Summary, Terror Attacks & Activities, 1995-2007

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Further Definition

- - The term "terrorism" means premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience.

- - The term "international terrorism" means terrorism involving citizens or the territory of more than one country.

- - The term "terrorist group" means any group practicing, or that has significant subgroups that practice, international terrorism.

- Title 22 of the United States Code, Section 2656f(d).

- - Let's examine the years just before & just after the September 11th, 2001 attacks on the level and patterns of terror-related activities & attacks.

A Simple List of Major Terror Orgs.

15 May Organization - Abu Nidal Organization (ANO) - Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) - Action Direct (AD) - Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades - Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB) - Ansar Al-Islam - Armed Islamic Group (GIA) - Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) - Army for the Liberation of Rwanda (ALIR) - Aum Shinrikyo (Aum) - Babbar Khalsa International - Chukaku-Ha - Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA) - Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Hawatmeh Faction (DFLP) - Egyptian Islamic Jihad - Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo (ERP) - Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA) - Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) - First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) - Force 17 -Front du Lineration du Quebec (FLQ) - Gama'a al-Islamiyya (Islamic Group, IG) - Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement) - Harakat ul-Ansar (HUA) - Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM) - Hezbollah (Party of God) - Irgun - Irish Republican Army (IRA) - Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) - Jaish Ansar al-Sunna - Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM) (Army of Mohammed) - Jamaat ul-Fuqra - Japanese Red Army (JRA) - Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) - Kach and Kahane Chai - Khalistan Liberation Force (KLF) - Khmer Rouge - Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) - Kurdish Hezbollah - Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) - Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT) - Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) - Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) - Loyalist Volunteer Force (LVF) - Manuel Rodriguez - Patriotic Front (FPMR) - Morzanist Patriotic Front (FPM) - Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) - Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK, MKO) - National Liberation Front of Corsica (FLNC) - National Liberation Army (ELN) - New People's Army (NPA) - The Order - Organisation de l'Armée Secrète (OAS) - Palestinian Islamic Jihad-Shaqaqi Faction (PIJ) - Palestine Liberation Front-Abu Abbas Faction (PLF) - Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) - Palestinian National Liberation Movement (Fatah) - Palestinian Popular Struggle Front (PPSF) - Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) - Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) - Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Special Command (PFLP-SC) - Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Special Operations Group (PFLP-SG) - al-Qaeda - Qibla and People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD) - Real IRA (RIRA) - Red Army Faction - Red Brigades - Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) - Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17 November) - Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C, Dev Sol) - Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA) - Revolutionary United Front (RUF) - Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC) - Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) - Stern Gang - Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA) - Terra Lliure - Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) - Tupamaros (MLN) - al-Ummah - United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC) - The Weathermen (UWO) - Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) -

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Terror Data: Forms of "Terrorism"

- Bombings
- Assassinations
- Hostage taking
- Threats and threatening behavior
- Murder
- Attacks on infrastructure
- Coups/Overthrows of Gov'ts
- Eco-terrorism

The Modern Benchmark: Terror Acts

- July 2005: London Subway attacks
- March 2004: Madrid Train attack
- October 2002: Bali nightclub attack
- September 2001: World Trade Center/Pentagon attacks
- May 1998: Attacks on two U.S. Embassies in Africa
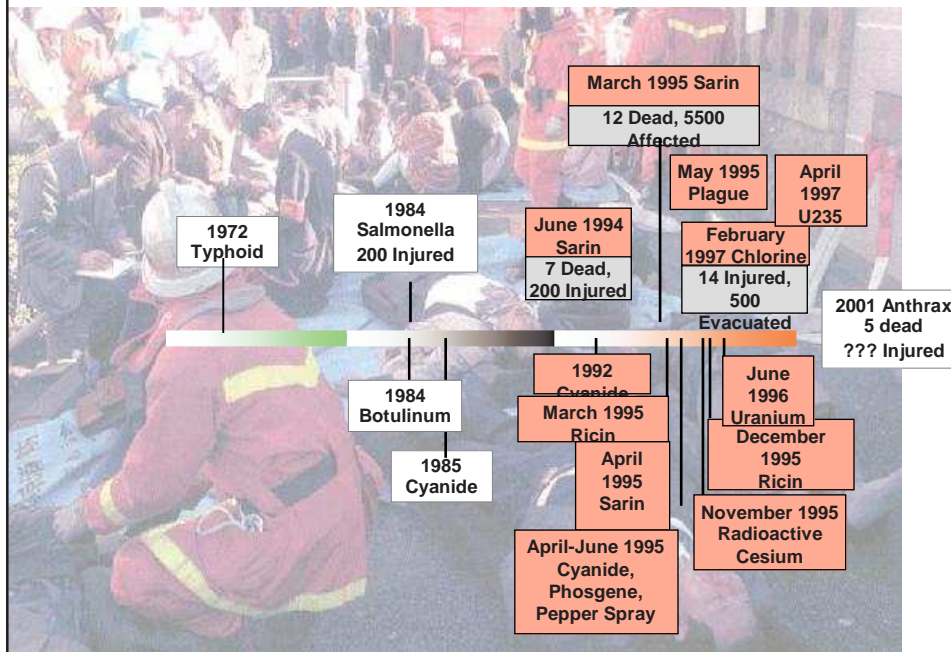- June 1996: Khobar Towers attack in Saudi Arabia

Additional Acts

- 1996: Olympic Park Bombing
- 1995: Oklahoma City Federal Building attack
- 1993: First World Trade Center attack
- 1988: Bombing of Pan Am 103 in Scotland
- 1987: Hijack of TWA 847 in Greece
- 1972: Deaths of Israeli athletes at Munich Olympics

Yet, Still More Data Points

- Irish Republican Army attacks in the United Kingdom
- Separatist movements in Chechnya, Spain, etc.
- Friction between India and Pakistan
- Friction between Arabs and Israelis
- Purported Al-Qaeda activity in Southeast Asia

NBC Events Since 1970, Worldwide

March 1995 Sarin — 12 Dead, 5500 Affected

May 1995 Plague

April 1997 U235

1984 Salmonella 200 Injured

June 1994 Sarin — 7 Dead, 200 Injured

February 1997 Chlorine — 14 Injured, 500 Evacuated

1972 Typhoid

2001 Anthrax 5 dead ??? Injured

1984 Botulinum

1992 Cyanide

June 1996 Uranium

March 1995 Ricin

December 1995 Ricin

1985 Cyanide

April 1995 Sarin

November 1995 Radioactive Cesium

April-June 1995 Cyanide, Phosgene, Pepper Spray

1972 "Order of the Rising Sun"

- Possession of 30-40 kg of Typhoid Cultures
- Plan was to poison water supplies of Chicago, St Louis, and other large Midwestern cities
- Thwarted by FBI

1984 – Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh

- The Dalles, Oregon, Fall 1984
- Sprayed Salmonella on salad bars at 10 restaurants
- Attempt to sway local election by decreasing turnout of voters
- 751 Ill
- 45 Hospitalized
- 0 fatalities

1990s   Aum Shinrikyo Cult

- Attempted release of Anthrax on at least 8 occasions- no illness
- Sarin Subway Attack 1995- 5,510 affected
  - Dead 8
  - Critical 17
  - Severe 37
  - Moderate 984
  - Outpatient 4,073
  - Unknown 391

1995

- … Japanese cult Aum Shinrikyo placed containers of the deadly chemical nerve agent sarin on five trains of the Tokyo subway system. The attack killed 12 persons, but despite the extreme toxicity of sarin, 5,500 escaped with injuries, including two US citizens. The attack was the first **major** use of chemical weapons by terrorists.
- In Israel, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated by a Jewish Israeli extremist in November, and Palestinian terrorists continued a series of massive suicide bombings and shootings in Israel, killing 47.
- There was no known international involvement in the 19 April bombing of a federal building in Oklahoma City, which killed 168 people and wounded more than 500.
- Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, who is under indictment as a key figure in the bombing in 1993 of the World Trade Center in New York City, was arrested and extradited to the United States by Pakistan in February.

