

—INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM and COUNTER-TERRORISM—

ADMINISTRATION PROPOSAL FOR COUNTERTERRORISM ASSISTANCE FOR CENTRAL AMERICA. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. 99th Congress, 1st Session, 5 & 19 November 1985. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986. 262p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/2: S.HRG.99-623

“Notwithstanding the threat to U.S. interests, we cannot go into these countries and assume the role of policeman. Fighting terrorism is a task that they, the emerging democracies, must do themselves ... Improving the counterterrorism capabilities of the countries in the region will require a long-range, multiyear program.”

AFRICA AND THE WAR ON GLOBAL TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. Subcommittee on Africa. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 15 November 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 35p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: AF 8/23

“The general weakness of African governments, as well as the civil strife which exists in several countries, makes parts of the continent hospitable grounds for terrorist operations. International terrorist cells are believed to be operating in several African countries. The abundant natural resources of the continent provide a ripe target for unscrupulous exploitation, including terrorist organizations seeking financial gains. The Subcommittee is particularly concerned by recent reports that al-Qaeda has been dealing in diamonds with Sierra Leone’s Revolutionary United Front, and also with Liberia’s President, Charles Taylor ... a small number of Africans, predominantly Muslims, have expressed anger and opposition to the U.S. anti-terrorism campaign against the Taliban. Anti-American protests have taken place in Nigeria, in South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania, and elsewhere. Some believe that segments of Africa’s large Muslim population will make it difficult for certain African governments to provide continued support to the United States and may even prove to be a recruiting base for international terrorist organizations.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42360> (PDF)

http://wwwa.house.gov/international_relations/107/76191.pdf (PDF)

AFRICA AND THE WAR ON TERRORISM. Library of Congress. Ted Dagne. 17 January 2002. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, 2002. 22p. [Online Report].

SuDoc# LC 14.19/3: RL31247

“Some African countries are reportedly sharing intelligence and are coordinating with Washington to fight terrorism in Africa. The governments of Kenya and Ethiopia are working closely with U.S. officials to prevent fleeing Al-Qaeda members from establishing a presence in Somalia ... Some African officials are concerned that despite the strong support African governments have provided to the anti-terror campaign, they are not seen as real coalition partners in the fight against terrorism.”

Online

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/7959.pdf> (PDF)

AFTERMATH OF THE ACHILLE LAURO INCIDENT. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on International Operations. 99th Congress, 1st Session, 30 October; 6 & 7 November 1985. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986. 74p. [Hearing & Markup].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1:AC 4

“Our staff research indicates that over the last decade, there have been over 5,000 incidents of terrorism with 4,000 dead and over 8,000 wounded ... most of them were innocent civilians maimed or killed because they were in the wrong place at the wrong time ... These people must be made to know that once having committed an act of terrorism, there will be no place for them to go, no place to run, no place to hide.”

ALL DRESSED UP AND NO PLACE TO GO: WHY NATO SHOULD BE ON THE FRONT LINES IN THE WAR ON TERROR. U.S. Department of Defense. Rebecca Johnson and Micah Zenko. *Parameters: US Army War College Quarterly.* Vol. 32, No. 4, Winter 2002-03. Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania: U.S. Army War College, 2002. p.48-63. [Article].

SuDoc# D 101.72: 32/4

“Although the 9/11 attacks on the United States were horrific and unprecedented, a worst-case scenario could arise in which America’s European allies remember 11 September as an once-in-a-lifetime event. Even only a few months after the attacks there was evidence that Europe was viewing them as ‘an aberration that is now behind us.’ Should the world be so fortunate that another large-scale unconventional attack does not occur, Washington will have to reinvigorate allied enthusiasm to make sure Brussels does not lose focus in the fight against terror. If no more attacks happen, and Europe loses its concentration, the American-led campaign could look increasingly like a global version of the decade-long enforcement of the no-fly zones over Iraq, where all the allies dropped out except Great Britain. For America’s European allies to express outrage against terrorism but then forget the horror would send the wrong message to the world, and could be the source of the perpetually feared rift within the alliance.”

Online

<http://carlisle-www.army.mil/usawc/Parameters/02winter/johnson.htm>

<http://carlisle-www.army.mil/usawc/Parameters/02winter/johnson.pdf> (PDF)

ANTITERRORISM MEASURES: THE ADEQUACY OF FOREIGN AIRPORT SECURITY. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. 99th Congress, 2nd Session, 8 August 1986. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986. 15p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: AN 8/2

“Given the escalating threat of international terrorism against airports and aviation in general, concerned governments and/or airport authorities should provide the additional security required to combat this threat. In light of the fact that virtually all aircraft hijackings have been committed by fare-paying passengers, the importance of passenger and carry-on baggage screening cannot be overemphasized...”

BEATING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: AN ACTION STRATEGY FOR PREEMPTION AND PUNISHMENT. U.S. Department of Defense. Steven Sloan. Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama: Air University, Air University Press, 1986. 66p. [Monograph].

SuDoc# D 301.26/6: T 27/2

“...this study posits the view that the military, like it or not, must provide the doctrinal leadership in what has become a very real war. The ensuing pages present a discussion of how such a doctrine can be evolved and implemented into a framework for action. Neither the discussion nor the framework should be taken literally. They are primarily meant as a base point for further necessary discussion on an area of investigation that has largely been ignored because of a concern over immediate exigencies ... Finally, this study relates both doctrine and capabilities—present and future—to a brief evaluation of existing policy. The policy dimensions of course are vital, for in the public discussion in Washington insufficient attention is given to the new reality: the military must learn to fight a new form of warfare. It may not be the type of war they would prefer to fight, or a war of their making, but it is a real and ongoing war.”

THE BEIRUT BOMBING OF OCTOBER 1983: AN ACT OF TERRORISM? U.S. Department of Defense. Frederic C. Hof. *Parameters: Journal of the US Army War College*. Vol. 15, No. 2, Summer 1985. Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania: U.S. Army War College, 1985. p.69-74. [Article].

SuDoc# D 101.72: 15/2

“This article will address the [Long Commission’s] conclusions and recommendations concerning terrorism. The thesis argued here is that the killing of 241 Americans at Beirut International Airport was *not* an act of terrorism, but an unconventional

military assault against a military target. That the victims and their chain of command never seemed to realize they were at war in Lebanon only serves to compound the tragedy; that the United States may be considering a multifaceted policy of activism against 'terrorism' may only make matters worse. Indeed, whatever merit there may be in a 'proactive' stance toward terrorism, it should not be derived from the American experience in Lebanon, of all places. To do so would be to adopt the wrong policies for the wrong reasons, and perhaps to prolong the loss of American lives in Lebanon."

CENTRAL ASIA: TERRORISM, RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM, AND REGIONAL STABILITY. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. Subcommittee on the Middle East and Central Asia. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 29 October 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2004. 77p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: AS 4/14

"The region faces a number of serious transnational threats chief among them, religious extremism and terrorism. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, there was a great revival of religious activity in Central Asia. Mosque construction mushroomed, partly supported by Pakistani and Saudi money. A brand of radical international Islam, Wahabbism, gave birth to many radical movements, including the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan. The former's views are highly radicalized, advocating the overthrow of governments throughout the Muslim world and their replacement by an Islamic state. Islam has grown quickly in Central Asia and has been met by heavy-handed repression which threatens to radicalize adherents still further and sow the seeds of greater Islamic extremism in the region. In theory, the group rejects terrorism, considering the killing of innocents to be against Islamic law. However, behind this rhetoric there is ideological justification for violence."

