

FORT HAMILTON ANTI-TERRORISM AWARENESS NEWSLETTER (MAY/FY11)

THE Antiterrorism THEME FOR 3rd Quarter FY11 IS:

Understanding the Threat

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Radicalization Dynamics: A Primer

Definitions and Key Terms

Radicalization is the process by which individuals come to believe that their engagement in or facilitation of non-state violence to achieve social and political change is necessary and justified.

A Violent Extremist is a person who advocates, is engaged in, or is preparing to engage in ideological motivated terrorist activities (including providing support to terrorism) in furtherance of political or social objectives promoted by a foreign terrorist organization. This term includes violent extremists acting inside the United States.

A Homegrown Violent Extremist is a US person who was once assimilated into, but

who has rejected the cultural values, beliefs, and environment of the US in favor of a violent extremist's ideology. He or she "US-radicalized," and intends to commit terrorism inside the US without direct support or direction from a foreign terrorist organization.

A Domestic Terrorist is a person who engages in unlawful acts of violence to intimidate civilian populations or attempt to influence domestic policy (as opposed to furthering the aims of a foreign terrorist organization) without direction from or influence by a foreign actor. Examples of such terrorism include acts conducted by racist, supremacist, antigovernment, environmental, animal rights, or other single-issue extremist groups or movements. The primer does not address this kind of terrorism.

Catalysts are factors, such as the internet, family networks, and personal relationships with other extremist, that enable of facilitate the mobilization of individuals by physically or virtually providing the space and opportunity to take action.

Inhibitors are factors that can prevent or stall the progression of individuals committed to engage in violence, such as family members or law enforcement. Some factors can be both catalysts and inhibitor, and their categorization depends on the specific example being discussed.

US-CITIZEN – The would-be time square bomber would be a great example of

radicalization. He consumed ideologues alike his spiritual contact and his readings provided further information on the war in Iraq & Afghanistan, helping shape his beliefs.

Catalytic forces strengthened his commitment while studying at the University of Bridgeport in Connecticut. He was easily facilitated by a member of an organization called Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP) in 2000 resulting in friendship, eventually leading him to meet the Chief of TTP. This built his commitment to violent extremism and gave him access to terrorist training.

Inhibitors failed to deter: in 2008 he asked his father permission to fight in Afghanistan, but his request was denied by his father.

Some of the factors the U.S. - CITIZEN took advantage of after radicalizing are as follows:

- Readiness to Act: his motivation in moving toward his intended goal
- Opportunity: his access to terrorist training by TTP affiliation
- Capability: His educational skills in engineering.
- Targets: Familiarization of time square based on location he lived in.

Based on all the factors listed above, the U.S. - CITIZEN mobilized as an individual or lone wolf in is attempted attack in Time Square.



Operational Intent of Terrorism

Terrorism is primarily a psychological act that communicates through violence or the

threat of violence. Terrorist strategies will be aimed at publicly causing damage to symbols or inspiring fear. Timing, location, and method of attacks accommodate mass media dissemination and optimize current news impact.

Ideology Influences

Groups with secular ideologies and nonreligious goals will often attempt highly selective and discriminate acts of violence to achieve a specific political aim. This often requires them to keep casualties at the minimum amount necessary to attain the objective.

The intention is to avoid a backlash that might damage the organization's acceptability and maintain the appearance of a rational group that has legitimate grievances. By limiting their attacks they reduce the risk of undermining external political and economic support.

Individual Behaviors

No one profile exists for terrorists in terms of family background or personal characteristics. Several general observations may assist in understanding the extreme behavior of a terrorist. Notions of a bizarre social misfit or uneducated and unemployed person are a misperception as a norm.

An analysis of over 150 al-Qaida terrorists displayed a norm of middle- to upper-class, highly educated, married, middle-aged men. Women are appearing in increasing numbers, and have been significant actors in groups such as the Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka, but men provide the vast majority of terrorist

cadre in actual attacks. Adolescents and children have been used in terrorist attacks also. In some cases, children have been unaware that they were being used as terrorists such as in suicide bombings.

Organizational Behavior

People within groups have different behaviors collectively than they do as individuals. Terrorist organizations have varying motives and reasons for existence, and how the group interprets these guides or determines internal group dynamics. Groups are normally more daring and ruthless than the individual members.

No individual wishes to appear less committed than the others, and will not object to proposals within the group they would not consider as an individual. Leaders will not risk being seen as timid, for fear of losing their influence over the group. The end result can be actions not in keeping with individual behavior patterns as far as risk and lethality, but dictated by the pressure of group expectations and suppression of dissent and caution.

Conclusion

Domestic or indigenous terrorists are “home-grown,” that is, they can be native born or naturalized citizens of a nation. They operate normally within and against their own country of residence. International or transnational terrorists can be visualized as operating primarily between two nations and their geographic region.



