

CRIMXXIEDITIONS

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**KIM ROSSMO
(CANADA)**

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**DAVID GARRIGA GUITART
(SPAIN)**

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Greetings from the director to the readers:

In this issue of CRIMXXI we return to introduce two major current profilers. On the one hand, the incomparable David Garriga, an expert on Jihadism, and profiles of terrorist and recruiters of the DAESH organization (Islamic State). We have recently seen avalanches of Syrian refugees, fleeing the war and barbarism of DAESH to seek refuge within our borders, and the West can now no longer look away. It is required by the civilized world to address the problem by the root, and tackle with all the strength that's necessary to the blind pursuit of the imposition of Universal Caliphate. In that fight, criminologists have a leading role and a scientific obligation.

On the other hand we have Kim Rossmo, eminent profiler of his country. I personally think he has done the most for Criminology, Canada. Somewhere between scientific theory and practice, Rossmo represents that connection that should exist between the academic Criminology and the practical field, that rarely exists in our country.

I'm sure both interviews will result very satisfying, and once again, the work of Pau Jordán, Nathalie Rademaker and Lorena Montes, will serve to convince you a bit more that the Profiling and Criminology have their purpose in our modern society.

Félix Ríos

Criminólogo y Perfilador. Director de la Editorial CRIM XXI.

Kim Rossmo

(Canada)

Dr. Kim Rossmo holds the University Chair in Criminology and is the director of the Center for Geospatial Intelligence and Investigation in the School of Criminal Justice at Texas State University. Principal investigator for two National Institute of Justice research grants,

- He was director of research for the Police Foundation in Washington, DC. and detective inspector in charge of the Vancouver Police Department's Geographic Profiling Section.
- Member of the Police Investigative Operations Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and is the chair of the Austin Public Safety Commission.
- He is an adjunct professor at Simon Fraser University, sits on the editorial board for *Homicide Studies*, and is a full fellow of the International Criminal Investigative Analysis Fellowship.
- He has researched and published in the areas of environmental criminology, the geography of crime, and criminal investigations. And recently completed projects studying the geospatial structure of terrorist cells, geographic profiling applications in counter-insurgency, and patterns of illegal border crossings.
- He has been awarded the Governor General of Canada Police Exemplary Service Medal.

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How did you get into the world of Criminal Profiling?

I was a member of the Vancouver Police Department in Canada doing my PhD dissertation in criminology at Simon Fraser University. I became interested in the potential

applications of crime pattern theory and started to research how it could be inverted – used to determine where the offender lived based on the locations of his or her crime locations. Detectives heard about the research and began to ask for operational help on active investigations. It just grew from there.

What training (both academic and practical) you think a Criminal Profiler needs?

A graduate degree in a related field (criminology, psychology, etc.) is very helpful. Analytic training is essential. Police investigative experience is also usually necessary.

What role should a criminologist occupy in the Criminal Profiling?

Profiling is a police function. The role of criminologists and psychologists (in the real world as opposed to Hollywood) is to conduct the research that informs the profiling function.

Do you think Criminology is in an embryonic state in Europe in comparison to your country?

The answer to this question depends on the European country. Criminology is very advanced in the United Kingdom and The Netherlands. Some other countries have taken a more legal or critical sociological perspective, while other countries are in the early stages of developing a criminological research foundation.

Do you think that the Criminal Profile is a research tool that's well implemented in your country? What about the rest of the world?

Criminal profiling is a police operational tool, not a research tool. It is fairly well implemented thanks to the efforts of the FBI and the ICIAF, but more can be done. One thing that is still needed is more scholarly and evaluation research on the subject.

You are specialized in Geographic Profiling, which is a good example of the application of criminological theory to the criminal justice problems. How reliable do you think the different techniques and theories of Geographic Profiling are?

Geographic profiling is quantitative and primarily objective, since it analyzes crime locations rather than inferred behavioral causes or personality traits. Consequently, it is quite reliable when properly applied. We also measure and record the accuracy of

a geoprofile when a case is solved, an important evaluation component that is missing from most behavioral profiling efforts.

