

Aviation Security versus Passenger Profile:

The instinct overlaps the technology when it comes to analyzing the profile of a passenger.

The Praxis used to obtain this profile, involves two major components, labeled as behavioral sciences: sociology and psychology. Both of these behavioral sciences, allow the security experts to outline a brief description about the passengers behavioral ambience, that are under the evaluation, taking into consideration the respondent's attitude and the answers based in his reactive parameters.

The terrorist is incapable of enjoying anything (an hedonic), as forming meaningful interpersonal relationships on a reciprocal level.

The researcher could prepare psychometric analyzing attributes of the terrorist:

- ✓ educational, occupational, and socioeconomic background,
- ✓ general traits,
- ✓ ideology,
- ✓ marital status,
- ✓ method and place of recruitment,
- ✓ physical appearance and
- ✓ sex.(male/female)

According to the psychologist Risto Fried, the terrorist's interpersonal world is characterized by three categories of people: "the terrorist's idealized heroes; the terrorist's enemies; and people on encounters in everybody life, whom the terrorist regards as shadow figures of no consequence."

However, some psychologists with extensive experience, with some of the most dangerous terrorists, emphasize that the terrorist may be perfectly normal from a clinical point of view, that he may have a psychopathology of a different order, or that his personality may be only a minor factor in his becoming a terrorist if he was recruited into a terrorist group, rather than having volunteered for one.

Many theories are based on the assumption that the terrorist profile has an "abnormal" personality with clearly identifiable character traits, that can be explained adequately with insights from psychology and psychiatry.

The psychologist L. Sullwold divided terrorist profile into two broad classes of personality traits: "the extrovert and the hostile neurotic, or one having the syndrome of neurotic hostility. Extroverts are unstable, uninhibited, inconsiderate, self-interested, and unemotional-thrill seekers with little regards for the consequences of their actions. Hostile neurotics share many features of the paranoid personality; they are intolerant of criticism, suspicious, aggressive and defensive, as well as extremely sensitive to external hostility.

Charles Russell and Bowman Miller, draw a sociological portrait or profile of the modern urban terrorist: they have some university education and anarchist or Marxist

world view, as well as recruited into terrorists operations while in the university. They are from middle-class or upper-middle-class backgrounds, with some university education.

According to Edgar O'Balance, the following characteristics of the "successful" terrorists are the dedication, including absolute obedience to the leader of the movement, personal bravery; a lack of feelings of pity or remorse, even though victims are likely to include innocent men, women or children.

A fairly high standard of intelligence, for a terrorist, must collect and analyze information, devise and implement complex plan, and evade police and security forces.

The "successful" terrorist must have a fairly high degree of sophistication, in order to be able to blend into the first-class section on airlines. He must be able to mix, inconspicuously, with the international executive set and have a reasonably good educational background. He must also have the possession of a fair share of general knowledge, including being able to speak English as well as one other major language.

This kind of people is recruited because they possess a high degree of intellectualism and idealism, are highly educated and are well trained in a legitimate profession. They are between twenty and thirty years old and very few are uneducated or illiterate. They received between two to five years "instruction", before they are rotated back into the mainstream of society. They are generally people who feel alienated from society and have a grievance or regard themselves as victims of an injustice. They are devoted to their political or religious cause, and do not regard their violent actions as criminal.

They tend to be of medium height and build to blend easily into crowds. They tend not to have abnormal physiognomy and peculiar features, genetic or acquired that would facilitate their identification. Their dress and hair styles are inconspicuous, and they talk and behave like normal people. They need to be in the first-class of an airliner, targeted for hijacking.

Contrary to the stereotype that the terrorist is a psychopath or otherwise mentally disturbed, the terrorist is actually quite sane, although deluded by an ideological or religious way of viewing the world. The terrorist's physical appearance is unlikely to betray his or her identity as a terrorist, except in cases where the terrorist is well known, or security personnel already have a physical description or photo.

We must pay attention, because a terrorist will look, dress, and behave like a normal person, such as a university student, until he or she executes the assigned mission.

By this analysis we can conclude, that the physical and behavioural description of the terrorist, could describe almost any normal young person. Terrorist profiling based on personality, physical or sociological traits would not appear to be particularly useful.

But if we cannot detect by personality or physical traits, we have to consider other important indicators that would be having intelligence information on the individual, like a watch list, a description or a photo.

We should never forget that the profile versus human personality is the distinctive and characteristic patterns of thought, emotion and behaviour that define an individual's personal style of interacting with the physical and social environment.

Identifying potential illegal activity is not easy, since the prospective analysis of a profile can be considered as a "science" that is rather difficult and inaccurate. However, we shouldn't neglect other practices, which may contribute to diminish our autism and myopia, in particular:

- ✓ the databases,
- ✓ the traditional automated passenger risk assessment,
- ✓ the registered traveler programs,
- ✓ the constraints and limitations.

