



NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
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FOIA Case: 104643A
17 August 2018

JOHN GREENEWALD
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Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This is our final response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of 24 June 2018 for the Intellipedia pages on Information Awareness Office, and/or Total Information Office, and/or Terrorism Awareness Office, which was received by this office on 25 June 2018. As stated in our initial response letter dated 16 July 2018, your case has been assigned Case Number 104643.

A document located during the initial research has been determined to not require referral or consultation with another government agency; that document is enclosed. Certain information, however, has been deleted from the document.

This Agency is authorized by statute to protect certain information concerning its activities, in this case, internal URLs. Such information is exempt from disclosure pursuant to the third exemption of the FOIA, which provides for the withholding of information specifically protected from disclosure by statute. The specific statute applicable in this case is Section 6, Public Law 86-36 (50 U.S. Code 3605). We have determined that such information exists in this record, and we have excised it accordingly.

In addition, personal information regarding individuals has been deleted from the enclosures in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(6). This exemption protects from disclosure information that would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. In balancing the public interest for the information you request against the privacy interests involved, we have determined that the privacy interests sufficiently satisfy the requirements for the application of the (b)(6) exemption.

Since these deletions may be construed as a partial denial of your request, you are hereby advised of this Agency's appeal procedures. If you decide to appeal, you should do so in the manner outlined below.

- The appeal must be in sent via U.S. postal mail, fax, or electronic delivery (e-mail) and addressed to:

NSA FOIA/PA Appeal Authority (P132)

National Security Agency
9800 Savage Road STE 6932
Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-6932

The facsimile number is (443)479-3612. The appropriate email address to submit an appeal is FOIARSC@nsa.gov.

- It must be postmarked or delivered electronically no later than 90 calendar days from the date of this letter. Decisions appealed after 90 days will not be addressed.
- Please include the case number provided above.
- Please describe with sufficient detail why you believe the denial was unwarranted.
- NSA will endeavor to respond within 20 working days of receiving your appeal, absent any unusual circumstances.

For further assistance or to discuss your request, you may contact our FOIA Public Liaison at foialo@nsa.gov. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. OGIS contact information is: Office of Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, MD 20740-6001; e-mail: ogis@nara.gov; main: 202-741-5770; toll free: 1-877-684-6448; or fax: 202-741-5769.

Please be advised that records responsive to your request include material containing another government agency's information. Because we are unable to make determinations as to the releasability of the other agency's information, the subject material has been referred to the appropriate agency for review and direct response to you.

Sincerely,



for
JOHN R. CHAPMAN
Chief, FOIA/PA Office
NSA Initial Denial Authority

Encl:
a/s

This document is made available through the declassification efforts
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

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(U) War on Terrorism

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From Intellipedia

The **War on Terrorism** (also known as the **War on Terror**, **Global War on Terrorism**, or **GWOT**) is a name that has been given to several campaigns by various nations, but today refers to a military and diplomatic campaign launched by the United States, with support from NATO and other allies, immediately following the September 11, 2001 attacks on New York City and Washington, D.C., which were allegedly carried out by al-Qaeda.^{[1][2][3]} The campaign's stated goal is to end international terrorism by preventing groups defined by the US and its allies as "terrorist" (largely Islamist groups such as al-Qaeda, Hezbollah and Hamas) from posing a threat to the US and its allies, and by putting an end to state sponsorship of terrorism. Terrorist groups are generally defined as those intentionally targeting civilians, but many have seen the US definitions as ideologically motivated. United States President George W. Bush declared the "War on Terror" in 2001, and is considered its leader; former British Prime Minister Tony Blair is considered his closest ally. The UK has been a particularly strong supporter of the campaign, although many other nations' governments have been involved. In addition to 9/11, the war has encompassed responses or retributions to terrorist attacks or events in Israel, Russia, Indonesia, Iraq, Spain, Egypt and the United Kingdom.

