# The Future of Terrorism & The AQ Model of Political Violence

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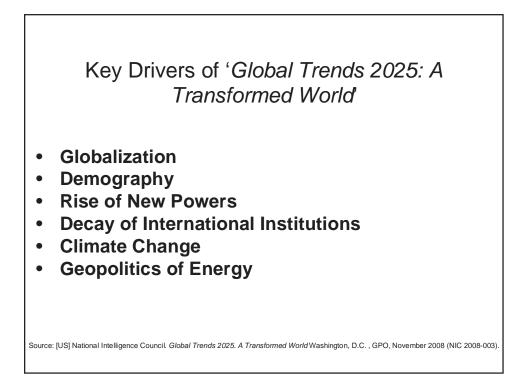
## Part I: The Setup

How is Terrorism Today Different or Unique?

What are the trends affecting terrorism of the past 20-30 years?

What are we to expect for the next 20-30 years?





#### Key Drivers of Radicalization, according to "Global Futures Forum"

- Mass communication and propaganda
- Western responses to radicalisation
- Governance in target countries
- Western dominance (both real and perceived)
- State-to-state tensions
- Religion (and its relationship to politics)
- Government responsiveness (civil society)
- Immigration and demographics
- "Us- vs. -Them" identity politics
- New ideologies
- Resources (scarcities, conflicts over ~)
- Violence (associated with extremism)

"Global Futures Forum. Radical Worlds of 2020. Imagining the Futures of Radicalisation." The Hague, 12-14 December 2007, pp. 54.

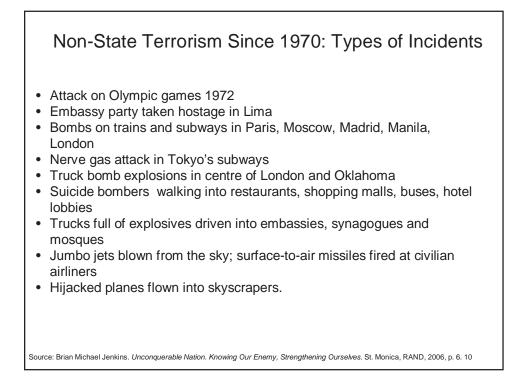
## Factors Facilitating Future Terrorism, according to Brynar Lia (2005)

- Resilience and longevity of the international jihadist networks
- Unipolar exclusionist and interventionist world order
- Weak transitional states
- Non-state actors in global politics
- Globalization of organized crime
- Middle East oil dependence
- Migration and ethnic heterogenisation of Western societies
- Growing information interconnectedness
- Proliferation of deadly technologies
- Out-of-area spillovers from ongoing armed conflicts

Source:Brynjar Lia. Globalisation and the Future of Terrorism: Patterns and Predictions. London, Routledge, 2005, pp. 187-188.

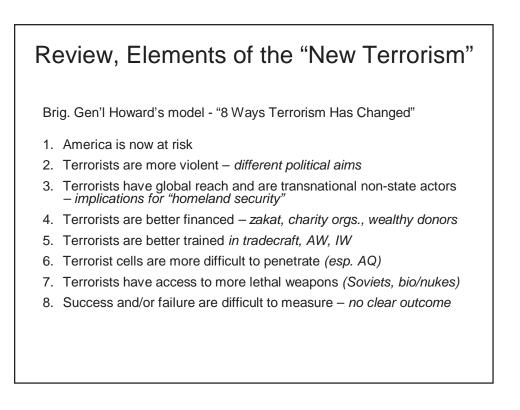
Terrorist Incidents Worldwide, 1998 - 2007				
Year	Incidents	Fatalities	Injured	
1998	1286	2172	8202	
1999	1172	847	2534	
2000	1151	783	2570	
2001	1732	4571	6403	
2002	2648	2763	7349	
2003	1899	2346	6200	
2004	2647	5066	10860	
2005	4976	8192	15269	
2006	6660	12071	20991	
2007	3479	8763	18694	
Total	27669	47596	99072	

