



Federal Bureau of Investigation

Title of Instruction:	Group Dynamics/Radicalization Process: for FBI Agent Trainee Part III Block ?
Time of Instruction:	2 hours
Target Group:	FBI New Agent Trainees
Instructor(s):	
Methods of Instruction:	Lecture, PowerPoint Presentation, Video
Additional Information:	
Date:	December 2010

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DATE 04-12-2012 BY 65179/DMH/BAW/STP/bls

Statement of Goals and Objectives

Instructional Goal:

Participants will learn the about [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Participants will continue to build upon the understanding of how
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The participant will
apply the previous discussion in understanding how [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The participant will continue
looking at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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Instructional Objectives:

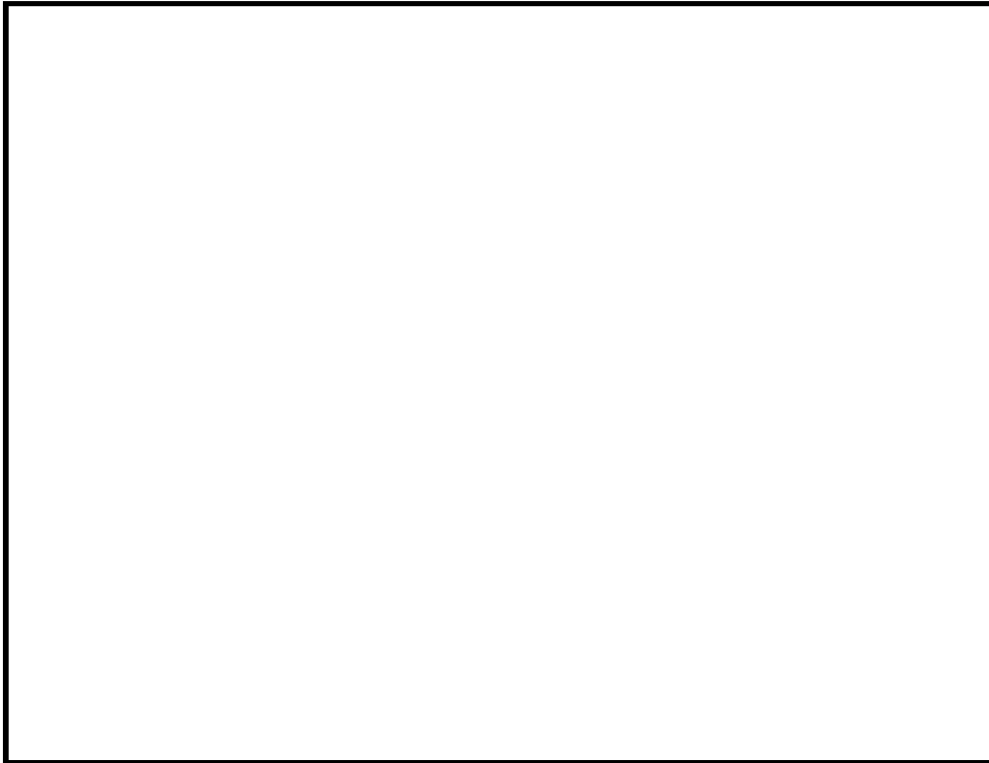
After 2 hours of instruction, the NAT will be able to:

1. Explain the [REDACTED] process including [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
2. Explain [REDACTED] in terms of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
3. Explain the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
4. Explain the concepts of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
5. Explain [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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Handouts:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.



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Outline of Activities

Content	Instructor's Notes
Grabber: "If you know the enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles. If you know yourself but not the enemy, for every victory gained you will also suffer a defeat." – Sun Tzu	See Grabber .
Introduction: Self-introduction of instructor(s).	
Thesis Statement: The goal is to teach the elements of group dynamics, including structures of groups and group analysis protocol.	See Thesis Statement .
Needs Statement: As an agent, you need to [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] Knowledge of a group's structure and makeup will provide you with the skills necessary to [redacted] [redacted]	See Needs Statement .
Objective #1: Explain the individual roles of group members within the group structure. Most groups are structured as either hierarchies, networks or some amalgam of the two. <u>Roles of Members</u> - Within a group hierarchy there specific roles including – Leader, Activist Operator, and Idealists. The leader often sets the ideology of the group, the activist operator handles logistics and recruitment, and the idealist is the member caring out the group's actions looking for spectacular changes in their lives. Objective 2: Identify personality traits found among leaders, activist operators, and idealists within dangerous groups. All groups are made up of members with many different personality traits that make up a person's personality. Some of these personalities lend themselves to more readily challenge their own mindsets. So within a group there are varying degrees of commitment to the group's ideology. All make up the "true believer mindset" and	See PowerPoint slides 12-16.

