

*Annotated Bibliography of
Government Documents Related to*

*the Threat of
Terrorism &*

*the Attacks of
September 11, 2001*



Volume 2

**Annotated Bibliography of Government Documents
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September 11, 2001**

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Aftermath of the September 11 Attacks

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services. **The Annual Report of the Postmaster General and the Impact of Terrorist Attacks on Postal Operations.** 2002. 104p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-206

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20816>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20817> (PDF file)

Goodman, Deborah. Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. **Arab Americans & American Muslims Express Mental Health Needs.** *SAMHSA News.* Winter 2002. Vol. X, No. 1, p. 2.

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 425: 10/1

“In the wake of September 11, many Arab Americans and American Muslims experienced both grief and fear: grief at the tragedy and loss of life, and fear of being blamed and stigmatized.” Reports that Arab Americans and American Muslims have been affected in the same ways as other Americans, but also by additional factors.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Education and the Workforce. **Economic Recovery and Assistance to Workers.** 2002. 77p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. ED 8/ 1: 107-34

“The unspeakable events of September 11 shook the soul of our Nation...America’s economy has not been immune...Thousands of workers have lost their jobs. The airline industry and other related sectors have announced approximately 100,000 layoffs in the days since the tragic event. When combined with reductions in other affected industries, the number may be higher than 300,000 Americans who no longer have their job today.”

Department of Defense. Department of the Army. U.S. Army Recruiting Command. **Every Generation Has Its Heroes and This One Is No Different.** *Recruiter Journal.* 2002. Vol. 54, No. 9. p.16-17

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 106/ 3: 54/ 9

Tells the story of an Army Ranger who helped with the rescue efforts at the Pentagon on September 11.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Employment, Safety and Training. **Examining Minnesota’s Economy After September 11th: Strategies for Workforce and Business Recovery.** 2002. 64p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. L 11/ 4: S. HRG. 107-186

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18991>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18992> (PDF file)

The Subcommittee and its witnesses discuss the economic impacts of the September 11th attacks on the state of Minnesota, particularly in the airline and tourism industries.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Small Business. **How Limiting International Visitor Visas Hurts Small Tourism Business.** 2002. 133p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. SM 1: 107-63

The Committee discusses the potential impact of an INS rule change on the economics of small businesses who benefit from international travel to the United States. Specifically addresses Canadian visitors to the United States and how they will be affected by or dissuaded from visiting by the proposed rule change.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science. **The Investigation of the World Trade Center Collapse: Findings, Recommendations, and Next Steps.** 2002. 430p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. SCI 2: 107-61

“...the key findings and recommendations of the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) investigation in to the collapse of the World Trade Center (WTC)...will also review the plans of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to conduct a more extensive follow-up investigation and to establish a comprehensive research and development plan to improve standards, practices and codes for buildings and fire.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science. **Learning from 9/11 – Understanding the Collapse of the World Trade Center.** 2002. 177p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. SCI 2: 107-46/ v.1

“The Committee plans to explore several overarching questions raised by the collapse and the ensuing investigation: 1. What have we learned about how the Federal Government investigates catastrophic building collapses, and are any changes warranted? 2. What have we learned about the collapse of the World Trade Center, including which structural elements failed first, and why? 3. How will we know what changes, if any, are warranted in building and fire codes as a result of lessons learned from the World Trade Center’s collapse? 4. Has the World Trade Center disaster exposed any gaps in our understanding of buildings and fire, and are changes needed in the Federal Government’s research agenda?”

Department of Defense. Department of the Army. U.S. Army Recruiting Command. Eric Burger. **Market Research Highlight: Recruiting in the Aftermath of Sept. 11.** *Recruiter Journal.* Vol. 2002. Vol. 54, No. 9, p. 6-7

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 106/ 3: 54/ 9

“The DOD Youth Poll indicated that the Sept. 11 attack spurred an increase in propensity for military service. Through effective programs, marketing, and prospecting, USAREC capitalized on the change in youth attitudes. As a result, USAREC...is providing the Army more educated, high aptitude recruits in FY 2002.”

Federal Emergency Management Agency. **A Nation Remembers/A Nation Recovers: Responding to September 11, 2001, One Year Later.** 2002. 36p.

Sudocs classification number: FEM 1. 2: N 21/ 5

A glossy publication by FEMA commemorating the first anniversary of the attacks of September 11. Focused on FEMA efforts in the aftermath of the attacks, with personal and organizational accounts.

National Capital Planning Commission. **The National Capital Urban Design and Security Plan.** 2002. 97p.

Sudocs classification number: NC 2. 2: C 17

“The Urban Design and Security Plan responds to the alarming proliferation over the last decade of ugly and makeshift security barriers that negatively impact the historic beauty of the Nation’s Capital...Our goal has been to seamlessly integrate building perimeter security into consistent, coherent, and welcoming streetscapes that are truly worthy of the Nation’s Capital. If we are to be a free and open society our public realm must express those values and at the same time offer the protections mandated by today’s security concerns.”

Gerleman, David J., Jennifer E. Stevens, and Steven A. Hildreth. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division. **Operation Enduring Freedom: Foreign Pledges of Military & Intelligence Support.** 2001.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/6207.pdf> (PDF file)

“This report tracks public and media statements pledging foreign official support of military operations against the Al Qaeda network and the Taliban regime that supports it. It does not track foreign pledges of support for humanitarian assistance, law enforcement (and associated intelligence gathering), or the freezing or seizure of financial assets controlled by terrorists.”

Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Resources, Science, and Industry Division. Genevieve J. Knezo. **Possible Impacts of Major Counter Terrorism Security Actions on Research, Development, and Higher Education.** 2002. 52p.

Sudocs classification number: LC 14. 19/ 3: RL 31354

“Among the unintended consequences of these actions, as cited by experts, are high financial costs, especially to academic laboratories, of instituting security and tracking measures, the possible deleterious impacts on freedom of scientific information exchange and scientific inquiry, and the possible loss to the United States of foreign technical workers in areas of short supply among U.S. citizens.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Research. **Preparing First Responders: A Review of the U.S. Fire Administration Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program and Post-9/11 Challenges for Firefighters and Emergency Responders.** 2002. 61p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. SCI 2: 107-65

Intended to “Provide an overview of U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) programs and issues,” “Review the Fire Investment and Response Enhancement (FIRE) Act Grants Program (also known as Assistance to Firefighters Grants),” and “Examine counter-terrorism-related challenges facing firefighters and first responders.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on the Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights. **Protecting Constitutional Freedoms in the Face of Terrorism.** 2002. 89p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 2: S. HRG. 107-610

“There is no doubt that if we lived in a police state, it would be easier to catch terrorists. If we lived in a country where the police were allowed to search your home at any time for any reason, if we lived in a country where the government is entitled to open your mail and eavesdrop on your phone conversations or intercept your e-mail communications, if we lived in a country where people could be held in jail indefinitely based on what they write or think or based on a mere suspicion that they are up to no good, the Government would probably discover and arrest more terrorists or would-be terrorists, just as it would find more lawbreakers generally. But...it wouldn't be a country for which, we could, in good conscience, ask our young people to fight and die. In short, that country wouldn't be America.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Capital Markets, Insurance, and Government-Sponsored Enterprises. **Protecting Policyholders from Terrorism: Private Sector Solutions.** 2001. 183p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 49/ 20: 107-48

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19253>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19254> (PDF file)

“...we must temporarily reinsure the marketplace to safeguard against the cascading financial crisis. In recent weeks, several alternatives to solve the problems were merged from one plan to establish a Government backstop for reinsurance designed to spread the risk across the industry. Another approach using quotas would distribute reinsurance costs for between industry and Government, and other solutions include allowing companies to build taxpayers reserves, limiting liabilities from damages as we presently do for accidents to nuclear reactors and facilitating the issuance of catastrophic bonds.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce. **Providing a Temporary Waiver from Certain Transportation Conformity Requirements and Metropolitan Transportation Planning Requirements under the Clean Air Act and under Other Laws for Certain Areas of New York Where the Planning Offices and Resources Have Been Destroyed by Acts of Terrorism, and for Other Purposes.** 2002. 9p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-649/ PT. 1

“New York State officials have concluded that the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 World Trade Center tragedy makes it impossible for New York to meet the October 2002 conformity determination deadline. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Transportation (DOT) agree with that assessment.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. **Psychological Trauma and Terrorism: Assuring that Americans Receive the Support They Need.** 2002. 45p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. L 11/ 4: S. HRG. 107-382

“Mental illnesses suffered in the wake of tragedies like the assault on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon are a silent scourge. Many families are at risk, whether a loved one worked at the World Trade Center or the Pentagon, or whether the family simply watched on television from any part of the country. Studies of other disasters teach that the most vulnerable are those who are most directly affected, but many others less directly touched by these tragedies are also vulnerable.”

Tully, Jane. Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. **Responding to Terrorism: Recovery, Resilience, Readiness.** SAMHSA News. Winter 2002. Vol. X, No. 1, p.1.

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 425: 10/ 1

Reports on a three-day national summit in New York City sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services titled, “When Terror Strikes: Strengthening the Homeland through Recovery, Resilience, and Readiness.” The summit “focused on planning for the Nation’s mental health and substance abuse needs during and after acts and threats of terrorism.” Mental health, substance abuse, and related health professionals from 42 states and the District of Columbia attended.

U.S. General Accounting Office. **Review of Studies of the Economic Impact of the September 11, 2001, Terrorist Attacks on the World Trade Center.** 2002. 40p.

Sudocs classification number: GA 1. 13: 02-700 R

“The losses included the direct costs of the destruction to lives and property, as well as cleanup, and the indirect costs of lost income brought about by business closings and related spending reductions. It is expected that some of the losses will be covered by payments from private insurance, emergency federal relief funds, and charitable contributions. Other losses, however, may never be recovered because some individuals and businesses may not have been insured or may not qualify for federal relief or charity.”

Bruner, Edward F., Christopher Bolkcom, and Ronald O’Rourke. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division. **Special Operations Forces in Operation Enduring Freedom: Background and Issues for Congress.** 2001.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/6208.pdf> (PDF file)

“Special Operations Forces (SOF) are elite, specialized military units that can be inserted ‘behind the lines’ through land, sea, or air to conduct a variety of operations, many of them clandestine. SOF units are expected to plan an important role in U.S. military operations in Afghanistan and possibly elsewhere as part of Operation Enduring Freedom, the U.S. military campaign against terrorists.”

Elsea, Jennifer. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. American Law Division. **Terrorism and the Law of War: Trying Terrorists as War Criminals before Military Commissions.** 2001.

