

# UNIT 1 TOPIC 3

## TERRORISM

### **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

- 1.3.1 Define terrorism.
- 1.3.2 Identify the different types of terrorism.
- 1.3.3 Discuss the motivation behind terrorism and terrorist acts.
- 1.3.4 Discuss suicide terrorism.
- 1.3.5 Discuss how terrorists organize.
- 1.3.6 Identify ways to combat terrorism.
- 1.3.7 Discuss what terrorism will be like in the future.
- 1.3.8 Identify how Navy Core Values help in identifying and combating terrorism.

### **REFERENCES:**

1. DoD Directive O-2000, DoD Combating Terrorism Program
2. SECNAVINST 3300.2, Combating Terrorism Program
3. U.S. Code Title 18 Chapter 113B
4. <http://www.history.navy.mil/library/guides/terrorism>
5. <http://web.nps.navy.mil/~library/terrorism.htm>
6. <http://faculty.nwc.edu>
7. <http://www.state.gov>
8. <http://www.cqpress.com>

### **SLIDES:**

- 1-3-1 Terrorism
- 1-3-2 Terrorism is Theatre
- 1-3-3 The Terrorism Picture I
- 1-3-4 The Terrorism Picture II
- 1-3-5 The Terrorism Picture III
- 1-3-6 Common Terrorist Organizations
- 1-3-7 FBI Definition

- 1-3-8 Department of Defense Definition
- 1-3-9 State Department Definition
- 1-3-10 Terrorism Is
- 1-3-11 United Nations Definition
- 1-3-12 Terrorism or Acts of War
- 1-3-13 Types of Terrorism
- 1-3-14 Nationalist Terrorism
- 1-3-15 Religious Terrorism
- 1-3-16 State-Sponsored Terrorism
- 1-3-17 Left-Wing Terrorism
- 1-3-18 Right-Wing Terrorism
- 1-3-19 Anarchist Terrorism
- 1-3-20 Domestic Terrorism
- 1-3-21 Special Interest Terrorism
- 1-3-22 Three Categories of Motivation
- 1-3-23 Suicide Terrorism
- 1-3-24 The Suicide Terrorist
- 1-3-25 Terrorist Organization
- 1-3-26 Contemporary Terrorist Actions
- 1-3-27 Combating Terrorism
- 1-3-28 U.S. Counterterrorism Policy
- 1-3-29 Terrorism in the Future
- 1-3-30 The Target May Be You
- 1-3-31 Core Values and Terrorism
- 1-3-32 Summary
- 1-3-33 References

### **VIDEO TAPE:**

None

DISCUSSION POINT	RELATED FACILITATOR ACTIVITY
<p><b>I. DIRECTIONS FOR FACILITATOR</b></p> <p>A. This lesson guide is just that – a guide. It is desired that the assigned facilitator personalize the lesson to produce a training session that is fluid and interesting for the intended audience. Ensure all the learning objectives are met. Do not read the lesson word for word.</p> <p>B. The PowerPoint slides are to be used as a reference for the facilitator and the audience. The lesson will not have as deep an impact or make sense if taught directly from the information on the slides.</p> <p>C. Facilitator must maintain eye contact with the audience.</p> <p>D. When discussion questions appear in the lesson, ask the question then allow for a response and discussion. Do not continue until either the correct response or an acceptable response is provided. Guide the discussion as necessary to encourage audience participation.</p> <p>E. Prior to conducting the lesson, ensure training aids are set up and functioning properly. Practice the delivery of the lesson.</p> <p><b>II. INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>A. Terrorism is not a new phenomenon.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The oldest terrorists were holy warriors: in first-century Palestine, Jewish Zealots would publicly</li> </ol>	<p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-1 TERRORISM</b></p>



DISCUSSION POINT	RELATED FACILITATOR ACTIVITY
<p>embassy is destroyed in suicide car-bomb attack; 63 dead.</p> <p>c. <b>Oct. 23, 1983 - Beirut, Lebanon:</b> Shiite suicide bombers exploded truck near U.S. military barracks at Beirut airport, killing 241 Marines. Minutes later a second bomb killed 58 French paratroopers in their barracks in West Beirut.</p> <p>d. <b>June 14, 1985 - Beirut, Lebanon:</b> Athens to Rome TWA Flight 847 was forced to fly to Beirut by gunmen apparently connected to Hezbollah, the Shiite Muslim terrorist group in Lebanon. The group demanded the release of 700 prisoners in Lebanon and Israel. During the standoff, U.S. Navy diver Robert Stethem was executed and his body tossed from the plane onto the runway. The 17-day crisis ended when the hijackers flew to Algiers and released the hostages.</p> <p>e. <b>June 23, 1985 - off coast of Ireland:</b> Air India Boeing 747 exploded over Atlantic as a result of a terrorist-planted bomb. All 329 aboard were killed. Sikh separatist group thought to be responsible.</p> <p>f. <b>Dec. 21, 1988 - Lockerbie, Scotland:</b> N.Y.-bound Pan-Am Boeing 747 exploded in flight from a terrorist bomb and crashed into Scottish</p>	<p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-4 THE TERRORISM PICTURE II</b></p>