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all can become violent true believers. The group's members assume roles including the leader who often times is an unwavering true believer that has paranoid, charismatic, controlling, and narcissistic personality traits.

Unwavering True Believers
Affiliative True Believers
Betrayer True Believers
Opportunistic True Believers
Criminal True Believers
Psychotic True Believers
Fledgling True Believers

Objective 3: Identify motivations and structure of groups including, but not limited to, hierarchies, networks, and amalgams of the two.

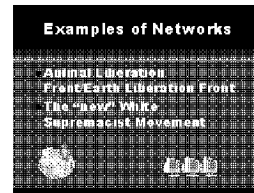
Hierarchy - A formalized organizational structure that has clearly defined roles for command and control. A leader, activist operator, and idealists.

Social – Networks - A loosely based organizational structure without a clear leader. The members are driven to action by the ideology rather than the direction of the leader.

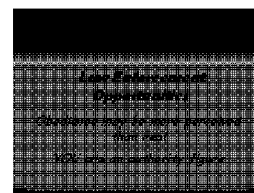
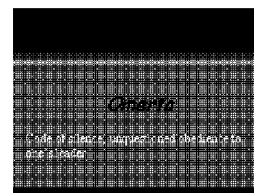
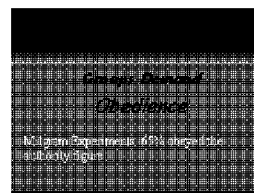
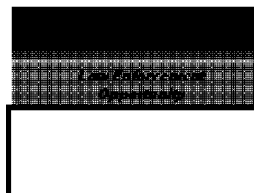
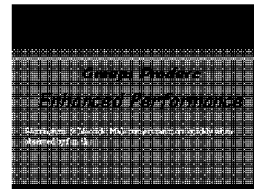
Amalgam of the two - A combination of both the hierarchy and social-network organizational structures. Often times this happens as a direct result of the government's response to the dangerous group.

Objective 4: Examine and explore parts of the lethal triad model.

The lethal triad represents a phenomenon wherein a group in isolation confronted with a charismatic leader in an isolated environment, abdicates their responsibility for their behavior. The leader cutting the group off from alternative information projects his ideology and manipulates the true believer (idealist) into acting against a perceived threat out of pathological anger.



See PowerPoint slides 19-32.



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Objective 5: Explain the dynamics of behavior in group settings such as groupthink, obedience, conformity and polarization.

Group-think - According to [redacted] isolated extremist groups engage in a circular form of communication in which dissent is discouraged and where group ideas are reinforced through repetition. This form of communication is referred to as group-think.

Objective 6: Explain the role of authority figures within the organizational context in terms of commanding obedience from the true believer.

Obedience - Groups demand both obedience and conformity. However, obedience to the group may be more perceived than real. This knowledge can be utilized;

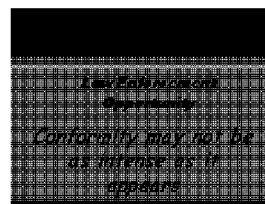
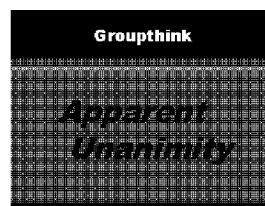
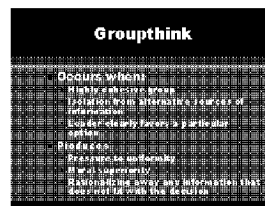


Groups also require conformity, which gives its members an apparent unanimity (ex. Groupthink). This can also be exploited because conformity to the group may not be as intense as it appears.

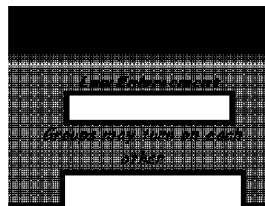
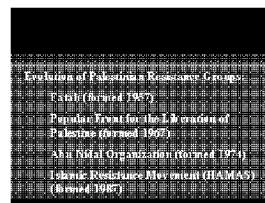
Groups also may become polarized, with some members becoming more extreme than others. When this happens, group members may turn on each other, creating a solid vulnerability in the group's configuration.



