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A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

TERRORISM
Special Studies, 2004–2005
Sixth Supplement

DEFINITION OF TERMS FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE & HOMELAND SECURITY
Northern Command has established a set of definitions for the missions related to homeland security and defense. Northern Command defines homeland security as the prevention, preemption and deterrence of attacks against the United States territory, domestic population and critical infrastructure, as well as the management of the consequences of any such attack. Northern Command defines homeland defense as the prevention, preemption and deterrence of attacks against the United States territory, domestic population and critical infrastructure from attack by military forces from outside of the United States.

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TERRORISM

Special Studies, 2004–2005

Edited by
Christian James and Robert E. Lester

Guide compiled by
Dan Elasky

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Summary: Reproduces selected holdings of a variety of U.S. government departments and agencies, think tanks, research facilities, and international organizations sponsoring individual reports and studies on terrorism, development of a national policy and countermeasures, definitions of terror-types, analysis of events, and a broad range of ancillary issues to the terrorist threat.


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SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

Terrorism, Special Studies, 2004–2005, Sixth Supplement brings together a large number of documents on terrorist attacks and organizations, as well as on the U.S. and international war on terror and efforts to both prevent and prepare for terror attacks.

The documents in this collection come primarily from federal executive departments and agencies, the Congress and congressional research organizations, military colleges and research institutes and agencies, selected private organizations, including the Palo Alto Research Center and the U.S. Institute of Peace, and the UK House of Commons.

Prominent individuals and groups covered include President George W. Bush, former President Bill Clinton, British Prime Minister Tony Blair, former Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein, Vice President Dick Cheney, Secretary of State and former National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, Attorney General John Ashcroft, former Secretary of State Colin L. Powell, al Qaeda and its leader Osama bin Laden, the Muslim Brotherhood, the Taliban in Afghanistan, Hezbollah in Lebanon, 9/11 attack leader Mohamed Atta, Asian terrorist groups Jemaah Islamiyah and the Abu Sayyaf Group, the Japanese terror organization Aum Shinrikyo, and former Iraqi officials Qusay Hussein, Izzat Ibrahim, Taha Yasin Ramadan al-Jizrawi, Ali Hasan al-Majid (commonly referred to as “Chemical Ali” because of his connection to chemical weapons programs), and Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz.

The following sections outline the major topics covered by this collection.

9/11 and Other Attacks on the United States

A prominent set of documents within this collection comprises hearings and staff reports of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States. These documents lead up to and provide detailed context for the well-known and influential final report of the commission (Reel 6, Frames 0001–0587). Taken together, the final report and the supporting hearings and reports provide the most comprehensive and authoritative body of publicly available information on the September 11, 2001, attacks on the United States. These documents narrate the events of that day, with detailed accounts of the last flights of the four hijacked airliners, including transcripts of transmissions by flight crews and hijackers from the hijacked airliners, as well as communications among air traffic controllers, FAA officials, airline personnel on the ground, NORAD officials, and others. In addition, the commission reconstructs available information on the passengers’ revolt on United flight 93, which crashed in Pennsylvania, and details the responses of the Bush administration and military leaders as they became aware of the developing events. Especially poignant are the first-hand accounts of first responders after airliners crashed into the World Trade Center towers and the Pentagon. The accounts provide a graphic portrayal of persons behaving calmly and courageously in the midst of catastrophe.
In addition, commission documents provide detailed information on the events leading up to the 9/11 attacks, including the formation, growth, goals, and financial and other support of al Qaeda, as well as its leadership by Osama bin Laden and its various terror attacks before 9/11. A commission hearing probes the conditions that enabled the hijackers to enter and travel within the United States, as well as to take flight training classes (Reel 1, Frame 0392). A later commission report (Reel 6, Frame 0828) critically evaluates U.S. passport and visa application procedures and terrorist watchlist systems that apparently screened out only one of twenty intended hijackers.

A detailed and disturbing report (Reel 5, Frame 0069) describes the confused, “improvised” air traffic control and airspace defense communications and actions on the morning of September 11, and includes transmissions from the hijacked airliners. A commission hearing examines U.S. government intelligence collection on terrorist activity in the months leading up to 9/11 (Reel 2, Frame 0560). The witnesses, including Attorney General Ashcroft and former FBI Director Louis J. Freeh, discuss the role the FBI played in gathering intelligence on al Qaeda, as well as the political and administrative obstacles that prevented the agency from shifting more of its investigative resources to counterterrorism. As the commission notes, on September 11, 2001, only about six percent of the FBI’s total personnel worked on counterterrorism. The FBI also appears to have been reluctant to share its intelligence with other agencies, including the CIA and the National Security Council. The commission’s final report ends with a set of detailed recommendations for U.S. counterterrorism strategy. Authors of other reports in the collection comment on these recommendations, including the extent to which the Bush administration appears to be attempting to implement them.

U.S. and International Responses: The War on Terror

Many documents in the collection assess and provide detailed information on the U.S.-led war on terror. The collection includes a significant body of material on the attempts of various countries to prevent and combat terrorism within their borders as well as contribute to the international counterterrorism effort. These countries and world areas include Albania, China, Georgia, Greece, India, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Spain, South America, Southeast Asia (an area of rapidly increasing terrorist activity), Turkey, Ukraine, and Yemen. Other documents describe the U.S. Anti-terrorism Assistance Program that helps to strengthen other countries, especially “failing states,” against conditions that breed the growth of terrorist groups, as well as the counterterrorism initiatives of international organizations, especially the United Nations and the European Union.

A large number of reports focus on specific aspects of the U.S. war on international terrorist organizations. Many authors are concerned with various components of U.S. military strategy, including the role of special forces, the use of military intelligence, the war as a counterinsurgency, the international legal aspects of preemptive invasions such as in Iraq, the difficulties of warfare in urban settings filled with noncombatant civilians, the security of world shipping and seaports, the security of U.S. embassies, and the use of private military contractors in combat zones.

Various authors express concerns that the United States is overextended militarily in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere, in stability and peacekeeping
operations as well as the war on terror, and has been so increasingly since the end of the Cold War. As one author notes, “In 1996 alone, Special Forces soldiers participated in 850 missions in over 101 countries” (Reel 4, Frame 0858). As a number of writers argue, this overextension has consequences, one of the most significant of which is the drain on the National Guard, deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan at the same time that it is charged with emergency and disaster relief responsibilities and, increasingly, homeland security missions. According to one writer, “the continued use of the [Guard] in this way will quickly break the organization” (Reel 11, Frame 462).

A number of authors attempt to identify the causes of what they view as the eroding international support for the war on terror from its near-unanimous breadth in the months after 9/11. Some authors attribute a large part of the erosion on failures in public diplomacy on the part of the Bush administration in general and the State Department in particular, which is responsible for explaining U.S. policy to foreign governments and publics. In an interesting paper written at the U.S. Army War College, a Norwegian military officer argues that countries left the U.S.-led coalition because of their concerns about the United States’ perceived unilateralist policy as well as the lack of a clear mandate for military action from the United Nations (Reel 3, Frame 317).

**Terrorists and Their Organizations**

This collection includes a large number of reports focusing on the origins, popular appeal, structure, and tactics of al Qaeda and other terrorist organizations. Many writers express concern that anti-Americanism, a key factor in the growth and support of terrorist groups, has increased in Arab and other predominantly Muslim states since the invasion of Iraq, and especially during the long U.S. and coalition occupation of that country. According to these authors, Muslim publics view the Iraq war as the latest evidence that the United States intends to maintain a large military presence on Arab soil. Other key factors contributing to increasing anti-Americanism are the U.S. support of the Israeli state on what is viewed as the rightful Palestinian homeland, as well as the perceived U.S. intention to spread Western culture to Islamic societies. One writer notes,

> As long as foreign men and ships of war remain on or near the Muslim holy land, characters like Usama Bin Laden will always be able to conjure up images of the centuries-old Crusades. For once, the United States should take the proactive role of limiting globalization of its culture in a part of the world that either does not accept American culture as moral, or is not ready to accept it. After all, it would not be deemed appropriate for the U.S. government to set up shop in the middle of Pennsylvania Amish country and expect its inhabitants to start using cell phones [Reel 9, Frame 0365].

A number of authors examine the increasing growth and activity of terrorist organizations in areas outside the Middle East, including Europe (especially Germany and Spain), India, Pakistan, Southeast Asia, the Balkans, sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America. In South America, the Iguazu Falls area shared by Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay has for years provided a safe haven for terrorist organizations like Hezbollah and al Qaeda to conduct illegal fund-raising operations, including drug trafficking, money laundering, and trade in pirated
goods. Several reports examine what the authors view as a growing connection between terrorist organizations and transnational crime, as well as the methods terrorists use to finance their operations and U.S. and other countries’ efforts to interdict them. One author elaborates the interesting notion that al Qaeda functions in many key respects like a multinational corporation (Reel 9, Frame 638). Another author, a Muslim military officer, views al Qaeda as “anti-Islamic” because of its attacks on civilians. This author believes that organizations such as Hamas and Hezbollah, on the other hand, are justifiably “fighting foreign oppressors for the liberation of their land and people” (Reel 11, Frame 0689).

**Iraq**

Many documents in this collection examine and evaluate the continuing U.S.-led campaign in Iraq. Authors present arguments on both the effectiveness and the appropriateness of the coalition military operations, as well as opinions on the impact of the Iraq campaign on the wider war on terror. The view of most, but not all, authors appears to be that Operation Iraqi Freedom has contributed little to the war on terror, and has actually spurred the growth of terrorist groups angry at the coalition invasion and the continued occupation, which has no end in sight. These authors present a variety of recommendations for ending the campaign and withdrawing coalition forces.

Reel 8 consists solely of the 968-page final report of the special advisor to the director of the CIA presenting the findings of the Iraq Survey Group (ISG). The ISG, established in June 2003, assumed the responsibility to find any and all weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs developed by Iraq under the regime of former Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. The ISG reached several conclusions whose bearings on the justifiability of the U.S.-led invasion are still being debated. First, ISG personnel found clear evidence that Iraq at one time had major ongoing programs for the development of three major types of WMD: nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. Second, ISG found no evidence that Iraq had any usable WMD of any kind in March 2003. ISG further concluded that Iraq had not produced any usable WMD since 1991. Finally, the ISG believed that Saddam Hussein planned to revive and reconstitute each of the banned WMD programs when the international sanctions were lifted, and that Saddam anticipated that this lifting would happen soon. In addition, the report contains the following assessment of the Oil for Food (OFF) program: “The program [was] established by UN Security Council Resolution 986 in December 1996. The scheme allowed the UN to authorize sales of Iraqi oil, with the intention of allowing the Iraqis to buy food supplies with the revenues gained. In practice, trade under the OFF opened the door for Iraq to develop numerous kickback and illicit money-earning schemes.”

**Homeland Security**

The effort to secure the U.S. homeland from terror attacks has required enormous investments of funds and people since September 11, 2001. As a large number of collection authors argue, these efforts appear to be making significant progress, but major challenges and shortfalls remain. Of special concern is the relationship among the nation’s intelligence agencies, with several writers recommending strategies for closer cooperation and information sharing between the FBI and CIA as well as among these and other federal, state, and local government agencies with intelligence collection or analysis responsibilities.
An interesting report advocates the integration of local police into national counterterrorism efforts (Reel 12, Frame 0154).

Other writers assess the progress of attack preparedness initiatives by governments at all levels, including the bioterrorism response plans of state governments. The author of one provocative report argues that the public health risks posed by new and reemerging infectious diseases are far greater than those posed by the threat of biological warfare (Reel 15, Frame 0883). Other authors assess the threats posed to the U.S. food supply by potential “agroterrorists.”

In addition, the collection includes documents on various other topics related to U.S. homeland security, including the threats of attacks using different types of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), the response of mental health caregivers to terror attacks, the protection of U.S. monuments and public buildings, proposals for national identification cards, and the consolidation of “watchlists” of suspected terrorists. In addition, authors examine paramilitary and religious terrorist groups, legal barriers preventing effective information sharing between intelligence agencies and state and local law enforcement agencies, cooperation between the Departments of Defense (DoD) and Homeland Security (DHS), the costs of homeland security, and the process DHS uses in deciding to change the national terror threat level.

No author entertains the prospect either for a quick end to the war on terror or a sudden slowing of the growth and popular support of terrorist organizations. In its final report, after concluding that “the 9/11 attacks revealed four kinds of failures: in imagination, policy, capabilities, and management,” the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States presents recommendations for an effective national counterterrorism policy. The commission concludes that success in the war on terror requires unity across the government as a whole, as well as across the intelligence community and the Congress.
ISSUING AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Air Force Institute of Technology
The Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) traces its roots to the early days of powered flight when it was apparent that the progress of military aviation depended upon special education in this new science. AFIT’s graduates have made valuable contributions to national security in the fields of engineering, science, technology, medicine, logistics, and management.

Air Force Research Laboratory
Located at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, in Ohio, the Air Force Research Laboratory conducts research aimed at finding new technologies for U.S. aerospace forces.

Air University
Established in 1946, Air University offers courses on air and space power to both enlisted personnel and air force officers. Schools within Air University include the Air War College; Air Command and Staff College; School for Advanced Air and Space Studies; College of Aerospace Doctrine, Research, and Education; and Community College of the Air Forces. Air University students and faculty conduct research on air and space power, as well as on education, leadership, and management. Air University is located at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama.

Center for Contemporary Conflict
The Center for Contemporary Conflict (CCC) at the Naval Postgraduate School conducts research on current and emerging security issues and conveys its findings to U.S. and allied policy-makers and military forces. Launched by the Naval Postgraduate School’s Department of National Security Affairs in 2001 and propelled by a seasoned staff with ready access to military and academic circles, the CCC is uniquely positioned to develop security research of high quality and relevance. Through aggressive outreach highlighted by its Regional Security Education Program (RSEP), the CCC ensures that its analyses benefit the makers and executers of U.S. defense policy. Active in the academy and in the field, the CCC bridges the gap between the security researcher and the warfighter.

Center for Emerging Threats and Opportunities
The Center for Emerging Threats and Opportunities (CETO) is a think tank dedicated to developing new ideas for the Marine Corps. It was established in November 2000 at the direction of the Senate Armed Service’s Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities out of a growing concern for the wide range of security challenges the U.S. will face in the 21st century. CETO operates as a division of the Expeditionary Force Development Center, Marine Corps Combat Development Command. CETO’s mission is to assist in focusing Marine Corps science and technology and experimental efforts by developing and appraising promising concepts and technologies, and to serve as a catalyst to stimulate thought and debate on issues of importance to the corps.

Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services
The Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) is an agency within the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. CMHS, in partnership with various States, has the responsibility to develop and implement national programs to prevent as well as treat mental illness, and to promote mental health. CMHS oversees a variety of
programs, including the Mental Health Services Block Grant to the states as well as programs for children needing mental health services.

Central Intelligence Agency
The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is the keystone of the U.S. intelligence community. Its mission consists of supporting the president, the National Security Council, and all who make and execute U.S. national security policy by providing accurate, evidence-based, comprehensive, and timely foreign intelligence related to national security. It also conducts counterintelligence activities, special activities, and other functions related to foreign intelligence and national security as directed by the president.

Congressional Research Service
The Congressional Research Service (CRS) is the public policy research arm of the U.S. Congress. Located within the Library of Congress, CRS provides nonpartisan, objective analyses of issues to members of Congress.

Counterproliferation Program Review Committee
The Counterproliferation Program Review Committee was established by Congress in 1994 under the National Defense Authorization Act. The committee was ordered to review activities and programs related to stopping the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons of mass destruction. Members of the committee include the secretaries of defense and energy, the director of central intelligence, and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Department of Defense
After World War II, the U.S. military services were reorganized. In 1947, Congress, under the National Security Act, created the position of a civilian secretary of defense. A new military department, the National Military Establishment, and a new service, the air force, were also created as a result of that act. At the same time, the War Department was renamed the Department of the Army. The secretary of defense was placed in charge of the Departments of the Navy, Air Force, and Army. The armed services were further reorganized in 1949 when the National Military Establishment became the Department of Defense (DoD). At this time, the secretary of defense became a member of the president’s cabinet.

The major role of the DoD is to train and equip the army, navy, and air force. These three departments, in turn, are responsible for performing the war fighting operations of the United States. They also engage in peacekeeping and humanitarian disaster/assistance tasks.

Department of Health and Human Services
The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the lead government agency for protecting the health of all Americans and for providing essential human services. Among the key programs and initiatives of the department are Medicare and Medicaid, assistance to low-income families, health services for Native Americans, and combating infectious diseases. The agencies of HHS include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Food and Drug Administration, National Institutes of Health, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, and Administration for Children and Families.

Department of Homeland Security
The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was established by the Homeland Security Act of 2002. Pursuant to this legislation, the Department came into existence on January 24, 2003, and is administered under the supervision and direction of the secretary of homeland security. DHS consolidates functions from twenty-two federal agencies under one umbrella with the single,
critical mission of protecting the United States using state-of-the-art intelligence information. The secretary is charged with developing and coordinating a comprehensive national strategy to strengthen the United States against terrorist threats or attacks. In fulfilling this effort, the secretary advises the president on strengthening U.S. borders, providing for intelligence analysis and infrastructure protection, improving the use of science and technology to counter weapons of mass destruction, and creating a comprehensive response and recovery division.