DISCUSSION POINT	RELATED FACILITATOR ACTIVITY
<p>village, killing all 259 aboard and 11 on the ground. Passengers included 35 Syracuse University students and many U.S. military personnel. Two Libyan intelligence officers were tried under Scottish law in The Hague; only one, Abdelbaset Ali Mohmed Al Megrahi, was found guilty, in Jan. 2001.</p> <p>g. <b>Feb. 26, 1993 - New York City:</b> bomb exploded in basement garage of World Trade Center; killing six and injuring at least 1,040 others. Six Middle Eastern men were later convicted in this act of vengeance for the Palestinian people. They claimed to be retaliating against U.S. support for the Israeli government.</p> <p>h. <b>Jan. 1995, - Manila, Philipines:</b> when a bomb exploded accidentally in a Manila apartment, police uncovered a major terrorist plot. Associates of Osama bin Laden had planned to blow up 12 planes as they flew from Southeast Asia to the U.S., crash another aircraft into CIA headquarters, and to kill the pope.</p> <p>i. <b>April 19, 1995 - Oklahoma City:</b> truck bomb exploded outside federal office building, collapsing wall and floors. 168 persons were killed, including 19 children and one person who died in rescue effort. Over 220 buildings</p>	

DISCUSSION POINT	RELATED FACILITATOR ACTIVITY
<p>sustained damage. Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols later convicted in the antigovernment plot to avenge the Branch Davidian standoff in Waco, Tex., exactly two years earlier.</p> <p>j. <b>March, 1995, Toyko, Japan:</b> members of Aum Shinrikyo, a Japanese cult, released sarin nerve gas into the Tokyo subway, killing 12 and wounding over 3,500.</p> <p>k. <b>June 25, 1996 - Dharan, Saudi Arabia:</b> truck bomb exploded outside Khobar Towers military complex, killing 19 American servicemen and injuring hundreds of others. Thirteen Saudis and a Lebanese, all alleged members of Islamic militant group Hezbollah, were indicted in June 2001 on charges relating to the attack.</p> <p>l. <b>Aug. 7, 1998 - Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania:</b> truck bombs exploded almost simultaneously near two U.S. embassies, killing 224 (213 in Kenya and 11 in Tanzania) and injuring about 4,500. Four men, two of whom had received training at al-Qaeda camps inside Afghanistan, were convicted of the killings in May 2001 and later sentenced to life in prison. A federal grand jury had indicted 22 men in connection with the attacks,</p>	<p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-5 THE TERRORISM PICTURE III</b></p>

DISCUSSION POINT	RELATED FACILITATOR ACTIVITY
<p>including Saudi dissident Osama bin Laden, who remained at large.</p> <p>m. <b>Dec. 1999, - Canada:</b> authorities arrested an Algerian trying to enter the U.S. from Canada and foiled a Millennium Terror plot to detonate a bomb at Los Angeles International Airport in the days before January 1, 2000.</p> <p>n. <b>Oct. 12, 2000 - Aden, Yemen:</b> U.S. Navy destroyer USS Cole was heavily damaged when a small boat loaded with explosives blew up alongside it. Seventeen sailors were killed in what was apparently a deliberate terrorist attack. Prime suspect thought to be Osama bin Laden, or members of his al-Qaeda terrorist network.</p> <p>o. <b>Sept. 11, 2001 - New York City and Arlington, Va.:</b> American Airlines Boeing 767 and United Airlines Boeing 767, both en route from Boston to Los Angeles, were hijacked and flown only minutes apart into the north and south towers of the World Trade Center in New York City. Shortly afterwards, American Airlines Boeing 757, en route from Washington, DC, to Los Angeles, crashed into the Pentagon. A fourth hijacked plane, operated by United and headed from Newark to San Francisco, crashed in a field near</p>	

