

NORWEGIAN LABOR PARTY

Situation: Lone terrorist kills 77 and wounds 161 in multiple attacks.

On 22 June 2011, a lone terrorist, Anders Behring Breivik, conducted two attacks against governmental and political targets in and around Oslo, Norway. Before surrendering to authorities, Breivik killed 77 individuals and wounded 161.

The targets for the attack were governmental buildings in downtown Oslo and a summer youth camp attended by children of the ruling Norwegian Labor Party. The goal of the attacks was to influence the Norwegian political atmosphere and punish politicians, as well as their families, for policies and legislation that allow increased immigration from Muslim countries.



The attacks in Norway demonstrate the ability of a single terrorist to conduct near simultaneous attacks with devastating results. The attacks also demonstrate the use of indiscriminate violence to further political objectives and gain worldwide media attention.



At 3:16 PM on Friday, 22 July 2011, a white Volkswagen Crafter stopped on the edge of a public square facing several government buildings in downtown Oslo, including the office of the Prime Minister. After waiting for a minute, the driver emerged. Dressed in a police uniform, carrying a handgun, and wearing a police helmet and shield that covered his face, the driver calmly walked to another vehicle previously parked in the area.

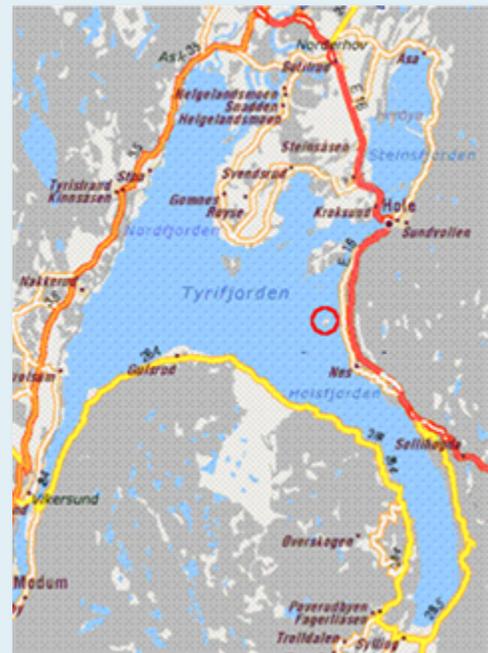
Approximately ten minutes later an explosion ripped through Oslo's government district. The car bomb, weighing almost 2,100 pounds, was heard throughout most of the city and blew windows out of buildings surrounding the square and up to a half mile from the detonation point. Fires quickly began at several buildings including the Department of Oil and Energy. A deep crater was formed in the street where the bomb detonated.

Fortunately, due to July being a popular vacation month and it being late on a Friday afternoon, the governmental buildings and surrounding areas were not fully occupied. In all, the bomb explosion killed eight individuals while wounding 89 more. Casualties would have been higher had all government employees been in their offices.

First responders and bystanders provided first aid to victims. Police cordoned off the area, checked buildings for additional victims, and urged civilians to evacuate central Oslo.

In the event of a bombing, it is best to leave the area as soon as possible. A secondary explosion is always possible, and your presence may interfere with first responder efforts.

An hour and a half after the bomb exploded in Oslo, Breivik, still disguised as a police officer and carrying fake police credentials and a bag of ammunition, boarded the MS Thorbjorn, a ferry used to transport people across lake Tyrifjorden to Utoya. Utoya, a small 26 acre island in the center of the lake, is home to the Norwegian Labor Party's Workers' Youth League (AUF) summer camp. During the summer, the island typically has at least 600 AUF youths ranging from 14 to 25 on it at any given time.



The island's administrator witnessed Breivik's arrival by ferry and thought it was suspicious. Being extra vigilant after the bombing in Oslo, the administrator attempted to warn the island's security officer. During their conversation, Breivik approached and shot them both.

After killing the administrator and security officer, Breivik went towards the center of the island where the cafeteria is located. Using his disguise as a police officer to gain the trust of the youths he called many of them to his location. The youths believed they were to be provided additional information about the Oslo bombing, but when they assembled into a group, Breivik opened-fire with his Ruger Mini-14 semi-automatic carbine.

Enhanced vigilance should be practiced after an attack in your area. You should be able to recognize suspicious behavior and persons and report them to the proper authorities.



Once shots were fired and people realized what was occurring, they immediately took actions to try to save their lives. Many ran to the edge of the island and jumped in the water and attempted to swim to the mainland. Others attempted to hide in tents or under rocky ledges that lined a section of the island; still others barricaded themselves into one of the few buildings that stand on the island. A few attempted active

resistance against Breivik by pelting him with rocks; however, they quickly withdrew after they determined he was too well armed. During the duration of the incident, victims communicated with each other and family members via text message to avoid detection.

Over the next ninety minutes Breivik walked the island shooting at anyone he encountered. Several were shot while hiding in their tents and others already wounded were shot a second time while trying to play dead. Breivik also fired on those in the water swimming to the opposite shore as well as local boaters that had come out to pull victims from the water.

Finally, after logistical difficulties, two squads of Norwegian counterterrorism police arrived on the island and arrested Breivik at 6:35 PM, one hour and thirteen minutes after the first shot was fired. Breivik chose not to confront the armed security forces and willingly surrendered stating "I am now finished". In total, 69 people, including staff and youths, died on Utoya; another 62 were wounded.

In an active shooter situation you must decide the option that provides you the best chance for survival; evacuation, sheltering in place, or active resistance. If you choose active resistance, be prepared to commit to your actions.