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS45123> (PDF)

http://wwwc.house.gov/international_relations/108/90361.pdf (PDF)

THE CHALLENGE OF TERRORISM IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific; Subcommittee on International Terrorism, Nonproliferation and Human Rights. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 29 October 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2004. 109p. [Joint Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: T 27/8

"As we think about what must surely be the long-term nature of the terrorist challenge in Asia and its implications for the United States, it is critically important

that we strive to maintain the right balance of our policies ... Throughout Asia we need to address the root causes of despair, disease, hunger, the perceived lack of respect, dispiriting of society that occurs when governments succumb to the practices of corruption that are robbing so many of their future ... In Southeast Asia the good news is that deepening regional intelligence and police cooperation are reaping substantial dividends. The more awkward news is that al-Qaeda-affiliated groups like Jemaah Islamiyah appear to be more capable, more active, and more deeply rooted than many previously believed.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS44653> (PDF)

http://www.house.gov/international_relations/108/90363.pdf (PDF)

COMBATING INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. 95th Congress, 2nd Session, 8 June 1978. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978. 119p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/2: T 27/2

“...just as lack of preparedness can invite attack, overreaction can obviously jeopardize liberties; and acts of terrorism and state support for such acts can take multiple forms, requiring highly differentiated responses. Combating terrorism, therefore, may require either comprehensive or selective approaches and flexible strategy, including such elements as a firm no-concessions policy which utilizes established communication techniques in incidents involving hostages; clear crisis management authority at Federal and local levels; close coordination and consultation among all responsible agencies; advanced methods of intelligence collection, analysis, and dissemination; and the availability of trained units prepared and ready for swift deployment.”

COMBATING TERRORISM: ACTION TAKEN BUT CONSIDERABLE RISKS REMAIN FOR FORCES OVERSEAS. U.S. General Accounting Office. July 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 2000. 39p. [Report].

SuDoc# GA 1.13: NSIAD-00-181

“...we noted that (1) DOD lacked prescriptive, measurable physical security standards to determine whether antiterrorism measures were sufficient; (2) DOD lacked assurances that the antiterrorism programs implemented by local commanders met a consistent minimum standard for all overseas personnel; and (3) many U.S. military personnel stationed overseas were not specifically covered by antiterrorism plans of either the geographic combatant commander or a country’s State Department representative...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS6738> (PDF)

COMBATING TERRORISM: DEPARTMENT OF STATE PROGRAMS TO COMBAT TERRORISM ABROAD. U.S. General Accounting Office. September 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office. 2002. [Report].

SuDoc# GA 1.13: GAO-02-1021

“Specifically, this report identifies the State Department’s programs and activities intended to (1) prevent terrorist attacks, (2) disrupt and destroy terrorist organizations, (3) respond to terrorist incidents, and (4) coordinate efforts to combat terrorism ... The State Department leads the U.S. response to terrorist incidents abroad. This includes diplomatic measures to protect Americans, minimize damage, terminate terrorist attacks, and bring terrorists to justice. Once an attack has occurred, State’s activities include measures to alleviate damage, protect public health, and provide emergency assistance. State also coordinates interagency exercises for combating terrorism abroad. In addition, State helps foreign governments prepare to respond to an attack by conducting multinational training exercises.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS31757> (PDF)

COMBATING TERRORISM: HOW FIVE FOREIGN COUNTRIES ARE ORGANIZED TO COMBAT TERRORISM. U.S. General Accounting Office. April 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 2000. 26p. [Report].

SuDoc# GA 1.13: NSIAD-00-85

“The five countries we examined have similarities in how they are organized to combat terrorism. The countries generally have the majority of organizations used to combat terrorism under one lead government ministry ... The countries have clearly designated who is in charge during a terrorist incident—typically their national or local police. The countries have national policies that emphasize prevention of terrorism ... These countries primarily use their general criminal laws (e.g., those for murder or arson) to prosecute terrorists. The countries also have special terrorism-related laws that allow for special investigations or prosecution mechanisms and increased penalties. The countries’ executive branches provide the primary oversight of organizations involved in combating terrorism.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS9459> (PDF)

COMBATING TERRORISM: THE DILEMMAS OF A DECENT NATION. U.S. Department of Defense. John M. Oseth. *Parameters: Journal of the US Army War College*. Vol. 15, No. 1,

Spring 1985. Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania: U.S. Army War College, 1985. p.65-76. [Article].

SuDoc# D 101.72: 15/1

“Nations seeking to defend themselves against politically motivated violence have pursued essentially three interrelated goals. First, in international diplomatic forums and contacts many have sought to proscribe terrorism as a matter of international law, to discredit those who engage in it or support it, and to devise international institutions and procedures facilitating cooperative countermeasures. Second, individual governments have taken a variety of national actions designed to deter or to prevent terrorist attacks. And third, states have also tried to develop their capabilities to limit damage by containing the effects of terrorist incidents once they occur. Measures undertaken in furtherance of any one objective also serve the others, of course.”

CONFRONTING ORGANIZED CRIME AND TERRORISM IN KOSOVO. U.S. Institute of Peace. *Peace Watch*. Vol. 7, No. 6/Vol. 8, No. 1. October/December 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Institute of Peace, 2001. p.12 [Article].

SuDoc# Y 3. P 31: 15-2/V.7/NO.6/& V.8/NO.1

“Local Kosovo criminal justice authorities face the risk of retaliation in determining accountability for such sensitive crimes as terrorism and ethnically based attacks ... even while they work to strengthen the local criminal justice system, international prosecutors and judges have increasingly assumed responsibility for handling these crimes.”

Online

<http://www.usip.org/peacewatch/pdf/pw1201.pdf> (PDF)

CONTRIBUTIONS OF CENTRAL ASIAN NATIONS TO THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. Subcommittee on Central Asia and South Caucasus. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 13 December 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 33p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/2: S.HRG.107-397

“At the moment, we are developing a much more intensive relationship with each of the countries of Central Asia ... in recognition of their geostrategic importance to us, but also in recognition of the work that we can do together to improve the situation of each of the countries, to improve the economic prosperity, the democratic principles that these countries adhere to, and to improve their ability to counter the transnational threats, the international threats that all of us are very much more aware of since September 11.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19417>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19418> (PDF)

COUNTERING TERRORISM: SECURITY SUGGESTIONS FOR U.S. BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD. U.S. Department of State. June 1999. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Diplomatic Security, 1999. 13p. [Manual].

SuDoc# S 1.2: T 27

“The likelihood of terrorist incidents occurring varies from country to country depending, at least in part, upon the stability of the local government and the degree of frustration felt by indigenous groups or individuals. Alert individuals, prepared for possible terrorist acts, can minimize the likelihood that these acts will be successfully carried out against them ... While there is no absolute protection against terrorism, there are a number of reasonable and commonsense precautions that can provide some degree of individual protection and can serve as psychological and practical deterrents to would-be terrorists.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS35945> (PDF)

<http://www.mipt.org/pdf/statedeptpub10619.pdf> (PDF)

COUNTERING THE CHANGING THREAT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM. U.S. National Committee on Terrorism. Washington, DC: National Commission on Terrorism, 2000. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 3.2: T 27/2000018493

“International terrorism poses an increasingly dangerous and difficult threat to America. This was underscored by the December 1999 arrests in Jordan and at the U.S./Canadian border of foreign nationals who were allegedly planning to attack crowded millennium celebrations. Today’s terrorists seek to inflict mass casualties, and they are attempting to do so both overseas and on American soil. They are less dependent on state sponsorship and are, instead, forming loose, transnational affiliations based on religious or ideological affinity and a common hatred of the United States. This makes terrorist acts more difficult to detect and prevent.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS4710> (PDF)

<http://w3.access.gpo.gov/nct/> (PDF)

COUNTER-TERRORISM POLICY AND EMBASSY SECURITY IN EASTERN EUROPE. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. 100th Congress, 2nd Session, 11 March 1988. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1988. 13p. [Committee Print].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: T 27/3

Report of a study mission to Eastern Europe during which Representatives inspected the security of U.S. Embassies in Belgrade, Warsaw, and Berlin (East), as well as the U.S. Mission in Berlin (West), security procedures at the international airport in Belgrade in relation to requirements under the Foreign Airport Security Act.