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<p>Shanksville, Pa. Both World Trade Center towers collapsed, and a section of the Pentagon was destroyed. All 266 passengers and crew aboard the planes were killed; total dead and missing numbered about 3,263. The names of the 19 hijackers, four of whom have been connected with terrorist Osama bin Laden, were released in mid-September.</p> <p>D. The terrorism producers. The groups listed below are on the U.S. Department of State’s designated foreign terrorist organization list.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Liberation of Tigers or Tamil Eelam, Sri Lanka</li> <li>2. Mujahedin-E-Khalq Organization, Worldwide</li> <li>3. National Liberation Army, Colombia</li> <li>4. Palestine Islamic Jihad-Shiqaqi Faction, Middle East</li> <li>5. Popular Liberation Front-Abu Abbas Faction, Middle East</li> <li>6. Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Israel, Syria, Lebanon</li> <li>7. Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, Israel, Lebanon, Egypt</li> <li>8. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, Colombia</li> <li>9. Revolutionary Organization 17 November, Greece</li> <li>10. Revolutionary People’s Liberation Party/Front, Turkey</li> </ol>	<p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-6 COMMON TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p><b>FACILITATOR NOTE:</b>  You do not have to read all these terrorist groups. These are given just so the students can see that there are many terrorist organizations located throughout the world.</p>

<b>DISCUSSION POINT</b>	<b>RELATED FACILITATOR ACTIVITY</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Revolutionary People’s Struggle, Greece</li> <li>12. Shining Path, Peru</li> <li>13. Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, Peru</li> <li>14. Abu Nidal Organization, Middle East, Asia, Europe</li> <li>15. Abu Sayyaf Group, Philippines</li> <li>16. Al Queda, Worldwide</li> <li>17. Armed Islamic Group, Algeria, France</li> <li>18. Aum Shinrikyo, Japan, Russia</li> <li>19. Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna, Spain</li> <li>20. Al-Gama’a Al-Islamiyya, Egypt</li> <li>21. Hamas, Israel, Occupied Territories, Jordan</li> <li>22. Harakat Ul-Mujahedin, Kashmir, Afghanistan, Pakistan</li> <li>23. Hizballah, Lebanon</li> <li>24. Japanese Red Army, Possibly in Lebanon</li> <li>25. Al-Jihad, Egypt</li> <li>26. Kach, Israel, West Bank</li> <li>27. Kahane Chai, Israel, West Bank</li> <li>28. Kurdistan Workers’ Party, Turkey, Europe</li> </ul>	

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<p><b>III. DEFINING TERRORISM</b></p> <p>A. There is no single or universal accepted definition.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The FBI defines terrorism as: “. . . the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.”</li> <li>2. The Department of Defense defines terrorism as: “. . . the calculated use of violence or threat of violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological.”</li> <li>3. The State Department defines terrorism as an activity, directed against persons involving violent acts or acts dangerous to human life which would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the U.S.; and is intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping. . . . to include the use of certain weapons of mass destruction.</li> </ol> <p>B. Derived from the definitions, terrorism is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A specific type of violence. It can be international or domestic.</li> </ol>	<p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-7 FBI DEFINITION</b></p> <p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3- 8 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEFINITION</b></p> <p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-9 STATE DEPARTMENT DEFINITION</b></p> <p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-10 TERRORISM IS</b></p>





<b>DISCUSSION POINT</b>	<b>RELATED FACILITATOR ACTIVITY</b>
<p>changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. Religious terrorists come from many major faiths, as well as from small cults.</li> <li>c. Religious terrorists can sanction “almost limitless violence against a virtually open-ended category of targets: that is, anyone who is not a member of the terrorists’ religion or religious sect.”</li> </ul> <p>3. State-sponsored terrorism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. State-sponsored terrorist groups are deliberately used by radical states as foreign policy tools.</li> <li>b. A cost-effective way of waging war covertly, through the use of surrogate warriors or “guns for hire.”</li> <li>c. With enhance resources at their disposal; state-sponsored terrorist groups are often capable of carrying out more deadly attacks than other terrorists, including building and airplane bombings.</li> </ul> <p>4. Left-wing terrorism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Left-wing terrorists are out to destroy capitalism and replace it with a communist or socialist regime. Because they see most civilians as suffering from capitalist exploitation, left-wing terrorists sometimes have limited their use of violence to avoid</li> </ul>	<p>not with rallying a constituency of fellow nationalists or ideologues by with pursuing their own vision of the divine will, they lack one of the major constraints that historically has limited the scope of terror attacks.</p> <p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-16 STATE-SPONSORED TERRORISM</b></p> <p>NOTE: One important early case was the Iranian government’s use of supposedly independent young militants to seize hostages at the American embassy in Tehran in 1979.</p> <p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-17 LEFT-WING TERRORISM</b></p>