<http://www.fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/7951.pdf> (PDF file)

“...will first present an outline of the sources and principles of the law of war, including a discussion of whether and how it might apply to the current terrorist crisis. A brief

explanation of the background issues and arguments surrounding the use of military commissions will follow...will then explore the legal bases and implications of applying the law of war under United States law, summarize precedent for its application by military commissions, and provide an analysis of the President's Military Order of November 13, 2001."

Doyle, Charles. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. American Law Division. **Terrorism: Section by Section Analysis of the USA PATRIOT Act.** 2001.

<http://www.fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/7952.pdf> (PDF file)

"The Act consists of ten titles which, among other things: give federal law enforcement and intelligence officers greater authority (at least temporarily) to gather and share evidence particularly with respect to wire and electronic communications; amend federal money laundering laws, particularly those involving overseas financial activities; create new federal crimes, increase the penalties for existing federal crimes, and adjust existing federal criminal procedure, particularly with respect to acts of terrorism; modify immigration law, increasing the ability of federal authorities to prevent foreign terrorists from entering the U.S., to detain foreign terrorist suspects, to deport foreign terrorists, and to mitigate the adverse immigration consequences for the foreign victims of September 11; and authorize appropriations to enhance the capacity of immigration, law enforcement, and intelligence agencies to more effectively respond to the threats of terrorism."

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration. **World Trade Center Building Performance Study: Data Collection, Preliminary Observations, and Recommendations.** 2002. 237p.

Sudocs classification number: FEM 1. 2: W 89

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18973>

"The purpose of this study was to examine the damage caused by these events, collect data, develop an understanding of the response of each affected building, identify the causes of observed behavior, and identify the studies that should be performed. The immediate effects of the aircraft impacts on each tower, the spread of fires following the crashes, the fire-induced reduction of structural strength, and the mechanism that led to

Congressional and Presidential Actions

U.S. Congress. **An Act to Extend the Period of Availability of Unemployment Assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act in the Case of Victims of the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001.** 2002.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-154

Public Law 107-154

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19367>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19368> (PDF file)

U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. **Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002.** 2002. 20p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-420

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19399>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19400> (PDF file)

Congress declares that the U.S. and the international community “should support efforts that advance the development of democratic civil authorities and institutions in Afghanistan and the establishment,” that the U.S. “should provide its expertise to meet immediate humanitarian and refugee needs,” to “help assure the security of the United States and the world by reducing or eliminating the likelihood of violence against the United States or allied forces in Afghanistan and to reduce the chance that Afghanistan will again be a source of international terrorism” and to aid the building of an Afghan government.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on the Judiciary. **Anti-Atrocity Alien Deportation Act of 2001.** 2002. 15p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-144

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19820>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19821> (PDF file)

“The Anti-Atrocity Alien Deportation Act, S. 864, is intended to close loopholes in U.S. immigration laws that have allowed aliens, who have committed serious forms of human rights abuse abroad, to enter and remain in the country...the bill would amend the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) to expand the grounds for inadmissibility and deportability to cover aliens who have engaged abroad in acts of torture...and extrajudicial killing...”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. **Anti-Terrorism Explosives Act of 2002.** 2002. 21p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 1: 107-84

“The Anti-Terrorism Explosives Act of 2002 provides tighter security for explosive materials and increased security measures for purchasers and possessors of explosives by requiring all persons who wish to obtain explosives, even for limited use, to obtain

some kind of permit...expands the lists of persons who are prohibited from shipping, receiving or possessing explosive materials...requires companies that applied to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the ATF, for a permit to possess, use or transfer explosives, to submit a list of employees who have responsibility for or will have possession of explosive materials for a background check. Explosives manufacturers are also required under this legislation to provide ATF with a sample of their explosives to facilitate the tracking of these materials.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on the Judiciary. **Anti-Terrorism Explosives Act of 2002.** 2002. 36p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-658

“...would add categories of persons to the list of persons prohibited from receiving or possessing explosive materials...to minimize the risk of explosives being mishandled or misused by persons who may pose a particular security threat.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Transportation. **Arming Pilots Against Terrorism Act.** 2002. 22p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-555/ PT. 1

“H.R. 4635, the Arming Pilots Against Terrorism Act, will create a two-year test program to allow pilots, on a voluntary basis, to carry firearms to defend the cockpits of their aircraft. The program will allow up to 2 percent of active pilots to volunteer to be deputized as Federal law enforcement officers. Participants will undergo extensive firearms training similar to that of the Federal Air Marshals. They will be authorized to use deadly force only as a last option to protect the cockpits of their aircraft against immediate threats of violence or air piracy. Deputized pilots would be allowed to carry firearms in the cockpit regardless of the position of the airline that employs them...”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002.** 2002. 47p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-721

“A signal of our Nation’s seriousness of purpose and its willingness to use force may yet persuade Iraq to meet its international obligations...Iraq also aids terrorists who have attacked the United States and its allies, including terrorists who use weapons of mass destruction...members of al Qaida are known to be in Iraq...”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **Authorization of “Radio Free Afghanistan.”** 2001. 6p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-125

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16935>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16936> (PDF file)

“...authorizes the establishment of ‘Radio Free Afghanistan’, an Afghan-language broadcast service within RFE/RL, Incorporated (commonly known as Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty).”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Resources. **Authorizing the Establishment of a Memorial Within the Area in the District of Columbia Referred to in the Commemorative Works Act as “Area I” or “Area II” to the Victims of Terrorist Attacks on the United States, to Provide for the Design and Construction of Such a Memorial, and for Other Purposes.** 2002. 5p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-524

U.S. Congress. **Aviation and Transportation Security Act.** [correction] 2001.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-71/ CORR

Public Law 107-71

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17791>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17792> (PDF file)

U.S. Congress. House Committee on the Judiciary. **Barbara Jordan Immigration Reform and Accountability Act of 2002.** 2002. 234p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-413

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19214>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19215> (PDF file)

“H.R. 3231 would reorganize the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) as the Agency for Immigration Affairs (AIA), which would be comprised of the Bureau of Immigration Services and Adjudications and the Bureau of Immigration Enforcement. The bill would create a new Associate Attorney General post in the Department of Justice (DOJ) to oversee the AIA, as well as several new offices within the new agency, and would transfer the Office of Immigration Litigation from the Civil Division of DOJ to the new AIA.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. **Children’s Coordinating Officer for Disaster Areas.** 2002. 5p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-115

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16917>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16918> (PDF file)

“...directs the President to appoint a children’s coordinating officer when a child loses one or more custodial parents in a Presidentially-declared major disaster area. The coordinating officer will provide children with the support and assistance necessary to ensure their immediate care and transition to a permanent family. The officer will coordinate relief efforts by appropriate Federal, state, and local government agencies on behalf of the child.”

Executive Office of the President. **Continuation of the National Emergency with Respect to Iran.** 2002. 3p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-187

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18959>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18960> (PDF file)

“The crisis between the United States and Iran constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iran, including its support for international terrorism, efforts to undermine Middle East peace, and acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them...has not been resolved. These actions and policies are contrary to the interests of the United States in the region and pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States.”

Executive Office of the President. **Continuation of the National Emergency with Respect to Certain Terrorist Attacks.** 2002. 3p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-261

Extends the National Emergency with Respect to Certain terrorist attacks for an additional year.

Executive Office of the President. **Continuation of the National Emergency with Respect to Persons Who Commit, Threaten to Commit, or Support Terrorism.** 2002. 3p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-263

“The crisis constituted by the grave acts of terrorism and threats of terrorism committed by foreign terrorists, including the terrorist attacks in New York, Pennsylvania, and against the Pentagon committed on September 11, 2001, and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on United States nationals or the United States that led to the declaration of a national emergency on September 23, 2001, has not been resolved.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Armed Services. **Cost of War Against Terrorism Authorization Act of 2002.** 2002. 30p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-603

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22168>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22169> (PDF file)

Report on H.R. 4547, with additional and dissenting views. Includes cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office, authorization of appropriations, military construction authorizations, and wartime pay and allowance increases.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Crime. **Cyber Security Enhancement Act of 2001.** 2002. 70p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 1: 107-58

“So bolstering our homeland defense, while neglecting cyber security, is like locking the front door of your house but leaving the windows wide open. As a matter of national and economic security, we cannot afford to let technology be our weakest link.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on the Judiciary. **Cyber Security Enhancement Act of 2002**. 2002. 82p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-497

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20568>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20569> (PDF file)

“H.R. 3482, the ‘Cyber Security Enhancement Act of 2002,’ would increase penalties for cybercrimes to better reflect the seriousness of the crime; enhance law enforcement efforts through better coordination; provide the authority and resources for the National Infrastructure Protection Center to serve as a national focal point for threat assessment, warning, investigation, and response to attacks on the nation’s critical infrastructure from both physical and cyber sources; and make the Office of Science and Technology an independent office to serve as the national focal point for law enforcement science and technology and to assist in the development and dissemination of law enforcement technology, and to make technical assistance available to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science. **Cyber Security Research and Development Act**. 2002. 60p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-355/ PT. 1

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18429>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18430> (PDF file)

“The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 brought into stark relief the Nation’s physical and economic vulnerability to an attack within our borders...These vulnerabilities have called into question whether the Nation’s technological research programs, educational system, and interconnected operations are prepared to meet the challenge of cyber warfare in the 21st century.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. **Cyber Security Research and Development Act**. 2002. 23p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-239

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22349>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22350> (PDF file)

“The purpose of the bill, as reported, is to establish and authorize funding for programs at the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and to better coordinate information technology security research among government, industry and academia.”