A primary reason for the establishment of DHS was to provide the unifying core for the vast national network of organizations and institutions involved in efforts to secure our nation. In order to better do this and to provide guidance to the 180,000 DHS men and women who work every day on this critical task, the Department has developed its own high-level strategic plan. The DHS vision and mission statements as well as strategic goals and objectives provide the framework guiding the actions that make up the daily operations of the department. DHS plans a six-point agenda to ensure that the Department’s policies, operations, and structures are aligned in the best way to address the potential threats, both present and future, that face the nation. The six-point agenda will guide the Department’s efforts to increase overall preparedness, particularly for catastrophic events; create better transportation security systems to move people and cargo more securely and efficiently; strengthen border security and interior enforcement and reform immigration processes; enhance information sharing with DHS partners; improve DHS financial management, human resource development, procurement and information technology; and realign the DHS organization to maximize mission performance.

Department of Justice
The central mission of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) is to enforce the laws of the United States, to prevent and control crime, to seek the punishment of criminals, and to administer the nation’s immigration laws. Among the components of the DOJ are the Civil Rights Division, Criminal Division, Community Relations Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Office of the Attorney General, U.S. attorneys, and U.S. marshals.

Department of State
The executive branch and the Congress have constitutional responsibilities for U.S. foreign policy. Within the executive branch, the State Department is the lead U.S. foreign affairs agency, and the secretary of state is the president’s principal foreign policy adviser. The department advances U.S. objectives and worldview through its primary role in developing and implementing the president’s foreign policy. The department also supports the foreign affairs activities of other U.S. government entities including the Commerce Department and AID. It also provides an array of important services to U.S. citizens and to foreigners seeking to visit or immigrate to the United States.

Director of Central Intelligence
see Central Intelligence Agency

Government Accountability Office
The Government Accountability Office (GAO), formerly General Accounting Office, is the investigative arm of Congress and is charged with examining all matters relating to the receipt and disbursement of public funds. The GAO was established by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 to independently audit government agencies. Over the years, Congress has expanded GAO’s audit authority, added new responsibilities and duties, and strengthened GAO’s ability to perform independently.

Supporting Congress is GAO’s fundamental responsibility. In meeting this objective, GAO performs a variety of services, the most prominent of which are audits and evaluations of
government programs and activities. The majority of these reviews are made in response to specific congressional requests. Other assignments are initiated pursuant to standing commitments to congressional committees, and some reviews are specifically required by law. Finally, some assignments are independently undertaken in accordance with GAO’s basic legislative responsibilities.

**House of Commons (UK)**
In the UK and Canada, the House of Commons is the elected lower legislative body of Parliament. Members of Parliament (MP) are elected for a term of office of up to five years, or until Parliament is dissolved. MPs represent legislative districts called constituencies, which are analogous to U.S. congressional districts. Founded during the 14th century, the House of Commons was initially inferior in power to the House of Lords, but has since assumed the predominant legislative authority in the UK.

**Joint Forces Staff College**
The Joint Forces Staff College, a component of the National Defense University, educates joint and multinational warfighters to plan and lead at the theater and major joint task force operational level. Military operations increasingly require the armed services to work jointly and JFSC provides students the tools to operate in a joint environment.

**National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States**
The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States (also known as the 9/11 Commission), an independent, bipartisan commission created by congressional legislation and the signature of President George W. Bush in late 2002, was chartered to prepare a full and complete account of the circumstances surrounding the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, including preparedness for and the immediate response to the attacks. The Commission was also mandated to provide recommendations designed to guard against future attacks. On July 22, 2004, the Commission released its public report. The Commission closed on August 21, 2004.

**National Counterterrorism Center**
In August 2004, the president established the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) to serve as the primary organization in the United States Government for integrating and analyzing all intelligence pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism and to conduct strategic operational planning by integrating all instruments of national power. Located at the Liberty Crossing Building in Northern Virginia, the NCTC is a multi-agency organization dedicated to eliminating the terrorist threat to U.S. interests at home and abroad.

**National Defense University**
The mission of the National Defense University (NDU) is to ensure excellence in professional military education and research in the essential elements of national security. The NDU consists of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, the National War College, and the Armed Forces Staff College. The curricula emphasize the development and implementation of national security strategy and military strategy, mobilization, acquisition, management of resources, information and information technology for national security, and planning for joint and combined operations. In addition to mission-specific education, the colleges emphasize developing executive skills and improving competencies. The NDU faculty and students conduct short-range and long-range studies of national security policy, military strategy, the allocation and management of resources for national security, and civil-military affairs.
Naval Postgraduate School
The Naval Postgraduate School, located in Monterey, California, is an academic institution with
an emphasis on study and research programs relevant to the navy’s interests, as well as to the
interests of the other arms of the DoD.
Students come from all service branches of the U.S. defense community, as well as from the
Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the services of more than
twenty-five allied nations. The school provides more than forty programs of study, ranging from the
traditional engineering and physical sciences to the rapidly evolving space science programs. The
faculty, the majority of whom are civilians, are drawn from a broad range of educational
institutions.

Naval War College
The mission of the Naval War College is to enhance the professional capabilities of its
students to make sound decisions in command, staff, and management positions in naval, joint,
and combined environments; to provide a sound understanding of military strategy and operational
art; to instill joint attitudes and perspectives; and to serve as a center for research and war gaming
that will develop advanced strategic, war fighting, and campaign concepts for future employment
of maritime, joint, and combined forces.

Palo Alto Research Center
The Palo Alto Research Center (PARC), a subsidiary of Xerox Corporation, conducts
pioneering interdisciplinary research in the physical, computational, and social sciences. Building
on a 36-year tradition of innovation, PARC today provides research services, technology, and
intellectual property to Xerox and other strategic partners. As the birthplace of technologies such
as laser printing, Ethernet, the graphical user interface (GUI), ubiquitous computing, and many
others, PARC has an established track record for transforming industries and creating commercial
and scientific value.

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College
The Strategic Studies Institute (SSI) traces its origin to the establishment in 1947 of the
Advanced Studies Group by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, then chief of staff. The
initial mission of this group was to develop concepts of national security in light of the revolution in
warfare brought about with the onset of the atomic age. The group was elevated to the joint level
with the creation of the DoD.
When the Army War College was reestablished in 1950, an Advanced Studies Group was
chartered to consider strategy and land power. The group evolved into the Advanced Studies and
Doctrine Division within the faculty of the college. As part of an army-wide reorganization in 1962,
the division became the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command Institute of Advanced
Studies, addressing strategic questions as well as those of organizing, equipping, and preparing
the army to fight. The mission became exclusively strategic in 1971, and the institute received its
present name.
Another army reorganization in 1973 brought both the U.S. Army War College and SSI under
the deputy chief of staff for operations and plans, and SSI became a War College department. SSI
continues to provide an analytical capability within the army to address strategic and other issues
to support army participation in national security policy formulation.

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College
The mission of the Command and General Staff College (CGSC) is to educate leaders in the
values and practice of the profession of arms, to act as the executive agent for the army’s Leader
Development Program, to develop doctrine that guides the army, and to promote and support the
advancement of military art and science. CGSC training, education, and professional military activities prepare officers for wartime duties.

U.S. Army Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate
Located on Fort Belvoir, Virginia, the U.S. Army Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate (NVESD) is a center for the research and development of Night Vision and other sensor technologies used by soldiers.

U.S. Army Soldier and Biological Chemical Command
The U.S. Army Soldier and Biological Chemical Command is part of the U.S. Army Materiel Command. One of its primary functions is to serve as a safe location for chemical weapons storage and demilitarization. This command also conducts research into biological and chemical weapons as well as on emergency preparedness and response.

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command
The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) operates thirty-two schools at fifteen army installations. The schools include: Adjutant General, Command and General Staff College, Army War College, Logistics Management College, Warrant Officer Career Center, and School of Advanced Military Studies. The mission of TRADOC is to train and educate the army's soldiers, to develop the army's leaders, and to establish doctrine and standards for the army.

U.S. Army War College
The mission of the U.S. Army War College (USAWC) is to prepare selected military, civilian, and international leaders to assume strategic responsibilities in military and national security organizations; to educate students about the employment of the U.S. Army as part of a unified, joint, or multinational force in support of national military strategy; to research operational and strategic issues; and to conduct outreach programs that benefit the USAWC, the U.S. Army, and the nation.

U.S. Institute of Peace
The United States Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan, national institution established and funded by Congress. Its goals are to help prevent and resolve violent international conflicts, promote post-conflict stability and democratic transformations, and increase peace-building capacity, tools, and intellectual capital worldwide. The Institute does this by empowering others with knowledge, skills, and resources, as well as by its direct involvement in peace-building efforts around the globe.

U.S. Military Academy
Since its founding two centuries ago, the U.S. Military Academy has accomplished its mission by developing cadets in four critical areas: intellectual, physical, military, and moral-ethical—a four-year process called the “West Point Experience.” The mission of the U.S. Military Academy is “to educate, train, and inspire the Corps of Cadets so that each graduate is a commissioned leader of character committed to the values of Duty, Honor, Country and prepared for a career of professional excellence and service to the Nation as an officer in the United States Army.”

USAF Institute for National Security Studies, U.S. Air Force Academy
Created in 1992, the U.S. Air Force’s Institute for National Security Studies is part of the U.S. Air Force Academy. The research conducted at the institute centers on the air force’s role in U.S. national security.
White House

The White House, or the Executive Office of the President, includes the Council of Economic Advisors, National Security Council, Office of the United States Trade Representative, Office of Management and Budget, National Economic Council, White House Military Office, and Council on Environmental Quality.
SOURCE NOTE

This microfilm collection includes materials on terrorism and homeland security, filmed from selected holdings of U.S. government departments, independent agencies, and commissions, including the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States; Congress and congressional research organizations; military colleges and research institutes; private associations and think tanks; and the UK House of Commons.

EDITORIAL NOTE

*Terrorism, Special Studies, 2004–2005, Sixth Supplement,* consists of research papers on terrorism that became available during the period 2004–2005 from the sources listed above. LexisNexis has microfilmed all of these reports in their entirety.
# ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used throughout this guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CIA</td>
<td>Central Intelligence Agency</td>
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<td>DHS</td>
<td>Department of Homeland Security</td>
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<td>DoD</td>
<td>Department of Defense</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FBI</td>
<td>Federal Bureau of Investigation</td>
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<td>FTO</td>
<td>Foreign Terrorist Organizations (listing)</td>
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<td>GAO</td>
<td>Government Accountability Office</td>
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<td>ISG</td>
<td>Iraq Survey Group</td>
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<td>NORTHCOM</td>
<td>U.S. Northern Command</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMD</td>
<td>Weapons of mass destruction</td>
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<td>9/11</td>
<td>Terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001</td>
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The following is a guide to the documents that compose Terrorism, Special Studies, 2004–2005, Sixth Supplement. The four-digit number on the far left is the frame number at which a particular document begins. This number is followed by the document title, the originating institution and author, and the date. A brief abstract follows.

Reel 1

Frame No.

2004

0001 Expanding the Use of State Defense Forces in Homeland Defense Missions.
The author of this paper discusses the use of volunteer defense forces maintained by twenty-two states as an adjunct to regular state National Guard units for performing homeland security functions.

The Center for Mental Health Services presents a training course for mental health professionals, crime victim services providers, and faith-based counselors who provide mental health assistance to victims, survivors, and communities in the aftermath of incidents of terrorism or other mass violence. The agency begins with a description of a variety of psychological reactions that service providers may encounter after a terrorist attack. The agency then outlines a series of mental health interventions designed to help victims, including both immediate and longer-term responses. The agency concludes with chapters on the organizational preparation and training for mental health service providers, including a discussion of stress factors affecting mental health workers, such as “compassion fatigue,” and the management of these stresses.

0196 Monograph on Terrorist Financing.
The authors of this report examine methods used by the al Qaeda terrorist organization to finance terror campaigns, including the September 11, 2001, attack on the United States. The authors explore the group’s strategies for raising, moving, and storing money, as well as the U.S. government’s changing efforts to interdict terrorist finances before and after 9/11. The authors note that cutting off the supply of money to terrorists is only one part of the government’s strategy. Another, perhaps more important objective is to use money trails to identify terrorist operatives and sympathizers. In addition, the authors discuss deficiencies in U.S. intelligence gathering and analysis prior to 9/11 that caused the intelligence community to fail to discover al Qaeda’s methods of moving and storing funds, as well as initiatives by the CIA and FBI to develop improved systems to track terrorist financing. The report includes case studies.
of the investigation of organizations reported to have terrorist financing connections, including Al-Barakaat, Global Relief Foundation, Inc., Benevolence International Foundation, and Al Haramain Islamic Foundation.

0350 When Devils Walk the Earth: The Mentality and Roots of Terrorism, and How to Respond.


The author of this paper distinguishes between two types of terrorists, the “practical” and the “apocalyptic.” The author uses this division to help account for the conditions that foster the growth of the latter form of terrorist organizations, for which destruction is an end in itself, in predominantly Muslim countries. The apocalyptic terrorist, in the author’s view, must be killed, for he will not negotiate.

0388 Addressing Transnational Threats in Southeast Asia: Environmental Security and Counterterrorism.


The authors of this paper describe a U.S.-Philippines strategic partnership to prevent acts of environmental terrorism as well as terrorist attacks on national infrastructure in Southeast Asia.

0392 Public Hearing.


The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States provides the transcript of a hearing in Washington, D.C. The witnesses include current and former officials with the Departments of State, Justice, Homeland Security, and Defense. In this hearing, the witnesses consider the role of border security in terrorist attacks, particularly those on September 11, 2001. Noting the fact that none of the 9/11 attackers entered the United States illegally, the witnesses consider possible flaws in the U.S. passport and visa systems. Witnesses note that in the years leading up to 9/11, intelligence, law enforcement, and border inspection agencies apparently made little effort to acquire and disseminate information about al Qaeda’s travel and passport practices, and that, consequently, such information was not available to consular, immigration, or customs officials who examined the hijackers’ passports. In addition, the standard visa applicant screening procedures used by consular officers seem to have allowed the hijackers in all but two cases to obtain visas without consular interviews. Furthermore, the names of the hijackers appear not to have been on the State Department watch lists of suspicious persons who should not be allowed to enter the United States. Witnesses additionally identify violations of immigration laws committed by at least six of the hijackers.


The State Department describes activities and accomplishments in the Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program, which provides counterterrorism training, assistance, and equipment to U.S. coalition partners in the war on terror. The training covers areas such as crisis management, cyberterrorism, protection of officials, bomb detection, airport security, border control, kidnapping intervention, pipeline security, response to WMD incidents, and interdiction of terrorist financing and operations.
0595 Combating Terrorism: Evaluation of Selected Characteristics in National Strategies related to Terrorism.

The author of this testimony before a congressional committee identifies several desirable features of an effective national strategy to combat terrorism, and then addresses the question whether the current national strategies related to homeland security and terrorism incorporate these features. The features include designated priorities, milestones, and performance measures that are desirable for evaluating progress and ensuring effective oversight.

0647 Countering Global Terrorism: Developing the Antiterrorist Capabilities of the Central Asian Militaries.
*Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle, Pa. Roger N. McDermott. February 2004. 54pp.*

The author of this thesis presents a framework for U.S. assistance to help central Asian countries build the capabilities of their militaries to combat terrorism. The author recommends focused training that emphasizes special forces. In addition, the author contends that of equal importance is aid to facilitate economic and political reform in these countries to help them become stable, integrated members of the world community and global economy.

0701 Foreign Terrorist Organizations.

The author of this report reviews the Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTO) list, consisting of terrorist groups designated by the Secretary of State. The thirty-six organizations currently on the FTO list are subject to financial and other sanctions such as the freezing of assets, refusal of visas, and deportations of members. For each organization, the author describes goals and objectives, a brief history, favored tactics, anti-American operations, strength and composition, connections with other terrorist organizations, funding sources including state support, date of designation as an FTO, and issues of concern for the U.S. Congress. Prominent organizations covered include al Qaeda, Aum Shinrikyo (Aum), Hamas, Hezbollah, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), and Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).


GAO assesses the extent to which state governments have complied with the requirements of the 2002 cooperative agreements with the Centers for Disease Control and the Health Resources and Services Administration that require states to complete specific tasks and activities to strengthen the abilities of public health systems to respond to bioterrorism attacks. GAO finds that although all states report progress in meeting the requirements, no state has completed all the required tasks and activities, and few have completed the critical task of developing a statewide as well as a regional response plan.

0859 Homeland Security Advisory System: Preliminary Observations regarding Threat Level Increases from Yellow to Orange.

GAO reviews the decision making process that DHS uses in changing the national terrorism threat level, as well as its system for notifying government agencies at all
levels of changes in the threat level. GAO reports that certain federal, state, and local
government agencies expressed concern about hearing of threat level changes from
news media and other sources before they received notification from DHS. GAO
observes that various agencies state that they would benefit from receiving additional
information on region-, sector-, site-, and event-specific threats when deciding on
additional actions to take during code orange (high threat level) alerts.

0909 Investigations of Terrorist Financing, Money Laundering, and Other Financial Crimes.
GAO examines the implementation of an agreement between the Departments of
Justice and HHS mandating that the FBI and DHS’s U.S. Immigration and Customs
Enforcement (ICE) develop collaborative procedures to investigate terrorist financing
activity. GAO notes that ICE is experiencing some difficulties in performing its traditional
investigative activities while working under the FBI, the lead agency according to the
agreement.

0930 Terrorist Mines in the United States Maritime Domain: A Credible Threat?
The author of this thesis presents a threat assessment of both the probability of and
consequences of a terrorist mine attack on U.S. ports or shipping channels. The author
argues that navy ships enter and exit port infrequently enough to allow time for planning
coordinate force protection procedures, should they be required by intelligence. The
author believes that al Qaeda would be far more likely to mine a strategic shipping
channel overseas, such as the Strait of Hormuz.

0951 The GWOT: War or Counterinsurgency?
The author of this thesis explores the question whether the war on terror should be
prosecuted as a counterinsurgency campaign, rather than as a general war. The author
argues that the radical Islamic groups such as al Qaeda are fighting an insurgency, and
urges U.S. political and military leaders to build a truly international coalition against
terror, one which includes the predominantly Muslim societies in South and Southeast
Asia, and one in which the United States plays a significant diplomatic role but only a
supporting military role.