<b>DISCUSSION POINT</b>	<b>RELATED FACILITATOR ACTIVITY</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Domestic terrorism involves groups or individuals who are based and operate entirely within the United States or its territories without foreign direction and whose acts are directed at elements of the U.S. Government or population.</li> <li>2. Domestic terrorist groups can represent right-wing, left-wing or special interest orientations. Their causes generally spring from issues relating to American political and social concerns.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Right-wing domestic terrorist groups often adhere to the principles of racial supremacy and embrace anti-government, anti-regulatory beliefs. Generally, extremist right-wing groups engage in activity that is protected by constitutional guarantees of free speech and assembly.</li> <li>b. Left-wing domestic terrorist generally profess a revolutionary socialist doctrine and view themselves as protectors of the people against the dehumanizing effects of capitalism and imperialism.                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terrorist groups seeking to secure full Puerto Rican independence from the United States through violent means represent one of the remaining active vestiges of left-wing terrorism.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p><b>TERRORISM</b></p> <p>In 1998, for example three of five acts of terrorism recorded in the United States occurred in Puerto Rico and were attributed to the Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros (Popular Puerto Rican Army, or Los Macheteros). While Los Macheteros and other separatist groups believe that bombings alone will not result in change, they view these acts of terrorism as a means by which to draw attention to their desire for independence.</p>

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<p>D. Special Interest terrorism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Special interest terrorism differs from traditional right-wing and left-wing terrorism in that extremist special interest groups seek to influence specific issues, rather than effect widespread political change.</li> <li>2. Special interest extremists conduct acts of politically motivated violence to force segments of society, including the general public, to change attitudes about issues considered important to their causes.</li> </ol>	<p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-21 SPECIAL INTEREST TERRORISM</b></p> <p>For example, the assaults and murders of doctors who perform abortions fall under the parameters of guidelines for hate crimes, rather than terrorism, investigations. Likewise, some tactics being employed by radical environmental activists – such as “tree spiking” and mailing parcels rigged with razor blades to perceived adversaries of the environment – generally are not formally designated as acts of terrorism, though they are clearly intended to intimidate.</p> <p>These groups occupy the extreme fringes of animal rights, pro-life, environmental, anti-nuclear, and other movements.</p>
<p><b>V. WHAT MOTIVATES INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS INVOLVED IN TERRORISM OR TERRORIST ACTIVITY?</b></p> <p>A. Terrorists are inspired by many different motives. In the shadowy underworld of international terror, things are not always what they seem. Groups with diverse, even opposing, ideologies and differing goals often help each other when they share a common enemy. And while a terrorist act may be over in a matter of minutes, the planning and the coordination of such an</p>	<p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-22 THREE CATEGORIES OF MOTIVATION</b></p> <p>For instance, despite their ideological differences, Middle Eastern terrorist organizations have participated in two international summits—in Beirut, Lebanon, and Teheran, Iran—in the year before the September 11, 2001, attacks, intelligence experts say two Palestinians, Musa Abu Marzouq, of Hamas, and Ramadham Abdullah Shallah of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, organized the conferences, which were</p>

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<p>event may take years.</p> <p>B. Students of terrorism classify motives for terrorism into three categories: Rational, psychological, and cultural. Combinations of these may shape a terrorist.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rational Motivation           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The rational terrorist thinks through their goals and options, making a cost-benefit analysis. Groups considering terrorism as an option ask a crucial question: Can terrorism induce enough anxiety to attain its goals without causing a backlash that will destroy the cause and perhaps the terrorist themselves?</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Psychological Motivation           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Psychological motivation for terrorism derives from the terrorist's personal dissatisfaction with his or her life and accomplishments.</li> <li>b. Terrorists do not even consider that they may be wrong and that others' views may have some merit.</li> <li>c. Terrorists tend to project their own antisocial motivations onto others, creating a polarized "we versus they" outlook. They attribute only evil motives to anyone outside their own group. This enables the terrorists to dehumanize their victims and removes any sense of ambiguity from their minds.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Cultural Motivation</li> </ol>	<p>called "The Jerusalem Project."</p> <p>The 400 participants pledged to support the Palestinians and seek Arab control over Jerusalem. They also reportedly agreed that the U.S. has become "a second Israel." Attendees included several Iranian diplomats and intelligence officials; representatives of Osama bin Laden's al-Qaeda; the Lebanese Hezbollah; and individuals from Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Qatar, Pakistan, Sudan, and Yemen, and at least one person living in the United States.</p>

