

DANGEROUS MINDS

A MONOGRAPH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
BELIEFS – BEHAVIOURS – TACTICS



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FORWARD

In 2005 I started a not-for-profit professional network dedicated to advancing collaborative analysis on critical security issues. Since then, the GroupIntel Network has grown to encompass over 400 members comprised security analysts, experts, and practitioners from a wide-variety of disciplines and sectors.

The early thinking influencing this monograph emerged from within the GroupIntel Network private forums and I was very pleased to hear Chris was dedicated to developing this excellent analysis into such a worthwhile volume.

This document provides critical analysis and insight into how an attacker's belief system influences not only behaviour but also the tactics likely to be deployed in an attack. In addition to the analysis and case studies provided, Chris has also taken the time to develop reference guides and training aids that can be used by first responders and security practitioners on these important issues.

During my thirteen years as President & CEO of the Terrorism Research Center, I saw first hand how better understanding our adversaries contributes to our safety. This document is a welcome addition to that discipline.

I am pleased to have sponsored and published this monograph through the OODA Loop publishing platform (www.oodaloop.com). We'd invite you to provide comments and critiques via email at info@ooda.com.

Special thanks to OODA analyst Michael Brooks who dedicated countless hours to editing and improving this report.

Stay safe!

Matt Devost

AUTHOR'S FORWARD

This research monograph - Dangerous Minds, examines the relationship between the individual beliefs, behaviours, and tactics of an attacker. It was developed out of work, following human factors research for a 'Scripted Agent Based Microsimulation Project', which is currently being developed at the University of Wollongong (NSW, Australia). Another contributing factor to the development of this research monograph has been discussion posts on the GroupIntel Network.

This monograph is a collection of linked articles looking at the relationship between the tactics, behaviours, and beliefs that develop into a scenario study of next generation threats that can be identified from the study of various archetype attackers who have emerged since the 1980s. Broadly speaking, each of the chapters falls into a sequence of identifying first the concept of an archetype, illustrating different types of attackers based on specific events involving acts of terrorism, and extremism perpetrated by individuals and small groups. This is then followed by an analysis of how to identify future potential attackers, the types of attacks they are likely to make in the future, the tactics that are likely to evolve, and the factors that will influence targeting. Additionally, there is a focus on countering these future attacks. Summatively, this monograph is intended to base-line the information identifying individual characteristics of a selected group of loners and small isolated groups. It identifies the beliefs and personal behaviours that form the tactics used. These combine to inform a predictive model.

Added to this monograph are the eleven one-page Terrorist Tactics Research Cards, that are contained in Appendix 1. These are intended as educational and training aids; and are also intended for use as one-page summaries of the main themes in this research monograph. Authored by Chris Flaherty over 2011, these have been written as a summary of key concepts and are intended to serve as an educational tool assisting tactical analysis of terrorist acts within a broadly related framework of 3D tactics in urban environments. These are a condensed summary of these concepts.

PREAMBLE TO THE RESEARCH

At the time of writing this research monograph, some of the examples of extremist acts by individuals had been media reported but were still under investigation in the relevant legal jurisdictions where these events had taken place. The following describes the latest developments concerning the individuals mentioned in these events:

Anders Behring Breivik: Has confessed to being the perpetrator of the 2011 attacks in Norway. The outcome of Breivik's competency evaluation has been fiercely debated by mental health experts over the court-appointed psychiatrists' opinion and Norway's definition of criminal insanity. However, the 10 April, 2012 report to the Oslo district court by psychiatrist Agnar Aspaas and Terje Toerrissen concluded that Breivik was not psychotic at the time of the crime. In August, 2012 an Oslo court sentenced Breivik to 21 years in prison. The five judges unanimously found Breivik sane.

Abdulahakim Mujahid Muhammad (aka Carlos Leon Bledsoe): Was sentenced to life in prison on July 25, 2011. Muhammed plead guilty to the charges.

Georgia Militia Case: In November, 2011 the following men appeared in US Federal Court, (Gainesville, Georgia) without entering a plea: Frederick Thomas, 73; Dan Roberts, 67; Ray Adams, 65; and Samuel Crump, 68. A grand jury indicted the men and Thomas and Roberts were charged with conspiring to possess an explosive device and possessing an unregistered silencer. Adams and Crump were charged with attempting to make a biological toxin. In May, 2012, Crump and Adams, accused of involvement in a disrupted Georgia militia plot to conduct strikes aimed at undermining the US Federal government, could go to trial. Two other purported members of the militia, Roberts and Thomas, admitted to attempting to acquire explosive ingredients and an illegal gun silencer. They agreed to work with authorities in their investigation of the plot.

Hutaree Militia Group: On 27 March, 2012, a US Federal judge acquitted seven Hutaree defendants of the most serious charges related to conspiracy and sedition. They were freed unconditionally. Two of the original group are now held on weapons-related charges.

Joseph Stack: On 18 February, 2010, Stack committed the 'Austin suicide attack', deliberately flying a small Piper Dakota aircraft into a government building in Austin, Texas, killing himself and an Internal Revenue Service employee, in an attack aimed at the U.S. government.

Nidal Malik Hasan: On 2 February, 2012, a military judge ruled that Hasan will stand trial on June 12, 2012. Lt.Col. Kris Poppe, Hasan's lead attorney, said the request to delay the trial was "purely a matter of necessity of adequate time for pretrial preparation". The prosecution is seeking the death penalty.

Nordine Amrani: Committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, following his December 13th, 2011 attack in the city of Liège, Belgium.

Oscar Ramiro Ortega-Hernandez: In January 2012 at the US District Court in Washington, Ortega's lawyer entered a not guilty plea. Ortega is now awaiting trial. In May 2012, at a status hearing, a new indictment added firearms and 'injury to a dwelling', charges.

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INTRODUCTION AND OUTLINE OF CHAPTERS

This research monograph - Dangerous Minds, examines the relationship between the individual beliefs, behaviours, and tactics of an attacker (Flaherty et. al., 2011). A key dynamic is the type of terrorist envisaged. Who is undertaking the attack? How can their behaviours be modelled? We answer these questions by exploring the relationship between:

BELIEFS

BEHAVIOURS

TACTICS

Proposed is a new model based on archetype identification. Differing attributes within the system result in not only a spectrum of potential behaviours, but also demonstrate the wide variance in tactics. Applying this approach to terrorism attacks, the initial conceptual framework was largely developed in a paper called '15 meters / 11 seconds' (Flaherty et al., 2011). This model looks at how an assailant is able to sufficiently hide his or her true intentions over a short period of time so as not to tip-off their would-be victims. The question is: will others see this as a threat, and move out of the immediate lethal zone?

The above study focused on a sub-class problem that an 'attacker' will influence people around them, either causing them to see that person as a potential attacker (hence a threat), or as benign (a no-threat). The analysis was informed by the body of social, and psychological research looking at attitudes. This included interdisciplinary expertise as well as work on human factors, ethnography, and a growing database of real-life accounts of domestic terrorism attacks such as found in the UK Judicial Inquests into the 7th July, 2005 London Underground attacks (Coroner's Inquest, 2011a; 2011b). It raised a few questions on the generality of the behaviours that are practically observed in attacks and whether these are linked to personal attributes. A key observable dynamic is the type of terrorist who is undertaking the attack. Summatively, these are intended to base-line the information identifying individual characteristics of a selected group of loners and small isolated groups. It identifies the beliefs and personal behaviours that form the tactics used. These combine to inform a predictive model.

To begin this exploration, the study's overall situation will be described. This is then followed with a short review looking at the actions of Anders Behring Breivik (who will be identified as 'Breivik'). This serves as a starting point for the identification of his 'archetypal attributes' and how these affected the types of tactics he used.

Chapter 1: Situating the Study outlines the several historical markers that situate this research monograph. The first of these is the time-frame from which examples are taken. This seeks to explore the link between tactical concepts and the behaviours of various terrorists who have perpetrated domestic attacks since the 1980s in their own country.

Chapter 2: Breivik as a Terrorist Archetype. As stated previously, a key dynamic is the type of terrorist envisaged undertaking an attack. Proposed is a new model based on archetypes whose differing attributes result in not only a spectrum of potential behaviours that are exhibited, but also a range of different tactics employed. This chapter, presents a short review looking at the actions of Breivik. This serves as a starting point, seeking to identify some of his 'archetypal attributes', and analyzing how these affected the types of tactics he used.

In **Chapter 3: A Summary of Terrorist Archetypes**, it asks 'what is a terrorist archetype?' Examining recent examples of terrorist attacks, it appears that ideological backgrounds and personal beliefs lead to very different behaviours. This, in turn, affects the tactics used. It is illustrated how behaviours and beliefs affect tactic formulation and implementation. It should also be noted that the focus is on archetypal terrorists in the context of individual or small isolated groups committing acts of domestic terrorism. Examples are taken from the US, UK, European Union countries, Egypt, and the Indian sub-continent.

Chapter 4: A Psychological or Cultural Component, covers a key issue of understanding the combat competence of a terrorist attack. The psychology or the 'mindset' of the attacker as well as their personal cultural beliefs may have a role in forming the components of the attack and may be identified as attributes, affecting the tactics used. This also addresses the question of whether there is something in their makeup as a person that contributes to their tactical and operational effectiveness. This chapter, looks specifically at the psychological, and/or cultural component contained in the research question (asked at the onset) - as to what type of terrorist is undertaking the attack? This chapter is divided into two parts. The first reviews the literature on terrorist or extremist psychology and the personal cultural aspects. The second part focuses on the themes of 'disappearance' as a personal cultural belief system underpinning terrorist or extremist thinking.

In **Chapter 5: Tactical Difference**, the tactical outcomes of the particular terrorist/extremist archetypes are identified. In reality, the archetypes identified so far are not mutually exclusive. The important finding, however, is that a universal terrorist typology is not the best fit for the evidence. The evidence suggests the presence of multiple and readily identifiable archetypes. Each displays different behaviour attributes and each display different types of tactical methods.

The following three chapters develop as a concluding discussion and are related to the eleven, one-page **Terrorist Tactics Research Cards** (TTRC) contained in **Appendix 1**. Beginning with **Chapter 6: The Embedded Terrorist**, it introduces a new type of attack (as a continuation of chapter 5). This involves the possibility of an 'in situ' attack scenario after an initial attack (i.e. in the first 20 minutes), and specifically targets the considerable number of people who remain in order to render assistance within the attack-zone.

Chapter 7: Identifying Invisible Lone-Wolf Terrorist, and the Kill Chain Model. This chapter completes the focus of this study and is divided into three parts. The first part focuses on a particular type of terrorist archetype - the invisible lone-wolf terrorist. The lone-wolf terrorist unleashes his/her terrorism on an unsuspecting public, intelligence, security, and policing community. However, in some cases, a pattern of early warning can be identified. Part two examines the current 'kill chain' model that incorporates such elements as attack preparation and the execution timeline, alongside that of reconnaissance and planning. It will be argued the typical 'kill chain' model, has in fact been changed, from its standard sequence, into a variety of variations. The behaviours, beliefs, and tactics of the various archetypes, looked at in this monograph research affect the 'kill-chain', in one of three ways:

- Concertina of the various steps in the model;
- Lack of ownership of the 'kill chain' model; and,

- Grandiose objectives, beyond what is technically achievable, distorts elements such as planning.

The chapter concludes with the third part, a discussion of the law enforcement concepts of prevention and provocation.

Chapter 8: Range Versus Territory Engagement at Union Station. This chapter, proposes an analysis of a particular scenario involving 'range verses territory' engagement at Union Station. It is intended as a concluding discussion about future tactics and targets, and introduces the **Terrorist Tactics Research Cards** (TTRC) contained in **Appendix 1**. Classically, much of the thinking about the 'theater of operation' is set within the Jomini defined square field where each side controls a portion. However, these concepts are rooted in the notion of territory control. In the biological world, this is only one of the models that can be found. The other form is a 'ranging' strategy. This adaptation will be applied to explain how police and security can be overwhelmed by fast moving terrorists in a scenario involving Union Station. It is the difference between thinking in terms of 'control of territory', and free-ranging. Finally, the chapter will consider an alternative strategy of 'dynamic defence'. This chapter is followed by a **Post Script – Next Step in the Research**.

Added to this monograph are eleven one-page **Terrorist Tactics Research Cards** (TTRC) contained in **Appendix 1**. These are intended as educational and training aids and are also intended to be use as one-page lift-outs summarising the main themes in this research monograph. Authored over 2011, these cover:

TTRC: 1 'The Embedded Terrorist' (also covered in Chapter 6).

TTRC: 2 'Identifying the Invisible Lone-Wolf Terrorist' (also the subject of Chapter 7).

The remaining cards relate to the scenario - Range Versus Territory Engagement at Union Station (Chapter 8).

TTRC: 3 'Deterrence Terrorism' (also discussed in Chapter 5).

TTRC: 4 '3D Tactics'.

TTRC: 5 'Acupuncture Attack Tactics'.

TTRC: 6 'Deliberate Erratic Action, and Terrorist Targeting'.

TTRC: 7 'Erratic Attack, and Dynamic Defence'.

TTRC: 8 'Interposing Tactics'.

TTRC: 9 '3D Rhizome Manoeuvre'.

TTRC: 10 'Dynamic Defence of Attack Zones'.

TTRC: 11 'Terrorist Non-Organisation: Command and Influence'.

These have been written as a summary of key concepts and are intended to serve as an educational tool assisting tactical analysis of terrorist acts within a broadly related framework of 3D tactics in urban environments. These are intended as a condensed summary of these concepts.

CHAPTER 1: SITUATING THE STUDY

INTRODUCTION

Several historical markers situate this study. The first of these is the time-frame from which examples are taken. It seeks to explore the link between tactical concepts and the behaviours of selected terrorists who have perpetrated domestic attacks since the 1980s in their own country. Examples are taken from well-known domestic terrorism attacks from the US, UK, European Union countries, Egypt, and the Indian sub-continent. This study will not look at para-military insurgency terrorist activity in current combat zones such as Afghanistan and Iraq.

PREVIOUS STUDIES

This study expands upon two previous analyses. The first of these identified how the incidences of suicidal terrorism had increased since the 1980s (Pape, 2005). The second of these concerns the relevance of the 1988 RAND study, a study comparing the contrasting ethical foundations of various forms of terrorism. The latter study argues that the nature and character of terrorism changed around 1980 when terrorism became increasingly perpetrated by individuals and groups with a dominant religious component. Before this point, terrorism was more likely to be committed by politically oriented groups (Hoffman, 1988).

This study will not cover the IRA terrorist campaigns nor other major terrorism campaigns like the conflicts in Sri Lanka and Kashmir which have continued through the 1980 divide and have again arisen recently. Similarly, the PLO-Israeli-Lebanon and the Spanish-ETA-Basque conflicts are not covered. All of these events will not be analyzed as they are complex studies better suited for purposes outside of this study. Professional terrorist armies involved in generation conflicts are excluded from this study. This criterion excludes the transnational Al Qaeda terrorist networks. The object of this study is to look at a few individual examples in confined contexts in order to test a model connecting archetypes, attributes, and tactics. The focus are individuals (commonly called the lone-wolfs), and small self contained and isolated groups, such as the US Christian militias.

The 'psychology of terrorism' study (Borum, 2004) has been another key influence. It includes support for the development of an archetype analysis study in its key findings.

"Research on the psychology of terrorism largely lacks substance and rigor. Cultural factors are important, but have not been studied. Future research should be operationally-informed; maintain a behaviour based focus; and derive interpretations from analyses of incident-related behaviours." (Borum, 2004)

CONCLUSION

In keeping with the research direction outlined in the 'psychology of terrorism' study (Borum, 2004), this research monograph will focus on a set of case –studies, from a selected group of loners and small isolated groups, and identifying individual characteristics of these. It identifies the beliefs and personal behaviours that form the applied tactics. These combine to inform a predictive model.

CHAPTER 2: BREIVIK AS A TERRORIST ARCHETYPE

INTRODUCTION

A key dynamic is the type of terrorist who is envisaged to be undertaking an attack. Proposed is a new model based on archetypes whose differing attributes result in not only a spectrum of exhibited behaviours, but also in a wide tactical range. This short review looks at the actions of Breivik. This serves as a starting point that seeks to identify some of his 'archetypal attributes' and identify how these informed and influenced his tactics.

THE 'NETWAR' CONCEPT (THE 'NON-ORGANISATION' PROBLEM)

To date, there are no indications of Breivik receiving any help with the operational planning or execution of the 22 July 2011 attacks. Moreover, investigators say they have yet to find evidence that the involvement of a 'Knights Templar organization' (attested –too by Breivik) is anything but a product of his imagination. It is clear from his trial evidence, that in the years leading up to the attack, Breivik tried to, and sometimes communicated with people and groups sharing his anti-Islamist ideas. These links, however do not amount to organized collaboration, and finally: "it may be too early to draw conclusions about the extent to which other activists played a role in his radicalization process." (Ravndal, 2012) However, it is also the case, that Breivik appearing to have been acting alone, is contradicted by his attempts to make contact with a number of extremist individuals and groups (Ravndal, 2012). The extent of support from these contacts is, however, still largely unknown. It is notable that Breivik's mother extended permission to live rent free in the family home from 2006. This further permitted his nearly complete withdrawal from social life. Her involvement rose to the level of unknowing de facto support through her witness to his increasingly bizarre behaviour and accumulation of attack materials¹.

In many respects, Breivik operated in a semi-delusional state with scant personal organization. Here, Breivik falls into the category of a phenomenon called the 'non-organisation' problem (Flaherty, 2010). That is, there is no discernible communication between a swarming attacker and another who operates completely without organisation or a plan (yet appears to be linked by a common goal). The 'non-organisation' was identified as central to the 'Netwar' concept. "An archetypal netwar actor consists of a web (or network) of disperse, interconnected 'nodes' (or activity centers)". (Arquilla et. al., 1996)

The Netwar organisation is described as structurally flat. There is no central leader or commander and little to no hierarchy. The critical problem with the original description of the Netwar concept was that it still assumed the existence of organisation, when critically this is not always the case. In reality, it is more comparable to individual hunters who hone in on a common prey (Flaherty, 2003b; Flaherty, 2010). In these circumstances, there is no need for planning since "decision-making and operations are decentralised and depend on consultative consensus-building that allow for local initiative and autonomy" (Arquilla et. al., 1996). The 1996 formulation of the Netwar concept modelled the notion that a mobilising factor for decision-making "depends on a powerful doctrine or ideology" (Arquilla et. al., 1996). Some argue that such a doctrine enables the Netwar actors to be of one mind even if they are dispersed and devoted to different tasks. It can provide an ideological, strategic, and operational centrality that allows for tactical decentralisation. It can set boundaries and provide guidelines for decisions and actions so that they need not resort to a hierarchy of

¹ This point is more extensively discussed in Chapter 7: Identifying Invisible Lone-Wolf Terrorists.

command. They know what they have to do. This then leads to what appears to be organisation and leadership where there is none at all (Flaherty, 2003b; Flaherty, 2010).

BREIVIK'S TERRORIST ATTACK: A SHORT REVIEW

In the case of Breivik, there were two phases to his lone terrorism. The first phase was the building of a moderate size vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED). The bomb appears to have been approximately a 950 kg explosive composed of a mixture of fertiliser and fuel oil (ANFO²), similar to that used in the Oklahoma City bombing (Ravndal, 2012). Breivik used online recipes to build it and purchased the ingredients from retailers in Norway and abroad. He ordered six tons of fertilizer from the Norwegian cooperative Felleskjøpet on May 4, 2011 (Ravndal, 2012). He purchased the aluminium powder, a core ingredient in fertilizer bombs, online from a Polish company. Breivik initially planned for three bombs but built only one after running out of time and resources. After the July 22 attack, the police found great quantities of leftover bomb making materials at Breivik's farm (Ravndal, 2012).

The bomb was detonated in the Government Quarter of Oslo. This was then followed by the second phase - the active shooter phase, when Breivik went onto attack the summer camp on the island of Utøya in Tyrifjorden later the same day. The VBIED devastated the tower block that housed the Prime Ministers' office. In Breivik's manifesto, "2083: A European Declaration of Independence," written under the pseudonym "Andrew Berwick" (Berwick, 2011), the text records the idea of a remote detonation to attract attention, and then the attacker moving to the opposite side of town. This implies that this attack was intended as a deception-feint in order to strike at the real target, the summer camp participants on Utøya island. (Berwick, 2011; Watts, 2012).

The second phase of the 2011 Oslo attack, was on the summer camp participants on Utøya island. This attack was closely based on the 'embedded terrorist/in situ attack methodology' (Flaherty et al., 2011). Breivik initially, presented himself as a police officer who had come over for a routine check following the bombing event in Oslo. He appears to have been introduced to the camp leaders whom he signalled and asked to help gather people around him before indiscriminately firing his weapons (Sandvik, 2011). He then proceeded to circumnavigate the island hunting for his victims (see figure 1). On the 22 July, 2011 the weather had turned cold with heavy rain. Eye witnesses also record fog during Breivik's attack. Utøya island is small, dominated by a high stony-hill steeply descending to rocky shore line. At its closest, the island is 500m from the mainland.³ Because of the water depth and fridity, the island is only accessible by a small ferry (a WW2-vintage landing craft).

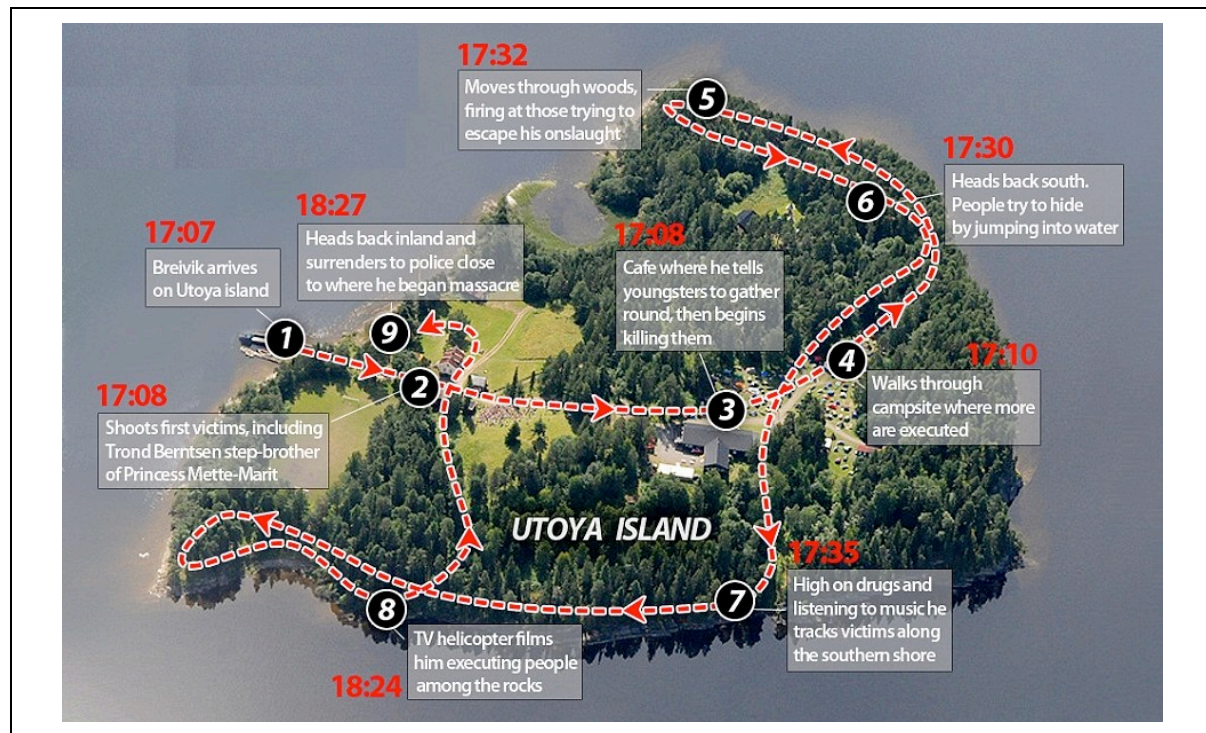
It is significant that pictures after the attack show many of the dead lying in groups. Among the largest of these some 15 victims were collected at the 'pump house' on the islands' shoreline. Witnesses record people attempting to shelter in groups, huddling on the ground even as Breivik paced over to shoot them. Other 'stills' displayed on the BBC TWO Film/Documentary *Norway's Massacre* show two other groups of three, a group of nine, and

² However, it appears that the TNT equivalence was about 80 kg (even if larger quantities of ANFO were involved) because the mixture Breivik produced was only approximately 20% efficient. This has been deduced from an examination of the pattern of destruction of the buildings photographed in Oslo after the bombing.

³ The island is 10.6 hectares (26 acres), situated 500m off the shore, and by road is 38 kilometres (24 miles) driving distance north-west of Oslo city centre.

a single individual. The total estimate count 43.5% of the casualties dying in groups⁴. The route that Breivik took across Utøya island is illustrated in figure 1.

Figure 1: Breivik's Rout Across Utøya island



Source: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2021103/Norway-shooting-victims-Pictures-Utoya-island-24-hours-rampage.html>

BREIVIK'S TARGET

Breivik's choice of targets appears linked to his beliefs.

"I explained to God that unless he wanted the Marxist-Islamist alliance and the certain Islamic takeover of Europe to completely annihilate European Christendom within the next hundred years, he must ensure that the warriors fighting for the preservation of European Christendom prevail." (Hazim, 2011)

Breivik's choice of targets does not immediately conjure the Marxist-Islamist alliance in his targeting of the Norwegian government (represented by the bombing of the Government Quarter) and annual summer camp for the youth wing of Norway's Labour Party, 'Arbeiderpartiet' (although he did make a threat against them previously). The targeting of these appears to be a more 'scattered'-in-logic. From a conventional view, it is not directly apparent as to how his attacks struck at this 'enemy'. It is unknown how or if Breivik considered the government offices and the participants in the summer camp representative of the 'Marxist Islamist alliance'. It does appear, however, that he perceived destroying these entities as some sort of victory over the Marxist-Islamist alliance. This question is further examined below, with an emphasis on Breivik's beliefs.

⁴ Keegan, in the *Face of Battle*, discusses this phenomenon of 'piles of dead' in the aftermath of a battle, especially if the defeated side had begun to rout. Keegan, J (1976) *The Face of Battle*. London: Jonathan Cape (ISBN 0-670-30432-8).

Utøya island has been owned by the youth wing of the Governing Norwegian Labour Party (the 'AUF') and has been their site of their annual summer camp for the past 60 years. The camp was considered to be a crucible of Norwegian politics. Leaders of the AUF had gone on to lead Norway. Among these was the current Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg. Breivik's attack in Oslo targeted the adult leaders. His attack at Utøya island, however, targeted and attacked the "leaders of tomorrow" (Watts, 2012). In an interview for the BBC TWO Film/Documentary *Norway's Massacre*, Jens Stoltenberg stated, "I actually knew many of those people who had lost their lives, some of them are old friends, and some of them were children of people I have known for many ... many years, ... I was very much affected" (Watts, 2012). Breivik himself justified and explained his attack in these terms:

"These traitors are supporters of the hate ideology known as multiculturalism. ... They allow these [Muslim] animals to enter our lands." (Berwick, 2011)

BREIVIK'S BELIEFS

Breivik's beliefs contained in '2083' are eclectic. Breivik identified himself with groups and individuals who "fight against Islamic suppression" (Berwick, 2011). He apparently believes that the Europeans are in the process of being dominated and overrun by Islam and that this will lead to the destruction of European Christian civilisation. Viewed as an outcome of his psychiatric condition where it has been observed that he 'speaks incoherently in neologisms and acts compulsively based on a universe of bizarre, grandiose and delusional thoughts' (Rettsspsykiatrisk Erklæring Breivik, 2011). The complicating factor in his psychiatric evaluations, is that his writing, and likely speech is conducted in a style of 'fragmentary literary form.' His "fragmentary work remains perpetually unfinished, incomplete, unsettling, and a challenge to the limits of philosophical ways of knowing." (Strathman, 2005)⁵ This overall impression of 'literary fragmentation' comes to mind when reviewing the *2083: A European Declaration of Independence* manifesto. This manifesto had been e-mailed under the pseudonym Andrew Berwick to 1,003 addresses roughly 90 minutes before the bomb blast. However, it is generally believed to be Breivik's personal authorship.

Interpreting Breivik's personal writing and speech as an example of fragmentary literary form, may help explain the reference in Breivik's Youtube video where he wrote, "Become a Justiciar knight in your country!" (Breivik, 2011). This reference is to apocalyptic games like World of Warcraft and Warhammer 40,000. Here, these 'titles' are reserved for successful players, and characters, such as the 'Order of the Grey Knights'. This is illustrated in the first part of the Youtube video that begins with quotations of traditional and historical European anxieties about Islamic expansion into Europe. However, it then transitions into fantasy images of the Templar Knights and hero figures, depicting a fantasy world where these individuals save Europe. These acts and references within his 'unfolding' fragmentary narrative were meant to serve as encouragement for similar acts in the future by those he hoped to inspire to action. Hence, '2083' was written in English, not Norwegian to give it wider appeal. Breivik believed his attack would serve to advertise and popularise his beliefs set forth in '2083'.

Embedded within Breivik's narrative is a strong connection to end-of-world beliefs. He believed that, unless he acted, calamity would strike European Christian civilisation in the form of an Islamic population surge that would lead to the disappearance of the 'white Christian race.' That he acted in the shadow of the year 2012 seems to connect more

⁵ As a final comment, '2083' was written in English, whereas Breivik is a natural Norwegian speaker, and this may be a complication with his overall level of English comprehension.

broadly to the collection of beliefs in a coming world apocalypse (at the end of 2012). However, there is no explicit statement about this in a textual analysis of '2083' beyond, an oblique reference to number "4,848", appearing as follows:

"Breivik said that his own code name was "Sigurd Jorsalfar" (recalling the twelfth-century Crusader, King Sigurd I of Norway) and that his "mentor" was "Richard Lionheart". Breivik asserted that Norway had "4,848 traitors" who had to die." (Meldalen et al., 2011)

The reference to the number '4,848' may be significant in its own right. In particular, looking at Breivik's personal symbolism he appears to be making some form of mixed connection with his Nordic and English history. Breivik gave himself the code name "Sigurd" in the imagined organization to which he belonged (after King Sigurd Jorsalfare of Norway, c. 1090 – 26 March 1130). He also assigned himself a 'mentor' in the form of Richard (Richard I, the Lionheart, of England, 8 September 1157 – 6 April 1199). Furthermore, these historical connections appear to be represented in Breivik's own online fantasy world. He describes himself as one of the new 'secret' Templar Knights (who will save Europe). Breivik's ideology and his beliefs encouraged his desire to be a "hero" in his own mind. This "heroism" required spectacular and horrible actions. As an aside, online 2012 apocalyptic literature, seem to focus on these same/similar dates, and events. For instance, in the on-line book – *The Return of the Once and Future King: A Destiny Revealed* (Ortiz, 1993), there is a similar focus on the same historical events. These are 1348, and 1948, and these are seen as having significance in the overall scheme of world-end; namely:

- The Order of the Garter (the most senior and the oldest British order of chivalry) was founded by Edward III in 1348.
- The modern State of Israel declared independence on May 14, 1948.

Correspondingly, Breivik's appears to have describes himself as pro-Israel (which was formed in 1948). Finally, his self-appointed knighthood, is represented in his membership of the new secret Templar Knights (which replicates the original formation of Order of the Garter in 1348); thus we have 1948 and 1348 converting to the '4,848' traitors he wanted to kill.

Finally, Breivik is a cultural bricolage. This means that he constructs or creates his ideology from a diverse range of things that happen to be available (Barkun, 2003⁶; Flaherty, et. al 1989). This is very much evident through a textual analysis of '2083'. An important question is whether or not Breivik (or others like him) rummaged online to construct his imagined world and to attribute his own meaning and symbolism to 'facts' (such as the 1348/1948 dates) that other 'believers' had identified as significant. The answer may point towards ideological commonality, either convergence or divergence. Such an answer is elusive except for this observation:

"The increasing prevalence of the internet and the easy availability of extremist material online have fostered the growth of the autodidactic extremist. The loner leaning towards violence can now easily teach himself the extremist creed, and then define his global outlook along the same lines, using it as a justification when carrying out an act of violence." (Pantucci, 2011)

⁶ Barkun, 2003 discusses the concept and role of 'cultural bricolage' in conspiracy theories and millennialism in chapter 2 of his book, *A Culture of Conspiracy: Apocalyptic Visions in Contemporary America*.

The final element in Breivik's thought process is use of the phrase 'disappeared'. In '2083', he refers to this theme approximately 34 times throughout the document's 1,500 pages. This element's significance will be discussed in Chapter 4: Part 2 - the cultural component to terrorist or extremist personnel beliefs.