Do you think the work of a Criminal Profiler is well valued and well positioned in your country? At an international level, do you think it's more valued in other countries?

The appreciation of the work of profiling depends much on the prior experience a law enforcement agency has had in the area. Bland profiles with no investigative utility are not much value. Profiles that focus an investigation and generate useful investigative strategies are valued.

It is not possible to comment generally on the international level because the state and methods of profiling vary considerable between countries.

What projects are you currently working on?

Currently, I am working on two National Institute of Justice research grants. The first is looking at offender decision-making in regards to displacement or desistance when confronted with a crime prevention or crime blockage measure. The second is examining the causal structures of criminal investigative failures, including wrongful convictions. I also continue to work with colleagues on applications of geographic profiling in epidemiology and biology.

What essential qualities do you think a profiler should have?

A profiler should have strong analytic skills and a police investigative background. The must also be open-minded and have great attention to detail.



David Garriga Guitart

(Spain)

David Garriga is a Criminologist, knowledgeable and interested in the Arab and Islamic world.

- Master in World Arab and Islamic and jihadist terrorism expert from the University Pablo de Olavide
- He is currently professor at the University Foundation Behavior & Law, partner of SEIPC (Spanish Society of Researching in Criminological Profiles) and he works as an analyst in terrorism and is a trainer in the Security Forces.
- He combines this activity with the training of healthcare staff in hospitals and universities to bring Arab-Islamic culture to the health professionals.
- He speaks Arabic and is the author of 'Jihad, what is it?' (Editorial Comanegra); 'The legions of Satan: serial murderers in the lands of Islam' (Tyrannosaurus Books, 2014) and 'From the Bimaristan to the psychiatric hospital: history of nursing and mental health in Islam' (Spanish National Association Mental Health, 2010).

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David, using the title of one of your latest publications in the market, could you explain us what jihad is? Why does it poses a serious threat to society today?

Jihad is an Arabic word used always in conversations between Arab-speakers to refer to 'fight' in the sense of 'effort'. It appears in the Koran referring mainly to this concept except for a few times it refers to 'uplift' and 'war-fighting' always understood as defensive. And even though its meaning is war, not everything fits the concept jihad, not anything goes. Averroes

compiled perfectly in his work *Bidayya* the conditions (collected from the Koran, the Sunna of the Prophet and customs of the Prophet's companions) should have a military action to be considered jihad. Obviously this has got nothing to do with the atrocities that are undertaken by these terrorists under this name. At this point we must consider if the actions of these terrorists do not meet any of the premises to be jihad, strictly speaking not even have to call them jihadists, or consider that their war is jihad.

Jihad from Islam poses no danger. Another thing is that to refer to these terrorist atrocities we call it like that. Until we don't disassociate from the mass media and the street conversations "Islam" of "terrorism," it will be very difficult to separate the concept Jihad from the concept of "war". Only education and knowledge on the subject of who is speaking can help to change that idea.

Something that is quite hard to understand is why young Europeans, some of them even apparently without any previous knowledge about Islam, decide to travel to Syria to enlist in this war and defend the ideals of these radical Islamists. At the level of criminological expert, what explanation could you give us to face this fact?

DAESH terrorists have managed to find the strengths and weaknesses of our society.

In this first phase of the process for implementing the worldwide caliphate, two profiles are the most requested from the West by this terrorist group. One is the youth that are willing to fight for their cause and the other one are the young women to procreate. Their environment, the social networks. Through them, they know potential candidates to radicalize, they follow them and in fragile moments of their lives (separation with the boyfriend/girlfriend, family death, job loss ..) the recruiters that are waiting will then begin the recruitment phase.