The War on Terror has often been compared to the Cold War, in that it has been characterized at times as both a "real" war, and as a war of ideas, like the various proclaimed "wars" on drugs, poverty and other issues. Beginning with their invasion of Afghanistan and toppling of the al Qaeda-harboring Taliban government in 2001, the U.S. and its allies have been engaged in protracted military conflicts and peacekeeping operations in Afghanistan and elsewhere. A United States-led coalition bombed and invaded the sovereign nation of Iraq in 2003, toppling the government of President Saddam Hussein. Due to continuing insurgencies against coalition occupying forces and against the coalition-supported democratic Iraqi government, Iraq has come to be seen by the Bush Administration as "the main front in the War on Terror". Militant Islamic "terrorist" groups have taken advantage of this as a tool for recruitment throughout the Muslim world; for example, Iraqi insurgent leader Abu Musab Al Zarqawi renamed his local "terrorist" group Al Qaeda in Iraq, receiving the blessing of Al Qaeda leaders. Bush's frequent linking of the Iraq War to the "War on Terror" following the events of 9/11 has been highly controversial both within and outside the United States; proposed links between Iraq and terrorist groups were found to be fabrications, and the invasion of Iraq was widely opposed internationally, although the War on Terror had initially met with more support, at least outside Islamic countries. In early 2002, the U.S. began transporting prisoners of the Afghan and Pakistani fronts in the War on Terror to an internment camp at its naval base in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. America officially designated these prisoners as "enemy combatants" who were outside the protections of the Geneva Conventions to which it was a signatory, meeting with near-unanimous international opposition for this policy. The detainees' treatment and lack of defined legal status at Guantanamo has also been under question, including by the U.S. Supreme Court, which decided against the administration in a landmark ruling. Possibly as a result of such controversies, polls of international public opinion have found that support for the United States since the War on Terror began is at its lowest level in history. Although the U.S. government continues to co-operate in the campaign with governments around the world, such as in Europe, South Korea and the Philippines, the war is no longer widely supported by populations outside the United States and Israel.





























War on Terrorism



Two soldiers, one South Korean and the other American, provide security during a mission near Kabul, Afghanistan.

Date October 7, 2001 - (conflict still ongoing)
Location Middle East, South Asia, Southeast Asia, War on Terrorism - Theaters of operation
Result Conflict ongoing
Casus belli September 11, 2001 attacks

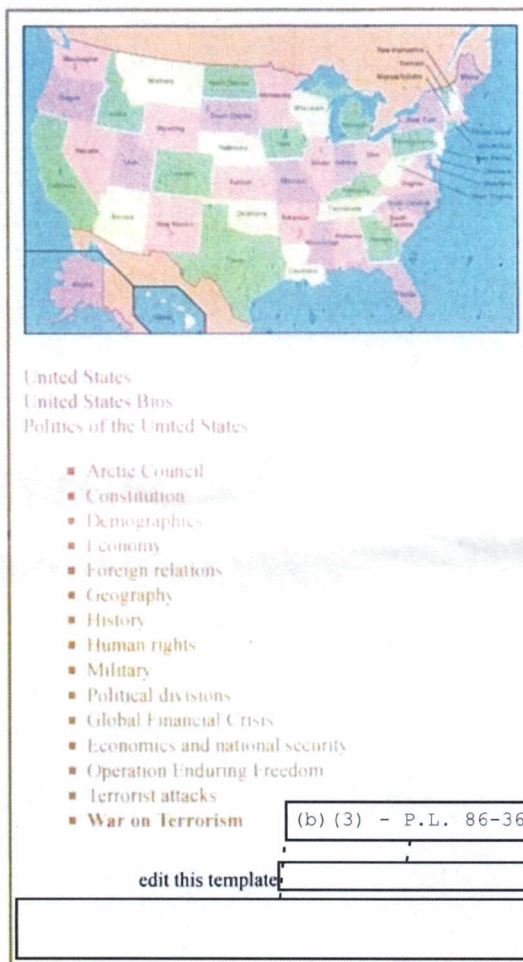
Combatants

Participants in Operations:	Targets of Operations:
 United States	 Taliban
 United Kingdom	 Ba'athist Iraq
 South Korea	 Ba'ath Loyalists
 Canada	 Hezbollah
 Israel	al-Qaeda
 Spain	Waziristan tribesmen
 Portugal	Mahdi Army
 Pakistan	Iraqi insurgency
 Afghanistan	Jemaah Islamiyah
 Australia	Abu Sayyaf
 New Zealand	Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat
[[Image:22x20px Italy]] Italy	
 Netherlands	
 Denmark	
 France	
 Germany	
 Norway	
 Romania	
 Philippines	
 Poland	
 Ukraine	
 Georgia	
 Jordan	
 Saudi Arabia	
 NATO	
 New Iraqi Army	