BREIVIK'S MENTAL HEALTH CONDITION

The previous situation (in the led-up to his trial), in regards to Breivik's mental health condition was the subject of much public speculation, namely in brief:

"There has been much debate and speculation about Breivik's mental health. At stake is not only the issue of due legal process, but also the question of whether Breivik represents a broader ideological movement. After 13 conversations with Breivik in jail, the first court-appointed forensic psychiatrists concluded that Breivik suffers from paranoid schizophrenia. The diagnosis sparked intense public debate in Norway because it implies that Breivik is criminally insane, and therefore not legally responsible for the killings according to Norwegian law. The evaluation was soon leaked to the press and has been widely criticized by both psychiatrists and non-psychiatrists for failing to contextualize Breivik's statements and worldview. The controversy was such that the court made the unprecedented decision of commissioning a second evaluation by another team of psychiatrists." (Ravndal, 2012)⁷

The 10 April, 2012 report to the Oslo district court by psychiatrist Agnar Aspaas and Terje Toerrissen concluded that Breivik was not psychotic at the time of the crime (Deshayes, 2012). In August, 2012 an Oslo court sentenced Breivik to 21 years in prison. The five judges unanimously found Breivik sane.

CONCLUSION

Identifying, the particular type of terrorist making an attack, in terms of beliefs, behaviours and tactics is a key dynamic, in understanding how these attacks play-out. Proposed is a new model based on archetype identification where different attributes result in a spectrum of potential behaviours, and a range of different tactics. Breivik's archetype is the "lone fantasy attacker."

Breivik operated as a sort of Netwar swarmer; he was not connected to any real organization but established a belief system that situated himself within various online communities and a unique historical sequence. Breivik's ideology and his beliefs built up his desire to become a hero. They also justified (in his mind) his 'spectacular' plans. His high-level competencies with weapons and tactics combined with his ideology to form a dangerous combination. The following characteristics are drawn from the attack at Utøya Island, it's simple brutality and the remarkable number of casualties. The high level of organization and his self-sufficiency are also aspects of the analysis.

⁷ There is an extended discussion on Breivik's psychiatric condition in Chapters 3 and 4.

CHAPTER 3: A SUMMARY OF TERRORIST ARCHETYPES

INTRODUCTION

Functional approaches to terrorism analysis are concerned with identifying practical differences between the different behaviours, ideologies, and tactical choices of terrorists. The ultimate concern here is the definition of a terrorist archetype. Examining a few recent examples of terrorist attacks, it appears that ideological backgrounds and personal beliefs lead to very different tactics and behaviours. Conversely, behaviours and beliefs also influence choices in tactics, and tactical implementation.

ARCHETYPES

There is “no definitive physical profile for a suicide bomber” (NaCTSO, 2012). According to another study, the terrorist archetype for many years was Carlos the Jackal (Froomkin, 1995). The US congressional study on the sociology and psychology of terrorism, discovered the following as they considered the problem of personality profiling:

“In profiling the terrorist, some generalizations can be made on the basis on this examination of the literature on the psychology and sociology of terrorism published over the past three decades. One finding is that, unfortunately for profiling purposes, there does not appear to be a single terrorist personality. This seems to be the consensus among terrorism psychologists as well as political scientists and sociologists. The personalities of terrorists may be as diverse as the personalities of people in any lawful profession. There do not appear to be any visibly detectable personality traits that would allow authorities to identify a terrorist.” (Hudson, 1999)

However, the US congressional study did note the following list of potential characteristics in a sub-study of a selection of female terrorists from the 1980s period. The study describes these terrorists as exhibiting traits of ‘practicality, coolness, dedication, inner strength, ruthlessness, single-mindedness’ (Hudson, 1999). The following analysis develops along similar themes.

To date, multiple US agencies have identified various traits identifying potential active shooters in schools and the work place. Below, table 1 provides a comparative list. This has been organised as a concordance. Each of the ‘traits’ are listed consecutively, and aligned according to similarity, as well some of the traits from one list appear to cover several from the other, and so forth.

The first list is the US Homeland Security’s ‘Active Shooter: How to Respond Indicators of Potential Violence by an Employee.’ This instructs that, “employees typically do not just ‘snap’, but display indicators of potentially violent behaviour over time.” (US Department of Homeland Security, 2008). The second list is from the National School Safety Center (US), which provides a checklist derived from tracking school-associated violent deaths in the US from July 1992 to the present (Hughbank et. al, 2012; National School Safety Center, 1998/2012). The ‘list’ of potential active shooter attributes presented in table 1 appears almost identical in the case of the pre-adults (school aged), as well as for the adults. Problematically, these lists of attributes in effect are only identifying a particular type of assailant – one whom publically, is increasingly anti-social and stigmatized. This however, only represents one –type, and it will be argued in this chapter, there are many more archetypes out there that display no obvious signs, yet are intending violent acts. The relationships between these various archetypes will be discussed below.

Table 1: Comparative List Identifying the Active Shooter in Workplaces or Schools

No.	HOMELAND SECURITY LIST	SCHOOL SAFETY LIST
1.	Increased use of alcohol and/or illegal drugs.	Has a background of drug, alcohol or other substance abuse or dependency.
2.	Unexplained increase in absenteeism; vague physical complaints.	Has previously been truant, suspended or expelled from school.
3.	Noticeable decrease in attention to appearance and hygiene.	Has little or no supervision and support from parents or a caring adult.
4.	Depression / withdrawal.	Is on the fringe of his/her peer group with few or no close friends.
5.	Resistance and overreaction to changes in policy and procedures.	Has a background of serious disciplinary problems at school and in the community.
6.	Repeated violations of company policies.	
7.	Increased severe mood swings.	Is often depressed and/or has significant mood swings.
8.		Has a history of tantrums and uncontrollable angry outbursts.
9.	Noticeably unstable, emotional responses.	Habitually makes violent threats when angry.
10.	Explosive outbursts of anger or rage without provocation.	Characteristically resorts to name calling, cursing or abusive language.
11.	Suicidal; comments about "putting things in order."Has threatened or attempted suicide.	
12.	Behaviour which is suspect of paranoia: "everybody is against me".	Tends to blame others for difficulties and problems s/he causes her/himself.
13.		Has been bullied and/or bullies or intimidates peers or younger children.
14.	Increasingly talks of problems at home.	Has witnessed or been a victim of abuse or neglect in the home.
15.	Escalation of domestic problems into the workplace; talk of severe financial problems.	Reflects anger, frustration and the dark side of life in school essays or writing projects.
16.	Talk of previous incidents of violence.	Displays cruelty to animals.
17.	Empathy with individuals committing violence.	Consistently prefers TV shows, movies or music expressing violent themes and acts.
18.		Prefers reading materials dealing with violent themes, rituals and abuse.
19.		Is involved with a gang or an antisocial group on the fringe of peer acceptance.
20.	Increase in unsolicited comments about firearms, other dangerous weapons and violent crimes.	Is preoccupied with weapons, explosives or other incendiary devices.
21.		Has previously brought a weapon to school.

The reoccurring question of this research monograph is the definition and analysis of terrorist archetypes. After examining a few recent examples of terrorist attacks by lone individuals and smaller isolated groups, it appears that ideological backgrounds and personal beliefs have led to wide variances in behaviours. It has also illustrated the influence

that ideological backgrounds have on tactics. Presented below are thirteen archetypes of various terrorists, drawn from a selection of individuals or small isolated groups who committed acts of domestic terrorism. These examples have been taken from the US, UK, European Union countries, Egypt, and Indian continent. It should be noted at the onset, that:

- These archetypes are not mutually exclusive; many shade into one another.
- Their function is not to be exhaustive, but to draw out dominating traits.
- Many attackers show some aspects of each of the archetypes.
- Finally, these are intended to base-line the information identifying individual characteristics of a selected group of loners, and small isolated groups, identifying their beliefs and personal behaviours, that form the tactics used, for the purposes of building a predictive model.

THE NERVOUS AND THE CALM

After researching the victims' responses to the 2005 London Underground attacks it is clear that a small minority saw the attacks about to take place, but did not react. Survivors of the 2005 London attacks recalled the erratic behaviour of the attacker, later stating that they "exchanged glances with other commuters who were also annoyed by his behaviour" (Coroner's Inquests, 2011a). Some asked him to be more careful. The bomber, however, "simply didn't react at all" (Coroner's Inquests, 2011b). Finally, the terrorist was seen moving from side to side nervously, and jostled passengers with his backpack, later described by witnesses as "very bad manners" (Coroner's Inquests, 2011a).

The 2011 Coroner's Inquests into the London Bombings of 7 July 2005 gained information that clearly identifies aberrant, nervous, or odd behaviour as the telltale signs of an impending suicide attack. Signs such as these however, went completely unrecognised to the witnesses. Not all attackers, however, display erratic behaviour prior to an attack.

"Even when a suicide attack is anticipated, law enforcement agencies may have a difficult time making the correct identification. ... Likewise, looking for nervous behaviour (darting eyes, unusual perspiration, etc.) may not work; handlers can administer Valium to suicide bombers to calm them and suppress obvious indicators of anxiety or fear." (Priem, 2007)

Instances where the attacker was calm (as opposed to nervous, or calmed with drug-suppressants) was exemplified in pilot Joe Stack's final exchange with the control tower at Georgetown Municipal Airport as he was cleared for take-off prior to his suicide attack where he slammed his plane into the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) offices in the 'Echelon I' building. In the audio recording of Stack's conversation, he says, 'thanks for your help, have a great day' in an exceedingly calm conversation (Statesman, 2010). In the case of Stack's final exchange (examining the actual audio recording Stack's conversation) with the control tower, this was clearly an act of deception, and is a fundamental aspect of successful terrorist attacks (Flaherty, 2008). If he had tipped-off the control tower's operators, as to his real plan, then he would have been stopped from taking-off. Thus, causing him to fail in his attack, on the IRS building. As it was, he only had a 10 minute flight to his intended target, after he had lifted-off. Notwithstanding, he had on the morning of the crash posted a suicide note on his website, explaining his actions.

In terms of the table 1 list of traits, Stack demonstrated 'escalation of domestic problems into the workplace' and 'talk of severe financial problems' (Homeland security list: Trait 15).

Stack also displayed elements from the school safety list. He reflected 'anger, frustration and the dark side of life in school essays or writing projects.' Stack's online suicide note reflects these traits as he begins by expressing his displeasure with the government, the bailout of financial institutions, politicians, and conglomerations (General Motors, Enron and Arthur Andersen, unions, drug and health care insurance companies, and the Catholic Church). Stack then describes his experiences as an engineer. He writes of his meeting with a poor widow who never got the pension benefits she was promised, the September 11 attacks airline bailouts that only benefited the airlines but not the suffering engineers, and how a CPA he hired seemed to side with the government to take extra tax money from him. His suicide note included criticism of the Federal Aviation Administration, the George W. Bush administration, and called for violent revolt. The suicide note also mentions several times Stack's issues with taxes, debt, and his long-time feud with the IRS. The suicide note ended as follows:

"I saw it written once that the definition of insanity is repeating the same process over and over and expecting the outcome to suddenly be different. I am finally ready to stop this insanity. Well, Mr. Big Brother IRS man, let's try something different; take my pound of flesh and sleep well."

"The communist creed: From each according to his ability, to each according to his need."

"The capitalist creed: From each according to his gullibility, to each according to his greed."

"Joe Stack (1956-2010)"

"02/18/2010"

Breivik, like Stack apparently showed the same calmness when he carried-out his own attacks. Crucial to the '15 meters/11 seconds' argument is that for attacks to work, these need the cool, calm and collected terrorist (Flaherty et al., 2011). Such an individual displays not only high level combat competency, but the ability to manipulate perceptions around him/her so that no one else notices; not only during the planning and organisation stage, but during the implementation stage as well. In Breivik's case, he was:

- Able to attend numerous firearms lessons in order to satisfy his country's gun licensing laws. This enabled him to procure the weapons he needed for the attack.
- Some hours after the bombing he was able to convince people to gather around him in confidence (as he was pretending to be a police officer). This created an 'in-situ' attack scenario that maximised his opportunity to execute as many as he did.

There is even some evidence that the type of agriculture Breivik ran was also intended to aid his access to the fertilizer he needed to construct the IED.⁸

This is the case even where, "there are other incidents suggesting Breivik may not have been as cool-headed as is commonly portrayed." (Ravndal, 2012) The following instances support this analysis:

- One year before the attacks, Breivik kicked out of a bar in Oslo having annoyed a Norwegian celebrity by talking extensively about crusades, Islam, and Templar Knights.

⁸ On 17 May, 2009 the Norwegian Constitution Day, Breivik registered the company "Breivik Geofarm," which later became his cover for buying fertilizer. Two Swedish citizens are currently under investigation for having listed the company as their employer on Facebook. Both individuals had links on their Facebook sites to known war criminals and fascists from the Second World War, in addition to the Serb paramilitary leader Arkan.

While being escorted out of the bar, he reportedly shouted at the celebrity, 'a year from now, I will be three times as famous as you!'

- In March 2011, he apparently called the central switchboard of Norwegian ministries, threatening to kill members of 'The Workers' Youth League' (AUF) at Utøya. This incident was logged, but never forwarded to the Police Secret Service as it was considered an empty threat (Breivik later acknowledged making the call, but said he does not remember its contents).
- Breivik had planned to start the distribution of the manifesto entitled - '2083: A European Declaration of Independence' (Berwick, 2011) the night before the attacks, then to detonate the vehicle around 10:00 AM. It was not detonated, however, until 3:25 PM. There are numerous reasons for this delay. Firstly, he was delayed on his farm and did not make it to Oslo until 11:00 PM.
- On the night before the attacks, Breivik actually visited the same bar in Oslo from which he had been kicked out of a year before, for making threats against a customer, which was highly risky as he could have been arrested as a nuisance. As a result, of his late night, he did not wake up until 8:00 AM the next morning. He then started the day installing a new computer modem and configuring Microsoft Outlook on his personal computer, presumably in preparation for the e-mail distribution of '2083' to 1,003 addresses about 90 minutes before the VBIED detonated in Oslo. This took more time than expected, causing him to panic slightly. He decided to go on an additional reconnaissance trip to the Government Quarter before returning to his mother's home to upload the movie trailer on YouTube⁹. He claims that he wrote the last message in the compendium at 2:45 PM, when he finally decided to initiate his plan. However, many people had already left work at the Government Quarter. In his mind, he failed his first mission because he was delayed and not enough people were killed by the bomb. During an interview, he claimed that he would have surrendered immediately if more people would have been killed in the first attack.

Compare this with the July London Bombing inquest where the eyewitness evidence clearly demonstrated that the attackers were unsure of themselves. This uncertainty was quite visible as many witnesses recorded seeing them, not realising what they were actually threatening/intending to do. The two assailants in the London Haymarket attack in 2007 exhibited similar behaviour when they became panic-stricken at the discovery of the VBIEDs in London. They panicked to such an extent that they incompetently tried to suicide ram-attack Glasgow Airport terminal.

THE EUPHORIC

The next terrorist archetype is the 'euphoric' attacker (Piven, 2007). The euphoric attacker commits acts of violence and terrorism, displaying 'happiness,' 'joy,' and euphoria while doing so. The 'euphoric' or joy aspects of terrorist's death or some cases suicide, can be identified in relation to the events surrounding Lt. Khaled al-Islambuli. Islambuli was an Egyptian army officer who planned and participated in the assassination of Egypt's president Anwar Sadat, on 6 October 1981. Islambuli was soon captured and publicly executed by firing squad on 15 April 1982). After he shot and killed Sadat, he was expecting to be immediately killed by the bodyguard:

⁹ Breivik also posted a YouTube video urging conservatives to 'embrace martyrdom'. This also showed him wearing a compression garment and pointing a rifle. Some accounts, however, say this was uploaded some six hours prior to the actual attack.

“It appears that he was fully expecting to be shot in the next moment, so he was quickly proclaiming to the world his devotion to his cause and its justifiable jihad-kill. One is reminded here of ‘what is known in the Shia Islamic tradition as the *bassamat al-farah*, or ‘smile of joy’—prompted by one’s impending martyrdom.’ This demeanour on the face of suicide bombers (Sunni for the most part) who were about to blow themselves up on Israeli buses has been widely reported by survivors.” (Roberts, 2007)

In the case of the table 1 ‘traits’, the notion of Islambuli, or the ‘joy’ aspect, closely appears to represent issues such as ‘empathy with individuals committing violence (Homeland security list: Trait 16).

THE DRUG INDUCED SUPER-AGGRESSOR

The table 1 ‘traits’ lists ‘increased use of alcohol and/or illegal drugs’ (Homeland security list: Trait 1), or ‘a background of drug, alcohol or other substance abuse or dependency’ (school safety list: Trait 1). However, these cases correspond to the individuals’ downward social and psychological spiral. The use of drugs can also lead to super-aggression, as was the case during the 2008 Mumbai attacks where the attackers had taken cocaine and LSD prior to and during the execution. There were also indications that they had been taking steroids to sustain their energy and stay awake for 50 consecutive hours, which was immediately noticeable (McElroy, 2008). The taking of this drugs-cocktail also explains the erratic tactical movements exhibited in the 2008 Mumbai attacks. The drugs cocktails induced fast moving, aggressive behaviour that was completely illogical and erratic. This type of attack represents a mixed archetype of ‘drug-affected’ and ‘aggressive’. This particular combination made it exceedingly difficult for the Indian security forces to gain control during the conflict. This type of battle has been called an “erratic assault/dynamic defence” (Flaherty, 2009a). This is where one or both sides deliberately act without any plan as a means to create a chaotic situation during the battle, thereby overwhelming opponents.

There is also evidence that Breivik may have been under the influence of illegal drugs when he carried out his attacks in Norway. The Police involved in the investigation, however, have not offered details. The Police prosecutor, Paal-Fredrik Hjør Kraby told AFP, saying the conclusion was based on blood test results.

"I can confirm that he had used illegal drugs. I do not want to comment on what kind of products, but he had consumed some".¹⁰

THE DELUSIONAL

The delusional terrorist exhibits a trait identified in table 1, namely ‘behaviour which is suspect of paranoia: ‘everybody is against me’ (Homeland security list: Trait 12), and ‘tends to blame others for difficulties and problems s/he causes her/himself (school safety list: Trait 12). This are linked to some of the other traits, such as ‘has been bullied and/or bullies or intimidates peers or younger children’ (school safety list: Trait 13). In Stack’s case, he inferred he was retaliating against bullying, referring to “Mr. Big Brother IRS man” (from Stack’s online suicide note). The same reference was made by McVeigh in his attack on the A.P. Murrah because he wanted to punish the ‘bullies’ in ‘control.’

The issue here is that in Breivik’s case there is a situation where, notwithstanding his delusional state-of-mind, he was quite capable of operating with a high level efficiency in

¹⁰ URL: www.news24.com/World/News/Norway-gunman-took-drugs-ahead-of-attack-20110808

high stress, high tempo situations both static and over a significant period of time – years in this case. It is noteworthy, however, that Breivik's mother had first-hand experience of his declining mental state and largely appears to have concealed and enabled it through silent acquiescence (Ravndal, 2012)¹¹. Nevertheless, one can argue that Breivik's delusional state was such that it actually gave him a higher level of confidence, as they permitted him to justify his acts and vindicate himself. The July London bombers, however, suffered mental conflict while executing their attacks. The Tavistock Square bus attacker appears to have launch his attack only after first losing his nerve and wandering away from the attacker's main party. In these examples, the attackers' nervousness and their behaviour drew attention towards them. However, when we look at Breivik, he is completely invisible to the extent that those closest to him (his mother), did not raise the alarm and even when he made public threats, these were ignored¹². This has major tactical implications that will be discussed next in chapter 4, an examination of the psychological states linking behavioural characteristics and tactics, finally explaining how 'delusion' is a key component in the attackers overall believe system.

THE RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR POLITICAL

The identification of religious political and secular political attackers is informed by the original observation that 'the incidences of suicidal terrorism has increased since the 1980s, and that it has become the rubric for achieving tactical supremacy' (Pape, 2005). The basic categories of secular and sacred overlap with each other and some of the other archetypes. These links are discussed below. The 1988 RAND study that compared the contrasting ethical foundations of terrorism in the 1980s helps explore the tactical differences between the religious and secular terrorist archetypes. The study argued that-

"the nature and character of the ethical foundations of terrorism have changed and that this change more accurately accounts for terrorism's growing lethality. In what appears to be an emerging trend, terrorism is increasingly perpetrated by groups with a dominant religious component in contrast to the largely politically oriented groups of the past two decades." (Hoffman, 1988)

The 1988 RAND study similarly noted crucial differences in the combat philosophy between the older established terrorist organisations, such as the IRA, and that of the newer post 1980s religious or semi-religious individuals and groups. In particular, there were differing attitudes toward targets, killing, and casualties. This is a very different driver, than that motivating the pre-1980s terrorists like "the Red Army Faction, the Red Brigades, the IRA, ETA, and the PLO, to name but a few" (Hoffman, 1988). This is because prior to the 1980s, it was the age of Michael Collins' Urban Guerrilla and their later descendent – typified as militaristic in their organization, utilitarian style, and realpolitik diplomacy (Hoffman, 1988).

According to the 1988 RAND study, secular political terrorist groups demonstrated the tendency towards focused kills rather than indiscriminate killing on massive scales. Indiscriminate killings were not consonant with their political aims (Hoffman, 1988). In this particular case, the violence was viewed as a means to a political end, the targets being specifically governmental or military representatives of the opposing 'regime'. Additionally, the IRA, like others of the period, operated in concert with a semi-legitimate political party 'front', which would comment or represent the political face of the movement. In general terms, the -

¹¹ This point is more extensively discussed in Chapter 7: Identifying Invisible Lone-Wolf Terrorists.

¹² Ibid.

“overriding tactical and ethical imperative for ‘secular political’ terrorists has been the deliberate tailoring of their violent acts to appeal to their perceived constituents. At the same time, they have the use of violence to impress, intimidate, coerce, or otherwise embarrass their target audience - most often, the ruling government the terrorists are fighting against. In this respect, acts of terrorism are carried out in a way that situates them within the ethics of the terrorists’ constituents or target audience.” (Hoffman, 1988)

The 1988 RAND study, further typifies the approach of religious-based terrorism as that focused on indiscriminate killing, often on a massive scale. The study highlights that the tactics tend to appear disproportionate and not consonant with political aims, if these can be identified at all. The aims of the religious terrorist appear so grandiose, generally seeking the elimination of some broadly defined categories of enemies. The conflict tends to be a prolonged, sustained, and even generational conflict; in which they are but one ‘warrior in the battle’. This archetype makes the violence an end-in-itself. The potential targets are open-ended and unending. This is examined further in the context of two additional archetypes:

- The Fantasy attacker.
- The Apocalyptic (end-of-world) group of attackers.

THE FANTASY ATTACKER

The Fantasy attacker appears as if drawn from a hellish retelling of Don Quixote. The line between fantasy and delusion is artificial and frequently as the point of contact where ‘fantasy meets delusion’ changes with each attacker over time. The definitional distinction is that fantasy is not imagined to be real while the delusional is a sort of fantasy in which the attacker firmly believes.

Notwithstanding, the conventional use of these phrases/categories - ‘fantasy’ and ‘delusional’; the reason for making a distinction between the two archetypes, is as follows. Even though the delusional attacker as an archetype, and shares much in common with the fantasy attacker (and the two can merge into each other), the difference is one of degree. An attacker’s behaviours can be driven by a false belief or opinion. This is exemplified in the Oklahoma City bombing where the occupants of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building, , were considered to be the ‘government bullies’ against whom McVeigh strove. In the next case, of the ‘fantasy attacker’, Breivik is presented as the example; where a complex cosmology has been created. Breivik personifies the ‘fantasy attacker,’ creating a complex cosmology towards which he works. Timothy McVeigh (the Oklahoma City bomber) also display some of the elements of the ‘fantasy attacker,’ yet to a far lesser extent than Breivik.

McVeigh’s own military experiences and skill level enabled the success of his attack. Notwithstanding the assistance he had received from two individual co-conspirators who helped him reconnoiter the building he attacked in addition to helping him make the fuel-oil and fertilizer explosives used in the attack. McVeigh’s motivations appear to be that he was a militia movement sympathizer who sought revenge against the federal government for its handling of the Waco Siege, which had ended in the deaths of 76 people exactly two years earlier (Michel, 2001). Little seems to be known about McVeigh’s actual mental-state. It is known from his biography that he claimed to have been a target of bullying at school and that he took refuge in a fantasy world where he imagined retaliating against those bullies. Later in life, he saw the US government as the ultimate bully (Michel, 2001). McVeigh had

experienced military combat but no record exists that indicates whether or not he suffered Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. The prison psychiatrist who examined McVeigh concluded that 'he was a decent person who had allowed rage to build up inside him to the point that he had lashed out in one terrible, violent act.' (BBC, 2001) However, McVeigh never indicated remorse, viewing the attack as revenge for past US government crimes (Thomas, 2001).

The qualitative difference, between the categories 'fantasy' and 'delusional', is that, in the case of the fantasy attacker, the targeting becomes increasingly erratic as the fantasy develops. Breivik and McVeigh shared similar fantasies. McVeigh believed that his act would tap into a broader national discontent in the US and that his actions would incite a national revolt. Breivik announced during his trial that "I am a military commander in the Norwegian resistance movement" (Associated Press, 2011). As previously discussed Breivik had also constructed an elaborate belief system, involving secret orders of Templar Knights and modern-day Justiciar knights fighting to save their countries. Breivik himself wrote,

"this is the big day you have been looking forward to for so long. Equip yourself and arm up, for today you will become immortal". (Berwick, 2011)

A key element of Breivik's fantasy was the video game. In the BBC TWO Film/Documentary - *Norway's Massacre*, one of the interviewees (Sam Muyizzi) said,

"I look there only to see this man, immediately he started shooting. His face – which keeps on coming across - was plain, ... was like someone playing with a toy gun" (Watts, 2012).

During Breivik's trial it came to light that he played the first person shooter video game 'Call of Duty' sixteen hours each day and that he spent 12 months in isolation also playing 'World of Warcraft'¹³. It was also added that playing these games (with a life like gun-consol attachment) helped him hone his shooting technique by executing fictional enemies online. A key feature of the movie-like like video game is music, and during the BBC TWO Film/Documentary - *Norway's Massacre*, the interviewee - Johannes Dalen Giske, recalled the following:

"The general feeling I got from this guy was that he was a bit moved by the situation; he was a bit nervous. He looked like he was aware of the gravity, ... the severity of what was going-on. I noticed that he had this iPod headset on his ears, and I thought that was strange – do the secret police use iPods? (Watts, 2012).

In '2083' Breivik recommended for future militants a - "Mini iPod with your favourite playlist for moral boost (essential:)" (Berwick, 2011). He was also on the record saying, "I will put my iPod on max volume as a tool to suppress fear if needed. I might just put Lux Aeterna by Clint Manse on repeat as it is an incredibly powerful song."¹⁴ (Berwick, 2011)

¹³ Mail Online (Thursday, Apr 19 2012). URL: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2132002/Anders-Behring-Breivik-trial-Norwegian-mass-killer-played-violent-video-game-Call-Duty-16-hours-day.html>

¹⁴ "Lux Aeterna" (Latin, Lux Aeterna: "the eternal light") is a composition by Clint Mansell. It serve as the leitmotif of a movie from 2000, Requiem for a Dream. The popularity of this piece led to its use in popular culture outside the film, most notably in film and teaser trailers. A version of the track was re-orchestrated with a choir and full orchestra for The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers trailer and was renamed "Requiem for a Tower." Although never intended for release, the piece was made available as part of the Requiem for a Tower album release from Corner Stone Cues after considerable demand by fans.

THE END-OF-THE-WORLD ATTACKER

Commenting on a behavioural approach to millennialism and extremist violence in the lead up to the year 2000, analysts at the FBI Academy's Behavioral Science Unit made a prediction¹⁵:

"For some extremists, political and religious symbolism often meld together to create a dictatorial, anti-Christian future vision of America. To those who fear such a future, the solution appears obvious - righteous, courageous Americans who believe in a free America must obtain arms for its immediate defense. Subsequently, such individuals must consider against whom they must defend the country. They consider federal law enforcement officers, especially those who have primary jurisdiction over firearm and terrorism matters (e.g., the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the FBI) the enemies." (Jensen, et al., 1999)

Historically, a critique of the FBI's Project Megiddo report was that very little in the way of millenarian related violence or terrorism actually occurred. The FBI recorded only eight terrorist incidents and one terrorist prevention in the US and its territories in 2000. The single instance of prevention was the attack planned by Mark Wayne McCool, a right-wing, antigovernment extremist who plotted to attack the federal building in Houston, Texas when he was arrested by the Houston Joint Terrorism Task Force in March, 2000. In Uganda, the 778 members of the 'Movement for the Restoration of the Ten Commandments of God' died on 17 March, 2000. However, it was never explained if these deaths were voluntary or murders.

Generically, belief in an imminent destruction of the world, which may or may not coincide with the creation of another or some other new world order, is part of a variety of personalized beliefs that terrorists often synthesize and improvise (Barkun, 2003). These belief systems are marginal and stigmatized in mainstream society (Barkun, 2003). Furthermore, belief in these systems marginalizes and stigmatizes the believer, an effect that generally leads to such a person preparing for the supposed end. In the rarer cases this merges with some type of extremist, violent, and even terrorist potential. The highly publicized prosecution case (which was ultimately dismissed in the US Federal court) against the Hutaree militia group gives interesting insight into the type of beliefs that can emerge¹⁶. The members of the Hutaree militia group were:

- Strong believers in a New World Order conspiracy.
- Preparing for what they believed would be an apocalyptic battle with the forces of the Antichrist, whom they believed would be supported and defended by local, state and federal police departments. On the Hutaree website, all police and military members were seen as supporters of the current US system of local, state, and federal government, all of which were described as members of the "brotherhood," to be considered "enemies". (BBC, 2010)
- Appear to have been end-time believers who did not believe in the rapture.

¹⁵ (US Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1999). The 1999-2000 piece by the FBI, originally written and issued about the year 2000 and called *Project Megiddo* was highly controversial as it named followers of white supremacy, Christian Identity, the militia movement, Black Hebrew Israelites, and apocalyptic cults as potential terrorists who might become violent in reaction to the new millennium. Some considered this to be outside the FBI's legal mandate 'to show cause by establishing an actual attempt to commit illegal acts.'

¹⁶ There is an extended discussion of the Hutaree in Chapter 4: The Psychological Component, and Chapter 5: The Analysis of Tactics.

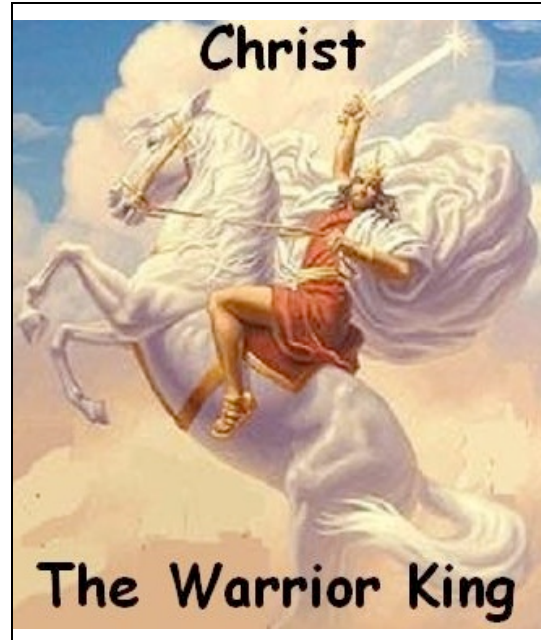
The next archetype is the 'Christ, the warrior' attacker. This is a variation of the apocalyptic attacker.

ASSUMING THE PERSONA OF 'CHRIST: THE WARRIOR KING'

The 'Christ: the warrior king' archetype is a unique type of terrorist. This individual believes that they themselves are Jesus Christ and that they are going to personally assassinate a political figure in order to anticipate the end of the world. They take on the persona of 'Christ as the Warrior King' (illustrates in figure 2). This identification is based on a reading in Matthew 10:34, where Jesus says: "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but a sword." (Bible (The): King James Version)

In some extremist Christian circles, this is usually taken to mean that Jesus will literally take on the persona of a warrior. This section focuses on two examples of this archetype, James Hadfield (15 May 1800) and, Oscar Ramiro Ortega-Hernandez (11 November 2011).

Figure 2: Christ: The Warrior King



Source: URL: www.babylon-the-great.xanga.com

These individuals believed themselves either to be Jesus or somehow fundamentally linked to his second-coming. Both personally attempted the murder of a key political figure belonging to their particular historical period.

1) 15 May 1800, James Hadfield

On the evening of 15 May, 1800 at the Theatre Royal on Drury Lane, James Hadfield (1771/1772 – 23 January 1841) entered the royal box and fired two slugs from a double barrelled pistol at King George III. Hadfield missed his target. One slug struck the box. The other struck higher, approximately 14 inches away from George III's head (Howell, 1820). Hadfield was then apprehended by the theatre staff and taken to a back room. Later, he was visited by Prince Frederick, Duke of York (who had been with George III), and he stated the following to the Prince:

"God bless your royal highness; I like you very well; you are a good fellow; but this is not the worst that is brewing: you need not be surprised at this, for this is not the worst that is brewing" (Howell, 1820).

Hadfield's apparent warning, was interpreted (in his trial) to mean that he was acknowledging the consequence for his wife (that she may face retribution), once it became public that he had attempted to kill George III; as well as that for himself, that his life was "forfeitted", that is he would be executed for treason (Howell, 1820).

Later, at the trial when the Duke was sworn in as a witness, Hadfield exclaimed: "God Almighty bless his good soul, I love him dearly" (Howell, 1820). The Duke, through his testimony, established that he and Hadfield had recognised each other, as Hadfield had been one of his orderlies. It was also established that the Duke was widely popular and a "soldier's friend" (Howell, 1820).

