INTRODUCTION:
This study is an attempt to expose Middle Eastern terrorism and its causes and to dispel the myths surrounding it and to make recommendations for the future.

There are many root causes of modern, Middle Eastern terrorism which include structural, facilitator, motivational, and triggering roots. These roots must be understood, so that we can understand the realities of modern Middle Eastern terrorism and dispel the myths, which are potentially leading to an increase in terrorist activities. Some of these myths include strongly linking poverty to terrorism, linking state collapse to terrorism, and the thought that terrorism is a very effective tool that works and should be feared. Middle Eastern terrorism is misunderstood by the general population, and my findings will lead not only to a better understanding of these misunderstandings, but also an investigation of where they originate and how to dispel them.

Ultimately, my research and analysis suggests that we consider the following ways to aid our country in the fight against terrorism. Better, more responsible reporting of terrorism by the news media, absolutely refusing to reward terrorism in any way or give them any kind of legitimacy, and a serious effort to respond and re-establish effective government in collapsed states.

FINDINGS:
1. There are three rationales and motivations behind terrorism—ideology (true believer), greed (mercenary), and fear (captivate participant)—they are often indistinguishable from each other. Not all terrorists are the same in their motivations.

DISCUSSION: It is very significant for one to understand the difference among the three because if all the captive participants are eradicated, the true believers will still be around to spread the ideologies and spread terrorism. We must be aware of the difference because if one does not cut off a snake's tail if he or she wants to kill the snake, he or she can cut off the head. The same idea is true here. The only way to gauge the differences between the three is to determine the “revealed preferences” of the different groups. When the difference between ideology and profit motive is determined, it will be easier to determine the terrorist’s engagement and combat of their adversaries based on their preferred and most favored tactics. Therefore, finding the roots of terrorism can become even more difficult due to the different motivations and reasons behind terrorism, but still very important (Bjorge p. 19).

2. One must understand what the root causes of terrorism are to effectively fix the problem.

DISCUSSION: An acute awareness of the causes/motivations behind terrorism is essential in helping stop terrorism. The four causes studied are structural, facilitator, motivational, and triggering causes. (Refer to definitions section). The main goal with studying these causes is to bring an awareness of why terrorists do what they do and possibly take away some of those motivations.

3. Some argue that trying to understand the root causes of terrorism actually makes it work as a result.

DISCUSSION: Instead of trying to understand the root causes of it, Alan Dershowitz, an American lawyer and political commentator, states that we must not try to understand the root causes, but rather to place it beyond the pale of dialogue and negotiation”. Our military should be, even if there are legitimate reasons, to resorting to terrorism is a method for alleviating that grievance, we try not to try and work or with any entity that engages in this way, rather, we will destroy the ability of your entity to engage in terror. Any other approach will simply encourage terrorism as a means of negotiation (Dershowitz).

4. The final argument is that while both previous arguments are extremely legitimate and make excellent points, there is a middle ground that can draw from both sides.

DISCUSSION: According to Karin Von Hippel, an effective counter and anti-terrorism campaign “must incorporate a system that attacks both systems and causes. Dealing with systems involves military, intelligence, financial, legal and police activities to “root out terrorists.” These rooting out techniques will be extremely difficult, but they will be pursued with the utmost diligence. However, they must be pursued carefully and responsibly, being careful not to justify the terrorist’s cause in any way. Terrorists will be removed from society and their operations will be stopped. “The only way to defeat terrorism is to remove all this might take years, without necessarily successfully eradicating all members of al-Qaeda and affiliated organizations, or preventing all future acts of terror” (Hippel). However, the US is determined that these rooting out activities will be the leading priority in the years to come. As mentioned by Hippel, these rooting out activities include fighting the symptoms and causes.

5. Myth—Terrorism works and should be feared

DISCUSSION: According to a survey given to all Embry-Riddle students, the large majority believed that terrorism was effective. Only 1 believe it wasn’t effective at all. The reality is that homicide is a much bigger problem than terrorism, and an individual is forty times more likely to be the victim of a homicide than a victim of a terrorist attack. Another study showed that out of twenty-eight terrorist groups, including the complete list of foreign terrorist organizations designated by the US Department of State since 2001, they were only successful with their objectives seven percent of the time. In the time of John Paul II the terrorist leaders who were employing these terror tactics for recognition and support of their cause. This is important because all terrorists have to do is commit an act of violence, then leave it up to the rest of the world to figure out why they did it. The perception terrorists have of political and social events is communicated through their own belief system. Advertising, political campaigns and news media messages are all built on the premise that behavior follows attitude, and attitude can be changed by delivering the message in the right way at the right time” (Hamelin et al. p. 4). The news media could be a positive force for good by doing this very thing and changing aggressive terrorist behavior by sending positive messages and focusing on the good that happens as a result of fair play, and not focusing on the fear and terror and horrible things happening because of foul play.