The War on Terror also includes moves to halt money flows to US-identified terrorist organizations, and a diplomatic push to convince other nations to do the same. These moves are controversial as well, due to debates over which groups are "terrorist". Islamic groups and charities, and individuals that support them, have often been targeted; many deny terrorist affiliations, and many perceive the War on Terror as a "Clash of Civilizations" or as a "crusade" against Islam (Bush often emphasizes the war is not religiously motivated, but once used the term "crusade" to describe it). In 2006, the U.S. withdrew its financial aid to the Palestinian Authority when Hamas, which it designates a terrorist group, won democratic parliamentary elections and assumed control. The war has also been perceived by some as an attempt by the U.S. government to "reform" several political regimes in certain countries to make them free market democracies friendly toward the U.S., a view which the Bush Administration appeared to endorse in its 2005 "freedom" agenda for the Middle East. This view, however, is open to contention.

The War on Terror also includes domestic components designed as preventatives and aids to law enforcement, like the USA Patriot Act enacted by Congress in 2001, and the creation of a new Department of Homeland Security and Transportation Security Administration in 2002. Agencies have also rushed to hire more Arabic language specialists. Some measures in the Patriot Act have been seen as unnecessary or unlawful infringements on American civil liberties, and the measure has been contentious within the United States. A secret domestic spying program authorized by President Bush as part of the War on Terror was highly controversial. As a result of decisions in how to fight the War on Terror, the U.S. Executive Branch has been seen as acting unconstitutionally, or "above the law". The war has met with criticism even from some supporters of its general aims, who claim the rhetoric is too broad and too influenced by "neo-conservative" ideas to remake the Middle East in a certain image, and that the war needs to be defined more narrowly in the interest of its participant countries (perhaps specifically around Islamist terrorism against the United States) so as to be "winnable". The U.S. and its allies have claimed several victories in the war on terror, such as the capture of alleged 9/11 planner and Al-Qaeda member Khaled Sheikh Mohammed. However, American politicians talk about the war in similar terms to the Cold War, treating it as an inevitability that will likely continue for the foreseeable future, and which will continue to strongly define the nation's military and political commitments and alliances. In 2002, President Bush designated Iraq, Iran and North Korea an "axis of evil"; there is speculation the War on Terror might expand to include Iran, or Syria. In speeches, Bush has said the war will go on until the goal of "ending international terrorism" has been fully achieved.

and others



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Overview

Terrorist organizations had carried out attacks on the US and its allies throughout the latter part of the 20th century, prompting occasional responses. Following the 1998 embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania,^[4] United States President Bill Clinton launched Operation Infinite Reach, a bombing campaign in Sudan and Afghanistan against targets associated with Al-Qaeda^{[5],[6]} In October of 2000 the USS Cole bombing occurred,^[7] followed by the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.^[8] The latter attacks created an immediate demand throughout the United States for a decisive response. It has, however, been argued that the "decisive response" caused still more deaths through collateral damage. There are two notable absences in the war on terror, that of Russia and China, who are not officially working with the United States and its allies.

Historical usage of phrase

The phrase "War on Terrorism" was first widely used by the Western press to refer to the attempts by Russian and European governments, and eventually the U.S. government, to stop attacks by anarchists against international political leaders. (See, for example, *New York Times*, April 2 1881.) Many of the anarchists described themselves as "terrorists", and the term had a positive valence for them at the time. When Russian Marxist Vera Zasulich shot and wounded a Russian police commander who was known to torture suspects on 24 January 1878, for example, she threw down her weapon without killing him, announcing, "I am a terrorist, not a killer".

The next time the phrase gained currency was when it was used to describe the efforts by the British colonial government to end a spate of Jewish attacks in the British Mandate of Palestine in the late 1940s. The British proclaimed a "War on Terrorism" and attempted to crack down on Irgun, Lehi, and anyone perceived to be cooperating with them. The Jewish attacks, Arab attacks and revolts, and the subsequent British crackdown hastened the British evacuation from Palestine. The phrase was also used frequently by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the 1980s.

Operative definition in U.S. foreign policy

The United States has defined terrorism under the Federal Criminal Code. Chapter 113B of Part I of Title 18 of the Code defines terrorism and lists the crimes associated with it.^[9] In Section 2331 of Chapter 113b, terrorism is defined as:

"...activities that involve violent... <or life-threatening acts>... that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State and... appear to be intended (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and ...<if domestic>...(C) occur primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States...<if international>...(C) occur primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States..."