Hadfield was tried for high treason and pleaded insanity. In this period the legal standard for a successful plea was that the defendant had to be:

"totally deprived of his understanding and memory, and who doth not know what he is doing any more than an infant, than a brute, or a wild beast". (Howell, 1820)

Hadfield's planning of the shooting appeared to contradict such a claim and made the case difficult for the defence. His legal defence discarded the insanity plea, instead contending that Hadfield had suffered a delusion. Two surgeons and a physician testified that the delusions were the consequence of earlier head injuries. Following these expert testimonies, the judge, the 1st Baron Lloyd Kenyon, halted the trial, declaring an acquittal. The prisoner, however, was not to be discharged both for his own sake and for the sake of society at large.

Hadfield's defence drew attention to the severe head injuries he had received at the Battle of Tourcoing in 1794. In the Army hospital, Hadfield appeared to have developed the delusion, and -

"imagined that he had a constant intercourse with the Almighty Author of all things; that the world was coming to a conclusion; and that, like our blessed Saviour, he was to sacrifice himself for its salvation" (Howell, 1820).

Hadfield had concluded that the only way he could be properly 'sacrificed' was at the hand of the king's executioner following a proper trial for an attempt on the life of King George III. In some respects, Hadfield followed in the tradition of the 'Circumcellions,' the Christian extremists in North Africa in the early to mid 4th century who thought of themselves as fighters for Christ. The Circumcellions regarded martyrdom as the true Christian virtue. The Circumcellions would attack random travellers on the road while shouting *Laudate Deum!* (Praise God! in Latin). The object of these random beatings was the death of the intrepid martyr, who sought to provoke the victim to attack and kill them, thus enabling them to achieve their own martyrdom (and not commit the sin of self-murder or suicide).

2) 11 November 2011, Oscar Ramiro Ortega-Hernandez

Oscar Ramiro Ortega-Hernandez (born 1990) is an American citizen who was charged with the attempted assassination of Barack Obama, the President of the United States, on Friday, 11 November, 2011. He is said to have fired two rounds from a semi-automatic rifle which hit the White House. One of the bullets shattered the exterior window of the Yellow Oval Room and another the side south side wall. Ortega had a prior record including drug charges, resisting arrest, assaulting a police officer, and alcohol-related charges from Texas, Utah, and Idaho. In a video released shortly after his arrest, Ortega claimed to have been involved in gang activity. He disappeared from his home in Idaho Falls in October 2011 and his family reported him missing around Halloween.

Ortega's father stated in news interviews 'his son was obsessed with the apocalypse and had believed that 11 November, 2011 (the day of the shooting) would be the day the world would end. Other witnesses claimed that Ortega believed President Obama to be the Antichrist and the Devil and that he had expressed a desire to kill him. A year before the shooting, Ortega reportedly viewed the Alex Jones documentary *The Obama Deception*, that

claimed that President Obama is involved in a New World Order conspiracy. The Idaho television station KBOI released a video featuring Ortega. In the video, Ortega wore a crucifix and claimed to be 'the modern day Jesus Christ that you all have been waiting for.' He also claimed that 'I have never felt so sure that I was sent here by God to lead the world to Zion.' The video was shot by an Idaho State University student who had found Ortega's comments so disturbing that he never edited or submitted the video.

3) Summary of the 'Christ: the warrior king' archetype

The cases of Hadfield, and Ortega share multiple close parallels, the 200 year time span notwithstanding. Hadfield and Ortega appear to have believed themselves to be either Jesus (Ortega) or important to his reappearance (Hadfield). They both seem to have taken on the persona of the 'christian' warrior. Ortega made a 'declaration' of intentions prior to his attack. The same can be said about Hadfield. There was evidence that, two days prior to the attack, Hadfield had tried to murder his infant son on the grounds that the apocalypse was near. It appears that neither man considered secrecy an essential part of their plan to threaten or kill a key political figures. In addition, because they were seen as mentally unstable, people around them were not willing to challenge them or even consider them as a real threat. From a behavioural and tactical viewpoint, both adopted identical modus operandi; the use of a firearm. These firearms were used in both circumstances to target a single individual in a particular setting. Hadfield fired two slugs from a pistol at George III who was standing in the royal box. Ortega fired two rounds from a semi-automatic rifle, hitting the White House's exterior window of the Yellow Oval Room and another on the south side wall. In essence, both men were attacking the supreme head of state (George III and Barack Obama) and the physical symbol of these individuals (the royal box and the White House).

In Hadfield's case, much notice was given to the fact that he was an experienced soldier, who missed his intended target. In Ortega's situation, however, he could not have actually achieved the death of the intended target. Both were clearly attempting some type of attack. For Hadfield, it was the symbolic murder of the royal box viz George III'. For Ortega, it was the symbolic murder of the 'White House viz. the US Presidency'. It is noteworthy that Barack Obama and his family were overseas at time of Ortega's attack, a fact in the public knowledge. To add unlikeliness to an already impossible attempt, Ortega fired at the White House as he drove westwards along Constitution Avenue (at night). This location was about a one-third mile (536m) away from his target. For Hadfield, the targeting of George III appears to have been more to do with convention. He sought his own death, an event which was to announce the apocalypse. Ortega, on the other hand, appears to have viewed himself as Jesus in an unfolding extra-biblical drama. His attack was intended as a metaphorical slingshot at the forehead of the Goliath (perhaps represented by the Truman Balcony overlooking the south lawn).¹⁷

THE 'DISHEVELLED'

Richard Reid, the 2001 'Shoe Bomber' and self-admitted member of al-Qaeda, provides the historical example of the 'dishevelled' archetype. On the 21 December, 2001 Reid attempted to board a flight from Paris to Miami, Florida, but was delayed because "his dishevelled physical appearance aroused the suspicions of the airline passenger screeners" (CNN US, 2001). It appears, that Reid's other behaviours raised immediate suspicion as he 'did not answer all of their questions, and had not checked any luggage for the transatlantic flight.'

¹⁷ In terms of archetype behaviours, linked to tactics this is further discussed in Chapter 5: Tactical Difference - the goal of initiation.

Interestingly, Reid's situation fits well within the table 1 list of traits, in particular a 'noticeable decrease in attention to appearance and hygiene.' (Homeland security list: Trait 3)

After additional screening, the French National Police re-issued a ticket for Reid for the following day. He returned to the Paris airport on 22 December, 2001 and boarded American Airlines Flight 63 from Paris to Miami. He boarded the plane wearing his special shoes packed with plastic explosives in their hollowed-out bottoms. Passengers on Flight 63 complained of a smoke smell in the cabin shortly after a meal service. One flight attendant, thinking she smelled a burnt match, walked the aisles of the plane, trying to find the source. A passenger pointed to Reid, who was sitting alone near a window attempting to light a match. She warned him that smoking was not allowed on the airplane. Reid then promised to stop. A few minutes later, she found Reid leaned over in his seat. After asking, "what are you doing?" Reid grabbed at her, revealing one shoe in his lap and a fuse leading into it, and a lit match. She along with other attendants (and some passengers), succeeded in subduing Reid, after a brief melee.

Reid had allegedly received terrorist training. The clumsy way in which he attempted to initiate his bomb, however, suggests otherwise. Additionally, the one day delay compromised the quality of the explosive. That, combined with the rainy weather and accumulated foot perspiration, resulted in a fuse too damp to ignite (OSINT, 2005). It appears that Reid spent 1999 and 2000 in terrorist training camps in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Reid then returned to Europe, living in numerous places and working as a dishwasher. He was said to have continued his communications with Al-Qaeda connections in Peshawar, Pakistan. In November 2001, Reid and another shoe-bomb conspirator (Badat) returned to Pakistan. After travelling to Afghanistan, they were given the pre-made shoe bombs. Both bombs were found to have been constructed by the same maker. Reid returned separately to the UK in early December 2001, before travelling to Belgium for 10 days at which time he caught a train to Paris on 16 December. The clumsy execution of his plan did not damage its influence on airline security measures. Ongoing concerns about bombs concealed in shoes led the US and most international airports to require airline passengers to pass through airport security in socks or bare feet while their shoes are scanned for bombs.

THE VICIOUS

Acts of terrorism, are by nature violent and vicious. However, there are situations where this alone appears to be the dominant motivation. For instance, the picture drawn from the court documents of the individuals involved in the Georgia case (US District Court, 2011), illustrates the 'vicious' archetype. This archetype is yet another theme within the list of terrorist archetypes. The identifying theme with the vicious archetype is the brutal attitude centred around the killing and injuring of others. The alleged perpetrators belonged to a fringe group of a known militia organization, known amongst themselves as the 'covert group'. Their motivations for terror are allegedly that they were 'upset the war with the government had not already started' (US District Court, 2011). The group discussed various schemes and conspiracies including "the need to take action against the US Federal government, to include assassinating government officials." (US District Court, 2011) In terms of the table 1 traits, there is an interesting link between the list and the Georgia case. Curiously, even though the Georgia case involves very elderly men, many of their traits are located with the school safety list, listed in the following:

- Trait 13: Has been bullied and/or bullies or intimidates peers or younger children (school safety list).

DANGEROUS MINDS

- Trait 16: Talk of previous incidents of violence (Homeland security list); Displays cruelty to animals (school safety list). Which in the Georgia case, was reflected in the vicious attitudes displayed towards killing and injuring people.
- Trait 17: Empathy with individuals committing violence (Homeland security list); Consistently prefers TV shows, movies or music expressing violent themes and acts (school safety list).
- Trait 18: Prefers reading materials dealing with violent themes, rituals and abuse (school safety list).
- Trait 19: Is involved with a gang or an antisocial group on the fringe of peer acceptance (school safety list).
- Trait 20: Increase in unsolicited comments about firearms, other dangerous weapons and violent crimes (Homeland security list); Is preoccupied with weapons, explosives or other incendiary devices (school safety list).

The conversations recorded in the court documents associated with this case are about how to make or procure various toxins such as Ricin and how to use it in attacks. The transcript of the alleged conversation is provided below, with some abridgment:

"I'd say the first ones that need to die is the ones in the government buildings. ... When it comes down to it I can kill somebody."

"What I'd like to do is make, uh, about 10 pounds of that (reference to Ricin). Give you 2, me 2, ... etc. ... Put it out in different cities at the same time: Washington, DC; maybe Newark; Atlanta; Jacksonville; New Orleans. Dump that little ---- that's ya gotta do is lay it in the damn road, the cars are gonna spread it."

"That other kind, 1 pound can kill 30 million people.... This is worse than anthrax ... That shit's deadly! There ain't no damn, there ain't no cure it either. And it works, I think within 2 hours."

"What's the name of that worst poison, "Ricin." "No, the other one." "What other one? ... Kills about 30 million people at one time, about a pound of it. It's caused from dead food." ... "Oh, botulism".... "Just think, put all that shit out, and it starts goin' towards Washington, peoples starts kicking the bucket like that, you're talking about a red flag ... buddy." (US District Court, 2011)

It was also claimed that one of the defendants had a metal cash box that contained personal papers. The first piece of paper contained a list of various poisons, descriptions and effects. The first poison listed was botulism. The other paper contained a detailed recipe for making Ricin. The top of the paper contained the words "you make this and you die in four days." (US District Court, 2011)

The overall impression of conversations between the Georgia defendants portrays individuals who were less than competent and appeared to have a macabre fascination with killing, death, etc. Their case borders unrealistic fantasy (and they share a commonality with the early two archetypes, the 'lone fantasy' and the apocalyptic (end-of-world) group of attackers). The 'fantasy element, rests in the way the defendants, were thinking about how to use their Ricin, once they had got-it. The chemical compound Ricin is known to become "inactivated by heat above 80 degrees Centigrade [80°C = Celsius]" (CDC, 2008). The "highest possible pavement temperature in North America is about 70°C but two more high temperature grades were necessary to accommodate transient and stationary loads." (Superpave, 2011) In more moderate situations, "traffic during a very hot week when

pavement temperatures reach 64°C" (Cornell, 2011), still renders the Georgian scheme implausible. Dumping it on hot pavement is more likely to render it inert, before it can come into contact with a Human being. And in order to be lethal, it needs exposure "by injection has the greatest potential for causing illness, followed by inhalation, and then ingestion." (CDC, 2008) Whereas, the 1940s US Army tests found only two effective methods of Ricin dissemination. The first involved adhering the toxin to shrapnel for delivery by artillery shell. The other method, delivering an aerosol cloud of Ricin, proved less successful (Smart, 2008).

The Georgia defendants displayed little or no technical competency, but were clearly spiteful and malicious in their attitude towards others (sharing a commonality with the euphoric attackers discussed earlier). Their real interest is apparently the desire to kill many thousands of people. On the justification, that these 'need to die'. In deliberate acts of cruelty and violence. Their fascination, was to ensure - 'peoples starts kicking the bucket like that, you're talking about a red flag buddy.' This may be a reference to early-warnings as the phase 'Red Flag' usually indicates the incitement of a response. In this case, the response was to come from the authorities. *The Catechism of a Revolutionist* echoes these preceding sentiments:

"He knows only one science: the science of destruction. For this reason, but only for this reason, he will study mechanics, physics, chemistry, and perhaps medicine. But all day and all night he studies the vital science of human beings, their characteristics and circumstances, at every possible level of social existence. The object is perpetually the same: the surest and quickest way of destroying the whole filthy order." (Nechayeff, 1869)

NIHILIST

Nihilist terrorism follows the principles of a Russian revolutionary movement in the late 19th century that advocated the destruction of government as a means to anarchy. The movement employed terrorism and assassination to assist its program (Goodin, 2006). The *Catechism of a Revolutionist*, described the individual psychology as one of 'nihilist detachment' (and this overlaps with the previous discussion of the 'vicious' archetype):

"The revolutionist is a person doomed [obrechennyi, in older usage signifying also "consecrated"]. He has no personal interests, no business affairs, no emotions, no attachments, no property, and no name. Everything in him is wholly absorbed in the single thought and the single passion for revolution." (Nechayeff, 1869)

The attack by the lone gunmen (and use of grenades) Nordine Amrani, a Muslim man, on 13 December, 2011 in Liege (Belgium), was not originally identified as an act of terrorism. However, his attack was nevertheless a terrorist-like act on a devastating scale with many similarities to the attack by Breivik (including the employment of military weapons). However, there was neither political agenda nor any apparent reason for the attack or the targets. The catalyst appears to be that Amrani had been summoned that morning for questioning by Belgian police in relation to an investigation/complaint. Amrani left his home armed with hand grenades, a revolver, and an assault rifle. Stopping at a central square filled with holiday shoppers, he lobbed three grenades into the crowd, then opened fire. Five people were killed, including an 18-month-old child, and a further 122 were wounded. Amrani then killed himself. The BBC quoted Belgium government sources as follows:

"There are no elements to suppose there was any terrorist claim ... In his numerous brushes with the law (this individual had a history of weapons and drug offenses), Amrani's stability was never in question." (BBC, 2011)

The only likely motive was that "he was afraid of being taken into custody" and "Amrani thought he was being picked on" (BBC, 2011). Assuming that there is no more evidence to come forward concerning Amrani's thinking, beliefs etc., it becomes increasingly difficult to classify his acts outside of terrorism when they are on par with so many other acts of terrorism. In particular, his attack utilizing the key elements of surprise/shock, found in many acts of terrorism, as well as using the same type of weapons. The problem captured in the old adage 'one person's terrorist is another's freedom fighter' (Ganor, 2002; Jenkins, 1980), has never actually been true. This is because terrorism in the modern era has been firmly rooted in technical definitions. For instance, most countries identify terrorism as that preformed by some 'proscribed organization'; defined under the law as a terrorist organization (Jenkins, 1980). The problem, is that, not all terrorism is linked to political or jihadist agendas. Some of it, is without these elements. This introduces the notion of the 'nihilist terrorist'.

With the nihilist terrorist, the desire to kill as many people as possible, including themselves, devolves to the point where it becomes a pure emotive desire to terrorize, simply because of the monstrous desire. They do so without reason or justification other than the belief that some type of end is upon the world and someone must die. Some have argued that there was a nihilist element to the 2005 London Underground attack:

"The real truth, then, about the London bombings may be that they were largely pointless and meaningless. This would suggest a problem entirely opposed to that presented by politicians and officials, media, and other commentators alike. The bombers were fantasists—wannabe terrorists—searching for an identity and a meaning to their lives. They hoped to find it in a global cause that was not their own but that appeared to give expression to their nihilistic sense of grievance. Islam was their motif, not their motive." (Durodié, 2007)

The 1988 RAND analysis argues that it is possible for a 'form of post-modern terrorism which is divorced from any coherent political agenda', to have arisen. This is argued could be motivated by transcendental or nihilist objectives, or simple rage at the failure of some societies and the success of others (Goodin, 2006; Jenkins, 1980). The behavior-tactical link in nihilist terrorism is impromptu acts. The attacker uses whatever means happen to be available. In Amrani's case, the immediate accessibility of his gun and grenade arsenal informed his weapon choice.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, a wide range of behaviours or archetype groups have been illustrated: (i) nervous, (ii) calm, (iii) euphoric, (iv) drug induced super-aggression, (v) delusional, (vi) religious political, (vii) secular political, (viii) lone fantasy attacker, (ix) apocalyptic (end-of-world) group of attackers, (x) 'Christ: the warrior king', (xi) dishevelled, (xii) vicious, and (xiii) the nihilist. Each displayed different behavioural attributes and each displays different types of tactics stemming from differing personal beliefs. In later chapters, the tactical outcomes of these particular terrorist/extremist archetypes are identified. In reality, the archetypes already identified are not mutually exclusive. However, the important finding is that rather than defining a universal terrorist/extremist archetype, a number of different archetypes can be identified. These can be combined in different attackers, creating numerous blends of varying degrees of each archetype.

CHAPTER 4: A PSYCHOLOGICAL OR CULTURAL COMPONENT

INTRODUCTION

The psychology or the 'mindset' of the attacker has, along with their personal cultural beliefs, a role in forming key components of their terrorist attacks. These attributes have a profound influence on the sort of tactics employed. This helps to answer the questions of whether or not there is something in their composition as a person that makes them more tactically and operationally effective. Looking at the psychological and/or cultural components explores more fully the analysis of the sort of terrorist undertaking a given attack. Divided into two parts, firstly, this reviews the literature on terrorist and extremist psychology; whereas second part, analyzes unique cultural aspects. This focuses on the themes of 'disappearance' as a personal cultural belief system underpinning terrorist or extremist thinking.

PART 1: A PSYCHOLOGICAL COMPONENT

PSYCHOLOGICAL STATES LINKING BEHAVIOURAL CHARACTERISTICS AND TACTICS

A functional approach to terrorism concerns itself with the identification of behavioral, ideological, and tactical choices of terrorists and how different factors mold these choices. This strategy separates it from the psychological approach which is an attempt to "better understand the causes, motivations and determinants of terrorist behaviour" (Borum, 2004). The psychological approach to terrorism has fundamentally disputed the focus on personality traits as these have consistently "failed to explain most types of human behaviours, including violent behaviours." (Borum, 2004) This study does not dispute the argument set forth by the psychological approach, but it does argue for a specific exception. The exception is that, in some respects, looking at the underlying psychological states and linking these to behavioural characteristics runs in accord with the current understandings of combat and its recognized standards of psychological and physiological analysis.

There are several elements to this thesis. It is assumed that there is a behavior impediment or phobias, which prohibits killing. This 'innate human aversion to killing one of their own' and that, 'even when directly threatened, it is not a simple thing to take another human being's life' (Grossman et al., 2004). However, the previous discussion on religious-based terrorism counters both of these caveats, a conclusion further supported by the 1988 RAND study which states that the 'religious political' terrorist sees himself as an outsider from the society that he rejects, and this alienation enables him to contemplate and undertake far more destructive and bloodier types of terrorist operations (Hoffman, 1988).

Fundamentally, the key findings on the 'psychology of terrorism study' (Borum, 2004), are useful to introduce, at this stage as a modifier to the analysis. Three of these pertaining to the question asked in this chapter. These are:

"Perceived injustice, need for identity and need for belonging are common vulnerabilities among potential terrorists."

"Mental illness is not a critical factor in explaining terrorist behaviour. Also, most terrorists are not 'psychopaths'."

“There is no ‘terrorist personality’, nor is there any accurate profile – psychologically or otherwise – of the terrorist” (Borum, 2004).

Conventional wisdom as well, is increasingly seeing the ‘lone assailants’ as –

“sometimes appear to be troubled by psychological issues that can seem to separate them out from the broader dataset of ‘rational’ individuals who become involved in jihadist terrorism. For the counter-terrorism community, the occurrence of mental illness (or at least an acute social awkwardness) has accentuated this problem, since it suggests that this issue might simply be a mental health and policing problem distinct from an organised terrorist threat. This is not to say that all lone wolves are mentally ill, but when one compares the instance of mental health issues amongst the roster of individuals involved in organised terrorism (where it is very low) to that of lone wolves (where it is higher than average), it can appear to be a defining factor. As Marc Sageman put it in response to a question during a conference in London in July 2010, ‘there are two kinds of lone wolves, real lone wolves and mass murderers’ – according to Sageman’s analysis the real lone wolves are usually ‘part of a virtual community,’ while the mass murderers have their own personal ‘insane’ ideology.” (Pantucci, 2011)

Problematically, there are only a few known examples where some of the people involved in lone acts of terrorism were interviewed by a psychologist, and a clinical assessment was made, and that this became part of the historical record of the event itself. As well, in the light of the Breivik case, there were publically controversial changes of key assessments made by the Oslo District court appointed psychologist which resulted in an effective neutering of the question altogether. Therefore, reviewing the ‘psychological evidence’ presented in the cases is problematic, as there is only a scant-amount of evidence available (and there appears to be little consensus as to its relevance to understanding terrorism or extremism).

The weakening of much of the psychology of terrorism approaches, has apparently led to a simplified ‘social’ approach, which appears to be mostly supported within the broader security establishment, and this is called the “Lethal Triad” (Jensen, et al., 1999):

“In particular, extremist groups physically and psychologically isolate their members from mainstream society. This isolation causes a reduction of critical thinking on the part of group members, who become more entrenched in the belief proposed by the group leadership. As a result, group members relinquish all responsibility for group decision making to their leader and blame the cause of all group grievances on some outside entity or force, a process known as projection. Finally, isolation and projection combine to produce pathological anger, the final component of the triad.” (Jensen, et al., 1999)

The ‘Lethal Triad’ is a simplification of the problem of understanding terrorist, or extremist thinking. However, it may be a necessary simplification due to the difficulty of applying psychological analysis to understanding the motivations of terrorists or extremists. For instance, in the US congressional study on the sociology and psychology of terrorism, while looking at the problem of profiling a personality type, the study found that:

“Another finding is that the terrorist is not diagnosably psychopathic or mentally sick. Contrary to the stereotype that the terrorist is a psychopath or otherwise mentally disturbed, the terrorist is actually quite sane, although deluded by an ideological or religious way of viewing the world. The only notable exceptions encountered in this study were the German anarchist terrorists, such as the Baader-Meinhof Gang and their affiliated groups. The German terrorists seem to be a special case, however,

because of their inability to come to terms psychologically and emotionally with the shame of having parents who were either passive or active supporters of Hitler. The highly selective terrorist recruitment process explains why most terrorist groups have only a few pathological members. Candidates who exhibit signs of psychopathy or other mental illness are deselected in the interest of group survival. Terrorist groups need members whose behaviour appears to be normal and who would not arouse suspicion. A member who exhibits traits of psychopathy or any noticeable degree of mental illness would only be a liability for the group, whatever his or her skills. That individual could not be depended on to carry out the assigned mission. On the contrary, such an individual would be more likely to sabotage the group by, for example, botching an operation or revealing group secrets if captured. Nor would a psychotic member be likely to enhance group solidarity. A former PKK spokesman has even stated publicly that the PKK's policy was to exclude psychopaths. (Hudson, 1999)

It should be noted that in the case of the 'dishevelled attacker' reviewed earlier, namely Richard Reid, such behaviour runs completely counter to this proposition, as his dishevelled physical appearance aroused the suspicions of the airline passenger screeners.

In conclusion and in terms of the 'relevant attributes' of the examples, linking different psychological states to behavioural characteristics appears to show some relationship between the primal responses as conceptualised in psychodynamic theory. And this question will be reviewed in greater detail within the context of examining the 'combat elements'.

COMBAT ELEMENTS

The combat thesis has two elements (Grossman et al., 2004):

- The mental decision to use the weapon; and,
- The skill to use a weapon.

In a conventional sense, the skill and mental capacity to kill with a weapon and to kill with precision is a well established martial-tradition around the world. Problematically, however, what happens if the attacker does not appear to have this background? What replaces it? The recent 2011 RAND study on radicalization and recruitment to jihadist terrorism in the US since 9/11 identified how few of the 32 jihadist plots hatched by US-based terrorists went much beyond the discussion stage (Jenkins, 2011). Only ten of these developed anything resembling an operational plan that identified a specific target and created the means of attack. Of these ten, only six were the subject of US Federal Bureau of Investigation stings. Overall these individuals displayed a very low-level ability in operational or weapons skills. For instance:

"Only two actually tried to build devices on their own. One was arrested while doing so, and the other's device failed. The rest of the would-be terrorists only talked about bombs. In only two cases did jihadist terrorists actually succeed in killing someone, and both of these cases, which occurred in 2009, involved lone gunmen." (Jenkins, 2011)

The first 2009 lone gunman case was that of Major Nidal Malik Hasan (called here 'Hasan'), the US Army psychiatrist who opened fire on soldiers at Fort Hood, Texas, killing 13 people. That attack involved Hasan going to his workplace at the Soldier Readiness Processing Center and spraying bullets at soldiers in a fanlike motion before taking aim at individuals. An eyewitness reported that the rate of fire was pretty much constant. In the case of Hasan,

he had received his basic combat training and Advanced Individual Training in 1988 in the US Army. A comparison between this and the second 2009 lone gunman incident illustrates the difference between attackers with and without weapons competence. This was the 2009 Little Rock Arkansas recruiting office shooting where a Muslim convert, Abdulhakim Mujahid Muhammad (aka Carlos Leon Bledsoe), opened fire with a rifle in a drive-by shooting on soldiers in front of a US military recruiting office. He killed Private William Long and wounded Private Quinton Ezeagwula. Bledsoe appears to have also attempted a drive-by attack on the home of an orthodox rabbi in Nashville where he threw a Molotov cocktail at the house. The device bounced off the target. He had also appeared to have driven to another US Army recruiting centre in Florence, Kentucky, but it was closed when he arrived.

In the case of Breivik, when he was shooter in the 2011 Norway attacks, the reporting has emphasised that he reputedly had no actual military training. However, Breivik was an active member of an Oslo shooting club between 2005 and 2007, and since June 2010, he had taken part in 13 organised training sessions and one competition. Breivik's mindset appears (according to the most recent reporting) to have been fuelled by World of Warcraft and Warhammer 40,000, and other apocalyptic fantasies, where the world is ended and graphic child-like 'shoot-em-up' violence is the dominant tactic. At the Breivik trial evidence (discussed earlier), clearly indicates him using these games and a life-like gun consol to practice his firearms skills¹⁸.

One of the key problems in understanding the post-1980s terrorists are the cases where there appears an apparent lack of conventional or even para-military training. What is the substitute for such training? Is there some equivalent state which replicates the training a person might need to be effective in the combat use of weapons? Over the last decade, two psychological based research themes have emerged that indicate at least an equivalent state that could help to give or improve the technical and mental capacity to carry out an attack. These are:

- Psychological traits that just happens to provide the right disposition.
- An evolutionary argument about the 'benefits' of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD).

These perspectives indicate that the capacity may lay in particular personality dispositions. This might explain the apparent gap in formal military training, and how this has been filled. This will be reviewed in relation to the mental decision to use the weapon; and, the skill to use a weapon.

THE MENTAL DECISION TO USE THE WEAPON

In the case of Breivik, the preliminary diagnosis is that he appears to have a 'narcissistic personality disorder' (NPD). This has been advanced by Sverre Torgersen, a researcher at the Centre for Child and Youth Mental Health Eastern and Southern (Psychological) and professor of clinical psychology (Dagbladet, 2011). Two components of the definition of NPD in some respects mirror features of Breivik's attacks, namely: "Self-focused lack of empathy for others" (DSM-IV, 2000: Code 301.81). Importantly, however, the 'psychology of terrorism study' (Borum, 2004), argues two key points:

¹⁸ It should be noted, that notwithstanding the Breivik trial evidence of him using these games and a life-like gun consol to practice his firearms skills, this would have helped with practicing the reflex action of aiming and depressing the trigger, as well as seeing-shooting his targets, however this would not have helped him develop the skill to compensate for weather (as it was cold and wet on the day of his attacks), and for weapons recoil –effect. This he needed to gain from the live range experiences he had with the shooting club.

- Firstly, many first generation attempts to understand and explain terrorism within a psychodynamic framework, focused on the trait of narcissism as a defining and driving factor.
- Secondly, this is disputed as a cause, as this may in fact merely be a case of similarity, but not the actual evidence of this disposition.

The dominant feature of the Utøya massacre was the simple brutality of it, and the remarkable level of lethality achieved – given the cold weather conditions and the rocky, and wooded, as well as steeply hilled island terrain. Breivik, it appears with great efficiency, killed 69 people and injured a further 66 out of the 517 survivors, with small arms fire alone. This was done, between 17:00 hours and 18:26 hours, covering a period of 86 minutes. In that time, he killed or injured 135 people in a close order combat phase (which roughly corresponds to a 'kill or wound' ever 38.2 seconds). This only ended, when Breivik called emergency services (for a second time offering to surrender), and shortly afterwards was apprehended by the police.

Breivik arrived presenting himself as a police officer (who had come over for a routine check following the bombing event in Oslo). It is clear, from the BBC TWO Film/Documentary - *Norway's Massacre*, according to the interviewee - Johannes Dalen Giske, that the deception (Breivik as a policeman) began when he first convinced the landside contact office of this, who recalled the following:

"I get a call on the radio from the mainland. They said there was a 'policeman', who wants to come across. When we arrived at the landside, I looked up and saw this policemen, he was not wearing a normal police uniform, ... looked a bit like a wetsuit, and he had a bulletproof something, and ... a rifle (a big rifle!), and also a handgun on his thigh." (Watts, 2012)

As has been discussed earlier, Giske who walked with Breivik (before he began his attack), though it odd that he was wearing an iPod, however accepted that he must be some type of Norwegian 'secret police'. Following, Breivik's circumnavigation hunting for victims throughout the island, this combat sub-phase, he later started shooting at people who were trying to escape by swimming across the lake. In another of the later combat sub-phases, he appears to have come back to this first killing ground, identified several wounded people (who pretended to be dead) and shot them again. There were only two instances where he did relent. This was when an 11-year-old boy, who had just lost his father during the shooting, who stood up against him and said he was too young to die; and later, when a 22-year-old male begged for his life.

The remaining feature of the definition of NPD is "independence" (DSM-IV, 2000: Code 301.81), that seems to clearly mirror, the other defining feature of Breivik's operation, namely the high-level organisational, and nearly complete self-sufficiency he appears to have displayed. As early as 1999 he displayed the twin capacities of self-organization and self-support. Further, he was able to keep his plans and preparations a secret from everyone he knew from 2006 (when he appears to have begun developing his plan). This included the period of intense activity from 2009 to 2011) when he began procuring weapons, as well as building, developing, and testing his VBIED until the attack on 22 July.

THE SKILL TO USE A WEAPON

Breivik presents us with an insight into one type of terrorist phenomenon - violent terrorism from lone individuals living in a fantasy world. A second psychological approach, has arisen

from current debates in evolutionary anthropology and psychology presenting a thesis that may explain the underlying tactical effectiveness, especially where there appears to be no conventional training background in combat, namely the idea that mild forms of OCD (Obsessive-compulsive disorder) and OCPD (obsessive-compulsive personality disorder), can contribute to superior effectiveness in a competitive struggle. The origin of this particular thesis arose in relation to our early pre-history as a species where between 80,000 and 24,000 years ago outlived other related human species (such as the Neanderthal). The simple summary for this argument is that:

“Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). ... Checking, washing, counting, needing to confess, requiring precision and hoarding are the six most common compulsions, and each one is compelling in its ability to have a potentially useful function – especially in hunting and gathering societies.” (Konstance, 2008)

However, OCD should not be confused with obsessive-compulsive personality disorder (OCPD), even though the two disorders have similar names. OCPD is not characterized by the presence of obsessions and compulsions; rather, it is a lifelong pattern of insistence on control, orderliness, and perfection that begins no later than the early adult years. It is possible, however, for a person to have both disorders.

The compelling reason why this observation relates to an individual such as Breivik, including his apparent tactical effectiveness is buried in the various definitions of OCD/OCPD. The American Psychological Association: Glossary of Psychological Terms, identifies, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) as:

“A mental disorder characterized by obsessions-recurrent thoughts, images, or impulses that recur or persist despite efforts to suppress them - and compulsions-repetitive, purposeful acts performed according to certain rules or in a ritualized manner.” (American Psychological Association, 2011)

In summary, the two abilities – mental decision, and ability to use a weapon to kill, seem to find credence in the hypothesis that the fantasy Breivik lived, was made 'real' immersed in Internet-land, where he clearly is picking up key references, inspiration and materiel to construct his highly personalised world view; identifying, as the next 'Justiciar knight to arise to save his country'; living in virtual worlds, and in fact living there - when he did these acts. His fantasy-life likely put an attacker like Breivik on autopilot.