Reel 2

2004 cont.

0001 Public Hearing.
National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States, Washington, D.C.
March 2004. 84pp.
The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States provides the
transcript of a hearing in Washington, D.C. The witnesses include former and current
administration officials who discuss diplomatic efforts the United States made before the
September 11, 2001, attack to try to disrupt the al Qaeda network. In particular,
witnesses examine the use of diplomacy in an attempt to persuade the government of
Sudan and, later, the Taliban regime in Afghanistan to arrest Osama bin Laden and his
key associates and extradite them to the United States or at least to expel them from
Afghan territory.
0085 Violent Systems: Defeating Terrorists, Insurgents, and Other Non-State Adversaries.  
The authors of this paper present a technical systems model that characterizes the operations and goals of terrorist and insurgent groups and other “non-state actors” in an effort to support the contention that these groups can be deterred from attacking. Conceding that these groups cannot always be deterred, the authors outline a strategy for defeating terrorist groups by attacking vulnerabilities that, the authors believe, each group has at certain points in its “life cycle.” The authors classify and describe eleven types of non-state actors, including militant religious movements, transnational criminal organizations, ethno-political groups, warlords with private militias, “eco-warriors,” city states, ideological political parties, private security firms, and multinational corporations.

0198 Aggressive ISR in the War on Terrorism: Breaking the Cold War Paradigm.  
The author of this thesis explores the use of airborne intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) in counterterrorism. The author argues that ISR can be effectively used to support a strategy to deny terrorists sanctuary, defined as safe haven in weak or failing states that are unable to control their own territory. The author notes that the U.S. Air Force can help strengthen these states, thus making them less attractive as sanctuaries for terrorists, by sharing airborne ISR with their governments.

0279 Greece: Threat of Terrorism and Security at the Olympics.  
The author of this report describes efforts by the Greek government to combat domestic terrorism as well as its programs and precautions for safeguarding the 2004 Summer Olympics from terrorist attacks.

0285 Patterns of Global Terrorism, 2003.  
The State Department describes worldwide terrorist activity during 2002, as well as the international effort to prevent acts of terror, destroy terrorist organizations, and track down and prosecute their leaders. The department describes major initiatives and accomplishments in the war on terror in the areas of diplomacy, law enforcement, intelligence, military operations, and the interdiction of terrorist financing. The department considers the capture of Saddam Hussein in December 2003 to be a major defeat for terrorists, although the department notes that “most of the attacks that have occurred during Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom do not meet the longstanding U.S. definition of international terrorism because they were directed at combatants...” The document begins with an overview of terrorist acts and counterterrorist initiatives arranged by world region. Following this overview is a discussion of state-sponsored terrorism in countries such as Iran, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria. Appendices include a chronology of terrorist incidents as well as information on designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) and other terrorist groups, U.S. counterterrorist policies, and the U.S. military’s counterterrorism campaign in 2003. The appendix additionally includes a statistical overview.
The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States provides the transcript of a hearing in Washington, D.C. This hearing focuses on U.S. government antiterrorism activities in the months leading up to 9/11. The witness, National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice, outlines the Bush administration’s initial development of a national counterterrorism strategy that was approved on September 4, 2001. This strategy explicitly targeted al Qaeda and other major terrorist groups. Dr. Rice also outlines the intelligence received during the summer of 2001 that indicated that a major terror attack was imminent, but did not specify where the attack was to occur. Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, the FBI, and the Federal Aviation Administration issued urgent warnings that al Qaeda might be planning a major attack. Nevertheless, the combined efforts of the federal government were unable to uncover and prevent the 9/11 attacks.

The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States provides the transcript of a hearing in Washington, D.C. This hearing focuses on U.S. government intelligence collection on terrorist activity, as well as analysis and dissemination of this information, in the months leading up to 9/11. The witnesses include current and former Justice Department officials, including Attorney General John Ashcroft and former FBI Director Louis J. Freeh. The witnesses and commission members discuss the role the FBI played in gathering intelligence on al Qaeda, as well as the political and administrative obstacles that prevented the agency from shifting more of its investigative resources to counterterrorism. As a commission official notes, “On September 11, 2001, only about six percent of FBI’s total personnel worked on counterterrorism,” while traditional law enforcement investigation, especially in connection to drug enforcement matters, occupied most of the agency’s effort. Furthermore, the FBI appears to have been reluctant to share its intelligence with other agencies, including the CIA and the National Security Council. FBI counterterrorism operations were kept from developing in part because insufficient appropriations were earmarked for such activity, as well as by legal restrictions on the domestic investigative powers of FBI agents and the lack of training in counterterrorism intelligence, especially the strategic synthesis of intelligence from various sources and locations. Mr. Ashcroft argues that “the single greatest structural cause for the September 11th problem was the wall that separated criminal investigators and intelligence agents.” This wall, a legal one enacted in 1995, greatly hindered communication between the intelligence community and state and local law enforcement officials.

The author of this thesis examines and compares the concepts of homeland defense and homeland security, as well as the two new federal entities created to implement them, the U.S. Northern Command and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). After an examination of case studies of civil-military relations in recent counterterrorism efforts by the UK, Israel, and India, the author presents a series of recommendations for ensuring successful interaction between the two agencies, within the overall national requirement for civilian control of the
military. The author concludes, among other things, that “DHS’s prevention and preemption efforts must knowingly fail before DoD becomes involved domestically.”

The author of this report describes and assesses the state of development of the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC), which was established to consolidate into a single database the contents of a number of federal agency watch lists containing the names of known and suspected terrorists and their supporters. In addition, the author notes that the completed system, which will be administered by the FBI, poses certain risks to the public at large, including the potential loss of privacy and the erosion of civil liberties.

0838 Al Qaeda’s Center of Gravity.  
The author of this thesis analyzes the conflict between al Qaeda and the United States in terms of the concept advanced by German military philosopher Carl von Clausewitz that effective strategy in war depends upon finding the enemy’s “center of gravity” and its supporting “decisive points.” The author examines potential centers of gravity for al Qaeda, including its fighting force, financial capacity, external state and public opinion support, leadership, and extremist Muslim ideology. The author concludes that al Qaeda’s true center of gravity, the element upon which the others depend, is Osama bin Laden.

0861 Applying the “Forward Strategy of Freedom” to Tunisia: A Case Study in the Global War on Terrorism.  
The author of this thesis notes that in Tunisia, as well as in many other predominantly Muslim countries, the United States is blamed for its support of repressive regimes. The author argues that the U.S. government should urge the Tunisian government to end its repression of opposition political movements, including Islamists.

0888 An Argument for the Use of Biometrics to Prevent Terrorist Access to the United States.  
The author of this thesis notes the increase in identity theft by terrorist organizations to help operatives infiltrate the United States and recommends that the federal government develop and institute a standard identification card that would be required for international travel. The card would utilize smart card technology, biometrics, and iris scanning to positively identify the bearer.

The author of this thesis examines the dimensions of al Qaeda’s antagonism toward the United States and its methods of operation. The author contends that the current U.S. national counterterrorism strategy contains unacceptable risks, such as the “overextension” of U.S. intelligence agencies, and proposes that the United States reach an agreement with Arab states that U.S. forces will end their deployment on Arab soil once stability in the region has occurred. According to the author, “this act may create trust so that not only moderate Muslims but even extremists will give peace a chance.”
0947 Cyber Warfare/Cyber Terrorism.

The author of this thesis examines the possible terrorist use of “cyber warfare.” This type of warfare includes the destruction or disruption of an adversary’s information systems through means such as viruses or other attacks on computer or telecommunications systems, as well as disinformation, which the author defines as the deliberate distortion of information in order to create a negative climate of public opinion surrounding the adversary. The author suggests that a “digital Pearl Harbor” is not likely.

Reel 3

2004 cont.


In this compilation of staff reports, the Defense Science Board develops six recommendations concerning the role of the U.S. military in homeland security. The first recommendation calls for improvements in interagency information sharing and intelligence gathering. The second recommendation concerns DoD protection of its infrastructure in the United States. The third is that DoD should improve maritime security and develop systems for countering low-altitude air attacks. The fourth deals with improvements in DoD capabilities for assisting civilian authorities in responding to terrorist attacks. The fifth recommendation calls for DoD to assign to the U.S. Northern Command the responsibility to help other government agencies develop competency in areas such as training and operational-level planning. The final recommendation is a set of proposed new tasks for the Northern Command, including development of maritime surveillance, development of a system to defend against air attacks, and the protection of military assets in the United States.

0158 Defining Success in the War on Terrorism.

The author of this thesis contends that the U.S. government must develop specific criteria to judge the progress that the military is making in meeting objectives in the global war on terror. The author uses case studies of the Philippines’ successful counterinsurgency operations and the as-yet unsuccessful Colombia-U.S. campaign against the Armed Revolutionary Front of Colombia (FARC). The author argues that current U.S. military doctrine does not adequately address adversaries such as terrorist organizations that use “asymmetric” methods, because it “looks for logic as the basis for action and motivation,” whereas terrorist operations often do not fit into logical models. For example, they are not deterred by conventional deterrents and have no interest in negotiating.

0223 The Future Role of Iraq in the Global War on Terrorism: Divining the Strategy.

The author of this thesis critically evaluates the stated intent of the Bush administration to withdraw U.S. forces from Iraq if and when a secure environment is achieved and a stable, sustainable Iraqi government is put in place. The author argues that to ensure a productive role for Iraq in the war on terror, it may be necessary to
maintain a U.S. military presence in the country. The author contends that the cases of
U.S. occupation in Germany and Japan after World War II demonstrate that “establishing
a democratic government in a former enemy state from the ashes of war is a lengthy and
expensive proposition.”

0274 The Global War on Terrorism: Ideology as Its Strategic Center of Gravity.
The author of this thesis explores the question of whether ideology can be viewed as
the primary center of gravity of terrorist organizations and, if so, how the United States
can attack it. The author argues that radical militant Islam has become the unifying
ideology for global terrorism, and recommends a number of strategies for neutralizing
this ideology, including attempts to increase the influence of moderate Muslim leaders
and educators in primary terrorist-producing countries.

0317 The Global War on Terrorism Post 9/11: Comparison in Ends, Ways and Means
between a Superpower and a Small Nation.
The author of this paper, a Norwegian military officer, argues that the unilateral U.S.
invasion of Iraq weakened the international coalition that had supported the U.S.-led
attack on the Taliban and al Qaeda in Afghanistan in fall 2001. Examining the U.S.
antiterrorism strategy from the perspective of a less powerful country like Norway, the
author contends that nations that left the coalition did so because of concerns about U.S.
unilateralism, preemptive military action, and the lack of a clear mandate from the UN.

0366 Homeland Security: Primary Role of the National Guard and the National Security
Strategy.
The author of this thesis assesses the ramification of proposals that would designate
homeland security as the primary function of the National Guard, as well as make the
Guard an agency within DHS. The author argues that such a change does not fit the
historical mission or current structure of the Guard, which is predominantly a part-time
organization that is trained and possesses the resources to support the regular army’s
operations in war-fighting, homeland security, or other missions.

0394 Intelligence Operations in Maritime Interdiction Operations and the Global War on
Terrorism.
The author of this thesis outlines a recommended system for U.S. Maritime
Interdiction Operations teams to use to collect terrorism-related intelligence information
when they board vessels. The author reviews case studies of several successful
boarding operations, with special attention to boarding crew examination of computer
systems on detained vessels.

0412 Intelligence Support to Special Operations in the Global War on Terrorism.
The author of this thesis examines the factors involved in the increasingly important
role of special forces units in the global war on terror. The author focuses on the ways
that special forces have both used and provided intelligence in the post-9/11 conflicts in
Afghanistan and Iraq, and analyzes the successful cooperation between special forces
and CIA operatives in Afghanistan.


The author of this testimony before a congressional subcommittee assesses the degree to which the Bush administration’s National Money Laundering Strategy has effectively guided federal law enforcement efforts to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. The author presents various recommendations for DHS and the Departments of Treasury and Justice to strengthen the implementation of the strategy.

Joint Air Doctrine in the Global War on Terror.


The author of this thesis argues that the inherent flexibility in U.S. joint air warfare doctrine allows it to be adapted to govern operations against terrorist organizations and other new types of enemies. The author examines lessons learned in the recent conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq and applies them to air warfare doctrine.


The author of this thesis argues that the U.S. Coast Guard should assist the Navy in conducting major operations against terrorists in international coastal zones. Conversely, the navy should help the Coast Guard conduct operations in the U.S. offshore zone to help defend the United States against terrorist infiltration and attacks.

Operation Enduring Freedom as an Enabling Campaign in the War on Terrorism.


The author of this paper argues that the U.S.-led coalition’s Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan achieved its objective of enabling the reestablishment of diplomatic and information initiatives to help the new Afghan government remove from the country not only al Qaeda forces, but also the climate of religious hatred. If these diplomatic and information efforts are not successful over the long run, the author contends, then the military campaign will have been “a waste of time, men, and money.”

Piracy and Maritime Terrorism: A Seamless Transition.


Viewing commercial shipping as “the soft underbelly of our regional and global economies,” the author of this thesis describes the widespread economic and environmental effects of a major maritime terrorist attack on Singapore or the Straits of Malacca in Southeast Asia, through which much of the world’s trade and half of its oil passes. The author argues that the U.S. Pacific Command must cooperate with the governments of Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia to deny terrorists access to these critical areas.

Public Hearing.


The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States provides the transcript of a hearing in New York City on May 18, 2004. The witnesses include former New York City government and Port Authority of New York and New Jersey officials. In this hearing, the witnesses discuss the responses of local, regional, and federal governments to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. The witnesses describe in detail the chaotic and extremely dangerous conditions that confronted the first
responders to the attacks, as well as their decision-making under adverse circumstances, the command and control systems within the fire and police departments, and the severe problems all responders faced as they tried to communicate with each other and with civilians and the 9-1-1 emergency communication system. The transcript includes compelling accounts of civilian workers in the World Trade Center towers who assisted in the evacuation of the towers. In addition, witnesses review the current state of emergency preparedness and response of governments at different levels.

0770 The Role of the National Guard in Homeland Security.

The author of this paper examines issues related to the use of the National Guard and other reserve military forces for homeland security operations. The author recommends an alternative State Defense Force system that can be used for homeland security, freeing regular reserve forces to fulfill their primary responsibility of assisting regular U.S. military forces in overseas operations.

0797 Observing Al Qaeda through the Lens of Complexity Theory: Recommendations for the National Strategy to Defeat Terrorism.

The author of this thesis believes that complexity theory can be used to develop a more effective strategy for the war on terror. According to the author, “this strategy is focused on diminishing the terrorist network’s recuperative and propagative characteristics, enabling the emergence of alternatives to terrorism and redressing the sources of anti-Americanism which fuels the network.”

0835 The Role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Combating Terrorism.

The author of this paper, a Saudi military officer, describes and evaluates the effectiveness of his government’s efforts to combat terrorism. The author summarizes efforts in the areas of diplomacy, criminal justice, public information, and anti-money laundering legislation, as well as military operations to dismantle and destroy terrorist cells. The author additionally provides a summary of the growth of the organization Muslim Brotherhood, with an emphasis on its contribution to the growth of radical Islamic terrorist groups.

0864 Small-Scale Terrorist Attacks Using Chemical and Biological Agents: An Assessment Framework and Preliminary Comparisons.

The authors of this report outline an analytical framework for assessing and comparing the threats posed by specific chemical, biological, and toxin agents. This framework is designed to help authorities plan for the prevention of and response to small-scale rather than large-scale, mass casualty attacks. The framework incorporates key variables such as public health impacts, medical treatment, available vaccines, terrorist access to agents, agents’ “range of lethality,” covert employment of chemical/biological agents, and ease of delivery and dissemination of agents.
Reel 4

2004 cont.

0001 Southeast Asia: America’s Next Frontier in the Global War on Terrorism.

The author of this thesis argues that as the United States focused its post-9/11 efforts on destroying terrorist organizations in Afghanistan and Iraq, parts of Southeast Asia became sanctuaries for terrorists. Al Qaeda operatives infiltrated the region and gained supporters through its social welfare charities and Islamic boarding schools. The author presents a strategy for the U.S. Pacific Command to use in lessening or eliminating al Qaeda’s influence in Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines.


The author of this thesis examines the growing threat posed to the countries of Southeast Asia by terrorist organizations, especially al Qaeda, the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), and Jemaah Islamiya, as well as a number of organizations that do not explicitly state ties to radical Islamists. The author describes the national counterterrorism efforts of countries including Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand. The author proposes strategies by which the United States can aid these countries in fighting terrorism without intervening in their domestic affairs.

0137 Terrorism’s Implications for Preemption and Legislation: A Futurist Perspective.

The author of this thesis examines issues related to two avenues of response to terrorist threats. The first is the use of preemptive attacks as a form of anticipatory self-defense against presumed terrorist organizations or sponsoring nations that are known or believed to possess WMD and intend to use them. The second concerns the enactment of “overzealous” domestic legislation intended to curtail terrorist activities in the United States, which may curtail civil liberties to the point where it does more harm than good.

0166 Transforming the Command and Control Structure of United States Special Operations Command to Prosecute the Global War on Terrorism.

The author of this thesis argues that to properly command and control the war on terror, the U.S. Special Operations Command must undergo a major shift in force structure. The main component of the shift would be the establishment of a sub-unified command with the sole responsibility of conducting antiterrorism operations.