CRUISE SHIP SAFETY. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Marine Transportation. 106th Congress, 1st Session, 7 October 1999. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000. 128p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. T 68/2: 106-45

“...once they sail beyond our territorial limits and our territorial waters are on foreign soil, and their recourse for things that happen on those ships ... are of the flag state ... But the bottom line is, God forbid someday one of these ships is hijacked out there in the middle of the ocean. The United States Government, since they don't pay any taxes here and they are not registered here, even though they may be fully complemented by American passengers, has no obligation to respond. It is the government of Liberia, which for most intents and purposes does not exist, the navy of Liberia or some other flag of convenience country.”

THE CURRENT CRISIS IN SOUTH ASIA. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 6 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 46p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: C 86/12

“The bottom line is that General Musharraf has to stop the infiltration across the line of control permanently and verifiably, and he has to dismantle the terrorist training camps on Pakistani soil. Only after he has done these things can a dialogue with India begin about Kashmir, as well as all the other issues that should be discussed between two neighbors.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42267> (PDF)

http://wwwa.house.gov/international_relations/107/80061.pdf (PDF)

DISMANTLING THE FINANCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF GLOBAL TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Financial Services. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 3 October 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 206p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 49/20: 107-46

“Today, the Committee on Financial Services meets to hear testimony on the issue of terrorist financing and money laundering...The terrorists used American freedoms and American dollars against us. They executed their plans with access to our financial systems, including credit cards, ATMs, local checking accounts and wiring money overseas. The best way for our committee to commemorate the victims’ lives is to take every step possible to ensure that the gates to the financial services system in this country are locked to terrorists.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20015>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20016> (PDF)

DRUG TRADE AND THE TERROR NETWORK. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy, and Human Resources. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 3 October 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 121p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: T 27/17

“We must now confront the new reality that the Afghan drug trade, largely without crossing our borders, has harmed our country just as much as the drugs from half a world away that reach Americans’ streets. The Afghan drug trade has given direct financial support for the Taliban regime to harbor international terrorists and at least indirectly assist Osama Bin Laden and the al-Qaeda terrorist network to grievously attack the United States of America. The Taliban have controlled as much as 96 percent of the opium-growing area in Afghanistan and have consistently collected a 10 percent so-called ‘religious tax’ on the narcotics trade, despite the fact that drugs are against traditional Islamic law.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS24294> (PDF)

DRUGS & TERRORISM: TEACHER LESSON PLANS. U.S. Department of Justice. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of National Drug Control Policy, 2002. 10p. [Manual].

SuDoc# J 24.2: T 27/2

“This lesson plan is designed to help students learn more about the link between the illegal drug use in the United States and acts of terrorism and terror around the world.

Students will learn about the different aspects of the war on terrorism, examine the emerging information about ‘narco-terrorism’ and explore how decreasing American drug use could have impact on reducing terror in the world.”

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS TO COMBAT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM. U.S. Department of State. July 1986. Washington, DC: Bureau of Public Affairs, 1986. 5p. [Special Report No. 149].

SuDoc# S 1.129: 149

“Economic sanctions may be used to pressure targeted states to change their policies and to strengthen the resolve of others, such as neighboring countries or U.S. allies, in dealing with governments that support terrorism. Although sanctions such as trade controls may adversely affect our global trade position and may have a particularly negative impact on some U.S. firms, they demonstrate our resolve and show that we are prepared to accept economic losses, if necessary, in our battle against terrorism. Openly acknowledging that the United States also will suffer from sanctions helps us to encourage others to follow our example and make the required trade and financial sacrifices.”

FACING NEW CHALLENGES TO AMERICAN SECURITY: REMARKS TO THE AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1998. U.S. Department of State. Madeleine K. Albright. *Dispatch*. Vol. 9, No. 9, October 1998. Washington, DC: Office of Public Communications, Bureau of Public Affairs, 1998. p.10-14. [Text of Remarks].

SuDoc# S 1.3/5: 9/9

“Around the world, we’re pressing other nations to crack down on terrorism and have imposed economic sanctions against state sponsors of terror. Every nation has a responsibility to arrest or expel terrorists, shut down their businesses, and deny them safe haven. Despite this, some regimes still help terrorists train, like Osama Bin Laden. Those regimes help terrorists acquire funds, train, and get the travel documents they need to commit and escape punishment for their murderous acts ... Finally, as our recent actions demonstrate, we will employ military force where necessary and appropriate to prevent and punish terrorist attacks. Some suggest that by striking back, we risk more bombings in retaliation. Unfortunately, risks are present either way. Firmness provides no guarantees, but it is far less dangerous than allowing the belief that Americans can be assaulted with impunity. And as President Clinton has said, our people are not expendable.”

Online

<http://secretary.state.gov/www/statements/1998/980909.html>

<http://www.state.gov/www/publications/dispatch/Oct1998.pdf> (PDF)

FINANCIAL WAR ON TERRORISM: NEW MONEY TRAILS PRESENT FRESH CHALLENGES.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Finance. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 9 October 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 57p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 49: S.HRG.107-880

“Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the U.S. Government, in conjunction with our international partners, launched a global war against terrorist financing networks ... \$112 million in terrorist assets have been frozen worldwide in over 500 accounts; \$34 million of those assets are frozen in the United States ... more than 230 individuals, entities and organizations are currently designated as supporters of terrorism. This includes 112 individuals ranging from organization leaders such as Osama bin Laden and his key lieutenants, to terrorist operatives. The list also includes 74 other companies and charitable organizations identified as supporting terrorism.”

GLOBAL TERRORISM: SOUTH ASIA—THE NEW LOCUS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. 106th Congress, 2nd Session, 12 July 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000. 78p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: T 27/4

Shows that over a year before the attacks of September 11, U.S. officials were aware of “The new threat of radical Islamic terrorism emanating from the region” that “can often be found in a loosely knit group of terrorists once trained and hardened in the war against the former Soviet Union in Afghanistan.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS9952>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS9953> (PDF)

THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: OCTOBER 29, 1981. U.S. Department of State. Frank H. Perez. *Current Policy*. November 1981. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, 1981. 3p. [Report].

SuDoc# S 1.71/4: 340

Terrorism in the 1970s, U.S. strategy, the need for international cooperation.

IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM ON TRAVEL. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on Arms Control, International Security and Science. Subcommittee on International Operations; Committee on Public Works and Transportation. Subcommittee on Aviation. 99th Congress, 2nd Session, 19 February; 17 & 22 April; 15 May 1986. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986. 432p. [Joint Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: IN 8/68

“The airport security legislation that Congress passed as part of the foreign aid bill last year gave the Administration an important tool to ensure that the newly strengthened international standards are actually followed. Studies show that 30 to 35 percent of all terrorist incidents involve U.S. citizens or property, so uniform adherence to those standards are the least we can expect of other countries for free access to American tourist revenues. And yet, the two hijackings out of the Athens Airport last year, which helped spur Congress on to passing this legislation, continue to raise serious questions about the adequacy of even the tightened standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization. Because of our technical successes against skyjacking, it appears that terrorists may be working through accomplices among airport personnel to circumvent the screening process.”