This later point - 'it is possible, for a person to have both disorders', may be significant in understanding 'tactical effectiveness of religious (or semi-religious) extremist terrorism' archetypes. In that both conditions, in a mild form while debilitating (a relatively 'normal' social environment), may be sufficient in giving a person an effective combat edge. The 'psychology of terrorism study' (Borum, 2004), however largely discounts these approaches arguing that - “it not difficult to see how one might observe these traits”. Taking the view, the researchers may in fact be seeing behaviours which appear to be something, however they are not. It has also been noted that there are other psychophy-siological factors that could play a part in successful combat. That lower than average levels of arousal (e.g., low resting heart rate) and low reactivity are consistently found in studies of people who engage in aggressive and antisocial behaviour (Raine, 1993; 1997).

THE PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIC TERRORIST

The basic thesis about the Al Qaeda, terrorist networks membership is that these are unlikely to suffer from schizophrenia (and its sub-class 'paranoid') (Sageman, 2004a; 2004b;

2008). Nevertheless, the diagnosis of Paranoid Schizophrenic has been made in two famous terrorist cases – Breivik, and Kaczynski (the Unabomber). Typically, schizophrenia (and its sub-class ‘paranoid’) belongs to a group of disorders characterised by loss of contact with reality, marked disturbances of thought and perception, bizarre behaviour, and at some phases delusions or hallucinations almost always occur (Smith et. al., 2003). The ‘Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders’ (DSM-IV), sets forth the diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia. Two of the following “characteristic systems” must be present “for a significant portion of time during a 1-month period” (DSM-IV, 2000):

- 1 Delusions;
- 2 Hallucinations;
- 3 Disorganized speech (e.g. frequent derailment or incoherence);
- 4 Grossly disorganized or catatonic behaviour; or,
- 5 Negativity persisting for at least six months and cannot be caused by either a schizoaffective or mood disorder (major depressive, manic, or mixed) or substance abuse.

The DSM-IV defines paranoid schizophrenia as a subtype of the above:

“The essential feature of the paranoid type of schizophrenia is the presence of prominent delusions or auditory hallucinations in the context of a relative preservation of cognitive functioning and affect.” (DSM-IV, 2000)

The delusions are often of a particular variety, such as “persecutory or grandiose” (DSM-IV, 2000). The DSM-IV notes that ‘delusions with other themes’ may also occur. The delusions usually are ‘organized around a coherent theme’ and often are accompanied by ‘anxiety, anger, aloofness, and argumentativeness’. People diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia may be predisposed to violence as a result of the combination of these symptoms (DSM-IV, 2000). Breivik, and Kaczynski (the Unabomber) have been, or were, diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia. The ‘psychology of terrorism’ study (Borum, 2004) has disputed (as covered above) that these assessments have any validity. Additionally, a major study on suicide bombers in the Middle East since 1983 examined the backgrounds of these individuals and found that:

“In the majority, you find none of the risk factors normally associated with suicide, such as mood disorders or schizophrenia, substance abuse or history of attempted suicide.” (Bond, 2004)

The Breivik diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia was the 2011 conclusion of “two court-appointed psychiatrists, Torgeir Husby and Synne Soerheim”. (Anda, 2011; Rettspsykiatrisk Erklæring Breivik, 2011) This decision caused a political storm in Norway. The Norwegian newspaper *Aftenposten* carried a headline when the decision was announced with a quote from a Swedish psychiatrist expressing surprise, and expressing the opinion ‘that Breivik does not appear to have been hallucinating at any point during the attack.’ (Anda, 2011) Sverre Torgersen, professor of psychology at the University of Oslo, whose previous diagnosis of Breivik to have ‘narcissistic personality disorder’, which was discussed above, was quoted by the newspaper *Dagbladet*, that “Hitler and Stalin would have been unlikely to receive the same diagnosis as Breivik.” (Anda, 2011) In other words, he disputed the decision. In January 2012 an Oslo court ordered a new psychiatric evaluation of Breivik. Much of the criticism from Norwegian media had revealed that three psychologists and one psychiatrist who have been monitoring Breivik in prison had not detected signs that he was psychotic and did not believe he was in need of medical treatment. Finally, the 10 April 2012

report to the Oslo district court of psychiatrist Agnar Aspaas, and Terje Toerrissen concluded that Breivik was not psychotic at the time of the crime (Deshayes, 2012). In August, 2012 an Oslo court sentenced Breivik to 21 years in prison. The five judges unanimously found Breivik sane.

The psychological evaluation of Kaczynski (the Unabomber), undertaken by Dr. Sally C. Johnson, identified him as suffering from paranoid schizophrenia (Johnson, 1998). Johnson relied largely on two delusional beliefs harboured by Kaczynski (Johnson, 1998):

- The first was delusional thinking “involving being controlled by modern technology.”
- The second was that his “dysfunction in life, particularly his inability to establish a relationship with a female, was directly the result of extreme psychological verbal abuse by his parents.”

It was further argued in relation to Kaczynski’s diagnosis, that he suffered an apparent ‘social and occupational dysfunction in the areas of work, interpersonal relations, and possibly at times self-care’ (Johnson, 1998). The ‘paranoid’ subtype derived largely from the persecutory nature of Kaczynski’s delusions. Consequently, he became ‘resentful and angry’ toward the objects of his delusions (such as modern technology) and fantasized about and actually resorted to violence (the multi-decade crime spree of the Unabomber). Johnson also noted that Kaczynski developed “idealized romantic attachments to women with whom he has little familiarity or contact” (Johnson, 1998). She believed that this tendency was consistent with schizophrenia, as she called such attachments ‘erotomantic delusions’. The critique of the Johnson diagnosis is that:

“Dr. Johnson and other mental health professionals attributed Kaczynski’s obsessions and violent behaviour to paranoid schizophrenia, as though the illness was at fault, not Kaczynski’s own decisions and choice. This may have been incorrect. Kaczynski was a sad, unhappy man who was never able to fit in with society. It is not a surprise that, given his innate need for social respect and the dearth of such respect in his life, he experienced cognitive dissonance; the painful reality of his life did not match his innate social needs. He attempted to resolve this cognitive dissonance by finding a scapegoat in modern technology. And bereft of social influences to keep his angry fantasies in check once he isolated himself in Montana, he was free to relieve the painful cognitive dissonance he had suffered his whole life by finally lashing out in a violent way at his scapegoat. While this scenario is by no means a certainty, it is at minimum consistent with both his life story and the psychological literature.” (Magid, 2009)

A SUMMARY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL STATES LINKED TO BEHAVIOURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ATTACKER/THE ATTACK

Two examples will be discussed in this section, seeking to identify different psychological states, or beliefs associated with behavioural characteristics, and are summarised in table 2. This outlines two profiles: Breivik, and McVeigh. While the psychological evidence is provisional in that there is only limited amount available, this seeks to compare various states.

McVeigh followed the beliefs of various ‘survivalist’ conspiracies. McVeigh was punishing ‘the Bullies’, and the people he believed were complicit in this bullying. From this perspective, he shares a commonality with Breivik as thinking of themselves as victims (Breivik, thought he was a victim of Islamic dominance).

Breivik foresees the destruction of 'our world' and themselves as the 'Hero(es)', who will destroy the bringers of the disaster, bringing punishment, and awakening people to the truth. In Breivik's case he may have seen himself as a sacrificed hero (this is illustrated in figures 4 and 5, and will be discussed in terms of the cultural component to terrorism or extremist thinking).

The 'fantasy' component is interesting, for instance Breivik appears to have believed that his actions were going to lead to a popular revolt. That somehow he was tapping into a fundamental current of popular discontent which would be released and given definition and focus through the prism of his violence. He acted as if he alone possessed a 'secret' esoteric knowledge.

Table 2: Psychological States Linked to Behavioural Characteristics of Attacker/The Attack

ATTACKER	PSYCHOLOGICAL STATES	BEHAVIOURAL CHARACTERISTICS	EXHIBITED IN THE ATTACK
Breivik	Apparently demonstrated a 'narcissistic personality disorder'.	"Self-focused lack of empathy for others"; and, "Independence". (DSM-IV, 2000: Code 301.81).	The dominate feature of the Utøya massacre, was the simple brutality of it, and the remarkable level of lethality achieved. Breivik's operation was the high-level organisational, and near complete self-sufficiency.
McVeigh	Target of school bullying, and took refuge in a fantasy world.	Rage built up inside him (McVeigh) to the point that he had lashed out in one terrible, violent act.'	McVeigh never indicated remorse, viewing the attack as revenge for past US government crimes.

As a final note (by way of comparison), the recent publicized Hutaree case, this group of defendants who were cleared of charges nevertheless appeared to believe they were preparing for a war against the Antichrist, and his followers (various local police officers they believed were servants of the Antichrist). They were a Christian organization that defends the US Constitution with a militia-mentality. They shared values with like-minded folks, as well as share a kind of disenfranchisement. They had a strong belief in survivalism, and they needed to be able to defend their property. In this sense they were potential victims once the Antichrist comes. However, their resistance will lead to their survival (the Hutaree), and the destruction of the rest (the Antichrist's followers). For this, they will gain both 'Redemption and Reward'.

PRIMAL RESPONSES

Primal responses are a concept in psychodynamic theory, identifying autonomic arousal (fight or flight response), and what has also been called the "defence modes" (Freud, 1937). In summary, the primal response approach is based on the argument that the primal part of the human brain has basic primal instincts hard wired into it. The kinds of primal instincts falling into this category are fight or flight, and the desires for food and shelter, etc. Added to

these, has been community acceptance (the desire to seek safety in numbers, or the 'pack mentality') and the drive to reproduce. It is also understood:

"Primal modes tend to be rigid, inflexible, and reflexive. Once activated, primal modes capture much of the attentional resources of information processing thereby reducing the capacity for reflective ... [response]." (Goldberg, 2001)

The 1988 RAND study of contrasting ethical foundations of terrorism identified the theme of 'alienation' as distinctive of religious based terrorism, arguing:

"The 'religious political' terrorists regard themselves not as components of a system, but as 'outsiders', seeking vast changes in the existing order. This sense of alienation enables the 'religious political' terrorist to contemplate far more destructive and deadly types of terrorist operations than 'secular political' terrorists" (Hoffman, 1988).

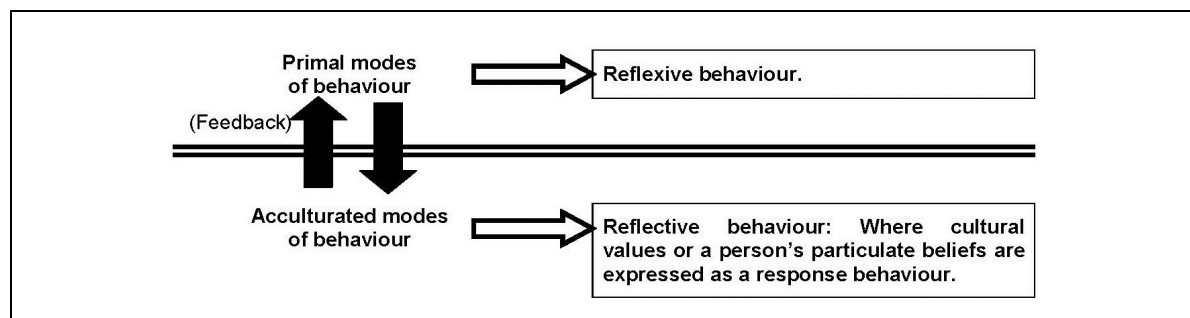
The 2011 YouTube upload entitled – *Occupy Wall Street - Marine Stands Up To New York's Bully Cops - This Is Not A War!!!*, shows a former US soldier in Time Square, New York berating a group of NYPD Officers. To paraphrase, he repeats several phrases in different combinations.

"This is not a war zone, this is not a war zone"; "These are unarmed people" "It doesn't make-em tough to hurt these people". "There is nothing tough about it". "If you want to go and fight go to Iraq and Afghanistan" ... "Leave these people alone they are US Citizens" ... "They don't have guns, they don't have guns" .. "There is no honor in this". (Occupy Wall Street, 2011)

As he is moved-on by the officers, along with the rest of the crowd, he is nevertheless acclaimed by onlookers (some of whom are activists from the 'Occupy Wall Street' movement), notwithstanding he is emotional and upset. In some respects, the ghost of McVeigh is omnipresent in this encounter. It is known from his biography that he claimed to have been a target of bullying at school, that he took refuge in a fantasy world where he imagined retaliating against those bullies, and he saw the US government as the ultimate bully (Michel et al., 2001).

As a final point, it can be speculated that part of the phenomenon being observed in these cases, is more likely examples of deep-rooted instinctual reaction, the responses to approximate activated primal modes (reflexive behaviour): defence, fight, flight etc., that have a further level of acculturated modes of behaviour (that is, 'reflective behaviour'). Figure 3 illustrates this model feedback between what would be considered the primal modes of behaviour and the cultural values or a person's particular beliefs, are expressed as a response behaviour.

Figure 3: Feedback between Reflexive and Reflective Behaviours



PART 2: A CULTURAL COMPONENT

As noted earlier (in Chapter 2), an element in Breivik's thinking that will be focused on in this part is that of 'disappearance'. In fact, in *2083: A European Declaration of Independence* (Berwick, 2011) he refers to this theme approximately 34 times throughout the document's 1,500 or so pages. For instance, Breivik states in '2083':

"In this study, I tried to analyze the numerous processes that had transformed rich, powerful Christian civilisations into Islamic lands and their long-term effects, which had reduced native Christian majorities into scattered small religious minorities, now slowly disappearing. (Berwick, 2011)

Further examples, linking the theme of 'disappearance' (the word has been emphasised in these quotes to draw attention to it, for the purposes of this discussion – this was not the case in the original '2083' text), to Breivik's general beliefs, are:

- **Breivik's criticism of Islamic teaching:** "instead of cry and mourn over the disappearance and end of his physical life should instead celebrate, be happy and throw a party because their son is [... become a martyr ...]".
- **Breivik's beliefs about the disappearance of Christian or Jewish communities historically:** "The Jews, like other inhabitants of the Byzantine Empire, suffered heavily from the Ottoman jihad conquests and policies of colonisation and population transfer This explains the disappearance of several Jewish communities".
- **Breivik's racial theories about the 'disappearance' of white people:** "The influx of nonwhites into the United States, especially from Latin America and Asia, hastened the disappearance. Between 1900 and 1950, only about 1 in 10 Americans was nonwhite. Today that ratio is 1 in 3."

"In the 1930s, eugenicists used the disappearance of blue eyes as a rallying cry to support immigration restrictions. They went so far as to map the parts of the country with the highest and lowest percentage of blue-eyed people."

"Today, its pastors are the most fervent pleaders for the rights of Islam. Muslims in Europe are for them a substitute for the disappearing parish members."

"Christians in the Middle East are fast disappearing from the area."

- **Breivik's critique of contemporary 'Western intellectualism' and how this causes 'disappearance':** "Derridean deconstruction became a tool for these cultural critics. Simply stated, deconstruction is a school of thought that posits that words have no meaning. Instead, words have "traces" of meaning. The meaning of a word is continually disappearing, leaving us with only the memory, or trace, of what that meaning once was."

"Unfortunately, that has not stopped the cultural critics from indoctrinating this new generation in feminist interpretation, Marxist philosophy and so-called 'queer theory.' Requirements for reading Shakespeare, Milton, Chaucer, and other dead white males are disappearing, to be replaced by options to take studies in "The Roles of Women in the Renaissance"

"The old masculine attitude toward personal appearance is disappearing."

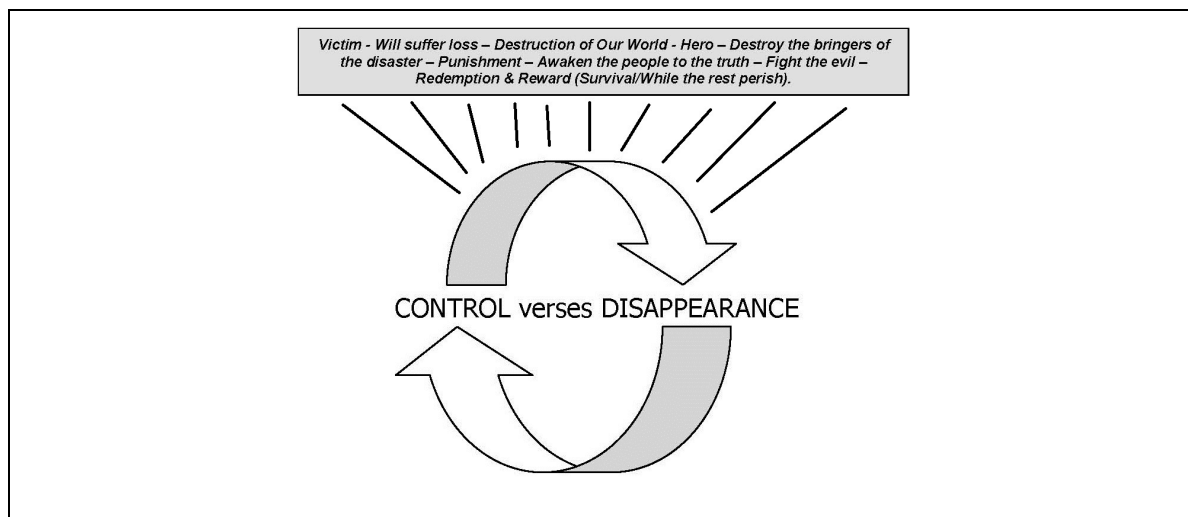
"Critical Theory as applied mass psychology has led to the deconstruction of gender in the European culture. Following Critical Theory, the distinction between masculinity and

femininity will disappear. The traditional roles of the mothers and fathers are to be dissolved so that patriarchy will be ended. Children are not to be raised according to their biological genders and gender roles according to their biological differences. This reflects the Frankfurt School rationale for the disintegration of the traditional family.”

The argument proposed here, is that Breivik has a set beliefs that are broadly Christian apocalyptic, survivalist, militia related, right-wing and fascist; or simply ‘Islamic-phobic’ and that these repeat through the motif of ‘disappearance’.

Figure 4 examines the likely central narrative which underpins particular or individual believe systems, such as ‘disappearance’. It is argued, this leads into a dynamic – an ongoing conflict between ‘control’ (that is someone in control – who is a threat), and ‘disappearance’ (that is, the controller will make the victim disappear). As stated previously, the examples of Breivik, and the Hutaree group foresee the destruction of ‘our world’ and themselves as the ‘Hero(es)’, who will destroy the bringers of the disaster, bringing punishment and awakening people to the truth, which will lead to their survival (the Hutaree), and the destruction of the rest (the Antichrist’s followers etc). For this, they will gain both ‘Redemption and Reward’. While in Breivik’s case he may have seen himself as a sacrificed hero.

Figure 4: Religious (or Semi-religious) Extremist Terrorism Themes



The mantra - ‘Government are the Bullies’, ‘the Police are the Bullies’ etc. appears almost identical in the isolated examples illustrated above. The ‘connection’ between message, anger, and at a primordial level, a basic distrust and hostility of others-in-control is developed in figure 5: instinctual level themes (which connects with figure 4). Revealing, perhaps within American culture (and its global televised and web promulgation) a dynamic ‘control verses disappearance’ theme. This has evolved into its own forms in terrorism and extremist thinking.

In 1587, one of the very first English colonies in the US, Roanoke Island, was supposed to have mysteriously disappeared. In contemporary US/world culture has developed into a popular theme in dramas, as the following exchange between the lead characters in the TV series ‘The Mentalist’s ‘Blood and Sand’ episode illustrates (Season 4, Episode 5, Aired 10/20/11):

“Lisbon: Where is everybody?”

“Jane: It's intriguing. A mass vanishment.”

“Lisbon: That's not even a word.”

“Jane: Well, it's been known to happen. Roanoke colony. The Olmecs.”

The theme of disappearance and the related idea of abduction are popular dramatic ploys in US made for television police procedural dramas, such as ‘Criminal Minds’ (which premiered in 2005, on CBS). It had some 21 of the 149 episodes feature themes of abduction or disappearance (14.1%)¹⁹. The series ‘Law & Order: Special Victims Units’ (airing on NBC, since 1999, with its 13th season in September, 2011) has had some 284 episodes to date; of the 170 episodes (series 6 till 13 in 2011), 16 of these feature themes of abduction or disappearance (9.4%). As well, there was ‘Without a Trace’, another police procedural drama that was almost entirely dedicated to the themes of disappearance and abduction. It originally ran on CBS from September 2002 till May 2009. The series follows the adventures of a Missing Persons Unit, in the FBI operating in New York City. A selection of the 66 episodes (series 5 till 7 in 2009), reveal some 37 of these feature themes of disappearance (56.1%).

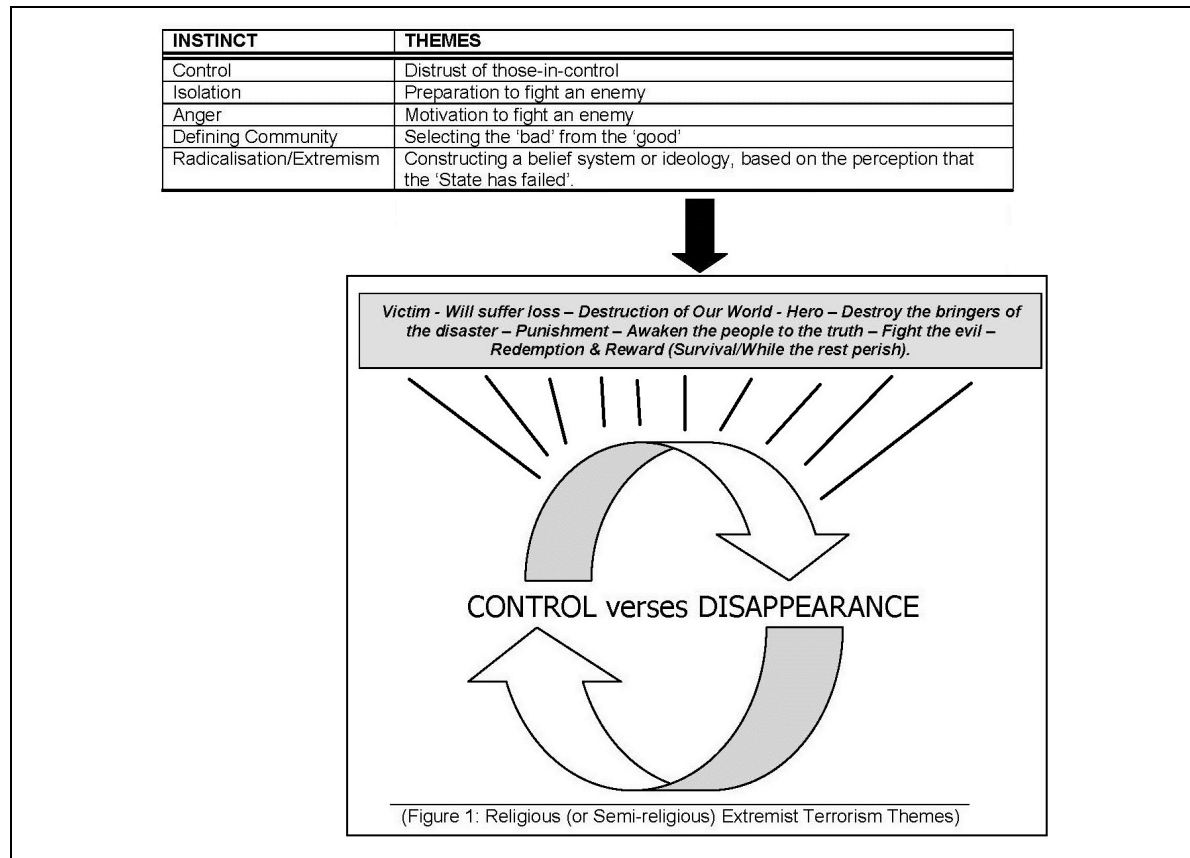
Related to isolated individuals and small groups, we may be looking at a much more broad-based phenomenon. At an instinctual level, several themes can be identified (figure 5). These appear to progress from the instinctual rejection of ‘the other’ in-control, who are perceived as a threat. The ‘psychology of terrorism’ study (Borum, 2004), did identify a not dissimilar finding concluding, that three factors - injustice, identity, and belonging – have been found often to co-occur in terrorists, to strongly influence decisions to enter terrorist organizations, and to engage in terrorist activity. As well, it can be theorized that -

“the need to belong, the need to have a stable identity, to resolve a split and be at one with oneself and with society ... is an important bridging concept which helps explain the similarity in behaviour of terrorists in groups of widely different espoused motivations and composition.” (Post, 1984)

Ultimately, there is an evolution into constructing a belief system or ideology, which is the ‘radicalisation’ stage. The remaining element is the personal capacity of the lone individual or the isolated groups to have the actual capability to effectively orchestrate an act of terrorism. This progress into radicalisation, or extremism connects with the idea that the ‘state’ (one’s community, or country, or even the international system, or as well as the ‘spiritual state’ of creation) merges with the themes identified in figure 4 (discussed earlier), is somehow a threat, or is in some form of decline, and may disappear. This is a ‘disappearance’ that must be resisted by the self-made hero.

¹⁹ Review of the theme of disappearance and the related idea of abduction are popular dramatic ploys in US made for television police procedural dramas, such as:

‘Criminal Minds’ seasons/episodes:								
	1 (22)	2 (23)	3 (20)	4 (20)	5 (23)	6 (24)	7 (14)	
Abduction	1	nil	2	3	3	1	2	
Disappearance	1	3	4	nil	nil	nil	1	
‘Law & Order: Special Victims Units’ seasons/episodes:								
	6 (23)	7 (22)	8 (22)	9 (19)	10 (24)	11 (24)	12 (24)	13 (12)
Abduction	1	1	nil	2	1	1	nil	nil
Disappearance	3	3	nil	1	1	1	nil	1
‘Without a Trace’ seasons/episodes:								
	5 (24)	6 (18)	7 (24)					
Disappearance	13	11	13					

Figure 5: Instinctual Level Themes

A brief comparison with the thesis about Al Qaeda, presented in terrorist networks,

“Most people think that terrorism comes from poverty, broken families, ignorance, immaturity, lack of family or occupational responsibilities, weak minds susceptible to brainwashing - the sociopath, the criminals, the religious fanatic, or, in this country, some believe they’re just plain evil. Taking these perceived root causes in turn, three quarters of my sample came from the upper or middle class. The vast majority—90 percent—came from caring, intact families. Sixty-three percent had gone to college, as compared with the 5-6 percent that’s usual for the third world. These are the best and brightest of their societies in many ways.” (Sageman, 2004a; 2004b; 2008)

As stated on the onset, this research monograph has aimed at a few individual examples in a particular context in order to test a model connecting archetypes, attributes and tactics. The focus is on an individual (commonly called a lone-wolf) and small self-contained and largely isolated groups, such as the US Christian militias. These individuals operate within a set of largely personalised and individualised belief systems. On the other, hand when looking at the more established terrorist movements, such as Middle Eastern Islamic terrorist memberships, it has been observed, that:

“As a psychiatrist, originally I was looking for any characteristic common to these men. But only four of the 400 men had any hint of a disorder. This is below the worldwide base rate for thought disorders. So they are as healthy as the general population. I didn’t find many personality disorders, which makes sense in that people who are antisocial usually don’t cooperate well enough with others to join groups. This is a well-organized type of terrorism: these men are not like Unabomber Ted Kaczynski, loners off planning in the woods. Loners are weeded out early on. Of

the nineteen 9-11 terrorists, none had a criminal record. You could almost say that those least likely to cause harm individually are most likely to do so collectively.” (Sageman, 2004a; 2004b; 2008)

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there is some evidence for a psychological interpretation into the question (asked at the onset) - as to what type of terrorist is undertaking the attack. A key facet for a predictive model would be to look at the various motivations built on different psychological states linked to behavioural characteristics. Problematically, there are only a few known examples where some of the people involved in lone/small isolated groups' acts of terrorism were interviewed by a psychologist, a clinical assessment was made, and that this became part of the historical record of the event itself. As has been seen in the cases of Breivik and Kaczynski (the Unabomber) who were both diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia these assessments have been fundamentally disputed in professional circles. Reviewing the 'psychological evidence' presented in the cases there is only a scant amount available. Nevertheless, the problem should be examined in terms of the 'relevant attributes' and the different psychological states identified and linked to behavioural characteristics. There does appear some relationship between more primal responses as conceptualised in psychodynamic theory.

The immediate primal modes of behaviour, which are reflexive, and the acculturated modes of behaviour – the reflective, where cultural values are expressed, or a person's particular beliefs formulate a response or behaviour, is a complex problem to analysis in terms of a predictive model. For example, in the case of the attacker, their seeming fear of someone (would be a reflex) which would affect their capacity to continue a deception as they near their would-be victims by trying to appear as friendly as possible. At the same time, this would reflect in the modelling of the attacker's decision-making, where the primal responses have to be triggered by a perception of some kind. The obvious ones are flight powered by perception of danger; and fight, by perception of danger and a perception of invincibility. Their belief systems build upon indoctrination (as a process of continual influence). The reinforcement of the fantasy behaviours by various influences probably coupled with misperceptions of the real world, becomes another factor. This includes, empathy and hate, which are both reflexive and reflective (a cultured response).

CHAPTER 5: TACTICAL DIFFERENCE

INTRODUCTION

Thus far, the research monograph has focused on the ideologies, beliefs and behaviours of various terrorist, and extremist cases. These have concluded that each specific archetype can lead to completely different tactics and strategies being exhibited. It was concluded previously, that a wide range of behaviours or archetype groups can be illustrated: (i) nervous, (ii) calm, (iii) euphoric, (iv) drug induced super-aggression, (v) delusional, (vi) religious political, (vii) secular political, (viii) lone fantasy attacker, (ix) apocalyptic (end-of-world) group of attackers, (x) assuming the persona of 'Christ - the warrior king', (xi) dishevelled, (xii) vicious, and (xiii) nihilist. Each archetype behaviourally leads to completely different tactics and strategies. More importantly the minority (the '(i) nervous', the '(x) dishevelled, and '(xi) the vicious' attackers), appear to be more likely to fail. Others more or less enjoy some form of guaranteed combat success, which from a security perspective is disastrous.

In this chapter, the tactical outcomes of these particular terrorist/extremist archetypes are identified. These are looked at from a functional perspective and links particular tactical forms to the beliefs or ideologies of the perpetrators. In reality the archetypes identified so far, are not mutually exclusive. The important finding is that rather than one-type of terrorist/extremist, a number of different archetypes can be identified. Each displayed different behavioural attributes, and each displays different types of tactical plays.

THE LINK BETWEEN BELIEFS – BEHAVIOURS – TACTICS

Ideology plays a crucial role in an attacker's target selection; it supplies an initial motive for action and provides a prism through which they view events and the actions of other people (Drake, 1998). As well, "the manner in which the enemy is attacked is important in itself" (Morris, 2009). For example, the 9/11 operation was designed not only to inflict mass casualties, but to create a spectacle of violence so dramatic and unprecedented that the entire world would be compelled to watch, polarising audiences by their reaction: horror or jubilation (Morris, 2009).

Understanding the link between beliefs, behaviours, and tactics, requires a judgement to be made. This requires identifying the particular behaviour leading to tactical elements which underpin a terrorist/extremist attack. For example, in the case of trying to achieve surprise: "imaginative professional terrorists will alter their methods to ensure surprise, panic, and genuine disruption" (Kupperman et al., 1982). This also involves identifying what exactly makes one attack different from others. Not so much in the sense that the particular terrorist involved were clearly different in terms of background and ideology, but that certain personnel and group characteristics exhibit very different patterns of conflict (Boyd, 1986).

The 'psychology of terrorism' study (Borum, 2004), argues that the most effective method for explaining behaviour is by combining personal and situational factors, and comments:

"Past analyses of acts of targeted violence reveal that the 'person'- related factors are only one part of the equation, and often not the most critical. Risk for engaging in terrorism is the product of factors related not only to the individual, but also to the situation, setting, and potential target". (Borum, 2004)

Contextual factors, illustrated are: (i) the support or rejection of friends and family; (ii) the extremist ideology or justifications for violence; (iii) the degree of security or target hardening that exists; (iv) the recentness or severity of experiences that might exacerbate hostility toward the target; as all could affect the nature and degree of risk posed by a person of investigative concern (Borum, 2004). Problematically, this approach seems to mix-up two key concepts. That is, these can be subdivided as the outcome includes target vulnerability and access, whereas the behaviour is defined by individual characteristics and social setting. What is important is an understanding as to how the tactics and targets come from the particular behaviours and beliefs of the attacker.