0198 Transnational Terrorism’s Affect [sic] on the U.S. Economy.

The author of this thesis analyzes the impact that global terrorism has had on U.S. economic activity and speculates on the ability of the economy to withstand future attacks on the United States that equal the magnitude of the September 11, 2001, attacks.
0233 United States Military Intelligence Support to Homeland Security.  
The author of this thesis analyzes the impact on domestic collection of the federal government’s reorganization of both civilian (DHS) and military (U.S. Northern Command) agencies as part of the national homeland security strategy. The author proposes the establishment of intelligence centers at the state level to collect and disseminate intelligence between law enforcement and intelligence agencies at the state and local levels. The author concludes that a system such as this can effectively apply military intelligence to homeland security.

0300 Using the National Strategy for Combating Terrorism to Determine Objectives and End States for Operation Iraqi Freedom.  
The author of this thesis explores the question whether a U.S. success in Iraq, defined as the achievement of a stable, relatively democratic regime, would contribute to victory in the war on terror. The author notes that, with the exception of the Ansar al Islam group, international terrorist groups do not appear to be operating in Iraq or using the country as a base of operations. The author argues that the Iraq war contributes little to the war on terror and, consequently, that if the U.S. public no longer supports the campaign, the United States should leave Iraq.

The author of this thesis argues that, in certain historical situations, a country’s decision to support a U.S.-led security strategy ultimately weakened its own political stability. The author views Lebanon during the 1950s as an example, culminating in the country’s long civil war. The author expresses concern that Pakistan’s alliance with the United States in the war on terror may lead to disastrous consequences for Pakistan, especially with respect to that country’s relations with India. The author recommends that the United States “rebalance” its relations with Pakistan and India.

The author of this paper reviews the current state of strategic information operations in warfare and argues that information operations currently lack a strong central focus and coordination. The author presents recommendations for more effectively organizing these operations within the framework of the war on terror, in order for them to achieve their objective of “winning the war of ideas and ideals.”

0403 The War against International Islamic Terrorism: Who Is the Enemy? How Can It Be Defeated?  
The author of this thesis argues that current strategic planning for the war on terror lacks a comprehensive investigation of the enemy’s situation, motivations, and his desired “end state” or goal for his actions. The author believes that the conflict is, in one important perspective, a struggle between the two diametrically opposed end states: a
puritanical Islamic state free from Western influence, and a more representative Middle East that is friendly or neutral toward the West.

0456 War against Terrorism: Malaysia’s Experience in Defeating Terrorism.  

The author of this thesis, a Malaysian military officer, examines the successful Malaysian campaigns against Communist terrorists conducted during the periods 1948–1960 (“First Emergency”) and 1960–1989 (“Second Emergency”). The author argues that effective intelligence operations were key to the triumph over terrorist organizations in the country.

0487 Winning the War of Ideas in the Global War on Terrorism.  

The author of this paper argues that, while the “hot” military war on terrorists is being vigorously prosecuted, the United States may be losing the war of ideas. U.S. leaders, in the author’s view, have not succeeded in diminishing the underlying conditions that breed terrorist organizations in predominantly Muslim countries, while anti-Americanism is “at an all-time high.” The author recommends strategies for the United States to “win hearts and minds.”

0515 Yemen’s Fight against Terrorism.  

The author of this thesis, a Yemeni military officer, reviews the cooperative relationship between Yemen and the United States in combating terrorism in the Middle East. The author notes that Yemen has captured and prosecuted a number of terrorists implicated in the bombing of the USS Cole, as well as in the commission of other terrorist acts. The author elucidates certain differences in the counterterrorism approach of the two nations, centering especially on alleged terrorist acts by Israel.


The author of this thesis, a civilian official in the Albanian defense ministry, examines antiterrorism strategies that he feels are realistically open to his country to pursue. The author begins with an assessment of the current terrorist threat confronting Albania as well as a review of the effectiveness of past and current counterterrorism policies. These policies fall under the main categories of military operations and emergency powers, pursuit of sanctuary, conciliation, and deterrence through law enforcement and criminal prosecution. The author concludes that law enforcement and prosecution constitute the most effective way for Albania to counter terrorist threats while enhancing the country’s international standing.


The author of this thesis analyzes the Indian government’s use of selected instruments of national power to achieve its goals in the long-running dispute with Pakistan concerning sovereignty over the areas of Kashmir and Jammu. After a brief review of conflicts between India and Pakistan since 1932, the author examines India’s counterinsurgency strategy during the period 1989–2004. The author concludes that although diplomatic efforts toward a solution on the part of India and Pakistan have until recently been “nonexistent,” the two countries finally seem to appreciate the need and opportunity for a diplomatic solution to the dispute. In addition, the author recommends continued Indian military pressure, as well as economic aid to Kashmir.
0753 Combating Terrorism: A Conceptual Framework for Targeting at the Operational Level.

The author of this thesis, a UK military officer, evaluates the relevance to counterterrorism strategy of the military process known as Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Battlespace (JIPB), a methodology for identifying, prioritizing and targeting the specific threat groups that pose the greatest imminent danger to the United States. The author argues in the war on terror, systematic changes must be made to the JIPB approach to enable commanders to "visualize" their enemies, which in the case of terrorist organizations are highly elusive, and often effectively invisible, entities.

0832 Female Suicide Bombers.

The author of this paper examines the history and characteristics of female suicide bombers, as well as recent changes in their use by terrorist organizations. The author argues that suicide bombers have become “the weapon of choice” because they are low-cost, low-technology, and low-risk. They leave no trace and strike fear into the general population. The author warns against the dangers of ignoring potential female terrorists because they do not fit DHS profiles.


The author of this thesis examines the history of U.S. homeland security strategy from the cold war period of 1945–1991 through the decade from the Persian Gulf War to 9/11 and, finally, the post-9/11 war on terror. The author argues that although the nature of security threats changed from conventional nation-based enemies to non-state-based, elusive entities like terrorist organizations, U.S. strategy did not change. The author identifies “enduring vulnerabilities” such as slowness to respond internationally, overextended U.S. forces, a continuing false sense of security, and too much of a reliance on deterrence against enemies who essentially cannot be deterred. The author recommends fundamental strategy changes to eliminate these vulnerabilities.

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0001 Improving Local and State Agency Response to Terrorist Incidents Involving Biological Weapons.

The U.S. Army Soldier and Biological Chemical Command presents a guide to help state and local government emergency management and public health officials develop effective plans for responding to terrorist attacks involving biological weapons. The guide covers topics such as medical diagnosis, criminal investigation, emergency operations, mass medical treatment, family support, control of affected areas, logistics, continuity of public services, fatalities, and residual hazard monitoring.
**0060 Improvising a Homeland Defense.**

The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States describes the working relationship on the morning of September 11, 2001, of the two federal agencies charged with the responsibility of defending U.S. airspace: the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in cooperation with the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD). The commission concludes that on 9/11, the specific air defense protocol used by FAA and NORAD was “unsuitable in every respect for what was about to happen.” As a result, the two agencies were forced to attempt improvised responses, which were unsuccessful. The report includes transcripts of transmissions from the hijacked airliners heard by air traffic controllers, as well as selected exchanges among AT controllers, NORAD officials, and others.

**0089 Is the Philippines Profiting from the War on Terrorism?**

The author of this thesis notes that the United States has given substantial military and economic assistance to the Philippines, a leading supporter of the U.S.-led war on terror, since the September 11, 2001, attacks. The country has pursued counterterrorism initiatives through policy and legislation, intelligence sharing, and military and law enforcement operations. The author argues, however, that certain individuals and groups within both the government and insurgency groups in the Philippines profit politically as well as financially from U.S. aid and the conflict. The author believes that such parties take actions that effectively sustain the conflict, in order that they can continue to receive U.S. aid. The author concludes with recommendations for U.S. policy toward the Philippines.

**0246 Public Hearing.**

The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States provides the transcript of a hearing in Washington, D.C., on June 16, 2004. The witnesses include an FBI agent, a U.S. Attorney, and a pseudonymous CIA counterterrorism official. In this hearing, the witnesses and commission officials focus on two major issues: the events leading up to the September 11, 2001, attacks, including the formation, growth, leadership, goals, interest in WMD, support, and financing of al Qaeda, as well its leadership by Osama bin Laden and the history of its terrorist attacks; and the federal government’s immediate response to the attacks, especially by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the military, and Bush administration and other national leaders.

**0372 Recommendations for Homeland Security Organizational Approaches at the State Government Level.**

The author of this thesis examines issues involved in the design of homeland security task forces by state governments. The author notes that the federal government has provided little guidance to states on the structure, implementation, and administration of these systems, whose mission is to deter, prevent, and when necessary, respond to terrorist attacks. The author presents a model structure for state homeland task forces and explains how the structure could enhance the effectiveness of the homeland security apparatus already in place in Washington State.
0443 Revolt Against the West: A Comparison of the Boxer Rebellion of 1900–1901 and the Current War against Terror.

The author of this thesis, a German military officer, compares the Western response to two radical challenges, the 1900–1901 Boxer Rebellion in China and the current “Islamic terror.” The author views both chains of events as terrorist attacks by non-state actors fighting against the dominance of Western culture, which is viewed as overpowering their own cultures. The cultural and political pressure that the West applied by its imperialistic policies in the 19th and early 20th centuries has been replaced by the equally corrupting and oppressive penetration of the world with values, standards, and symbols of the Western way of life. The author considers the current terrorist threat as not a new phase of world history but as a known historical phenomenon in a new form.

0558 Spain, the European Union, and the United States in the Age of Terror: Spanish Strategic Culture and the Global War on Terror.

The author of this thesis examines the impact on Spanish national security strategy of the March 11, 2004, terrorist bombings in Madrid, Spain. The author traces the history of Spain’s political and military elites, beginning in 1923, as well as the development of the country’s defense strategy, with emphasis on the deployment of Spanish forces for missions not directly related to the defense of the homeland, such as Spain’s involvement in the Iraq conflict and its commitment of forces to participate in NATO and European Union (EU) security operations. The author predicts that the new government that took power shortly after the bombings may turn toward closer integration with the EU, with unclear implications for U.S. basing interests on Spanish territory.

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The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States presents the commission’s final report on the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The report contains thirteen chapters. In chapter 1, the commission narrates the events of the last flight of each of the four hijacked airliners, including transcripts of transmissions by the flight crews and the hijackers from the hijacked airliners, as well as communications among air traffic controllers, FAA officials, airline personnel on the ground, NORAD officials, and others. In addition, the commission reconstructs available information on the passengers’ revolt on United flight 93, which crashed in Pennsylvania, as well as U.S. military and White House responses, including President Bush’s order authorizing U.S. fighter aircraft to shoot down airliners attempting to enter the airspace over Washington, D.C.

In chapter 2, the commission traces the rise of “new terrorism” and Osama bin Laden. Chapters 3 and 4 cover evolving counterterrorism strategies by federal agencies during the 1990s, as well as diplomatic, covert, and other responses to the initial al Qaeda attacks, including the U.S. embassy bombings in Africa in 1998. In chapter 5, the commission examines the initial steps taken by al Qaeda in preparing for a major attack.
on the United States. Chapter 6 covers U.S. and international planning for year 2000 (Y2K) possible crises, as well as the terrorist attack on the U.S.S. Cole in Aden, Yemen, in 2000. In chapter 7, the commission provides a detailed narrative of the nineteen 9/11 hijackers’ arrivals in the United States, activities by leader Mohammed Atta as well as by Khalid al-Mihdhar and Naqwaf al-Hazmi, the flight training provided the four pilots, and the final actions by the hijackers leading up to 9/11. In chapter 8, the commission explores the differing assessments by intelligence and national security officials of various al Qaeda and other communications warning of catastrophic attacks somewhere in the world, with extensive information on the roles played by National Security Council Counterterrorism Coordinator Richard Clarke, CIA Director George Tenet, National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice, Vice President Dick Cheney, Secretary of State Colin Powell, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfield, and President Bush.

The commission notes that although the consensus of speculation was that the catastrophic attack would take place abroad, domestic agencies such as the FAA, FBI, and INS did not receive adequate guidance from national security officials on how they should prepare for and recognize terrorist threats. The commission concludes (Frame 0285), “In sum, the domestic agencies never mobilized in response to the threat. They did not have direction, and did not have a plan to institute. The borders were not hardened. Transportation systems were not fortified. Electronic surveillance was not targeted against a domestic threat. State and local law enforcement were not marshaled to augment the FBI’s efforts. The public was not warned. The terrorists exploited deep institutional failings within our government.” Chapter 9 covers the 9/11 attacks themselves as well as the emergency response efforts in New York City and at the Pentagon. In chapter 10, the commission reviews the initial U.S. federal government responses to the attacks. In chapter 11, the commission examines lessons to be learned and argues that “the 9/11 attacks revealed four kinds of failures: in imagination, policy, capabilities, and management.” In chapters 12 and 13, the commission presents recommendations for U.S. counterterrorism strategy and argues that effective counterterrorism requires unity of effort across the government as a whole, as well as across the intelligence community and the Congress.

0588 Military Operations: Fiscal Year 2004 Costs for the Global War on Terrorism Will Exceed Supplemental, Requiring DoD to Shift Funds from Other Uses.
GAO analyzes current and projected costs of the war on terror and estimates that the actual costs for funding the war during FY2004 will exceed by $12.3 billion the $65 billion that Congress appropriated for this purpose in an emergency supplemental appropriations bill. GAO contends that DoD needs to provide greater detail in the “miscellaneous” cost reporting category as well as refrain from including large unspecified obligations in this category.

A committee of the UK Parliament examines the adequacy of intelligence on WMD in Iraq and other countries that became available to the UK government during the period 1990–2004. The committee also examines the uses to which the intelligence was put, especially the assessments and analyses made of the intelligence, as well as the outcomes of policy decisions (such as the preemptive 2003 invasion of Iraq) that were based on the assessments. The report consists of eight chapters, followed by annexes. Chapter 1 covers the nature and use of intelligence. In chapter 2, the committee
analyses terrorist threats from countries other than Iraq. In chapters 3 and 4, the committee summarizes the history of terrorism during the study period as well as counterterrorism systems in the UK government. Chapters 5 and 6 cover in detail the uses of intelligence assessments to make decisions on Iraq’s possession and development of WMD, as well as the justifiability of the U.S.-led invasion, both at the time and in retrospect. Two key conclusions of the committee are that although Iraq “had the strategic intention of resuming the pursuit of [WMD], including its nuclear weapons programme, when UN inspection regimes relaxed and sanctions were eroded or lifted,” the country “did not, however, have significant—if any—stocks of chemical or biological weapons in a state fit for development, or [well-]developed plans for using them.”

0828 9/11 and Terrorist Travel: Staff Report of the Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States.

Staff members of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States examines immigration, visa, and border security issues as they relate to the September 21, 2001, terrorist attacks. In an introductory section, the staff reviews key facts about the 9/11 hijackers’ entry into the United States. The staff seeks to “dispel the myth” that the hijackers entered the country through legal means, whereas in fact they did not: most either carried passports with “indicators of Islamic extremism” or visas or identification containing fraudulent information. In the following section, the staff provides a detailed account of how each hijacker acquired a visa and entered the United States. In addition, the staff presents a more general discussion of the methods that terrorists have used for the past twenty years to enable them to travel internationally. The staff then presents an overview of counterterrorism-related programs instituted by the U.S. consular and intelligence community to increase border security, including the terrorist watch list system. In a final chapter on pre-9/11 developments, the staff presents detailed information on the visa processing used by U.S. consular officers in Germany, the United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia, where the hijackers received their visas. Finally, the staff reports on post-9/11 actions taken by U.S. intelligence agency, the State Department, and INS. The report appendix contains reproductions of immigration-related documents for key 9/11 terrorists, including visas, visa applications, immigration arrival records, and driver’s license and identification cards.

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The author of this testimony before a congressional committee recommends needed federal agency intelligence sharing reforms and executive branch reorganization in response to the recommendations of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States. The author notes that the intelligence community needs to transform its bases of operation and cooperation from “need to know” to “need to share.”
0029 Agroterrorism: Threats and Preparedness.
The author of this report examines the threat posed by terrorism to the U.S. farm sector and food supply. The author reviews consequences of an attack, federal agency efforts to address agroterrorist threats, specific pathogens likely to be used in an attack, and government programs and scientific research to deter or prevent agroterrorist attacks.

0078 Combating Terrorism: DoD Efforts to Improve Installation Preparedness Can Be Enhanced with Clarified Responsibilities and Comprehensive Planning.
GAO evaluates DoD efforts to develop and implement a preparedness plan to protect military bases and personnel worldwide from potential terrorist attacks involving chemical, biological radiological and nuclear weapons, as well as high-yield conventional explosive devices. GAO recommends various improvements to DoD’s planning process, including the designation of a single agency with the responsibility and authority to manage DoD base preparedness programs.

0122 Combating Terrorism: Improvements Needed in Pacific Command’s Antiterrorism Approach for In-Transit Forces at Seaports.
GAO examines the measures taken by the U.S. European Command to ensure the safety of military personnel and physical assets traveling through foreign seaports within the command’s area of responsibility. GAO finds, among other things, that DoD’s antiterrorism standards do not adequately address the verification of the trustworthiness of husbanding agents hired to provide logistics support, including guards and patrol boats. In addition, DoD standards do not adequately cover the inspection of goods and supplies provided to vessels while in port.

0162 [Staff Report on the Four Hijacked Flights on September 11, 2001].
The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States presents a detailed chronology of the events on each of the four airliners hijacked on September 11, 2001, including transcripts of transmissions by the flight crews and hijackers from the hijacked airliners, as well as communications among air traffic controllers, FAA officials, airline personnel on the ground, NORAD officials, and others. In addition, the commission reconstructs available information on the passengers’ revolt on United flight 93, which crashed in Pennsylvania. The report includes tabular timetables summarizing the communications to FAA and FAA’s communications to U.S. military officials. In the second section of the report, the commission describes and assesses airport and airline security leading up to 9/11, with special attention to FAA regulations and procedures.