1996

- On 25 June a large fuel truck exploded outside the US military's Khobar Towers housing facility near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, killing 19 US citizens and wounding some 500 persons.
- On 17 December terrorists belonging to Peru's Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) took over the Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima during a diplomatic reception, taking some 500 persons hostage, including eight US officials who were released after five days.
- There were several deadly bombings in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem by the Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS).
- The deadliest attack of the year occurred in Sri Lanka on 31 January, when terrorists belonging to the separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) rammed an explosives-laden truck into the Central Bank in the heart of downtown Colombo, killing 90 persons and wounding more than 1,400 others.
- On 9 February a bomb detonated in a parking garage in the Docklands area of London, killing two persons and wounding more than 100 others, including two US citizens. The Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the attack.
- On 5 September Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, Abdul Hakim Murad, and Wali Khan Amin Shah were convicted of a terrorist conspiracy to plant bombs aboard a number of US passenger airliners operating in East Asia.

1997

- The deadliest terrorist attack ever committed in Egypt occurred on 17 November when six gunmen entered the Hatsheput Temple in Luxor and for 30 minutes methodically shot and knifed tourists trapped inside the Temple's alcoves. Fifty-eight foreign tourists were murdered, along with three Egyptian police officers and one Egyptian tour guide.
- On 4 September three suicide bombers attacked a pedestrian mall in central Jerusalem, killing seven persons--including a 14-year-old US citizen--and injuring nearly 200 persons.
- In a notable counterterrorism achievement, Peruvian security forces staged on 22 April a raid on the Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima where members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) were holding 72 hostages for four months. All but one of the hostages were freed; after being shot during the rescue, that one suffered a heart attack and subsequently died. All the MRTA hostage takers were killed. The United States strongly supported the Government of Peru's steadfast refusal to make any concessions to the terrorists holding the hostages during the four-month ordeal.

1998

- … devastating bombings in August of the US Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. In Nairobi, where the US Embassy was located in a congested downtown area, 291 persons were killed in the attack, and about 5,000 were wounded. In Dar es Salaam, 10 persons were killed and 77 were wounded.
- There were no acts of international terrorism in the United States in 1998. There were successful efforts to bring international terrorist suspects to justice, however, in several important cases:
- On 4 November indictments were returned before the US District Court for the Southern District of New York in connection with the two US Embassy bombings in Africa. Charged in the indictment were: Usama Bin Ladin, his military commander Muhammad Atef, and [various] al-Qaida members...

1999

- The number of persons killed or wounded in international terrorist attacks during 1999 fell sharply because of the absence of any attack causing mass casualties.
- In Europe individuals mounted dozens of attacks to protest the NATO bombing campaign in Serbia and the Turkish authorities' capture of Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) terrorist leader Abdullah Ocalan.
- In addition, radical youth gangs in Nigeria abducted and held for ransom more than three dozen foreign oil workers. The gangs held most of the hostages for a few days before releasing them unharmed.
- In Colombia the number of attacks against U.S. targets, including bombings of commercial interests and an oil pipeline, rose to 91 in 1999.
- In Greece anti-NATO attacks frequently targeted U.S. interests.
- In Nigeria and Yemen, U.S. citizens were among the foreign nationals abducted.
- The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) kidnapped three U.S. citizens working with the U'Wa Indians in Northeastern Colombia on 25 February. Their bodies were found on 4 March.
- A group of Rwandan Hutu rebels from the Interahamwe in the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park in Uganda kidnapped and then killed two U.S. citizens.

2000

- The number of anti-US attacks rose from 169 in 1999 to 200 in 2000, a result of the increase in bombing attacks against the oil pipeline in Colombia, which is viewed by the terrorists as a US target.

- Nineteen US citizens were killed in acts of international terrorism in 2000. Seventeen were sailors who died in the attack against the USS Cole on 12 October in the Yemeni port of Aden.

September 11, 2001

The World Trade Center's South Tower begins to collapse. Estimates were that each jet was carrying approximately 10,000 pounds of jet fuel and traveling at 500 miles per hour when they crashed into the Towers

- Five terrorists hijacked American Airlines flight 11, which departed Boston for Los Angeles at 7:45 a.m. An hour later it was deliberately piloted into the North Tower of the World Trade Center in New York City.
- Five terrorists hijacked United Airlines flight 175, which departed Boston for Los Angeles at 7:58 a.m. At 9:05 the plane crashed into the South Tower of the World Trade Center. Both towers collapsed shortly thereafter, killing approximately 3000 persons, including hundreds of firefighters and rescue personnel who were helping to evacuate the buildings.
- Four terrorists hijacked United Airlines flight 93, which departed Newark for San Francisco at 8:01 a.m. At 10:10 the plane crashed in Stony Creek Township, Pennsylvania killing all 45 persons on board.
- Five terrorists hijacked American Airlines flight 77, which departed Washington Dulles Airport for Los Angeles at 8:10 a.m. At 9:39 the plane was flown directly into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia, near Washington, D.C. A total of 189 persons were killed, including all who were onboard the plane.
- More than 3000 persons were killed in these four attacks. Citizens of 78 countries perished at the World Trade Center site.
- Operation Enduring Freedom, the military component of the Coalition, began on 7 October. The first targets were the al-Qaida training camps and military installations of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. Islamic extremists from around the world—including North America, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Central, South, and Southeast Asia—had used Afghanistan as a training ground and base of operations for worldwide terrorist activities.
- Within months, the Taliban was driven from power, and nearly 1000 al-Qaida operatives were arrested...