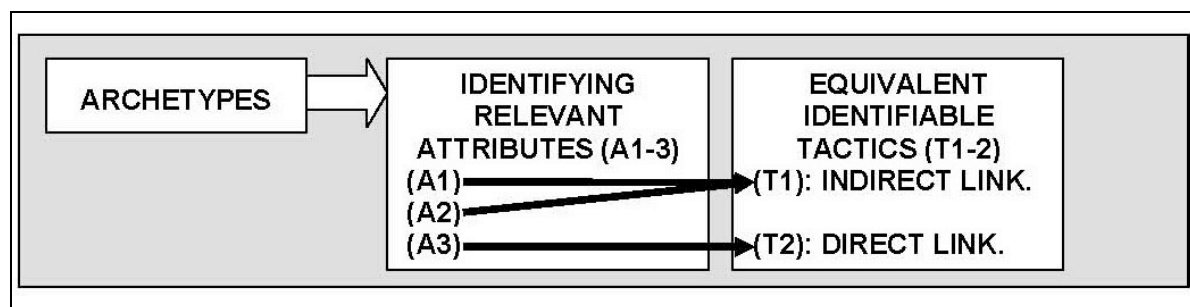
PATTERNS OF CONFLICT

The patterns of conflict thesis essentially draws a functional distinction between various forms of warfare. The approach adopted here is to continue with this thesis but reducing it to a micro-level analysis identifying various archetype 'families' of terrorist tactics. Adopting this approach is also in keeping with identification of terrorism and terrorism tactics as a fourth generation mode of warfare (Lind et. al., 1989), namely seeking to further differentiate functionally terrorism, into micro-component parts. Figure 6, illustrates the micro-components of terrorism. This model seeks to draw together three elements:

- Various archetypes;
- Followed by identifying relevant attributes (A1-A2-A3); and,
- Some identifiable tactics (T1-T2).

The argument presented here, is that the mode of tactics used is an outcome from the influence of politics, ideology, or belief systems. These could be indirectly linked (i.e. a few of the attributes lead to a particular type of tactic being adopted). Thus 'A1-A2 = T1'. Alternatively, these could be directly an outcome of a particular attribute, thus 'A3 = T2'.

Figure 6: Micro-Components of Terrorism



It can also be argued that seemingly similar or the same tactics can in fact be realised in very different ways which again can be linked back to individuals' attributes. For instance, it could be argued that elemental tactics such as the use of 'extreme brutality' (as opposed to force moderation or restraint of violence) could be expressed in two very different modes:

- Terrorist A:
- Uses extreme brutality to kill his/her target, but will avoid harm to a bystander as the reason for the attack is to eliminate a political figure, and this is part of a campaign for political change.
 - The terrorists act this way, because they do not want to alienate public opinion.
- Terrorist B:
- Uses extreme brutality to kill his/her target, and indiscriminately kills and injures many other bystanders.
 - The reason for the attack is to eliminate a political figure, who is seen as evil, and other people are punished because they are 'perceived' as somehow complicit in the 'evil' the terrorist is fighting.

TACTICAL DIFFERENCE

The conventional view of tactics is that these are largely neutral and differ little irrespective of the attacker's motivations. In short, the adage about the vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) is:

- If a capability has been identified in any potential opponent's tool box, it must be mitigated against. A VBIED is a VBIED, wherever it originated (Security Practitioner. 2010).
- This view is simple and incorrect. Even in the cases of McVeigh and Berivik both used the same attack mode, a VBIED loaded with similar charge weights in ANFO, and used these weapons in the same type of locations, near multi-story office buildings. However, the results differed greatly.

The adage 'that a VBIED is a VBIED, wherever it originated' becomes doubtful if taken into account that the design will vary significantly in terms of blast size and weight intended, its weaponisation and fragmentation, its placement in the environment, and its component additions (i.e. will it be used to spread a pathogen, or poison such as radioactive material?). Other factors making one VBIED very different to another is the intended target and the degree of collateral damage desired or anticipated, or that the VBIED is designed to specifically achieve a single kill or injury, or kill a large group, or only cause multiple casualties or act as a 'deterrent' (i.e. a demonstration of power). In each case, the tactical outcome is directly linked to the attributes of the attacker type. Finally, issues such as competence effects the design. For example, it appears that the mixture Breivik produced for his IED was only approximately 20% efficient²⁰.

TACTICAL COMBINATIONS AND VARIOUS TERRORIST ARCHETYPES

Table 3: 'Terrorist Attacker Archetypes, and the Resulting Terrorist Tactics', illustrates a range of complex tactical combinations arising from the various terrorist behaviour or archetype groups. This information is based on manipulated data from the examples provided in the previous chapters on behaviours. This consolidated table has been constructed in answer to the question: what are the typical tactics employed by various

²⁰ TNT equivalence was about 80 kg even if larger quantities of ANFO were involved. This has been deduced from an examination of the pattern of destruction of the buildings photographed in Oslo, after the bombing.

archetypes? For the purposes of this study not all the relationships identified in table 3 will be discussed; rather, the focus will be on some of the salient issues (it is anticipated this table data will be the focus of ongoing research into this phenomenon). Linking tactics to behaviours is complex. Classically, there is a relatively small family of ‘tactics’ that are used across a spectrum of intensity. These are then differentiated in terms of the most fundamental tactical forms: ‘fire’ and ‘movement’. The behaviours of the terrorists involved affect greatly how these are enacted.

Table 3: Terrorist Attacker Archetypes, and the Resulting Terrorist Tactics

ATTACKER ARCHETYPE	ATTRIBUTES	RESULTING TERRORIST TACTICS
Nervous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nervous. Indecisive. Liable to error. Emotional response, and may be doubt, or remorse, so the attack will be moderated by misgivings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erratic. Poor implementation. No use, or poor use of deception. Attack likely to fail. Likely to withdraw, and not complete the attack. Highly cautioned behaviour.
Calm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear thinking. Deliberate planned actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High use of deception. Planned attacks and defence.
Euphoric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emotional response. No remorse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attack without mercy. Attacks to completely destroy an enemy.
Drug-affected Aggressive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug affected. May have extra-human abilities – strength, endurance, and aggression. High-risk behaviour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erratic implementation of the attacks, as well as movement. Good deception, as the defender cannot guess what will happen next. Long, concentrated duration attacks. Extreme brutality. Extreme speed and endurance. Keeps attacking. Excessive weapons fire.
Delusional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No emotion. No remorse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attack targets are illogical, or seem unrelated to beliefs identifying and enemy. Continues to keep attacking.
Religious political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Violence viewed as a sacramental or a divine act. No political, moral, or practical constraints. Persecuted minority dominated by an innately wrongful majority. Fighting to wipe out the enemy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indiscriminate killing. Killing on a massive scale, and seek ‘surprise’. Tactics are not consonant with political aims. Seek elimination of broadly defined categories of enemies. Engaged in what they regard as a sustained, generational conflict. Open-ended in its range of targets. Violence is often an end in itself.
Secular political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indiscriminate violence is immoral and counterproductive. Aims are utilitarian. Identifies with the political system, seeking to change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rarely attempt indiscriminate killing on a massive scale because such tactics are not consonant with their political aims. Violence as a means to achieving a political end-result. Targets are specifically governmental or military representatives of the ‘regime’ fought against.

FUNDAMENTAL TACTICAL-FORMS

Table 3 illustrates a relatively small family of ‘tactics’ used across a spectrum of intensity. These can then be differentiated in terms of the most fundamental tactical forms, these are the components of ‘fire’ and ‘movement’.

1) ‘Fire’

In the case of the component ‘fire’ (weapons fire, or blast from an IED), the excess or reduced use, very much depends on the ideology or beliefs of the perpetrators. For example, the secular terrorist will limit the impact of ‘fire’ in order to only kill or wound the intended target, as this is intended as an act to manipulate public opinion (to gain support for their political agenda). Whereas the actions of the religious extremist, the drug-induced, fantasy or delusional will overuse ‘fire’ to create as much fear and destruction as possible. This becomes an expression of the beliefs of the perpetrators that they are exacting the most terrible retribution or biblical punishment on the perceived wicked²¹. They also could be purely ‘entertained’ by fire and impressed by what it is achieving. They fantasise about fire as a destructive agent in its own right (much like the Georgia Militia Case, where the accused appear to fantasise and glorify the destructive power of Ricin).

2) ‘Movement’

The component ‘movement’ (along with ‘fire’) changes depending on the beliefs, ideologies, and behaviours of the perpetrator. In the case of the drug-affected aggressive this is artificially changed to the extent that the attackers are moving faster than is usually possible in the combat. This fundamentally alters the nature of the battle, as the total-action is speeded-up to change the dynamics of the tactics employed. One of the major impacts is that the battle becomes more chaotic and uncontrollable. This has a considerable tactical advantage for the attacker employing exaggerated movement as they are more likely to overwhelm and outrun any opposition before they are able to counter-respond. The other clear impact is that the exaggerated over-speed tends to limit the opportunity for considered tactical planning. The whole battle has shifted into constant activity. This is where all actions are increasingly purely reflexive. This again can advantage the attacker as this combined with exaggerated ‘fire’ will overwhelm the opponent as they are placed increasingly in crisis mode.

FOLLOW-THROUGH

Follow-through is another factor impacting on tactical variation. The nervous attacker clearly lacks the tactical skill needed to follow-through an attack (i.e. is more than likely to withdraw than attack). This is a very different expression tactically from the other examples listed in table 3, as these all follow-through on the attack. It appears only in the case of the political secular is there any moderation. As the aim is to affect public opinion, to gain support for their political agenda, there is a tendency to limit the violence to stated ‘political’ targets. Whereas in the case of the religious extremist, or the drug-induced, fantasy or delusional will attack purely for the sake of attacking. The tendency of the nervous to show misgivings, which translates tactically into ‘highly cautioned behaviour’, shares a commonality with the ‘secular political’ or the other category the ‘calm’ terrorist, who may well be highly cautious when organising and implementing attacks in order to ensure that the targets are specifically governmental or military representatives of the ‘regime’ fought against. However, the difference is that both (the ‘secular political’, and the ‘calm’) will still

²¹ This becomes a type of ‘Apocalyptic-Revenge’ being exacted on the victims.

follow-through with the attack (like the 'euphoric'), and will in all likelihood do so with maximum aggression in order to ensure the target is attacked with the desired results.

DECEPTION

Table 3 illustrates how the calm, exhibit good deception in order to achieve their attacks. In the US congressional study on the sociology and psychology of terrorism looking at the problem of profiling a personality type it was found that:

"Terrorists are healthy and strong but generally undistinguished in appearance and manner. The physical fitness of some may be enhanced by having had extensive commando training. They tend to be of medium height and build to blend easily into crowds. They tend not to have abnormal physiognomy and peculiar features, genetic or acquired, that would facilitate their identification. Their dress and hair styles are inconspicuous. In addition to their normal appearance, they talk and behave like normal people. They may even be well dressed if, for example, they need to be in the first-class section of an airliner targeted for hijacking." (Hudson, 1999)

It was established during examination in the trial of James Hadfield for his attempt to assassinate King George III of England in 1800, that a witness had pre-identified him because of his particular physical appearance –

Q: "Did you observe anything particular in his countenance or gestures during that time?"

ANS: "I remarked to a friend that sat next to me that he (Hadfield) was a pitiable object, from the severe wound he had upon his cheek, and the appearance of a ball extracted from his temple."

Q: "Did he make room for you or in any manner accommodate you in taking your place in the theatre?"

ANS: "I was separated from my friends in getting in; when I got into the theatre I looked around to see where my friends were; there was no room for me, he obligingly."

Q: "Did he merely make way for you, or say anything?"

ANS: "I think he said 'willingly, sir,' and he made room to accommodate me."

Q: "Did his countenance exhibit any marks of agitation at the time his majesty entered, immediately prior to the discharge of his pistol?"

ANS: "I cannot say that I observed him."

Q: "Did you observe the time when his majesty did come into his box?"

ANS: "Particularly."

Q: "What did you see the prisoner then do?"

ANS: "My attention was directed towards the king's box: I saw a pistol presented before my face; at that instant the contents went from it." (Howell, 1820)

Comparing the Hadfield scenario with victims' responses to the 2005 London Underground attacks in both scenes the attacker is potentially identifiable. Hadfield was immediately noticed because of the deformity to his face, where as in the London 2005 attacks witnesses recalling "exchanged glances with other commuters who were also annoyed by his behaviour" (Coroner's Inquests, 2011a). They asked him to be more careful, the bomber however "simply didn't react at all" (Coroner's Inquests, 2011b). Finally, the terrorist was seen moving from side to side nervously, and jostled passengers with his backpack, which was seen as "very bad manners" (Coroner's Inquests, 2011a). However, Hadfield is clearly displaying calm and accommodating manners in order to mitigate the fact that his facial deformity tends to draw attention to himself.

THE GOAL OF SURPRISE

In table 3, the religious political are identified as seeking 'surprise' in their tactics. The conventional understanding of 'surprise' as a tactical principle, is that:

"Military attackers use strategic surprise in order to enable tactical surprise and win the decisive battle. Terrorists obviously do not use surprise in this manner. In terrorism, the logic is in fact reversed: terrorists use the tactical surprise of the attack to enable the effects of surprise and shock at the societal level in order to realise strategic goals." (Morris, 2009)

Problematically, 'surprise' as a modality in warfighting is what is called 'one of the elementals'. That is, surprise is an elemental emotional response to an unforeseen situation brought about by the attacker (who has sought to achieve surprise) through information deception or by undertaking an attack from a position unthinkable. However, the same attacker can be surprised themselves by failure and unforeseen consequences, or by working with wrong information, they think they are about to achieve a surprise response from an opponent, but in fact are shocked themselves by encountering circumstances they did not expect. The surprise experienced from events can simply be a by-product that is unintended or not sought (but nevertheless is experienced by onlookers), for instance where the goal is some form of initiation (of a special sequence of events).

Table 4 illustrates how both 'deception' and the linked concept of 'surprise' can operate differently depending on the terrorist archetype involved. Tactical deception, involves both a tactic in the environment (such as use of a decoy to draw attention away from the real attack), or use of environmental factors to achieve deception (such as taking advantage of local camouflage to hide from detection).

However, these differences reflect the relative capacity of the combatant to collect the resources to develop suitable deception. In the case of the terrorist archetypes, a lone individual with few resources is likely to adapt a mimicking strategy, and seek to camouflage themselves (Flaherty, 2003a). Whereas a more resourced team of terrorists with the backing of an organisation may be more likely to afford the resources to develop a decoy. The deception element also underpins the achievement of 'surprise' as an outcome of the attack (Morris, 2009). Added to this, these become media events:

"surprise is a device that can expand the media reach of a terrorist group by exploiting the natural human attraction to the dramatic and the unorthodox." (Morris, 2009)

Table 4: Further Terrorist Attacker Archetypes, and Resulting Terrorist Tactics

ATTACKER ARCHETYPE	ATTRIBUTES	RESULTING TERRORIST TACTICS
Lone-fantasy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are alone and self-supporting. • Self-organising. • Excited or euphoric. • End-game oriented. • Anger at (and seeking revenge for) a believed injustice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopts a mimicking approach to deception. • Attack targets identified in their particular world view (an outside observer may not see the connection). • Continues to keep attacking. • The targeting becomes increasingly erratic as the fantasy develops.
Apocalyptic (end-of-world) group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated group. • Engaged in what they regard as a sustained and generational conflict in which they are but one warrior in that battle. • Excited or euphoric. • End-game oriented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to develop complex attacks. • Able to adopt a deterrence approach to military capacity. • Seek elimination of broadly defined categories of enemies. • Engaged in a sustained and generational conflict. • Violence is seen as a catalyst for achieving an effect.

OVER-AGGRESSION

Table 4 illustrates other core dynamics, that the ‘secular political’, and the ‘calm’ (this may even include the ‘euphoric’) behaviour is fundamentally at odds with the other tactical family, namely - the over aggressive behaviour of the fundamentalist. This later group will always seek disproportionate attacks against targets and will favour indiscriminate casualties (thus these fall into the category of using tactics that end-in extreme brutality). This group in particular enjoys a tactical advantage as attacks require less careful planning and therefore could be implemented with minimal organisational or logistical footprint. These types of attackers are more likely to implement opportunistic attacks with individuals or groups prepared to attack and just wait for the right time and place to do so. They utilize ‘ambush-tactics’ rather than pre-meditated attacks (which are more formally organised). Even though, the group that adopts the pre-meditated attack approach, may also include lists of secondary opportunistic targets (which could be attacked in certain circumstances). However, the key difference is that even these targets are considered within a planning process.

THE GOAL OF INITIATION

The goal of initiation directly relates to the concept of ‘declaration’ that will be explored in the next chapter - Identifying Invisible Lone-Wolf Terrorists. Terrorists do not seek ‘surprise’ as an outcome in all cases, even though it may result from the practical need for deception to be employed in order to be able to elude the authorities so that the act of terrorism can take place. The goal of initiation, is central to the example of the individual assuming the persona of ‘Christ - the warrior king’ in terms of archetype behaviours, and linked to tactics combining a number of elements. In these examples, the behaviour of individuals like Hadfield and Ortega believing themselves to be Jesus, or somehow fundamentally linked to his second-coming, were visible but not taken seriously even until the point at which they personally attempted murder of a key political figure. This is where ‘early warning declarations’ become significant. The following can be summarised:

Early warning:	A declaration – ‘I am Jesus Christ. I am a warrior’. This same feature was seen in the behaviour of the apocalyptic group.
Belief:	‘My actions will facilitate the Second Coming’. This is also shared with the apocalyptic group, and the lone-fantasy archetypes.
Behaviour:	‘As a warrior, I will personally attack the leader of evil, and this will announce the apocalypse/or end’. This is a quality shared with the lone-fantasy archetypes.
Terrorist tactic:	Use of a gun to fire one round, or a few rounds, at the symbolic presence of the leader of evil. This quality, of violence minimisation, and the focusing on a specific target, shares the same qualities as the secular political archetypes.

DETERRENCE AS A CONCEPT IN VIOLENCE, EXTREMISM OR TERRORISM

Among the Hutaree, only one member had actually completed military training, and he had been a US Marine Corps corporal, whom had been a Persian Gulf War veteran, and decorated expert rifleman (Isikoff, 2010). The group appears to have maintained both a Facebook page, and a YouTube Channel - “Hutaree’s Channel”, posting four videos of the group in action. These give the appearance of a reasonable level of weapons and tactical proficiency, as well as effective tactical team coordination. The self-promotion on Facebook and YouTube showed little or no concern for concealing their training, etc. In effect, they were proclaiming their military capacity: they were making a demonstration of their power. This is a form of deterrence. Deterrence theory is where the military strategy is focused on the art of coercion and intimidation, thus achieving deterrence – where an opponent is compelled and controlled through the credible threat of force (Schelling, 1966). In many respects, the Hutaree group’s behaviour could be interpreted as developing a type of deterrence, as they ‘prepared’ for the coming war with the ‘Antichrist’ and his representatives on earth (which they believed would happen), and were proclaiming through their actions to the forces of the ‘Antichrist’ that there would be opposition. This later point is purely suppositional; however, it does help explain the apparent inconsistency. This was, the ignoring of the need for security and secrecy, from intercession by the authorities. The training videos appear to have been one of the factors that drew the attention of law enforcement to see the activities of the Hutaree as a potential threat in the first place. It should also be noted that deterrence does not necessarily rule out potential military action, as the whole theory rests on their being a credible capacity to do so, and a willingness to act where necessary.

The deterrence concept has also been seen historically as part of a long-term terrorist campaign strategy. It requires the organisation and capacity to develop complex attacks, as well as the capacity to develop the essential elements of a ‘deterrence terrorism’ strategy. The 11 September, 2001 attacks which are well known, involved multiple same-day hijackings of departing US flights, and specifically using these as missiles to destroy various targets – the World Trade Centre (New York), the Pentagon (Washington), and another undefined target in Washington (as the flight crashed in a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania). Similarly, the IRA launched a series of VBIED and IED attacks in October 1993 which lasted over eight days. Devices were left in various London locations. This is a similar example of the complex coordination of multi-attacks against multi-targets²². Such events telegraph a

²² On 1 October, four bombs were left on Finchley Road, three of which exploded, causing damage to buildings and several injuries caused by falling glass. On 4 October, pairs of bombs were left in

level of capability to the terrorist's opponents and therefore build the essential elements for deterrence (to be used as a means to achieve long-term coercion and intimidation).

The theme of 'deterrence terrorism' (illustrated in table 5)²³ has several key historical aspects. It was the particular the practice exhibited in IRA attacks, namely providing a coded warning to British security. This particular practice had two essential components:

- Firstly: It was intended to reduced or stop casualties. This accorded with the 'political' campaign pursued by the IRA. The terrorists were fighting for political change. To achieve this they need to demonstrate capacity, authenticity, and control over public opinion.
- Secondly: The ability to build and deploy a VBIED is sufficiently displayed, when it has been parked on an inner-city street, and its viability as a weapon displayed as the security forces have to either disarm it, or operate a controlled detonation. This achieves by itself effective coercion and intimidation thus achieving deterrence where an opponent is compelled and controlled through the credible threat of force.

Table 5: Deterrence Terrorism

ATTACKER ARCHETYPE	ATTRIBUTES	RESULTING TERRORIST TACTICS
Deterrence terrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displays elements of 'political secular'; i.e. fighting for political change. • To achieve the need to demonstrate capacity, authenticity, and control over public opinion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a long-term terrorist campaign strategy. • Developing effective coercion, and intimidation. • An opponent is compelled and controlled through the credible threat of force. • Will give a warning call.

COMPETENCE

As a final issue, the question of competence has been important theme through the previous chapters. In 2011, the Georgia Militia members, who were arrested for plotting to attack buildings and release poison, provides an example of the role of competence. In this particular case, no attacks were ever attempted, and US Federal officials stated that the men were disrupted before they could act on the plot. The perpetrators involved called themselves 'the covert group' and had allegedly begun in March 2011 to talk about staging attacks against US Federal targets including the IRS (NBC, 2011). The evidence presented in the recent 2011 RAND study on radicalization and recruitment to jihadist terrorism in the US since 9/11 (Jenkins, 2011), bears a strong resemblance to this Georgia case in that these individuals again 'displayed a very low-level ability in operational or weapons skills. Reading the court documents provided in the NBC report (US District Court, 2011) seems to portray the perpetrators as elderly men (the ages range in the 60s and 70s). Previously, in the chapter on archetypes it was argued that these individuals appear to lack much of the core-skills needed to have competently enacted their alleged plot. Notwithstanding, it has

Highgate (where one failed to explode), Hornsey, and Archway, causing significant damage but no injuries. On 8 October, bombs exploded in Staples Corner and West Hampstead, again causing damage but no injuries.

²³ See Terrorist Tactics Research Card Three: 'Deterrence Terrorism' (contained in Appendix 1).

been claimed by prosecutors in the case that the two men allegedly assigned to obtain or make the Ricin had useful backgrounds: one used to be a lab technician for a US Department of Agriculture agency; and the other, once worked for a contractor who did maintenance at the Atlanta-based Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Huffington, 2011). However, the supposed means they were going to distribute the Ricin, by dumping it on the road, is argued to be incompetent. Similarly, Breivik's enactment of his own 'kill chain' extrapolated in '2083' becomes completely haphazard (this will be discussed in more depth later).

Lack of tactical competence is also displayed in the fantasy element (displayed by all the above mentioned cases) that turns the strategic and tactical goals into irrational ends. The notion of a 'kill chain' model implies a rational exercise distilling the strategic and tactical concepts from the environment in which the attack will take place. However, Breivik's choice of targets was based on a complexly individualised and esoteric set of beliefs that appear as completely irrational choices. In his particular case, he identified in his mind some of the '4,848 traitors' who were responsible for the Marxist-Islamist alliance weakening and threatening Norway. These were the government (represented by the bombing of the government centre), and annual summer camp for the youth wing of Norway's Labour Party, 'Arbeiderpartiet'. As stated, the targeting of these two groups appears to be more 'scattered' –in-logic. Meaning, that from a conventional view, it is not directly apparent as to how the attacks he made struck at this 'enemy'. Breivik attacked the government offices and the participants in the annual summer camp, somehow connecting these as 'representative' of the 'Marxist-Islamist alliance'. Likewise, McVeigh's attack on the A.P. Murrah Building because he wanted to punish the bullies in 'control' was a key part of his delusion.

In the recent case of Ortega, he is alleged to have believed President Obama to be the Antichrist and the Devil, so he attacked the Whitehouse building itself, by firing two rounds from a rifle at distance of more than 500m, during the night while he was driving his car down Constitution Avenue. Again, his attack showed little or no tactical competence.

CONCLUSION

As stated at the onset, a key dynamic is what type of terrorist/extremist is envisaged undertaking an attack? In this study, a number of archetypes have been identified: (i) nervous, (ii) calm, (iii) euphoric, (iv) drug induced super-aggression, (v) delusional, (vi) religious political, (vii) secular political, (viii) lone fantasy attacker, (ix) apocalyptic (end-of-world) group of attackers, (x) 'Christ: the warrior king', (xi) the dishevelled, (xii) the vicious, and finally the, (xiii) nihilist. Each archetype's behaviour leads to completely different tactics and strategies. These archetypes, whose differing attributes result in not only in a spectrum of potential behaviours exhibited, but also a range of different tactics and variations. These are issues that fundamentally need to be included in a predictive model.

CHAPTER 6: THE EMBEDDED TERRORIST

INTRODUCTION

Terrorist or extremist archetypes such as the ‘fantasy’ attacker, the calm or drug-induced are likely to adopt tactics that are high-risk, and/or based on a miss-understanding of weapons effect, or a belief in a higher power that will protect them from harm, and will make their tactics/weapons work in the desired way. This consideration, leads to the possibility of the ‘embedded terrorist’, emerging as a new type of attack (Flaherty et al., 2011). This involves an ‘in situ’ attack scenario (Flaherty, 2009a), being possible after an initial attack (i.e. in the first 20 minutes), and plays on the fact that a considerable number of people appear to remain in order to render assistance within the attack-zone (illustrated as the circular areas marked as ‘A’ and ‘B’ in figure 7).

MULTIPLE ATTACKS

Terrorist tactics have always favoured multiple types of attacks. There are two such circumstances:

- There are multiple, and simultaneous deployment of weapons, either remotely or as part of a suicide-attack.
- There are the deployment of secondary devices intended to destroy emergency and security forces.

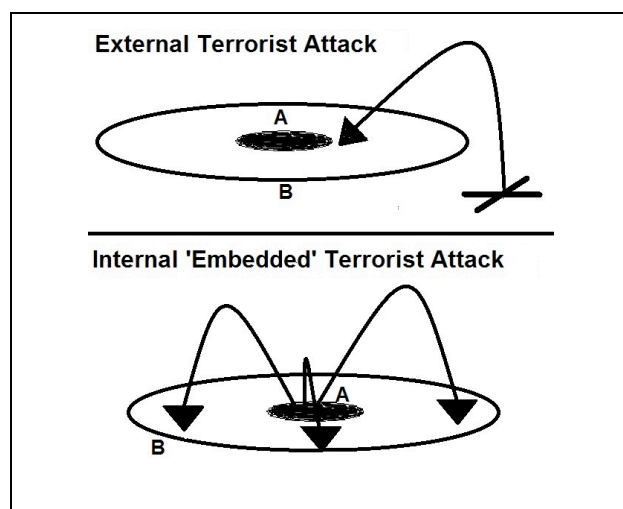
Tactics such as these share a commonality; these are initiated remotely, and do so externally to the area that is being attacked. This is even the case with the pre-deployed secondary weapons, as these are placed according to an expectation that they will be effective. Such weapons or improvised explosive devices (IEDs) have been pre-deployed in places assumed to cause more disruption or damage. Alternatively, the attackers have attacked other locations at the same time, or in a close sequence to each other. Similarly, these are also external attacks coming into the area after it has been attacked.

EXTERNAL AND EMBEDDED TERRORISM TACTICS

Illustrated in figure 7, the second external attack is coming-in from outside the place of the attack. This is illustrated as the small black circular area marked as ‘A’ (figure 7: external terrorist attack).

The attack comes into an area immediately around the place of the original attack, which is the zone of impact (illustrated as the larger circular area marked as ‘B’ in figure 7: external terrorist attack), where it is anticipated that police, security, emergency services, survivors and onlookers, as well as the media are collecting.

Figure 7: Comparison between External and Embedded Terrorism Tactics



The conception of the embedded terrorist, was found in witness statements, about an individual emerging from the train wreck immediately after the 2005 London Underground attack trying to use their mobile phone (Dury, 2009; Flaherty et al., 2011). In the embedded attack scenario, if this individual had been another of the attackers, a new type of directed, highly risky, and aggressive attack could have been implemented; one more likely to produce even more devastation.

The embedded terrorist - the deployment of additional suicide bombers with the initial attacker, whose aim (should they survive the initial blast event) is to emerge from among the casualties, coming unexpectedly out from the place of attack (illustrated as the small black circular area marked as 'A' in figure 7 (Internal 'Embedded' Terrorist Attack)). In this case, they are waiting for the opportune moment to unleash a directed attack on the emergency crews, security and survivors (in areas 'A/B'). The embedded terrorist notion is different, to the examples of the 'external attacks'. In that scenario, the second wave attack:

- Is internally located within the attack zone itself.
- Such an attack, given that this would be an 'in situ' attack, would cause an even higher number of casualties.
- Increased level of shock and surprise. As the targets, are then surprise –attacked, by a fresh wave of attackers coming out of the initial attack zone ('A').

As these people (survivors and emergency crews etc) would be caught unable to move the attack would realise an almost 20% increase in the number of dead (Flaherty, 2009a).

CONCLUSION

Fundamentally, the embedded terrorist notion is different to the examples of the 'external attacks'. Firstly, it is internally located within the attack zone itself. Secondly, such an attack, given that this would be an 'in situ' attack would cause an even higher number of casualties. The survivors and emergency crews etc. would be caught in total surprise, and shock, thus unable to move (as well due to the damaged area, full or wrecked building, vehicles, bodies etc). The attack would realise an almost 20% increase in the number of dead. The adoption of these highly aggressive tactics would be more likely with the religious 'political' terrorist, as such tactics would maximise:

- Indiscriminate killing.
- Killing on a massive scale.
- Tactics are not consonant with political aims.
- Seek elimination of broadly defined categories of enemies.

The attackers would also display a high level weapons knowledge (however, this could ironically also be a case of miss-understanding weapons effect due to their particular fantasy beliefs), and confidence in being able to judge were to place the weapons (and themselves) in the context of the first blast event, so as to not be injured, as well as somehow not set off the IEDs they are carrying. This would require individuals who had little or no regard for their own personnel safety but also possess an inordinate level of self-control and confidence. This could also be accomplished by the 'delusional or fantasy' terrorist, if these were committed to suicide and had a high level of confidence and knowledge (or think they do), about weapons effects. Added to this monograph are eleven one-page Terrorist Tactics Research Cards contained in Appendix 1. Card number one: 'The Embedded Terrorist' summarises this chapter.

CHAPTER 7: IDENTIFYING INVISIBLE LONE-WOLF TERRORISTS AND THE KILL CHAIN MODEL

INTRODUCTION

This chapter completes the focus of this study. It is divided into three parts, and the first of these focuses on a particular type of terrorist archetype - the invisible lone-wolf terrorist; who is about to unleash his/her terrorism on an unsuspecting public, intelligence, security, and policing community. However, in some cases a pattern of early warning can be identified. As Marc Sageman responded to a question during a conference (London, July 2010), 'there are two kinds of lone wolves, real lone wolves and mass murderers' – according to Sageman's analysis the real lone wolves are usually 'part of a virtual community,' while the mass murderers have their own personal 'insane' ideology (Pantucci, 2011). Problematically, the presence of the lone individual creates for the counter-terrorism analysts a category, "they will encounter post-fact and that is by its nature almost impossible to predict and prevent." (Pantucci, 2011) However, in some cases a pattern of early warning actually occurs, and this is linked to the goal of initiation (discussed in the previous chapters). It is argued that the 'goal of initiation' directly relates to the concept of 'declaration' (that will be explored in this chapter).

Added to this chapter is part two, which is an additional section on the implications of the monograph findings for the current understandings about the 'kill chain' model. It is argued, that the behaviours, beliefs, and tactics of the various archetypes, actually alter parts of the standard 'kill chain' model, in particular:

- Concertina of the various steps in the model;
- Demonstrate a lack of ownership of the 'kill chain' model; and,
- Espouse grandiose objectives, beyond what is technically achievable, that distorts elements such as planning.

Finally, in part three, there is a discussion of the law enforcement concepts of prevention and provocation.

PART 1: THE LONER DECLARES

In the Irish war, the IRA and the UK's security community ultimately developed a system of warnings and reception that gave a tight cycle of decision-making as short as 30 minutes prior to the event. The use of this began with the secular political terrorism (reviewed earlier) as a means to reduce or focus casualties, or to effect deterrence. However, a similar form of early warning, the use of 'declarations', has also appeared. Table 6, provides a summary illustrating two recent examples of early warnings, which involved individuals classified as 'invisible' and lone-wolf terrorists, who made attacks (and publicly declared an intention so to do).

THE NEED TO DECLARE: TWO RECENT EXAMPLES OF EARLY WARNING

The two examples of declarations representing very different cases, nevertheless point to common features in attacks: (i) the need to make a declaration; and (ii) post this declaration on the Internet. These actions can be as late at 1.5 hours prior to as early as 9 hours prior.

