

TERRORISM IN THE INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS

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I. INTRODUCTION

In this paper only the statement of terrorism in the international documents has handled. The concept of terrorism, its history, terror at the Act of Struggle with terror, terrorism at the criminal law, terrorism with its sociological dimensions and terrorism in the Turkish law topics are excluded of our title.

It is impossible to enter statement of terrorism without handling human rights. Has human rights and freedom and its pratic provided a country welfare, security and peace? There are two theories in this matter. **The first theory** is the Doctrin of Human Rights. This theory implies freedom causes peace and increases the tendency of violence. **The second theory** is the Doctrin of Realism. According to this theory, organizations of terror are against to the human rights and goverments. Goverments are responsible to prevent the terror organizations and the realisation of human rights. It is impossible to open a case against to the accused terrorist that we don't know his name and address. PKK in Turkey, Armenians in Karabagh the organisations of Terrorism are doing crime but they are not responsible for their crimes. The goverments are under supervision of the European Union, United Nations, European Court of Human Rights, The Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe. But the organizations of the terrorism are not under supervision of international institutions.

According to us, conjunction of two theories is the best solution. Terrorism are threatening the goverments. It is not a country in the world, that are not related with the terrorism. Terrorism begin to be a big problem in Europe, Asia, Africa and Middle East.

The security is a main condition to use of human rights; it is impossible to seperate human rights from security. The violence is a main condition for terrorism. There is no terrorism without violence.

The way to prevent terrorism is to declare of terror actors, to find resources of terror and to make people not to support terror and make people and goverment together. Terrorism finds a foreign support in generally. If a terror movement don't find a support from foreigners, it wouldn't be achieved. International society is not a good point to win the war against of international terrorism. The terror act and the political crime concepts are not obvious. These concepts have different meanings from country to country. For example to be a member of the organisation of crime is forbidden by law according to the Turkish, Itaian and German Penal Codes but French Penal Code is free. Terrorism is to use violence sistematically for the change of political system.

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II. TERROR CONCEPT ACCORDING TO THE CONFERENCE OF UNION OF PENAL LAW

The Conferences about conjunction of Penal Laws arranged six times between of 1927 and 1935. Terror concept was very important in these Conferences. The five conferences was not enough to make definition of terror act, but at the sixth conference, terror concept was declared. At six conferences at the terror concept didn't suitable to a concrete document but they were a good step to prepare of conventions of United Nations.

III. TERRORISM AT THE CONVENTIONS OF STRUGGLING OF TERRORISM (GENEVA CONVENTIONS)

According to the Geneva Convention dated 16 November 1937 acts have been made against to the diplomatic missions are accepted as terror; and all countries must take measure against these acts with cooperation and collaboration. At the date of 12 December 1977 "The Convention of Prevention of Human Been at the war times" have been signed as a appendix protocol.

IV. TERRORISM AT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS' DECISIONS :

The League of Nations (1920) has prepared conventions about "The Prevention of Terror and its Punishment" and "The Institute of International Crime Court". This International Institute has accepted that "give terrorist back or punish him"; so terrorists must be punished or given back. This is an important event according to the international law.

V. TERROR CONCEPT AT THE DOCUMENTS OF UNITED NATIONS (UN)

West Europe after Second World War was very tired. Peacefull world, security and anti-terrorism begin to be the outstanding topics in Western Europe. So discrimination of minorities is handled in UN Conventions. According to UN, if there is no security in a place, there is no human rights there. Freedom of religion or any thought is respectfull for the UN declarations.

United Nations General Assembly had forbidden hijacking. All governments are responsible not to aid to the terror. But UN don't describe what is terror and who is terrorist. Terror activities are violation of human rights in UN principals. UN prepared International Criminal Court Statu at Rome in the year of 1998 and make it validity at 2002.

VI. TERRORISM CONCEPT ACCORDING TO THE DECISIONS OF EUROPEAN COUNCIL

European Council is an affective organisation to protect against terrorism with its decisions. Consultant Conseil of Europe Conseil decided that terror is a humanity crime. Political rights and terrorism concepts are not same things they are different.

VII. TERRORISM AT THE DOCUMENTS OF THE ORGANISATION OF SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)

In the Organisation of Security and Cooperation in Europe's documents accepted that security and human rights are necessary at all. Terrorism is accepted as a humanity crime at the Paris Summit in the year 1990.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Human been and governments are alone to the terrorism, because there are no national and international powers to protect human been and goernment from terror organisations. International relations have been formatted by international power focuses. All States hasn't yet made any agreement about the concept of terrorism. Also minority and people concepts are not obvious.

It is very early to say that international documents have a certain decision about terrorism.

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