U.S. Congress. **Department of Defense and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States Act, 2002**. 2002.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-117

Public Law 107-117

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18923>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18924> (PDF file)

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Appropriations. **Department of Defense Appropriations Bill, 2003**. 2002. 372p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-532

Appropriations for military personnel, operations and maintenance, procurement of systems, research and development, management funds, and counter-terrorism and defense against weapons of mass destruction.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Appropriations. **Department of Defense Appropriation Bill, 2003**. 2002. 244p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-213

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21956>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21958> (PDF file)

“This bill makes appropriations for the military functions of the Department of Defense for the period October 1, 2002, through September 30, 2003. Functional areas include the pay, allowances, and support of military personnel, operation and maintenance of the forces, procurement of equipment and systems, and research, development, test, and evaluation. Appropriations for foreign military assistance, military construction, family housing, nuclear weapons programs, and civil defense are provided in other bills.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Armed Services. **Department of Defense’s Implementation of the President’s Military Order on Detention Treatment and Trial by Military Commission of Certain Noncitizens in the War on Terrorism**. 2002. 77p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 3: S. HRG. 107-513

Examines the contentious issues surrounding the use of military tribunals to try suspected terrorists. Some members of the Committee argue that the President’s Military Order is too broad and could easily be abused, leading to the deprivation of the civil rights of American citizens accused to terrorist crimes. Other senators and witnesses respond by arguing that the order is set in clear precedents from past times of war, and that tribunals are necessary to prevent classified information from leaking through a normal trial.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Veterans’ Affairs. **Department of Veterans Affairs Emergency Preparedness Act of 2002**. 2002. 23p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-229

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22329>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22330> (PDF file)

Would amend Title 38 of the United States Code to: “create four medical emergency preparedness research and education centers within VHA to prepare for the potential medical consequences of terrorism,” “authorize an additional Assistant Secretary for Operations, Preparedness, Security, and Law Enforcement,” “authorize the VA to furnish medical care to any individual affected by a major disaster or emergency

declared by the President,” and “permit VA to transfer appropriated research funding to a VA nonprofit research corporation in order to conduct research, training, or education,” among other changes.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. **Disaster Mitigation Assistance for States and Local Governments.** 2001. 8p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-124

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16933>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16934> (PDF file)

“...to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to extend the deadline for submission of State recommendations of local governments to receive assistance for pre-disaster hazard mitigation and to authorize the President to provide additional repair assistance to individuals and households...”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. **Disaster Relief Workers’ Health and Safety.** 2001. 8p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-114

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16915>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16916> (PDF file)

“...amends the Stafford Act to authorize the President to carry out a program for the protection, assessment, monitoring, and study of the health and safety of community members, volunteers, and workers in a disaster area. In this context, ‘workers’ are individuals who contribute to the rescue and recovery efforts. The bill does not require FEMA to provide treatment to community members, volunteers, or workers in a disaster area.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. **Disaster Unemployment Assistance.** 2001. 5p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-120

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16925>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16926> (PDF file)

“...to extend the period of availability of unemployment assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act in the case of victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001...”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on the Judiciary. **Embassy Employee Compensation Act.** 2002. 23p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-477

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20239>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20240> (PDF file)

“...directs the Attorney General to provide compensation for those American citizens who were victims of the bombings of the United States Embassy in Dar es Salaam,

Tanzania, on August 7, 1998, through the Special Master appointed to administer the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001.”

Executive Office of the President. **Emergency Regarding Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.** 2001. 18p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-155

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16894>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16895> (PDF file)

“Weapons of mass destruction (WMD)—nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons—and their missile delivery systems are among the top threats to United States security in the post-Cold War world...WMD already poses a threat to U.S. territory via terrorism and unconventional delivery means...The September 11 terrorist attacks in New York and Washington and subsequent anthrax attacks have made preventing the proliferation of these weapons to terrorists and countries that harbor terrorists an even higher priority.”

Executive Office of the President. **Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Request.** 2002. 3p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-183

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18381>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18382> (PDF file)

“As provided in Public Law 107-38, \$33 million will be made available 15 days from the date of this transmittal for continued deployment of the National Guard at our Nation’s airports through the end of March.”

U.S. Congress. **Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002.** 2002.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-173

Public Law 107-173

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20622>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20635> (PDF file)

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **To Establish the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States, and for Other Purposes.** 2002. 27p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-150

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20299>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20300> (PDF file)

To establish “an independent commission to investigate the facts and circumstances of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, to report on its findings, and to make recommendations as to how to prevent future terrorist attacks.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. **Extension of Unemployment Assistance for Victims of 9-11 Terrorist Attacks.** 2002. 5p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-377

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18964>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18965> (PDF file)

U.S. Congress. **Fallen Hero Survivor Benefit Fairness Act of 2001.** 2001.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-15

Public Law 107-15

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS14361>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS14362> (PDF file)

“To amend the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 to provide for consistent treatment of survivor benefits for public safety officers killed in the line of duty.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on the Judiciary. **The Federal Bureau of Investigation Reform Act of 2002.** 2002. 29p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-148

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19911>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19912> (PDF file)

“...to make needed reforms to strengthen effective oversight, enhance security, and improve management of the Federal Bureau of Investigation...would strengthen oversight by the Inspector General of the Department of Justice, increase protections for FBI whistleblowers, improve security for FBI and related Justice Department information and facilities, provide reports needed by the Congress, and eliminate disparities in discipline between Senior Executive Service officials and other personnel.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Resources. **Flight 93 National Memorial Act.** 2002. 6p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-597

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21862>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21863> (PDF file)

“...to authorize a national memorial to commemorate the passengers and crew of Flight 93, who, on September 11, 2001, courageously gave their lives thereby thwarting a planned attack on our Nation’s Capital...”

U.S. Congress. **Flight 93 National Memorial Act.** 2002.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-226

Public Law 107-226

“There is established a memorial at the September 11, 2001, crash site United Airlines Flight 93 in the Stonycreek Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, to honor the passengers and crew of Flight 93.”

U.S. Congress. **Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002.** 2002.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-115

Public Law 107-115

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18787>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18788> (PDF file)

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **The Global Pathogen Surveillance Act of 2002.** 2002. 13p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-210

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21948>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21949> (PDF file)

“...the Global Pathogen Surveillance Act of 2002 seeks to identify and enhance the capability of the international community to detect, identify, and contain infectious disease outbreaks, whether the cause of those outbreaks is intentional or natural in origin. Several provisions are intended to address shortfalls in public health education and training, including in laboratory techniques and syndrome surveillance, for eligible nationals from developing countries...The Committee’s intent in approving the Global Pathogen Surveillance Act of 2002 is to improve the world’s anti-terrorism capabilities, and the training that is provided pursuant to this bill must include information on pathogens that have been identified as possible biological warfare agents.”

U.S. Congress. **Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students Act of 2001.** 2002.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-122

Public Law 107-122

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18927>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18928> (PDF file)

“An act to provide the Secretary of Education with specific waiver authority to respond to conditions in the national emergency declared by the President on September 14, 2001.”

U.S. Congress. House Select Committee on Homeland Security. **Homeland Security Act of 2002.** 2002. 225p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-609/ PT. 1

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21401>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21403> (PDF file)

Would “create the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to provide for the security of the American people, territory, and sovereignty within the United States...This department will have the mission of preventing terrorist attacks within the United States, reducing the United States’ vulnerability to terrorism, minimizing the damages from attacks, and assisting in recovery from any attacks, should they occur.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **Homeland Security Act of 2002**. 2002. 111p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: H 75/ 4

“...would transfer to the new Department of Homeland Security authority over the process by which visas for admission to the United States are granted and denied...Can a structure be devised that will ensure that Homeland Security officers get a close look at every application that may present security concerns...so that the Department of Homeland Security will be able to focus its time and energy primarily on homeland security?”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. **Homeland Security Information Sharing Act**. 2002. 19p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 1: 107-83

“This bill facilitates the ability of Federal agencies to share information with State and local officials. The Federal Government needs a more comprehensive information-sharing process to enhance analysis and thus improve the ability of Federal, State and local officials to prevent, detect and disrupt terrorist attacks. This is the goal of the bill, to address a problem we all recognize.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on the Judiciary. **Homeland Security Information Sharing Act**. 2002. 69p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-534/ PT. 1

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20644>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20645> (PDF file)

“H.R. 4598, the ‘Homeland Security Information Sharing Act’ requires the President to create procedures to strip out classified information so that State and local officials may receive the information without clearances. The bill also removes the barriers for State and local officials to share law enforcement and intelligence information with Federal officials.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. **H.R. 2891, To Preserve the Continued Viability of the United States Air Transportation System**. 2001. 277p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. T 68/ 2: 107-45

“We are here today to address the threat to continued stability and viability of our U.S. air transportation system. The terrorists who attacked our country last week were trying to destroy our way of life and our economy. We must not let them do that. They have murdered thousands of innocent people, destroyed billions of dollars in property and

dealt a terrible blow to the air transportation system that is vital to the economic health of our country.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science. **H.R. 3178 and the Development of Anti-Terrorism Tools for Water Infrastructure.** 2001. 86p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. SCI 2: 107-29

“Physical threats to drinking water systems include chemical, biological, and radiological contaminants and disruption of flow through explosions or other destructive actions.” H.R. 3178 would authorize a five year, \$12 million per year program providing EPA grants “to public and private nonprofit research organizations for research, development and demonstration projects that increase security of drinking water and wastewater infrastructure.”

U.S. Congress. **Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002.** 2001.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-108

Public Law 107-108

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18580>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18581> (PDF file)

U.S. Congress. House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. **Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003.** 2002. 47p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-592

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21857>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21859> (PDF file)

Among other funding priorities, this act would “Authorize \$10 million for the National Security Education Program to establish a National Flagship Language Initiative whereby institutions of higher learning would be awarded grants to establish, operate or improve foreign language training programs that are identified by the Secretary of Defense as most critical to U.S. national security interests...”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Armed Services. **Intelligence Authorization Act for FY 2003.** 2002. 4p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-208

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21964>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21965> (PDF file)

“S. 2506 would authorize appropriations and other matters for Fiscal Year 2003 for intelligence activities of the United States, including certain Department of Defense intelligence-related activities within the jurisdiction of the Senate Armed Services Committee.”

Executive Office of the President. **Intention to Reallocate Funds Previously Transferred from the Emergency Response Fund.** 2002. 4p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-213

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19826>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19827> (PDF file)

“This reallocation within the United States Postal Service reflects revised requirements related to the anthrax incidents that affected the Nation’s mail.”

Executive Office of the President. **Intention to Reallocate Funds Previously Transferred from the Emergency Response Fund.** 2002. 3p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-246

“This reallocation reflects revised requirements in light of changing security needs. At this time, \$69 million will be made available immediately for classified and operational needs.”