<b>DISCUSSION POINT</b>	<b>RELATED FACILITATOR ACTIVITY</b>
<p>a. Cultures shape values and motivate people to actions that seem unreasonable to foreign observers.</p> <p>b. In societies in which people identify themselves in terms of group membership (family, clan, tribe), there may be willingness to self-sacrifice seldom seen elsewhere. At times, terrorists seem to be eager to give their lives for their organization and cause. The lives of “others,” being wholly evil in the terrorists’ value system, can be destroyed with little or no remorse.</p> <p>c. A major cultural determinate of terrorism is the perception of “outsiders” and anticipation of a threat to ethnic group survival. Fear of cultural extermination leads to violence, which, to someone who does not experience it, seems irrational.</p> <p>d. Religion may be the most volatile of cultural identifiers because it encompasses values deeply held. A threat to one’s religion puts not only the present at risk but also one’s cultural past and the future. Many religions, including Christianity and Islam, are so confident they are right that they have used force to obtain converts. Terrorism in the name of religion can be especially violent. Like all terrorists,</p>	<p>(Note, however, that American service personnel are less surprised at heroic sacrifice for one’s military unit; the difference among cultures is in the group with which one identifies.)</p> <p><b>DISCUSSION QUESTION</b> Are religiously motivated terrorists like al-Qaeda less restrained and violent than other terrorists?</p> <p><b>ANSWER:</b> Not only are these terrorists’ goals more vague than those of nationalist terrorists - who want, for example, an independent state for the Kurds, a much more concrete goal than Osama bin Laden’s sweeping talk of jihad - but their methods are more lethal. That’s because, experts say, the religious</p>

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<p>those who are religiously motivated view their acts with moral certainty and even divine sanctions. What would otherwise be extraordinary acts of desperation becomes a religious duty in the mind of the religiously motivated terrorist. This helps explain the high level of commitment and willingness to risk death among religious extremist groups.</p> <p><b>VI. SUICIDE TERRORISM</b></p> <p>A. Background</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Suicide terrorism is not really something new.</li> <li>2. Suicide terrorism has evolved over the years. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The development of more sophisticated weapons in the twentieth century allow terrorists to kill from a distance. At the same time, many groups got over their inhibitions about killing large numbers of innocent victims indiscriminately, so close-up targeting became less necessary. These factors made attacks less risky and de facto suicide terrorism less common.</li> <li>b. Suicide terrorism has reemerged with a vengeance in the last two decades as a favored tactic of certain terrorist groups. Among the reasons these groups choose suicide terrorism are the fear it generates and the ability to</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>terrorist often sees violence as an end in itself, as a divinely inspired way of serving a higher cause. But for al-Qaeda, the Iranian-backed Hezbollah, the Japanese cult Aum Shinrikyo, the Palestinian group Hamas, and other religious terrorist organizations, mass killings are considered not only acceptable but “holy.”</p> <p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-23 SUICIDE TERRORISM</b></p> <p><b>DISCUSSION QUESTION:</b> Were the September 11 attacks something new?</p> <p><b>ANSWER:</b> Only in the magnitude of the destruction and loss of life. The attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon harnessed modern technology to the age-old tactic of suicide terrorism. Because the hijackers were willing to die, they could turn passenger jets into deadly missiles and inflict mass casualties.</p>

DISCUSSION POINT	RELATED FACILITATOR ACTIVITY
<p>execute accurate, large-scale attacks without sophisticated technology.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Suicide terrorism is becoming more common               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Al-Qaeda embraced suicide terrorism in the mid-1990s when the network began planning the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and other attacks.</li> <li>b. Since the second Palestinian uprising, which began in September 2000, 60 suicide bombings (through May 2002) from both religious and secular Palestinian terrorist groups has fueled the Israeli-Palestinian violence.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>B. The suicide terrorist</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is not necessarily crazy.           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Terrorists are deeply committed to their causes and see themselves as martyrs. “Self-sacrifice is a way of legitimizing a cause, inspiring imitation, and promising individual glory.”</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Does not necessarily fit a common profile.           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Typical Middle Eastern suicide bombers were usually thought to be “poor, not very well educated, and possibly psychologically damaged young men in their early 20s.” Experts used to argue that men who were older, better educated, and had more social status would be less inclined to kill</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-24 THE SUICIDE TERRORIST</b></p> <p><b>DISCUSSION QUESTION:</b> Is suicide terrorism especially dangerous?</p> <p><b>ANSWER:</b> Yes, because it can make it easier for terrorist groups to achieve dramatic results. Once the suicide terrorist is psychologically ready for the job, planning the rest of the operation can be less complicated than it would be if the terrorist’s life needed to be safeguarded. (For instance, the September 11 pilots did not need to learn how to land a plane, only how</p>