2001

- In addition to the US citizens killed and injured on September 11, eight other US citizens were killed and 15 were wounded in acts of terrorism last year.
- Ronald Sander, one of the five American oil workers kidnapped in Ecuador in October 2000, was killed by his captors—an armed gang led by former members of a Colombian terrorist group.
- Guillermo Sobero, one of three US citizens in a group of 20 persons kidnapped on 27 May from a resort on Palawan Island in the southern Philippines by the Abu Sayyaf Group, was subsequently murdered by his captors.
- On 29 May in the West Bank, militants fired on a passing vehicle, killing two persons, including US citizen Sara Blaustein. Two other US citizens were injured in the ambush. The Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claimed responsibility.
- On 9 August in Jerusalem, a suicide bomber walked into a busy downtown restaurant and detonated a 10-pound bomb that he was wearing, killing 15 persons and wounding 130 others. Among the fatalities were US citizens Judith Greenbaum and Malka Roth. Four other US citizens were injured in the explosion. HAMAS claimed responsibility for the attack.
- On 6 October in al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia, a terrorist threw a parcel bomb into a busy shopping area, killing Michael Jerrald Martin, Jr., and wounding five other persons, among them two US citizens.
- On 4 November, Shoshana Ben Yashai was killed in a shooting attack in east Jerusalem near French Hill. The assailant was also killed in the attack, which was claimed by Palestine Islamic Jihad.
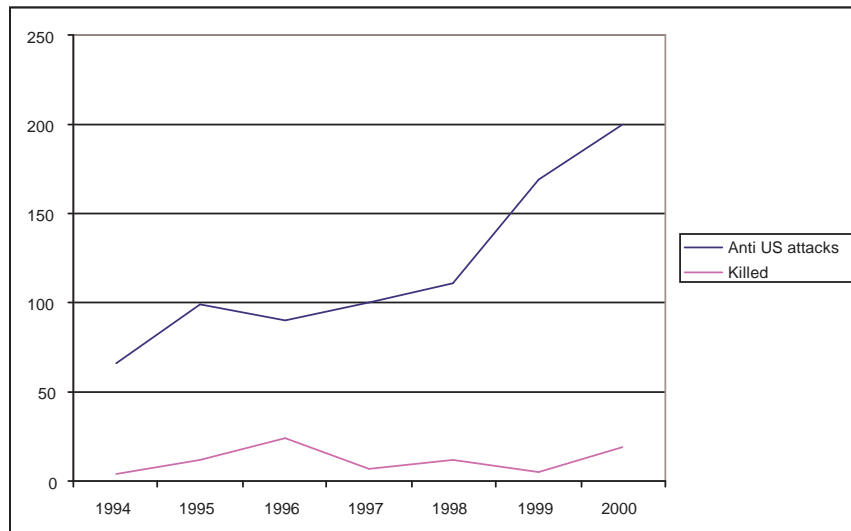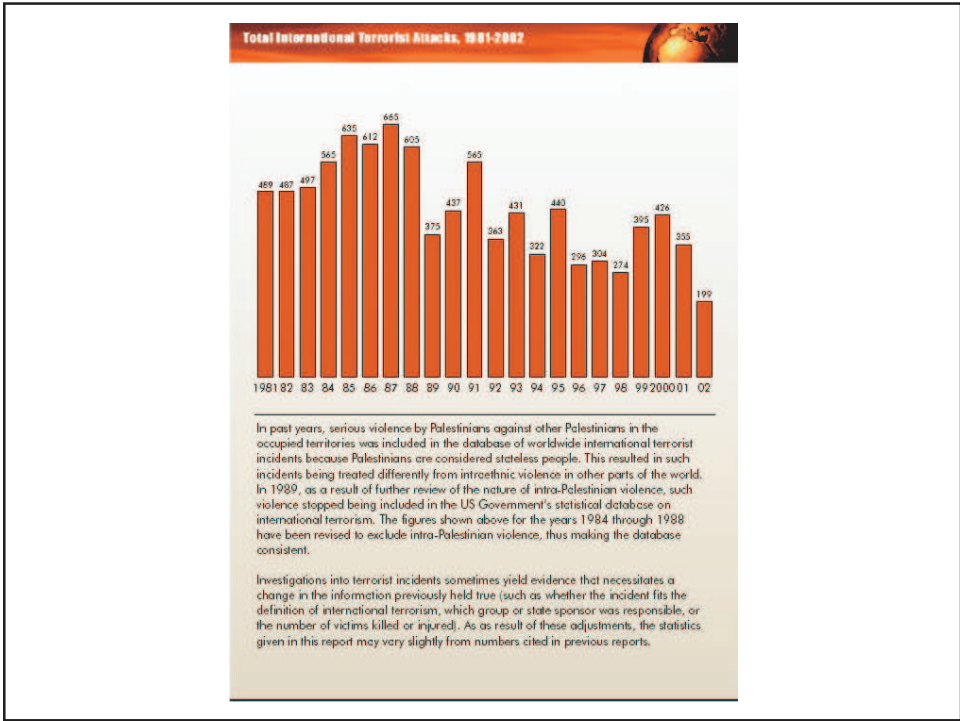
2002

- Philippine military units on a rescue mission engaged terrorists from the ASG in a firefight that took the life of US citizen Martin Burnham, who had been held hostage along with his wife, for more than a year. She was wounded and freed.
- In Jerusalem, a bomb hidden in a bag that was placed on a table in the Frank Sinatra International Student Center, Hebrew University, detonated, killing nine persons including five US citizens and four Israeli citizens and wounding approximately 87 others including four US citizens, two Japanese citizens, and three South Korean citizens, according to media reports. The Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS) claimed responsibility.
- In Moscow, 50 armed Chechen rebels took control of the Palace of Culture Theater to demand an end to the war in Chechnya. The theater was rigged with landmines and explosive devices to control hostages and promote leverage with Russian authorities. The rebels held more than 800 hostages including foreign nationals from the United Kingdom, France, Belarus, Germany, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Bulgaria, Netherlands, Ukraine, Israel, Austria, United States, and two permanent residents of the United States. During the three-day siege, rebels killed one Russian police officer and five Russian hostages.
- On 26 October, the third day of the siege, Russian Special Forces administered the anesthetic gas fentanyl through the ventilation system. Commandos stormed the theater and killed all of the Chechen rebels after a brief gun battle. In the rescue attempt, 124 hostages died including citizens from Russia (115), United States (1), Azerbaijan (1), Netherlands (1), Ukraine (2), Armenia (1), Austria (1), Kazakhstan (1), and Belarus (1). Chechen rebels led by Movsar Barayev claimed responsibility.
- In Mombasa, a vehicle containing three suicide bombers drove into the front of the Paradise Hotel and exploded, killing 15 persons including three Israelis and 12 Kenyans and wounding 40 others including 18 Israelis and 22 Kenyans. Al-Qaida, the Government of Universal Palestine in Exile, and the Army of Palestine claimed responsibility. Al-Ittihad al-Islami (AIAI) is probably linked to the attack.

2003

• Thirty-five U.S. citizens died in international terrorist attacks in 2003:

• Michael Rene Pouliot was killed on 21 January in Kuwait when a gunman fired at his vehicle that had halted at a stoplight. •

• The deadliest anti-U.S. attack occurred in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on 12 May when suicide bombers in booby-trapped cars filled with explosives drove into the Vinnell, Jadewel and Al-Hamra housing compounds, killing nine U.S. citizens.

• Fred Bryant, a civilian contractor, was killed on 5 August in Tikrit, Iraq, when his car ran over an improvised explosive device.

• Three U.S. citizens were among the victims of a deadly truck bombing of the UN headquarters in Baghdad's Canal Hotel on 19 August. They were Arthur Helton, Richard Hooper, and Martha Teas. UN Special Representative Sergio Vieira de Mello was also among the 23 fatalities.

• Dr. David Applebaum and his daughter, Naava Applebaum, were killed on 9 September in a bombing at the Cafe Hillel in Jerusalem.

• Two U.S. citizens, William Carlson and Christopher Glenn Mueller, were killed in an ambush by armed militants in Shkin, Afghanistan, on 27 October. Both were U.S. Government contract workers.

Incidents of Terrorism Worldwide, NCTC, DoS

Total International Terrorist Attacks, 1981-2002

In past years, serious violence by Palestinians against other Palestinians in the occupied territories was included in the database of worldwide international terrorist incidents because Palestinians are considered stateless people. This resulted in such incidents being treated differently from intraethnic violence in other parts of the world. In 1989, as a result of further review of the nature of intra-Palestinian violence, such violence stopped being included in the US Government's statistical database on international terrorism. The figures shown above for the years 1984 through 1988 have been revised to exclude intra-Palestinian violence, thus making the database consistent.

Investigations into terrorist incidents sometimes yield evidence that necessitates a change in the information previously held true (such as whether the incident fits the definition of international terrorism, which group or state sponsor was responsible, or the number of victims killed or injured). As as result of these adjustments, the statistics given in this report may vary slightly from numbers cited in previous reports.