They take advantage of capturing people with poor integration added to widespread frustration. The error that we usually fall into is that we think they only recruit Muslims from second or third generation because they are not integrated into Western societies, but the truth is that the term "poor integration" should include all types, from a poor integration at school, at work, in the family... so increasingly "converts" appear radicalized, and these were not Muslims and have not grown up in an environment where Islam predominates, these were born and raised in Western society for many generations and mostly with Catholicism as a religious background. If these people become convinced that what awaits them in Syria is a better life, respect for them, to belong to a group and to be someone who is understood and

understand, the step is easy. The problem comes when they get there and see the reality, by that time it's too late.

The recruiter presents himself with a similar profile as pedophiles do, he knows what he has to say, what to show or who he should pretend to be, to make the victim believe that they are confronted with a person who understands you, listens to you and helps you, but it really has nothing to do with the reality.

In my opinion, it is really important to give formation to prevent this recruitments, not only to the security forces, but to the entire society so that they can detect changes in the young man/women who is radicalized and stop them on time. In most cases, family members, friends, neighbors... they perceived these changes, but without any formation we risk a witch hunt that only serves to create more tension.

The governments of European countries fear that jihadists are using the roads to access their countries taking advantage of the mass exodus of Syrian refugees. Do you think, as an expert, they can easily go undetected by special intelligence services?

One of the busiest ways to access is by airplane and in a legally way. Yes it is true that there are other ways that are being used and one of them could be as passing camouflaged among the refugees, in small boats with immigrants, etc. But because of the difficulty the percentage of terrorists who can access through them is minimal. Therefore it is important to control at a maximum level all refugees that are hosted in different countries and when the number of people is really big, there's more risk that some of them can sneak in.

Nevertheless the Spanish intelligence services are among the best in the world with very prepared professionals on terrorism issues. Thanks to them we can live in a state of apparent tranquility.

Every day, over the last decade, cruel images of beheadings and attacks on civilians flood the social networks. What role has the international mass media when it comes to instilling terror in the population?

Although we would seem that the behaviors and ideas promulgated by DAESH terrorists tend to regress to the past, to the recovery of traditional behaviors, it is also true that they have made use of technological advances to spread their ideas around the world. Social networks and the Internet have gone on to become a very important scene for the activity of several extremist organizations, especially the ones with a Jihadist character. Its easy access, anonymity, the little government

control and the speed in the use and distribution of the information have been crucial to the radicalization and recruitment of new terrorists¹.

Jihadist terrorism uses social networks and the Internet to deliver their speech to everyone. Through them, they capture and radicalize their followers in The West through forums, chats and propagandists websites where a person can find unthinkable things ranging from making a homemade bomb, to the rules to follow to mislead police controls when you start your trip to Syria from The West.

The mass media are key players for the dissemination of their speech. Many times trying to disseminate information to complaint terrorist acts what they get is that these murderers are seen as heroes with an inviting 'mark' to buy according to some public. Everything and so, the exposing to their atrocities is limited and the concepts are improved when talking about terrorists without linking their acts with Islam (which has nothing to do) not going on well in their perverse game to spread terror, confusion and even worse, persue that sense of power and control over the world what is dangerous when facing recruiting.

What role do women have within these terrorist organizations?

DAESH supports women in their organization. The percentage of Western women who have traveled to Syria and Iraq to join their ranks is much higher than the one that mobilized al Qaeda in its early stages. Their functions vary from recruiting new supporters, join the guerrillas groups or create a family. At a combative level there are only two new groups formed exclusively by women and they are fighting in Syria, one of them called *Al Khansaa* and the other *Um ar Rayyan*. But to make no mistake, today the main function that searches the terrorist group in them and disguises in an idyllic married life with a *Mujahideen* in Syria is actually the reproductive and sexual slavery. Procreation because they need their legacy to not end with them and cover the population of the new territories they are conquering, and sexual slavery for the benefit of the combatants.

What guidelines should the families and governments follow in preventing jihadist radicalism?

Since these new preventive measures were taken, there have been many failed attempts that the police and intelligence services have been able to break up before they came to happen. It is therefore important to know and be aware of what we are facing, that Islam has nothing to do with this so-called jihadist terrorism although they insist it to be confused with Muslims. Only then can we combat the problem.