Those indicators allow us, as well, to respond to a potential threat, taking into consideration, that those indicators and information were provided by the security experts, that we are sure that they are providing consistent and credible information. We also have to be sure, that this security expert was recruited by a competent human resources department, whose recruiter has a deep knowledge on security and was involved during the recruitment process.

We believe that the security experts, who work in airport areas, especially in restricted areas, must have extensive knowledge of the operating mechanisms, since those are high potential contributors to the surveillance, observation and tracing of behavioral passenger, which can be leading to an analysis of behavioral risk / threat analysis and their interpretation. There is a tendency, for a misconception that the profile of a passenger, should also be considered in the light of race, religion or origin. The profile should only be considered under behavioral assumptions.

According to Oots and Wiegele, an individual moves from being a potential terrorist to being an actual terrorist, through a process that can be psychological, physiological, and political. "If the neurophysiological model of aggression is realistic," Oots and Wiegele assert, "there is no basis for the argument that terrorism could be eliminated if its socio-political causes were eliminated." They characterize the potential terrorist as "a frustrated individual who has become aroused and has repeatedly experienced the fight or flight syndrome. Moreover, after these repeated arousals, the potential terrorist seeks relief through an aggressive act and also seeks, in part, to remove the initial cause of his frustration by achieving the political goal, which he has hitherto been denied."

D. Guttman also sees terrorist actions as being aimed more at the audience than at the immediate victims. It is, after all, the audience that may have to meet the terrorist's demands. Moreover, in Guttman's analysis, the terrorist requires a liberal rather than a right-wing audience for success. Liberals make the terrorist respectable, by accepting the ideology, that the terrorist alleges informs his or her acts. The terrorist also requires liberal control of the media, for the transmission of his or her ideology.

A profiling system, could possibly narrow the statistical probability, that an unknown individual, boarding an airliner, might be a terrorist if it could be accurately determined, that most terrorists are of a certain race, culture, religion, or nationality.

In the absence of statistical data, however, it cannot be determined, here, whether members of any particular race, religion, or nationality are responsible for most acts of international terrorism. Until those figures become available, smaller-scale terrorist group profiles might be more useful. For example, a case could be made that U.S. Customs personnel should give extra scrutiny to the passports of young foreigners claiming to be "students" and meeting the following general description and physically fit such as: males in their early twenties of Egyptian, Jordanian, Yemeni, Iraqi, Algerian, Syrian, or Sudanese nationality, or Arabs bearing valid British passports, maybe in that order.

Obviously, experts in airport security, need training and special training (practical and eclectic), to acquire the necessary expertise, that will enable them to analyze, examine, and effectively safeguard the source of those feelings, or search for the "normal" or the presence of "abnormal".

This situation, allows the security expert, to consider whether the statements made by the passenger are true statements. This is taken in line with the body movements, face, and visual articulation of words, meaning, once again, the visible emotional characteristics, that may be a sign of something abnormal.

The security experts, that pursue their activities in the conduct of surveys and observation of the passenger profile, should be given preparation and training in the following areas for this type of activity:

- ✓ body-language,
- ✓ body movement,
- ✓ emotional state,
- ✓ voice analysis,
- ✓ facial expression,
- ✓ breathing,
- ✓ skin temperature, etc.

One of the examples that we consider to be of extreme importance, in the behavioral analysis, is the eye contact, which is one observation of great relevance. The eye contact, will lead us, to the so-called, "body language" analysis. This type of observation enables us to evaluate the risk or the possible threat, by the parameters established for this purpose in question. If the security expert has a complete compliance, with the parameters mentioned for the guideline of the behavioral profile of the passenger, then, there will be without any doubt, a greater awareness from the security expert towards the respondent.

The WeCU Technologies intend to develop an effective method and system for locating and screening individuals, with hidden malicious intent. The WeCU system, would use humans to do some of the observing, but would rely mostly on hidden cameras or sensors, that can detect a slight rise in body temperature and heart rate. If the sensors picked up a suspicious reaction, the passenger could be pulled out of the line for further screening.

In this article, we have been focusing on some considerations about non-technological evaluations, that shouldn't be minimized, nor left apart in a passengers profile evaluation. This is of course, one vision that is complementary to the technological means that nowadays are at our disposal and that are necessary to avoid threats in an airport facility.

This is so true, as we know that not always the technological equipment is not used in many airports all over the world, due to budget restrictions. Those countries are not able to transpose those measures into advanced technology, for their airports infrastructure and premises to answer to a global and standard security policy, because those directives are usually dictated by the most economic advanced countries.

The community needs to take into account, that security is undoubtedly an unquestioned good, and as such, this same community, will have to look at airport security, as a universal good, not by alienating themselves from serious gaps in the security and the safety itself. Following this rational, there are a few questions that should be analyzed and answered:

- ✓ Do the current regulations issued by the competent Civil Aviation Organization, under Security scope, fit in the current socio/ political reality of certain countries?
- ✓ What kind of security do we want to establish / implement in its operating way that respond to the real anxieties of citizens?

I invite anyone, who knows how to answer these questions, to contribute with their ideas and knowledge.