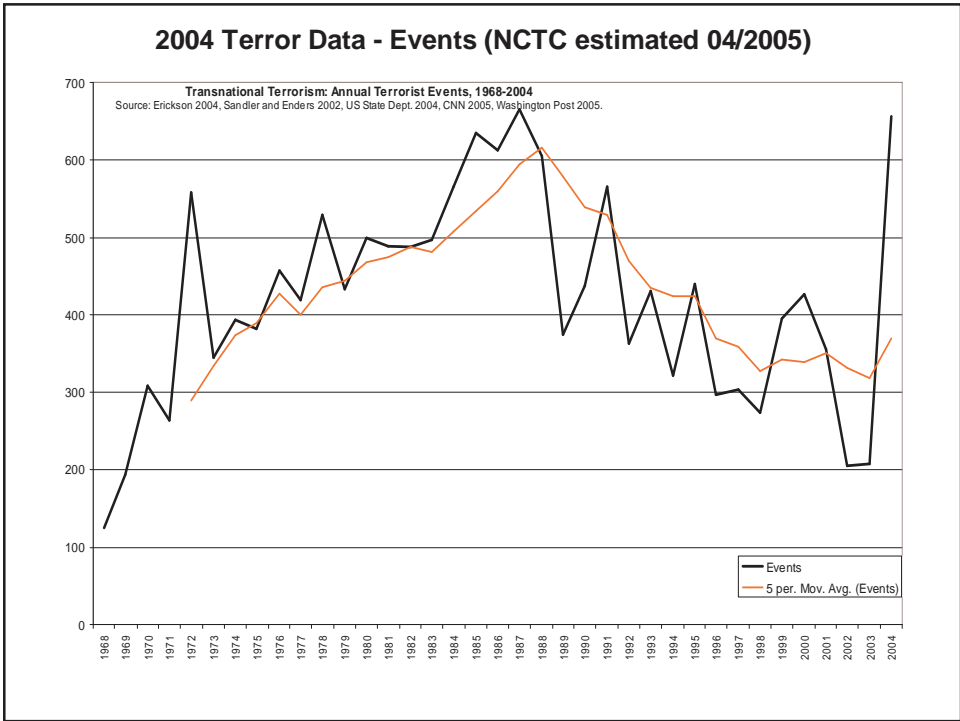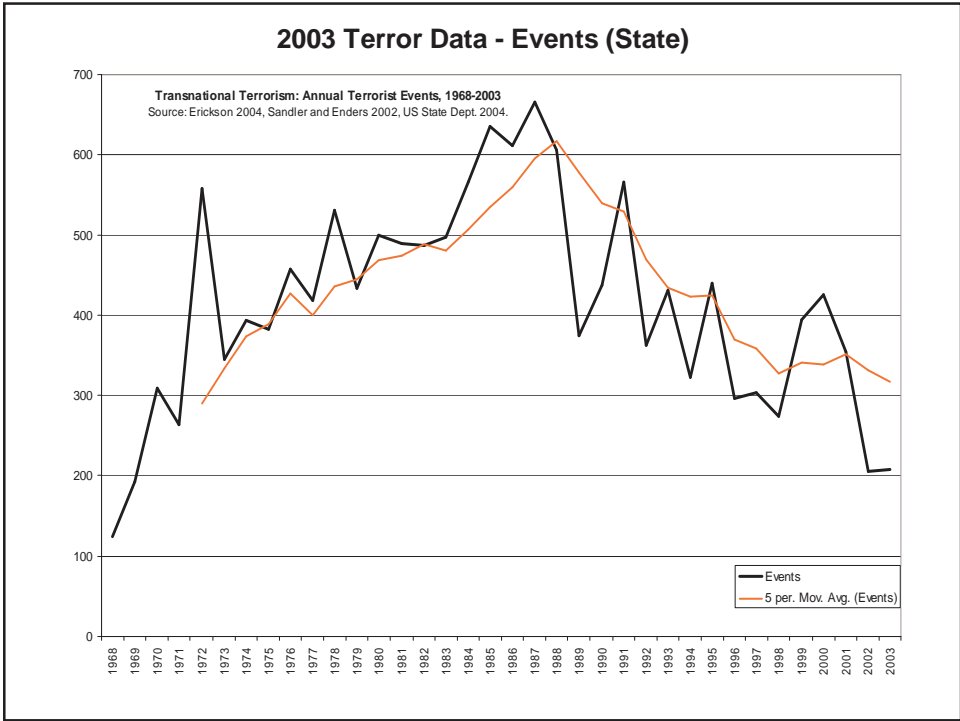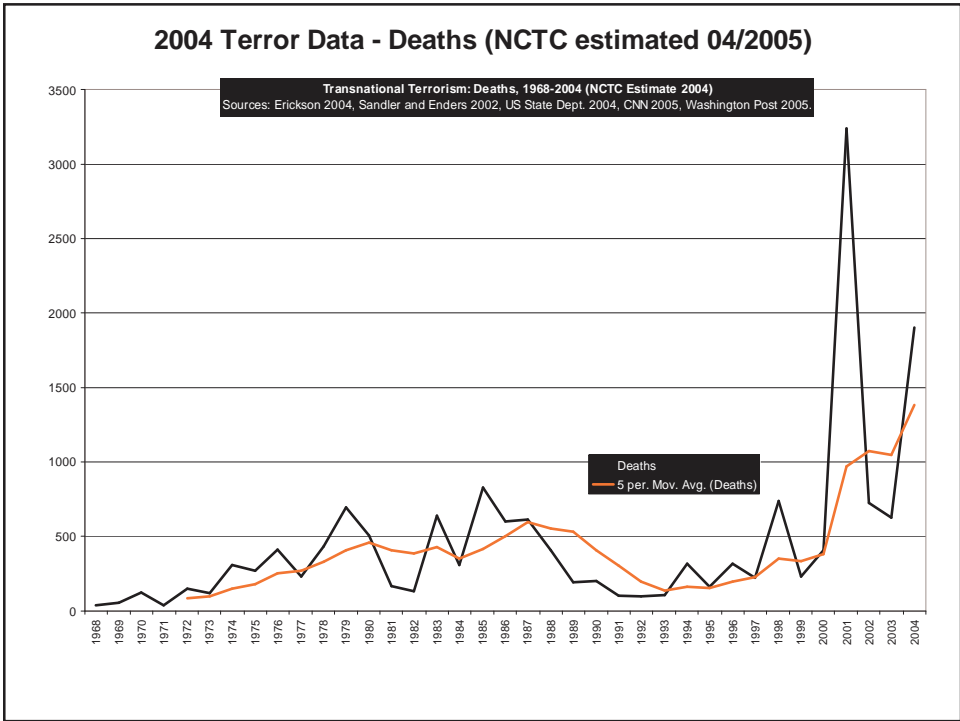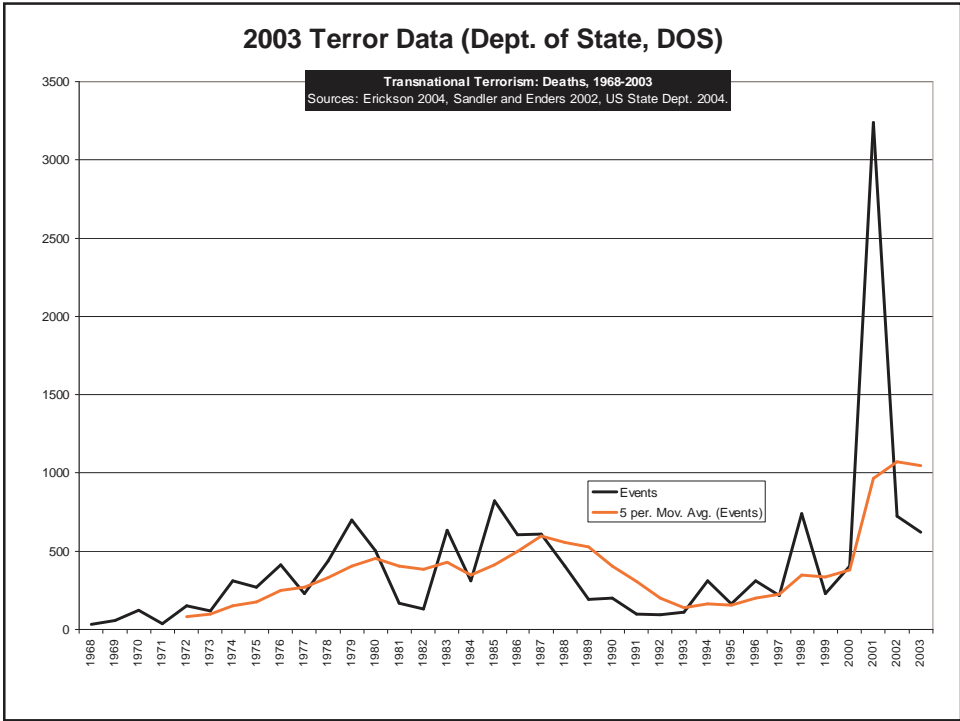| Incidents of Terrorism Worldwide, NCTC, DoS, 2005-2007			
	2005	**2006**	**2007**
Terror attacks worldwide	11,156	14,570	14,499
Attacks resulting in at least one death, injury, or kidnapping	8,032	11,322	11,125
Attacks resulting in at least one death	5,137	7,434	7,258
Attacks resulting in the death of zero people	6,019	7,136	7,241
Attacks resulting in the death of only one person	2,882	4,142	3,993
Attacks resulting in the death of at least 10 people	227	295	355
Attacks resulting in the injury of at least one person	3,839	5,798	6,259
Attacks resulting in the kidnapping of at least one person	1,154	1,349	1,158
People killed, injured or kidnapped as a result of terror attacks	74,309	75,211	72,066
People worldwide killed as a result of terror attacks	14,616	20,872	22,685
People worldwide injured as a result of terror attacks	24,853	38,455	44,310