In both the cases, detailed in table 6, there were clues left in the declaration that may have alerted a response. The Stack 'declaration' did leave scant clues as to a target, and that there was an attack planned that day against the IRS (and that Stack was preparing to kill himself in the process). The Breivik 'declaration' did leave a few clues as to a target and more specifically there would likely be an attack in Norway. The question remains would this information have been enough to activate heightened security if the declaration was spotted in time? It seems therefore two processes are relevant here:

- Ability to trawl with sufficient sensitivity to discover online intent; and
- The activation and response processes.

Agencies must consider how long both processes actually take to occur and must work to mitigate false declarations, put-up as pranks designed to frustrates and ware down security). The needle in the haystack problem is how do intelligence and security agencies monitoring the internet notice these declarations? Make the connections? Clearly see the likely target(s)? These significant issues still need to be resolved. However, the important point is that some aggressors are not as invisible as they first seem.

Table 6: Relationship between Declaration and Attack

ATTACKER	ATTACK AND DECLARATION	WARNING TIME
Joe Stack's attack on the 'Echelon I' building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The attack was executed at around 9:56 A.M. On the morning of the crash, Stack posted a suicide note on his website. It appears that this document was visible any time from 12:42 A.M. (or may be a late as 6:42 A.M) that day. • Significantly there was the 'declaration' - a call for violent revolt. The suicide note also mentions, several times Stack's having issues with taxes, debt, and the IRS and his having a long-running feud with the organization. While the IRS also has a larger regional office in Austin, the field office located in Echelon I performed tax audits, seizures, investigations, and collections. 	3-9 hours prior
Breivik's Oslo attacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breivik's attacks began at 15:25 P.M. Breivik's manifesto entitled '2083: A European Declaration of Independence', under the pseudonym "Andrew Berwick", was e-mailed to 1,003 addresses about 90 minutes before the VBIED detonated in Oslo. • Six hours before the attacks, Breivik also posted a YouTube video urging conservatives to 'embrace martyrdom'*. This also showed him wearing a compression garment and pointing a rifle. 	1:5 and 6 hours prior

(*Some sources put this is in the reverse order: YouTube upload 90 minutes, prior to the bombing, and '2083' emailed earlier).

In the Hadfield case, examined in the earlier chapters, it appears that there was some indications in his behaviour to people who knew him that he was about to act. One witnessed noted on the day of his attack on George III that he, "seemed more soldier than ever I saw him before; I though he seemed duller, not so cheerful in spirits" (Howell, 1820). It appeared as if Hadfield was reverting to 'soldier-mode', seen as a change in his demeanour, becoming more sullen while preparing for his attack. This was certainly the case, in events surrounding the Columbine High School Massacre (April 20, 1999).

Eric Harris (the Columbine High shooter) noted the completion of pipe bombs on his website, as well as a gun count, and hit list of individuals he wished to target, although it never mentioned his overall plot. Jefferson County Sheriff's Office investigator Michael Guerra

apparently decided to write a draft affidavit for a search warrant of the Harris household but it was never filed. On the day of the attack, after attempting to place a bag-IEDs in the students' lunch rooms, returning to his car Harris encountered Brooks Brown (a classmate with whom he had recently patched up a longstanding series of disagreements). Brown was surprised to see Harris getting out of a car with a gym bag. Harris had been absent from a class test that morning. Brown told him about the test, but Harris seemed oddly unconcerned. Harris then warned him -

'Brooks, I like you now. Get out of here. Go home.'

Brown, feeling uneasy, walked away. Several minutes later, students departing Columbine for lunch noticed Brown heading down South Pierce Street away from the school.

The same arguments can be made about Breivik. His attempt to buy weapons on the black market in countries he considered as 'European criminal network hubs' naively led Breivik to drive to the Czech Republic to actively approach people he believed to be criminals (Ravndal, 2012). Breivik "described the trip as a complete failure as everyone he approached thought he was crazy" (Ravndal, 2012). It has also been noted that Breivik's mother witnessed his increasing bizarre behaviour since 2006 as this following account shows.

- In 2006, Breivik's mother suggested he should move back home because she figured he could save money as his various companies did not turn out to be successful. Breivik agreed to it, and claims it was at this time the thought of martyrdom struck him. He therefore decided to "take a year off to play videogames" as a "martyr gift" to himself. He largely withdrew from social life while his mother paid the rent, did his laundry, and cooked for him (Ravndal, 2012).
- In 2007, Breivik told his mother he was going to write a book. She describes his behaviour from this time forward as odd, as he became increasingly obsessed with the book project. It culminated in 2010. He would get angry whenever she disturbed him, and she felt like being "locked in" with her son. He would also accuse her of being a Marxist and a feminist. From 2010, he forbade her to sneeze and would complain about the food. He told her he was not as attractive anymore, and that he was considering plastic and dental surgery (Ravndal, 2012).
- In the autumn of 2010, Breivik told his mother that the book project was completed. He would talk more and more about politics, and make comments that she considered crazy. She describes her son as very "intense," and in the final year they lived together he more or less locked himself inside his room. He expressed fear of being contaminated by her because she talked to too many people, and he would not eat in the kitchen, only in his own room. He would walk around in the apartment holding a hand in front of his face, and would sometimes wear a gauze mask. That autumn, Breivik purchased what his mother understood to be a bullet-proof suitcase and a shotgun, which he kept in his room (Ravndal, 2012).
- In early 2011, she also noticed he had bought a large pistol. He would also dress up in his self-made 'survival outfit' in the apartment. He told her about the coming of a civil war and received large packages by airmail. She also noticed he was storing strange equipment in the basement, including large rucksacks filled with stones and four large containers with lids. When she asked what it was all for, he would become angry. During the spring of 2011, Breivik's mother once saw her son coming out of his room with a red uniform jacket with emblems sewed onto it. On May 7, Breivik moved all his equipment to a farm he rented at Åsta in Hedmark County, where he would build his bomb (Ravndal, 2012).

The basic argument is that in many cases, lone individuals appear to pre-empt their attack, with some type of statement – a declaration. Overall it can be seen with hindsight that, these particular attackers left clues online, and in their daily behaviour that they were going to do something. The major variation to this behaviour, would be the nihilist archetype, who acts immediately and without and prior warnings. However, as it seems to be a common trait with several of the cases looked at here, that the attacker was willing to ‘declare’, then security personnel need to look at strategies, to help better find these ‘declarations’.

PART 2: THE KILL CHAIN MODEL

The monograph findings give an insight into individuals and small isolated groups who are pursuing an extremist or terrorist agenda, but doing so haphazardly, which in some cases actually succeeded and other failed. These examples help inform some of the key ideas expressed by the current ‘kill chain’ model (Sullivan et. al., 2008), involving issues such as attack preparation, execution timeline, targeting, and planning.

THE KILL CHAIN MODEL

“A kill chain is a pattern of transactional, linked activity that describes a structure of data consistent with threat activity.” (Sullivan et. al., 2008) Broadly, this describes a threat pattern characterized by a hierarchy of tasks and subtasks that may be involved in its execution (Sullivan et. al., 2008). These are:

“The arrangement and sequence of activities a threat group uses in planning, organizing, mobilizing, training, equipping and staging – resources and operatives. These activities make up the threat group’s modus operandi, its attack system.” (Sullivan et. al., 2008)

Table 7 illustrates several of the ‘kill chain’ model components, and these will be examined below in relation the various archetypes discussed in previous chapters.

Table 7: Some Kill Chain Model Components

Attack Preparation	Individual transactions, such as acquiring finances, acquiring expertise, acquiring materiel, munitions or capability, recruiting members, conducting reconnaissance, mission rehearsal, conducting an attack, etc. have signatures that identify them as terrorist or criminal acts or are consistent with the operations of a specific cell or group.
Execution Timeline	Along which the kill chain as a process flows time-wise.
Targeting	An individual or group would carry out some form of dedicated reconnaissance with the aim of identifying weaknesses in the site or operation; and with that information determine the best method of attack.
Planning	There is some type of planning activity embedded into the ‘kill chain’, and is part of the process of organizing, mobilizing, training, equipping, staging, collecting resources and operatives. These make-up the individuals’ or group’s modus operandi, or its system of attack.

Source: Sullivan et. al., 2008.

Looking at the various examples, given in the archetypes, it is argued that the behaviours, beliefs, and tactics of the various archetypes appear to alter the conventional 'kill chain' model. There are three ways this can happen: (i) Concertina of the various steps in the model; (ii) Lack of ownership of the kill chain model; and (iii) Grandiose objectives, beyond what is technically achievable distorts elements such as planning.

CONCERTINA OF THE VARIOUS STEPS IN THE KILL CHAIN MODEL

The behaviours, beliefs, and tactics of the various archetypes appear to make the expected 'kill chain' model concertina between extremes. For instance, a sudden act (like that of Nordine Amrani in the Belgium attack on 13 December 2011 in the city of Liège, Belgium) represents the first significant way in which behaviours of the archetypes can alter the 'kill chain' model. In this case, the initiation of the attack was pure happenstance as it was the initial police attempt to contact him which set in motion the events that took place. Amrani had at this disposal a ready supply of weapons which he simply picked out, and went off to find the first large grouping of people around, attacked them aggressively and without warning or reason. In the archetypes he was used as an example of the nihilist attacker, one who acts out destruction and violence for its own sake, without a reason, and simply to cause terror. In this case, much of the 'kill chain' has collapsed into a single act. From this perspective, it is actually hard to identify any sort of planning and preparation, even if it is conceded that these ordinarily may vary. As these may be compressed or expanded based upon circumstances and the particular nature of the attacker. This is similar to the situation of deliberate versus dynamic (or hasty) deployment. Conceptually, however, it has to be recognised that not all the steps in a typical 'kill chain' model actually occur in the case of a nihilist attacker like Amrani. This is because, much of Amrani's behaviour seemed automatic and reactionary as an emotional stressor (the initial police approach) appears to have set him on a course of destruction which he acted out.

The alternative situation with Breivik, is that he spent years going through a much more formal or organised (and somewhat over planned) 'kill chain', which he documented in great detail in his manifesto *2083: A European Declaration of Independence*, under the pseudonym "Andrew Berwick" (Berwick, 2011). However, on the actual day of the attack according to his trial evidence he had planned to start the distribution of '2083' the night before and to detonate the vehicle laden IED around 10:00 A.M. The IED was not detonated until 3:25 P.M. The reasons for delaying are that Breivik, after visiting (the night before) the same bar in Oslo from which he had been kicked out of a year earlier (for making various threats), did not wake until 8:00 A.M. the day of the attack, and started the day installing a new computer modem and configuring Microsoft Outlook on his personal computer, presumably in preparation for the e-mail distribution of '2083'. He then altered his plan again deciding to go on an additional reconnaissance trip to the Government Quarter before returning to his mother's home to upload the movie trailer on YouTube (see table 6, which has these events in the reverse order), which was also essential part of his attack plan (to publicise his reasons). He then finally decided to initiate his plan. In this case, Breivik's enactment of his own 'kill chain' extrapolated in '2083' becomes completely haphazard.

THE LACK OF OWNERSHIP OF THE KILL CHAIN MODEL

In the cases of Hadfield and Breivik, there was an actual 'kill chain' developed by both individuals which incorporated elements such as planning, organizing, mobilizing, training, equipping and staging resources etc. However, some elements were not owned by them at all, and this is the second way in which the behaviours etc. of the archetypes can alter the

'kill chain' model. In the case of Hadfield, much of his *modus operandi* was already pre-determined by the philosophy of the 'Circumcellions'. The only way he could be 'sacrificed' was the result of being judiciously executed for the attempt on the life of George III. So it was pre-determined that his attack (that followed in this tradition) would be symbolic only. For Breivik it has been found that most of '2083' was in fact directly downloaded from well known and established far-right wing writers in Norway and Europe who were perching a xenophobic ideology against Muslims²⁴. Breivik is merely extrapolating from these, choosing his target, and his *modus operandi* (which was to kill as many as possible). All of which are key elements of the planning portion of the 'kill chain' model leading to a situation where there is no single 'ownership'.

Another example, where there was little or practically no 'ownership' at all of the 'kill chain' model, was that of Richard Reid (the dishevelled archetype), as he appears to have been introduced into the later portions of someone else's activity. Reid was merely enacting what had been an al-Qaeda plot, of whom he had become a self-admitted follower. So in this case, the attacker is being inserted 'late' into the 'kill chain' in order to enact it. Which is a more extreme example of where much of the original identification of the target has in fact been undertaken by others, as independent third parties, which is then operationalised by someone else (Reid or Breivik). As a postscript comment, even McVeigh tends to fit into this paradigm as he largely developed his belief system from various militia conspiracy theories which he then enacted.

One final example of the 'lack' of ownership of key elements of the 'kill chain' model especially the planning and conception phase, would be the Georgia case involving the former militia (who were looked at as examples of the 'vicious' archetype attacker). In that case, they were motivated to start trying to organise an attack involving Ricin because they were allegedly 'upset the war with the government had not already started' (US District Court, 2011). The same could be said about the Hutaree defendants who were enacting their own beliefs about a future war with the forces of the Antichrist which again is a common narrative theme among the 'end-of-days' believers and which is promulgated daily through various media independent third parties.

GRANDIOSE OBJECTIVES, BEYOND WHAT IS TECHNICALLY ACHIEVABLE

The pursuit of grandiose objectives, beyond what is technically achievable given their conditions (Flaherty, 1996), is the third way that fundamentally distorts the 'kill chain' model. In several of the archetype examples this was clearly demonstrated. For instance, there is either an over-focus on the planning stage, where individuals and the various members of the small isolated groups keep talking and fantasising about their intended targets; or the means they will use to attack them. As discussed in the previous chapters, the overall impression created by the alleged conversations between the Georgia defendants portrays

²⁴ Breivik admitted in court that '2083' was mostly made-up of other people's writings he had cut-and-pasted from the web. The introductory chapter of '2083' defining Cultural Marxism is a copy of 'Political Correctness: A Short History of an Ideology' by the Free Congress Foundation. Major parts of the compendium are attributed to the pseudonymous Norwegian blogger calleed Fjordman. The text also copies sections of the Unabomber manifesto (without credit), while exchanging the words 'leftists' for 'cultural Marxists'; and 'black people' for 'Muslims'. Other mentioned sources, include the anti-Islamist American Robert Spencer (and cites his at length). As is, works by Bat Ye'or; the neoconservative blogger Pamela Geller; neo-pagan writer Koenraad Elst; and Daniel Pipesare (also mentioned as sources of inspiration). '2083' contains quotes from Thomas Jefferson, George Orwell, Jeremy Clarkson's Sunday Times column, and Melanie Phillips' Daily Mail column. '2083' announces admiration of Ayaan Hirsi Ali, Geert Wilders, Bruce Bawer, Srđ̄a Trifković, and Henryk M. Broder.

individuals who are less than competent, and they appear to have a macabre fascination with killing, death, etc., that bordered on unrealistic fantasy. The fantasy element fundamentally distorts the 'kill chain' model in two very distinct ways.

The first example is where the individuals' or groups' fantasizing leads to an endless reinvestigation of the ways and means they will carry out their supposed attack. This appears to be a situation illustrated with the Georgia defendants as they appeared caught in repeat mode discussing the various ways in which their use of Ricin would cause mass deaths. For instance, as discussed in the previous chapters, the original court documents raising the charges against the Georgia defendants contained selected conversations (that they were alleged to have engaged in), such as how:

'if ten pounds of Ricin, were to be made and put out in different cities at the same time, such as Washington DC, etc. and this, if dumped on the road, letting the cars spread it' (US District Court, 2011).

Notwithstanding the implausibility of this scenario there appears to have been a macabre fascination with 'one pound that can kill 30 million people, even worse than anthrax!' (US District Court, 2011). In effect, these individuals never seem to progress beyond the initial stages of the 'kill chain', circling around the concept and planning stages (thus the 'kill chain' does not get completed). As well, the whole concept becomes grandiose and not technically achievable.

The second example is that the fantasy element turns the strategic and tactical goals into irrational ends. Problematically, these cannot be predicted as the notion of a 'kill chain' model implies a rational exercise distilling the strategic and tactical concepts from the environment in which the attack will take place. However, as has been discussed in the previous chapters, an attacker like Breivik makes a choice of targets based on a complexly individualised and esoteric set of beliefs that appear as completely irrational choices. In his particular case, he identified in his mind some of the '4,848 traitors' who were responsible for the Marxist-Islamist alliance weakening and threatening Norway. These were the government (represented by the bombing of the Government Quarter), and annual summer camp for the youth wing of Norway's Labour Party, 'Arbeiderpartiet'. As stated, these targets appears to be more 'scattered'-in-logic. Meaning, that from a conventional view, it is not directly apparent as to how the attacks he made struck at this 'enemy'. Breivik attacked the government offices and the participants in the annual summer camp, somehow connecting these as 'representative' of the 'Marxist-Islamist alliance'. Likewise, McVeigh's attack on the A.P. Murrah Building because he wanted to punish the bullies in 'control' was a key part of his delusion. As stated, previously in the case of Ortega, he believed President Obama to be the Antichrist and the Devil. He attacked the Whitehouse building itself, in an implausible move, by firing two rounds from a rifle at distance of more than 500m during the night, while he was driving his car down Constitution Avenue.

NEW MODEL OF THE KILL CHAIN

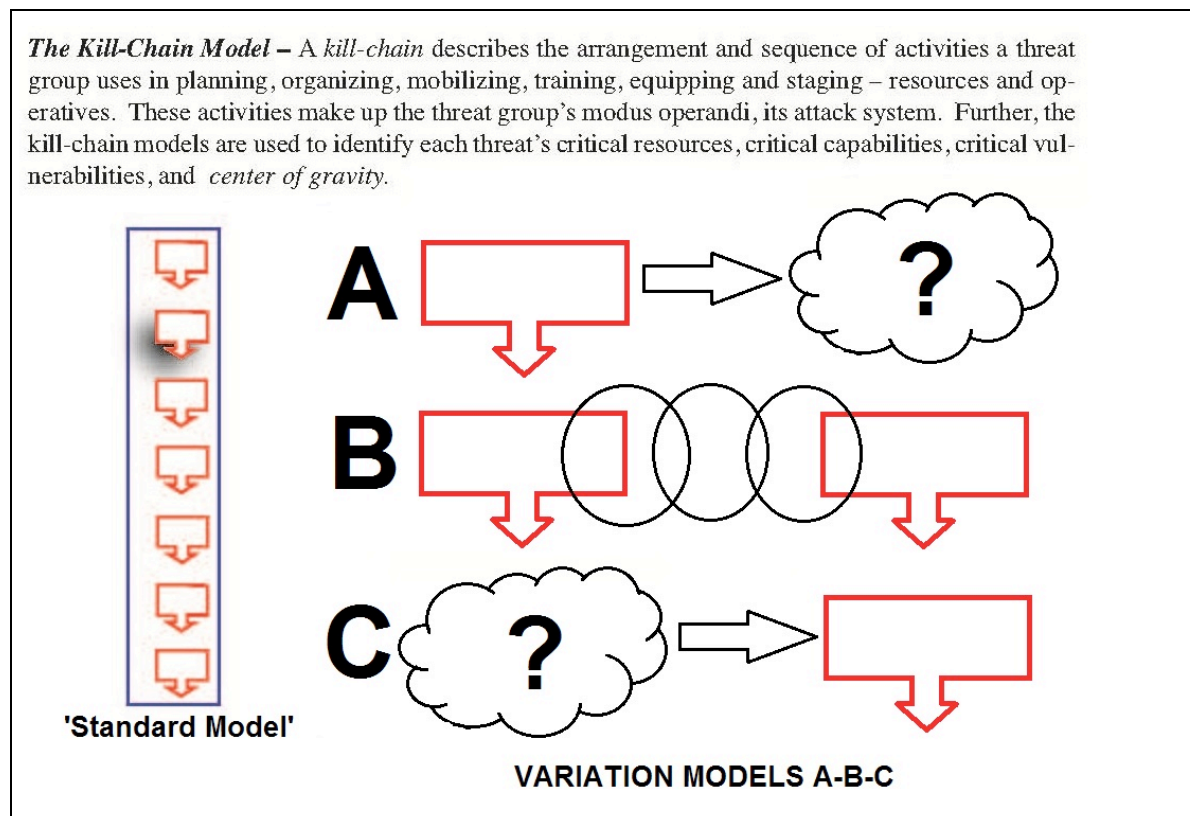
In summary, this research monograph proposes three arguments, about how the behaviours, beliefs and tactics of the various archetypes illustrated, alter the 'kill chain' model. These are:

- Concertina of the various steps in the model;
- Demonstrating a lack of ownership of the kill chain model; and,
- Espousing grandiose objectives, beyond what is technically achievable, that distorts elements such as planning.

As an addendum, to this basic thesis a new 'variation model' of the standard 'kill chain' model scenario can be constructed (Figure 8, below). This is where the "sequence of activities" (Sullivan et. al., 2008) is not linear but is discontinuous. Three permutations can be suggested, namely:

- An individual or group actively promote a terrorist/extremist ideology on the internet, in books, pamphlets, etc. but leave it at that, and look away²⁵ (Figure 8:A). This is then picked up by a third party individual or group, who then actualise the idea of attacking someone into actually 'attacking someone'.
- Two or more parallel kill chain sequence of activities (by individuals/groups of very different ideologies) travel along (Figure 8:B), yet are indirectly connected by a daisy chain of intermediary individuals/groups, represented by the interconnecting circles (Flaherty, 2006). These share similar beliefs, but as well cross over into other beliefs/ideologies. There can be many such intermediaries, covering the full spectrum of right and left end extremist, radical or terrorist agendas. In this particular permutation, ideas and resources, even recruits can be passed along.
- A reverse of 'permutation A', where individuals/groups pick up ideas, knowledge, etc. and jump-start into various places along the 'standard' concept of the 'kill chain' model (Figure 8:C).

Figure 8: New Kill Chain Model



²⁵ Literally, in the same sense of Albert Speer, who had managed to compartmentalize his knowledge, looking away from what he preferred not to see (claiming no knowledge of the Nazi atrocities).

- Fundamentally, these three suggested permutations point to a lack of overall ownership of the 'kill chain' model by various individuals/groups. This may explain the apparent invisibility of fringe and lone wolf attackers as they are largely stopping and or jump-starting into various places along the 'standard' concept of the kill chain.

PART 3: PREVENTION AND PROVOCATION

The research approach identifying the declarations of those initiating lone acts of terror and extremism has to begin with subjecting internet content to literary analysis as a means to identify:

- Where the monologue(s) and narrative(s) that drive extremism are coming from; as well as,
- Find how these connect with 'declarations' being made by attackers.

In the case of Breivik, there were quite a few people whose literature he was reading in the form of papers, blogs, discussions, etc. He had no direct connection to the authors, yet nevertheless was inspired by their ideas. Such writers need to be engaged by security, and policing in outreach programs (which will be discussed next) etc. The question becomes, at what point does their activity constitute a form of incitement? This was in fact observed in the 1999 study *Millennialist Vision: A Behavioural Approach*:

"some groups continually send apocalyptic images and messages to group members, who internalize their content and compare the messages to known reality or past learning." (Jensen, et al., 1999)

The 'PREVENT' strategy (table 8), used in the UK currently aims at community level engagement with training programs to help community leaders and workers (medical, social, etc.) to look for the signs of a person's descent into extremist behaviour (UK Home Office, 2011). A 'PREVENT' strategy is broken down into five key business areas and its strategy is listed below.

Table 8: UK Government's PREVENT Strategy

CHALLENGE	To challenge violent extremist ideologies and support mainstream voices to reclaim ... [it] ... those who would distort its teachings.
DISRUPT	To disrupt those who promote violent extremism and give support to institutions where violent extremists may be active.
SUPPORT	To support individuals who are being targeted by and recruited by violent extremists.
INCREASE	To increase the resilience of communities to violent extremism.
ADDRESS	To address grievances that ideologues are exploiting.

Source: UK Home Office, 2011

Focusing on the type of examples illustrated here shows similar possible community linkages - fellow bloggers, gamers etc. (including the Internet providers who may be able see

similar traits). The entire global internet strategy, seeking out paedophile groups and individuals, adapts many similar successful strategies into a usable model. In essence, the 'PREVENT' strategy is developed as a long term and vital element of CONTEST (in the UK, this is the 'Counter Terrorism Strategy' – CON-TE-ST) focusing on building relationships with all members of the community and enhancing links with key organisations. Typically, 'PREVENT' work is intended to provide 'reassurance to vulnerable groups' but also potentially impact the underlying causes of terrorism and diminish support for terrorists (UK Home Office, 2011). A similar thesis was outlined in the 1999 *Millennialist Vision: A Behavioural Approach*, when it was feared that in the build-up to the year 2000, that the 'millennialist, apocalyptic view of the world, which many groups and individuals hold, likely will become an area of increasing concern to law enforcement, especially as the year 2000 approaches.' (Jensen, et al., 1999)

The law enforcement response suggested was a trust building strategy predicated on the view that it was likely "that as some individuals in the militia movement view law enforcement as the enemy" (Jensen, et al., 1999). And that the worst course of action for law enforcement to take when dealing with these individuals was to engage in activities that validates their apocalyptic fears. Some of the trust building strategies suggested (Jensen, et al., 1999):

- The FBI develop and employ new techniques that included low key negotiations coupled with a reduction in visible signs of a paramilitary, special weapons, and tactical team presence.
- Accordingly, state and local law enforcement should take steps to reduce the level of fear and distrust that may exist between their organizations and extremist groups operating in their jurisdictions. For example, after determining safety issues, police and sheriffs' department officials should consider contacting known militia group members in their areas. Such contacts should remain friendly and low key in order to diffuse tensions and reduce misunderstandings between the police and group members.
- At the same time, agencies should not attempt to gain or confirm intelligence information through these contacts or volunteer sensitive information to militia representatives.

Interestingly, what this 1999 strategy outlined is how 'provocation' is often seen as the fifth silent 'P', added to the usual four 'P's of security/policing counterterrorism strategies: Prevent, Pursue, Protect, and Prepare (UK Home Office, 2011), and it can substantially affect security failure. There is a convergence between the provocative actions by police or security and actions confirming the belief systems of the conspiracy group, leading to an escalation in counter responses. For instance, the recent example of the Texas policeman (this appears to have been a group of attending officers from the Houston Police Department) who called over a noise complaint, which quickly escalated to an altercation between members of a group called 'the Houston Free Thinkers' and Texas police. Escalation began when the group leader yelled to his followers 'they believe in authority, they don't believe in freedom'. A Texas police officer approached and grabbed the speaker (pulling him over to the other police to be arrested), as the crowd erupted in protest, the same officer pulled out his shotgun and cocked it while pointing it above the crowd. In the background of the YouTube upload, the cameraman filming can be heard to exclaim: 'You pulled a shotgun on people' (shouting this, as he stepped backwards)²⁶. 'The Houston Free Thinkers' describe themselves, on their website (houstonfreethinkers.com), as a crowd sourced community group that seeks to highlight issues such as:

²⁶ HPD (Houston Police Department) Assaults Man, Pulls and Cocks Shotgun on Crowd. URL: www.youtube.com/watch?v=UWL24c6-QKw

‘the Federal Reserve scam; health dangers such as fluoride, aspartame, and genetically modified organisms; 9/11 Truth; the growing police state, and erosion of civil liberties.’

The group, believes that ‘sovereign countries the world over are being hijacked by a hidden elite in order to create a one world government.’ In this particular example policing reaction (legitimate or not) merely confirms their belief system as the 1999 study *Millennialist Vision: A Behavioural Approach* predicted, namely ‘that as some individuals in the militia movement view law enforcement as the enemy.’ And interestingly this seems to be confirmed, as the official statement from the Houston Free Thinkers states: ‘We must learn to somehow reach out effectively to militarized police so that we may win their hearts and minds over to peace, liberty, and the Bill of Rights.’ This final statement fits with the thesis outlined in the 1999 study, which observed about millennialism and extremist groups:

“They consider federal law enforcement officers, especially those who have primary jurisdiction over firearm and terrorism matters (e.g., the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the FBI) the enemies.” (Jensen, et al., 1999)

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

Future research should look at intelligence methodologies and tools that allow entities, such as the terrorism early warning groups the analysis capability to be able to focus, when trying to identify potential lone wolf terrorists, on ‘declarations’ being made. The first step is to look at the relationship between what is being written on the web, and who is doing the reading. More precisely (which is the second step), is there a profile that can be generalised which starts to identify the lone-wolf terrorist archetype. For instance, a person who (taking a combination of Kaczynski (the Unabomber); McVeigh; Joe Stack; and Breivik, for starters):

- Is locked in some type of personnel conflict with a government organisation.
- Has become itinerant. In the case of McVeigh he increasingly spent more time on the gun show circuit, travelling to 40 of the 50 states and visiting about 80 gun shows in all. This helps build an ideology immersed in the beliefs of these forums.
- Becomes significantly isolated. In the case of Breivik, he increasingly immersed himself in the video game world of Modern Warfare 2, as a training simulation, as well as using World of Warcraft for his extended period of isolation.
- Engages in prolific letter writing or blogging, including declaring to fight.
- Has access to military training or to whom gun clubs appears important.

Along with noting the above mentioned items, there needs to be a careful strategy developed seeking to avoid provocations in daily security and policing.

Added to this monograph are eleven one-page Terrorist Tactics Research Cards contained in Appendix 1. Card number two ‘Identifying the Invisible Lone-Wolf Terrorist’ summarises this chapter.

CHAPTER 8: RANGE VERSUS TERRITORY ENGAGEMENT AT UNION STATION

INTRODUCTION

The chapter introduces a scenario involving range verses territory engagement at union station. It is intended as a concluding discussion about future tactics and targets, and introduces the Terrorist Tactics Research Cards contained in Appendix 1.

A TYPICAL UNION STATION

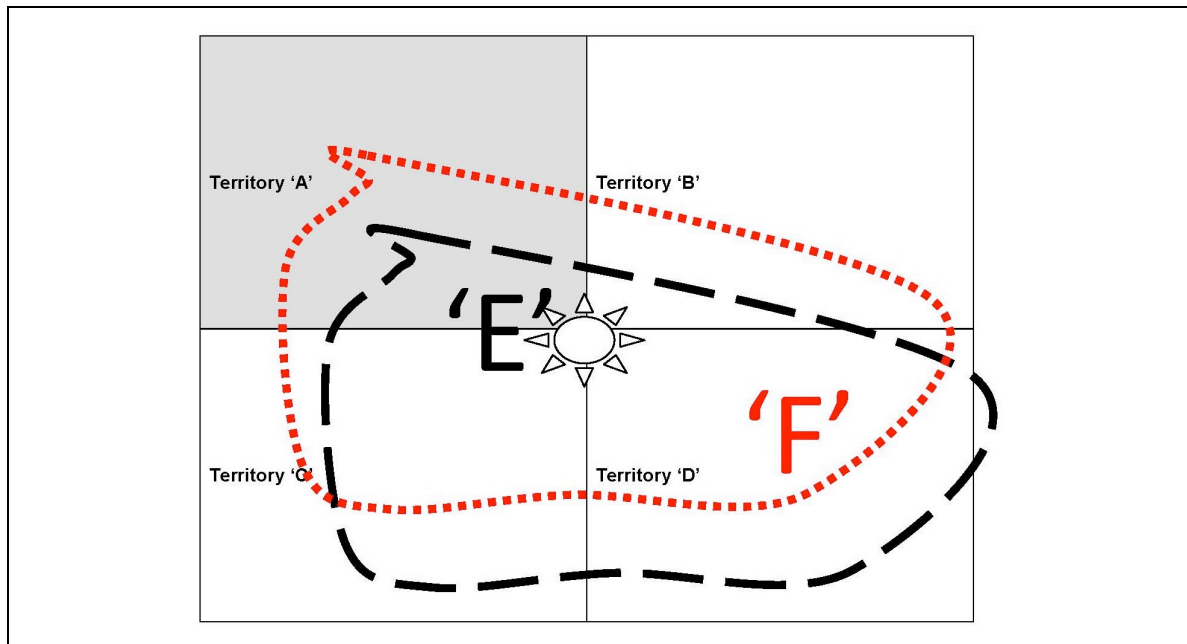
The following case study is a 'range verses territory engagement' at a union station. This is intended to be the basis for a predictive model, developing a scenario involving a backpack suicide bomber attacking a platform during the evening rush hour. The term union station (also union terminal or joint station) is used for a train station where the tracks and facilities are shared by two or more railway companies, allowing passengers to connect conveniently between them. The term 'union station' is used in North America, and 'joint station' in Europe. In the particular union station envisaged (this is based on a description of Los Angeles Union Station, 2012) there are two entrances. One is located at the union station's main entrance on the west side of the complex facing a major street in the city and the other is located at a transit plaza on the east side of the complex. Platforms are accessible from the main passenger tunnel via staircase and elevator.

BASIC DEFINITIONS

The range verses territory engagement concept is illustrated in figure 9. In terms of basic definitions:

- Range:** Is an area or sphere in which an activity takes place. It is the geographic region in which something normally lives or grows. It is the act of wandering or roaming over a large area.
- Territory:** Is an area of land under the jurisdiction of a ruler or state. It is also an area defended against defiance, from inside (challenging the ruler's authority), or from outside the territory impinging on it.

