

PROMOTING RESILIENCY TO ADDRESS FEAR AND TERRORISM CHALLENGES IN THE XXI CENTURY

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Abstract

The methodology in interpreting the cause of fear from terrorist attacks and natural disasters is a probabilistic risk that faces the citizens of the United States and other nations for modeling critical requirements for threats and unlawful acts (Spiker & Johnston, 2012). These elements are measured based on behavioral patterns using historical events collected for interpreting outcomes and the emergences of specific knowledge following terrorist attacks and natural disasters actions involving 21st century (Spiker & Johnston, 2012). This framework is based on the National Strategy for Homeland Security addressing four (4) factors: a) prevents and disrupt terrorist attacks; b) protect the American people, our critical infrastructure, and key resources; c) respond to and recover from incidents that do occur; and d) continue to strengthen the foundation to ensure our long-term success (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2014). This study will evaluate the operational areas by addressing long-term actions implemented to interpret the cause of fear from terrorist attacks and the overall effectiveness within each factor (Cronin, 2010).

Keywords: Aviation, Fear, Terrorism, Resiliency, Challenges

Introduction

The methodology in interpreting the cause of fear from terrorist attacks and natural disasters is a probabilistic risk that faces the citizens of the United States and other nations for modeling critical requirements in threats and unlawful acts (Spiker & Johnston, 2012). These elements are measured based on behavioral patterns using historical events collected for interpreting outcomes and emergences of specific knowledge following terrorist attacks and natural disasters actions (Spiker & Johnston, 2012). This indicates the theory of interpreting methodologies that addressed factors

in situational judgment and uncertainty of terrorist attacks and natural disasters scenarios based on influences (Spiker & Johnston, 2012). In interpreting the cause of fear from terrorist attacks and natural disasters, the evolution of terrorism is assessed by understanding modern day attacks (Weisselberg, 2008). This interpretation will help to evaluate the following attributes:

- How do terrorists utilize fear as a weapon? Has this changed since the attacks on September 11, 2001?
- How is the threat of a nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack more or less likely to cause fear and panic in the American citizenry than an attack using a more traditional weapon?
- Is the United States less fearful of attack and more resilient since 9/11?

In interpreting these terrorism-related cases, the possible influences by modeling the evolution in a proactive approach based on actions of the past decade helps to explore the cause long-term success in homeland security practices via terrorist attacks and natural disasters (Abrahms, 2011). This framework is based on the National Strategy for Homeland Security addressing four (4) factors: a) prevent and disrupt terrorist attacks; b) protect the American people, our critical infrastructure, and key resources; c) respond to and recover from incidents that do occur; and d) continue to strengthen the foundation to ensure our long-term success (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2014). This study will evaluate the operational areas by addressing long-term actions implemented to interpret the cause of fear from terrorist attacks and the overall effectiveness within each factor (Cronin, 2010).

Terrorists Utilizing Fear as a Weapon: The Evolution of Terrorism Since 9/11:

In embracing threat awareness, the fear component using historical events and the impact in the modern day era has created and transformed the foundation of homeland security practices (Lowther, 2009). These practices are deployed to manage risk and ensure long-term success that supports the homeland security principles, structures, and institutions (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2014). This approach supports and ensures long-term success is evaluated by recognizing and categorizing cases that may identify potential threats and factors (i.e., prevents and disrupt terrorist attacks; protect the American people, our critical infrastructure, and key resources; respond to and recover from incidents that do occur; and continue to strengthen the foundation to ensure our long-term success) (Weisselberg, 2008). In interpreting the cause of fear from terrorist attacks, the impact faced in the evolution of terrorism since September 11, 2001, federal

investigators interviewed more than 15,000 persons of interest (Weisselberg, 2008). All of these factors are militated in connection to activities that the investigator associated with terrorism (Weisselberg, 2008). Based on figure one (1) below, these findings between September 11, 2001 and March 2007, reported that 4,394 people were prosecuted from these investigations (Weisselberg, 2008). As a result, the U.S Department of Justice convicted over 2,973 people associated with terrorism activities and over 410 matters are still pending based on this report (Weisselberg, 2008).