Politicization of Definition of Terrorism and Intelligence, Part I

- US Department of State *Patterns of Global Terrorism* 2003 Report.
  - No universal definition (@ end of above document)
  - International/Transnational Terrorism
  - Definitions with consequences
  - Revised State Department report released
  - Originally released April 2004
  - Revisions released 06/24/2004
  - Originally reported 190 terror attacks, 307 deaths
    - Lowest since 1969
  - Revised to 208 attacks, 625 deaths
  - Significant attacks large casualties and property damage increased for 138 2002 to 175 2003, 21 year high
  - Democrats suggest manipulation of numbers, esp. Rep. Waxman (D-California)
  - First time information complied by the Terrorist Threat Integration Center (TTIC)
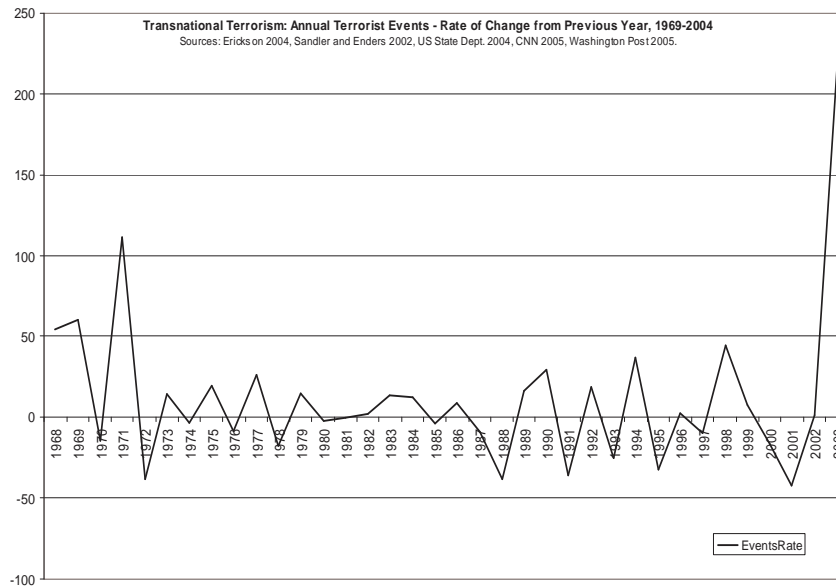 - TTIC Director Brennan blames on "database" error

Politicization of Definition of Terrorism and Intelligence, Part II

- Patterns of Global Terrorism 2004
  - State Department transfers responsibility
    - Now publishes "Country Reports"
  - Estimates & data analysis now responsibility of National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC)
  - NCTC established 08/27/2004

2003 Terror Data - Events (State)

Transnational Terrorism: Annual Terrorist Events, 1968-2003
Source: Erickson 2004, Sandler and Enders 2002, US State Dept. 2004.

Events
5 per. Mov. Avg. (Events)

2004 Terror Data - Events (NCTC estimated 04/2005)

Transnational Terrorism: Annual Terrorist Events, 1968-2004
Source: Erickson 2004, Sandler and Enders 2002, US State Dept. 2004, CNN 2005, Washington Post 2005.

Events
5 per. Mov. Avg. (Events)

2003 Terror Data (Dept. of State, DOS)

Transnational Terrorism: Deaths, 1968-2003
Sources: Erickson 2004, Sandler and Enders 2002, US State Dept. 2004.

Legend: Events; 5 per. Mov. Avg. (Events)

2004 Terror Data - Deaths (NCTC estimated 04/2005)

Transnational Terrorism: Deaths, 1968-2004 (NCTC Estimate 2004)
Sources: Erickson 2004, Sandler and Enders 2002, US State Dept. 2004, CNN 2005, Washington Post 2005.

Legend: Deaths; 5 per. Mov. Avg. (Deaths)

15

2004 Terror Data Rate of Change (NCTC estimated 04/2005)

Transnational Terrorism: Annual Terrorist Events - Rate of Change from Previous Year, 1969-2004
Sources: Erickson 2004, Sandler and Enders 2002, US State Dept. 2004, CNN 2005, Washington Post 2005.

- Recent author, Gunaratna:
  - Professor at the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies, Singapore.
  - Preface to his book, *The New Face of Terror* in early 2003.
    - Al Qaeda a "very serious threat."
    - US Coalition had "failed", not captured Osama bin Laden, Mullah Omar (Taliban).
    - Khalid Sheikh Muhammad – 9/11 Mastermind (captured March 2003).
    - AQ develops from anti-Soviet *mujahideen* support networks created by US, Pakistani, UK and Saudi intelligence/military in late 1970s.
    - Post-Soviet withdrawal turns focus on US/Israel/heretical collaborating Islamic regimes.
    - Post 9/11 attacks AQ has decentralized, need to develop a global strategy to manage not eliminate threat.
  - Overview of AQ from *Averting Armageddon Episode 3 The New Face of Terror* (2003).