U.S. Congress. **Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002.** 2002.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-147

Public Law 107-147

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19369>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19370> (PDF file)

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and House Committee on International Relations. **Legislation on Foreign Relations Through 2001.** 2002. 951p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2-10: 2001/ V. 1-A

“This volume sets out ‘session law’ as originally enacted by Congress and published by the Archivist of the United States as ‘slip law’ and later in the series United States Statutes at Large (as subsequently amended, if applicable). Amendments are incorporated into the text and distinguished by a footnote. Session law is organized in this series by subject matter in a manner designed to meet the needs of Congress.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **Legislative Options to Strengthen Homeland Defense.** 2002. 153p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-212

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22106>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22107> (PDF file)

Looks at three legislative options: S. 1449, introduced by Senator Graham and others, to establish a national office for combating terrorism by creating a statutory White House office with a director responsible for coordinating government-wide terrorism policy; S. 1534, introduced by Senators Specter and Lieberman, to establish a Department of Homeland Security, bringing FEMA, the Customs Service, the Border Patrol, the Coast Guard, and other pertinent offices and agencies under one administrative body; and S. 1453 and H.R. 525— legislation to create a Domestic Terrorism Preparedness Council that would be responsible for developing and implementing a national terrorism preparedness plan.

Executive Office of the President. **A Legislative Proposal to Create a New Cabinet Department of Homeland Security.** 2002. 57p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-227

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20556>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20557> (PDF file)

“Today no Federal Government agency has homeland security as its primary mission. Responsibilities for homeland security are dispersed among more than 100 different entities of the Federal Government. America needs a unified homeland security structure that will improve protection against today’s threats and be flexible enough to help meet the unknown threats of the future. The mission of the new Department would be to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, to reduce America’s vulnerability to terrorism, and to minimize the damage and recover from attacks that may occur. The Department of Homeland Security would mobilize and focus the resources of the Federal Government, State and local governments, the private sector, and the American people to accomplish its mission.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Appropriations. **Making Supplemental Appropriations for Further Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2002, and for Other Purposes.** 2002. 116p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-480

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20069>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20070> (PDF file)

Provides additional funds for Food Safety and Inspection Service, Food and Nutrition Service, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Watershed Rehabilitation Program, Seniors Farmers Market Nutrition Program, international food assistance, U.S. Marshals Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Domestic Preparedness, the Department of Defense, classified operations, and Civil Defense.

U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. **Making Supplemental Appropriations for Further Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2002, and for Other Purposes.** 2002. 188p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-593

U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. **Maritime Transportation Antiterrorism Act of 2002.** 2002. 37p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-405

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19349>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19350> (PDF file)

Addresses port security, the authority of the Coast Guard to control vessels in the territorial waters of the U.S., extending seaward jurisdiction, suspending limitations on the strength of the Coast Guard, extending the Deepwater Port Act to natural gas,

assigning Coast Guard personnel as sea marshals, enhanced use of other security personnel, and an automatic identification system.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia. **Middle East Peace Commitments Act and the Arafat Accountability Act.** 2002. 37p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: M 58/ 17

"...the Middle East Peace Commitments Act, requires the President to submit a report...determining whether the PLO or the Palestinian authority has complied with its commitments under Oslo...the Arafat Accountability Act...requires the President to submit a report to Congress detailing acts of terrorism committed by the Palestinian Authority, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, or any of their constituent elements. Included in this report is a determination of whether the Palestinian Authority, the PLO, or any of their constituent elements will be designated as a foreign terrorist organization."

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Appropriations. **Military Construction Appropriations Bill, 2003.** 2002. 60p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-533

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21228>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21229> (PDF file)

"The Military Construction Appropriations bill provides funding for planning, design, construction, alteration, and improvement of facilities, including family housing, located on reserve and active military installations around the world. Additionally, the bill provides funds for the U.S. share of the NATO Security Investment Program (NSIP). Finally, the bill provides funds to execute projects required under the base realignment and closure (BRAC) authorities."

U.S. Congress. House Committee on the Judiciary. **Mychal Judge Police and Fire Chaplains Public Safety Officers' Benefit Act of 2002.** 2002. 13p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-384

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19076>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19077> (PDF file)

"...to ensure that chaplains killed in the line of duty receive public safety officer death benefits..."

U.S. Congress. **Mychal Judge Police and Fire Chaplains Public Safety Officers' Benefit Act of 2002.** 2002.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-196

Public Law 107-196

"The amendments made by this section shall take effect on September 11, 2001, and shall apply to injuries or deaths that occur in the line of duty on or after such date."

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Armed Services. **National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002.** 2001. 480p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-62

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15462>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15463> (PDF file)

“Authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the armed forces, and for other purposes.”

U.S. Congress. **National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002.** 2001.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-107

Public Law 107-107

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18776>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18777> (PDF file)

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Armed Forces. **National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003.** 2002. 499p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-151

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19571>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19572> (PDF file)

“Authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the armed forces, and for other purposes.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. **National Defense Rail Act.** 2002. 88p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-157

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20123>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20124> (PDF file)

“...to authorize funds for development of rail passenger infrastructure; authorize funds for rail passenger security...”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **National Homeland Security and Combating Terrorism Act of 2002.** 2002. 38p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-175

To create a “permanent and effective government structure to keep U.S. citizens and assets safe at home.” “The new department would consolidate a range of agencies with key homeland security responsibilities for preventing, protecting against, and responding to terrorist and other threats on U.S. soil...the White House terrorism office would be

responsible for coordinating terrorism policy government-wide. The White House terrorism director, working with the Secretary of Homeland Security, would write a national strategy to combat terrorism and the director would review the budgets of all the federal terrorism programs.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. **Over-the-Road Bus Security and Safety Act of 2002.** 2002. 7p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-507

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20578>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20579> (PDF file)

“With so many Americans utilizing over-the-road buses to meet their transportation needs, it is necessary and appropriate for the federal government to utilize public resources to help satisfy the transportation security needs of the bus riding public, as well as provide incentives for increased private investment to enhance security.”

Executive Office of the President. **Periodic Report on the National Emergency with Respect to Iran.** 2002. 4p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-188

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18956>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18958> (PDF file)

“The declaration of the national emergency with respect to Iran contained in Executive Order 12957 and the comprehensive economic sanctions imposed by Executive Order 12959 underscore the United States Government’s opposition to the actions and policies of the Government of Iran, particularly its support of international terrorism and its efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them.”

Executive Office of the President. **Periodic Report on the National Emergency with Respect to Iraq.** 2002. 4p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-252

“The policies and actions of the Saddam Hussein regime continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, as well as to regional peace and security...Because of Iraq’s failure to comply fully with these resolutions, the United States will continue to apply economic sanctions to deter it from threatening peace and stability in the region.”

Executive Office of the President. **Periodic Report on the National Emergency with Respect to Libya.** 2002. 4p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-251

“Despite the U.N. Security Council’s suspension of UN sanctions against Libya upon the Libyan government’s handover of the Pan Am 103 bombing suspects in April 1999...Libya has not yet complied with U.N. Security Council Resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992), and 883 (1993), including Libya’s obligation to accept responsibility for the actions of Libyan officials and to pay appropriate compensation.”

Executive Office of the President. **Periodic Report on the National Emergency with Respect to Terrorists Who Threaten to Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process.** 2002. 4p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-254

Discusses Executive Orders 12947 (1995) and 13099 (1998), which “provide a tool for combating fundraising in this country on behalf of organizations that use terror to undermine the Middle East peace process. The orders make it harder for such groups to finance these criminals activities by impeding their access to sources of support in the United States and to U.S. financial facilities. They are also intended to reach charitable contributions to designated organizations and individuals to preclude diversion of such donations to terrorist activities.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce. **Pipeline Infrastructure Protection to Enhance Security and Safety Act.** 2002. 54p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-605/ PT. 2

Energy and Commerce report on the Pipeline Protection Act, which provides protection to employees who provide pipeline safety information, gives the Secretary of Transportation power to force a pipeline operator to “take corrective action if...a potentially unsafe condition exists,” and “requires the operator of a pipeline facility to develop and implement a terrorism security program.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. **Pipeline Infrastructure Protection to Enhance Security and Safety Act.** 2002. 66p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-605/ PT. 1

Discusses the Pipeline Protection bill which “provides improvements in public education programs concerning pipeline safety issues...improves the emergency preparedness of the local communities...imposes new security requirements for pipeline facilities...permits withholding from the public certain pipeline information that may reveal the systemic vulnerability of a pipeline to attack...provides whistleblower protections to pipeline employees.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. **Proposal to Create a Department of Homeland Security.** 2002. 66p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 1: 107-94

“While the proposed department will have a strong law enforcement role, this role is distinct from that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is the principal investigative arm of the United States. The law enforcement role of the Department of Homeland Security will focus on border security and the training of State and local officials to prepare for and respond to terrorist attacks.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Rules. **Providing for Consideration of H.R. 3129, Customs Border Security Act of 2001.** 2002. 34p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-482

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19996>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19997> (PDF file)

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Rules. **Providing for Consideration of H.R. 3994, Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002.** 2002. 1p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-463

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20245>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20246> (PDF file)

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Rules. **Providing for Consideration of the Senate Amendment to the Bill H.R. 3090, Economic Security and Recovery Act of 2001.** 2002. 45p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-367

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18612>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18613> (PDF file)

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Rules. **Providing for the Establishment of a Select Committee on Homeland Security.** 2002. 2p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-517

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20533>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20534> (PDF file)

“...provides that the select committee may develop recommendations and report to the House on such matters that relate to the establishment of a department of homeland security as may be referred to it by the Speaker...”

U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. **Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002.** 2002. 156p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-481

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19977>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19978> (PDF file)

Addresses national preparedness for and response to biological attacks, improving the abilities of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, creating a strategic national stockpile of drugs and vaccines, improving the ability of state and local agencies and health care providers to treat victims of biological attack, enhancing controls on biological agents and toxins, protecting the safety of the American food and medicine supply, and protecting water supplies from contamination.

U.S. Congress. **Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002.** 2002.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-188

Public Law 107-188

“To improve the ability of the United States to prevent, prepare for, and respond to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies.”

U.S. Congress. **Radio Free Afghanistan Act.** 2002.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-148

Public Law 107-148

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19048>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19049> (PDF file)

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. **Reauthorization of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act.** 2002.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. B 22/ 3: S. HRG. 107-501

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22145>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22146> (PDF file)

Iran and Libya Sanctions Act (ILSA) “was enacted in 1996, in response to Iran’s support for terrorism and its pursuit of weapons of mass destruction. Concerning Libya, ILSA was enacted to compel the regime in Tripoli to abide by all of the U.N. Security Council Resolutions concerning the bombing of the Pan Am 103 flight.”

Executive Office of the President. **Report on the Continuation of the National Emergency with Respect to Iraq.** 2002. 3p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1.1/7: 107-253

“The crisis between the United States and Iraq that led to the declaration of a national emergency on August 2, 1990, has not been resolved. The Government of Iraq continues to engage in activities inimical to stability in the Middle East and hostile to U.S. interests. Such Iraqi actions pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States.”