With respect to defining his policy known as the War on Terror, President Bush has stated that:

"...today's war on terror is like the Cold War. It is an ideological struggle with an enemy that despises freedom and pursues totalitarian aims....I vowed then that I would use all assets of our power to win the war on terror. And so I said we were going to stay on the offense two ways: one, hunt down the enemy and bring them to justice, and take threats seriously; and two, spread freedom".^[10]

Objective and strategies

The United States has based its counterterrorism strategy on several steps:^[11]

1. Defeat terrorists and their organizations.
Identify, locate and destroy terrorists along with their organizations.
2. Deny sponsorship, support and sanctuary to terrorists.
 1. End the state sponsorship of terrorism.
 2. Establish and maintain an international standard of accountability with regard to combating terrorism.
 3. Strengthen and sustain the international effort to fight terrorism.
 - Working with willing and able states.
 - Enabling weak states.
 - Persuading reluctant states.
 - Compelling unwilling states.
3. Diminishing the underlying conditions that terrorists seek to exploit.
 1. Partner with the international community to strengthen weak states and prevent (re)emergence of terrorism.
 2. Win the war of ideals.
4. Defend U.S. citizens and interests at home and abroad.
 1. Implement the Nation Strategy for Homeland Security
 2. Attain domain awareness
 3. Enhance measures to ensure the integrity, reliability, and availability of critical physical and information-based infrastructures at home and abroad.
 4. Integrate measures to protect U.S. citizens abroad.
 5. Ensure an integrated incident management capability.

Campaigns and theatres of operations

Portal:Terrorism

Africa



Combined Joint Task Force training in Ethiopia.

This extension of Operation Enduring Freedom, titled OEF-HOA, was initiated in response to the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States. Unlike other operations contained in Operation Enduring Freedom, OEF-HOA does not have a specific terrorist organization as a target. OEF-HOA instead focuses its efforts to disrupt and detect terrorist activities in the region and to work with host nations to prevent the reemergence of terrorist cells and activities.

In October 2002, the Combined Joint Task Force, Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA) was established in Djibouti at Camp Le Monier. It contains approximately 2,000 personnel including U.S. military and Special Operations Forces (SOF) and coalition force members, Coalition Task Force 150 (CTF-150). The coalition force members consist of ships from Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Pakistan, New Zealand, Spain and the United Kingdom. The primary goal of the coalition forces is to monitor, inspect,

board and stop suspected shipments from entering the Horn of Africa region and areas of Operation Iraqi Freedom.^[12] Included in the operation is the training of selected armed forces units of the countries of Djibouti, Kenya and Ethiopia in counterterrorism and counterinsurgency tactics. Humanitarian efforts conducted by CJTF-HOA include rebuilding of schools and medical clinics as well as providing medical services to those countries whose forces are being trained. The program expands as part of the Trans-Saharan Counter Terrorism Initiative as CJTF personnel also assist in training the forces of Chad, Niger, Mauritania and Mali.^[12] However, the War on Terror does not include Sudan, where over 400,000 have died due to state-sponsored terrorism.^[13]

Europe

Beginning in October 2001, Operation Active Endeavour is a naval operation of NATO started in response to the 9/11 attacks. It operates in the Mediterranean Sea and is designed to prevent the movement of terrorists or weapons of mass destruction as well as to

enhance the security of shipping in general. The operation has also assisted Greece with the prevention of illegal immigration.