Death in Context: Current Arm Democratic Republic of the Congo, since 1990 Sudan since 1983 Afghanistan since 1978 Uganda since 1987 Somalia since 1988 Sudan/Darfur since 2003 Burundi since 1993 Algeria since 1992 Colombia since 1964 Philippines since 1971 Israel/Palestine since 1948 Sri Lanka since 1948	ned Conflicts 4,000,000+ 2,000,000+ 1,500,000+ 500,000 400,000 400,000 300,000 200,000 150,000 120,000 100,000
Source: Mitchell Beazley. Where We Are Now. London, Octopus Publ. Group, 2008, p.103.	

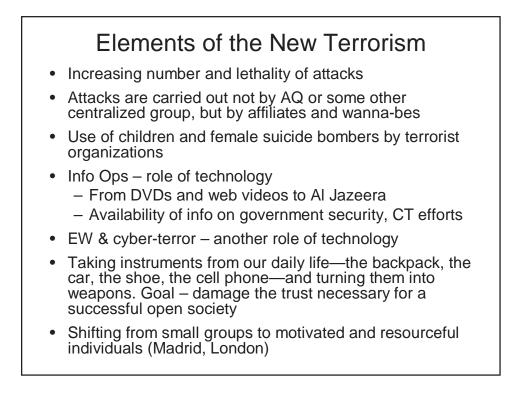




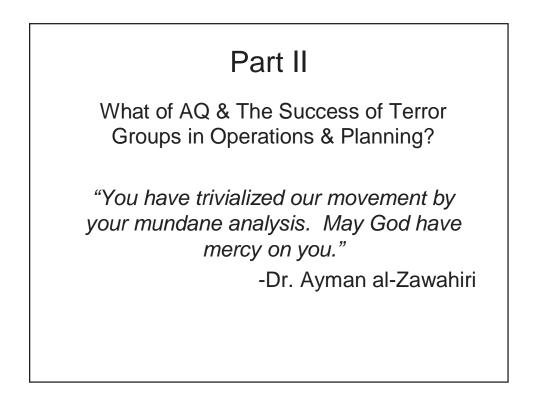
#### Elements of the "New Terrorism" 1. Attempts to acquire Weapons of Mass Destruction 2. **Religious Fanaticism** 3. Catastrophic Terrorism 4. **Border Porosity** 5. **Global Communication Diaspora Bridgeheads (Portable conflicts)** 6. 7. Kamikaze-like Suicide Terrorism 8. Expansion of Range of Targets (Tourists, ICRC, UN) Links with Organized Crime 9. 10. New Sources of Financing 11. Failed and weak states as de facto safe havens 12. New types of weapons (e.g. MANPADs)