- Hewitt *Before September 11: American Terrorism Since 1950s*
  - Background, networks, experience, contact with security apparatus, corporations, think tanks, other institutions.
  - Professor of Sociology. Univ. Maryland Baltimore County.
- Terrorism long running problem in the United States.
  - 3000 incidents - 700 fatalities (up to 2000).
- Distinctive Feature of US terrorism.
  - Ideological Diversity.
  - Vast number of organizations and individuals.
  - Difficult to perceive totality.
- Definitions and Sources.
  - Hewitt uses synthesis of McKnight Trick and FBI definition.
  - Distinction between terrorism/quasi-terrorism.
  - Another difficulty posed is distinguishing between terrorism and criminal acts w/political motivations.
  - Data gets lost between FBI and local law enforcement reporting.

Hewitt's Model, cont'd

- Political Environments Conducive to Formation of Terrorist Organizations.
- Hewitt's Conclusions
  - 1) sustained outbreaks of terrorism w/n the United States have been associated with:
    - The existence of a substantial body of sympathizers/supporters,
    - Who felt that the existing political system was not responsive to their concerns.
  - 2) Not number of sympathizers - the number of mobilized sympathizers.
  - 3) Terrorist organizations appear at decline of Social Movements rather than… ascendance.
- Is Hewitt's model generalizable?
  - Can development of Al Qaeda be explained using model?

Terrorism Waves, Adopted from Hewitt (2002)

Figure 2.1 Waves of terrorism in the United States, 1954–2000
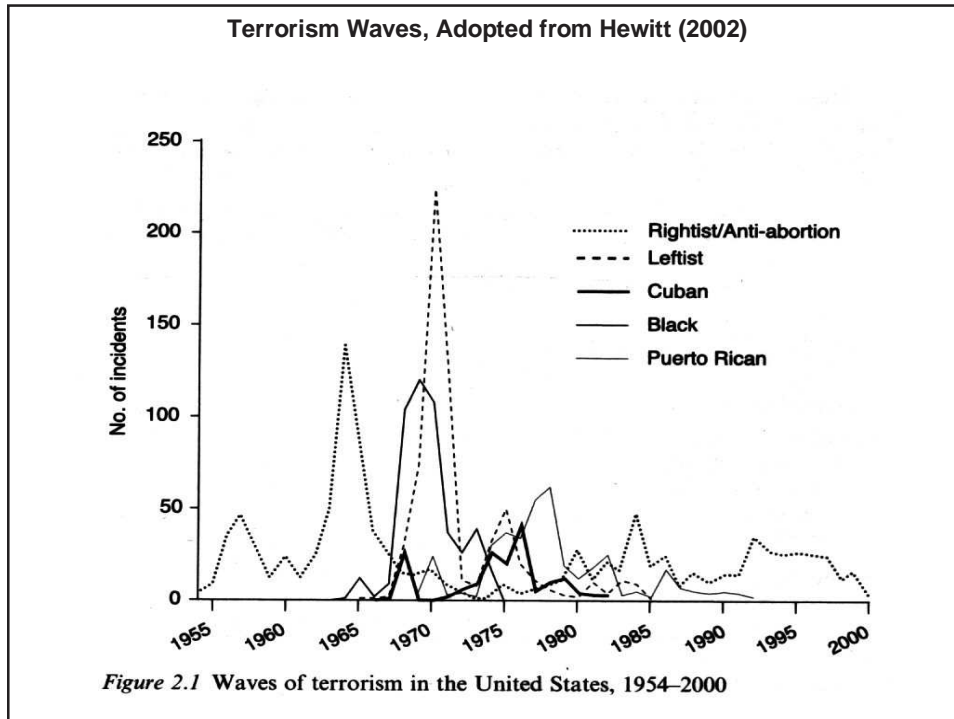
Hewitt, cont'd

- Political Violence and Terrorism in United States.
  - Civil War era.
    - First Klan and Federal (Union) Occupation of South.
  - Labor Mobilization and Anarchist Organizations.
    - Haymarket Riot 1886 Chicago.
    - Echoes with Days of Rage 1969 (Weather Underground).
    - Jensen Article.
  - Frontier Violence.
    - Vigilante.
    - Settler Indian/Native American.
  - World War I Era:
    - Anti-War/Pro War Violence.
    - American Protective League.
    - Bureau of Investigation (predecessor to FBI) engaged in anti-radical sweeps.
    - IWW violence and counter-violence.
    - Second Klan.

Other Authors on Terror in the U.S.

- Political Violence and Terrorism in United States.
- Rasler, Karen. 1986. *APSR*
- "War, Accommodation, and Violence in the United States, 1890-1970."
- Nexus of External Crisis and Internal Conflict.
  - Severity of Conflict.
  - Duration of Conflict.
  - Accommodating on Non-Accommodating at federal level.
  - Findings:
    - Parallel with Hewitt non-accommodating more likely to give rise to conflict. Hewitt term "unsympathetic."
    - Accommodating negative or weak association.
    - Government reaction to mobilization key to understanding escalatory processes.
    - Violence: Economic, Social, Political, Total.