The range verses territory engagement concept illustrated in figure 9, shows conjoined territories, each with a territory 'ruler'. This example has four 'rulers' (A-B-C-D). Each controls an area of land under their jurisdiction, and will also defend this against invasion from other territory rulers, and the entity 'E'. The 'E' is an individual or group who do not live or operated in any one territory, but live nomadically within an area that provides what they need to survive, or need to use, take, or destroy (for their own purposes). As well, 'E' does not obey or recognise the authority of the rulers (A-B-C-D). The dash-line (in figure 9) represents the range of 'E'. This is 'E' area or sphere in which their activity takes place, and is the area of 'E's wandering or roaming. Typically, 'E' finds a key resource (it needs) in each one of the territories. Finally, we have 'F'. The 'F' entity arises where there has been an altering of the 'A-B-C-D' structure to more nearly correspond to the dynamic quality of 'E'; introducing into the situation an actor 'F' which acts in exactly the same way as 'E' (except, 'F' is the security force designed to counter 'E').

Figure 9: The Range Versus Territory Adversaries' Engagement Scenario

BASIC RULES OF BEHAVIOUR AND ATTRIBUTES

The various players etc. represented in figure 9 - the range versus territory adversaries engagement scenario, are guided by rules, and they have various attributes. For instance, the territory 'A' rulers are guided by two cardinal rules:

- The 'A-B-C-D' territory 'rulers' are not likely to work together or share information, especially about 'E'. Thus, each is unaware that 'E' also ranges in the others' territories, and think that 'E' is their particular problem.
- Each territory ruler is seeking to exclude 'E' from their jurisdiction.

As well, two more rules dictate 'E's' behaviour. As mentioned earlier, 'E' does not obey or recognise the authority of any of the 'A-B-C-D' territory 'rulers'. It is able to move from one territory to the next, and do so chaotically. Each territory 'ruler' is unable to guess where and when 'E' will arrive or leave. Finally, supposing 'E' is able to get three-quarters of its needs in the other territories, and this means it can operate without needing to go into territory 'A' as often as it might want too, and can wait till a favourable opportunity arises (such as ruler 'A' focused on conflict with 'B', 'C' or 'D') to make its move into territory 'A' and get what it needs. In addition, there are some more elements. So far, the focus has been on player 'E', who plays the role of a 'range adversary'. Whereas the various police and security authorities are represented essentially by the 'A-B-C-D rulers', who play the role of the 'territory' adversaries; however, as a new development can be introduced:

- A new player, called 'F' operates in the same way that 'E' does. However, 'F' is in the service of all the territory 'rulers'. As stated earlier, 'F's' attributes nearly correspond to the dynamic quality of 'E'; nevertheless 'F' is the security force designed to counter 'E'.
- The 'central point' location, illustrated as a star-bust in figure 9. A move to the 'central point' location, such as where all the four territories meet in order to maximise its capacity for surprise by forcing the territory 'rulers' to spread their forces wide over their

territories, as they will not know in which direction, or when 'E' may move or locate. This same surprise element can be given to 'F' as well, in regards to a surprise move on 'E'.

JOMINI GEOMETRIC ANALYSIS

Classically, much of our thinking about the 'theater of operation' is set within the Jomini defined square field, where each side controls a portion (Jomini, 1862). However, these concepts are rooted in the notion of territory control. In the biological world this is only one of the models that can be found. The other form is a 'ranging' strategy. This adaptation will be applied to explain how police and security can be overwhelmed by fast moving terrorist in a scenario involving a union station. Basically, it is the difference between thinking in terms of 'control of territory' and free-ranging. Finally, an alternative strategy will be considered called dynamic defence. This chapter concludes with some remarks about the next step in the research. The central Jomini thesis is that victory in war derives from best use of geometric lines of operation (Jomini, 1862). In particular, looking at the 'theater of operation' problem the classical Jomini paradigm is that operational success is achieved through one opponent maintaining actual control of their zone of operation, in particular, maximum protection of their operating base. The winning side effectively co-opts the other's zone, which ultimately leads to encirclement of the opposition. Defeat, finally, is achieved with the detachment of the losing opponent from its own base of operations. However, if one side was to adopt a 'range' strategy then much of the thinking about the 'theater of operation' (set within the Jomini defined square field) becomes defunct. The most significant deviations conceptually, are that:

- Both opponents operate from the same logistics and support base, sharing common urban infrastructure platforms.
- As well, taking into account multiple agencies and coalition operations then the Jomini 'field' becomes multiple fields conjoining each other, as has been defined in figure 9.

The 'ranging' adaptation applied to achieving police and security overwhelmed by a fast 'E' player, a terrorist (for instance) in a scenario involving a union station can only be effectively countered with an alternative strategy (that will be considered later), called dynamic defence.

SPECIFIC COMMUNICATIONS ISSUES²⁷

The base case is there is no communication between the territory rulers 'A-B-C-D'. Each thinks they operate in isolation, but as well, in 'real world' situations the problem can be that there is communication but not necessarily about 'E', such as normal diplomacy. However, as each ruler is guided by the cardinal rule do not work with the other, little meaningful information is actually transacted. The problem, can also be viewed institutionally, such as particular barriers to communication, a prohibition against cooperation, or that there are only limited degrees of communication due to lack of coordination or the technical means so to do. Another issue is that security concerns do not allow information sharing.

MODELLING ADVERSARY MOVEMENT OPTIONS

Developing the conflict spectrum for the 'range verses territory' adversaries, a next phase can be introduced namely coalition opposition. In order for 'E' as the 'ranger' to successfully enter ruler 'A's territory and collect what it wants from there, while avoiding interdiction by ruler 'A'; 'E' can exploit options, such as:

²⁷ See Terrorist Tactics Research Card Eleven: 'Terrorist Non-Organisation: Command and Influence' (contained in Appendix 1).

- Employ deception in order to 'enter-collect-leave', and this would be combined with surprise (as 'E' can enter ruler 'A's territory at any point or time along the common borders with 'B-C-D'), in particular, via the 'central point' location (illustrated as a star-bust in figure 9).
- 'E' needs to undertake its mission with maximum speed and efficiency, and know where and when to go to the location(s) in A's territory where it will find what it wants or needs.
- As well, while in the particular location in 'A's territory 'E' can exploit the local environment or particular circumstances to evade interdiction, such as a heavily urbanised area where it is easy to evade detection, and the local ruler has little effective surveillance in this place.

Ruler 'A' has options as well. Firstly, it can break the 'cardinal rule' and open communications with 'B-C-D' if it suspects that 'E' might be coming from one of those locations, and organise a common strategy to defeat 'E'. This is especially effective where two or more of the rulers recognise that 'E' is a common (and not a local) problem. However, in the case of coalition opposition from two or more rulers, 'E' will need to improve:

- The level of deception employed, or move to a 'central point' location (identified in figure 9), such as where all the four territories meet in order to maximise its capacity for surprise by forcing the coalition 'rulers' to spread their forces wide over the territories, as they will not know in which direction or when 'E' may move or locate.
- 'E' could also try to exploit conflict (between the rulers) or 'convert' a ruler in order to improve its chances for success. However, there has to be sufficient reward for this.

The scenario thus far has looked at one of the players 'E', who plays the role of what is called a 'range adversary'. Whereas various police and security authorities (represented by 'A-B-C-D') play the role of the 'territory rulers'. As a new development, there can be introduced a new player 'F' who operates in the same way that 'E' does. However, 'F' is in the service of the territory rulers. For instance, this could be an 'agent' (the International Criminal Police Organization, widely known as INTERPOL is such an example), such as:

- Amalgamated force of agencies from each of the contributing territories that exchange information and expect each 'contributor' to efficiently pursue and interdict 'E' when it is in their territory.
- Unilateral force, independent of rulers 'A-B-C-D', and pursues and interdicts 'E' moving from one territory to the next.

The final observation, is that notion of altering the 'A-B-C-D' structure to more nearly correspond to the dynamic quality of 'E'; thus introducing the 'F' security force who acts in exactly the same way as 'E', to be its counter; would naturally follow the 'dynamic defence' concept.

DYNAMIC DEFENCE CONCEPTS AND HAPPENSTANCE ENCOUNTERS

The concept of "dynamic defence" (Flaherty, 2009a)²⁸, involves force 'F' that acts in exactly the same way as an 'E' adopting ranging strategies, as well as interposing tactics (Flaherty, 2009b)²⁹. This involves developing as a chaotic meandering approach to movement through space and time. Interdiction is therefore achieved counter intuitively, as 'meander movement'

²⁸ See Terrorist Tactics Research Card Seven: 'Erratic Attack, and Dynamic Defence' (contained in Appendix 1).

²⁹ See Terrorist Tactics Research Card Eight: 'Interposing Tactics' (contained in Appendix 1).

should lead to successful interdiction through happenstance encounters. In effect, the force 'F' are police or security who like the hunters of old in the woods or jungles, can:

- Track a prey and zero-in.
- Swarm with other hunters in the pack opportunistically seeking out their quarry.
- Adopt the Viet Cong approach of 'holding onto the belts' of the opponent.

Typically policing or security as it is envisaged in an urban environment, such as surrounds a union station, may not cope with 'E' as an assailant; as 'E' would behave like the 2008 Mumbai Terrorist attacks. In such circumstances, policing or security are unable to function as a mobile force, but rather gathered in set-piece formations (within their 'command' areas), will as a result be either pinned down or rendered useless as 'E' quickly manoeuvres from one location to the next.

RHIZOME MANOEUVRE PLAY

Briefly, the key elements of a Rhizome manoeuvre play involves forces moving at speed, through the three dimensional urban space as if it is without walls, floors, or ceilings outside of the normal linear routs, such as streets, doors, windows, and stairs that make up buildings (Flaherty, 2010). In essence, Rhizome manoeuvre is movement unobserved, and unexpected, and is based on tactical concepts such as deliberate erratic action³⁰, and erratic attack, and dynamic defence³¹. For instance, in the attack conducted by units of the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) on the city of Nablus in April 2002 (EIPCO, 2007). These were described by its commander, Brigadier-General Aviv Kokhavi, as 'inverse geometry', which was explained as 'the reorganization of the urban syntax by means of a series of micro-tactical actions'. The key features of which:

- During the battle soldiers moved within the city across hundreds of metres of 'over ground tunnels' carved out through a dense and contiguous urban structure. Although several thousand soldiers and Palestinian guerrillas were manoeuvring simultaneously in the city, they were so 'saturated' into the urban fabric that very few would have been visible from the air.
- Furthermore, they used none of the city's streets, roads, alleys, or courtyards, or any of the external doors, internal stairwells and windows, but moved horizontally through walls and vertically through holes blasted in ceilings and floors. This form of movement, described by the military as 'infestation,' seeks to redefine inside as outside, and domestic interiors as thoroughfares.
- The IDF's strategy of 'walking through walls' involves a conception of the city as not just the site but also the very medium of warfare, a flexible, almost liquid medium that is forever contingent and in-flux. In order to complete these various 'Rhizome manoeuvring', soldiers assemble behind the wall and then, using explosives, drills or hammers, they break a hole large enough to pass through. Stun grenades are then sometimes thrown, or a few random shots fired into what is usually a private living-room occupied by unsuspecting civilians. When the soldiers have passed through the wall, the occupants are locked inside one of the rooms, where they are made to remain, sometimes for several days, until the operation is concluded, often without water, toilet, food, or medicine.

³⁰ See Terrorist Tactics Research Card Six: 'Deliberate Erratic Action, and Terrorist Targeting' (contained in Appendix 1).

³¹ See Terrorist Tactics Research Card Seven: 'Erratic Attack, and Dynamic Defence' (contained in Appendix 1).

A Palestinian woman identified only as Aisha, interviewed by a journalist for the Palestine Monitor (EIPCO, 2007), described the experience, of a situation that very much reflects the worst case scenario:

“Imagine it – you’re sitting in your living-room, which you know so well; this is the room where the family watches television together after the evening meal, and suddenly that wall disappears with a deafening roar, the room fills with dust and debris, and through the wall pours one soldier after the other, screaming orders. You have no idea if they’re after you, if they’ve come to take over your home, or if your house just lies on their route to somewhere else. The children are screaming, panicking. Is it possible to even begin to imagine the horror experienced by a five-year-old child as four, six, eight, twelve soldiers, their faces painted black, sub-machine-guns pointed everywhere, antennas protruding from their backpacks, making them look like giant alien bugs, blast their way through that wall?”

One caution as to the Rhizome manoeuvre portrayed in the above extract is that these represent the worse situation possible eventuating with the urban operations tactics during the IDF’s Operation Defensive Shield 2002. There is a political agenda behind these accounts. However, these do serve to illustrate the very likely situation arising where the manoeuvre plays out in a dense population urban environment and where to maintain security it is impossible to forewarn the inhabitants. The impact, unintended or otherwise, contradicts the basis of these tactics, as these are intended to ‘avoid the opponent’s area of strength, surprising, confusing, and deceiving them’ (Cantignani, 2007; Sullivan et. al., 2009). The ‘surprise’ element is fundamental to Rhizome manoeuvre.

RHIZOME SURPRISE

“The success of the 9/11 operation hinged on two critical factors: American unpreparedness for the method of suicide hijacking, and Al-Qa’eda’s ability to place trained operatives on board US airliners. Thus, to defeat US intelligence it was sufficient for Al-Qa’eda to conceal at least two critical types of information from the enemy: that pertaining to the attack modality (using commercial airliners as missiles) and that pertaining to the identities of its covert operators. The first simply required withholding information; the second required tradecraft to conceal terrorist signals and transactions. These two conditions afforded Al-Qa’eda the element of surprise, which enabled the operation to succeed.” (Morris, 2009)

In the case of union station, the entry and exit will not be hopping over the barriers and turnstiles. Viewed as 3D tactics³², a Rhizome manoeuvre play³³, is more likely to be via service access tunnels running parallel to the rail tunnel system, to introduce a force element with maximum surprises onto the rail platform in order to tackle the would-be terrorist. In which case, access to these systems will be determined by the nature of the surrounding urban layout and its infrastructure. This leads to two likely scenarios:

- Where the union station is situated in a densely populated and built environment, this may require a Rhizome manoeuvre working through office, retail, and domestic spaces in order to avoid detection.
- If the union station is situated in an open space, surrounded by gardens, wide streets, and parking, then the Rhizome manoeuvre will need to employ a much more lengthy and surreptitious routes.

³² See Terrorist Tactics Research Card Four: ‘3D Tactics’ (contained in Appendix 1).

³³ See Terrorist Tactics Research Card Nine: ‘3D Rhizome Manoeuvre’ (contained in Appendix 1).

For instance, as can be seen in figure 10, a picture of Los Angeles Union Station from the air illustrates how the complex is situated in an open space. The station complex is surrounded by gardens, wide streets, and parking. As can be assumed, in such a situation gaining entry to the rail platform where the would-be terrorist (the 'E' player) is moving in order to interdict with maximum surprise (arriving via an incomprehensible direction which in essence is exactly the effect that a Rhizome manoeuvre is intended to have on an opponent). Rhizome manoeuvre aims to achieve an affect of "surprise" (Morris, 2009); and effectively 'strike a sudden blow at the opponent from an unexpected direction' (Abu Ayman al-Hilali, 2002). This may require a lengthy operation unless there are below ground access points to the union station platform. This move is likely, as Los Angeles Union Station has three Metro Rail services entering the station. These are the Metro Red Line and Metro Purple Line subway services. These have their eastern terminus at Los Angeles Union Station and share an underground level with two tracks below the complex (Purple Line Station Information, 2012). There are two entrances, one is located at Los Angeles Union Station's main entrance on the west side of the complex facing Alameda Street, and the other is located at the Patsaouras Transit Plaza on the east side of the complex.

Figure 10: Los Angeles Union Station from the Air



SURVEILLANCE AND DETECTION

The key issue to remember in the urban jungle is that terrorists and extremists access the city's logistics and support for their needs. Thus, they may be assumed to have the same surveillance and detection capabilities as the policing and security. This is because both share the same surveillance and detection platform within the city. These are gained third party from legitimate business and community organizations, allowing both equal access to the infrastructure support of major cities. This will be the 'rule' rather than the exception in future tactics that the extremists and terrorists will 'share' with policing and security the exact same CCTV, as well as other city wide security sensors, and electronic services. In effect,

the clock has turned back to Munich, 1972 where a small squad of German police was dispatched to the Olympic village. Dressed in Olympic sweatsuits and carrying sub-machine guns, took up positions awaiting orders that never came. In the meantime, camera crews filmed the actions of the police from surrounding apartments, and broadcast the images live on television. The kidnappers were therefore able to watch the police as they prepared to attack. Footage shows the kidnappers leaning over to look at the police who were in hiding on the roof. In the end, after Issa (the PLO leader) threatened to kill two of the hostages the police left the premises.

FOCAL POINTS

In game theory a focal point is a solution that people will tend to use in the absence of communication, because it seems natural, special, or relevant to them (Schelling, 1980). This is based on the notion that every person has an expectation 'of what the other expects him/her to expect (to be expected to do)'. In circumstances where two people are unable to communicate with each other, but need to make a common choice they will in-all-likelihood make the same choice based on seeking out the most salient, or the most notable; such as the choice by a number of people choosing as a meeting place 'noon at (the information booth at) Grand Central Station' (Schelling, 1980), based on the fact that this is a popular focal point. As a basic rule, concepts such as dynamic defence and happenstance encounters both work on this type of phenomenon. However, in circumstances of fast manoeuvring or moving erratically through a space as the very essence of a Rhizome manoeuvre play is to create a surprising, unexpected, or incomprehensible move (that could not have been anticipated, and is concealed from potential adversaries), focal point becomes insignificant. The introduction of a mobile force 'F' using dynamic defence/happenstance encounters is certainly feasible, but it raises policy and constitutional questions although these will vary from country to country. The general principles remain fairly constant: who will constitute this force? To whom will they report? Will it be civilian or military? In a US context, policing is largely a function of the local government, and severe civil disorder needs to result before escalating through a hierarchy of force options: city police, state police, and the state and national guards. Finally, if all else fails the regular army will be called. However, in the cases of military engagement a Rhizome manoeuvre is more likely to be in play. The interdiction element has divided the actors into one of three:

Police Officer or State Trooper: Has jurisdiction outside the rail ticket barriers.

Transit Police Officer: Whose jurisdiction is the rail system inside the barriers.

Federal Agent: Whose jurisdiction may cover and override both state and transit jurisdictions when chasing a terrorism suspect.

The questions become how are these three groups supposed to coordinate and communicate? What are the barriers to achieving this? Developing the union station scenario in terms of 'range versus territory adversaries' a key issue is that problematically the UK, like the US are not strong states, in the sense these have 'constitutions' based on the decentralisation and the diffusion of power, as a constitutional check on its excess of use by any one party or agency (Flaherty, 2003c). The implication of this, in a practical sense in terms of 'range versus territory engagement model', is that the 'ranger' can weave through the division points between authorities, and thus avoid any one of them; as the question become who's responsibility is it?³⁴ And this will occur in the circumstances of both attacker

³⁴ For instance, this was very much the reasoning underpinning the Patriot Act justification, facilitated information sharing and cooperation among government agencies so that they can better "connect the dots." (US Department of Justice, 2012). The Act removed the major legal barriers that prevented the law enforcement, intelligence, and national defence communities from talking and coordinating their

and defence using Rhizome manoeuvre (where the very circumstances were never contemplated to start with).

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The union station scenario can be viewed additionally, as an example of an acupuncture attack³⁵. The concept is that a terrorist attack has two options assaulting mega-sites, namely a massive attack, which totally destroys the site. Alternatively, they can perpetrate a small scale attack that disrupts the operation of the site. In order for the small scale attack to be successful it must be more like acupuncture. That is, the attack strikes like a needle puncturing one or two vitals; such that, the whole anatomy is affected. In this case, the ability to strike continuously at a central location such as the union station represents this type of acupuncture attacks. As well, whereas attacks made against a multi-hectare commercial sites, such as a distribution centre, would require assessment of the site, zeroing-in on its most basic functions; answering: what is the site suppose to do? Requiring identification of key vulnerabilities that can affect the whole site's functioning, and its operation would necessitate complex planning. Whereas attacks on generic transport sites seem to be less so; thus predicting the actual attack point can become difficult, from a counter-terrorist perspective.

The relationship to deterrence terrorism³⁶ is also related to this problem in two different ways. Typically, explained on terms of where a terrorists' opponent is compelled and controlled through the credible threat of force. In this case, the ability to deploy a Rhizome manoeuvre force, is sufficiently displayed when it arrives at the 'surprise point'. This achieves by itself effective coercion and intimidation. Thus achieving deterrence, where an opponent is compelled and controlled through the credible threat of force. The other deterrence capability arises potentially with the initial advantage that the 'ranger' has over the rulers, by launching from the 'central point' location (illustrated as a star-bust in figure 9), introduces the elements of ubiquity and dominance over the opponent.

Added to this research monograph are the eleven one-page Terrorist Tactics Research Cards contained in Appendix 1. Cards numbered three to eleven summarise the tactical concepts enunciated in this chapter.

work to protect the American people and national security. The government's prevention efforts should not be restricted by boxes on an organizational chart. Now police officers, FBI agents, federal prosecutors, and intelligence officials can protect communities by "connecting the dots" to uncover terrorist plots before they are completed. As Sen. John Edwards (D-N.C.) said about the Patriot Act, "we simply cannot prevail in the battle against terrorism if the right hand of our government has no idea what the left hand is doing".

³⁵ See Terrorist Tactics Research Card Five: 'Acupuncture Attack Tactics' (contained in Appendix 1).

³⁶ See Terrorist Tactics Research Card Three: 'Deterrence Terrorism' (contained in Appendix 1).

POST SCRIPT - NEXT STEP IN THE RESEARCH

INTRODUCTION

In terms of the union station scenario, the Federal Agent seeking access to the rail station will need to do so with speed and freedom of movement in order to interdict the would-be terrorist, without tipping the individual, about to make an attack (or the individuals managing at distance the attack). The question is, will the surprised Transit Police Officer, Police Officer, or State Trooper be so momentarily accommodating? Finally, the absence of a common communications platform, and the continuing issue of interoperability arise again and again; as many first-responders still lack the capacity to communicate with one another.

FUTURE QUESTIONS

The range verses territory engagement at a union station basically presents a scenario, itself seeking to resolve a series of questions:

- There is no discernible communication between swarming attackers or defenders and these operate completely without organisation (or a plan), and take advantage of any happenstance they can manipulate (to their own advantage).
- How then do they coordinate to overwhelm and opponent?

The partial answer is that direction of a type, comes from the existence of 'monologue narratives'. These can be statements, images, etc. allowing lone individual or groups possessing high-level paramilitary training or mindset to be effective, overwhelming law enforcement, security, and the civil community to achieve their end-goals (equally, the security forces could operate exactly the same as the terrorists themselves). This problem is central to understanding how 'E' and 'F' players successfully coordinate using 'ranging' strategies and the dynamic defence models.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

In terms of future development of the case study of a range verses territory engagement at a union station into a predictive model, consideration must involve a scenario consisting of backpack suicide bomber attacking a platform during the evening rush hour and interdiction within minutes of the attacker entering union station. This raises the following questions (stated previously): How do the Federal Agent, Transit, Police, or State Trooper coordinate and communicate? What are the barriers to achieving this? How do different 'agents' coordinate and communicate? In the case of looking at the barriers to communication and why they occur, such as the 'prohibition against cooperation', this may require developing a base-case with only limited degrees of communication. For instance, can (or how will) the Federal Agent in direct pursuit, or the assaulting Rhizome manoeuvre force (not local) seek support from the Transit Police or State Trooper who might actually have access to a rail platform with sufficient speed, such as in a '15 meters / 11 seconds' -type scenario? (Flaherty et al., 2011)

As a final comment, the range verses territory engagement at union station scenario can be applied to analysis of the communications barriers to high level terrorist interdictions, as well as low-level problems such as fair evasions. As the same basic issues are involved, namely the successful capacity of an 'E' player to overwhelm territory 'rulers', and that only the involvement of an 'F' player, using a dynamic defence approach can counter 'E'.

TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARDS

Added to this monograph are eleven one-page **Terrorist Tactics Research Cards** (TTRC) contained in **Appendix 1**. These are intended as educational and training aids and are also intended to be use as one-page lift-outs summarising the main themes in this research monograph. Authored over 2011, these cover:

TTRC: 1 'The Embedded Terrorist' (also covered in Chapter 6).

TTRC: 2 'Identifying the Invisible Lone-Wolf Terrorist' (also the subject of Chapter 7).

The remaining cards relate to the scenario - Range Versus Territory Engagement at Union Station (Chapter 8).

TTRC: 3 'Deterrence Terrorism' (also discussed in Chapter 5).

TTRC: 4 '3D Tactics'.

TTRC: 5 'Acupuncture Attack Tactics'.

TTRC: 6 'Deliberate Erratic Action, and Terrorist Targeting'.

TTRC: 7 'Erratic Attack, and Dynamic Defence'.

TTRC: 8 'Interposing Tactics'.

TTRC: 9 '3D Rhizome Manoeuvre'.

TTRC: 10 'Dynamic Defence of Attack Zones'.

TTRC: 11 'Terrorist Non-Organisation: Command and Influence'.

These have been written as a summary of key concepts and are intended to serve as an educational tool assisting tactical analysis of terrorist acts within a broadly related framework of 3D tactics in urban environments. These are intended as a condensed summary of these concepts.

APPENDIX 1: TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARDS

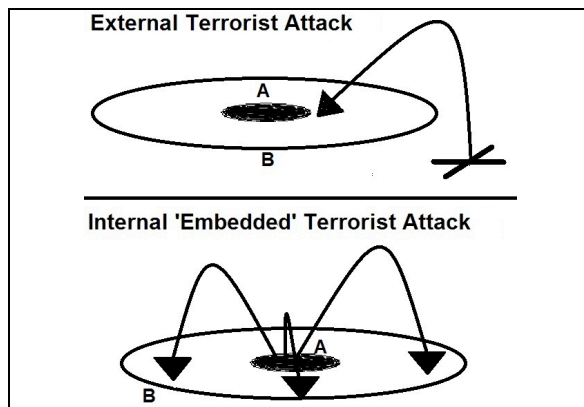
TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARD ONE

INTRODUCTION: The embedded terrorist is a new type of attack (Flaherty et al., 2011). This involves an 'in situ' attack scenario (Flaherty, 2009a), being possible after an initial attack (i.e. in the first 20 minutes), and plays on the fact that a considerable number of people appear to remain in order to render assistance within the attack-zone (illustrated as the circular areas marked as 'A' and 'B' in figure 1).

Terrorist tactics have always favoured attacks where:

- There are multiple, and simultaneous deployment of weapons, either remotely or as part of a suicide-attack.
- There are the deployment of secondary devices intended to destroy emergency and security forces.

Tactics such as these share a commonality; they are initiated remotely, and do so externally to the area that is being attacked. This is even the case with pre-deployed secondary weapons, as they are placed, in the expectation that they will be effective. That is, such weapons or IEDs have been pre-deployed in places assumed to cause the most disruption or damage. Alternatively, the attackers have attacked other locations at the same time, or in a close sequence to each other. Similarly, there are external attacks coming into the area, after it has been attacked internally.



Illustrated in figure 1 is a comparison between external and embedded terrorism tactics. As can be seen, the second attack is coming-in from outside the place of the attack (illustrated as the small black circular area marked as 'A' (figure 1), and into an area immediately around the place of the original attack.

THE EMBEDDED TERRORIST

The embedded terrorist notion is different, to the examples of the 'external attacks'. In that the second wave attack is internally located within the attack zone itself. Such an attack, given that it would be an 'in situ' attack, could cause even higher numbers of casualties. As people (survivors, emergency crews, etc.) would be caught unable to move. The attack might realise an almost 20% increase in the number of dead (Flaherty, 2009a).

This is the zone of impact (illustrated as the larger circular area marked as 'B'), where it is anticipated that police, security, emergency services, survivors, and onlookers, as well as the media are collecting. Who are then surprise –attacked, by a fresh wave of attackers coming out of the initial attack zone ('A').

CONCEPTION OF THE EMBEDDED TERRORIST:

The conception of the embedded terrorist was founded in witness statements about an individual emerging from the train wreck immediately after the 2005 London Underground attack trying to use their mobile phone (Dury, 2009; Flaherty et al., 2011).

If an embedded terrorist is one of the attackers, a new type of directed, highly risky, and aggressive attack could be implemented; one likely to produce massive devastation.

The deployment of additional suicide bombers with the initial attacker, whose aim (should they survive the initial blast event) is to emerge from among the casualties, coming unexpectedly out from the place of attack (illustrated as the small black circular area marked as 'A' (figure 1), and waiting for the opportune moment to unleash a directed attack on the emergency crews, security, and survivors (in area 'B').

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APPENDIX 1: TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARDS

TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARD TWO	IDENTIFYING THE INVISIBLE LONE-WOLF TERRORIST
<p>The invisible lone-wolf, who is about to unleash a terrorist attack on an unsuspecting public, intelligence, security, and policing community is not entirely invisible. In some cases a pattern of early warning can actually occur. In the Irish war, the IRA and the UK's security community ultimately developed a system of warnings and reception that gave a tight cycle of decision-making, as short as 30 minutes prior to the event. Two recent examples of 'declarations' operate as early warning.</p> <p>Joe Stack's attack on the 'Echelon I' building: was executed at around 9:56 A.M. On the morning of the crash, Stack posted a suicide note on his website. It appears that this document was visible any time from 12:42 A.M. or may have been as late as 6:42 A.M. Significantly, there is the 'declaration', - a call for violent revolt. The suicide note also mentions, several times, Stack's having issues with taxes, debt, and his long-running feud with the IRS organization.</p> <p>Factors, such as the IRS having a large regional office in Austin, and its field office located in Echelon I, that performed tax audits, seizures, investigations, and collections, could serve as identifiers.</p> <p>In this case, there was a window of between 3 and 9 hours, when his 'declaration', was made including clues as to a target.</p> <p>In the case of Breivik's Oslo attacks which began at 15:25 P.M. Breivik's manifesto entitled '2083: A European Declaration of Independence', under the pseudonym 'Andrew Berwick', was e-mailed to 1,003 addresses about 90 minutes before the bomb blast in Oslo. Six hours before the attacks, Breivik also posted a Youtube video (which is some references, is said to be the earlier warning) urging conservatives to 'embrace martyrdom', showing himself wearing a compression garment, and pointing a rifle.</p> <p>In this case, there was a window of between 1:5 and 6 hours, when his 'declaration' was made which clearly identified Norway as a target.</p> <p>These two very different cases, point to two common features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The need to make a declaration; and (ii) Post this declaration on the Internet. <p>These actions can be as late at 1.5 hours prior, to as early as 9 hours prior.</p> <p>The needle in the haystack problem is how do intelligence and security monitoring the internet:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice these declarations? • Make the connections? • Clearly see the likely target? <p>Importantly, these aggressors are not as invisible as they first seem.</p> <p>The first step is to look at the relationship between what is being 'written' on the web, and 'who is doing the reading'. More precisely, is there a profile that can be generalised which starts to identify the lone-wolf terrorist archetype. For instance, a person (taking a combination of Ted Kaczynski, better known as the Unabomber, McVeigh, Joe Stack, and Breivik, for starters): (i) is locked in some type of personnel conflict with a government organisation; (ii) has become:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Itinerant: In the case of McVeigh he increasingly spent more time on the gun show circuit, travelling to 40 of the 50 states and visiting about 80 gun shows in all. Helping him build an ideology immersed in the beliefs of these forums. • Isolated: In the case of Breivik, he increasingly immersed himself in the video game world of Modern Warfare 2 as a training simulation, as well as using World of Warcraft, for an extended period of isolation. <p>At the same time, is there prolific letter writing or blogging declaring willingness to fight? Access to gun clubs, etc. seems to be a recurring theme for lone wolves.</p> <p>Focusing on the type of examples here, we can see possible community linkages - fellow bloggers, gamers, etc. (including Internet providers who may be able see similar traits). As well, the entire global Internet strategy, seeking out paedophile groups and individuals, adapts many similar successful strategies into a useable model.</p> <p><u>Subject the WWW content to literary analysis</u> as a means to identify key themes; and identify where the monologue(s) and narrative(s) that drive extremism, are coming from. As well, find how these connect with 'declarations' being made by attackers.</p> <p>In the case of Breivik, there were quite a few people whose writing he was reading, (he had no connection to the authors), yet nevertheless was inspired by their ideas. Such writers need to be engaged, by the policing and security community; because at what point does their work become a form of incitement?</p>

APPENDIX 1: TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARDS

TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARD THREE	DETERRENCE TERRORISM
<p>A branch of terrorism tactics that are rarely examined is the application of deterrence concepts. This is called – ‘Deterrence Terrorism’, and is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deterrence Terrorism: where an extremist or terrorists’ opponent is compelled and controlled through the credible threat of force. <p>Self-promotion on Facebook and YouTube; showing little or no concern for concealing training etc., are in effect, proclaiming the military capacity, and making a demonstration of the extremists or terrorists’ power. This is a form of Deterrence.</p> <p>Deterrence theory is where the military strategy focuses on the art of coercion, and intimidation, thus achieving Deterrence – where an opponent is compelled and controlled through the credible threat of force (Schelling, 1966).</p> <p>Developing a strategy based on Deterrence Terrorism does not necessarily rule-out potential military action, as the whole theory rests on their being a credible capacity to do so, and a willingness to act where necessary.</p> <p>Deterrence Terrorism strategies, can also displays elements of ‘political secular’; i.e. fighting for political change. To achieve this need to demonstrate capacity, authenticity and control over public opinion. Some of the key attributes of Deterrence Terrorism strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a long-term terrorist campaign strategy. • Developing effective coercion, and intimidation. • An opponent is compelled and controlled through the credible threat of force. • Will give a warning call. <p>This requires a group to have the organisation and capacity to develop complex attacks, as well as the capacity to develop the essential elements of Deterrence Terrorism, as part of a long -term terrorist campaign strategy.</p> <p>Organising a Deterrence terrorist campaign can be potentially complex, however is only limited by the scale of the extremist, or terrorists’ organisation. Entities such as Al-Qaeda, have delivered spectacular examples of complex terrorist attack. The September 2001 attacks which are well known, involved multiple same-day hijackings of departing US flights, and specifically using these as missiles to destroy various targets –</p>	<p>the World Trade Centre (New York), the Pentagon (Washington), and another undefined target in Washington (as the fight crashed in a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania).</p> <p>The IRA’s October 1993 series of VBIED and IED attacks lasted over eight days. Devices were left in various London locations. This was a similar example of the complex coordination of multi-attacks against multi-targets.</p> <p>These events telegraph a level of capability to the terrorists’ opponents, and therefore build the essential elements for Deterrence (to be used as a means to achieve long-term coercion and intimidation).</p> <p>The theme of Deterrence Terrorism has a well established tactical history, in particular the practice exhibited in IRA attacks of providing a coded warning to British security. This particular practice had two essential components:</p> <p>FIRSTLY: It was intended to reduce or stop casualties. This accorded with the ‘political’ campaign pursued by the IRA. The terrorists were fighting for political change. To achieve this they needed to demonstrate capacity, authenticity, and control over public opinion.</p> <p>SECONDLY: The ability to build and deploy a VBIED is sufficiently displayed, when it has been parked on an inner-city street, and its viability as a weapon displayed since the security forces have to either disarm it or operate a controlled detonation. This achieves by itself effective coercion and intimidation.</p> <p>Thus achieving Deterrence when an opponent is compelled and controlled through the credible threat of force.</p> <p>REFERENCES Schelling, T. C. (1966) The Diplomacy of Violence. New Haven: Yale University Press.</p>

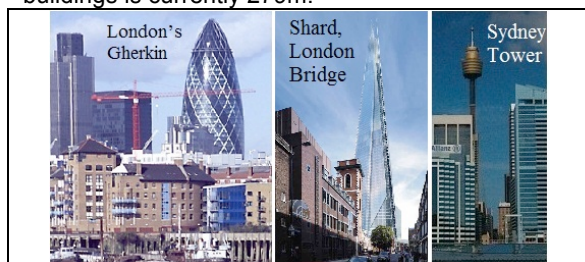
APPENDIX 1: TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARDS

TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARD
FOUR

TACTICS IN THE 3D CITY SPACE: These focus on mass gatherings of people, located in highly complex urban structures, incorporating features such as multi-level buildings, open spaces between buildings, crowd congregation points, and transport hubs (Flaherty, 2009c; Flaherty, 2007a).