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<p>themselves. “This would normally have been a good bet, but the September 11 attackers were older—particularly those who clearly knew it was to be a suicide mission,” they had better educations and appear to have been far more sophisticated than their predecessors.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Are not always men. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party, has used ostensibly pregnant women to get past security checks on the way to their targets.</li> <li>b. In early 2002, the first female Palestinian suicide bombers appeared.</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Rarely work on their own. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Instead of thinking of suicide terrorists as passionate people driven to kill themselves and others out of a spontaneous surge of emotion, they should be regarded as a sort of guided missile, carefully prepared and launched by some larger, organized terrorist group.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p><b>VII. TERRORIST ORGANIZATION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Terrorists organize to function in the environments where they carry out their acts. Organizational details are situation-specific. Because terrorists must operate in a hostile environment, security is their primary concern. Security is best served by a cellular structure in which members do not know and cannot identify</li> </ol>	<p>to fly it into a building.) A clever and determined suicide terrorist, moreover, may be able to get closer to a target than other delivery methods could.</p> <p><b>DISCUSSION QUESTION:</b> Can suicide terrorism be prevented?</p> <p><b>ANSWER:</b> Sometimes. Good, timely intelligence can prevent or disrupt a suicide attack, just as it can stop other kinds of terrorism. And since suicide terrorism is less a spontaneous individual act than a method used by existing terrorist groups, a successful crackdown on those groups sending out suicide terrorists can suppress the threat. But experts say that if a competent terrorist organization can operate freely and keep its operations secret, stopping its suicide attacks may be extremely difficult. In other words, suicide terrorism is chiefly a deliberate tactic used by terrorist groups, not an individual act of rage.</p> <p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-25 TERRORIST ORGANIZATION</b></p>

<b>DISCUSSION POINT</b>	<b>RELATED FACILITATOR ACTIVITY</b>
<p>more than a few of their colleagues in the event of capture or defection. Defection is rare in most groups.</p> <p>B. Terrorist groups that are not supported by a government usually create a support structure of sympathizers and people who have been coerced into helping them.</p> <p>C. The support structure may comprise active and passive members. It furnishes the active terrorists with logistic support, intelligence, dissemination of propaganda, recruiting, and money.</p> <p>D. Terrorist recruitment and training are, predictably, security-sensitive. Among groups that are not ethnic-based, the usual sources of recruits are high school and college students who show commitment to the cause. Ethnically based terrorist groups recruit new members personally known to them, people whose backgrounds are known and who often have family ties to the organization. Intelligence penetration of organizations recruited in this way is extremely difficult.</p> <p>E. Terrorist training varies considerably. Those with military experience or who have received prolonged training at sophisticated facilities are the equals of some state security forces. At the other end of the spectrum are "throw away" operatives who get little more than inspirational talks before being activated. Typical training includes instruction in the use of</p>	

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<p>small arms and explosives along with intelligence collection and indoctrination in the group's cause.</p> <p>F. Contemporary terrorist actions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Include the traditional assassinations, bombings, arson, hostage-taking, hijacking, kidnapping, seizure and occupation of a building, attacks on a facility, sabotage, and perpetration of hoaxes.</li> <li>2. Newer categories of operations include ecological terrorism and the still largely potential "high-tech" terrorism using nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons and materials.</li> <li>3. Target selection considerations are equally diverse but include the target's value in terms of its contribution to group goals, its accessibility given group capabilities, and the purpose of the attack, such as to gain attention, collect resources, eliminate a threat, or demonstrate a capability. All these factors are reflected in the group's organization and training.</li> </ol>	<p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-26 CONTEMPORARY TERRORIST ACTIONS</b></p>
<p><b>VIII. COMBATING TERRORISM</b></p> <p>A. Combating terrorism involves two sets of actions to oppose terrorism: antiterrorism (defensive measures) and counterterrorism (offensive measures).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Antiterrorism is defined as "defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include limited</li> </ol>	<p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-27 COMBATING TERRORISM</b></p>

<b>DISCUSSION POINT</b>	<b>RELATED FACILITATOR ACTIVITY</b>
<p>response and containment by local military forces." With 9/11 attacks, the U.S. has officially changed its policy to more "offensive approach" that focuses on the "source of violence," that is the terrorists themselves and those who harbor them.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Counterterrorism involves those offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Counterterrorism programs are classified and addressed in various national security decision directives, national security directives, and contingency plans.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>B. Objective</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The general objective of combating terrorism programs is neutralizing terrorist groups - rendering the threat source benign, not necessarily killing the terrorists. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Antiterrorism objective can be further refined as preventing attacks and minimizing the effects if one should occur. It includes any action to weaken the terrorist organization and its political power and to make potential targets more difficult to attack.</li> <li>b. Counterterrorism objective includes spoiling action, deterrence, and response.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>C. Unity of Effort</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Interagency action is required to combat terrorism.</li> </ol>	

