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Exploring Guardianship and Broken Windows in the Context of Terrorism: How far are there parallels with crime?

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University of Huddersfield
Themes and Relevant Questions

What are the similarities / differences between crime & terrorism in respect of:

Offender motivation?
Target selection?
Capable guardianship?
Guardianship

Who are capable guardians against terrorism?
What are they guarding against?
Why is this important?
How does this compare to guardianship against crime?
What can we learn from this *(about the nature of terrorism and crime)*?
Definitions of Terrorism

“the unlawful use of force or 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”

US Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
http://baltimore.fbi.gov/domter.htm

“any activity that involves an act that: is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and... must also appear to be intended (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination or kidnapping”

US Department of Homeland Security
http://vlex.com/vid/sec-definitions-19267143
Characteristics of Terrorism

• Threats/violence carried out to advance a political, ideological or religious cause
• Terrorists often sophisticated, highly determined, persistent and well resourced
• Terrorism is more carefully planned than crime & is committed by more determined & well organised individuals & networks
• the immediate motive is to complete the operation successfully
• Terrorism evolves to keep up the element of surprise by targeting the unexpected with innovative MOs

• Terrorism is not random mindlessness violence!!
• The rationale underpinning terrorism is not evidence based
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRIMINAL OFFENDERS</th>
<th>TERRORISTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nearly everyone commits crime at some point</td>
<td>Generally far fewer offences &amp; offenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most offenders travel relatively short distances to commit crimes</td>
<td>Use regional, national and international networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offenders commit crimes within their ‘awareness spaces’</td>
<td>Terrorists gain knowledge of situations with which they are unfamiliar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offenders pick easy, familiar opportunities – one reason for repeat victimisation</td>
<td>Terrorists seek opportunities that will maximise publicity, impact and fear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offenders tend to be generalists</td>
<td>Terrorists tend to be specialists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk to offenders is being caught after the act</td>
<td>Risk to terrorists is being caught before the act</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Is There a Difference?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Terrorism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Motivated Offenders</strong></td>
<td>Economic Gain</td>
<td>Harm to system, social/ cultural, ethnic groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal Gratification</td>
<td>Ideology/ Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Risk vs Reward</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suitable Targets</strong></td>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Symbolic buildings/ places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>People in/ near to them (Indiscriminate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vulnerable people</td>
<td>Establishment figures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Those “colluding” with the enemy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capable Guardians</strong></td>
<td>Residents, Visitors, Employees</td>
<td>Residents, Visitors, Employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surveillance systems</td>
<td>Surveillance systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patrlos (wardens, police)</td>
<td>Patrols (wardens, police)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Religious Communities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction to UK’s CONTEST Counter-Terrorism Strategy

“a new form of international terrorism that is different in scale and nature from the terrorist threats of the past. This new terrorism seeks to inflict mass casualties without warning, motivated by a violent extremist ideology, and exploits modern travel and communications to spread through a loose and dangerous global network”
Al Qaeda’s Demands

• Cease all interference in the religion, society, politics and governance of the Muslim world
• Stop supporting irreligious regimes in the Muslim world
• USA pull out soldiers, security advisers, trainers, attaches from every Muslim country in the world
• End all aid to Israel
• Stop all forms of interference in the educational curricula and media of the Islamic world
• Cease all interference designed to alter or destroy the faith, minds, morals and values of the Islamic people
Symptoms of Islamic Radicalisation

- Very legalistic interpretation of Islam
- Perceived divide between Islam and the West
- Islam & west *irreconcilably* opposed
- Coexistence *not* possible
- Isolation from non-Muslims & blocking out western world
- Rejection of alternative interpretations of Islam as incorrect and offensive
- Imposition of extreme interpretation of Islam on others
- Development of political radicalism reinforcing religious extremism
Broken Windows & Guardianship

‘Broken Windows’ (BW) is a failure of guardianship

Signals neglect, nobody in control, offenders given ‘green light’