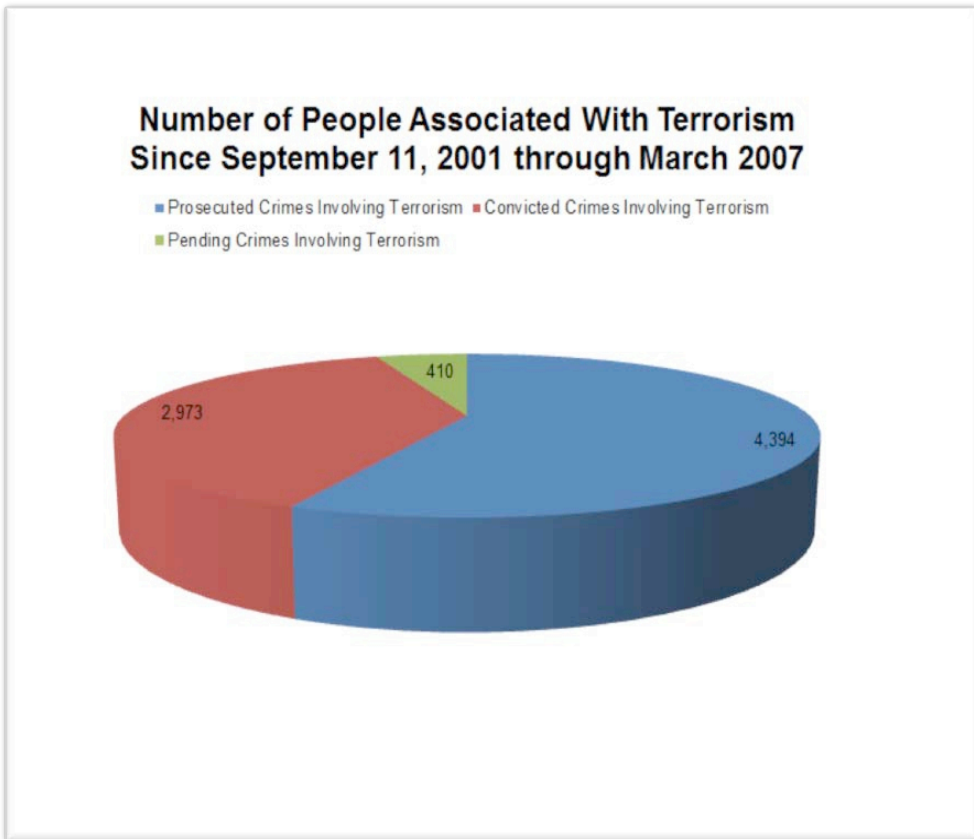


Figure 1. Pie chart of criminal terrorists’ activities and the relationship connected within modeling the potential factors faced in homeland security between September 11, 2001 and March 2007. Adapted from “Terror in the courts: Beginning to assess the impact of terrorism-related prosecutions on domestic criminal law and procedure in the USA,” by C.D. Weisselberg, 2008, *Crime Law and Social Change*, 50, p. 29. Copyright 2008 by the Institute for Scientific Information

This interpretation provides an evaluation for crimes that were associated with terrorism after 9/11 and the potential fear connected to future attacks. These findings included crimes that were associated with terrorism in areas such as – passport and marriage fraud, money laundering, drug smuggling and the purchase of weapons of mass destruction (Weisselberg,

2008). In categorizing and identifying these entities, the interpretation causing fear from terrorist attacks are ways of assessing the evolution in terrorism exercised on an international level using historical data brought against high threat that faces homeland security infrastructure (Weisselberg, 2008). This is key to modeling factors by evaluating potential targets and long-term goals to construct related crimes – whether the mission is to become citizens via passport and marriage fraud or funding attacks via money laundering and drug smuggling (Weisselberg, 2008). The quantity and quality of evidence associated with homeland security attacks activities are essential to the decision making process in identifying and determining alternative methods to fight against terrorist activities by evaluating potential fear factors in a modern day security practices (Abrahms, 2011). However, a systematic study is necessary to ensure consistent and valid reason of terrorism using methods in interpreting potential fear factors and assessing the evolution of potential connections (Lowther, 2009). This framework design will allow ways to address and interpret counterterrorism tactics and strategies in order to eliminate risk and support homeland security practices (Cronin, 2010).