Middle East

Iraq

Main article: Iraq War

Iraq had been listed as a State Sponsor of Terror by the United States since 1990,^[14] and maintained poor relations with the United States since the Gulf War. Tensions were high throughout the 1990's, with the United States launching Operation Desert Fox against Iraq in 1998 after it failed to meet demands of "unconditional cooperation" in weapons inspections.^[15] After the September 11 attacks, the U.S. government claimed that Iraq was a threat to the United States because Iraq could begin to use its alleged Weapons of Mass Destruction to aid terrorist groups. Iraq had no role in the September 11 attacks and had no known history of a significant working relationship with Al Qaeda. The George W. Bush administration called for the United Nations Security Council to send weapons inspectors to Iraq to find and destroy alleged weapons of mass destruction and for a UNSC resolution.^{[16][17]} UNSC Resolution 1441 was passed unanimously, which offered Iraq "a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations" or face "serious consequences." Resolution 1441 did not authorize the use of force by member states, thus Resolution 1441 had no effect on the UN Charter's prohibition on the use of force by member states against fellow member states. Saddam Hussein subsequently allowed UN inspectors to access Iraqi sites, while the U.S. government continued to assert that Iraq was being obstructionist. [7] (http://www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/middle_east/iraq/resolution2_2-24-03.html) In October 2002, the United States Congress authorized the president to use force if necessary to disarm Iraq in order to "prosecute the war on terrorism." After failing to overcome opposition from France, Russia, and China against a UNSC resolution that would sanction the use of force against Iraq, and before the UN weapons inspectors had completed their inspections, the United States assembled a "Coalition of the Willing" composed of nations who pledged support for a war against Iraq.^[18] On March 20th, 2003, the invasion of Iraq was launched in what the Bush Administration said were the "serious consequences" spoken of in UNSC Resolution 1441.^[19]

Saddam Hussein's regime was quickly toppled and on May 1, 2003, George W. Bush stated major combat operations in Iraq had ended and claimed victory in Iraq. [8] (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/05/20030501-15.html>) But the war continued on as an insurgency against the U.S.-led coalition forces and the Iraqi police units and governing structures they installed. Elements of the insurgency are led by Sunni loyalists, who are Iraqi nationalists and pan-arabists. Some insurgency leaders are strict Muslims and see themselves as fighting a religious war to liberate Iraq of foreign non-Muslim occupiers and their Iraqi collaborators. [9] (<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1101040705-658290,00.html>) Nearly 3,000 soldiers from the coalition have been killed, with an estimated 67,000 Insurgents killed or detained. [10] (<http://www.brookings.edu/fp/saban/iraq/index.pdf>) Several estimates of the number of civilians killed as a result of the conflict exist. A published Johns Hopkins University Study estimates approximately 650,000 Iraqi "excess" deaths as of July 2006 because of the war and the upheaval caused by the war.

Lebanon

Main article: 2006 Israel-Lebanon conflict

In July 2006, following the killing of three Israeli soldiers and the taking prisoner of two more by Hezbollah, Israel invaded southern Lebanon, intent on the destruction of Hezbollah. The conflict lasted over a month and caused the deaths of between 845^[20] and 1300^[21] Lebanese and 163 Israelis (119 military and 44 civilian) and wounding thousands more Israelis and Lebanese.^[22] Both the Lebanese government (including Hezbollah) and the Israeli government have agreed to the terms of the ceasefire agreement created by the United Nations that began at 0500 on August 14, 2006. While the conflict is associated with the longer running Arab-Israeli conflict, prior to the declaration of the ceasefire, Israel stated it was fighting a war against terror,^[23] the US government stated the conflict was also a front in the "War on Terrorism"^[24] and President Bush reiterated it in a speech the day the ceasefire came into effect.^[25]

South Asia

Afghanistan

In October 2001, in the wake of the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States, the US and some of its allies invaded the country of Afghanistan to remove al-Qaeda forces and oust the Taliban regime which had control of the country. On September 20, 2001 George W. Bush delivered an ultimatum to the Taliban regime to turn over Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda leaders operating in the country.^[26] The Taliban demanded evidence of bin Laden's link to the September 11th attacks and, if such evidence warranted a

trial, they offered to handle such trial in an Islamic Court.^[27] On October 7, 2001 the official invasion began with British and American forces conducting aerial bombing campaigns.

Pakistan

The Saudi born Zayn al-Abidin Muhammed Hasayn Abu Zubaydah was arrested by Pakistani officials during a series of joint US and Pakistan raids during the week of March 23, 2002. During the raid the suspect was shot three times while trying to escape capture by military personnel. Zubaydah is said to be a high-ranking al-Qaeda official with the title of operations chief and in charge of running al-Qaeda training camps.^[11] (<http://archives.cnn.com/2002/WORLD/asiapcf/south/04/01/pakistan.alqaeda/>) Later that year on September 14, 2002, Ramzi Binalshibh was arrested in Pakistan after a three-hour gunfight with police forces. Binalshibh is known to have shared a room with Mohammad Atta in Hamburg, Germany and to be a financial backer of al-Qaeda operations. It is said Binalshibh was supposed to be another hijacker, however the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services rejected his visa application three times, leaving him to the role of financier. The trail of money transferred by Binalshibh from Germany to the United States links both Mohammad Atta and Zacarias Moussaoui.^[12] (<http://english.pravda.ru/main/2002/09/14/36623.html>)