IMPLICATIONS OF TRANSNATIONAL TERRORISM FOR THE VISA WAIVER PROGRAM.

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 28 February 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 40p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/1: 107/61

“...when it becomes notable that many of the terrorists, suspected and actual, came into our country legally, then that puts the spotlight on programs that allow people to come in legally. And therefore, this program, so energetic and so beloved of so many people, is in the throes of constant focus now to determine how shall it be continued, if it should be continued, and what other parameters of restriction, if any, shall be the call of the day on this very vital program.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42571> (PDF)

<http://www.house.gov/judiciary/77898.pdf> (PDF)

INDONESIA: CONFRONTING THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CRISES. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. 106th Congress, 2nd Session, 16 February 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000. 117p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: IN 2/9

“Undoubtedly, this is a critical juncture in history for Indonesia, and the stakes are high for it and for the entire region. Indonesia is both the fourth most populous nation in the world and the country with the largest population of followers of the Muslim faith ... Moreover, Indonesia is key to the entire Southeast Asia region. It was the original founder of ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and has emerged as a natural leader in that organization’s emergence as an important

contributor to stability and economic progress in that part of the world ... However, the situation in Indonesia remains troubling. The consequences of further economic and political collapse would be extremely serious and would adversely impact regional stability and U.S. national security.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS5178>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS5179> (PDF)

THE INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 25 October 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 54p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/2: S.HRG.107-234

“It is a campaign that has many dimensions to it. It is a campaign that some days involves financial attacks, other days law enforcement attacks, intelligence attacks, and sometimes, as we see now in Afghanistan, military attacks. We have to secure our borders. We have to do a better job of talking to other nations about who travels across our borders. We have to make sure we go after the financial networks that support terrorist activity. To do that, we built a broad coalition, a coalition of nations that came together to respond to this attack, not just against America but against civilization.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18989>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18990> (PDF)

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE WAR ON TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 8 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 64p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. SE 2: 107-2-2

Examines opportunities for cooperation among OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) in combating international terrorism and the organized criminal activity and official corruption that facilitate terrorism and terrorist groups.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS23278> (PDF)

<http://www.csce.gov/pdf.cfm?file=5802terrorism.pdf> (PDF)

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND TERRORISM: SOME 'QS AND AS FOR OPERATORS. *The Army Lawyer.* October/November 2002. Charlottesville, Virginia: Judge Advocate General's School, 2002. p.23-30. [Article].

SuDoc# D 101.22: 27-50-357

“The events of 11 September 2001 present military lawyers—like the rest of the U.S. armed forces—with a variety of new challenges. The war on terrorism raises complex legal issues, not the least of which is whether it is a ‘war’ at all. As difficult as it may be to determine what law applies to a particular question, it may be even more challenging to translate one’s legal analysis into something that commanders and their troops can understand. This note presents a series of common questions raised by recent events and a suggested answer for each question. These answers are not intended to be comprehensive dissertations on every aspect of each question; they are designed to guide practitioners through the key points of law and help them give clear, understandable responses to non-lawyers.”

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on the Near East and South Asia. 1974. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 219p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: T 27

“These hearings address an important policy issue of today, and unfortunately, one which witnesses agreed will be with us for many years to come. While few explicit policy suggestions are offered in these hearings, several viewpoints on this problem are developed and even though you may not agree with one or another of the viewpoints expressed, each is representative of some school of thinking on the issue. Members of Congress and Americans interested in the policy problems posed by international terrorism will find these hearings informative, if not prescriptive.”

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. 104th Congress, 1st Session, 29 June 1995. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1995. 113p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: T 27/2

“The major attacks such as the Oklahoma City and the World Trade Center bombings, the bombing of the Amia Jewish Cultural Center in Buenos Aires and the gas attack on the Tokyo subways suggest a trend toward terrorist attacks which seek mass casualties against unprotected civilian targets. Moreover, while international terrorism may be in statistical decline, domestic terrorism is probably on the rise.”

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Intelligence. 104th Congress, 2nd Session, 1 August 1996. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1997. 47p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/19: S.HRG.104-784

“Focusing on domestic terrorism and legislation which is currently pending before Congress,” in the wake of the bombing of a U.S. military installation in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, a pipe bombing in Atlanta, and the crash of TWA Flight 800 — which many believed was attacked either by bomb or by missile.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. 97th Congress, 1st Session, 10 June 1981. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981. 94p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/2: T 27/981

“1980 was a record year for international terrorism. There were 760 international terrorist acts, resulting in more casualties than any year since the U.S. Government began keeping statistics on terrorism in 1968; 642 people were killed in international terrorist attacks last year, 1,078 were wounded. Ten Americans were among the dead; 94 Americans were injured. The statistics in 1980 reflect the trend over the past few years toward increasing death and injury from terrorist violence. Of the 760 acts, 278 or 38 percent were directed against Americans or American property. So far in 1981, there has been a continuation of last year’s high frequency of terrorist attacks. Preliminary statistics show that there were 312 acts of international terrorism worldwide during the first 5 months of this year; 37 percent of those were directed against Americans or American property. But the statistics do not adequately tell the story. They do not convey the fear and instability generated by terrorist attacks, nor do they document the enormous psychic and financial costs to free societies.”

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance. 95th Congress, 1st Session, 14 September 1977. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. 90p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/2: T 27

“The Libyan Government, since at least 1972, has actively assisted a number of terrorist groups and individuals. They have primarily been members of the several ‘rejectionist’ factions of the Palestinian movement who have broken away from more moderate Palestinian leaders on the issue of the legitimacy of politically motivated violence as a means of carrying on the struggle against Israel ... The Government of Iraq is a major supporter of rejectionist Palestinian elements which repudiate a negotiated settlement of the Arab/Israel dispute. The rejectionist Palestinians include groups which use terrorism as a policy instrument ... There is some public evidence that the People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen has on occasion allowed its territory

to be used as a sanctuary for terrorists ... There have been two major terrorist incidents involving the Front for the Liberation of the Somali Coast (FLCS), a Somali Government-supported group, in the past two years ... There is open cooperation between the Somali Government and the FLCS..."

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: BUENOS AIRES, PANAMA AND LONDON. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on International Security, International Organizations and Human Rights; Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere. 103rd Congress, 2nd Session, 1 August 1994. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1994. 96p. [Joint Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: T 27/6

"Clearly the kind of people who bombed Pan Am 103, who bombed the World Trade Center, and who carried out the series of bombings of the last few weeks are capable of seeking and using nuclear weapons, as well as weapons of a chemical and biological nature ... These latest terrorist attacks must be a wake-up call to the entire civilized world—a call to awareness of the real and serious dangers to our lives, to our way of thinking, to our civilization."

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs. 95th Congress, 2nd Session, 12 September—5 October 1978. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978. 201p. [Hearing & Markup].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: T 27

"The sad fact is that living with terrorism has become a way of life for millions of people around the globe. The pattern of terrorism continues to grow and spread throughout the world. As cooperation between terrorism and terrorist organizations increases, so do the bombings, kidnappings, assassinations, and hijackings. These aspects of the terror have become a popular tool for all those seeking to impose their will on a world community unable or unwilling to defend itself. The most frightening aspect of this trend is its arbitrary nature, where innocent victims are gripped by the consequences of terrorist activities, often being slaughtered for no apparent reason."