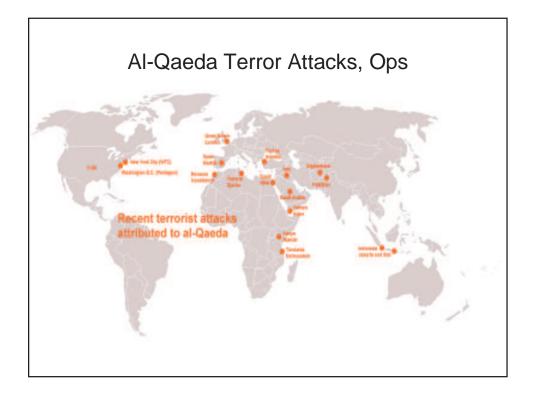


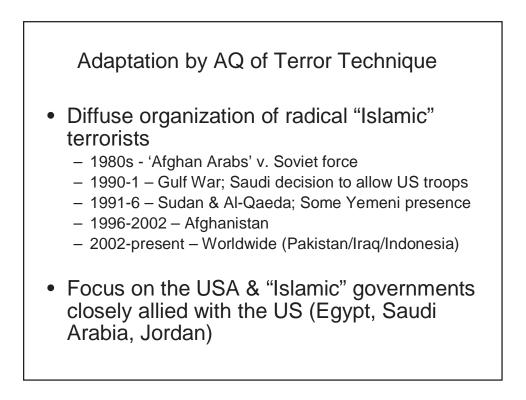




#### What's the Future Threat of Terrorism? US DHS Security Planning Scenarios 2004 1. Nuclear Detonation Can vary widely 13,000 fatalities & injuries 2. Biological Attack 3. Biological Disease Outbreak (Pandemic Flu) 87,0000 fatalities, 300,000 hospitalized 4. Biological Attack - Plague 2,500 fatalities;7,000 injuries 5. Chemical Attack – Blister Agent 150 fatalities; 70,000 hospitalized 6. Chemical Attack – Toxic Indust. Chemicals 350 fatalities;1,000 hospitalizations 7. Chemical Attack - Nerve Agent 6,000 fatalities; 350 injuries 8. Chem. Attack – Chlorine Tank Explosion 17,500 fatalities; 10,000 injuries 9. Radiological Attach - RDD 180 fatalities;20,000 contaminations **10. Explosive Attack IED Bombing** 100 fatalities; 450 hospitalizations 11. Biological attack – Food Contamination 300 fatalities; 400 hospitalizations