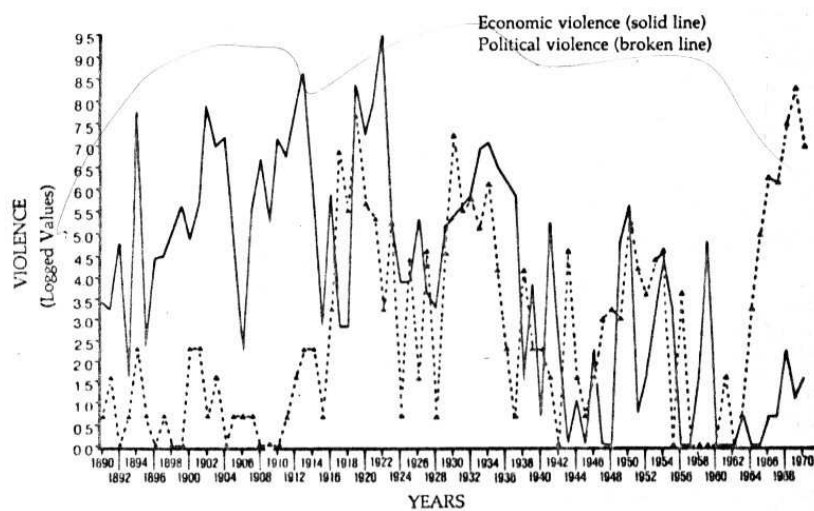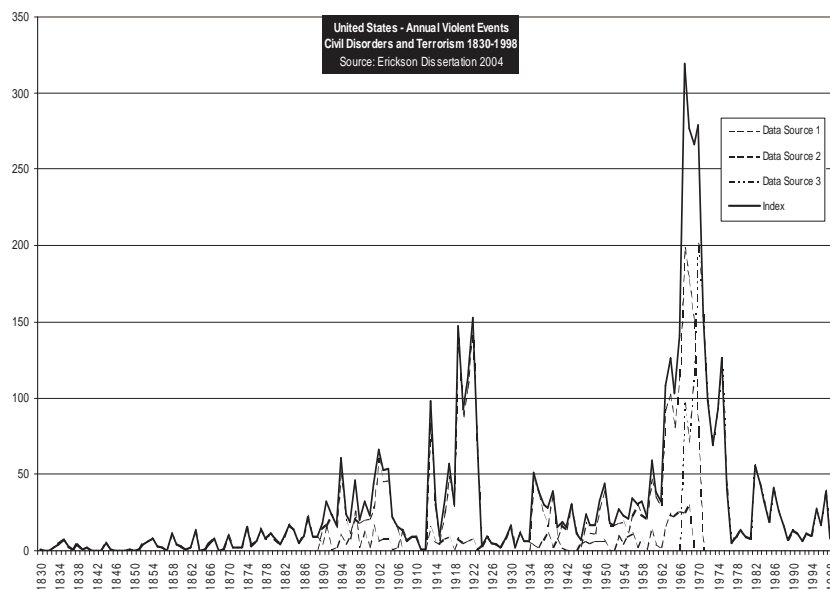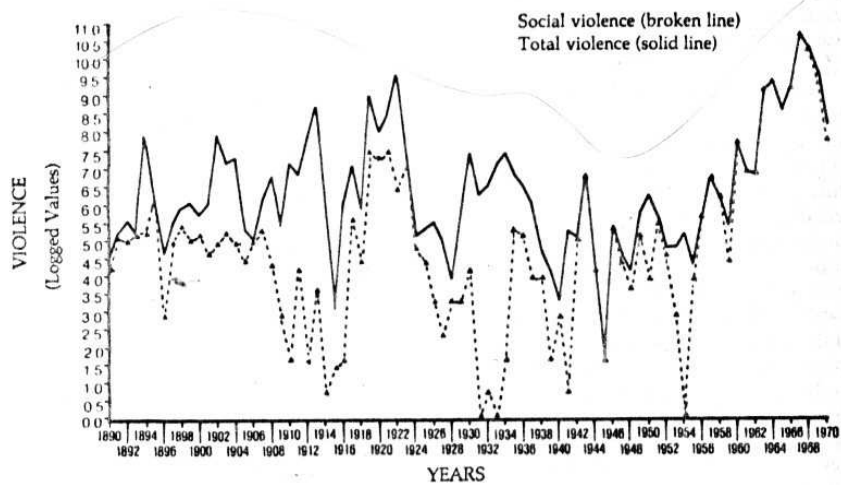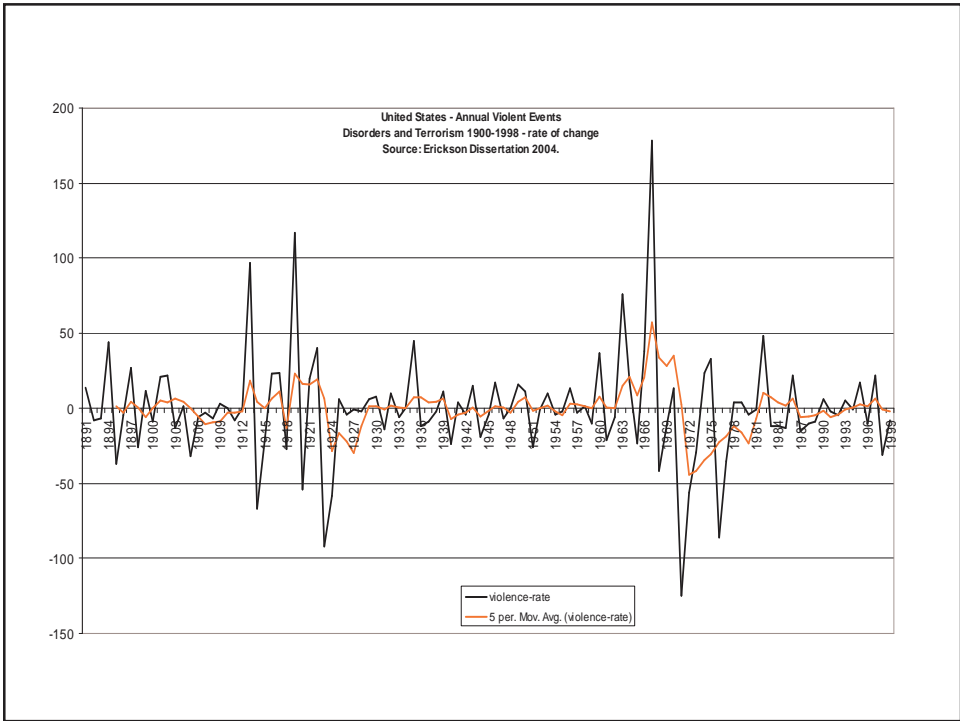Figure 1. U.S. Economic and Political Violence, 1890–1970

Figure 2. U.S. Social and Total Violence, 1890–1970

United States - Annual Violent Events
Civil Disorders and Terrorism 1830-1998
Source: Erickson Dissertation 2004

United States - Annual Violent Events
Disorders and Terrorism 1900-1998
Source: Erickson Dissertation 2004.

United States - Annual Violent Events
Disorders and Terrorism 1900-1998 - rate of change
Source: Erickson Dissertation 2004.

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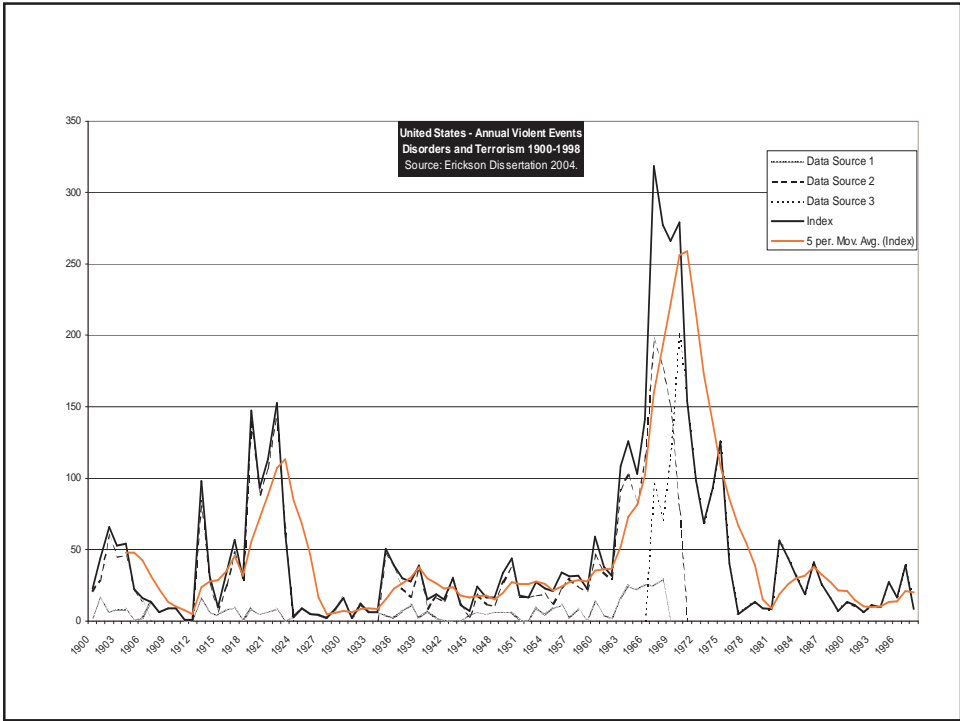
Table 1.1

Frequencies of Definitional Elements in 109 Definitions of 'Terrorism'

	Element	Frequency (%)
1	Violence, force	83.5
2	Political	65
3	Fear, terror emphasized	51
4	Threat	47
5	(Psychological) effects and (anticipated) reactions	41.5
6	Victim–target differentiation	37.5
7	Purposive, planned, systematic, organized action	32
8	Method of combat, strategy, tactic	30.5
9	Extranormality, in breach of accepted rules, without humanitarian constraints	30

Table 1.1 cont'd

10	Coercion, extortion, induction of compliance	28
11	Publicity aspect	21.5
12	Arbitrariness; impersonal, random character; indiscrimination	21
13	Civilians, noncombatants, neutrals, outsiders as victims	17.5
14	Intimidation	17
15	Innocence of victims emphasized	15.5
16	Group, movement, organization as perpetrator	14
17	Symbolic aspect, demonstration to others	13.5
18	Incalculability, unpredictability, unexpectedness of occurrence of violence	9
19	Clandestine, covert nature	9
20	Repetitiveness; serial or campaign character of violence	7
21	Criminal	6
22	Demands made on third parties	4

Source: Alex P. Schmid, Albert J. Jongman et al., *Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data Bases, Theories, and Literature.* New Brunswick, Transaction Books, 1988, pp. 5-6.