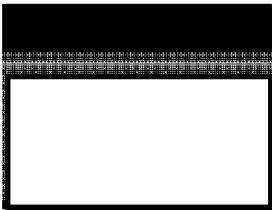
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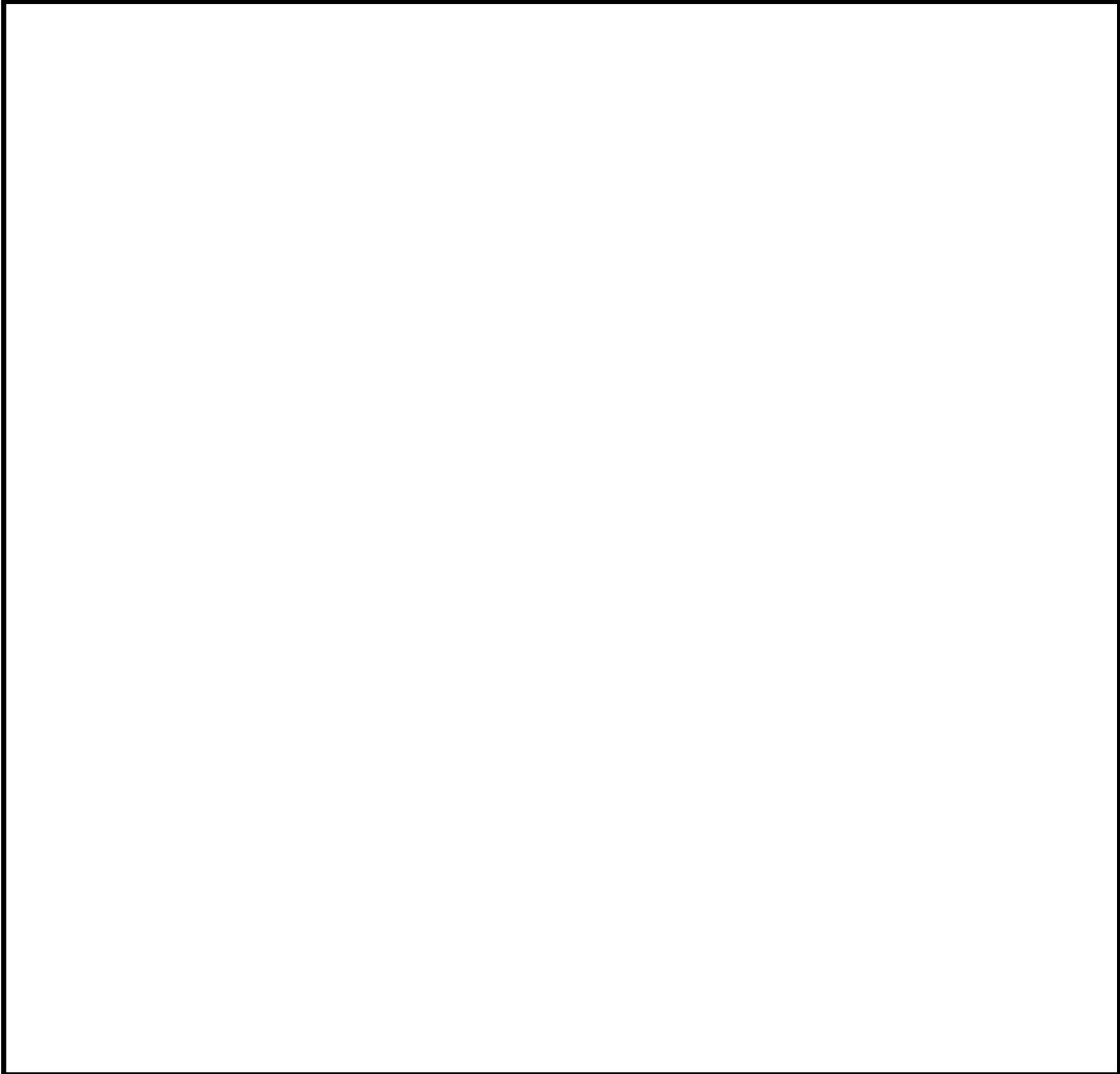


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Summary/Conclusion: This class should provide you with an understanding of group structures and the ability to  	

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Bibliography



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