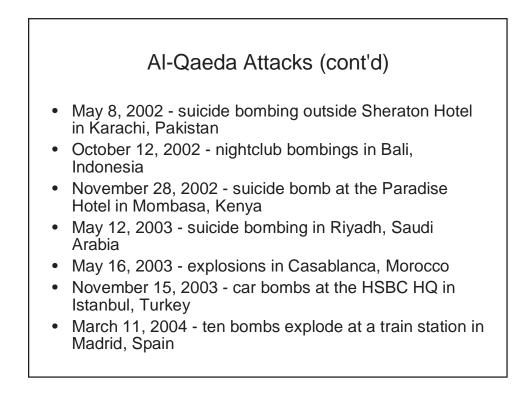


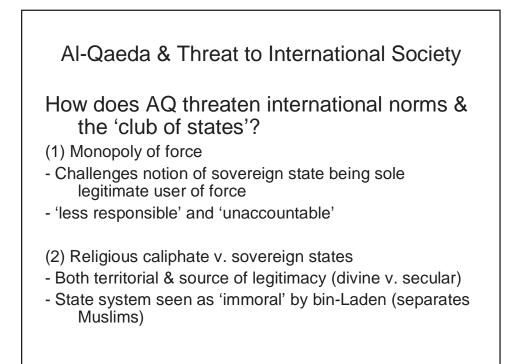


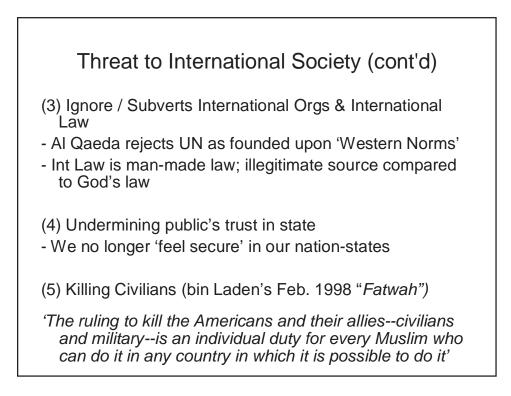


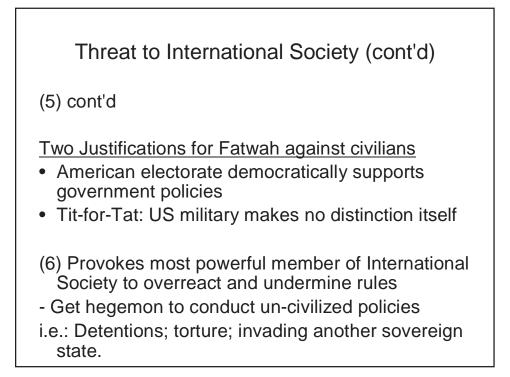
### Al-Qaeda Attacks

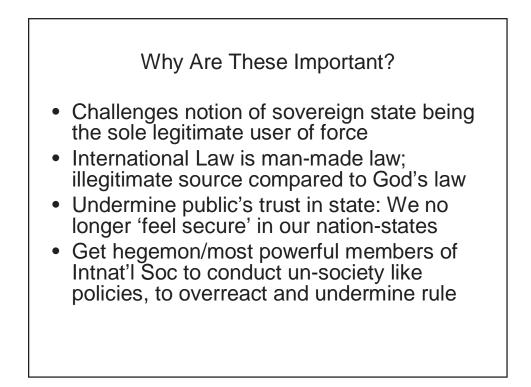
- February 26, 1993 bombing of the WTC
- October 3, 1993 killing of US soldiers in Somalia
- June 25, 1996 truck bomb at Khobar Towers barracks in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia
- August 8, 1998 bombing of US Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- October 12, 2000 bombing of the USS Cole in the Yemeni port of Aden
- September 11, 2001 the WTC, and the Pentagon
- April 11, 2002 truck bomb near an ancient Jewish shrine Djerba, Tunisia











#### AQ Targets of Planned, Foiled & Failed Terrorist Attacks outside Europe, 1993-2006

Symbolic targets:	Biblical sites; the Pope; White House;
	Statue of Liberty; Commerce Icons.
Major events:	Soccer championships, Apartment buildings.
Common people:	American school; soccer stadia; tourist places;
	"Westerners".
Government:	United Nations; FBI & CIA headquarters; Capitol.
Transport:	New York Subway; airports; US navy ship.
Business:	Major corporate & investing bank institutions.
Infrastructure:	NY tunnels ;UK Tower bridge; pipelines; oil refinery;
	nuclear power plant.

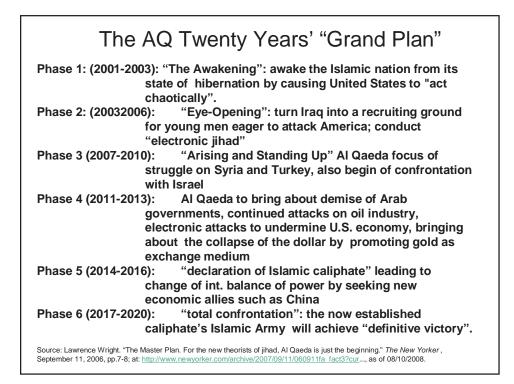


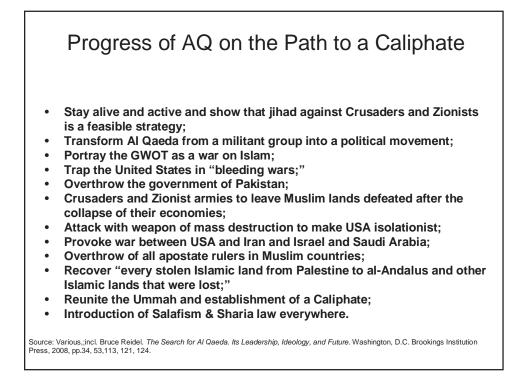
Casualty Rates of Major AI Qaed Inspired Terrorist Attack		ated &
	Killed	Wounded
8/7 1998: Attacks on US embassies in Nairobi; Dar Es Salam	224	4,000
9/11 2001: Attacks on US targets, incl. WTC, with four airplanes	2,998	6,291
10/12: Bomb attacks in Bali on Western Tourists	202	209
11/15 2004 Two attacks in Istanbul on Jewish synagogues	25	300+
11/20 2004: Attack on British consulate in Istanbul	27	450
3/11 2004: Ten bombs explode in four trains in Madrid	192	1,800
7/7/2005: Attack on London underground and bus	52	700
11/09 2005: Amman bombing	57	96
Source: Spiegel Jahrbuch 2003. Hamburg & Muenchen, Der Spiegel Verlag/ Deutscher Taschenbuc Spiegel Spezial. Terror: der Krieg des 21. Jahrhunderts. Hamburg, Der Spiegel, 2/2004, pp. 55;Der f Frankfurt a. M., Fischer Verlag, 2004, p.434.		