Executive Office of the President. **Report on United States Efforts in the Global War on Terrorism.** 2002. 2p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-266

“To date, U.S. Armed Forces, with the assistance of numerous coalition partners, have executed a superb campaign to eliminate the primary source of support to the terrorists who viciously attacked our Nation on September 11, 2001.”

Executive Office of the President. **Request for Emergency Funding for the Department of the Treasury’s Air Transportation Stabilization Program Account.** 2002. 4p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-214

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20125>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20126> (PDF file)

“...the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act...authorized the Government to issue up to \$10 billion in Federal credit instruments and provided the subsidy budget authority necessary for air carriers to promote a viable commercial air system in light of the September 11th terrorist attacks.”

Executive Office of the President. **Requests for Emergency FY 2002 Supplemental Appropriations.** 2002. 52p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-195

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19321>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19322> (PDF file)

“The requests provide for emergency expenses to support the war on terrorism, homeland security, and economic revitalization activities as the Nation continues to recover and rebuild following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.”

Executive Office of the President. **Requests for Previously Appropriated Contingent Emergency Funds.** 2002. 4p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-194

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19068>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19069> (PDF file)

Authorizes the transfer of \$27.2 million from the Emergency Response Fund to the General Services Administration. With this action, all the funds that were made available to the President from the Emergency Response Fund have been “transferred for urgent needs.”

Executive Office of the President. **To Restore Nondiscriminatory Trade Treatment to the Products of Afghanistan.** 2002. 3p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-208

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19836>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19837> (PDF file)

“Restoration of nondiscriminatory trade treatment will support U.S. efforts to normalize relations with Afghanistan and facilitate increased trade with the United States, which could contribute to economic growth and assist Afghanistan in rebuilding its economy.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Immigration, Border Security, and Claims. **Role of Immigration in the Department of Homeland Security Pursuant to H.R. 5005, The Homeland Security Act of 2002.** 2002. 76p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 1: 107/ 91

“Although INS has always had the final decision on who actually enters the United States, the authority to make the crucial visa decision has long been legally vested in consular officers of the Foreign Service...The reorganization proposal would transfer to the new Homeland Security Secretary both the current authority of the Attorney General

and the authority of the Secretary of State to establish regulations related to the granting and the refusal of visas by consular officers, and to administer and to enforce the laws regarding the issuance and the denial of visas.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. **S. 1448, The Intelligence to Prevent Terrorism Act of 2001 and Other Legislative Proposals in the Wake of the September 11, 2001 Attacks.** 2002. 72p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 18: S. HRG. 107-449

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22116>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22117> (PDF file)

“The bill that we will discuss today includes a number of statutory provisions relating to clarifying the authorities of the Director of Central Intelligence to combat terrorism; updating the laws governing electronic surveillance to collect foreign intelligence so as to improve collection against international terrorist targets; and enhancing the ability of law enforcement and intelligence agencies to share critical information relating to the plans and intentions of terrorists.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **S. 1867- A Bill to Establish the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States.** 2002. 67p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-379

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22544>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22545> (PDF file)

“Our proposal would create a National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States that will be charged with constructing a full picture of the circumstances surrounding the attacks, including the Federal Government’s preparedness and response. The commission would also be charged with formulating recommendations for ways to strengthen our defenses against future terrorist attacks.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. **Science and Technology Emergency Mobilization Act.** 2002. 7p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-186

“The purpose of the bill, as reported, is to reinforce, focus, and expedite ongoing efforts to mobilize America’s extensive capability in technology and science in responding to the threats posed by terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other major national emergencies.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **Security Assistance Act of 2001.** 2001. 52p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-122

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16929>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16930> (PDF file)

“...includes several non-proliferation and anti-terrorism measures. Among these, the ban on arms sales to state supporters of terrorism...is broadened to include states engaging in the proliferation of chemical, biological or radiological weapons...”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. **Small Airport Safety, Security, and Air Service Improvement Act of 2002**. 2002. 20p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-496

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20273>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20274> (PDF file)

“...would allow a small airport to use its Airport Improvement Program (AIP) grant money to build or equip an air traffic control tower that would be operated under the FAA’s contract tower program. New tower construction and equipment purchases would be eligible for funding using AIP entitlements and the AIP State apportionment.”

U.S. Congress. **Terrorist Bombings Convention Implementation Act of 2002**. 2002.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-197

Public Law 107-197

“An act to implement the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings to strengthen criminal laws relating to attacks on places of public use, to implement the International Convention of the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, to combat terrorism and defend the Nation against terrorist acts, and for other purposes.”

Doyle, Charles. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. American Law Division. **The USA PATRIOT Act: A Legal Analysis**. 2002.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/10092.pdf> (PDF file)

“The Act grants federal officials greater powers to trace and intercept terrorists’ communications both for law enforcement and foreign intelligence purposes...Critics have suggested that it may go too far.”

U.S. Congress. **2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act for Further Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States**. 2002.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-206

Public Law 107-206.

U.S. Congress. **Victims of Terrorism Tax Relief Act of 2001**. 2002.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-134

Public Law 107-134

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18931>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18932> (PDF file)

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. **Wastewater Treatment Works Security Act of 2002**. 2002. 10p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-645

“This bill authorizes additional resources for wastewater utilities to conduct vulnerability assessments and implement security enhancements at publicly owned treatment works, authorizes resources for technical assistance on security measures to small wastewater utilities, and authorizes resources for the further development and refinement of vulnerability self-assessment methodologies and tools for wastewater utilities.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. **Water Infrastructure Security and Research Development Act**. 2001. 9p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-118

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16921>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16922> (PDF file)

“...to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a grant program to support research projects on critical infrastructure protection for water supply systems...”

Global Terrorism

Senate Subcommittee on Central Asia and South Caucasus. **Contributions of Central Asian Nations to the Campaign Against Terrorism.** 2002. 33p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 107-397

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

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

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

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Financial Services. **Dismantling the Financial Infrastructure of Global Terrorism.** 2002. 206p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 49/ 20: 107-46

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

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

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

Department of Justice. Office of National Drug Control Policy. **Drugs & Terrorism: Teacher Lesson Plans.** 2002. 10p.

Sudocs classification number: J 24. 2: T 27/ 2

“This lesson plan is designed to help students learn more about the link between the illegal drug use in the United States and acts of terrorism and terror around the world. Students will learn about the different aspects of the war on terrorism, examine the emerging information about ‘narco-terrorism’ and explore how decreasing American drug use could have impact on reducing terror in the world.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on International Operations and Terrorism. **The Global Reach of Al-Qaeda.** 2002. 32p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 107-390

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19421>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19422> (PDF file)

“At today’s hearing, we will be examining the following: No. 1. The impact of U.S. military, diplomatic, and financial actions, the impact of those actions on the al-Qaeda organization; No. 2. The global reach and threat of al-Qaeda cells, including the possibility that al-Qaeda terrorists have obtained materials useful in creating weapons of mass destruction; and No. 3. What can be done to build on the success of U.S. policies in fighting al-Qaeda terrorists and those that support them?”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **Global Terrorism: South Asia—The New Locus.** 2000. 78p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: T 27/ 4

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

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

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

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims. **Implications of Transnational Terrorism for the Visa Waiver Program.** 2002. 40p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 1: 107/ 61

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

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **International Global Terrorism: Its Links with Illicit Drugs as Illustrated by the IRA and Other Groups in Colombia.** 2002. 117p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: T 27/ 6

“If the United States and its allies are to be successful in combating this growing threat, our efforts cannot be limited to isolated regions or single targets. Instead, we must combat an array of widely dispersed components simultaneously...One of the most disturbing developments is the emergency nexus of organized crime, terrorism, and drugs. Nowhere is this destructive combination more advanced than in Colombia.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. **Patriot Act Oversight: Investigating Patterns of Terrorist Financing.** 2002. 173p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 49/ 20: 107-53

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22155>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22156> (PDF file)

“In their effort to blend in, the terrorists responsible for the September 11th attack opened bank accounts, used money orders, wire transfers and credit cards. We also know that

the terrorists also relied on fraud and ID theft...They obtain drivers licenses, hazardous materials licenses and open bank accounts...We will also hear from law enforcement and industry on this issue and explore potential new patterns that they may have identified as terrorist financing schemes.”

Executive Office of the President. **Report on the Status of United States Efforts in the Global War on Terrorism.** 2002. 2p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-193

“The heart of al-Qaida training capability has been seriously degraded. The Taliban’s ability to brutalize the Afghan people and to harbor and support terrorists has been sharply reduced. Pockets of al-Qaida and Taliban forces remain as threats to U.S. and coalition forces and to the Afghan Interim Authority. What is left of both the Taliban and the al-Qaida fighters is being actively pursued and engaged by U.S., coalition, and Afghan forces. We are also conducting maritime interception operations on the high seas to locate and detain suspected al-Qaida or Taliban leadership fleeing Afghanistan by sea.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities. **Terrorist Organizations and Motivations.** 2002. 44p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 3: S. HRG. 107-455

“The alternative of not understanding motivations or objectives, has disastrous consequences. We have only to look as far back as September 11, the hijackings of that day, for a very real example. Up until that time the majority of hijackings did not result in a great loss of life. Therefore, the pilots and crew of aircraft were trained to cooperate, avoid resistance, and calm the passengers. That training was ineffective, given the motives and objectives of these killers, the enemy we face today. As a result, we were left unprotected and unprepared.”

Smith, Paul J. **Transnational Terrorism and the al Qaeda Model: Confronting New Realities.** *Parameters: U.S. Army War College Quarterly*, Summer 2002, Vol. XXXII, No. 2, p. 33-46.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 72: 32/ 2

“Al Qaeda’s attack on the United States on 11 September 2001 was a major turning point in the evolution of international terrorism. In this case, the United States was attacked not by a fellow state, but a non-state terrorist organization...The lesson to be learned from al Qaeda is that terrorist groups can now exist in a transnational milieu, divorced from state-driven constraints. Even if we witness the demise of al Qaeda, we are not likely to witness the demise of its model.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **What’s Next in the War on Terrorism?** 2002. 45p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 107-417

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19716>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19717> (PDF file)

“The question is...will our efforts take us next to countries like Somalia, Yemen, and Sudan, where governments lack either the ability or the will to crack down on terrorism? Or will it focus on countries like the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, where governments may share our desire to root out terrorist groups and could be willing, may be willing, to cooperate with us if given the proper resources and diplomatic backing?...Will future terrorists likely focus on chemical or biological weapons...? What methods of delivery will they most likely employ? Will they seek to acquire a radiological dirty bomb or a full-fledged nuclear weapon?”