0283 Terrorism: Key Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission and Recent Major Commissions and Inquiries.
The author of this report summarizes key recommendations made in the final report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States, as well as those made by the Advisory Panel To Assess Domestic Response Capabilities for Terrorism Involving Weapons of Mass Destruction (Gilmore Commission), the National Commission on Terrorism (Bremer Commission), the U.S. Commission on National Security/21st Century (Hart-Rudman Commission), and the Joint Inquiry of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.
and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. The author organizes the recommendations in the thematic areas of U.S. international counterterrorism policy, institutional reforms and reorganizations, intelligence, and congressional oversight.

**0325 Analyzing the Design of Terrorist Organizations: Using the Organizational Consultant.**

The author of this thesis contends that although terrorist organizations use unconventional tactics and organizational structures to survive, they must still perform the functions of traditional organizations, such as fund-raising, internal and external communications, command and control, and creation of products or services. The author argues that using the expert system Organizational Consultant could increase the amount of knowledge and understanding of terrorist groups and provide critically important insights into their strengths as well as their vulnerabilities. The author applies the Organizational Consultant system in an analysis of the terrorist group Hamas.


The author of this thesis describes and provides a demonstration of a theory designed to determine the best execution time to conduct a hostage rescue attempt. The theory includes four principles that the author contends are essential for the success of any rescue attempt. These principles are surprise, intelligence, operator’s skill, and deception. The author examines six historical cases to demonstrate that “in every instance [in which] one of these principles was overlooked, the operation was doomed.” In addition, the author presents an in-depth case study of hostage rescue operation “Chavin De Huantar,” in which Peruvian counterterrorist forces rescued all but one of the seventy-two hostages kidnapped by the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement at the Japanese ambassador’s residence and killed all the terrorists. Throughout, the author examines the process of strategic sequential thinking during a hostage crisis using analytical techniques derived from game theory.

**0651 Armed Groups: A Tier-One Security Priority.**

The authors of this paper present a four-category classification of violent, non-state-based groups, as well as a profiling model to use to categorize actual organizations according to their organization and functions. The categories are insurgents, terrorists, militias, and organized criminals. The authors trace the recent changes in global terrorist activity, calling Al Qaeda the leader of a “revolution in terrorist affairs,” analogous to the ongoing “revolution in military affairs.” The authors additionally identify significant geographic “regions of danger” where such organizations can operate without effective external controls. The authors conclude with recommendations for strategies with which the intelligence and military sectors can counter terrorist threats from these groups.
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0001 Comprehensive Report of the Special Advisor to the DCI on Iraq’s WMD.


The Special Advisor to the Director of Central Intelligence on Iraq’s WMD presents the findings of the Iraq Survey Group (ISG). The ISG, established in June 2003 after the invasion of Iraq in Operation Iraqi Freedom, was a large-scale fact-finding team consisting of over 1,400 U.S., British, and Australian members. The ISG assumed the responsibility to find any and all weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs developed by Iraq under the regime of former Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. The report is presented in three volumes, each covering two major topics. Discussions on each topic trace developments from the Iran-Iraq war period of the 1980s, through 1991’s Operation Desert Storm and the years following; and from the period of UN sanctions and the Oil for Food program in the 1990s, to what the special advisor calls Saddam’s “miscalculation” period of 2002–2003, ending with the U.S.-led invasion.

In volume 1, the special advisor first provides a detailed overview of the Saddam Hussein government in Iraq before the 2003 invasion and the subsequent collapse of the regime. Key topics include Saddam’s inner circle of top officials, Saddam’s dictatorial style, and Saddam’s desire to possess WMD as well as his intentions to resume the development of WMD as soon as international sanctions were lifted. Annexes cover Saddam’s top lieutenants, Iraq’s intelligence and security services, and Saddam’s personal involvement with WMD planning. In the second part of volume 1, the special advisor describes in exhaustive detail the Iraqi government’s strategy to evade the UN ban on its imports of materials that could be used in WMD as well as in conventional armaments. The strategy involved tactics such as breaches of UN sanctions by companies in various countries, smuggling, a secret oil voucher program, and attempts to influence UN Security Council members Russia, China, and France to lift sanctions on Iraq by awarding large procurement contracts allowed under the Oil for Food program to firms in these countries. The special advisor includes extensive documentation obtained from sources such as Iraq’s State Oil Marketing Organization and a listing of suspected front companies involved with supplying the Saddam Hussein regime with prohibited weapons materials. An annex to volume 1 describes the relationship between Saddam Hussein and his “Quartet” of four top advisors: Izzat Ibrahim, Taha Yasin Ramadan al-Jizrawi, Ali Hasan al-Majid (commonly referred to as “Chemical Ali” because of his connection to chemical weapons programs), and Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz. These men, according to the report, actually wielded little independent power; their main function seems to have been to rubber-stamp Saddam’s decisions. According to the report, “The striking feature of the Quartet’s members was their inward focus. They were not cosmopolitan and their insularity hurt their ability to appreciate or assess what other countries saw as their interests and how Iraq’s behavior might create conflict. The Quartet, including Aziz, has a mindset of Iraq versus the world, rather than Iraq as part of the world.”

In the first part of volume 2, the special advisor examines the development and capabilities of the long-range systems Iraq sought to construct to deliver its weapons of mass destruction, including missiles, propellants, and related infrastructure including research laboratories. The advisor notes that much of the delivery systems inventory was either exhausted in the Iran-Iraq war in the 1980s or destroyed in Operation Desert Storm in 1991. In the second part of volume 2, the advisor describes Iraq’s nuclear
weapons program, with discussions of specific technologies and profiles of research facilities. In the first part of volume 3, the special advisor presents information the ISG uncovered on the Iraqi regime’s chemical weapons program and facilities, as well as the destruction of most of the facilities and precursor materials during the Persian Gulf War or later under the orders of Saddam Hussein. The advisor additionally provides information on Iraq’s use of chemical weapons during the Iran-Iraq war or on its own citizens, including Kurds in the north and Shia Muslims in the south. In the second part of the volume, the special advisor examines Iraq’s biological weapons development activities, including discussions on specific biological agents, as well as the regime’s reported decision to destroy all biological weapons agents and research facilities in the spring or summer of 1991.

At the beginning of each topical section, the special advisor presents a listing of key findings. While these findings are too multifaceted and detailed to list, the ISG reached several overarching conclusions. First, ISG personnel found clear evidence that Iraq at one time had major ongoing programs for the development of each type of WMD. Second, ISG found no evidence that Iraq had any usable WMD of any kind at March 2003. Third, ISG concluded that Iraq had not produced any usable WMD since 1991. Finally, Saddam Hussein planned to revive and reconstitute each of the banned WMD programs when the international sanctions were lifted, and Saddam anticipated that this lifting would happen soon.

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0001 Convergence and Religious Terrorism in America.

The authors of this thesis attempt to identify the conditions that enable the growth of religion-based terrorist organizations, or cults. The authors argue that domestic religious terrorism tends to flourish at times when a society becomes particularly susceptible because of the confluence of economic problems and inequalities, social unrest, and technological breakthroughs. Under these conditions, a society may rally around a charismatic leader with an attractive ideology and ample resources, who may become a threat to society. To prove their point, the authors examine historical case studies, including the Reformation as well as religious revivals in America from the 17th through 19th centuries. The authors apply their findings to the modern Japanese terror organization Aum Shinrikyo.


This document contains staff reports on the basis of which the Defense Science Board developed six key recommendations concerning the role of the U.S. military in homeland security. The first recommendation calls for improvements in interagency information sharing and intelligence gathering. The second recommendation concerns DoD protection of its infrastructure in the United States. The third is that DoD should improve maritime security and develop systems for countering low-altitude air attacks. The fourth deals with improvements in DoD capabilities for assisting civilian authorities in responding to terrorist attacks. The fifth recommendation calls for DoD to assign to the U.S. Northern Command the responsibility to help
other government agencies develop competency in areas such as training and operational-level planning. The final recommendation is a set of proposed new tasks for the Northern Command, including development of maritime surveillance, development of a system to defend against air attacks, and the protection of military assets in the United States.

0183 **Effectiveness of Using Red Teams to Identify Maritime Security Vulnerabilities to Terrorist Attack.**  
The author of this thesis explores the counterterrorism potential of using the concept of “red team,” in which a group of military strategists play the role of the enemy, using his presumed strategy, tactics, and weapons. After a review of the use of red teams by federal agencies with security functions, especially DoD, the author applies the red team protocol to the problem of U.S. port security in order to identify the maritime vulnerabilities to terrorist attack at three large Western cities: Seattle, Washington; San Francisco, California; and San Diego, California.

0271 **Homeland Security, Homeland Defense and Clarifying Northern Command’s Maritime Security Role.**  
The author of this thesis examines the relationship between DoD’s homeland defense role and DHS’s homeland security role. The author specifically analyzes the relationships among the U.S. NORTHCOM, the Joint Forces Maritime Component Commander, DHS, and the Coast Guard. The author recommends ways to better coordinate the efforts of these agencies.

0297 **Homeland Security: Observations on the National Strategies related to Terrorism.**  
The author of this testimony before a congressional subcommittee reviews the National Strategy for Homeland Security and the National Strategy for Combating Terrorism, in order to assess the degree to which these strategies conform to the recommendations on counterterrorism issued by the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States. The author finds that the commission issued a number of recommendations that were not addressed by the two strategies, such as CIA analytical capabilities enhancement and various reforms to U.S. intelligence agency processes.

0316 **Information Operations and the Global War on Terror: The Joint Force Commander’s Fight for Hearts and Minds in the 21st Century.**  
*Naval War College, Newport, R.I. Patrick B. Mackin. September 2004. 27pp.*  
The author of this thesis examines the experience of the Australian military’s experience with information warfare for useful lessons that the U.S. military can apply in its war on terror. The author defines al Qaeda’s “center of gravity” as the terrorists’ support by their societies, and suggest that this key source of terrorist power must be attacked not through conventional military operations but through information operations.

0344 **It’s Their Message, Stupid! Targeting the True Center of Gravity in the U.S. War on Terrorism.**  
The author of this thesis argues that the key target in the war on terror is not the enemy’s money, manpower, or resources. The key target is the connection between terrorist organizations
and their popular base of support. This cannot happen, the author contends, until the United States removes its military presence in the Middle East.

The White House describes the Bush administration’s plan for ensuring the safe and secure use of the world’s oceans, ports, and key shipping straits. To accomplish this, the United States must strengthen its international alliances, implement innovations in maritime law enforcement and military operations, develop advanced maritime research and technology, and improve the collection, analysis, and dissemination of maritime-related intelligence.

0399 The Next Terrorist Attack: Not If, But When…Are We Prepared?  
The author of this thesis contends that theater-based combatant commanders in the military part of the war on terror must “break the ‘bunker mentality’ and move beyond a solely defensive antiterrorism strategy.” The author proposes various strategies for doing this, such as establishing adequate force protection and developing carefully reasoned, integrated operational plans.

0426 Nuclear Terrorism: A Brief Review of Threats and Responses.  
The author of this report examines possible methods by which terrorists might acquire a nuclear weapon from politically unsettled countries such as Pakistan and Russia, as well as attempt to smuggle the weapon into the United States and detonate or activate it. The author also examines proposed policies to prevent or respond to nuclear terrorist attacks, including programs to develop new detection technology and strengthen U.S. intelligence capabilities. This report does not cover radioactivity dispersal devices, commonly called “dirty bombs.”

The author of this testimony before a congressional subcommittee reviews current knowledge on the short- and long-term health effects of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center. The effects include both physical diseases (especially respiratory disorders) as well as mental health problems. The author additionally reviews continuing efforts to monitor and understand these effects. Among a variety of findings is the fact that as a consequence of respiratory illnesses they developed after working at the World Trade Center site on 9/11 and afterwards, 380 firefighters eventually had to stop working. A large number of responders, recovery workers, and survivors and their family members have experienced continuing mental health problems since the attacks, especially spouses and children who lost husbands, wives, or parents on 9/11. The author expresses concern that the scheduled 2009 termination of DHS funding for these efforts will not permit study of long-term health effects such as lung cancer.

0480 Stopping the Next Global Terrorist : A Case Study of Hezbollah in Argentina.  
The author of this thesis argues that a primary cause of the growing support for terrorists in many developing countries is the fact that many people in these countries have been “disconnected” from the economic benefits of globalization. The author
examines the rising prominence of the Hezbollah terrorist organization in Argentina, a country Hezbollah chose because of its ease of recruitment. The author proposes a strategy for denying Hezbollah the ability to recruit new operatives in Argentina.

0505 Understanding the Military's Role in Ending State-Sponsored Terrorism.
The author of this thesis examines the role of the U.S. military in coercing countries to stop sponsoring terrorist organizations. The author reaches two main conclusions. The first is that the limited military strikes that the United States used against states for their sponsoring role in pre-9/11 attacks led leaders of these states to believe that U.S. leaders lacked commitment in its effort to end state-sponsored terrorist activities. The second is that the dramatic change in U.S. military counterterrorist actions after 9/11 created the “credible, coercive military threat” needed to end state sponsorship of terrorist organizations and activities.

0596 U.S.-China Cooperation on the Problem of Failing States and Transnational Threats.
The authors of this report compare the perspectives of the United States and China on the transnational threats, including terrorism, that emanate from failing states. The authors find, among other things, that the two nations agree that failing states typically have not participated substantially in global economic integration, as well as that involving these states more fully in the world economy will lessen the appeal of terrorists.

0612 Winning the Other, Other War: Winning Military Hearts and Minds for MOOTW in the Global War on Terror.
The author of this thesis critically assesses current U.S. joint doctrine on military operations other than war (MOOTW), especially as it applies to the war on terror. Examining the U.S. military experience in Vietnam as well as in Afghanistan and Iraq, the author argues that doctrine should place greater emphasis on the role of the military in providing security to and demonstrating respect for civilians and civilian institutions in countries of operation, even if this policy results in increased U.S. casualties.

0638 The Business of Terror: Al Qaeda as a Multinational Corporation.
The author of this thesis observes that in many key respects, al Qaeda functions like a multinational corporation, mixing business and terrorism, except that the organization pursues political rather than economic goals. The author argues that this business model can help expose vulnerabilities of al Qaeda that the United States and its allies can exploit. For example, the author believes, the best place to target the organization’s finances are the “bottlenecks” through which the money must pass to go to the organization, or from al Qaeda to its operatives and contractors.

0674 Apocalyptic Terrorism: The Case for Preventive Action.
The author of this report argues that in order to convince the world of the legitimacy of the global war on terror, the United States needs to emphasize the right of a sovereign state to defend itself from the “common enemies of mankind,” as well as that terrorists, like pirates, are such enemies.
0681 Combating Terrorism and Enhancing Regional Stability and Security through Disaster Preparedness: 2004 Gulf Region Disaster Response Preparedness Conference and Medical Workshop.

The authors of this paper present recommendations for the development of standardized protocols for the regional cooperative response by Persian Gulf states to intentional or accidental man-made disasters involving industrial facilities, especially petrochemical plants near urban areas.

0686 International Terrorism in South Asia.

The author of this report reviews terrorist activities in South Asia, with special emphasis on Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India. The author focuses on both domestic and cross-border attacks, such as Pakistanis who engage in terror attacks in Indian Kashmir and India.

0692 A Review of the FBI’s Handling of Intelligence Information Related to the September 11 Attacks.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) examines intelligence information the FBI knew before 9/11 that was potentially related to the terrorist attacks on the United States, as well as the FBI’s handling of this information and the degree to which the agency and other intelligence agencies cooperated with each other and shared terrorist-related information. After an introductory chapter, the OIG presents background material on the FBI’s organizational structure with respect to the investigation of international terrorism and discusses the impact on intelligence exploitation and analysis of the so-called “wall” that restricts information sharing between intelligence investigations and criminal investigations at the FBI. In the third chapter, the OIG explores FBI headquarters’ handling of a July 10, 2001, memo (commonly known as the “Phoenix memo”) sent by Kenneth Williams, a Phoenix, Arizona, FBI agent, to counterterrorism units at FBI headquarters warning of al Qaeda operatives’ flight training in the United States and the possible use of airplanes in terrorist attacks. The OIG additionally discusses several other pieces of information in possession of the FBI prior to 9/11 that noted connections between potential terrorists to flight schools. The fourth chapter has been deleted. In Chapter Five, the OIG examines the FBI’s handling of intelligence information concerning two of the 9/11 hijackers, Khalid al-Mihdhar and Naqwaf al-Hazmi. Among the OIG’s conclusions is the finding that before 9/11, the FBI’s capability for the strategic analysis of information such as the Phoenix memo and intelligence on the two hijackers was “extremely limited. The FBI did not regularly prepare analytical products that predicted trends, explained patterns, or identified national security vulnerabilities with respect to international terrorism.” The OIG additionally notes bureaucratic impediments that hindered the sharing of critical intelligence between the CIA and the FBI. Report appendices include the Phoenix memo as well as FBI responses to the report.
2004 cont.

An Alternate Military Strategy for the War on Terrorism.

The author of this thesis examines the utility of viewing the war on terror through an insurgency/counterinsurgency strategic framework. Employing a theoretical model developed by Gordon McCormick, the author applies the model to the insurgency conducted by the group Hezbollah in Lebanon following the 1982 invasion of Israel into southern Lebanon. The author then applies the model to the war on terror. According to the model, the current focus of the war on the network of terrorists should be changed to focus instead on the network’s base of support, the population of its host country.

An Analysis of United States–Albanian Security Relations in Light of the War on Terrorism.