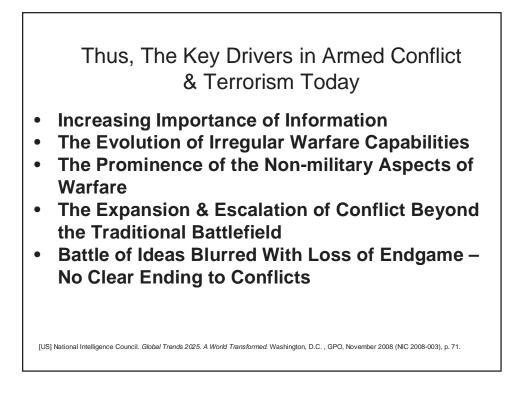
### Number of Incidents & Casualties of Major Al Qaeda Central Attacks

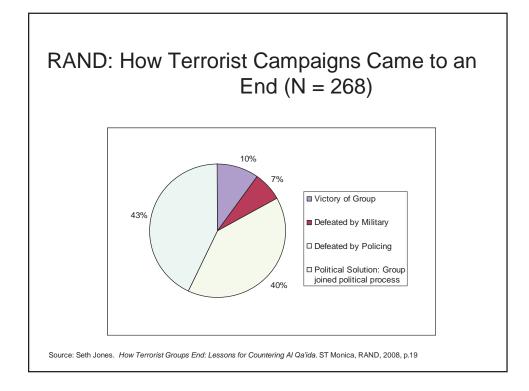
1995: 1996: 1997: 1998: 1999: 2000:	1 0 1 2 1	7 0 68 224 1	60 0 24 4077+	67 0 92 4301+
1997: 1998: 1999: 2000:	1 2 1	68 224	24 4077+	92
1998: 1999: 2000:	2 1	224	4077+	
1999: 2000:	1			4301+
2000:	-	1		
	4		0	1
0004-	1	17	39	56
2001:	1	2998	6291	9289
2002:	6	31	112	143
2003:	4	97	429+	526+
2004:	5	62	206	268
2005:	5	46	89	135
2006:	7	6	37	43
2007:	1	24	50+	74+
2008:	0	0	0	0
Totals:	35	3581	11414+	14995+

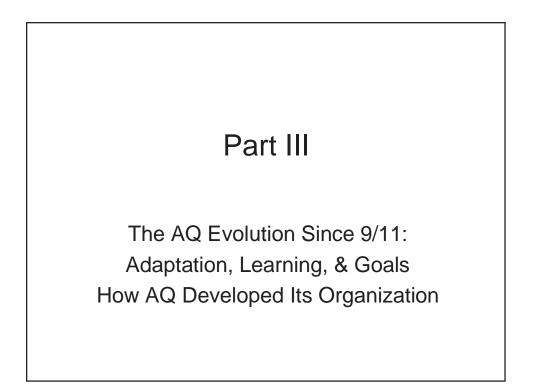
Al Qaeda's Strategic Goals as of mid-2005, updated Fall 2008 (Dr. Ayman al-Zawahiri) Stage 1: Expel the Americans from Iraq Stage 2: Establish an Islamic authority or emirate, then develop it and support it until it achieves the level of caliphate Stage 3: Extend the jihad wave to secular countries bordering Iraq Stage 4: Extend jihad to Israel & its interests