International Politics

United States Institute of Peace. **The Institute Covers the Globe: Afghanistan.** *Peace Watch*, August 2002 Vol. VIII, No. 5. p.6

Sudocs classification number: Y 3. P 31: 15-2/ V. 8/ no. 5

“Two former U.S. ambassadors offer insights into the relationship between Afghanistan and neighboring countries.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia. **The Current Crisis in South Asia.** 2002. 46p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: C 86/ 12

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

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **The International Campaign Against Terrorism.** 2001. 54p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 107-234

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

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

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

U.S. Congress. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. **International Cooperation in the War on Terrorism.** 2002. 64p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. SE 2: 107-2-2

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

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **Oil Diplomacy: Facts and Myths Behind Foreign Oil Dependency.** 2002. 89p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: OI 5/ 3

“The United States imports 52 percent of the oil it uses, and as an oil-importing nation, our energy security is inextricably linked with the political and economic security of our

suppliers. Currently, the riskiest factors include: Instability in the Middle East and Venezuela; Iran's recent call to all Arab and Muslim nations to use oil as a weapon against the United States; and Iraq's recent suspension of oil exports to the U.S., currently amounting to one million barrels of oil per day."

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **The Political Future of Afghanistan.** 2002. 59p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 107-236

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19070>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19071> (PDF file)

"We have to facilitate the creation of the regime...that adequately represents all the Afghans, women as well as men, Pashtuns and Tajiks and Uzbeks and Hazaras. They all have to be part of the deal, and we have to help lay that foundation so the Afghan Government does not slide back into warlordism and anarchy that existed in the past...So what we are going to want to talk about is...where the administration thinks we have arrived in terms of a new government, and also a question that cannot remain unanswered very long, is what sort of security framework are we prepared to try to help put in place."

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia. **Recent Developments in the Middle East.** 2002. 36p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: D 49/ 6

The Subcommittee hears testimony and discusses the current situation regarding the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict and the idea of a provisional Palestinian state. Also discusses the governments and policies of Iraq, Iran, Syria, and Egypt.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Europe. **To Commend Turkey and Israel for Continuing to Strengthen Their Partnership and Support of the War on Terrorism; To Express the Sense that Security, Reconciliation, and Prosperity for All Cypriots Can Be Best Achieved Within Membership of the EU and for Other Purposes; To Commend Turkey for Assuming Command of the Peacekeeping Operation in Afghanistan.** 2002. 32p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: T 84/ 3

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

National Security of the United States

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Transportation and Related Agencies and House Subcommittee on Transportation and Related Agencies. **Airline Security**. 2002. 77p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AP 6/ 2: S. HRG. 107-480

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20340>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20341> (PDF file)

This special joint hearing of both the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Transportation and Related Agencies, held just nine days following the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington, examines the safety of the nation's airways, and potential measures, such as strengthened cockpit doors to enhance its safety.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information. **Biometric Identifiers and the Modern Face of Terror: New Technologies in the Global War on Terrorism**. 2002. 73p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 2: S. HRG. 107-657

Proposes that biometrics "can be used to screen employees and control access to sensitive areas. This obviously prevents terrorists from getting a job as an airline or airport employee or posing as one in order to get access to implement a hijacking...Secondly, biometrics can be used to compare to a biometric database of criminals or terrorists to try to catch and stop them..."

Liotta, P. H. **Chaos as Strategy**. *Parameters: U.S. Army War College Quarterly*, Summer 2002, Vol. XXXII, No. 2, p. 47-56.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 72: 32/ 2

Puts forth the notion of the "chaos strategist" as the one of the greatest challenges facing the U.S. defense community at present and into the foreseeable future. These chaos strategists, recognizing the asymmetrical power of the United States against any foe, will increasingly rely on such tactics as attacks on physical infrastructures, contamination of food supplies, spreading of infectious diseases that cannot be controlled, promotion of intrastate and inter-ethnic conflicts in failed states, trafficking of drugs and weapons, and cyber-terrorism.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Aviation. **Checked Baggage Screening Systems—Planning for the December 31, 2002 Deadline**. 2002. 110p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. T 68/ 2: 107-58

"To meet the December 31, 2002, deadline, some experts have estimated that it may require more than 2,000 machines at a cost which could exceed some \$5 billion...There will be substantial costs, additional costs to man this equipment. There is no doubt that meeting the deadline for deployment will indeed be a difficult task. Few agencies have ever been directed to undertake such a formidable assignment."

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management and House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs and International Relations. **Combating Terrorism: Options to Improve Federal Response.** 2002. 183p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. T 68/ 2: 107-11

“Since the bombings of the World Trade Center in 1993 and the Murrah Federal Building in 1995, Federal spending for terrorism programs has increased without control. More than \$11 billion will be spent in fiscal year 2001 by at least 40 departments and agencies administering counter-terrorism and preparedness programs. This figure is nearly double the amount spent 3 years ago. And yet, there is no single Federal entity in charge of this effort, no single person who can be brought before Congress to discuss an overall approach to combating or responding to terrorism, and no comprehensive strategy to guide this massive spending effort. In fact, the Federal Government does not even know what programs exist or what they are designed to accomplish.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. **Creating the Department of Homeland Security: Consideration of the Administration’s Proposal.** 2002. 368p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. C 73/ 8: 107-113

“...while the President’s bill is a useful blueprint, many important questions remain to be resolved. For example, what is the scope of the new Secretary’s authority over HHS’s public health preparedness programs and how might it alter the current focus on important dual-use programs? Why are some of the agencies’ preparedness and response programs transferred completely, others transferred partially and others left unchanged in their respective departments? And for those assets or functions not fully transferred to the new Secretary, but under his authority, how does the administration plan to ensure a workable model with one Secretary directing the assets or programs of another?”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Ways and Means. **Creation of Homeland Security Department.** 2002. 75p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. W 36: 107-74

“The President proposes to create a new Homeland Security Department, the most significant transformation of the Federal Government in over a half-century by transforming and realigning current government activities into a single department whose primary mission is to protect our homeland...The hearing will focus on details of how this realignment will affect Customs and its core functions such as collection of duties and trade facilitation.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Government Reform. **Critical Challenges Confronting National Security – Continuing Encroachment Threatens Force Readiness.** 2002. 437p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: C 35/ 3

“The Committee on Government Reform has conducted a 2-year long investigation of encroachment on military training ranges and the critical importance of training for the safety of the men and women in the armed forces. This investigation has uncovered a growing number of restrictions placed on training at military training ranges by

environmental regulations, urban sprawl, international treaties and competition of limited airspace and frequency spectrum.”

General Accounting Office. **Critical Infrastructure Protection: Federal Efforts Require a More Coordinated and Comprehensive Approach for Protecting Information Systems.** 2002. 77p.

Sudocs classification number: GA 1. 13: 02-474

“Presidential Decision Directive 63 and Executive Order 13231, issued in 1998 and 2001, respectively, call for various actions to improve federal security programs, including establishing partnerships between the government and the private sector. GAO was asked to identify the federal organizations that have national roles for protecting critical infrastructures from computer-based attacks and to determine their relationships.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **Critical Infrastructure Protection: Who’s in Charge?** 2002. 105p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-258

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22196>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22197> (PDF file)

“The terrorist attacks provide evidence that physical assaults can cause severe disruptions in the service and delivery of goods and products, triggering ripple effects throughout the Nation’s economy, and more importantly damaging the faith of the people in the viability of the day-to-day functioning of the country.”

Moteff, John D. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Resources, Science, and Industry Division. **Critical Infrastructures: Background, Policy, and Implementation.** 2001.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/7947.pdf> (PDF file)

“Prior to September 11, critical infrastructure protection was synonymous with cyber security to many people. Consequently, this report discusses cyber related activities and issues. However, the terrorist attacks of September 11, and the subsequent anthrax attacks, demonstrate the need to reexamine physical protections and to integrate this into an overall critical infrastructure policy.”

Moteff, John, Claudia Copeland, and John Fischer. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Resources, Science, and Industry Division. **Critical Infrastructures: What Makes an Infrastructure Critical?** 2002.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/13839.pdf> (PDF file)

Discusses “Certain national infrastructures...so vital that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on the defense or economic security of the United States.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. **Current and Projected National Security Threats to the United States.** 2002. 348p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 19: S. HRG. 107-597

“To say the least, the post-Cold War period has been one of difficult transition. Even before September 11, we had a rocky history of intelligence failures—among them, the bombing of Khobar Towers, the Indian nuclear test, the bombing of our East African embassies, the first attack on the World Trade Center buildings, and the attack upon the USS COLE. Examined individually, each of these failures, tragic in their own way, may not suggest a continuing or systemic problem. But, however, taken as a whole and culminating with the events of September 11, they represent a disturbing series of intelligence shortfalls that I believe expose some serious problems in the structure of and approaches taken by our intelligence community.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science. **Cyber Security – How Can We Protect American Computer Networks from Attack?** 2002. 79p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. SCI 2: 107-41

“...to examine the vulnerability of our Nation’s computer infrastructure as well as research-related challenges and opportunities facing the Nation’s computer networks. Testifying before the Committee will be witnesses representing industry, academic, government and non-profit organizations. Witnesses will comment on gaps in research and education in the computer security field. Since most of the information infrastructure in the United States is owned and controlled by the private sector, witnesses will also comment on ways to encourage collaborative approaches to shoring up our ability to predict, prevent, and mitigate attacks.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science. **Cyber Terrorism – A View from the Gilmore Commission.** 2002. 81p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. SCI 2: 107-40

“Testifying before the committee will be The Honorable James S. Gilmore, III, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia and Chairman of the Advisory Panel to Assess Domestic Response Capabilities for Terrorism Involving Weapons of Mass Destruction. Governor Gilmore will assess the threats to our Nation’s information infrastructure, describe the level of preparedness to address these threats, and describe steps that need to be taken to ensure that Federal, state, and local governments are prepared to respond.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Crime and Drugs. **Defending America’s Transportation Infrastructure.** 2002. 31p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 2: S. HRG. 107-612

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22237>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22238> (PDF file)

“These hearings will focus on the extent to which security vulnerabilities exist in non-aviation transportation. That is because today we need to anticipate the threat that may come not just in the belly of a plane, but in the hold of a ship or in the dark of a tunnel or the span of a bridge...Our modes of surface and sub-surface transportation may not be keeping up with the security advances that we are seeing in the air. For example, it has recently been reported that 98 percent of all cargo containers enter U.S. ports without any inspection.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Aviation. **Deployment and Use of Security Technology**. 2001. 139p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. T 68/ 2: 107-52