On March 1, 2003, Khalid Shaikh Mohammed was arrested during CIA-led raids on the suburb of Rawalpindi, nine miles outside of the Pakistani capital of Islamabad. Mohammed at the time of his capture was the third highest ranking official in al-Qaeda and had been directly in charge of the planning for the September 11th attacks. Escaping capture the week before during a previous raid, the Pakistani government was able to use information gathered from other suspects captured to locate and detain Mohammed. Mohammed was indicted in 1996 by the United States government for links to the Oplan Bojinka, a plot to bomb a series of U.S. civilian airliners. Other events Mohammed has been linked to include: ordering the killing of Wall Street Journal reporter Daniel Pearl, the USS Cole bombing, Richard Reid's attempt to blow up a civilian airliner with a shoe bomb, and the terrorist attack at the El Ghriba synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia. Khalid Shaikh Mohammed has described himself as the head of the al-Qaeda military committee^[13] (<http://www.cnn.com/2003/WORLD/asiapcf/south/03/01/pakistan.arrests/>).

Amidst all this, Pakistan has been accused by NATO commanding officers of aiding and abetting the Taliban in Afghanistan.^[28] India, meanwhile continues to accuse Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence of planning several terrorist attacks in Kashmir and elsewhere in India, including the 11 July 2006 Mumbai train bombings.

Waziristan

In 2004 the Pakistani Army launched a campaign in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan's Waziristan region, sending in 80,000 troops. The goal of the conflict was to remove the al-Qaeda and Taliban forces in the region. After the fall of the Taliban regime many members of the Taliban resistance fled to the Northern border region of Afghanistan and Pakistan where the Pakistani army had previously little control. With the logistics and air support of the United States, the Pakistani Army captured or killed numerous al-Qaeda operatives such as Khalid Shaikh Mohammed, wanted for his involvement in the USS Cole bombing, Oplan Bojinka plot and the killing of Wall Street Journal reporter Daniel Pearl. However, the Taliban resistance still operates in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas under the control of Haji Omar.^[29] The Waziristan Accord effectively ensures that the Taliban backed tribal groups retain their power base in Waziristan, which is viewed by many as a defeat for Pakistan Army.

Southeast Asia

Indonesia

In 2002 and again in 2005, the Indonesian island of Bali has been struck by suicide and car bombings that killed over 200 people and injured over 300. The 2002 attack consisted of a bomb hidden in a backpack exploding inside of "Padd's Bar", a remote controlled car bomb exploding in front of the "Sari Club" and a third explosion in front of the American consulate in Bali. The 2005 attack consisted of 2 suicide bombings, the first near a food court in Jimbaran, the second in the main square of Kuta. The group Jemaah Islamiyah is suspected by Indonesian authorities of carrying out both attacks.

On September 9, 2004 a car bomb exploded outside of the Australian embassy in Jakarta, killing 10 Indonesians and injuring over 140 others; despite conflicting initial reports there were no Australian casualties.^[30] Foreign Minister Alexander Downer reported that a mobile phone text message was sent to Indonesian authorities before the bombing warning of attacks if Abu Bakar Bashir was not released from prison.^[31] Abu Bakar Ba'asyir was imprisoned on charged of treason for his support of the 2002 and 2005 Bali bombings.^[32] Currently Jemaah Islamiyah is suspected of carrying out the attacks and Noordin Mohammed Top is a prime suspect. Top is a bomb maker and explosions expert for Jemaah Islamiyah.^[33]

Philippines

In January 2002 the United States Special Operations Command, Pacific deployed to the Philippines to advise and assist the Armed Forces of the Philippines in combating terrorism. The operations were mainly focused on removing the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) and Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) from their stronghold on the island of Basilan. The United States military has reported that they have removed over 80% of the Abu Sayyaf Group members from the region. The second portion of the operation was conducted as a humanitarian program called "Operation Smiles". The goal of the program was to provide medical care and services to the region of Basilan to prevent the ability for members of the terrorist groups to reestablish themselves.