Definitions & Insurgencies?
Insurgency Defined

- Organized rebellion.
- Deliberate actions designed to cause the downfall of governmental or ruling authority.
- Can range from conventional military action to guerrilla tactics.
- Insurgents usually comprised of irregular military forces.
- Term made first appearance during Vietnam Conflict and is now widely used in Iraq.

Tactics of Insurgents

- "Asymmetric Warfare"
  - Tactics that accept the insurgency's capabilities are unequal to the authority's capabilities.
- Bombings, kidnappings, raids, ambushes.
- Attacks against both military and civilians.
- Leadership of insurgency may or may not be visible or forthright.

Definitions of Terrorism for NGOs, IGOs, and Nation-States

- United Nations: Working on changing to a new definition.
- Proposed Definitions of Terrorism
  - 1. League of Nations Convention (1937):
    - "All criminal acts directed against a State and intended or calculated to create a state of terror in the minds of particular persons or a group of persons or the general public".
  - 2. UN Resolution language (1999):
    - "1. Strongly condemns all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, wherever and by whomsoever committed;
    - 2. Reiterates that criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other nature that may be invoked to justify them". (GA Res. 51/210 Measures to eliminate international terrorism)

Definitions, cont'd

- United Nations continued.
- 3. Short legal definition proposed by A. P. Schmid to United Nations Crime Branch (1992):
  - Act of Terrorism = Peacetime Equivalent of War Crime
- 4. Academic Consensus Definition:
  - " ... anxiety-inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by (semi-) clandestine individual, group or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal or political reasons, whereby - in contrast to assassination - the direct targets of violence are not the main targets.
  - Victims of violence chosen randomly (targets of opportunity) or selectively (representative or symbolic targets)… serve as message generators.
  - Communication processes between terrorist, victims, and main targets… manipulate the main target (audience(s)), turning it into a target of terror, a target of demands, or a target of attention, depending on whether intimidation, coercion, or propaganda is primarily sought" (Schmid, 1988).

Definitions, cont'd

- Definitions of Terrorism, Council of Europe:
    - Extradition allowed for following acts which can not be considered protected "political acts" violations of/or involving:
    - Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970;
    - Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971;
    - Attack against the life, physical integrity or liberty of internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents;
    - Kidnapping, the taking of a hostage or serious unlawful detention;
    - The use of a bomb, grenade, rocket, automatic firearm or letter or parcel bomb if this use endangers persons;
    - An attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences or participation as an accomplice of a person who commits or attempts to commit such an offense.

Definitions, cont'd

- Definitions of Terrorism, UK Home Office. Terrorism Act 2000:
    - "Terrorism" means the use or threat of action ...
        - To influence the government or to intimidate the public or a section of the public, and
        - For the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.
    - Action consider terrorist if it involves…
        - Serious violence against a person,
        - Serious damage to property,
        - Endangers a person's life, other than that of the person committing the action,
        - Creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public, or
        - Designed seriously to interfere with or seriously to disrupt an electronic system.

Definitions, cont'd

- Definitions of Terrorism, United States Code Title 18, Part 1, Chapter 113b.
  - "International terrorism"...
  - Involve violent or dangerous acts to human life, violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any State
  - Appears intended - to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and
  - Occurs primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to intimidate or coerce, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum.

Definitions, cont'd

- Definitions of Terrorism, US Code (continued):
  - "Domestic terrorism" means
    - involve acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State.
  - Appears intended...
    - To intimidate or coerce a civilian population;
    - To influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or
    - To affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and
    - Occurs primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States

Definitions, cont'd

- Definitions, Title 22 of the United States Code, Section 2656f(d):
    - Premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience.
    - International terrorism "involving citizens or the territory of more than one country."
    - Terrorist group "any group practicing, or that has significant subgroups that practice, international terrorism."
        - Used for statistical and analytical purposes since 1983.
        - Domestic terrorism not included in this report.
        - Noncombatant is interpreted to include, in addition to civilians, military personnel who at the time of the incident are unarmed and/or not on duty.
        - Acts of terrorism attacks on military installations or on armed military personnel when a state of military hostilities does not exist at the site.

Definitions, cont'd

- Definitions, US DOJ FBI from *Terrorism 2000/2001* p. iii-iv:
    - "Unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives."
    - Domestic Terrorism.
    - International Terrorism.
    - Terrorist Related Activities.
        - Terrorist Incident.
        - Suspected Terrorist Incident.
        - Terrorism Prevention.
    - Terrorism vs. Vandalism.
        - Discusses difficulties of defining ELF and AFL vandalism of labs as acts of terrorism.
        - Conservative interpretation of US Code - in 1999.
        - 2004 discussed as "terrorist."
        - Congressional testimony re: "Ecoterrorism."

Revising Insurgency Tactics & Relations to Terror Tactics

- Recall "Asymmetric Warfare" (AW)
  - Tactics that accept the insurgency's capabilities are unequal to the authority's capabilities.
- Bombings, kidnappings, raids, ambushes.
- Attacks against both military and civilians.
- Leadership of insurgency may or may not be visible or forthright.

Terrorism & Counter-Insurgency (CI) & Back Again?

- Strategy involves both conventional and non-conventional military tactics.
- Non-conventional tactics include:
  - Propaganda
  - Psychological Operations
  - Paramilitary Action
  - Economic Action
  - Information Warfare

"HEARTS AND MINDS"

- Chairman Mao divides guerrilla warfare into three phases:
  - Attacks on machinery of government and distribution of propaganda to gain popular support.
  - Escalating attacks on military and other vital targets.
  - Conventional attacks to seize infrastructure and the government.

"HEARTS AND MINDS"

- Insurgents and guerrillas will rely on a friendly population for supplies and intelligence.
- Insurgents and guerrillas will tend to melt into the population or environment as a military tactic.
- Local populace primarily punished or killed for collaboration with ruling authority.
- Insurgents sometimes labeled as "Terrorists" as part of a "Hearts and Minds" campaign.

Tactics of Terrorists; Tactics of CI

- "Oil Spot" Strategy
  - Spread the secure areas incrementally.
  - Terrorists: Spread the unsecure, threatened areas
- "Draining the Water" Strategy
  - Forced relocation of the local populace to expose insurgents.
- Must win over the "Hearts and Minds" of the local population.
  - Rule #1 for fighting guerrillas: Do Not Give Them a Safe Haven from Which to Operate.

Implications of Similarities

- Widely used tactic for fighting "Asymmetric Warfare."
- Use of "unconventional" tactics by both sides – most involve winning the "Hearts and Minds" of the people.
- Blurs the line between combatants and non-combatants.
- Other implications?

Implications, cont'd

- Widely used tactic for fighting "Asymmetric Warfare."
- Use of "unconventional" tactics by both sides – most involve winning the "Hearts and Minds" of the people.
- Blurs the line between combatants and non-combatants.
- Other implications?

- All reports quoted directly from "Patterns of Global Terrorism." US State Department (www.state.gov)
- You can also navigate to www.mipt.org, or to www.state.gov/s/ct/
- Also see: www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/index.htm