“...today our subcommittee must carefully examine several vital questions relating to aviation and airport security. First, why has Federal policy and rulemaking relating to airport security technology failed? Second, why is it so difficult for the Federal Government to acquire the best air security technology? Third, why is the Federal Government negligent in deploying the best aviation security technology? Fourth, why has the best aviation security technology for detection and oversight been tested and not fully deployed?”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Immigration. **Effective Immigration Controls to Deter Terrorism**. 2002. 76p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 2: S. HRG. 107-851

“Strengthening the security of our borders is an indispensable part of this Nation’s effort to prevent future terrorist attacks. We must develop policies and enact laws that meet the serious security threats we face from abroad, and we must do so without obstructing the entry of the more than 31 million foreign nationals who legally enter the United States each year.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Commerce, Trade, and Consumer Protection. **Electronic Communication Networks in the Wake of September 11**. 2002. 62p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. C 73/ 8: 107-79

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18982>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18983> (PDF file)

Pointing out that the Internet remained operational despite the inability of many telephone networks to handle the high demand on September 11—due largely to its distributed nature—the Subcommittee hears testimony regarding the further use of distributed electronic communication networks to ensure the feasibility of market operations in the event of another catastrophic attack.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Government Reform. **Examining Security at Federal Facilities: Are Atlanta’s Federal Employees at Risk?** 2002. 83p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: SE 2/ 24

“Today representatives from the General Accounting Office, Office of Special Investigations [OSI], will provide testimony on the results of a recently completed investigation... Acting in an undercover capacity investigators were able to gain unauthorized access to these buildings, they gained access which allowed them unfettered admission to any areas of the buildings day or night...By employing a few simple tactics and off-the-shelf technology investigators thwarted the security in such a manner that weapons, explosives, nuclear, chemical, or biological agents, listening devices, and other life-threatening or hazardous materials could have easily been carried into and left throughout these Federal buildings.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring, and the District of Columbia. **Food Safety and Security: Can Our Fractured Food Safety System Rise to the Challenge?** 2002. 155p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-210

“Following the events of September 11, we are more keenly focused on how varied aspects of America’s homeland security, including our Nation’s food supply, may be vulnerable to attack. Our Federal food safety system must be able to prevent potential food hazards from reaching the public.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs and Senate Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring, and the District of Columbia. **Has Airport Security Improved?** 2002. 110p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-263

“We need to question if the new FAA requirements are stringent enough to deter violence in our skies and if they are being properly carried out by security personnel on the ground. How consistently are the orders being implemented across the Nation? Why, for instance, as we hear, does it seem that random carry-on baggage checks are standard in some airports but not in others?”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on the Judiciary. **Homeland Defense.** 2002. 38p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 2: S. HRG. 107-604

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22550>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22551> (PDF file)

“We are making progress on a number of things; for example, authorizing the use of roving or multi-point wiretaps in intelligence investigations under FISA...Update the money laundering, RICO and wiretap laws to make terrorism offenses predicates for exercising authorities under those laws...make certain that we do all we can for the families of the police and firefighters and other law enforcement and public safety personnel on whom we depend and many of whom have made the ultimate sacrifice...We have to make sure that our definition of ‘terrorism’ fits the crime...We have to review the penalty structure for terrorism crimes...Review immigration authorities and see how they can be improved; increase Federal agents and capabilities along our northern border.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Appropriations. **Homeland Security.** 2002. 335p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AP 6/ 2: S. HRG. 107-410

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19465>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19466> (PDF file)

“While the President has advanced a plan since September 11th which the Congress has begun to fund, there is still significant work to be finished before we have in place the necessary protection and capacities to respond to both the threat of acts of terrorism and the consequences of such acts. In particular, we need a statutory structure that will enable the various agencies of both the states and the federal government to coordinate and build a federal, state and local capacity to fully respond to acts of terrorism, including acts involving weapons of mass destruction. We must do more to ensure that states and localities have the needed resources, training and equipment to respond...”

U.S. General Accounting Office. **Homeland Security: Key Elements to Unify Efforts Are Underway but Uncertainty Remains. Report to Congressional Requesters.** 2002. 35p.

Sudocs classification number: GA 1. 13: 02-610

“The homeland security efforts of public and private entities do not yet represent a unified approach, although key supporting elements for such an approach are emerging. Due to uncertainty about national priorities, roles, responsibilities, and funding, both public and private sector organizations either embarked on their own initiatives without assurance that these actions support the overall effort or are waiting for further guidance before undertaking new initiatives of a substantial nature...State and local governments want to know how they can contribute beyond their traditional mission of managing the consequences of an incident.”

Hogue, Henry B. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Government and Finance Division. **Homeland Security: Management Positions for the Proposed Department.** 2002.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/13388.pdf> (PDF file)

“This report analyzes the proposals in light of the provisions for appointment of that managerial hierarchy. It identifies the positions to be created and the apparent effect on current positions in the transferring agencies.”

Lee, Rensselaer. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division. **Homeland Security Office: Issues and Options.** 2002.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/10925.pdf> (PDF file)

“Whether the Office will continue to exist in its present form is by no means assured; ultimately, its future character may well be influenced less by its ability to coordinate the federal terrorism response than by its ability to create a new dialogue on anti-terrorism coordination between federal authorities and their state and local counterparts.”

Relyea, Harold C. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Government and Finance Division. **Homeland Security: The Presidential Coordination Office.** 2001.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/6209.pdf> (PDF file)

“The success of this office as a coordinator of a comprehensive national strategy to safeguard the nation against terrorism may be guided by past experience with similar such entities. This report reviews past experience—principally with the Office of War Mobilization and its successor, the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion—and its possible significance for OHS; it will be updated as events recommend.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. **How Much Are Americans at Risk until Congress Passes Terrorism Insurance Protection?** 2002. 206p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 49/ 20: 107-57

“It is clear that the current lack of terrorism coverage acts as a chill factor restraining our economy, which is struggling to recover from recession. Businesses, particularly in cities and near targets, seeking to build are being required to carry terrorism insurance...there is little or no terrorism coverage available and hence some new construction is being stopped before it can even start. This is causing the loss of new jobs at a time when creating jobs should be one of our highest priorities.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **How Secure Is Our Critical Infrastructure?** 2002. 87p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-205

“Today, individuals or terrorists or nations with no chance of success against America on the battlefield can pose just as significant a threat to our society from the isolation of their homes or offices or terrorist camps. The nature of our critical infrastructure has changed that much in the information age.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Immigration, Border Security, and Claims. **Immigration and Naturalization Service’s (INS) Interior Enforcement Strategy.** 2002. 49p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 1: 107-85

“The INS Interior Enforcement Strategy is symbiotic to our Border Control Strategy established in 1994. The strategies envision a seamless web of enforcement from the interior of the United States to the nation’s borders and out to the farthest reaches of source and transit countries that will impact the flow of illegal immigrants to the United States...The Interior Enforcement Strategy includes the following strategic priorities: Identify, apprehend, and remove alien criminals; Deter and diminish smuggling and trafficking of aliens; Respond to community needs as they relate to illegal immigration; Minimize immigration benefit fraud and other document abuse; and Block employers’ access to unauthorized workers.”

U.S. General Accounting Office. **Information Security: Corps of Engineers Making Improvements, But Weaknesses Continue. Report to the Commanding General, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.** 2002. 24p.

Sudocs classification number: GA 1. 13: 02-589

“...continuing and newly identified vulnerabilities involving general and application computer controls continue to impair the Corps’ ability to ensure the reliability, confidentiality, and availability of financial and sensitive data. These vulnerabilities warrant management’s attention to decrease the risk of inappropriate disclosure and modification of data and programs, misuse or damage to computer resources, or disruption of critical operations. Such vulnerabilities also increase risks to other Department of Defense (DOD) networks and systems to which the Corps’ network is linked.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations. **Information Technology – Essential Yet Vulnerable: How Prepared Are We for Attacks?** 2002. 180p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: Y 22/ 10

“...imagine the repercussions if attacks on the Federal Government’s critical computers were...successful. National defense, communications, transportation, public health, and emergency response services across the Nation could be crippled instantly...In addition to the threat of physical assault, the Nation’s information technology systems are already under cyber-assault...Is the Nation ready for this type of terrorism? Will its basic communications and computer infrastructure withstand a major assault?”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims. **INS’s March 2002 Notification of Approval of Change of Status for Pilot Training for Terrorist Hijackers Mohammed Atta and Marwan Al-Shehhi.** 2002. 84p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 1: 107/ 63

“...we have determined almost conclusively that the Immigration and Naturalization Service is broken, and that we must take giant steps together to try to reconstruct it. The thought that strikes everybody and everyone takes to heart is if the Immigration and Naturalization Service had difficulty and actually an impossibility of identifying the terrorists whose acts were complete, and in the part of the notorious history of the United States, how can we believe that future terrorists will be detected in time to prevent other similar tragedies? That’s the burning question that faces the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Department of Justice, the Bush Administration and the Congress of the United States.”

Best, Richard A. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division. **Intelligence and Law Enforcement: Countering Transnational Threats to the U.S.** 2001.

<http://www.fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/7942.pdf> (PDF file)

“...looks at the separate roles and missions and distinct identities of intelligence and law enforcement agencies...also addresses congressional oversight of the law enforcement—intelligence relationship that is spread among a number of House and Senate committees, each of which has only partial jurisdiction.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **Legislation to Establish a Department of National Homeland Security and a White House Office to Combat Terrorism.** 2002. 141p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-472

To “consider legislation...to organize the Federal Government so that it can better prevent, effectively prepare for, and quickly respond to terrorist attacks made against American citizens on American territory.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Armed Services. **Lessons Learned from the Attack on U.S.S. Cole, on the Report of the Crouch-Gehman Commission, and on the Navy’s Judge Advocate General Manual Investigation into the Attack, Including a Review of Appropriate Standards of Accountability for U.S. Military Services.** 2002. 92p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 3: S. HRG. 107-609

“A purpose of this hearing it to review...professional judgments...Are actions by a commanding officer not in compliance with rules, regulations, and military orders

acceptable as long as a subsequent determination can be made that such actions did not cause the incident under investigation?...Is this the proper standard to use in judging the performance of a commanding officer?"