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: THREATS AND RESPONSES. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. 104th Congress, 1st Session, 6 April; 12 & 13 June 1995. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1996. 534p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/1: 104/24

"...we have seen a most disturbing change in the nature of the terrorist threat over the recent past, and this change will make the world an increasingly dangerous place for Americans. In general, international terrorists today are focusing less on hostage-

taking and hijackings and more on the indiscriminate slaughter of innocent men, women, and children. Although the number of international terrorist incidents has decreased over the past 10 years, the trend is toward a higher lethality, particularly in the number of civilian casualties, more extensive property damage, and increasingly devastating effects on economies. We recorded 321 international terrorist incidents during 1994, down from 431 recorded in 1993. However, beginning in 1993, the number of casualties has risen dramatically.”

THE HAMAS ASSET FREEZE AND OTHER GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO STOP TERRORIST FUNDING. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Financial Services. Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigation. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 24 September 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 73p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 49/20: 108-53

“ Hamas has threatened the State of Israel and taken credit for atrocious attacks that have killed hundreds of innocent victims, including Americans and other individuals from countries around the world. Equally disturbing, the group has been able to finance this terror through complex and sophisticated schemes that include significant assistance from international charities. People reaching deep in their hearts and pockets to ease the suffering of individuals less fortunate should know that they are helping their fellow citizens, and not contributing to the massacre of innocent men, women and children. It is time to stop these intolerable actions, and today we will explore the landscape of issues surrounding these efforts ... Today, we will hear testimony from the Treasury and State Departments to learn how other countries are supporting us in this important step to rid the world of terror.”

1985 ZONA ROSA TERRORIST ATTACK SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR. U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Intelligence. 105th Congress, 1st Session, 20 May; 30 July 1997. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998. 461p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/19: S.HRG.105-290

“On that day, four U.S. Marine embassy guards, two American civilians, six Salvadorans and citizens of other countries were brutally murdered as they sat at a sidewalk café ... in the Zona Rosa district of San Salvador, an upscale neighborhood located near the Embassy ... The Marines were not in uniform; they were not on duty...”

NORTH KOREA: AN OVERVIEW. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs. 104th Congress, 2nd Session, 12 September 1996. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1996. 58p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/2: S.HRG.104-662

“North Korea is one of the world’s greatest anachronisms. While the rest of the world has embraced democracy, North Korea appears to cling to its outmoded oppressive Stalinist system. While other countries have moved toward open borders and open trade, North Korea remains the most closed society in the world, relying on it ruinous *juche* philosophy.”

OVERSIGHT HEARING ON COUNTERTERRORISM. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 6 June 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 349p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/2: S.HRG.107-920

“...the American people have been barraged with new reports about the government’s performance before the 9/11 attacks, including charges and countercharges of mistakes by the FBI and the CIA, the handling of the Phoenix Electronic Communication, the critical letter from FBI Agent Coleen Rowley in the Minneapolis FBI office, and a report that the Attorney General turned down a proposal to increase the FBI counterterrorism budget by \$58 million shortly before the 9/11 attacks ... One of the most important changes the FBI can make as it looks to the future us to foster a culture in which employees are able to raise deficiencies in programs and operations without fear of retaliation.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS41094> (PDF)

PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM: 2001. U.S. Department of State. May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Office of the Secretary of State, 2002. 178p. [Report].

SuDoc# S 1.138: 2001

“This edition of Patterns is intended to place the global Coalition against terrorism into perspective. It describes results from a multifront effort, leveraging the full capability of the diplomatic, intelligence, law-enforcement, economic, and military communities in combating this international menace. In addition to our traditional country reports, we have included several new sections detailing how the activities of many different parts of the US Government and our allies have joined together to fight the scourge of Twenty-first Century terrorist groups with global reach. We also feature two case studies that emphasize the ongoing importance of global cooperation in the war on terrorism.”

Online

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/pgtrpt/2001/pdf/> (PDF)

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/pgtrpt/2001/html/>

<http://www.mipt.org/pdf/2001pogt.pdf> (PDF)

PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM: 2000. U.S. Department of State. April 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Office of the Secretary of State, 2001. 93p. [Report].

SuDoc# S 1.138: 2000

“The year 2000 showed that terrorism continues to pose a clear and present danger to the international community. From the millennium-related threats at the beginning of the year to the USS Cole bombing and the rash of hostage takings at the end, the year 2000 highlighted the need for continued vigilance by our government and our allies throughout the world. The tragic death of 19 US citizens at the hands of terrorists is the most sober reminder. While the threat continues, 2000 saw the international community’s commitment to counterterrorism cooperation and ability to mobilize its resources grow stronger than ever. As a result, state-sponsored terrorism has continued to decline, international isolation of terrorist groups and countries has increased, and terrorists are being brought to justice. Indeed, the vigilance of all members of the international community is critical to limiting the mobility and capability of terrorists throughout the world, and both we and the terrorists know it.”

Online

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/pgtrpt/2000/>

<http://www.mipt.org/pdf/2000pogt.pdf> (PDF)

PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM: 1999. U.S. Department of State. April 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Office of the Secretary of State, 2000. 107p. [Report].

SuDoc# S 1.138: 999

“The primary terrorist threats to the United States emanate from two regions, South Asia and the Middle East. Supported by state sponsors, terrorists live and operate out of areas in these regions with impunity. They find refuge and support in countries that are sympathetic to their use of violence for political gain, derive mutual benefit from harboring terrorists, or simply are weakly governed ... In South Asia the major terrorist threat comes from Afghanistan, which continues to be the primary safehaven for terrorists. While not directly hostile to the United States, the Taliban, which controls the majority of Afghan territory, continues to harbor Usama Bin Ladin and a host of other terrorists loosely linked to Bin Ladin, who directly threaten the United States and others in the international community. The Taliban is unwilling to take actions against terrorists trained in Afghanistan, many of whom have been linked to numerous international terrorist plots, including the foiled plots in Jordan and

Washington State in December 1999 ... In the Middle East, two state sponsors—Iran and Syria—have continued to support regional terrorist groups that seek to destroy the Middle East peace process.”

Online

<http://www.state.gov/www/global/terrorism/1999report/1999index.html>

<http://www.state.gov/www/global/terrorism/1999report/patterns.pdf> (PDF)

<http://www.mipt.org/pdf/1999pogt.pdf> (PDF)

PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM: 1998. U.S. Department of State. April 1999. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Office of the Secretary of State, 1999. 97p. [Report].

SuDoc# S 1.138: 998

“The cowardly and deadly bombings of the US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in August 1998 were powerful reminders that the threat of international terrorism still confronts the world. These attacks contributed to a record-high number of casualties during 1998: more than 700 people died and almost 6,000 were wounded. It is essential that all law-abiding nations redouble their efforts to contain this global threat and save lives. Despite the Embassy bombings, the number of international terrorist attacks actually fell again in 1998, continuing a downward trend that began several years ago. There were no acts of international terrorism in the United States last year. This decrease in international terrorism both at home and abroad reflects the diplomatic and law enforcement progress we have made in discrediting terrorist groups and making it harder for them to operate. It also reflects the improved political climate that has diminished terrorist activity in recent years in various parts of the world.”

Online

<http://www.state.gov/www/global/terrorism/1998Report/1998index.html>

<http://www.mipt.org/pdf/1998pogt.pdf> (PDF)

PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM: 1997. U.S. Department of State. April 1998. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Office of the Secretary of State, 1998. 86p. [Report].