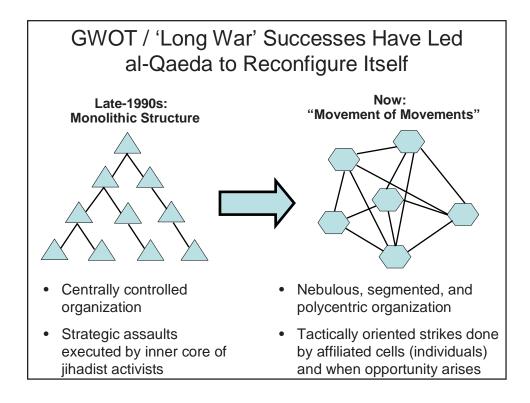


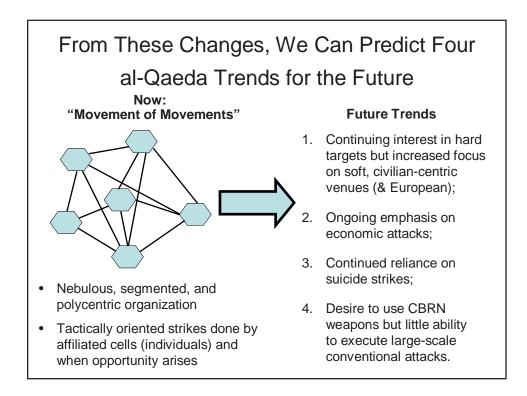


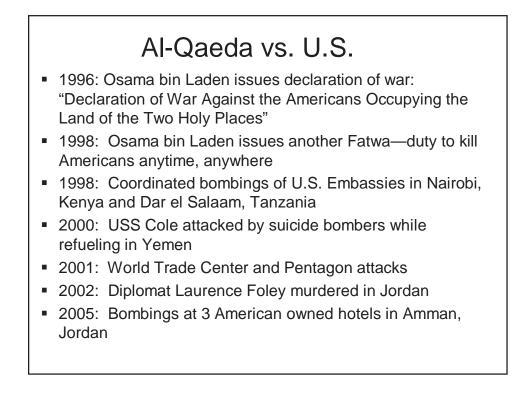


#### GWOT Has Decisively Limited Environmental & Strategic Context Where al-Qaeda Operates

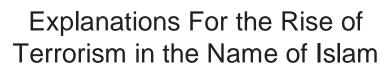
- Al-Qaeda remains principal focus of concern about imported terrorist threats to the United States
- Attacks on Taliban in Afghanistan have led to loss of al-Qaeda safe haven
  - Scattering core of leadership to locales in Middle East and throughout Central, South, Southeast Asia
- Unremitting campaign has led to capture/ elimination of many al-Qaeda's critical field commanders and functionaries
- Focus on staunching international flow of money has denuded group's ability to plan and execute large-scale, complex attacks







Al-Qaeda (AQ): The Organization & the Movement



<u>Religious Explanations</u>
 Islam itself

Reactions to the West

Contention that foreign and economic

policies of Western countries-

especially the West-have harmed Islam

#### Group Reactions

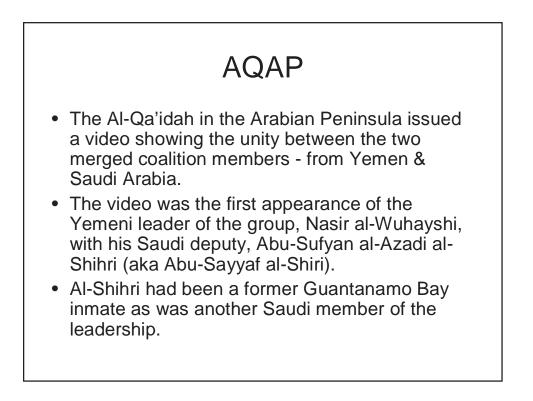
Terrorists are like youthful gang members operating in an Islamic context.

Root Causes of Terrorism

Poverty and ignorance—coupled with globalization

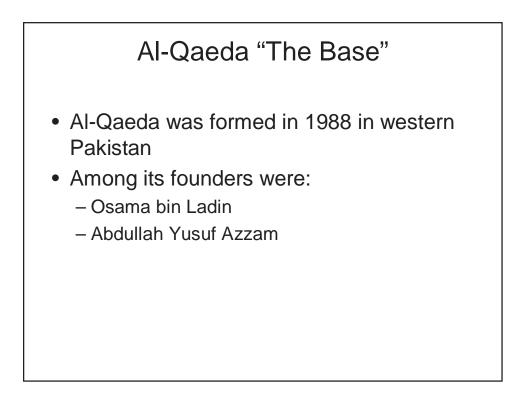
## Al-Qa'idah in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)