Modern Day Terrorist Attacks and the Potential Cause of Fear on the American Citizens

The threat of a nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack has become a fear critical to counterterrorism efforts than an attack using a more traditional weapon due to the potential long-term risk and number of people affected. Terrorism has a long history and highlighting different factors of historical events that involves counterterrorism methods, which continues to address posed threats taking various forms (Stevens, 2005). Noted by Stevens (2005) counterterrorism efforts are on a broad array of preventive measures in addressing terrorism in various platforms. The evaluation of 9/11 and potential affect modern day terrorist attacks (e.g., nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological) will cause elevated fear and panic in American citizenry than an attack using a more traditional weapon helps to identify examine the various factors. These factors (i.e., prevents and disrupt terrorist attacks; protect the American people, our critical infrastructure, and key resources; respond to and recover from incidents that do occur; and continue to strengthen the foundation to ensure our long-term success) are adopted by the National Strategy for Homeland Security addressing modern day security challenges (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2014). The challenges faced homeland security practices in the wake of the terrorist attacks regarding September 11 and subsequent events (e.g. the anthrax outbreak) have identified the required relationship involving cause of fear from terrorists (Wise & Nader, 2002). These challenges

directly affect American citizenry and the economic due to potential risk. In highlighting the terrorist attacks regarding September 11 and subsequent events (e.g., the anthrax outbreak), the estimated reductions by major sectors are indicated in the table below.

Major Sectors Affected By 9/11	United States (million 2006\$)
Air Transportation	35, 343
Other Transportation	2,336
Finance, Banking & Credit	15,909
Security Brokers	710
Insurance	1,059
Other Business Services	8,866
Hotel & Restaurants	35,476
Entertainment	5,206
Other Sectors	6,068
Total	110,972

Table 1. Economic Impact of the 9/11 attacks and the United States estimated cost due to output reductions of major sectors. Adopted from “The economic impacts of the September 11 terrorist attacks: A computable general equilibrium analysis” by A. Z. Rose, G. Oladosu, B. Lee, & G. B. Asay, 2009. *Peace Economics, Peace Science, & Public Policy*, 15(2), pg. 10. Copyright 2008 by EBSCO Industries

This table provides elements in interpreting the cause of fear from terrorist attacks and the economic impact of 9/11 attacks as it relates to psychological, societal, environmental, and other quantifiers (Rose et al., 2009). Rose et al., (2009) explained the major quantifiable impact within 9/11 attacks linkage stems from the fear factor and amounts to \$111 billion for major sectors. In using this interpretation, the cause of fear using a modern day approach exposes the entire nation to a collective trauma of unprecedented magnitude (widespread media and press coverage) immediately affected communities versus the traditional approach (Chu, Seery, Ence, Holman, & Silver, 2006).

Future Implications: United States Resiliency since 9/11

The formation of the Department of Homeland Security was based on the historical event of September 11, 2001 and eleven days after the terrorist attacks – President George W. Bush appointed Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge as the first Director of the Office of Homeland Security in the White House (Lowther, 2009). The Homeland Security Act of 2002, created the

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) integrating into a single unified entity (Kemp, 2012). This was a paradigm shift into the 21st century and the creation was implemented through the integration of 22 different Federal departments and agencies (Department of Homeland Security, 2014). These future implications are addressed on related terrorism cases using measurable factors by improving decision making practices aiming to bridge the gap within governmental practices and nation awareness to migrate the cause of rearm from terrorist attacks (Spiker & Johnston, 2012). This creates a fundamental approach in measuring the behavioral patterns using historical events and the collection of outcomes directly related to the assessment faced in interpreting the cause of fear from terrorist attacks and natural disasters within the 21st century (Spiker & Johnston, 2012).

Conclusion

In interpreting the cause of fear from terrorist attacks, the decision making process in identifying and determining alternative methods to fight against terrorist activities are essential to related activities and potential risk factors (Abrahms, 2011). Understanding the influence factors by assessing the evolution of terrorism help prevent potential risk on a global scale using transnational information as a national concern (Spiker & Johnston, 2012). This will address probabilistic risk that faces the citizens of the United States and other nations through communicating approaches based on technology innovation in this modern day era (Spiker & Johnston, 2012). The systematic approach helps to streamline the decision-making process by investigating counterterrorism strategies by preventing and disrupting terrorist attack using governmental entities (e.g., the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the Department of Homeland Security) for a resilient framework (Street, 2011). In examining the resiliency since 9/11, the modern day era of homeland security practices supports the revolutionizing of America's homeland (Weisselberg, 2008). DHS mission is to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to homeland operations (Department of Homeland Security, 2014). The mission addresses resiliency using the National Strategy for Homeland Security requirements based on operational practices within a modern environment (e.g., prevents and disrupt terrorist attacks; protect the American people, our critical infrastructure, and key resources; respond to and recover from incidents that do occur; and continue to strengthen the foundation to ensure our long-term success). This mission supports the fundamental practices and the perspective that has re-sharped the intelligence community in assessing the relevant methods and roles through improving the data collection process by

promoting resiliency to address fear and terrorism based on posed threats and hazardous findings (Agrell, 2012).

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