How do we go about reporting suspicious activities?

iSALUTE

iSALUTE is an Army counter-intelligence reporting program to prevent espionage, sabotage, subversion, and domestic and international terrorism

The program seeks Army-wide community support to report threat incidents, behavioral indicators, and counter-intelligence matters that are potential indicators of espionage, terrorist-associated insider threat, and extremist activity.

Why must we report these behaviors?

It is everyone’s awareness and reporting that can help identify and prevent threats to our national security or attacks against our Army community, personnel, information, and critical assets.

Here are some examples of behaviors and activities to report:

- Persons advocating support for a terrorist organization or cause.
- Persons expressing hatred for or advocating violence against American society or government.
- Persons posting views or exchanging information (without official sanction) on websites that promote the use of force against Soldiers, dependents, DOD Civilians, and DOD Contractors.

These are just a few of the activities to report. Remember; **“if it doesn’t look right”** report it to the PMO / ATO.

Reporting an Incident

(What you should and shouldn’t do)

DO

- Be observant and attentive
- Remembers details about people, places, conversations, and vehicles (including license plate numbers).
- Act noncommittal and ask for time to think over any offers.
- Report the incident to PMO/ATO.
- 902nd MI will be notified of incident.

DO NOT

- Try to investigate the incident on your own.
- Commit yourself to anything
- Discuss the incident or your suspicions with anyone except PMO/ATO.

What should you report?

S-Size (number and description of people and vehicles)

A-Activity (What the people or person is doing; what is suspicious)

L-location (location of people/persons activities)

U-unit (any markings that will identify the people or person)

T-time (date and time you observed the activity or behavior)

E-Equipment (describe the equipment or vehicles you saw)

The iSALUTE report can be used as specified above to report suspicious activities.



Fort Hamilton's Force Protection Condition

Based on the death of Osama Bin Laden on May 2, 2011, USNORTHCOM upgraded CONUS installations Force Protection Condition (FPCON) to **BRAVO**.

FPCON BRAVO - Applies when an increase or more predictable threat of terrorist activity exists.

As of right now there are no known threats that have been made against Fort Hamilton or the community by any terrorist groups.

Remember, homegrown violent extremists continue to remain attracted to official targets such as government installations, military personnel and facilities, and senior government officials may gain greater prominence.

One important factor to take into consideration is to continue to practice Operational Security (OPSEC).



What is OPSEC?

The information that is used against us often is not classified; it is information that is openly available to

anyone who knows where to look and what to ask.

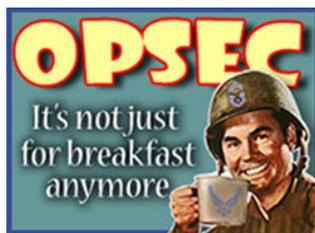
OPSEC is a tool that our adversaries believe in and one that we in the U.S. Government need to understand and integrate into our daily routines. Our work is information, and not all of it is classified.

What we don't always realize is how much we are giving away by our predictable behavior, casual conversations, routine acquisitions and Internet information.

We must be careful of what we are revealing-failure to do so could provide our adversaries with the information they need to execute additional terrorist acts.

What are OPSEC indicators?

- What do people observe about your schedule?
- What do you do when you go to work?
- What are you revealing by your predictable routines and the way you do business?
- These are indicators. OPSEC helps people identify the indicators that are giving away information about missions, activities, and operations.
- Please review attached Homeland Security trifold for further information on Operational Security.



When it comes to our safety,
we can always use an extra pair of eyes.
Look around. Be aware
If something does not look right, let us know

ANTITERRORISM TRAINING WEBSITE

Antiterrorism Level I training can be found in the website located below. This is an annual requirement and must be completed by all installation, (Military, Civilian, Contractors and all New Incoming Personnel). Dependants may also take the training for AT awareness to include children ages 14 and above!

<https://atlevel1.dtic.mil/at/>

The Wolf is on the prowl and waiting for the right opportunity!



<http://www.security.state.ny.us/>

This is why we must always remain aware and vigilant of our surroundings: we must protect our future.



SEE SOMETHING – SAY SOMETHING

<http://www.security.state.ny.us/>

TELEPHONE SECURITY

- Post-emergency numbers on the telephone and pre-program phone numbers where possible.
- Military Police/Security Forces: **1-718-630-4456**
- Local Police: _____
- Fire Department: _____
- Hospital: _____
- Ambulance: _____

Antiterrorism Officer-DPTMS / 718-630-4288

USAG-Fort Hamilton (Vigilance is the Key to Success)

Understanding the Threat

Communication



Friendship



Believing