The author of this thesis, an Albanian military officer, analyzes the support his predominantly Muslim country has provided to the United States in the war on terror. The author notes that Albania not only offered unequivocal support to the U.S. coalition, but also has frozen terrorist assets, shut down nongovernmental organizations with suspected terrorist ties, expelled Islamic extremists, and provided military and diplomatic support for the U.S.-led operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. For its part, the United States helped Albania modernize its military and institute counterterrorist initiatives. In earlier policies, Albania actively supported U.S. and NATO forces in the military operations in Bosnia and Kosovo. In the author’s view, “Albania remains one of the most pro-U.S. countries in the world.” The author’s main concern is that his country has been and will continue to be pressured to side with either the EU or the United States when the two powers disagree on security matters.


GAO reviews Food and Drug Administration (FDA) compliance with food security regulations under the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002. GAO finds that the agency has complied with the regulations.

The Philippine Response to Terrorism: The Abu Sayyaf Group.

The author of this thesis describes the counterterrorism efforts of the Philippines, particularly its campaign against the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), a Muslim separatist movement. Noting that the country’s anti-terror programs have strained the resources of the Philippine government, the author finds that the programs have had limited effectiveness. The author reviews the attacks and tactics of ASG and concludes that the Philippine bureaucracy is impeding the aggressive implementation of the government’s announced fourteen-prong counterterrorist policy. The author contends that the Philippines must restructure the bureaucracy, eliminate corruption, and legislate and implement strong counterterrorist laws.
0310 Redefining the Global War on Terrorism: Developing a Clear Picture of a Fuzzy Objective.

The author of this thesis contends that U.S. military dominance on conventional battlefields ensures that U.S. adversaries in future conflicts will employ the methods of insurgency. The author believes the victory in the global war on terror can only be achieved through the implementation of a counterinsurgency strategy. Using al Qaeda as an example, the author examines the sources of political frustration and anger in predominantly Muslim countries that have given rise to a militant Islamic insurgency. The author proposes a strategy that addresses the conditions that lead to insurgency as well as discredits the ideology and leadership of the insurgency’s leaders and cuts off their flows of support.

0372 Terrorism: Background on Chemical, Biological, and Toxin Weapons and Options for Lessening Their Impact.

The author of this report reviews current knowledge about the development and acquisition of chemical, biological, and toxin weapons by terrorist organizations; medical treatment for persons affected by these weapons; the impacts of attacks on public health systems and mass psychology; and federal, state, and local government actions to prevent or respond to attacks.


The author of this thesis develops a methodology to identify where and how the Hezbollah terrorist organization conducts fund-raising operations in Paraguay and Ecuador. The author concludes that the permissiveness, weak institutions, and corruption of a host country has a significant association with Hezbollah fund-raising activity. In addition, the author finds that citizens of Lebanese heritage living in Paraguay contribute significant cultural support to the organization through means such as providing meeting places in mosques. The organization’s activities in Ecuador, where the Lebanese diaspora is largely Christian, takes a different form, relying on extortion, among other means. Hezbollah additionally receives some profits from drug trafficking in neighboring Colombia.

2005

0493 A Constructivist Approach to Distance Learning for Counterterrorist Intelligence Analysis.

The authors of this paper describe a distance learning system for training soldiers in the techniques for analyzing intelligence. The system employs principles from constructivist learning theory, which allows for highly flexible training adapted to rapidly changing environments.
0504 The Financial Front in the Global War on Terrorism.
The authors of this paper examine and assess the effectiveness of key strategies used by governments to interdict the financial activities of terrorist organizations. These strategies include the freezing of assets of terrorists or persons associated with them, identifying financial linkages and tracking the movement of funds, and prosecuting individuals for financial crimes such as money laundering, tax evasion, and international currency violations.

0523 Improving Information Exchange and Coordination among Homeland Security Organizations.
The authors of this report assert that federal, state, and local government agencies “lack any substantial ability” to provide coordinated responses to large-scale terrorist attacks that require the cooperation of many governmental organizations at various levels. The authors present an expert system to enhance information management by and communication among responding agencies.

0537 Gun Control and Terrorism: FBI Could Better Manage Firearm-Related Background Checks Involving Terrorist Watch List Records.
GAO reviews the use of information gathered during firearms-related background checks monitored by the FBI on persons who were found to be on government watch lists of persons with possible affiliations to terrorist organizations. GAO recommends that the FBI enhance procedures to ensure that information from the background checks is shared with counterterrorism officials, as well as that the FBI strengthen its monitoring of state agencies conducting the checks.

0580 Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004: National Standards for Drivers’ Licenses, Social Security Cards, and Birth Certificates.
The author of this report examines the provisions of a congressional bill that authorizes the Secretaries of Transportation and DHS to issue regulations establishing minimum standards for federal government acceptance of state-issued drivers’ licenses, personal identification cards, and birth certificates.

0593 Military Aviation: Issues and Options for Combating Terrorism and Counterinsurgency.
The authors of this report analyze challenges faced by the U.S. military as it attempts to refocus its military warfare capabilities to destroy terrorist organizations and other non-state-based groups that attack or threaten the United States and its allies. The author examines the increasing use of close-air operations to support special forces on the ground, as well as the assignment of personnel to advise friendly government on the use of aviation to defend themselves from terrorists and insurgents.
0637 Operational Implications of Private Military Companies in the Global War on Terror.

The author of this thesis, a British army officer, examines both the potential uses and limitations on uses of private military companies (PMCs) in the global war on terror. The author argues that the 15,000 or more PMCs in the conflict in Iraq are largely unregulated and need to be controlled, in part because the UK, U.S., and other state militaries lack doctrine covering PMCs. Nevertheless, the author contends, PMCs can, under properly controlled conditions, become valuable contributors and partners in the Iraq conflict as well as in the war on terror.

0713 U.S.-EU Cooperation against Terrorism.

The author of this report reviews challenges faced by EU member states as they attempt to improve law enforcement cooperation against terrorism, both among themselves and with the United States.


The State Department describes activities and accomplishments in the Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program, which provides counterterrorism training, assistance, and equipment to U.S. coalition partners in the war on terror. The training covers areas such as crisis management, cyberterrorism, protection of officials, bomb detection, airport security, border control, kidnapping intervention, pipeline security, response to WMD incidents, and interdiction of terrorist financing and operations.

0758 Beyond the U.S. War on Terrorism: Comparing Domestic Legal Remedies to an International Dilemma.

The author of this paper suggests that the United States has underestimated the value of legal solutions to international problems, including terrorism. The author argues that the United States can learn from the ways in which European countries have responded to terrorism through their legal systems.

0763 Bioterrorism: Information on Jurisdictions' Expenditure and Reported Obligation of Program Funds.

GAO examines the extent to which nonfederal government jurisdictions receiving DHS funds under the Public Health Preparedness and Response for Bioterrorism program had not yet expended the funds. The agency finds that less than one-sixth of all awarded funds remained unobligated, as well as that reasons for unexpended funds included hiring and procurement problems and information technology upgrades that took longer than anticipated.

0803 Catastrophe Risk: U.S. and European Approaches to Insure Natural Catastrophe and Terrorism Risks.

GAO examines the current capacity of the insurance industry to cover the risks of natural catastrophes such as hurricanes and earthquakes, as well as the risks of terrorist attacks. GAO analyzes the potential of catastrophe bonds sold to institutional investors, as well as the accumulation of tax-deductible reserves to cover catastrophe-related
payouts. Reviewing the insurance practices of six European countries, GAO finds that a number of countries have established national insurance programs to cover losses from terrorist attacks.

0883 Agroterrorism Risk Communication: Challenges and Implications for Communicators.
The author of this thesis discusses challenges facing the Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture, a collaborative effort of ten states, as it attempts to develop a system for communicating to the public the risks of terrorist attacks on the agriculture and food sector. The author views risk as a combination of objective hazard and citizen outrage, both of which must be kept in mind in communications to the public before, during, and after attacks.

0940 Al Qaeda as Insurgency.
The author of this thesis argues that viewing Al Qaeda as an international terrorist organization yields less fruitful strategic responses than viewing the group as the spearhead of a “global Islamic insurgency” whose goal is the revolutionary replacement of predominantly secular governments with Islamic states. To defeat al Qaeda, the author argues, the United States must support basic political reforms in Arab countries that will ultimately lead to the “delegitimizing” of the radical strain of Islam that al Qaeda represents.

0976 Center of Gravity Determination and Implications for the War against Radical Islamic Terrorism.
The author of this thesis examines the application of military theorist Carl von Clausewitz’s concept of “center of gravity” to the war against radical Islamic terrorists. The author states that in the war on terror, the true center of gravity is the source of power that, if neutralized, would prevent the enemy from achieving his aims. In the author’s view, this source of power is the intense hatred of Western, and especially U.S., influence in the Middle East.

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2005 cont.

0001 Community Policing as the Primary Prevention Strategy for Homeland Security at the Local Law Enforcement Level.
The author of this thesis examines the potential usefulness of community-oriented policing in helping to ensure U.S. homeland security. In contrast to traditional policing, which is “reactive” and focused on specific crime incidents, community-oriented policing “assigns an officer to patrol in the same area on a permanent basis, from a decentralized place, working in a proactive partnership with citizens to identify and solve problems.” The author argues that such close community involvement can better enable police officers to gain valuable information that could lead to the prevention of crimes, including terrorist attacks.
0100 Defending against Terrorism—Is ItBankrupting America?

The author of this thesis reviews the economic costs of homeland security to the U.S. taxpayer. The author presents information on total homeland security funding, as well as budgeting for DoD, DHS, and other federal agencies involved in the effort. The author finds that the total of $47 billion in homeland security represents less than two percent of total federal outlays and concludes that the United States is fighting terrorism in a fiscally responsible way.

0133 The Effectiveness of Israel's Counterterrorism Strategy.

The author of this thesis examines Israel's pursuit of a “very aggressive” counterterrorism policy, despite international criticism. The author believes that in light of the current prominence of terrorist organizations and attacks, not only in Israel but also around the world, the policy will continue for the foreseeable future. The author argues that since other countries have been and are taking harsh antiterrorist actions, Israel's policies will seem more justified and the criticism will lessen. The author notes that since Israel constructed security fences in 2003, suicide attacks have decreased dramatically.

0210 Fighting the Global War on Terrorism—Are There Lessons from the Cold War?

Arguing that the threats posed by terrorism are as ill-defined as those posed by Communism at the beginning of the Cold War, the author of this thesis identifies both foreign policy successes and failures from that period that may have relevance to the war on terror. In addition, the author finds that of the four key elements of national power—diplomatic, information, military, and economic—the United States has achieved success so far only in the military dimension.

0248 From Containment to Combating Terrorism: The Evolution and Application of a Post Cold War Strategy.

The author of this thesis argues that the current U.S. strategy in the war on terror has its roots in the cold war strategy of containment. The author expresses concern over what she perceives as the assumption that if the United States pressures al Qaeda on multiple fronts in various regions across the world, the terrorists will retreat to smaller-scale operations within a smaller number of areas, where they can be completely eradicated. The author presents a new model of terrorist operations called “NetWare,” as well as a strategy for combating it.

0281 Global War on Terrorism.

The author of this thesis, a Ukrainian military officer, advocates a continuing U.S.-Ukraine partnership in the global war on terror and contends that his country is fully committed to the struggle. The author additionally examines a number of issues related to Ukraine’s participation in the U.S.-led military intervention in Iraq, despite the widespread opposition of Ukraine’s population.


The author of this thesis expresses concern that the resources of reserve military forces, including the Army National Guard, if needed to respond to future terrorist attacks on the United States, will be stretched to their limits and perhaps beyond if terrorists choose to commit a major attack while the Guard is deployed in response to natural
disasters such as hurricanes and earthquakes. The author recommends that the federal government substantially increase disaster response systems to lessen the strain.

0361 Homeland Security: Much Is Being Done to Protect Agriculture from a Terrorist Attack, but Important Challenges Remain. 

GAO examines the roles of federal agencies charged with the responsibility to protect the U.S. farm sector and food supply from agroterrorism, the deliberate introduction of animal and plant diseases. In addition, GAO evaluates the progress that the Agriculture Department (USDA) and other agencies have made in the ability to prevent and respond to agroterrorism. GAO notes certain problems, including the lack of capability for the quick deployment of vaccines, as well as the decrease in inspections of agricultural products at U.S. ports of entry since the transfer of agricultural inspectors from USDA to DHS.

0462 Mission Impossible—The Army National Guard and the Global War on Terrorism. 

The author of this thesis argues that U.S. civilian and military makers must reevaluate the roles and missions of the Army National Guard. The author believes that using a very large portion of the Guard to fight in Iraq at the same time that the organization is given major homeland security and other demanding missions is stretching the Guard beyond reasonable limits. The author believes that “the continued use of the [Guard] in this way will quickly break the organization.”

0497 Modeling Transnational Terrorists’ Center of Gravity: An Elements of Influence Approach. 

The author of this thesis suggests a single “center of gravity” for terrorist organizations—public support—which, if disrupted, makes the organization vulnerable to destruction by counterterrorism forces. The author develops a technical model based on systems dynamics theory to serve as the basis for planning strategy in “fourth-generation warfare,” such as the global war on terror, in which the traditional conflicts between nation-states has been replaced by flexible, diverse, elusive transnational networks. After reviewing the literature on center-of-gravity analysis, the author lays out the model variables and interactions among them. The author explains how the model could simulate key interactions among terrorists and the populations that support them. The author acknowledges that the accuracy of the model depends in large part on the reliability of the data sets on factors such as terrorist finances and operations that the model uses for inputs.

0689 Moral Teachings of Islam Not as Seen by Al Qaeda or Other Groups. 

The author of this thesis, a Jordanian military officer, attempts to explain Islam to persons who may have been evaluating Islam on the basis of “extremists who do not know the real Islam or its moral teachings.” The author describes the major sects of Islam, as well as the positions of true Islam on civilization, peace, terrorism, human rights, and certain Islamic groups. The author considers Al Qaeda to be guilty of “anti-Islamic violence” against innocent civilians, whereas Lebanese and Palestinian groups such as Hezbollah and Hamas are “fighting foreign oppressors for the liberation of their land and people.” Furthermore, the author considers the violent conflicts between Sunni
and Shia Muslims in Pakistan and Iraq to be “anti-Islamic.” Finally, the author states that “Islam is a religion of mercy and does not permit terrorism.”

0720 The National Guard–Southeast Asian State Partnership Program: Providing Support to the National Security Strategy and the Global War on Terrorism.  
The author of this paper examines the current role of the National Guard’s State Partnership Program (SPP) in supporting the 2002 National Security Strategy of the United States as well as the global war on terror. In the SPP, a U.S. state partners with a foreign country and works with the country to develop military-to-military, business, and political relationships that help the country increase its prosperity and security. The author argues that the SPP should be expanded in Southeast Asia, especially in Malaysia and Vietnam, in order to increase security in the region.

0750 The National Guard’s Role in the Global War on Terror: Is the National Guard Also a Law Enforcement Combat Multiplier?  
The author of this thesis asserts that terrorist organizations planning attacks on the United States will evolve and adapt to U.S. defenses. To defeat these flexible adversaries, National Guard forces involved in homeland security must adapt to new roles as well. One of these roles is assisting federal law enforcement agencies such as Border Patrol, the Justice Department, and DHS. The author proposes that Guard personnel be thoroughly educated in the constitutional protections afforded individuals, so that they do not commit legal errors that could result in terrorists going free.

0781 NSC-68 and the Global War on Terrorism.  
The author of this paper explores the possibility of preparing an overarching plan to guide the overall war on terror. The author suggests that the most appropriate historical model for such a plan was a 1950 report by Paul Nitze and his group to the National Security Council, NSC-68, which outlined the U.S. strategy for containing Communism during the cold war. The author outlines the components for a new report based on NSC-68 that could define the war on terror and specify exactly which adversaries are terrorists and which are not. The author provides a first cut attempt at such a document.

The author of this abstract thesis outlines a graphic model for evaluating national, state, and local terrorism prevention programs. This model employs key parameters such as “objectives,” “capabilities,” “hostilities,” “timing,” “diligence,” and “organization” to analyze and evaluate the objectives the Bush administration set forth in the National Strategy for Homeland Security.

0893 The Reserve’s Medical Role for Homeland Security.  
The author of this thesis examines DoD’s role in providing medical response to a large-scale terrorist attack or natural disaster in the United States. In particular, the author presents recommendations for facilitating response cooperation on a mass scale between medical units of the regular army and the army reserve.
0928  The Role of Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs in the Global War on Terrorism.  
The author of this thesis examines the nature and effectiveness of U.S. diplomacy in 
the war on terror, as well as the image cast by U.S. military forces in Iraq and 
Afghanistan. The author argues that the military should not be placed in a position 
whereby it attempts to assume the role of diplomats, which should be the responsibility 
of the White House and the State Department. At the same time, military personnel 
should be trained in cultural awareness and sensitivity so that they do not unduly 
 antagonize citizens in Iraq and elsewhere.

0963  The Role of United Nations in Combating Global Terrorism.  
The author of this thesis, a Nepalese military officer, proposes an increased role by 
the UN and its member nations in combating terror. The author recommends, among 
other things, that member states actively support the implementation of the various UN 
counterterrorism conventions, work together to end conditions such as poverty that 
breed support for terrorists, share information and establish mutual warning systems, 
and intervene militarily without delay when authorized to do so by the Security Council.

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0001  Same Mission, Different Role: The National Guard and Homeland Security.  
The author of this thesis argues that there is both historical precedent and 
constitutional authority for the National Guard to function in key capacities critical for 
effective homeland security efforts. The author advocates the dedication of specific 
Guard units for homeland security missions.