Conventionally: The third dimension commonly refers to the airspace above terrain.

Actual 3D Tactical Space: In urban environments heights among Central Business District buildings typically range between 35m and 55m, although the tallest buildings usually top-out within 300m: London's Gherkin (30 St Mary Axe), in the financial district is 180m (making it the 6th tallest building in the city). The new Shard London Bridge, standing almost 310m makes it the tallest building in the European Union (since December 2011). It is also the second-tallest free-standing structure in the UK. While, the Sydney Tower observation deck sits at 250m. The maximum height limit for Sydney buildings is currently 279m.



The third dimension in urban environments is the full three dimensional solid forms of buildings and spaces formed between buildings, which also correspond closely to the typical 300m² weapons effective range for rocket propelled grenades, small arms, and the kill zone in most bomb blast radii (Flaherty, 2009c).

VULNERABILITY CLUSTERS: Successful terrorist attacks exploit complex urban spaces. These exploit clear linear runs, where the terrorist can opportunistically seek out links between attack opportunities and vulnerabilities. These are found in multi-level buildings, large transit spaces, covered rail stations, plazas, commercial precincts, and malls.

THE 2007 HAYMARKET ATTACK: VBIEDs were discovered parked near the Tiger Tiger nightclub in Haymarket, and Cockspur Street, located in central London and placed in one of the main nightlife districts. These only a short distance from Piccadilly Circus (in the very heart of London's tourist district), threatened many potential targets, linked along the street transit.

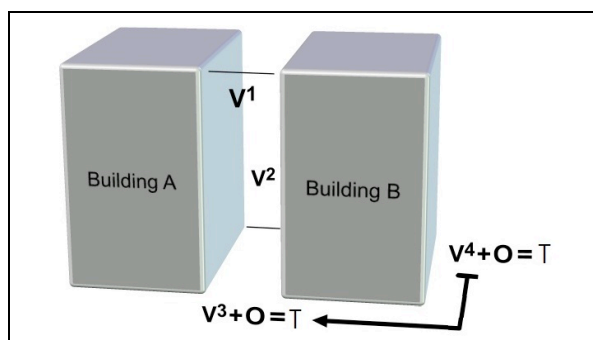
THE 3D TACTICAL MODEL: Incorporating vulnerability clusters. This illustrates the link between opportunities (O), vulnerabilities (V) and targets (T). This simple formula $[V+O=T]$ can be used to develop mass-space security analysis in a complex public area.

3D
TACTICS

Finding links between potential multi-targets and multi-opportunities: **THE 3D ANALYSIS BOX** (Flaherty, 2007b), is a useful construct for identifying within a site, or space the key clustering of vulnerabilities. It helps to illustrate consequences and how these relate together. The box is used to illustrate:

- (i) Open space between two built areas (identified as buildings 'A' and 'B');
- (ii) Within this area there are several possible vulnerabilities, and these are represented as V1 to V4.
- (iii) Some vulnerabilities can pair with opportunities (these are V3 and V4);
- (iv) These paired V+O are linked linearly by some common line of transport (for example, a road), thus allowing these to be targeted;
- (v) The line of linked vulnerability targets (V3 and V4), however, presents an attacker with multiple opportunities.

The terrorist-attacker could either concentrate on V3 or V4. By threatening multi-targets (V3 or V4), will potentially throw its opponent security off balance strategically; unable to protect any one target, and spread too thinly to protect all effectively from attack. The analysis needs to take into account the complexity of the space; otherwise vulnerabilities are missed as are the associations with opportunities. Information issues, such as the use of deception, are fundamental to achieving success (Flaherty, 2008).



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APPENDIX 1: TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARDS

TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARD FIVE	ACUPUNCTURE ATTACK TACTICS
<p>ACUPUNCTURE ATTACK TACTICS: Can be used against mega-infrastructure sites, mega-buildings, or mass urban spaces. These are attacked with a lone, or a series of small scale attacks, such as persons carrying backpacks loaded with IEDs.</p> <p>The concept is that a terrorist attack has two options assaulting mega-sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A massive attack totally destroying the site. • A small scale attack that disrupts the operation of the site. <p>In order for the small scale attack to be successful it must be more like acupuncture. That is, the attack strikes like a needle puncturing one or two vitals, such that, the whole anatomy is affected.</p> <p>Mengxiong commenting on 'Information-intensified' combat methods, likened these to – "A Chinese boxer with a knowledge of vital body points who can bring an opponent to his knees with a minimum of movement. By contrast, non-information-intensified combat methods are like fights between villagers in which heads are broken and blood flows, but it is hard to distinguish the winner from the loser." (Mengxiong, 1995)</p> <p>COMPLEX-MASSIVE TERRORIST ATTACK: Entities such as Al-Qaeda have delivered spectacular examples of complex, massive terrorist attacks. The September 2001 attacks, were a massive set of strikes destroying the WTC, and are well known. However, in contrast the IRA's October 1993 series of VBIED and IED attacks lasted over eight days, attacking various London locations. This was an example of the complex coordination of multi-attacks against multi-targets. The IRA was successful using relatively small weapons, to pin-pricked the city's nervous system.</p> <p>Undertaking complex, massive terrorist attacks can be exhausting, as these required: (i) A substantive level of capability on the part of the terrorist's operational capacity; and (ii) A substantial organisation with equally substantial resourcing. However, after an attack, the intensity of the opponent/victim's campaign to bring retribution and justice on the responsible terrorist group could overtime make future attacks less likely. The resources are harder to find. The group is losing members to successful counter-terrorism. The attack-concept cannot be repeated, as post-counter terrorism upgrading has more effectively defended other likely target-sites. Notwithstanding, a successful attack such as September 2001, could in hindsight be a pyrrhic victory. The consequences have been the start of a general global war that has continued the last decade. This has seen much of Al-Qaeda destroyed and equally been devastating for the US and its allies in terms of military losses.</p>	<p>IMPLEMENTED ACUPUNCTURE ATTACKS: Made against a multi-hectare commercial sites, such as a distribution centre would require assessment of the site, zeroing in on its most basic functions, and answering: what is the site suppose to do? This requires identifying a key vulnerability that can affect the whole site's functioning, and its operation. For example, an attack on water mains would render the site without fire control facilities. This would close it immediately (till these could be restored).</p> <p>Alternatively, find the interface point between covered interior building vehicle parking that accesses the office or commercial shopping areas. A significant pulse-wave could be generated funnelling through doors, floors, and utility systems, only using a relatively small to medium VBIED. This would create rushes of people. Generating disproportionate consequences for the security of the site, especially where there are large numbers of people concentrated.</p> <p>Information-intensified: Relates to a weapon - "That can acquire and use information provided by the targets themselves to correct trajectory. These smart weapons will be able to be launched from outside the enemy firepower network and identify and attack targets." (Mengxiong, 1995)</p> <p>Converting Mengxiong's concept into a terrorism weapons option, translates these into suicide-attacks with IEDs. And rely on the people carrying out the attack, becoming the smart weapons themselves (delivering the attack). Being able to 'acquired and use information (provided by the targets), and find the correct trajectory' however, <u>requires high level preparation</u>.</p> <p>As well, high level information gathering about a target extends the planning required. This complex exercise, as well risks over-complication. 'Interrelationships can be seen as a sixth element (added to circumstances, deception, timing, resources and opportunity) in developing an operational concept creating and exploiting criticality.' (Flaherty, 2004) This also raises the <u>stakes in terms of intelligence detection which can lead to failure to attack.</u></p> <p>REFERENCES</p> <p>Flaherty, CJ (2004) Decisive Strike, Criticality and Homeland Security, Defence Force Journal. (164): 43-50.</p> <p>Mengxiong, C. (1995) PART FOUR: The Revolution in Military Affairs. China Military Science (Spring 1995). URL: http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/ndu/chinview/chinapt4.html</p>

APPENDIX 1: TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARDS

TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARD SIX	DELIBERATE ERRATIC ACTION & TERRORIST TARGETING
<p>The central concept in Clausewitz' <i>On War</i> is "equivalence" between a target and the political aims behind the attack on it (Flaherty, 1996). Ordinarily an act of violence is meaningless until it is given political meaning. Overarching violence, another battle is waged between combatants, as to what is the meaning of an attack on a house, bridge, or people. If destroyed (but what does it mean?), because violence ordinarily has no meaning, it is just violence.</p> <p>The political meaning is attributed. Thus the destroyed 'house, bridge, or people' are given the equivalent value to the political issue being resolved by the conflict. For instance, IRA and Sinn Fein provide a classic example where the terrorists use a political front to produce rhetoric explaining actions, motivations, and reasons.</p> <p>In the case of terrorism, sometimes this dialogue is subverted. Deliberately engaging in erratic acts of violence creates ambiguity, shock and surprise as well as information deception. Ensuring future successful terror attacks. (Flaherty, 2008)</p> <p>APPLICATION OF AXIOLOGICAL TARGETING: 'Axiological' (combining two Greek words axios: worthy, and logos: reason or theory), targeting is a high-end intelligence based examination of particular assets and their values: (i) what they are; and, (ii) where they are placed.</p> <p>A combination of which can 'force behavioural shifts in belligerent leadership (in the quickest and most economical ways possible)' (Kan, 2004).</p> <p><u>Value Targeting:</u> Axiological target sets might include bank accounts and finances, as well as entertainment, sports, and recreational facilities used by the senior leadership. "Axiological targeting sees non-military centres of gravity as more strategic and counter-value targets as more important than counterforce targets." (Kan, 2004)</p> <p>Axiological targeting methodologies require high-order effort. Sometimes, it is difficult and often impractical to accumulate sufficient intelligence to be able to 'glean some insight into the mind of the adversary'.</p> <p><u>Criticality:</u> Is not a fixed concept. Because, factors as to why a target becomes critical can be circumstantial and perceptions as to why a target is (or was) important, are subjective (Flaherty, 2004).</p> <p>DIALOGUE CAMPAIGNS: Clausewitz' proposition 'war is a language' is not predicated on there being a rational exchange. The violence that each side makes toward the other is part of a discourse.</p>	<p>The asymmetries of this situation are that one or another of the combatants may be relying on differing ontology, making no sense to one (or the other). (Flaherty, 1996) Alternatively, the actions taken are seen as ineffective or ludicrous, which creates ambiguity and deception.</p> <p><u>Deliberate Erratic Action:</u> The shoe bomber (Richard Reid), or the targeting behaviour of the 2008 Mumbai attackers, had a 'deliberately erratic nature' (Flaherty, 2009a). Sometimes, terrorist attacks are opportunistic, the targets selected have only generic relationships with the supposed political aims of the terrorists involved, or these seem impractical, such as Reid's attempt to board American Airlines Flight 63. These tactics deliberately present ambiguity, and as well feed (post-analysis) talk-back media, from various public experts. This further adds ambiguity as to what are the 'real terrorist's intentions (as to what will be the next target)'. (Flaherty, 2008) This can serve terrorist targeting strategies as future targets are concealed by a smoke-screen of information deception generated from endless re-analysis in the West's media. This aids the success of future attacks. These become impossible to predict and enables preservation, of the ultimate shock value of the attack when it finally happens.</p> <p>TERRORIST EFFECTS-BASED OPERATIONS: 'the basic premise of EBO is focusing on the conditions desired—the effects—to achieve assigned objectives enables one to avoid focusing on pseudo-objectives, such as destruction' (Mann et al., 2001).</p> <p>Terrorism targeting often subverts conventional EBO thinking. As it utilises 'effects-based' through violent shock and surprise (Arkin, 2001). Terrorist methodology incorporates three elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Firstly:</u> Broad targeting creating confusion as to the 'real' intentions (as to what is the next target). • <u>Secondly:</u> Dialogue Campaigns become an essential dynamic to the violence. These give meaning or create useful ambiguity. • <u>Thirdly:</u> Deliberate Erratic behaviour creates information deception. <p>REFERENCES</p> <p>Flaherty, CJ (2004) Decisive Strike, Criticality and Homeland Security, Defence Force Journal. (164): 43-50.</p> <p>Flaherty, C.J. (1996) Australian Manoeuvrist Strategy, Seaview Press. ISBN 1876070110.</p> <p>Kan, P.R. (2004) What Should We Bomb? Axiological Targeting and the Abiding Limits of Airpower Theory. Air & Space Power Journal (Spring 2004).</p> <p>Mann, C. Endersby, G. Searle, T. (2001) Dominant Effects: Effects-Based Joint Operations. Aerospace Power Journal (Fall 2001).</p>

APPENDIX 1: TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARDS

**TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARD
SEVEN**

T.E. Lawrence wrote about erratic attacks: 'suppose we were an influence (as we might be) an idea a thing invulnerable intangible without front or back drifting about like gas? ... our war should be a war of detachment: we were to contain the enemy by the silent threat of a vast unknown desert' (Lawrence, 1920).

ERRATIC ATTACK constitutes an omnipresent and invisible threat, and are successfully achieved where an attacker choose a completely irrational strategy, as a means to offset any security advantage (Flaherty, 2009a). The key elements:

- Police and security can be overwhelmed. They are defeated and disadvantaged by thinking in terms of 'control of territory'. Whereas, free-ranging provides greater operational flexibility.
- Rhizome manoeuvre force is a form of erratic attack. It is achieved because the attacker moves through unexpected spaces in the urban 3D battle space.

RANGE VERSES TERRITORY ENGAGEMENTS occur between players who have evolved diametrically different approaches to the 'theatre of operation' normally defined by the Jomini 'square field' (Jomini, 1862). This is now subdivided and distributed among many controllers who are called territory rulers (A-B-C-D in the figure below), and operate according to the notion of territory control. They are 'ruled' by various cardinal rules, that inhibit operational flexibility, such as, the territory rulers cannot form coalitions to attack 'E'. Whereas their opponent (E: fair-evaders, criminal trespassers or terrorist attacker), have evolved a 'ranging' strategy involving nomadic behaviour that does not recognise or care about territory sovereignty.

DYNAMIC DEFENCE presents in later game-phases, as an alternative strategy. A new player 'F' is introduced. 'F' is a security player who adopts similar behaviour to the adversary 'E' and a dynamic defence model (represented in the figure below) emerges.

RELEVANCE TO '15 METERS/11 SECONDS' - TYPE SCENARIOS (Flaherty, et al., 2011) emerges when the decision to finally attack has been made. The inability to interdict is due factors such as:

- Communication barriers;
- Organisational 'prohibitions against cooperation'; and
- Successful deception.

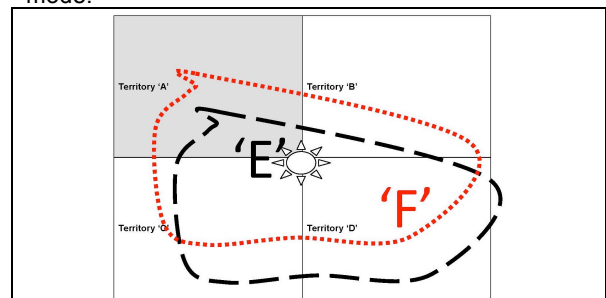
These issues are exacerbated by the erratic and unpredictable behaviour of the attacker.

**ERRATIC ATTACK &
DYNAMIC DEFENCE**

ERRATIC APPLICATION OF FIRE AND MOVEMENT: Excess or reduced use very much depends on the ideology or beliefs of the perpetrators. For example, the actions of the extremist (religious, drug-induced, fantasy or delusional types of terrorist) will over-use to create as much fear and destruction as possible. As an expression of the beliefs of the perpetrators. Believing they are exacting the most terrible retribution or biblical punishment on the perceived wicked (this called 'Apocalyptic-Revenge').

Movement (along with 'fire') changes depending on the beliefs, ideologies, and behaviours of the perpetrators. In the case of the drug-affected aggressive (the terrorist attackers at Mumbai in 2008), this is artificially changed to the extent that the attackers are moving faster than is usually possible in combat. This fundamentally alters the nature of the battle, as the total-action is speed-up to change the dynamics of the tactics employed. One of the major impacts is that the battle becomes more chaotic and uncontrollable.

MUMBAI (2008) ATTACKERS enjoyed considerable tactical advantage employing exaggerated movement (Flaherty, 2009a). They were more likely to overwhelm and outrun any opposition before they are able to counter-respond. Exaggerated over-speed tends to limit the opportunity for considered tactical planning. The whole battle shifts into constant activity. Increasingly, all actions are purely reflexive. This advantages the attacker, as this combined with exaggerated fire will overwhelm the opponent as they are placed increasingly in crisis mode.

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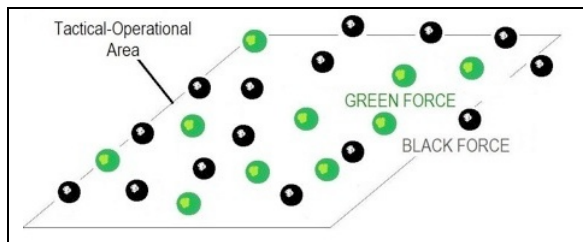
APPENDIX 1: TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARDS

**TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARD
EIGHT**

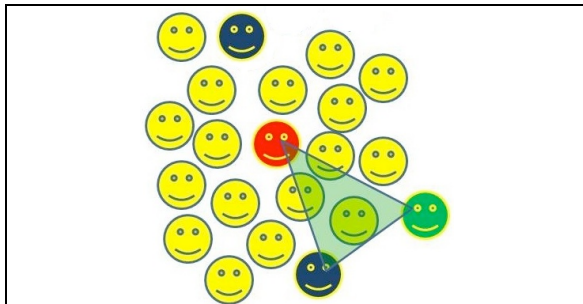
INFORMATION DEPRIVATION: Isolation and crowding was a feature of the 'Face of Battle' analysis (Keegan, 1976). Identifying how soldiers packed into dense formations limited their access to information. Looking at the backs of forward ranks' heads and receiving confusing auditory information created misinterpretations. Hearing gunfire and fighting, but not being able to make sense of this led to panic or flight.

INTERPOSING TACTICS: Interposition or interjection within a tactical situation describes the action or activity that interrupts a particular tactical process initiated by an opponent (Flaherty, 2009b). Key elements:

- **INTERPOSING PHASE 1:** Illustrated (below) involves the opposing forces dispelling or scattering, much more freely within an operational area. This achieves the effect of blocking and covering all friendlies from hostiles.



- **INTERPOSING PHASE 2:** Illustrated (below) a scenario where crowd-control stewards or police (BLUE) are patrolling a public event (Flaherty, 2011). The Blue, due to factors such as: (i) limited visual range; (ii) perhaps not sharing communications, cannot see what is happening, and cannot see the RED assailant.



CONTROL, INFLUENCE, AND COMMUNICATIONS: Problems manifest during the interposing tactics phase. Particularly: How does one (or the other) combatant effectively control or direct forces when they are fragmented throughout each other, in order to achieve a tactical outcome?

**INTERPOSING
TACTICS**

Factors experienced, such as crowding (BLUE is surrounded by the YELLOW figures), and can only see the immediate surrounding people in the crowd (YELLOW). Blue will not see the assailant (RED), unless they come directly into contact with the individual (and recognise them as such). Some of the BLUES may be linked through a communication system, where a third person (GREEN) viewing CCTV or in an observation post overhead, can see the RED assailant (which is represented by the green triangular vision zone), and can direct. It can also be the case, that GREEN can see what is happening but cannot directly instruct others to interdict RED. Raising questions:

- Who can react?
- Can inherent information overwhelm be overcome?
- Is sufficient situational awareness achievable?

These factors impact on the ability to interdict the RED assailant.

Devolution: In order to interpose, each combatant's organisational character must progress to the point of a complete devolution, only operating in single entities, and in new forms of autonomous actions. Movement is totally random.

Cohesion: Is achieved through each element possessing superior situational awareness, and thereby knowing when and where to interdict an opponent, or reach a friendly and assist in the task.

APPLIED TO PUBLIC SECURITY: Crowd milieu produces massive amounts of information deprivation and perishability. The opposing forces (police, security, etc.) are continually dissolving as force elements, even beyond the individual level, to a street CCTV units, or other sensors.

Contemporary urban conflict: Opposing forces interpose over each other's zones of operation in a new form of granular conflict.

The winner: In this environment, is the party with the greater capacity for situational awareness.

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APPENDIX 1: TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARDS

TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARD
NINE

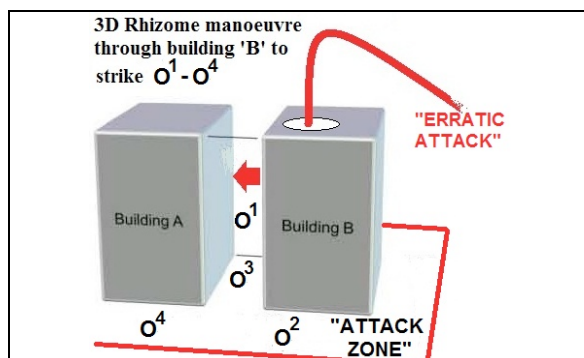
RHIZOME MANOEUVRE IN 3D is performed by moving forces. A strategy of 'walking through walls'; it treats the built environment as a flexible, almost liquid medium, forever-in-flux (Flaherty, 2010). It is terrorist or counter-terrorist warfare contingent on the city.

Rhizome manoeuvring forces can either free-run (Parkour), or assemble behind walls, under floors, or overhead on rooftops (using explosives, drills or hammers if necessary) by breaking through.

ACCESS AND ROUTE will be determined by the nature of the surrounding urban layout and its infrastructure. This leads into two likely scenarios, depending where situated:

- Densely populated and built environment: The Rhizome manoeuvre will work through office, retail, and domestic spaces in order to avoid detection.
- Open spaces: Surrounded by gardens, wide streets, and parking. The Rhizome manoeuvre will need to employ a more lengthy, surreptitious route.

3D CITY SPACE (Flaherty, 2009c): This is the full three dimensional solid forms of buildings and spaces formed between. It correspond closely to the typical 300m² weapons effective range for rocket propelled grenades, small arms, and the kill zone in most bomb blast radii. Conventionally, the **3D Tactical Model** formula - **[V+O=T]**; links Vulnerabilities + Opportunities = Targets. (Flaherty, 2008; 2007b).



However, when Rhizome manoeuvre is possible, all the 'opportunities', can double as targets, as well, The defending force is spread too thinly over an area trying to protect all the opportunities/objectives (O1-O4 in the diagram). The attacker has relative freedom to choose any attack or feint it wants to.

3D Rhizome
Manoeuvre

Conventionally, only a few opportunities can be paired (these are V3 and V4). These paired 'V+O' are linked linearly by some common line of transport (for example, a road). Thus, allowing these to be targeted. The line of linked vulnerability targets (V3 and V4), presents the terrorist-attacker multiple opportunities, threatening multi-targets (V3 or V4). This will potentially throw security opponents off-balance strategically, unable to protect any one target, and spread too thinly to protect all effectively from attack.

Rhizome manoeuvre makes the 3D tactics formula, even more complex and chaotic. In effect, it achieves information deception by the very nature of the manoeuvre. As well, all the 'opportunities', can double as targets.

INFORMATION ISSUES: The use of deception, are fundamental to achieving success in terrorist attacks (Flaherty, 2008).

Maximum Surprise: A Rhizome manoeuvre (this time by a terrorist attacker) seeks to introduce a force element with onto a location, moving to interdict with maximum surprise, and arriving via an incomprehensible direction (which in essence is exactly the effect that a Rhizome manoeuvre is intended to have on an opponent). This may require a lengthy operation.

Shared Infrastructure: In the major cities, terrorists and extremists NOW access the city's logistics and support for their needs, which is the very same systems used as well by security. These are gained third party from legitimate business and community organizations, giving equal surveillance and detection capabilities that are available to security.

The terrorists and extremists 'sharing' with policing and security the exact same CCTV as well as other city wide security sensors, and electronic services, necessitates proficiency in Rhizome manoeuvre ability.

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APPENDIX 1: TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARDS

TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARD TEN	DYNAMIC DEFENCE OF ATTACK ZONES
<p>3D ATTACKS focus on “Attack Zones” (Flaherty, 2009a). The erratic nature of 3D attack methodologies allows more effective exploitation of what are notionally described as attack surfaces or zones.</p> <p><u>Attack zone</u>: This is the surface representing the sets of ways in which an adversary can attack a system and potentially cause damage.</p> <p>ATTACKS: There are two types of attack:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Avenue of attack</u>: This focuses on a particular objective that is perceived to be tactically/strategically important. This type of attack is typically controlled by ‘force moderation’, and a deliberate process of targeting and selection. • <u>Zone attack</u>: No real targets are identified, except that the attack zone contains a number of potential targets. <p>As the defenders tend to think in terms of deliberate process of targeting and selection. The attackers think in terms of no specific targets. Thus, adding to deception and confusion among the defenders.</p> <p>INABILITY TO INTERDICT: Terrorist(s) attackers have an immediate advantage deploying in a target rich environment, behaving erratically to achieve surprise and deception, through a series of Rhizome manoeuvres.</p> <p>DYNAMIC OR RANDOMISED DEFENCE: In order to out-compete the erratic moving terrorist, the defender has two options:</p>	<p><u>Adopt a denial strategy</u>: The defender creates areas under surveillance or fire that become no-go-zones for a would-be attacker.</p> <p><u>Harness happenstance and coincidence</u>: The defender begins to move themselves throughout the zone – <u>meandering</u> around, in order to create a situation where the attacker cannot be sure where the defender will be next and both combatants run the risk of coming across the other without warning.</p> <p>The key issue is who has the highest state of situational awareness and understanding of the space? To be able to recognise an attacker; mixed with high-end capacity to out-perform them when encountered.</p> <p>MASTERY OF THE LINE-OF-LEAST-RESISTANCE (B.H. Liddel Hart’s Indirect Approach): A successful attacker in order to create maximum opportunity for success will seek to avoid detection, in order to attack a target without interruption. They will choose approaches identifying the line-of-least-resistance.</p> <p>The dynamic or randomised defence will first seek to identify the line-of-least-resistance, intersecting a zone, in particular where these are best represented with Rhizome manoeuvre points within the zone. This will allow them, the best opportunity to interdict the attacker (as they move-in for the attack).</p> <p>REFERENCES</p> <p>Flaherty, C. (2009a) 2D Verses 3D Tactical Supremacy in Urban Operations. Journal of Information Warfare. (8)2: 13-24.</p>

APPENDIX 1: TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARDS

TERRORIST TACTICS RESEARCH CARD ELEVEN	TERRORIST NON-ORGANISATION 'COMMAND AND INFLUENCE'
<p>NON-ORGANISATION: or <u>NO</u>-organisation, applies to a range of situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no discernible communication between swarming attackers (who operate completely without organisation or a plan). (Flaherty, 2010) • A lone terrorist or small group exist in isolation, without transactional connections with others or other organisations; yet appear to be connected to an ideology or movement. <p>Swarming attackers or defenders take advantage of any happenstance they can manipulate (to their own advantage); and are able to overcome coordination barriers, as these adopt the following strategies:</p> <p>NO HIERARCHY: 'Non-organisation' is an adaptation of 'netwar' (Arquilla et al., 1996). Netwar organisation is described as structurally flat. There is no central leader or commander and little or no hierarchy.</p> <p><u>Not an organisation at all</u> is more like a movement in a particular direction by individual hunters who hone in on a common prey. Key elements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no need for planning. • Decision-making, and operations are decentralised. • May utilise consultative consensus-building. • Local initiative and autonomy are maintained. <p>ALL-OF-ONE-MIND: The netwar concept identifies powerful doctrine or ideology as a mobilising factor. And that decision-making could be supplanted by doctrine or ideology enabling netwar actors to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-of-one-mind, even if they are dispersed and devoted to different tasks; • Provided with strategic and operational centrality, thus, allowing for tactical decentralisation; and, • Given boundaries and guidelines for their own individual decisions and actions (alleviating any need for resort to a hierarchy) since the netwar actors already know what they have to do. <p>These factors, give the appearance of organisation, and leadership where none actually exists.</p> <p>COMMAND AND INFLUENCE (CI): Is the opposite to centralised control (or C2: Command/Control). Relies on pure 'Influence' as a means to organise. It can be an organisation in command, influencing followers; or an 'influence' from web and media alone. This enables the self-organisation of a lone terrorist or small isolated group.</p>	<p>In both cases, trust-based <u>referent power</u>, the power a subordinate gives their leader (or an anthropomorphised web-presence), is present. The followers are attracted to a superior (or superior beliefs) because of their perceived competence; and are in-admiration and desiring to associate.</p> <p><u>Command and influence Cohesive Factors</u>: (i) Actions are independent; (ii) Coordinated collaboratively and consultatively; (iii) 'Influence' operates as the attractor and motivator for human-to-human organisation; (iv) Rely on broad ideologies to motivate and direct (which operate as unifying and directing precepts); and, (v) Rely on opinion leaders or intermediaries, who organise, coordinate, and suggest direction.</p> <p>MONOLOGUE NARRATIVES: Individuals and groups can get direction from <u>monologue narratives</u>. These are statements, images, etc. giving individuals or groups their ideas, beliefs, ideologies, justifications, plans, and intentions. It is the basis of <u>do-it-yourself terrorism</u>.</p> <p>Monologue narratives are also key to players successfully coordinating a <u>dynamic defence</u>.</p> <p>DYNAMIC DEFENCE CONCEPTS (Flaherty, 2009a): involve a security force that acts in exactly the same way as the attacking terrorist, adopting: (i) ranging strategies (developed as a <u>chaotic meandering approach to movement</u> though space and time); and, (ii) interposing tactics (Flaherty, 2009b).</p> <p><u>Interdiction</u>: This is achieved as 'meander movement' and happenstance encounters. Security (like their terrorist opponents) act like the hunters of old in the woods or jungles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track a prey (and zero-in). • Swarm with other hunters in the pack opportunistically seeking out their quarry. • Adopt the Viet Cong approach of 'holding onto the belts' of the opponent. <p>REFERENCES</p> <p>Arquilla, J. Ronfeldt, D.F. (1996) The Advent of Netwar, Santa Monica, CA: RAND.</p> <p>Flaherty, C. (2010) Command, Influence and Information in 3D Tactics. Journal of Information Warfare. (9)1: 18-31.</p> <p>Flaherty, C. (2009b) Interposing Tactics. Red Team Journal.com. URL: http://redteamjournal.com/2009/12/interposing-tactics/.</p>

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