¹<http://www.ehu.eus/documents/1736829/2176658/03+Cano.indd.pdf>

Other measures and I believe they are correct, are those proposed at a general level at the Council of the European Union as neutralizing the activity of all recruitment networks and their recruiters; Ensure that the voices of mainstream opinion among Muslims prevail over the extremists; Promote more vigorously security, justice, demography and opportunities for all.

But more important is the street work that makes the *human to human* bond more believable, personalized preventive actions, facilitates the creation of informal ties with immigrant individuals, allows knowing their problems and concerns and makes it easier to detect and neutralize possible cases.

Are steps being well taken by governments to eradicate any way of the financing that these terrorist groups are using?

The Islamic State, unlike Al Qaeda, is not too dependent on money from the bailouts of Western hostages. This gives them an advantage when they are managing an exchange or a trade pact with the origin country of the captured person. They kill the victim without pleading too much to Western governments and can afford to ask for astronomical amounts without fear of not being paid. Among the countries that are paying ransoms to the Islamic State, France is in the first place, followed by Qatar, Oman, Switzerland and Spain would also be among them, although the economic value is much less than that what's provided by France. Being a very questionable way of financing, in my opinion there should stand a consensus by all countries, and maybe then, if they know that they do not pay, they don't kidnap so easily.

Another source of financing of the terrorist group is the ownership of weapons and material troops that are captured or expired during their advances by Syrian and Iraqi territory. The troops killed by this armed group are stolen and dispossessed of their military equipment that becomes part of the victor. Moreover, to these actions perpetrated by terrorists they also act in public and private institutions in the besieged towns and cities, especially robbing banks, stealing gold shops and trafficking in looted antiquities would be added.

Another financial contribution to the coffers of the terrorist group, perhaps the most important and dangerous one, is through natural resources and selling antiques of the devastated populations. Their entry in Eastern Syria was not accidental: there is one of the largest oil governorships, oil Governorate *Deir al-Zour*. The control and sale of crude oil in these surveys makes them keep exorbitant incomes. On the other hand, the sale of heritage of humanity the seized relics of various temples and architectural spaces brings them a very interesting way of income. As long as there are people willing to pay for this, the financing of terrorist group is assured. We should consider who is really behind these looting.

David, do you think it is possible to eliminate these terrorist groups in the nearby future? What conditions would be necessary to make this scourge disappear for The West?

The response from The West has to be jointly and unanimously, although it must adapt to the specifics of this new terrorism. Go united is essential to end this scourge that is attacking and capturing followers by almost the whole world.

Fight them from within and outside areas where it has managed to establish its control, an adequate training of the security forces for a proper operation is essential, to know their goals, how to detect them on time, etc.

The judicial authorities shall have an updated understanding of the phenomenon and especially have prevention protocols which would be able to achieve to paralyze the radicalizing effect on the civilian population. This would require implementing measures to raise awareness for society to become aware of the high risk we're facing, but above all protect us against this new danger which is the jihadist terrorism.

How do you think that criminologists can work and collaborate in the fight against jihadist terrorism?

When I studied Criminology I had very clear that one of the possibilities that would be given to me was that with the knowledge of the degree you can be able to fight for crime prevention. Criminologists have much to do in this area but sadly, in our country, criminologist and professional do not go together except for some specific cases.

For years people have been talking about Jihadist terrorism, yet it is a very new field when acting at the level of prevention. We are very few analysts who have worked for years on the subject and there is much work to do. There is hardly anything!!! But every time that I as a criminologist have raised the need to work in this area, either in associations, Schools of Criminology, Universities... there are very few who are interested to provide a space for this specialty.

Fortunately from associations such Laxhmi fighting against crime and the prevention and from the Master's degree from universities like Crimina, they are increasingly the bet to promote training in jihadist terrorism through criminologists and for criminologists. Professionals in Criminology can do excellent work in the field of terrorism, but it just needs that someone wants to do it.

Who wants to do something finds the way. Who doesn't, the excuse.



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