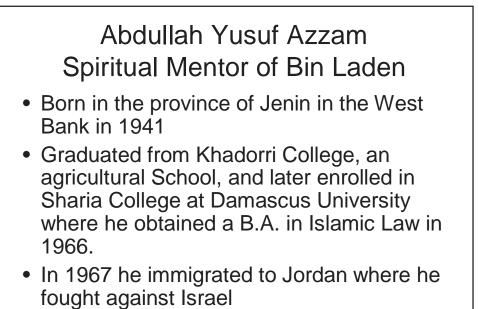
- On January 20, 2009 a message was posted on a jihadist forum, *Islamic AI-Fallujah*, announcing the formation of "a new coalition" under a "new emir in Yemen, Abu-Basir al-Wahishi
- The "Abu-Abdullah Usama Bin Ladin Brigade" is seen as the sole 'umbrella network operation' & Al-Qa'ida representative in the Arabian Peninsula.
- It is to be based in the Yemeni highlands geographical conditions which are conducive to successful recruitment and training of jihadists.
- AQAP influences, through geographic locale, several areas & nations.

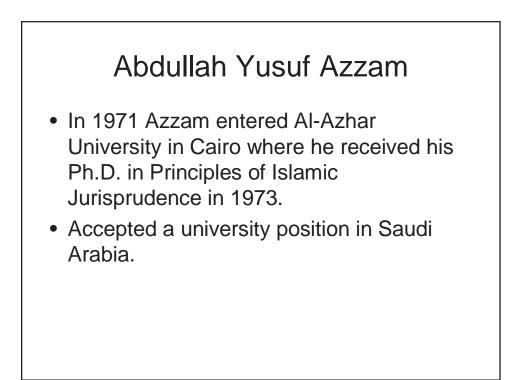


## Al-Qa'ida in Yemen

 On January 24, 2009, Abu Osama, a member of the military council of al-Qaeda and the commander of the Yemen Brigades claimed that "over 300 young Yemeni men affiliated with al-Qaeda traveled to Iraq, Afghanistan and Somalia for Jihad in 2008."







## Abdullah Yusuf Azzam

- Leaves Saudi Arabia for Islamabad, Pakistan where he is appointed a lecturer at the International Islamic University.
- Resigns to devote himself to jihad and moves to Peshawar where he founds the *Bait-ul-Ansar* (Mujahideen Services Bureau)



- "Only by means of organized military force would the *Ummah* (Islamic Nation) emerge victorious."
- "Jihad and the rifle alone: no negotiations, no conferences and no dialogues."
- Creation of a kind of Islamic "internationale" through the recruitment of volunteers throughout the Muslim world to export the Islamic revolution to the world at large.

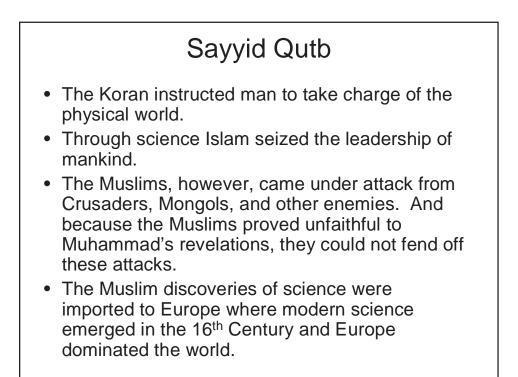
## Intellectual Fathers of al-Qaeda Sayyid Qutb

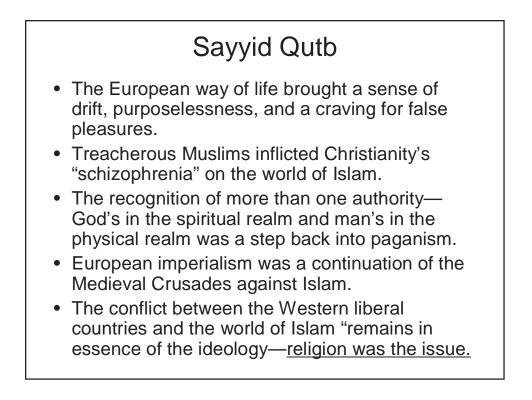
- Sayyid Qutb born in Mush, Egypt in 1906
- Hanged on August 29, 1966
- Major Works: *Fi Zalal al-Koran* (In the Shadow of the Koran); Milestones.