<b>DISCUSSION POINT</b>	<b>RELATED FACILITATOR ACTIVITY</b>
<p>Unity of effort requires ways to integrate the actions of various responsible agencies of the US and foreign governments. Intelligence is particularly important and sensitive. International cooperation in combating terrorism has advanced to the point at which it is not unusual for a deployed US military unit to interact with several US government intelligence agencies, which in turn, are interacting with multiple international systems.</p> <p>D. Patience and Perseverance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identifying and capturing terrorist is difficult and entails tedious police and intelligence work. It is filled with frustration.</li> <li>2. Antiterrorism efforts are also low-key and inglorious, requiring patience and running contrary to American culture. Perhaps the most irritating aspect of defense against terrorism is that success is hard to identify.</li> </ol> <p>E. Security</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Security is the most obvious requirement in combating terrorism. Terrorists rely on surprise and the victim's confusion at the time of an incident. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Antiterrorism involves physical security, operational security (OPSEC), and the practice of personal protective measures by all</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>For example, if there is no incident, it may be because the defensive measures are effective. On the other hand, it is equally likely that the terrorists never intended to attack in the first place. Rarely will success be measurable, but defensive efforts must continue.</p>

DISCUSSION POINT	RELATED FACILITATOR ACTIVITY
<p>personnel.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Properly planned and executed, an effective antiterrorism program will reduce the probability of surprise while discouraging attack by raising the risk to the attackers.</li> <li>3. Intelligence is extraordinarily important. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Information of the terrorists' strength, skills, equipment, logistic capabilities, leader profiles, source of supply, and tactics is needed.</li> <li>b. This includes the groups' goals, affiliations, indication of their willingness to kill or die for their cause, and significant events in their history, such as the death of martyrs or some symbolic event.</li> <li>c. This specific information is particularly important because most terrorist groups are interested in symbolically significant targets rather than in targets that would be operationally more damaging to US forces.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>F. US POLICY FOR COMBATING TERRORISM</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Until the 1980s, the US government, like most other Western governments, considered terrorism to be primarily a police matter. The seizure of the US embassy in Teheran and subsequent car and truck bomb attacks on our facilities in Lebanon forced us to reevaluate that position. Current US</li> </ol>	<p>For example, a communications center is operationally significant, but a terrorist interested in publicity to influence US policy might find a few off-duty personnel or a motor pool more appealing and probably less protected. Unless terrorists' specific interests are known, predicting the likely target is pure chance.</p> <p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-28 U.S. COUNTERTERRORISM POLICY</b></p>

<b>DISCUSSION POINT</b>	<b>RELATED FACILITATOR ACTIVITY</b>
<p>policy regarding terrorism encompasses acts against Americans at home and abroad.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="262 342 1087 716">2. The United States considers all terrorist acts criminal and intolerable and condemns them without regard for their motivation. The United States will support all lawful measures to prevent terrorism and bring perpetrators to justice. We will not make any concessions to terrorist blackmail because to do so will merely invite more terrorist actions. (No concessions does not mean no negotiations.)</li> <li data-bbox="262 724 1087 1398">3. International support <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="321 769 1087 1016">a. Most experts agree that the most effective way to fight terrorism is to gather as much intelligence as possible and to disrupt terrorist plans and organizations before they act and to organize multinational cooperation against terrorists and countries that support them.</li> <li data-bbox="321 1024 1087 1357">b. The United Nations action against Libya is an example of the multinational cooperation. Libya's refusal to meet a U.N. deadline to turn over individuals suspected of two aircraft bombings in 1988 and 1989 resulted in U.N. mandated sanction starting April 15, 1992. This was the first worldwide coalition against a country accused of international terrorism.</li> <li data-bbox="321 1365 1087 1398">c. An additional valuable law enforcement tool in</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	

DISCUSSION POINT	RELATED FACILITATOR ACTIVITY
<p>combating international terrorism is extradition of terrorists.</p> <p><b>IX. TERRORISM IN THE FUTURE</b></p> <p>A. Political violence will characterize the last years of this century and the early decades of the twenty-first century. One prominent form will be the practice of terrorism.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The universal availability of weapons, explosives, and technologically sophisticated timing and triggering devices, along with the global communication revolution, adds to the terrorists' capabilities. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Increased capabilities include coordinated, nearly simultaneous attacks in several countries, fax death threats, and comparison of target lists by computer.</li> <li>b. Intrastate conflicts, political uncertainty, and growth of ethnic challenges to the administrative state are weakening the states' security capabilities, combined with seemingly porous state borders are making it easier for the terrorist and his supporters to move anywhere in the world with little chance of being apprehended or even identified.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>B. Future terrorism is likely to include higher than ever levels of violence. Hijackings, kidnappings, and drive-</p>	<p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-29 TERRORISM IN THE FUTURE</b></p> <p><b>FACILITATOR NOTE:</b>  The March 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City may be typical of future terrorist attacks.  If the bombing had gone as planned by the perpetrators, there might have been thousands of deaths.  There was also a conspiracy to attack symbolic landmarks, including the Holland Tunnel and the United Nations headquarters, in and around New York that would have affected thousands of people</p>

