasures shall be taken immediately? Here they are:

1. Strengthen the control of scientific research centers even in peripheral fields.
2. Intensify the security and safety awareness education at all levels.
3. Overview the classic definition of WMD.
4. Strengthen the scientific background of non-proliferation of WMD and counter-terrorism.
5. Overview the structure and concepts of humanitarian and relief programs focusing on creation of local conditions helping to prevent further polarization and radicalization.

Without any of these points no long-term solutions can be expected in fighting the terrorism and its collateral effects, no get out can be seen for the attenuation of the factors fostering the radicalization not only in the most exposed zones of the World but even in the democratic countries. Without increasing the democracy and security awareness in our countries our vulnerability to terrorism will continue to grow while our capacities to thwart and combat the terrorists elsewhere will be undermined.

General conclusions

It is beyond doubt that the “communitarian” or community-focused and dictatorial ideologies of the twentieth century – Fascism, Nazism, Communism – due to their nature opposed to and fought against any other ideology or philosophy positioning the individual and human values over the sophisticated community-focused and dictatorial ideologies. Since they were compromised and collapsed an ideological vacuum exists in this field. The religion-based moral and ethical principles regaining their previous influence and coming out from the shade of the conscience of vast undereducated masses trying to take the space of the compromised dictatorial ideas. The liberalism and neo-liberalism in their different but pretty similar forms of appearance advocating for individualism i. e. the maximum use of one’s potential in as many fields as it possible fostered the strengthening of the consumerism, the typical attitude of the wide social strata in the most developed industrial countries. Parallel to this the growing groups of immigrants which are unable to catch up with the level of the hosting country have been forming and maintaining their cultural entities as an enclave searching for the ideological support of their ancestors and relatives living in the countries with ideological vacuum. This internal dualism as the result of the basic antagonistic socio-philosophical incompatibilities is the most powerful factor fostering terrorism through radicalization.

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