SuDoc# S 1.138: 997

“During 1997 there were 304 acts of international terrorism worldwide, an increase of eight from the previous year. This figure is one of the lowest annual totals recorded since 1971. More than one-third of the year’s attacks occurred in Colombia, 90 of which were low-level bombings of oil pipelines that caused damage but no casualties ... The Secretary of State has designated seven countries as state sponsors of terrorism:

Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria. A range of bilateral and multilateral sanctions have been imposed and remain in place to discourage these countries from continuing their support for international terrorism ... The United States has trained more than 20,000 foreign law enforcement officials from more than 90 countries in such areas as airport security, bomb detection, maritime security, VIP protection, hostage rescue, and crisis management. We also conduct an active research and development program to use modern technology to defeat terrorism.”

Online

<http://www.state.gov/www/global/terrorism/1997Report/1997index.html>

<http://www.mipt.org/pdf/1997pogt.pdf> (PDF)

PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM: 1996. U.S. Department of State. April 1997. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Office of the Secretary of State, 1997. 75p. [Report].

SuDoc# S 1.138: 996

“Terrorism in 1996 continued to cause grave concern and disruption in scores of countries. Combating this menace remains a very high priority for the United States and many other nations. But finding clear ‘patterns’ in this form of political violence is becoming more difficult ... while the incidence of international terrorism has dropped sharply in the last decade, the overall threat of terrorism remains very serious. The death toll from acts of international terrorism rose from 163 in 311 in 1996, as the trend continued toward more ruthless attacks on mass civilian targets and the use of more powerful bombs. The threat of terrorist use of materials of mass destruction is an issue of growing concern, although few such attempts or attacks have actually occurred. Finally, domestic terrorism, in countries such as Algeria, India, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan, appears to be growing and is more serious, in gross terms, than international terrorism. It is clear, in any case, that the damage to society from terrorism is very high, and not just in terms of the dead and wounded. Terrorism, by definition, is aimed at a wider audience than its immediate victims. Terrorists proved again in 1996 that they can command a worldwide audience for their crimes and cause great disruption, fear, and economic damage.”

Online

<http://www.state.gov/www/global/terrorism/1996Report/1996index.html>

<http://www.mipt.org/pdf/1996pogt.pdf> (PDF)

PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM: 1995. U.S. Department of State. April 1996. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Office of the Secretary of State, 1996. 75p. [Report].

SuDoc# S 1.138: 995

“Acts of international terrorism in 51 countries in 1995 continued to threaten civil society and peacemaking, including the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, while international cooperation to combat terrorism intensified. Terrorists failed to achieve ultimate political goals, as in the past, but they continued to cause major political, psychological, and economic damage. Lethal acts of international terrorism and the number of deaths declined in 1995, but a gas attack in Japan raised the spectre of mass casualties by chemical terrorism. Except for Iran, which actively continued to support terrorism in 1995, international pressure and sanctions largely contained terrorism by other state sponsors such as Libya and Iraq. Furthermore, individual and group-sponsored terrorist acts overshadowed state-sponsored terrorism. Many of these terrorists—some loosely organized and some representing groups—claimed to act for Islam and operated, increasingly, on a global scale. These transnational terrorists benefit from modern communications and transportation, have global sources of funding, are knowledgeable about modern explosives and weapons, and are more difficult to track and apprehend than members of the old established groups or those sponsored by states. Many of these transnational terrorists were trained in militant camps in Afghanistan or are veterans of the Afghan war. In 1995 a conspiracy discovered in the Philippines to bomb US airliners over the Pacific and led by the suspected mastermind of the World Trade Center bombing, exemplified this kind of transnational terrorism.”

Online

<http://www.mipt.org/pdf/1995pogt.pdf> (PDF)

PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM: 1994. U.S. Department of State. April 1995. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Office of the Secretary of State, 1995. 69p. [Report].

SuDoc# S 1.138: 994

“Terrorism continued to menace civil society in 1994. Although international terrorism declined worldwide, there was an upsurge of attacks by Islamic extremist groups, including many aimed at undermining the Middle East peace process. The Clinton administration increased cooperative efforts with many nations to reduce the threat of terrorism ... Extremists opposed to the Arab-Israeli peace process dramatically increased the scale and frequency of their attacks in Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza. More than 100 civilians died in these attacks in 1994. This pattern of terrorism in 1994 reflects a trend in recent years of a decline in attacks by secular groups and an increase in terrorist activities by radical Islamic groups. These groups are a small minority in the Islamic world, and most Islamic countries, as well as the Organization of the Islamic Conference, have condemned religious extremism and violence. Nevertheless, terrorism in Islamic guise is a problem for established governments in the Middle East and a threat to the Arab-Israeli peace process.”

Online

<http://www.mipt.org/pdf/1994pogt.pdf> (PDF)

PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM: 1993. U.S. Department of State. April 1994. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Office of the Secretary of State, 1994. 73p. [Report].

SuDoc# S 1.138: 993

“There were 427 international terrorist attacks in 1993, an increase from the 364 incidents recorded in 1992. The main reason for the increase was an accelerated terrorism campaign perpetrated by the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) against Turkish interests ... Anti-US attacks fell to 88 last year from the 142 recorded in 1992. Approximately 21 percent of the international terrorist attacks last year were directed at US targets. The one international terrorist ‘spectacular’ was the 26 February bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC) in New York City. This massive explosion left a 30 x 30 meter (100 x 100-foot) opening in the underground parking garage, scattered debris throughout an adjacent subway station, and filled all 110 floors of the north tower with smoke. The effects of the blast and the ensuing fire and smoke caused six deaths and 1,000 injuries ... The WTC bombing is considered an act of international terrorism because of the political motivations that spurred the attack and because most of the suspects who have been arrested are foreign nationals. However, the FBI has not found evidence that a foreign government was responsible for the bombing ... The WTC bombing was the only terrorist attack in 1993 that produced American fatalities ... Iran remains the world’s most active and most dangerous state sponsor of terrorism, through its own state agents and the radical groups it supports ... Last year 109 people were killed in terrorist attacks, and 1,393 were wounded, the highest casualty total in five years.”

Online

<http://www.mipt.org/pdf/1993pogt.pdf> (PDF)

PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM: 1992. U.S. Department of State. April 1993. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Office of the Secretary of State, 1993. 61p. [Report].

SuDoc# S 1.138: 992

“International terrorism in 1992 fell to the lowest level since 1975. This dramatic drop continues a pattern of decline that began several years ago but was interrupted in 1991, when acts of terrorism associated with the Gulf war raised the year’s total. That war, however, heightened international concern and cooperation, so that other terrorist acts were not carried out. We believe that the main reason for the steady decline in terrorism has been the growth of international cooperation and recognition of the danger terrorism represents to the world community. States have been

increasingly willing to oppose terrorism and to assist in countering terrorist acts. The UN Security Council condemnation of Libyan terrorism and the imposition of sanctions against that country are the latest and most significant indications of this changed attitude.”

Online

<http://www.mipt.org/pdf/1992pogt.pdf> (PDF)

PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM: 1991. U.S. Department of State. April 1992. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Office of the Secretary of State, 1992. 87p. [Report].

SuDoc# S 1.138: 991

“Terrorism in 1991 was marked by three major features. First, the number of international terrorist incidents increased by 22 percent, from 456 in 1990 to 557 last year. This increase is solely attributable to terrorism associated with the Persian Gulf war. Second, 1991 was the second straight year in which there was no terrorist spectacular. Third, 1991 clearly demonstrated the role of state sponsorship in international terrorism. A central part of US Government counterterrorism policy is to press countries that sponsor terrorism to cease such support ... Another part of US counterterrorism policy is to work with other governments to identify, apprehend, and prosecute terrorists ... A third part of our policy is to refuse to make deals with terrorists, and our firm adherence to this was rewarded in 1991 as the last remaining American hostages were freed from captivity in Lebanon. The United States made no concessions to obtain their release. Rather, the terrorists holding them realized there would be no benefit,—political or financial—in continuing to detain the hostages.”