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<p>by shootings will continue, but their shock effect has decreased with familiarity. Since terrorists need publicity to inspire fear, familiarity causes them to seek more unusual events that capture and hold public attention.</p> <p>C. Although technology aids in the defense against terrorism, it also provides terrorists with increased opportunities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Terrorists can operate in cyber space to destroy or manipulate information for their own purposes. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Skilled "hackers" with terrorist intent can access all but the most secure data banks, stealing or changing information, or destroying it. This could cause serious economic disruption.</li> <li>b. Terrorists are known to use information technology and the Internet to formulate plans, raise funds, spread propaganda, recruit new members, and communicate securely.</li> <li>c. Access to police and other security files can keep terrorists one-step ahead of their government opponents.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>D. Terrorists can follow the example of Iraq's Saddam Hussein and create ecological disasters by starting fires and causing chemical spills.</p> <p>E. Seeking more spectacular attacks, terrorists may poison water supplies or blow up dams and levees.</p>	<p>York that would have affected thousands of people and caused millions in property damage.</p> <p>It is not difficult to imagine the psychological effect of these types of attacks on the U.S. public.</p>

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<p>F. Chemical weapons have become increasingly powerful and easy to produce. Triggering devices have become more sophisticated. The potential for using weapons of mass destruction (WMD), including biological and nuclear material, exists and will increase in the future.</p> <p>G. While all WMD incidents are troubling, cases related to contamination of food supplies suggest a disturbing twist on this threat. An attack against agriculture, livestock, or other food supplies with a biological, chemical, or radiological weapon is known as agroterrorism. As in any type of terrorism, there can be a wide variety of motives behind agroterrorism, and the results of a successful attack can be serious.</p> <p>H. Parallel to these threatening developments favoring the terrorist is a disturbing trend to resort to violence for an ever-widening range of causes. Terrorism is practiced on a global scale in support of criminal business initiatives, various social issues (for example, the environmental and antiabortion extremists), ethnic conflicts (ranging from US street gangs to conflicts in Central Africa and South Asia), religious interpretation, traditional political power struggles, and insurgencies.</p> <p>I. The Terrorist Target may be YOU</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. As US military personnel you will continue to be targets for terrorists for the same reason we have</li> </ol>	<p><b>DISCUSSION QUESTION:</b> Have terrorists ever used weapons of mass destruction?</p> <p><b>ANSWER:</b> Remember in 1995, members of Aum Shinrikyo, a Japanese cult, released sarin nerve gas into the Tokyo subway, killing 12 and wounding over 3,500—the first recorded use of chemical weapons by terrorists.</p> <p>The first deadly use of biological weapons by terrorists was the late-2001 U.S. mailings of anthrax-laced letters by persons still unknown.</p> <p><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-30 THE TARGET MAY BE YOU</b></p>

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**DISCUSSION POINT**

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**RELATED FACILITATOR ACTIVITY**

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in the past. Collectively and individually, we symbolize US power. While no one will challenge the United States on the conventional battlefield in the foreseeable future, terrorist acts are likely to be the preferred form for expressing hostility toward the remaining superpower. Relative to the other forms of political violence, terrorism remains cheap and successful regarding limited objectives and carries low risk to the perpetrator. The activities that are likely to engage US military personnel in the near future occur in situations favorable to terrorism. These include peace operations, humanitarian assistance, and foreign internal defense where governments have failed, ethnic conflict prevails, widespread banditry exists, and weapons are readily available.

2. Terrorism, whether domestic or international, constitutes a real and ongoing threat that reaches into our daily lives. Having a basic understanding of terrorism should heighten our awareness to people around us and their activities, and our part, however small, in combating those involved in terrorism. Adherence to effective antiterrorism/force protection programs will reduce the likelihood of successful terrorist attacks to us and our units.



<b>DISCUSSION POINT</b>	<b>RELATED FACILITATOR ACTIVITY</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e. Right-wing</li> <li>f. Anarchist</li> <li>2. Pointed out that terrorism is international and domestic.</li> <li>C. Explained three areas of motivation for terrorists and terrorist groups.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rational</li> <li>2. Psychological</li> <li>3. Cultural</li> </ul> </li> <li>D. Discussed Suicide Terrorism</li> <li>E. Discussed Terrorist Organization</li> <li>F. Combating Terrorism               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Discussed the objective, the importance of Unity of Effort, Patience and Perseverance, Security and Intelligence.</li> <li>2. Discussed U.S. Policy for combating terrorism</li> </ul> </li> <li>G. Terrorism in the Future               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Looked at various aspects of future terrorist acts.</li> <li>2. Discussed you as a military member being targeted.</li> </ul> </li> <li>H. Navy Core Values and Terrorism</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SHOW SLIDE 1-3-33 REFERENCES</b></p>