0023  Saudi Arabia: Islamic Threat, Political Reform, and the Global War on Terror.  
The author of this paper reviews the emergence and current status of a radical 
Islamist threat to Saudi Arabia, as well as the Saudi role in the global war on terror. The 
author expresses the view that after fifty years of being allies, the United States and 
Saudi Arabia are drifting apart at a time when they are both threatened by al Qaeda. The 
author worries that “uncritical U.S. support of authoritarian and repressive practices [by 
the Saudi ruling family] because of our commitment to the global war on terror may belie 
our stated preference for democratization and human rights in the region.” The author 
presents various recommendations to align the two countries more closely in the war on 
terror. These recommendations include the development of U.S. contingency plans in 
the event of catastrophic events in Saudi Arabia, U.S.-Saudi discussions on 
counterterrorism policies and their relationship to democratic reforms, U.S. military 
assistance and cooperation, U.S. help in upgrading Saudi intelligence capabilities, 
encouragement of more openness and respect for citizens’ rights by the Saudi 
government, and more careful analysis of the growth and influence of Islamist extremist 
oranizations within the country.
0095 Stability Operations: Getting it Right in the Global War on Terrorism.
The author of this thesis reviews U.S. experience with “stability operations,” those operations that, as in Afghanistan and Iraq, can continue for a long time after major combat operations cease. The author reviews prior operations by the U.S. military in postwar Europe, Somalia, Bosnia, Rwanda, and Haiti, and applies the lessons learned from these deployments to the operations currently underway in Iraq.

0130 Strategic Communications for the War on Terrorism, Countering Middle-Eastern Anti-American Bias.
The author of this thesis argues that news media in the Middle East practice an active “misinformation campaign” which misrepresents U.S. values and policies in the war on terror to persons in Arab countries. The author presents a strategy by which U.S. officials can counter this anti-American propaganda and distortion.

0154 Strategies to Integrate America’s Local Police Agencies into Domestic Counterterrorism.
The author of this thesis explores ways in which U.S. local law enforcement agencies can make more significant contributions to the national counterterrorism effort. The author analyzes recommendations in both the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) system and the National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan (NCISP) that may enable local police to stop terrorist attacks. The author recommends, among other things, that law enforcement education should incorporate a standardized counterterrorism training curriculum for all local police officers.

0206 Strategic Airlift En Route Analysis and Considerations to Support the Global War on Terrorism.
The author of this paper argues that the global war on terror has brought about the need for additional “en route airfields.” Strategically located at intermediate locations between the continental United States, these airfields serve as refueling, crew staging, or maintenance stops for strategic airlift aircraft flying transoceanic routes. The author presents an analytic tool to compare and evaluate locations for possible new en route airfields. The tool incorporates information including distances, parking capacity, fuel capabilities, diplomatic relations with host countries, airfield distance from coastal seaports, and the number and locations of airfields capable of handling strategic aircraft relative to the new airfield location.

0297 Strategic Implications of Turkey’s Potential Admission to the European Union on the War against Islamic Terrorism.
The author of this paper examines factors underlying the EU’s reluctance to admit Turkey as a member, as well as the country’s current prospects in light of the accession negotiations set to begin in October 2005. The author argues that a Turkey firmly aligned with the West through EU as well as NATO membership can play an important role in the war on terror.
0328 Torture and the War on Terrorism: Time to Think the Unthinkable?
The author of this thesis examines issues surrounding the use of torture by U.S.
interrogators in the war on terror, with reference to the prisoner abuse scandal at Abu
Ghraib prison in Iraq. The author argues that although torture may be justified as
furthering U.S. strategic goals, it is totally antithetical to national values and should not
be used.

0357 Unshackling the Sphinx: Intelligence in the Post-9/11 World.
The author of this thesis explores the intelligence function of the U.S. military in the
war on terror. Noting that current restrictions on military intelligence activities within the
United States can seriously impede the ability of a commander with homeland defense
responsibilities, the author urges a review of these restrictions.

0384 The War on Terrorism: U.S. Public Diplomacy.
The author of this thesis examines the causes of the breakdown of world support of
the U.S.-led war on terror from its near-unanimous breadth after 9/11. The author argues
that a number of key failures in public diplomacy led to the decline in support, some
involving bureaus of the State Department that have major responsibilities for explaining
U.S. government foreign policy to both foreign publics and the U.S. public.

0409 What Role for DoD Intelligence in Support of the Homeland Security Mission?
The author of this thesis critically examines presidential orders that have limited the
ability of the U.S. military to gather intelligence on U.S. citizens. The author believes that
the risks of infringing on civil liberties must be weighed against the potential value of
DoD-produced intelligence related to homeland defense.

0434 Winning the “War of Ideas” in the Global War on Terrorism.
The author of this thesis, a British military officer, examines the loss of support for
the U.S.-led war on terror, which the author feels has turned into anti-Americanism not
only in Arab and predominantly Muslim countries but also among traditional U.S. allies.
The author recommends the establishment of a strategic-level information organization
to spread the antiterrorist message.

0460 Acquisition Level Definitions and Observables for Human Targets, Urban
Operations, and the Global War on Terrorism.
U.S. Army Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate, Fort Belvoir, Va. Mid Self,
The authors of this report explain certain aspects of the processes by which military
targets in urban environments such as paramilitary vehicles and objects held with two
hands can be detected, classified, recognized, and identified.

The author of this paper argues that U.S. policy makers must soon formulate a
specific “grand strategy” for the war on terror. Grand strategy refers to the combination
of “military, political, and economic means to pursue states’ ultimate objectives in the
international system.” The author examines the respective risks and rewards of two
alternative grand strategies: an aggressive campaign to “roll back” terrorism and
insurgency in Iraq and elsewhere, versus a more modest policy of “containment,” which would allow the United States to withdraw from nation building in Iraq and elsewhere in the Middle East while leaving the underlying causes of radical Islamist terror unchanged.


The National Counterterrorism Center presents a day-by-day chronological summary of terrorist attacks across the world in 2004. Countries with multiple listed terrorist attacks include India (Kashmir), Iraq, UK, Colombia, Palestine, Israel, Russia, Afghanistan, Spain, Saudi Arabia, Angola, Pakistan, Venezuela, Bangladesh, Turkey, Indonesia, Egypt, and Nepal. The report includes summary statistical data in the form of charts.


The State Department provides assessments of terrorist activity and attacks for individual countries and world regions, as well as country counterterrorism efforts. The country listings are preceded by a narrative summary, as well as discussions of global jihad, international cooperation in the war on terror, the U.S. Antiterrorism Assistance Program, and the role of the UN in combating terrorism. In addition, the report contains assessments of state-sponsored terrorism, as well as organizations on the State Department’s Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTO) listing, such as Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), Aum Shinrikyo, Hamas, Hezbollah, Jemaah Islamiya Organization (JI), Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), al Qaeda, and Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso).


GAO examines possible weaknesses in the State Department’s export control system that may either allow U.S. arms to fall into the hands of terrorists or their supporters or erode the U.S. military’s technological advantage. GAO concludes that despite State Department efforts to tighten the control process, deficiencies remain, especially in the export control of so-called dual-use items that have both military and commercial applications.

0774 Democracy, Terrorism and American Policy in the Arab World.

The author of this paper argues that the U.S. policy of encouraging democracy in Arab countries is backfiring, since a review of the results shows that in countries where free or relatively free elections have been held recently, Islamist parties and candidates either have won or have formed the main opposition blocs.


The author of this testimony before a U.S. congressional committee assesses the attractiveness of chemical plants and facilities as targets for terrorist attacks, as well as federal government security requirements for these facilities and DHS and industry efforts to improve facility security. The author argues that although these efforts are making progress, more action is needed, including the establishment of security
requirements that cover all of the approximately 15,000 facilities that house dangerous chemicals.

0805 Protecting the Privacy of Individuals in Terrorist Tracking Applications. 
Palo Alto Research Center, Palo Alto, California, and Air Force Research Laboratory, 

The authors of this report note that in gathering information on persons of interest in terrorism investigations, investigators routinely obtain sensitive personal information such as data on telephone calls, e-mails, and credit cards and bank accounts. The authors recommend safeguards to protect individuals’ right of privacy while enabling analysts to search these data for terrorist-related activity.

0813 Understanding Jihadi Networks. 

The author of this paper attempts to identify the key ideological and psychological characteristics of members of the global Islamic revivalist jihad that, the author contends, supports al Qaeda in its war with the United States. Employing an analysis of the public statements and actions of 394 individual terrorists, the author rejects explanations for the current appeal of terrorism such as poverty, lack of requisite skills to find good jobs in the global economy, vulnerability to brainwashing, or simply evil. Instead, the author believes that the terrorist movement is held together by a revivalist vision that seeks to return Muslims to the “authentic faith of the ancient ones—namely, the Prophet Mohammed and his companions, the Salaf.” In order to restore this faith, infidel invaders like the United States and Israel, as well as corrupt Arab governments, must be expelled or eradicated.

0825 Comparison of the Security Strategies of the United States and the European Union: Is There a Common Approach in Combating Terrorism? 

The author of this thesis, a German military officer, argues that while the analyses of threats and the statements of goals in the U.S. and EU counterterrorism strategies are similar, they differ markedly in the policies they view as instrumental to achieving the goals. The key differences are the emphases on unilateralism versus multilateralism, the viewed legitimacy of the use of force to achieve strategic objectives, and the justifiability of preemptive military strikes. The European strategy stresses the multilateral approach combined with the use of “soft power” involving economic and diplomatic initiatives. The author notes that “EU credibility as a foreign policy actor will depend on translating its strategy into plans and operations.”

0873 Decisive Battle and the Global War on Terror. 

The author of this thesis examines aspects of military theory underlying the concept of “decisive victory,” as well as its strategic application in the global war on terror. The author defines decisive victory as a single confrontation or campaign in which a military force compels its enemy to accept the intended political or social changes necessary for termination of the conflict. The author argues that decisive victory will not be sufficient to win the war on terror, as the military victories of the U.S.-led coalitions in Afghanistan and Iraq have demonstrated.
0927 Islamic Terrorism in Southeast Asia: An Effects-Based U.S. Regional Strategy against Jemaah Islamiyah and Abu Sayyaf.

The author of this thesis argues that the Southeast Asian terrorist organizations Jemaah Islamiyah and Abu Sayyaf Group have created a second front in the global war on terror. Noting that governmental and military corruption, porous borders, and anti-Americanism arising from the U.S. invasion and occupation of Iraq have presented serious obstacles to combating terrorism, the author worries that Southeast Asia’s large moderate Muslim populations may fall prey to a small but growing radical Islamist movement. The author outlines a regional counterterrorism strategy for the United States to use in Southeast Asia.

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0001 Outsourcing and the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT): Contractors on the Battlefield.

The author of this paper reviews the U.S. military’s use of private contractors to perform non-direct warfare functions such as logistics, maintenance, transportation, computer support, security, and training in specialized capabilities. The author notes that DoD’s outsourcing policy assumes that the military will as a result improve its effectiveness, efficiency, and flexibility. The author finds, however, that certain problems historically associated with using private contractors persist in operations such as the Iraq campaign. These problems include overcharging and inconsistent, unreliable performance. The author offers recommendations for improving DoD’s outsourcing policies and doctrine.

0100 Overseas Security: State Department Has Not Fully Implemented Key Measures to Protect U.S. Officials from Terrorist Attacks Outside of Embassies.

GAO reviews State Department efforts to protect U.S. government officials working overseas from terrorist attacks while outside of U.S. embassies, at “soft target” locations such as homes, schools, and places of worship. GAO finds that the department has not developed a comprehensive strategy that identifies the specific security measures needed to protect U.S. workers and their families, and urges the department to prepare such a strategy.

0149 Report on Activities and Programs for Countering Proliferation and NBC Terrorism.

The Counterproliferation Program Review Committee (CPRC) reviews federal activities and programs designed to counter proliferation of WMD, including paramilitary and terrorist nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) threats. The CPRC assesses program achievements and shortfalls arranged by specific areas including interdiction, safety and security, passive defense (such as medical programs), active defense (such as missile defense systems), and offensive operations.
0177 Terrorism in the Iguazu Falls Region: $100 Bills, a DIME at a Time.

The author of this thesis uses the DIME Plus (diplomatic, informational, military, economic, intelligence, and law enforcement) model to evaluate U.S. counterterrorism programs in the Iguazu Falls region of South America, a virtually lawless region comprised of parts of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay that provides safe haven for terrorist organizations like Hezbollah and Al Qaeda to conduct illegal operations such as drug trafficking, money laundering, currency fraud, and the movement and trade of pirated goods. The author recommends ways in which the United States can help the three countries institute the rule of law and foster economic development in the region.

0234 Transnational Crime and the Criminal-Terrorist Nexus: Synergies and Corporate Trends.

The author of this paper examines the increasingly important relationship between terrorist organizations and transnational criminal enterprises involving illegal activities such as money laundering, drug trafficking, and intellectual property crime. The author notes that such enterprises operate with a level of technological and financial sophistication that rivals that of multinational corporations. The author discusses the utility of the strategies of deterrence and containment in dealing with these criminals and terrorists. The author insists that investigating powers bestowed upon federal law enforcement agencies through the PATRIOT Act must be upheld if the United States is to successfully combat organized crime and terrorism.

0327 21st Century Terrorism: Wrong Diagnosis, Inadequate Remedy.

The author of this thesis, a Greek naval officer, examines the distinction between so-called “old terrorism” and “new terrorism” that, the author argues, permeates most or all post-9/11 theory on terrorism. Old terrorism is characterized by domestic attacks with political goals conducted within certain moral and legal norms, with intended “theatrical” rather than lethal aims. New terrorism, on the other hand, features global, transnational organizations that use immoral, irrational, and highly lethal tactics including WMD to pursue religious goals. The author argues that if one excludes the 9/11 attacks as a single, monumental aberration, most recent terrorist attacks are still examples of old terrorism, with three-fourths of all attacks perpetrated by domestic terrorists. The author concludes that while many terrorist groups enjoy some degree of international support, few groups are truly global in their operations. The author views the concept of a “worldwide Islamic insurgency” as a myth, and views terrorism as a declining phenomenon.

0419 A Critical Vulnerability, a Valid Threat: U.S. Ports and Terrorist Mining.

The author of this thesis assesses the current ability of the U.S. Navy to protect commercial and naval shipping from terrorist sea mines. The author identifies a number of deficiencies in the U.S. mine defense system, including the lack of a mine countermeasures capability in the Coast Guard. The author proposes the immediate establishment of a Coast Guard deterrence capability, as well as a long-term transfer of anti-mine competencies and equipment to the guard and the dispersal of mine countermeasure assets from a single Texas location to various ports around the United States. Incidentally, the author provides a description of the anti-mine programs used by the U.S. military in Iraqi rivers.
The Department of Justice’s Terrorism Task Forces.

The Justice Department’s Office of Inspector General assesses the roles and operations of terrorism task forces and councils. These organizations, which have members from various federal, state, and local government agencies as well as from private industry, take the responsibility to coordinate and integrate intelligence and law enforcement functions in order to achieve the departments’ counterterrorism objectives. The principal councils and task forces are the National Security Coordination Council (NSCC), Antiterrorism Advisory Councils (ATACs), Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs), the National Joint Terrorism Task Force (NJTTF), and the Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force. The inspector general finds that the task forces and councils generally function as intended, without significant duplication of effort, and they contribute to the Department’s goal to prevent terrorism and promote national security. The organizations provide distinct yet complementary forums for sharing terrorism-related information and intelligence as well as for investigating terrorist threats. In addition, the organizations have strengthened the department’s counterterrorism infrastructure and have developed a national network of representatives from federal, state, and local agencies and the business sector to work collaboratively on terrorism prevention projects. The organizations have additionally instituted measures to ensure that a broad group of law enforcement officials obtain the security clearances needed to share information about terrorism issues. Despite these accomplishments, the inspector general notes specific concerns about the clarity of NSCC’s role, the lack of standardized, national training programs for task force and council members, the absence of structured orientation programs and written description of members’ responsibilities, the lack of up-to-date computer systems, incomplete information sharing with nonfederal law enforcement agencies (especially those outside metropolitan areas), a lack of performance benchmarks with which to evaluate organizational achievements, and the low membership of Drug Enforcement Administration personnel on the task forces.

The Eagle, the Bear, and the Yurt: Evaluating Kyrgyzstan’s Foreign Policy Behavior with the United States and Russia in the Post-9/11 Security Environment.

The author of this thesis examines the policies of Kyrgyzstan in the war on terror as an example of a small, landlocked country that must carefully consider its strategic position in relation to those of two large powers, the United States and Russia. Noting that Kyrgyzstan has offered air basing rights to the two powers, the author argues that the central Asian country has been pursuing foreign policies that will solidify its long-term relationship with Russia. At the same time, Kyrgyzstan is “opportunistically reaping” shorter-term benefits from cooperation with the United States and China. In addition, the author provides a summary of Kyrgyzstan’s economic conditions including foreign investment and security assistance by the United States and Russia. The author notes that the State Department considers Kyrgyzstan “the most open and free society in Central Asia and the one most likely to achieve sustainable reforms.” The author further observes that while the United States continues to encourage democratic reforms and respect for human rights in Kyrgyzstan, which has few valuable natural resources, U.S. policies toward countries with substantial energy resources, such as Uzbekistan, place less emphasis on democracy and rights. The author believes that continuing long-term engagement by the United States will help Kyrgyzstan develop both politically and economically.
0975 **Effects-Based Decision Making in the War on Terror.**

The author of this technical paper examines the application of effects-based operations (EBO) planning to the war on terror. The author uses two examples of EBO, network flows and risk analysis, to identify terrorist centers of gravity as well as generate U.S. strategies of counterterrorist operations. According to the U.S. Joint Forces Command Glossary, EBO “uses a flexibly-structured battle rhythm that leverages a collaborative knowledge environment and capitalizes on the use of fewer formal joint boards. It employs virtual, near-simultaneous planning at all echelons of command.”