Online

<http://www.mipt.org/pdf/1991pogt.pdf> (PDF)

PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM: 1990. U.S. Department of State. April 1991. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Office of the Secretary of State, 1991. 77p. [Report].

SuDoc# S 1.138: 990

“The continuing decline in the number of international terrorist incidents during 1990 is encouraging. From a peak of 856 in 1988, the number of incidents decreased to 455 in 1990. Even more encouraging are the increasing counterterrorist cooperation among governments and our numerous successes in bringing the rule of law to bear on terrorists. As part of our overall counterterrorist strategy, the United States works with other governments to identify, apprehend, and prosecute terrorists. Many terrorist trials were successfully completed in 1990, and many more cases are still in progress ... Despite this good news, the threat of terrorism remains. Still, the

progress we have made reinforces our conviction that our counterterrorist policy is working and that continued vigilance will increase the effectiveness of our efforts.”

Online

<http://www.mipt.org/pdf/1990pogt.pdf> (PDF)

PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM: 1989. U.S. Department of State. April, 1990. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Office of the Secretary of State, 1990. 87p. [Report].

SuDoc# S 1.138: 989

“The year 1989 saw a steep decline in the number of terrorist acts committed worldwide—one of the sharpest yearly drops we have recorded since the advent of modern terrorism in 1968. The number of people killed or wounded by terrorists also fell significantly. This is good news. But terrorism remains a serious problem on the international agenda. Despite the decreased level of activity, the citizens or property of 74 countries were attacked by terrorists last year. The attacks took place in 60 countries in every region of the globe. Terrorists have the capability to inflict massive casualties, as they did last September when they blew up a French airliner killing all 171 innocent persons aboard. The use of terrorism by new criminal and insurgent groups, such as the ‘extraditables’ in Colombia, is cause for concern. We cannot become complacent. Terrorism is an ongoing threat in today’s world, and we must continue to oppose it vigorously.”

Online

<http://www.mipt.org/pdf/1989pogt.pdf> (PDF)

PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM AND THREATS TO THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Armed Services. Special Oversight Panel on Terrorism. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 22 May 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 49p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/2 A: 2001-2002/16

“Today, the panel will hear from the Department of State on its recently published report *Patterns of Global Terrorism 2000*. Every year the Department of State, in collaboration with the intelligence community, produces this report. The report describes and analyzes terrorist events over the last year and attempts to identify trends in terrorism ... Who are the nations that sponsor terrorism? Some states might resort to terrorism as a form of asymmetrical warfare against the United States in a future crisis or conflict ... *Patterns of Global Terrorism 2000* also notes that state-sponsored terrorism is being superseded by nonstate-sponsored terrorists. These nonstate terrorists constitute a web of informally linked individuals and groups that

have been involved in most of the major attacks or plots against the United States over the past 15 years.”

PROGRESS SINCE 9/11: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE U.S. ANTI-TERRORIST FINANCING EFFORTS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Financial Services. Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 11 March 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 181p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 49/20: 108-10

“Although we are making progress in the war against terrorist financing here and throughout the world, the enemy is smart, resourceful, numerous, and changes tactics frequently. When there is a weakness in our system, terrorists will find it and exploit it. One day they use phony charities, and the next, businesses as fronts for smuggling bulk cash, and the next day, coupon fraud.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS38862> (PDF)

PROLIFERATION THREATS THROUGH THE YEAR 2000. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. 105th Congress, 1st Session, 8 October 1997. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998. 91p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/2: S.HRG.105-359

The efforts of Iran and other rogue nations to acquire and develop weapons of mass destruction, as well as the inclination of nations such as Russia and China to gladly sell the materials for such weapons to rogue nations.

PROTECTING AMERICAN BUSINESS INTERESTS ABROAD: U.S. CITIZENS, BUSINESSES AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs and International Relations. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 3 April 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 218p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: AM 3/15

“During our hearing on counterterrorism strategy last week, witnesses described a significant new contextual element of U.S. security planning in the post-cold war world: widespread resentment fostered by our global military and economic dominance. Unable to challenge our preeminence by frontal assault, our adversaries vent their frustrations through sidelong, or asymmetrical, attacks on Embassies, naval vessels, and other valuable, but vulnerable, national assets. Individuals and corporate facilities are also at risk. As diplomatic and military facilities abroad are hardened against attack, terrorists and transnational criminals look for softer targets. American

businesses and tourists have always been potential symbols and valuable pawns in the deadly game of international terror, kidnapping, and ransom.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17289>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17290> (PDF)

PROTECTING U.S. CITIZENS ABROAD FROM TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. Subcommittee on International Operations and Terrorism. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 2 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 41p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/2: S.HRG.107-679

“In our hearing today we hope to accomplish a few goals. First, we hope to receive an overview of terrorist threats against U.S. citizens living, working, and traveling abroad. Second, we hope to hear what the current procedures are for private citizens and organizations who seek to obtain U.S. Government assistance abroad in dealing with the terrorism threat. Third, we want to review the plans and procedures that are in place at the State Department to protect U.S. citizens abroad against terrorism, including coordination with other Federal agencies and efforts to encourage foreign governments to enact counterterrorism policies that lead to better protection of U.S. citizens and all people abroad. Fourth, ... on improving the security of Americans abroad, especially in light of the September 11 attacks.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS24976>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS24977> (PDF)

REGIONAL SECURITY IN SOUTH ASIA. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. 106th Congress, 1st Session, 20 October 1999. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000. 72p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: SE 2/7

Regional security concerns in India and Pakistan, particularly underground nuclear weapons testing and fighting over the disputed Kashmir region.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Intelligence. 106th Congress, 2nd Session, 8 June 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 36p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/19: S.HRG.106-894

“Our policies and activities to counter international terrorism involve many agencies of our national, states and local governments, and affect many areas of our intelligence, foreign, defense, and domestic policies. The Commission examined this entire spectrum.”

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL AVIATION SECURITY AND TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. Committee on Foreign Affairs. 101st Congress, 2nd Session, 17 May 1990. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990. 109p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: P 92/7

“Our efforts will take time, patience, years and funds. We must be ready to commit ourselves to the goal of making the skies safer for travelers. Our response should include the use of available state-of-the-art detection technology to supplement existing screening techniques. We must also look at other tools in the fight against terrorism. We must be willing to take a long, hard look at our relations with the states that support international terrorism ... International cooperation and the existence of intelligence information are also critical if we are to win the battle against terrorism in the skies.”

THE ROLE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE IN THE SECURITY OF U.S. EMBASSIES ABROAD. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Armed Services. Special Oversight Panel on Terrorism. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 10 October 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 55p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/2 A: 2001-2002/44

“The transnational nature of the lethal terrorist threat we now face has taken us from a relatively stable threat matrix, reflecting regional or more often country specific indigenous terrorism and political violence, to a threat matrix based on asset vulnerability. Significant threats against our missions abroad now surpass more than 4,000 each year. The targeting of U.S. Interests abroad will continue...”

THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY IN SAFEGUARDING AGAINST ACTS OF TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 3 October 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 56p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: EN 2/6

“Prevention of such nuclear-related terrorism hinges on strengthening the physical protection of nuclear materials, on preventing the diversion of such materials for offensive purposes, and on detecting and intercepting the illegal transfers of such dangerous materials. This is where the International Atomic Energy Agency steps in

... to ensure, as far as it is able, that the assistance it provides is not used to further military purposes. Under this framework, the Agency developed a program to address illicit trafficking of nuclear material and other radioactive sources in 1994. The program focuses on helping countries strengthen their nuclear laws and infrastructures to ensure greater accounting, control, and security over these materials, on helping countries detect and respond to illegal movements of radioactive materials and to analyze confiscated materials, on developing and providing training for regulatory and facility personnel as well as law enforcement authorities, on enhancing the exchange of information via international interagency meetings and through such efforts as the illicit trafficking database program that it has developed.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42261> (PDF)

http://wwwa.house.gov/international_relations/107/75561.pdf (PDF)

SAFER EMBASSIES IN UNSAFE PLACES. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 20 March 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 109p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/2: S.HRG.108-63

“Terrorists who seek to harm the United States but who lack the means to directly attack our homeland have often shifted their focus to United States diplomatic posts overseas. Recent attacks on our diplomatic facilities in Karachi, Pakistan, and Kabul, Afghanistan, as well as the daily warnings sent to our posts throughout the world remind us that our diplomats are on the front lines in the war on terrorism.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS35016> (PDF)

SAUDI ARABIA AND BEIRUT: LESSONS LEARNED ON INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT AND COUNTERTERRORISM PROGRAMS. U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Intelligence. 104th Congress, 2nd Session, 9 July 1995. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1996. 33p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/19: S.HRG.104-689

Capabilities and weaknesses of U.S. intelligence support following the bombing of military apartments that killed 19 Americans in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

SOUTHEAST ASIA AFTER 9/11: REGIONAL TRENDS AND U.S. INTERESTS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 12 December 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 56p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: AS 4/12

“The United States has a number of important interests in the region ... it is in America’s long-term interest to promote a community of prosperous Southeast Asian nations that is growing economically, open to free trade investment, politically stable as well as accountable to the peace of the people and hopefully in a circumstance of peace.”

Online

http://commdocs.house.gov/committees/intlrel/hfa76668.000/hfa76668_of.htm

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42252> (PDF)

http://wwwa.house.gov/international_relations/107/76668.pdf (PDF)

THE STATE’S RESPONSE TO TERRORISM. U.S. Institute of Peace. *Peace Watch*. Vol. 1, No. 6, October 1995. Washington, DC: U.S. Institute of Peace, 1995. p.4. [Article].

SuDoc# Y 3. P 31: 15-2/V.1/NO.6

“Recent technological advances have allowed terrorists to carry out increasingly violent and destructive plots ... It is imperative, therefore, that governments take positive actions to force terrorists to operate from a position of weakness.”

TERRORISM AND THREATS TO U.S. INTERESTS IN LATIN AMERICA. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Armed Services. Special Oversight Panel on Terrorism. 106th Congress, 2nd Session, 29 June 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000. 141p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/2 A: 999-2000/56

Background and predictions concerning threats of terrorism in Central and South America, danger to U.S. interests in the region, and the ability of the United States to prevent and respond to such threats.

TERRORISM: INTERAGENCY CONFLICTS IN COMBATING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. 102nd Congress, 1st Session, 15 July 1991. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992. 163p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/9: S.HRG. 102-493

“...while there has been little international terrorism in the United States, the possibility certainly exists that we could be targeted by international terrorists, particularly given recent events in the Middle East. While there has been a significant measure of success in recent years, we must not lose sight of the devastating potential that terrorism possesses. However, through the sharing of timely terrorist-related

information and continued support of the U.S. Government and other members of the U.S. intelligence and law enforcement community, as well as the American public, we can effectively counter the threat of terrorism within the United States. These efforts must continue if we are to effectively meet the challenges of terrorism in the years to come.”

THE THREAT FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND GLOBAL TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. 105th Congress, 1st Session, 1 October 1997. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1997. 147p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: C 86/5

Includes testimony from FBI Director Louis Freeh, Deputy Director of the Italian National Police Dr. Giovanni De Gennaro, and others, concerning the rapid increase in the strength and interconnectedness of international organized crime, narcotics trafficking, and terrorism.”

TO COMMEND TURKEY AND ISRAEL FOR CONTINUING TO STRENGTHEN THEIR PARTNERSHIP AND SUPPORT OF THE WAR ON TERRORISM; TO EXPRESS THE SENSE THAT SECURITY, RECONCILIATION AND PROSPERITY FOR ALL CYPRIOTS CAN BE BEST ACHIEVED WITHIN MEMBERSHIP OF THE EU AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES; TO COMMEND TURKEY FOR ASSUMING COMMAND OF THE PEACEKEEPING OPERATION IN AFGHANISTAN. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. Subcommittee on Europe. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 24 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 32p. [Markup].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: T 84/3

“In this post-9/11 world, Turkey represents a model for Arab and Muslim nations because of its commitment to democracy and religious tolerance, as well as its long-standing alliance with the United States and with Israel. From the Korean War and Operation Enduring Freedom, Turkey has stood shoulder to shoulder with the United States as a strategic partner, ally and friend.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42942> (PDF)

http://wwwc.house.gov/international_relations/107/80962.pdf (PDF)

THE U.S. EMBASSY BOMBING IN BEIRUT. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on International Operations. Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East. 98th Congress, 1st Session, 28 June 1983. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983. 25p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: UN 35/59

“We meet here today to hear testimony regarding the April 18, 1983, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, and the pending fiscal year 1983 supplemental appropriations request of \$30 million to provide for temporary and new facilities ... On April 18, 1983, the American Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon was destroyed by an explosion. The bombing killed 17 Americans and 33 Foreign Service National employees of the Embassy. A number of employees were injured in the blast and a number of bystanders were killed or injured. The United States is deeply committed to supporting the Lebanese Government in its efforts to regain control over its national territory, restore its sovereignty and to provide a stable, peaceful environment for its people. The terrorist attack did not shake this commitment. The Embassy was functioning the day after the bombing, demonstrating our resolve to continue to work for the withdrawal of all external forces from Lebanon and the restoration of Lebanon’s unity, sovereignty, and independence.

U.S., ISRAEL SIGN COUNTER-TERRORISM COOPERATION ACCORD: REMARKS AT SIGNING CEREMONY, WASHINGTON, DC, APRIL 30, 1996. U.S. Department of State. President William J. Clinton, Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres. *Dispatch*. Vol. 7, No. 19, 6 May 1996. p.225-227. [Text of Remarks & Text of Accord].

SuDoc# S 1.3/5: 7/19

“We will not do what the enemies of peace want. We will not let our anger turn us away from the pursuit of peace in the Middle East. Maintaining our resolve for peace does not mean, however, turning the other cheek. We must do everything in our power to stop the killing and bring the terrorists to justice. That is the only way to give confidence to those who have chosen peace the confidence they need that they have made the right choice and the courage to keep moving forward. This agreement does just that, by deepening the cooperation between our two countries in the fight against terrorism ... Now we have agreed upon areas for greater cooperation on information sharing; on the search and development; on training and technical assistance; on investigation, prosecution, and extradition.”

Online

<http://dosfan.lib.uic.edu/ERC/briefing/dispatch/1996/html/Dispatchv7no19.html>

U.S. POLICY IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE BOMBING OF PAN AM 103. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on International Security, International Organizations and Human Rights. 103rd Congress, 2nd Session, 28 July 1994. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1995. 195p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. F 76/1: P 75/33

“If the civilized world learns nothing else from the mass murder of Pan Am 103 it must be this: Unless those nations which provide safe haven and support to the terrorists are made to pay a price, and I mean a heavy price, the murderers will strike

again and again. So-called economic sanctions which allow a terrorist nation to continue to receive billions of dollars from oil production inspire only contempt. Permitting these nations to remain in good standing in the community of nations makes a mockery of the murder of innocents.”