**Crime**
broken windows, graffiti, abandoned vehicles, litter, disrepair, unkempt burnt out properties, poor signage

**Terrorism**
Indifference to hate speech
Tacit support for extremist ideas
Tolerance towards tactics;
Internet freedom

Assumed mechanisms & Implicit chronology of events from a few Broken Windows to mayhem

**Resolution:** (Re)introduction of guardianship; zero tolerance, reverse neglect, turn around communities

Broken Windows increases crime but what about terrorism?
Is there an equivalent to Broken Windows for terrorism?
Hate Speech

Speech perceived to disparage a person or group of people based on their social or ethnic group, such as race, gender, age, ethnicity, nationality, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, language ability, ideology, social class, occupation, appearance, mental capacity and any other distinction that might be considered by some as a liability. *Wikipedia*

Response varies between countries.

In the US the First Amendment prohibits government from regulation of free speech except for defamation or incitement to riot.

Even where speech encourages illegal violence, incitement qualifies as criminal only if a threat is imminent.
Hate Speech II

• Hate speech incites and leads to violence only where the listener is receptive to such speech
• Ultimately, racial hatred and incitement is a critical mechanism in genocide as people do not *spontaneously* rise up to kill en masse
• Before genocide can occur, a large number of people must come to condone killing
• The word deed continuum (Freidmann) where words and utterances can become deeds
• The process includes communicating messages of hatred, vilification (a cancer that needs to be cut out), dehumanization (vermin, cockroaches), incitement (you will be wiped out) leading to violence
Mahmoud Ahmadinejad:
repeated calls to eliminate Israel
Israel will be raised from the pages of history.
An end will be put to Israel and the region will be delivered from evil

Julius Melema (ANC):
2010 references to the liberation song "Shoot the Boer" qualified as hate speech and had helped stoke interracial tensions.

Allowing this without challenge is not capable guardianship against terrorism
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

“direct and public” incitement need not refer exclusively to a speaker haranguing his listeners in person. Incitement might be transmitted “through speeches, shouting or threats uttered in public places or at public gatherings, or though the sale or dissemination, offer for sale or display of written material or printed matter in public places or at public gatherings, or through the public display of placards or posters, or through any other means of audiovisual communication.”

“Broken Windows”, is indifference or silence that creates an environment where hate speech and incitement are not challenged. if we do not guard against receptiveness to hate speech we are not guarding against support for terrorists, terrorist recruitment and ultimately terrorist acts
Reduce Provocations

Don’t say bring ‘em on!
Avoid televised scenes of violence attributed to authorities in response to terrorism
Unobtrusive public buildings at home and abroad
Clear and consistent rules of engagement
Work closely with immigrant communities and host community abroad
Clear rules for public demonstrations
Avoid provocative announcements

Remove Excuses

Avoid use of controversial weapons (phosphorus bombs)
Avoid maltreatment of prisoners
Clear rules for interrogation
Don’t refer to the war against terrorism
Avoid war rhetoric which terrorists use as their excuse for violence

Clarke and Newman, 2006
Who are the Capable Guardians?

Against opportunities to commit acts of terror
Residents
Visitors
Employees/Employers
Police
Security/ Surveillance System Managers

Against neglect and “broken windows” allowing terrorism to flourish
Clerics, community leaders providing counter arguments to extremist ideas (legitimate messengers);
Older generation exerting social control over susceptible young people
Universities, HEIs
Others?
Guardianship of the Internet

• Is there a broken windows equivalent for threats posed by use of the internet?
• What would constitute ‘guardianship’ against terrorist use of the internet?
• What would we need to know about internet tactics to guard against them?
Uses of the Internet by Terrorists

- Psychological warfare – dissemination of hate messages
- Online Indoctrination
- Recruitment and Mobilisation
- Planning & Coordination
- Fund Raising
- Data Mining
- Disinformation

Weimann and Von Knop 2008
Dark Web Terrorism Research at the University of Arizona, USA

The methodology incorporates information collection, analysis of website contents, relationships and activity levels and visualization techniques. The methodology is very useful and promising, having a high potential to assist in investigation and understanding of terrorist activities by producing results that could potentially help guide both policymaking and intelligence research.