1048 **Emerging Threats and the War on Terrorism: The Formation of Radical Islamist Movements in Sub-Saharan Africa.**

The author of this thesis explores the causes of the rise of radical Islamist terrorist organizations in sub-Saharan Africa. Questioning the common view that terrorist organizations arise most readily in failed states, the author compares social and economic conditions in Kano, Nigeria, where a radical Islamist group has formed, to Zanzibar City, Tanzania, where radical groups have not formed. The author finds that “economic exclusion at the local level,” rather than governmental characteristics at the national level, constitute a better predictor of terrorist group formation. The author recommends that preventive efforts should focus on providing more effectively targeted aid to areas of sub-Saharan Africa that are experiencing rapid urbanization that cannot be absorbed by the state. In addition, the author believes that improving conditions by providing improved drinking water and housing in rural areas might remove some of the key incentives for people moving to urban areas. Finally, the author urges U.S. officials to encourage all African states to legalize political parties and recognize basic civil liberties.

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0001 **Georgian Light Infantry Battalions in the Global War on Terrorism.**

The author of this thesis, a Georgian military officer, assesses the degree to which Georgian light infantry units like those deployed to the Iraq conflict possess the capabilities needed for modern urban warfare. In particular, the author outlines the key capabilities a light infantry battalion must have in order to conduct operations in urban areas with high concentrations of civilians. The author then evaluates Georgian units’ current capabilities in terms of weapons, equipment, and training in combat skills, combined arms, multinational force participation, marksmanship, media relations skills, and decentralized execution of operations. Thus, soldiers at lower ranks must possess the skills to lead small, independently functioning units in urban operations, as well as to establish successful working relationships with civilian populations and nonmilitary organizations.

GAO examines challenges that the Interior Department faces in protecting national monuments from terrorist attacks, as well as analogous obstacles that the General Services Administration (GSA) faces in protecting federal buildings. GAO identifies challenges such as balancing security with the public’s right of access, as well as disagreements among stakeholders, including local governments. GAO recommends various changes and improvements in agency procedures that may increase the security of federal government property.

0178 Influencing Transnational Terrorist Organizations: Using Influence Nets to Prioritize Factors.  

The author of this thesis identifies a set of factors of critical importance in the fight against international terrorism. The factors include organization leadership, followers, finances, and state support; counterterrorist intelligence, defensive measures, military presence, and public information and diplomacy; resentment of U.S. policy toward Israel and Palestine; U.S. policy in Iraq; and education, poverty, and government repression in terrorist countries of origin. The author finds that in the short term, eliminating terror group leadership is crucial. In the long term, the most important factors in reducing the growth and appeal of terrorism appear to be strategies that reduce resentment against the United States, including modification of U.S. policy toward Israel and removal of U.S. military bases from Arab countries.

0272 Information Sharing about International Terrorism in Latin America.  

The author of this thesis, an Ecuadorian military officer, argues that information sharing among nations involved in the war on terror is critical to the success of the ongoing effort. The author uses a game theory model to demonstrate the potential counterterrorism value of information sharing efforts, broadly conceived. These efforts include joint military cooperation, bilateral and international organizations and agreements, and cooperative special intelligence operations.

0351 Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support.  

DoD presents the agency’s strategy for protecting the U.S. homeland, with civilian support. According to DoD, the strategy “requires superior intelligence collection, fusion, and analysis; calculated deterrence of enemies; a layered system of mutually supporting defensive measures that are neither passive nor ad hoc; and the capability to mass and focus sufficient warfighting assets to defeat any attack.” DoD discusses core capabilities for achieving each of these objectives.

0396 Terrorism Prevention: How Does Special Operations Fit In?  

The author of this thesis examines issues related to the use of special military forces and operations to prevent terrorist attacks on the United States, with a focus on strategic and operational decisions. The author devotes special emphasis to an examination of three key questions. First, under what circumstances should a commander choose special operations forces over conventional forces? Second, under what conditions will
the commander actually be permitted to use special operations forces in order for the international community and the U.S. public to accept the use of force? Third, are there conditions under which the U.S. military would choose to violate another nation’s sovereignty and use special forces to prevent a terrorist act without public support and international acceptance?

0513 Terrorist Beheadings: Cultural and Strategic Implications.  

The author of this thesis examines the growing trend of the ritualistic graphic murder of noncombatant hostages by terrorist groups. The author notes that “using camcorders and the Internet, any group can mount an international media event...that has tremendous strategic impact.” The author speculates about terrorists’ motivations for these killings.

0530 Turbulent Arena: Global Effects against Non-state Adversaries.  

The authors of this technical paper use a systems analysis framework to plan strategies to defeat non-state-based terrorist organizations. Noting that such organizations play a prominent and often destabilizing role in nearly every humanitarian and political crisis faced by the international community, the authors analyze the internal workings of terrorist organizations to identify their strengths and vulnerabilities. The authors develop a strategy designed to disrupt and destroy non-state-based organizations in their early stages as well as to establish performance measures to enable policy makers to assess the effectiveness of antiterrorist campaigns.

0605 Unconventional Deterrence Strategy. 

The author of this thesis, a Lithuanian military officer, examines the use by terrorists of “unconventional deterrence,” defined as the strategy of using threats of unconventional warfare such as guerrilla tactics and terrorism to persuade a more powerful opponent not to attack. The author argues that the success of unconventional deterrence depends in large part upon the credibility and perceived attack capability of the deterring entity. The author uses two case studies to support his arguments: the 1964–1973 Vietnam War and the 1979–1989 Soviet-Afghanistan conflict.

0691 Unraveling Al Qaeda’s Strategy. 

The author of this thesis argues that framing an effective U.S. strategy in the global war on terror requires an understanding of the objectives, ways and means, and implementation strategy of the adversary, al Qaeda and its affiliated terrorist organizations. According to the author, al Qaeda’s foremost objectives are the removal of the U.S. military presence on the Arabian peninsula, the replacement of secular Arab governments with Islamic theocracies, the destruction of the state of Israel, and the removal of Jewish and Christian influence from the Arabian Peninsula. The author offers suggestions for refining U.S. counterterrorist strategy to address these threats.

0757 The Use of System Dynamics Analysis and Modeling Techniques to Explore Policy Levers in the Fight against Middle Eastern Terrorist Groups. 

The authors of this thesis, a team of military officers from the Dominican Republic, Japan, El Salvador, and Greece, employ analytical and modeling techniques from
system dynamics theory to identify key “policy levers” or centers of gravity of al Qaeda and other terrorist groups that the U.S. and its allies can attack. The authors argue that the key lever is the groups’ active membership, as well as that the most effective counterterrorist strategy is one that reduces the availability of personnel to terror groups at the same time that the strategy attacks the groups’ attack capabilities.

**0854 The Global War on Terror: Mistaking Ideology as the Center of Gravity.**  

The author of this thesis argues that the commonly held assumption that radical Islamic movements are monolithic in their ideologies and controlled by al Qaeda are false. The author believes that “al Qaeda is no longer an organization; it is a brand name.”

**0859 Islamic Terrorism and the Balkans.**  

The author of this report explores the presence and activities of Islamic terrorist groups in the Balkan countries, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, and Kosovo. The author notes that although terrorists do not currently view the region as a safe haven or a major funding source, they may use it as a transit zone, as well as for rest and recuperation. In addition, the region’s continuing social and economic problems leave it vulnerable to terrorist penetration.

**0873 Islamist Extremism in Europe.**  

The authors of this report review the presence and activities of Islamist extremist organizations in Europe, as well as possible terrorist links, the use of Germany and Spain as logistical and planning bases, cover for terrorist cells by “vocal fringe communities,” responses of European governments and populations, and implications for U.S. policy.

**0879 Law vs. War: Competing Approaches to Fighting Terrorism.**  

The Strategic Studies Institute has compiled three papers on the implications for the war on terror of the U.S. decision to treat terrorists basically as combatants, rather than as criminals. Among other things, the authors argue that by characterizing the 9/11 attacks as acts of war rather than crimes, U.S. policy makers have greatly limited their options and underestimated the value of legal solutions to international problems, including terrorism. Authors further contend that the United States can learn from the ways in which European countries have responded to terrorism through their legal systems.

**0909 Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in the Middle East and South Asia.**  

The author of this testimony before a congressional committee reviews U.S. efforts in collaboration with foreign governments to combat terrorist financing and money laundering in the Middle East and South Asia. The author assesses the effectiveness of efforts in the areas of bilateral/multilateral diplomacy, law enforcement and intelligence cooperation, assets freezing, technical aid, and actions through the UN or other international organizations.
0919 America’s Achilles Heel in Central America: Legal Issues in Deterring Terrorism in the Panama Canal.

The author of this thesis examines issues related to the security of the Panama Canal. Noting that the canal remains undefended against terrorist attacks, the author presents recommendations for protecting the canal on behalf of the president, State Department, and DoD, including the roles of special forces and the Coast Guard. In addition, the author recommends steps by which the United States can help Panama reach a sufficient level of canal defense.

0967 Balik-Terrorism: The Return of the Abu Sayyaf.

The author of this thesis examines the resurgence of the Philippines terrorist organization Abu Sayyaf. The author devotes special emphasis to the interactions between Abu Sayyaf and the Philippines’ other two most important terror groups, Jemaah Islamiyah and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. Despite the increased activity of these groups, the author believes that the primary security threat to the Philippines is posed by the Communist Party of the Philippines and their armed wing, the New People’s Army.


The authors of this report examine the extent to which U.S. hospitals have prepared plans for responding to emergencies that result in mass casualties, including natural disasters and terrorist attacks. The authors present information on hospitals with plans, provisions for contacting outside entities, training in incident command, training in specific types of attack agents, mass casualty drills, and specialized equipment. The report consists of a narrative analysis followed by statistical tables.


The authors of this report review problems complicating U.S. Border Patrol efforts to prevent the entry into the United States of illegal aliens who are not Mexicans and cannot be returned to Mexico. Citing intelligence that al Qaeda is considering infiltrating into the United States at points across the southwest border, the authors express special concern about the lack of detention space that results in apprehended aliens being released into the U.S. interior. The authors recommend ways to most efficiently use Border Patrol assets to address this problem.

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0001 Crimes Committed by Terrorist Groups: Theory, Research and Prevention.

The author of this report contends that a decline in state sponsorship has caused many terrorist organizations to “privatize” by resorting to criminal activities in order to bring in needed funds, supplies, personnel, communication systems, safe havens, and
The crimes include counterfeiting, bank robbery, fraud, identity theft, assassination, espionage, smuggling of drugs and other goods, trafficking in persons, tax evasion, money laundering, immigration violations, passport forgery, motor vehicle violations, extortion, kidnapping, arson, burglary, and prostitution. The author examines case studies of the involvement of terrorists, both international jihadist and U.S. right-wing groups, in criminal enterprises. The author finds that both jihadist and right-wing terror groups typically do not have “criminal masterminds” at their heads. Both types of groups, the author believes, are prone to errors in carrying out crimes, the author argues, with many members lacking necessary criminal skills. In addition, many seem to suffer from mental conditions, such as paranoia, that degrade their decision-making. The author illustrates criminals’ ineptitude as well as effective actions in the case studies. The author presents recommendations on strategies to exploit the vulnerabilities of both types of terrorist groups.

0259  **Financing Terror: Analysis and Simulation to Affect Terrorist Organizations’ Financial Infrastructures.**

The author of this paper uses computer simulation techniques to examine modern terrorist financing techniques, as well as the effectiveness of counterterrorism techniques to deny financing to terrorist organizations. Applying the technique to al Qaeda, the author finds that completely stopping the flow of money to terrorist organizations is impossible. In addition, the author concludes that in the short term, the best way to interdict the flow of funds to terrorists is to attack a group’s capacity to collect funds, through actions such as arresting financiers, shutting down front businesses, and closing false charities. In the long term, however, the key to reducing a terrorist group’s money supply is undermining the appeal of its ideology. The author additionally argues that strategists should view terrorist financing networks not only as a target to be attacked but also as a source of intelligence.

0475  **Global War on Terrorism: DoD Needs to Improve the Reliability of Cost Data and Provide Additional Guidance to Control Costs.**

GAO assesses the degree to which the military costs of the war reported by DoD are based on reliable data, as well as the adequacy of the department’s financial management policies and the extent to which DoD has implemented cost controls on “maturing” counterterrorism operations. GAO finds many problems with DoD’s cost accounting and reporting procedures and recommends a variety of steps the department can take to improve the system. The report includes supporting statistical data.

0550  **Global War on Terrorism: DoD Should Consider All Funds Requested for the War When Determining Needs and Covering Expenses.**

GAO reviews the methodology that DoD uses to prepare its budget requests for war on terror funding. GAO argues that the department should account for the allocation of both regular and supplemental appropriations. GAO expresses concern that since DoD uses supplemental appropriations at its own discretion, not all supplemental funds intended to support the war on terror are necessarily used for that purpose.
0596 International Affairs: Information on U.S. Agencies’ Efforts to Address Islamic Extremism.
   GAO evaluates federal agencies’ efforts to identify and counter support and funding for the global spread of violent Islamic extremism, especially on the part of organizations within Saudi Arabia. GAO additionally investigates the degree to which the Saudi government is attempting to curb Islamic extremism. Among other conclusions, GAO finds that Saudi Arabia has attempted to control domestic Islamic extremism through religious and educational reforms, but the government’s efforts to control the international propagation of violent extremism is not known.

   The author of this report before a congressional committee reviews the progress of efforts by DHS, including the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), to identify threats posed by terrorist organizations to the U.S. passenger rail system, in light of the 2004 and 2005 attacks on rail systems in Spain and the UK, respectively. The author additionally examines actions that federal agencies have taken to improve the security of U.S. rail systems, as well as rail security practices implemented by U.S. and selected foreign railway systems.

0680 Terrorist Capabilities for Cyberattack: Overview and Policy Issues.
   The authors of this report examine the likelihood that terrorist organizations may be planning a “cyberattack” on the computers controlling critical U.S. infrastructures. In addition, the authors identify vulnerabilities in computerized systems, as well as the increasing information-related and telecommunication skills of terrorists. The authors express concern that U.S. government agencies may not be able to respond effectively to such attacks.

0704 Terrorist Financing: Better Strategic Planning Needed to Coordinate U.S. Efforts to Deliver Counterterrorism Financing Training and Technical Assistance Abroad.
   GAO reviews the status of efforts by U.S. government agencies to inhibit the ability of terrorist organizations abroad to finance their operations. These efforts include terrorist designations, intelligence and law enforcement operations, and training and technical assistance to countries vulnerable to terrorist financing operations. GAO finds that federal agencies, especially the State and Treasury departments, currently do not pursue a coordinated strategy to deliver counter-financing training and technical aid to other countries. GAO presents recommendations for enhancing interagency coordination, but notes that State and Treasury largely disagreed with the suggestions.

0784 Combating Terrorism: The Challenge of Measuring Effectiveness.
   The author of this report assesses criteria used by congressional policy makers to evaluate U.S. efforts to fight terrorism. The author notes that some quantitative indicators currently used, such as numbers of casualties or amounts spent on counterterrorism, do not necessarily correlate with actual progress in the war on terror.
0799 **Going to War with the Allies You Have: Allies, Counterinsurgency, and the War on Terrorism.**  
The author of this report argues that U.S. allies in the war on terror suffer from governmental and societal weaknesses that inhibit their effectiveness in combating insurgencies linked to al Qaeda. These weaknesses include the perceived illegitimacy of the governing regime, as well as strained civil-military relations, undeveloped economies, and social problems such as discrimination. The author recommends strategies U.S. planners can implement to help allies strengthen their social, economic, and political structures, which should result in their greater contributions in the war on terror.

0841 **Insurance Sector Preparedness: Insurers Appear Prepared to Recover Critical Operations following Potential Terrorist Attacks but Some Issues Warrant Further Review.**  
GAO examines the potential impacts of a major terrorist attack on insurance companies, as well as actions taken by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) and other organizations to ensure that their members could quickly recover their operations after an attack. These operations include cash management, customer service, and claims processing. GAO recommends that state insurance regulators, working through NAIC, implement capabilities for recovering critical functions after a disruption.

0883 **Assessing the Biological Weapons and Bioterrorism Threat.**  
The author of this monograph analyzes the overall risks of a major “bioterrorism” attack upon the United States using biological weapons. The author first assesses the reliability of information on the evolution of biological weapons programs by nations such as Iran, Russia, and North Korea. The author then traces the development of bioterrorism capabilities by terrorist organizations, with special emphasis on al Qaeda and the Japanese terror group Aum Shinrikyo. Among the author’s findings are conclusions that the two organizations either have not been able to obtain virulent strains of biological pathogens or have not been able to work successfully with them. The author contends that in light of these findings, the U.S. anthrax attacks in the fall of 2001 cannot realistically be viewed as harbingers of bioterrorism attacks by international terrorist organizations. The author believes that the global pandemic threats posed by new and reemerging infectious diseases such as avian flu and tuberculosis are far greater than the risks of biological warfare. The U.S. government, however, spends over ten times as much on biodefense research as on the most dangerous disease group, influenza.

1008 **Counterterrorism 2006.**  
The National Counterterrorism Center presents a report in calendar format with information on terrorist attacks and related events over the past several decades. Alternating with the day-by-day calendar pages are “wanted posters” for key terrorists, as well as other information on terrorism, including profiles of terrorist groups, countries and regions of terrorist operations, characteristics of terrorist behavior, and types of terror attacks and chemical/biological agents.
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