Anders Behring Breivik was born in 1979. His mother was a nurse and his father a diplomat for the Norwegian government. After his parents' divorce, Breivik and his mother returned to Oslo from London and lived in a middle class section of the city. There were some concerns of mental issues as a child, but Breivik performed well in school and formed a circle of friends. As a teenager, Breivik had one minor criminal incident related to graffiti, but nothing that signaled a serious issue.



It is difficult to explain why Breivik turned to extreme anti-Marxism. In his compendium, Breivik relates stories of being harassed, intimidated, and robbed by Muslims in Oslo; however, several former friends and neighbors have said this was not true. It is known, that by 2003, Breivik had held minor posts in the Norwegian Progress Party; a conservative populist party dedicated to cutting taxes, downsizing government bureaucracy, and limiting immigration. The Progress Party made significant strides in the early 2000s but failed to secure major positions such as the Mayor of Oslo. It is possible that Breivik interpreted such setbacks as limitations on what could be achieved through standard parliamentary means.



Breivik began planning his operation in 2002. The first step was to finance his operation by starting a computer programming company and investing in the stock market. While initially successful, the computer programming company eventually went bankrupt and he lost a considerable amount in the stock market, but Breivik still managed to acquire several hundred thousand dollars over the next few years. To minimize his expenses, Breivik moved back in with his mother and sold off some of his possessions.

During this time, Breivik also began compiling his compendium. The 1,500 page document entitled "2083: A European Declaration for Independence" provides Breivik's political philosophy, justification for armed resistance, methods for planning and preparing a terrorist attack, and ways to acquire, process, and assemble explosive devices undetected. Breivik also identified those he considers criminals for their support for

relaxed immigration laws and his desire to see them executed. Using his rationale, children of current politicians are targets due to the chances they would one day enter politics and support a liberal agenda.

The document clearly identifies Breivik's anti-Marxist agenda. Breivik adamantly believes continued Muslim immigration to Europe threatens traditional European culture. The only way to halt the disintegration of European culture is to form and defend a Christian cultural identity. The compendium is not a religious text. Breivik stresses that a personal relationship with God, or even the belief in God, is not required to join the fight to save Europe. Breivik's claimed association with the modern day Knights Templar and celebration of certain Christian historical figures is not due to their religious ideals but rather their actions against Muslim states and Islamic armies.

[A person's identification with a particular religion should not be a concern. However, association with any kind of extreme ideology may signal a threat.](#)

Breivik used a combination of legal and illegal means to acquire the materials necessary to conduct his attacks.

Breivik's initial intent was to acquire illegal firearms from Eastern Europe. In August 2010, Breivik travelled to Prague, a city commonly believed to be a transit point for illegal drugs and weapons going to Western Europe. However, attempts to purchase weapons in Prague failed and Breivik decided to acquire weapons legally in Norway instead. Breivik used deer hunting as justification to receive a license to purchase a Ruger Mini-14 semi-automatic rifle. Breivik also completed training sessions at a pistol club that allowed him to purchase a Glock handgun.



To acquire fertilizer for the car bomb Breivik registered an agricultural corporation called Geofarm in 2009 for the purpose of growing vegetables, melons, and tubers. To solidify the appearance of an active enterprise, Breivik later rented a small farm, created a website for the corporation, and printed business cards. The creation of the agricultural enterprise allowed Breivik to order fertilizer in large quantities. The farm, located in a rural area 90 miles northeast of Oslo, also provided Breivik with an isolated location to complete preparations for the attacks.

Other components for the bomb were ordered in small quantities, over a long period of time, and usually through international suppliers. In the event he was questioned by authorities, Breivik had developed a detailed prospectus for a mining company showing blast locations. Norwegian authorities were notified when Breivik purchased a small amount of explosive primer from a Polish supplier, but the amount was small enough to avoid arousing suspicion.

[Be vigilant to suspicious activities. Persons purchasing unusually large amounts of products or paying cash for items normally bought on credit may indicate a threat. Report suspicious activities to the appropriate authorities.](#)



In addition to the cover stories and corporation used to acquire weapons and explosives, Breivik protected the secrecy of his actions. Breivik broke his operation into phases including the collection of body armor, collection of explosives materials, and collection of weapons. At the end of each phase, Breivik backed up all computer files to a thumb drive and buried it at a distant location. When the collection of body armor and other items was complete, he buried them in

moisture proof containers several hours drive from the farm. Items that might arouse suspicion, such as fake badges and police credentials, were purchased during overseas travel and with cash. Renting an additional vehicle to serve as a get away car, performing surveillance, and making test runs to plot coordinates into his GPS went unnoticed.

To ensure maximum privacy, Breivik covered the windows at his rental farm and carried out some preparations only at night. To detonate a test explosive he chose a sparsely populated area of Norway far from his farm. For anyone suspicious of this growing isolation, he created the story that he had become addicted to the World of Warcraft. Breivik carefully controlled access to his farm and tried to discourage friends and family from visiting.

[Sudden mood swings or changes in a person's personality may indicate a deteriorating mental condition or even a potential threat. If you believe a person to be a threat, alert the proper authorities immediately. If you believe a person has a mental issue you should work with them to ensure they get the help they need.](#)

Anders Behring Breivik surrendered to authorities without resisting on the small island of Utoya three hours after the bomb in Oslo exploded. In total, the bombing in Oslo and the shooting on Utoya claimed 77 innocent lives, 161 more were wounded. The 22 July 2011 attacks were the deadliest in Norway since World War II.

Breivik has subsequently been charged under Norway's terrorism laws. Breivik is currently awaiting trial scheduled to begin in April 2012. Breivik confirmed he is responsible for the attacks but does not feel they constitute a crime.