International support

On September 12, 2001, less than 24 hours after the terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington, NATO invoked Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty and declared the attacks to be an attack against all 19 NATO member countries. Australian Prime Minister John Howard also declared that Australia would invoke the ANZUS Treaty along similar lines.

In the following months, NATO took a wide range of measures to respond to the threat of terrorism. On November 22, 2002, the member states of the EAPC decided on a Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism which explicitly states that "EAPC States are committed to the protection and promotion of fundamental freedoms and human rights, as well as the rule of law, in combating terrorism". NATO started naval operations in the Mediterranean Sea designed to prevent the movement of terrorists or weapons of mass destruction as well as to enhance the security of shipping in general called Operation Active Endeavour.

The invasion of Afghanistan is seen as the first action of this war, and initially involved forces from the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Afghani Northern Alliance. Since the initial invasion period, these forces have been augmented by troops from Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand and Norway. It was announced on January 27 2006 in the British Parliament that a NATO International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) would be replacing the U.S troops in the province as part of Operation Enduring Freedom. The British 16th Air Assault Brigade would be the core of the force in Southern Afghanistan, along with troops and helicopters from Australia, Canada and the Netherlands. The force will consist of roughly 3,300 British, 2,000 Canadian, 1,400 from the Netherlands and 240 from Australia^{[34][35][36] [37]} Canada also supported coalition efforts in Operation Archer, Operation Apollo, Operation Altair, and Operation Athena as part of the ongoing support for Operation Enduring Freedom. The Canadian government however, does not recognize Iraq as part of the informal network of support for the attacks of 9/11 and as such, has declined to send Forces to that theatre of operations, although scores of them are on assignment to US Forces - mostly assisting in AWACS operations.

Support for the United States cooled when America made clear its determination to invade Iraq in late 2002. Even so, many of the "coalition of the willing" countries that unconditionally supported the U.S.-led military action have sent troops to Afghanistan, particular neighbouring Pakistan, which has disowned its earlier support for the Taliban and contributed tens of thousands of soldiers to the conflict. Pakistan is also currently engaged in the Waziristan War. Supported by US intelligence, Pakistan is attempting to remove the Taliban insurgency and al-Qaeda element from the northern tribal areas.^[38]

U.S. domestic initiatives

A \$40 billion emergency spending bill was passed by the United States Congress, and an additional \$20 billion bail-out of the airline industry was also passed.

Investigations have been started through many branches of many governments, pursuing tens of thousands of tips. Thousands of people have been detained, arrested, or questioned. Many of those targeted have been secretly detained, and have been denied access to an attorney. Among those secretly detained are U.S. citizens.

The Justice Department launched a Special Registration procedure for certain male non-citizens in the U.S., requiring them to register in person at offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Several laws were passed to increase the investigative powers of law enforcement agencies in the United States, notably the USA PATRIOT Act. Many civil liberties groups have alleged that these laws remove important restrictions on governmental authority, and are a dangerous encroachment on civil liberties, possible unconstitutional violations of the Fourth Amendment. No official legal challenges have been started as of 2004, but governing bodies in a number of communities have passed symbolic resolutions against the act.



Australian Embassy in Jakarta after September 9, 2004 suicide bombing.

In a speech on June 9, 2005, Bush said that the USA PATRIOT Act had been used to bring charges against more than 400 suspects, more than half of whom had been convicted. Meanwhile the American Civil Liberties Union quoted Justice Department figures showing that 7,000 people have complained of abuse of the Act. The ACLU also maintains that many others do not know they have been subjected to a search because the law requires that searches be kept secret.

DARPA began an initiative in early 2002 with the creation of the Terrorism Information Awareness program, designed to promote information technologies that could be used to counter transnational threats to national security. This program, facing criticism, has since been defunded by Congress.

Various government bureaucracies which handled security and military functions were reorganized. Most notably, the Department of Homeland Security was created to coordinate "homeland security" efforts in the largest reorganization of the U.S. federal government since the consolidation of the armed forces into the Department of Defense. There was a proposal to create an Office of Strategic Influence for the purpose of coordinating propaganda efforts, but it was cancelled due to negative reactions. The Bush administration implemented the Continuity of Operations Plan (or Continuity of Government) to ensure that U.S. government would be able to continue in catastrophic circumstances.