Website:
http://ai.arizona.edu/research/terror/
Automated website monitoring

- Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, University of Arizona – the Dark Web – ‘web spidering’ captures 90% of content
- Social Network Analysis & Visualisation
- Content Analysis
- Automatic prioritisation of contents
- Web Metric Analysis
- Sentiment and affect analysis
- Authorship & Writing style recognition
Introduction

- Dark Web forums offer members of extremist and terrorist groups a medium to communicate.
- Information contained within Dark Web forums represents a significant source of knowledge for security and intelligence organizations.

- We have developed systems supporting the large-scale collection, search, and analysis of Dark Web forums, specifically addressing the needs of security analysts.
\[ \text{Similarity}(A, B) = \sum_{\text{All links } L \text{ b/w } A \text{ and } B} \frac{1}{1 + lv(L)} \]

Activity Index \((c, d) = \frac{\sum_{i} \sum_{j} w_{i,j}}{m \times n} \]

where \(w_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{attribute } i \text{ occurs in Web site } j \\
0 & \text{otherwise} 
\end{cases} \)

\(n = \text{total number of attributes in the specified dimension } d; \)
\(m = \text{total number of Web sites belonging to the specified Cluster } c.\)

The closer the activity index is to 1, the more active a cluster is on that dimension. This index reveals in what areas the terrorist groups are active and hence provides investigators and analysts with clues about how to devise strategies to combat a group.
warplanes and shelling with their howitzers and self-propelled artillery. Our Mujahideen (fighters) are operating everywhere. Right now it's already getting warm, thank God. Over there, where we downed Kafirs (infidels, invaders) and munafiks (national traitors) real good in Tazen-Kala, Ersenoi, Agishbatoi and other places. We have three Shaheeds (martyrs who died in a battle), Insha Allah (God Willing). The fighters defeated a convoy in Shali too. The Avtury operation has been postponed. A battle took place in the direction of Nozha-Yurt. Today it was reported that national traitors were ambushed near Ishkhoi-Yurt. The same things are happening in Guderme. Right now we have a lot of work to do. The Kafirs keep shooting and shelling with their self-propelled artillery. - What is the situation like among the Mujahideen? Thank God everything is all right. Everybody wants to fight the war. A lot of job is lying ahead this God Willing. We will fight the Kafirs out of such in the
Cluster 1: Hizballah Cluster
Counter Terrorism on the Internet

• **Automated** website monitoring (Web crawlers) scanning sites, forums, chat rooms to identify which to attack
• **Defacement of** site
• **Blocking Access** to site
• **Hacking** into & taking control (e.g. of chat rooms)
• Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack bombarding the target site with messages –
• **Spoofing Attack** – impersonation to access systems
• **Routing Attack** - deliberate redirection of traffic on a network
• **Trojan Horse** – Infiltration and subsequent activation
• **Spreading of Viruses and Worms** – Replication and attachment to programs
• **Stealing** Terrorists’ Identities
• **Creation** of a phoney terrorist site to spread disinformation for example deliberately wrong instructions for building a bomb that results in death
• **False intelligence** on the location of U.S. forces (in Iraq, Afghanistan) that deliberately lures terrorists into a trap
Conclusions

Clear differences between ‘crime’ and ‘terrorism’ in offender motivation and target selection

Some common ground in ‘guardianship’ and vigilance although capable guardians may vary

More thinking needed on the implications for guardianship of ideology, purpose, communication, audience and tactics of terrorism groups

Ultimately in extending the discussions on these issues are we venturing beyond environmental criminology?
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