6. Myth—Terrorism is strongly linked to poverty

DISCUSSION: According to the survey, fifty-six percent of students believed terrorism was linked to poverty. The French consultant, Michel Veber, declared that “we are today threatened by a new simplicism which consists in reducing all the world’s problems to the battle against terrorism. That’s not a responsible approach.” Common sense might lead one to believe politicians and news media when they claim a correlation between poverty and terrorism; however, evidence gathered up to this point has not supported that claim; in fact, it has supported the opposite. Alan Krueger, a National Bureau of Economic Research associate, along with his co-author Jitka Malinek, claim that “any connection between terrorism and poverty is complex, and the relationship is not straightforward.”

DISCUSSION: According to the survey, eighty-three percent of students believed terrorism was linked to state collapse. The idea was that collapsing states such as Afghanistan and Somalia would be breeding grounds for terrorists. It is a “weak or non-existent government structure, and the inability of the local community to oversee and regulate trade or movements of people and goods through landings strips and unguarded coastlines” (Hippel p. 33). While many may think this would be a perfect environment for terrorists to conduct their business, it is actually much more dangerous for them to be there. These places are hazardous to terrorists because they are operating in an insecure and foreign environment, where there is little security and the infrastructure is unreliable. It is very unlikely that other terrorists use these parts of states no longer controlled by the government to train and “breed” more terrorists; however, the proof is stacked heavily against it.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
1. More Responsible News Media Coverage

DISCUSSION: According to the survey, seventy-five percent of students claimed that news media was their main source of information on terrorism. What this means is, the news media must be extremely careful when reporting about terrorism, since their reports form the basis of a lot of people’s opinions on the subject. Also, when news media interviews terrorists, whether they like it or not, the terrorists are being treated as a legitimate news source that is worthy of a “serious public discourse” (Nacos p. 22). This elevates the terrorist to the level of a legitimate political actor, which to terrorists rationalizes and legitimizes the use of terrorism. Instead of spreading fear and giving terrorists the publicity they desire, Martha Crenshaw, a professor of political science at Stanford, states that news media should realize that “the actions of terrorists are based on a subjective interpretation of the world rather than objective reality” (Hamelin et al. p. 4). This is important because all terrorists have to do is commit an act of violence, then leave it up to the rest of the world to figure out why they did it. The perception terrorists have of political and social events is communicated through their own belief system. Advertising, political campaigns and news media messages are all built on the premise that behavior follows attitude, and attitude can be changed by delivering the message in the right way at the right time” (Hamelin et al. p. 4). The news media could be a positive force for good by doing this very thing and changing aggressive terrorist behavior by sending positive messages and focusing on the good that happens as a result of fair play, and not focusing on the fear and terror and horrible things happening because of foul play.

2. No Support of Terrorism

DISCUSSION: A second method for improvement in the area of terrorism is to refuse to support terrorism in any way and to punish those who do support them. Palestinian terrorists in the time of John Paul II relied on the terrorist to the level of a legitimate political actor, which to terrorists rationalizes and legitimizes the use of terrorism. Instead of spreading fear and giving terrorists the publicity they desire, Martha Crenshaw, a professor of political science at Stanford, states that news media should realize that “the actions of terrorists are based on a subjective interpretation of the world rather than objective reality” (Hamelin et al. p. 4). This is important because all terrorists have to do is commit an act of violence, then leave it up to the rest of the world to figure out why they did it. The perception terrorists have of political and social events is communicated through their own belief system. Advertising, political campaigns and news media messages are all built on the premise that behavior follows attitude, and attitude can be changed by delivering the message in the right way at the right time” (Hamelin et al. p. 4). The news media could be a positive force for good by doing this very thing and changing aggressive terrorist behavior by sending positive messages and focusing on the good that happens as a result of fair play, and not focusing on the fear and terror and horrible things happening because of foul play.

3. Re-establish Government in Collapsed States

DISCUSSION: What the US can do is effectively promote education and employment opportunities, while respecting the local culture. This may be easier said than done; however, it is imperative that we be doing everything in our power to help these countries without going in and trying to forcefully change things. Support for these opportunities should be directed towards “indigenous civil society organizations, which have a better understanding of how to operate successfully in difficult and often oppressive environments (Hippel p. 36).