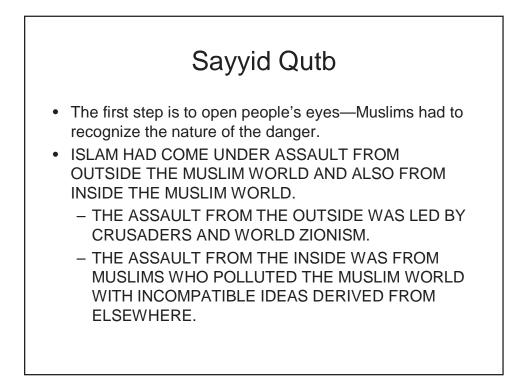


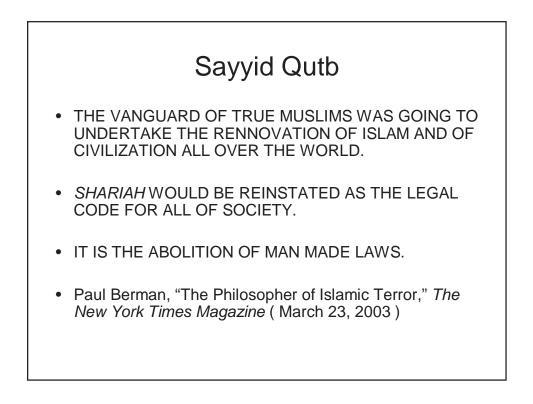
## Philosophic Roots of Al Qaeda Sayyid Qutb

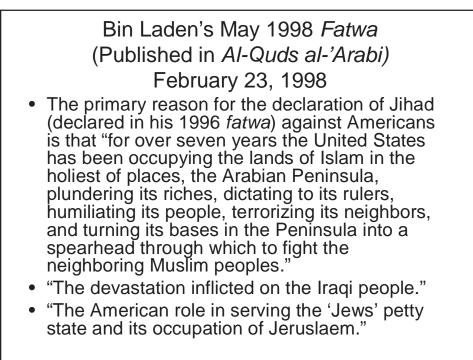
- Early Christianity imported from Greek philosophy the belief in a spiritual existence completely separate from physical life, a zone of pure spirit.
- Christianity lost touch with the physical world—its division of the world into Caesars and God's put the physical world in one corner and the spiritual world in another.
- Through revelation, the Prophet Muhammad established the correct, nondistorted relation to human nature.
- He dictated a new strict legal code which put religion at ease with the physical world.











## Bin Laden's May 1998 Fatwa (Cont'd)

 "All of these crimes and sins committed by the Americans are a clear declaration of war on God, his messenger, and Muslims. And ulema have throughout Islamic history unanimously agreed that the jihad is an individual duty if the enemy destroys the Muslim countries."

# Issue of the 1998 *Fatwa* to all Muslims

 "The ruling to kill the Americans and their allies—civilians and military—is an individual duty for every Muslim who can do it in any country in which it is possible to do it, in order to liberate the al-Aqsa Mosque and the holy mosque from their grip, and in order their armies to move out of all the lands of Islam, defeated and unable to threaten any Muslim."



- Who are the audiences that al-Qaeda attempts to influence throught speech and deed?
- What are the messages that al-Qaeda expects these audiences to receive?
- What does al-Qaeda expect their responses to be?

## The Audiences

- The Islamic World

   Muslims, Islamists, Salafists, Jihadists
- The Near Enemy
  - Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the Gulf States, Turkey, India, Pakistan
- The Far Enemy
  - Israel
  - The United States
  - Europe and the West