United States Customs and Border Protection officers.

Criticisms of the "War on Terrorism"

Some have criticized the name "War on Terrorism", by arguing you cannot have a war against a tactic — you can only have a war with a country or an entity^[14] (http://www.law.virginia.edu/html/news/2005_spr/pillar.htm) (such as against Germany in World War Two, or against a state within a state like Al Qaeda after 9/11). In addition, since "terrorism" is difficult to define (for example, the United Nations still has not reached consensus on a definition of "terrorism") a "War Against Terrorism" has no uncontroversial meaning. Further, this criticism that the title is a misnomer is linked to the argument that "one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter". It has also been noted that by openly declaring "war" on terrorism, this could be read as entitling any terrorists to engage in militant or offensive acts of war with some legitimacy.

It should be noted that, since the 1960s the United States government has declared several "wars" on intangible concepts. There was, or is, the War on Poverty, the War on Drugs, the "War on Inflation" (better known as the Whip Inflation Now Campaign), Richard Nixon's declared "War on Cancer", and a general "War on Crime". These programs have met with varying success although, particularly in the case of drugs, have led to a great increase in federal law enforcement activities.

Others have criticized the War on Terrorism as counterproductive. British Liberal Democrat politician Shirley Williams writes that the American and United Kingdom governments "must stop to think whether it is sowing the kind of resentment which is the seedbed of future terrorism"^[39]. The United Kingdom ambassador to Italy, Ivor Roberts, said that U.S. President Bush is "the best recruiting sergeant ever for al Qaeda"^[40]. Brigitte L. Nacos has published research indicating a correlation between increases in terrorism alert levels and increases in Bush's poll ratings. Referring to her study of terrorism alerts, media coverage and Bush's popularity, journalist Matthew Stannard wrote in the San Francisco Chronicle that "The media will repeat the president's remarks. Public fear of terrorism will increase. And the president's poll numbers will rise." ^[15] (<http://www.alternet.org/waroniraq/41367/>)

The very premise that the War on Terrorism intends to reduce or eliminate acts of terrorism is rejected by some who claim it is an artifice that can be evoked when it is politically desirable and ignored otherwise. For instance, critics point out that many terror "suspects" are targeted without evidence^[41] while known anti-Cuba terrorists such as Luis Posada Carriles and Roberto Ferro are spared.^[42]

Civilian deaths caused by United States and Coalition military action have been criticized. Estimates of civilian deaths vary greatly. Within Iraq, these estimates are between 4,000 to 98,000. The United States Department of Defense does not record the deaths of non-Coalition persons, a so-called "body count"^[43]. Estimates prominently cited have come from Iraq Body Count (<http://www.IraqBodyCount.net>), a database of deaths reported on the mass media; the Iraqi Ministry of Health; and the independent United States report "Mortality before and after the 2003 invasion of Iraq" in The Lancet. In any estimate, non-Coalition civilian deaths exceed those of the United States in the attacks of 11 September 2001 from which the "war on terrorism" began.

U.S. President George W. Bush articulated the goals of the "War on Terrorism" in a September 20, 2001 speech, in which he said it "will not end until every terrorist group of global reach has been found, stopped and defeated"^[44]. Critics argue that such goals create a state of perpetual war, and that "terrorist groups" could continue to arise indefinitely.^[45] Ira Chernus, professor at the University of Colorado, argues that the ideology underlying the war on terrorism inevitably leads to a state of perpetual war, because

it is based on Bush's domestic crusade against sin and evil.^[46]

Others have criticized the double standards of the US when dealing with countries known to support terrorism, but are yet key allies, like Pakistan. Apart from India and several states like UK stating that Pakistan is involved in state sponsored terrorism in Kashmir, and Afghan President Hamid Karzai has repeatedly stated that in the war against terrorism, "the central front is Pakistan", and several eminent authors stating that Pakistan was covertly supporting the Taliban via the ISI.^[47]

Casualties

Killed in the war on terrorism

92,469 on both sides, largest counts (500+)

- Iraq - 49,207
- Afghanistan - 17,475
- Chechnya - 12,479
- Somalia - 4,450
- Israel/Palestine - 4,234
- Turkey - 1,474
- Lebanon - 1,347
- Philippines - 1,158
- Indonesia - 620

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See also

- Operation Enduring Freedom

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