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies. **Local Prevention and Response Capabilities**. 2002. 39p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AP 6/ 2: S. HRG. 107-336

The mayors of Baltimore, Reno, Tulsa, and Dallas testify concerning the abilities of cities to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks. The mayors also discuss measures already underway.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **The Local Role in Homeland Security**. 2002. 167p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-310

"The local role, of course, is much deeper and broader than emergency response. State, county, and city agencies are the primary providers of public health, transportation, and social support services, and as the daily law enforcement presence in our communities, they play a lead role in helping to prevent terrorist acts from happening in the first place."

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs and International Relations. **Managing Radio Frequency Spectrum: Military Readiness and National Security**. 2001. 250p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: R 11/ 15

"Prime bands of the electromagnetic spectrum used by the Department of Defense [DOD], to carry essential radio and satellite transmissions are being targeted for development by commercial telecommunications firms here and abroad. Growing civilian demand for wireless services confronts growing DOD requirements for network combat systems on the already crowded finite shoreland of the radio frequency spectrum. So today we ask, are national security needs for critical radio frequency bands reflected in DOD planning and national spectrum allocation policies?"

Executive Office of the President. Office of Homeland Security. **National Strategy for Homeland Security**. 2002. 76p.

Sudocs classification number: PR 43. 14: H 75

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20641> (PDF file)

"We must rally our entire society to overcome a new and very complex challenge. Homeland security is a shared responsibility. In addition to a national strategy, we need compatible, mutually supporting state, local, and private-sector strategies...The National Strategy for Homeland Security is a beginning...It creates a comprehensive plan for using America's talents and resources to enhance our protection and reduce our vulnerability to terrorist attacks. We have produced a comprehensive national strategy that is based on the principles of cooperation and partnership."

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **The New Strategic Framework: Implications for U.S. Security.** 2002. 31p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 107-486

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20923>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20924> (PDF file)

“What are the threats that America faces, and how should we deal with them? Are they different from what they were just on the 10th of September, and not just how, not just in the short run how we deal with them, but over the long haul...and how serious is the risk of an aberrant reaction by China, and then by India, Pakistan, and other Asian countries in response if we build a national defense that the Chinese feel threatens their deterrent capability? How should we deal with North Korea?”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Appropriations. **Northern Border Security.** 2002. 95p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AP 6/ 2: S. HRG. 107-341

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18882>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18883> (PDF file)

“A country cannot and will not be secure unless it has secure borders. We are a free country with substantial traffic, and freight, and people coming across our border, and we don not want to change that. By the same token, we want to make sure that we keep out of this country those who are not supposed to come in, and especially that we are vigilant in trying to determine and detect those who are suspected terrorists who we want to prevent from coming into our country.”

Michael J. Hillyard. **Organizing for Homeland Security.** *Parameters: U.S. Army War College Quarterly*, Spring 2002. Vol. XXXII, No. 1, p.75-85.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 72: 32/ 1

“While homeland security as an enduring institution may take years to mature, there is no excuse to delay the difficult thinking, planning, and political decision making associated with laying an enduring foundation. The citizenry should not have to suffer through bizarre configuration of temporary arrangements before being provided with an institution for their security in which they will play a leading role. The time to build that structure is now.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **President Bush’s Proposal to Create a Department of Homeland Security.** 2002. 218p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-560

“The urgency of our circumstances after the terrorist attacks of September 11, requires us to proceed with a singular focus on swiftly creating a new department of our government that has an unequivocal mission, broad jurisdiction, defined lines of authority, and adequate resources to get the job of homeland security done.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations and House Subcommittee on Social Security. **Preventing Identity Theft by Terrorists and Criminals.** 2002. 142p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 49/ 20: 107-50

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19225>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19226> (PDF file)

“We’re here this morning to see how we can prevent the awful crime and terrible tragedy of identity theft by terrorists and criminals. Our special intention is to protect the families of the deceased from such theft and financial fraud...Through the rapid transmittal of the information in the Death Master File from the Social Security Administration to the financial services industry...we can prevent these crimes...”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Aviation. **Profiling for Public Safety: Rational or Racist?** 2002. 102p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. T 68/ 2: 107-64

“Frankly, passenger profiling is a very complicated issue. No one disputes the need to have some kind of profiling in order to stop terrorism or at the very least deter terrorists from completing their fatal objectives. But the dispute about how to profile, especially by race or color, is a highly combustible topic.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Capital Markets, Insurance, and Government-Sponsored Enterprises. **Protecting Policyholders from Terrorism: Private Sector Solutions.** 2001. 183p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 49/ 20: 107-48

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19253>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19254> (PDF file)

“...we must temporarily reinsure the marketplace to safeguard against the cascading financial crisis. In recent weeks, several alternatives to solve the problems were merged from one plan to establish a Government backstop for reinsurance designed to spread the risk across the industry. Another approach using quotas would distribute reinsurance costs for between industry and Government, and other solutions include allowing companies to build taxpayers reserves, limiting liabilities from damages as we presently do for accidents to nuclear reactors and facilitating the issuance of catastrophic bonds.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **Responding to Homeland Threats: Is Our Government Organized for the Challenge?** 2002. 107p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-207

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20826>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20827> (PDF file)

“...whether the Federal Government, and specifically the Executive Branch, is adequately organized to meet threats to the security of the American people...”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on the Judiciary. **Restructuring the INS—How the Agency’s Dysfunctional Structure Impedes the Performance of Its Dual Mission.** 2002. 76p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 1: 107/ 69

“In just the last few weeks, the INS issued student visas to two dead terrorists, and admitted four Pakistani crewmen erroneously. These INS mishaps have created strong and growing support for legislation to restructure the INS...We are overdue for a true reform of this beleaguered Agency that ends the existence of INS as we know it, replacing it with two independent bureaus that specialize in their own missions: enforcement and services.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. **Review of INS Policy on Releasing Illegal Aliens Pending Deportation.** 2002. 140p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-261

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19166>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19167> (PDF file)

“...current and past employees of the U.S. Border Patrol...have come forward to express their concern and dismay at the Immigration and Naturalization Service’s practices, the INS practices, involving the release of persons arrested for trying to gain illegal entry into the United States. While the problems raised by the Border Patrol agents would be serious in normal circumstances, they carry particular weight since the attacks of September 11.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **A Review of the Relationship Between a Department of Homeland Security and the Intelligence Community.** 2002. 279p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-562

“As we create this new Department of Homeland Security, one of our priorities clearly has to be to address what was the single biggest security shortcoming of our government before September 11, and that was the way in which our government coordinated, or failed to coordinate, intelligence. Suffice it to say that a few infamous memos and warnings, now notorious, and the picture they may have painted if they had been understood in relationship to one another are now a perplexing part of American history.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **Riding the Rails: How Secure Is Our Passenger and Transit Infrastructure?** 2002. 136p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-311

“Trains and the transit system can be targets of terrorists. They travel in a predictable path at predictable times. Every year, America’s public transportation infrastructure...carries 9 billion passengers...Nine billion passengers use our transit system as compared to 700 million air travelers annually.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment. **Right-to-Know After September 11th.** 2001. 48p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. T 68/ 2: 107-55

“We have regulations on the books today that require local emergency planning officials to make their emergency response plans publicly available, even though these plans are required to include information about critical infrastructure, like hospitals and natural gas plants, and must even include the transportation routes for deliveries of extremely hazardous substances. We have regulations that require facilities to develop risk management plans that identify the number of people who could be injured if there is a catastrophic release of chemicals from the facility under a worst case scenario. All of this is important information to develop and collect. The only issue is how much of that information should be widely disseminated to the general public.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Immigration, Border Security, and Claims and Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. **Risk to Homeland Security from Identity Fraud and Identity Theft.** 2002. 77p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 1: 107-86

“There are three documents frequently used to establish false identities that must be made more secure. We can do a great deal to protect our homeland security if we tighten up the laws governing issuing of driver’s licenses, Social Security cards, and birth certificates. Many of us were shocked to hear how easy it was for members of al-Qaeda to obtain driver’s licenses in three different States that allowed them onto U.S. airlines on September 11...Each State has different standards for driver’s licenses. Some even allow illegal aliens to obtain driver’s licenses.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Armed Services. **The Role of the Department of Defense in Homeland Security.** 2002. 61p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 3: S. HRG. 107-408

“What exactly is the definition of homeland security, and to what extent should the Department of Defense be involved in homeland security? How does the Department of Defense relate to the Office of the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security, Tom Ridge’s new office? Is the Department of Defense organized properly to deal with the many aspects of homeland security?...Should the Posse Comitatus Act be revised or repealed? If so, do we want the Armed Forces enforcing the law, as would be required in an insurrection? Should every State have a weapons of mass destruction civil support team...to assist civilian authorities in responding to an incident or attack on U.S. soil involving weapons of mass destruction?”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information. **The Role of Technology in Preventing the Entry of Terrorists into the United States.** 2002. 106p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 2: S. HRG. 107-611

“The purpose of this hearing is to determine the extent to which gaps in our visa and admission system have frustrated efforts to identify and bring to justice the perpetrators of these attacks. More importantly, we would like to determine the extent to which these vulnerabilities will expose us to future attack.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Armed Services. **The Secretary of Energy's Priorities and Plans for Department of Energy National Security Programs.** 2002. 64p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 3: S. HRG. 107-420

“One of the most significant challenges facing the Department is working with Russia and the states of the former Soviet Union to prevent nuclear weapons and materials from falling into the hands of terrorists or from being misused.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Strategic. **Security of U.S. Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear Weapons Facilities.** 2002. 26p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 3: S. HRG. 107-589

“In this hearing we will cover all aspects of nuclear weapons security, including personnel security, the physical security of sites, security during transportation, emergency response capabilities, and the security features of nuclear weapons themselves.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Water Resources and the Environment. **Terrorism: Are Our Water Resources and Environment at Risk?** 2001. 147p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. T 68/ 2: 107-51

“The purpose of this hearing is to make sure governmental agencies and the private sector are taking all the steps necessary to ensure...that the critical infrastructure under our jurisdiction is safe and secure...After September 11, no one who has responsibility for critical infrastructure can ignore the potential for terrorist attacks.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs and Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services. **Terrorism Through the Mail: Protecting Postal Workers and the Public.** 2002. 226p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-214

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22434>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22437> (PDF file)

“This new terrorist attack has been difficult to detect and has emerged slowly over a period of weeks...Three people are dead, two of them Postal workers, and at least 10 others have been diagnosed with either cutaneous or inhalation anthrax. Thirty-two people have tested positive for exposure to anthrax and thousands are taking powerful antibiotics as a precaution. In all, Americans are asking themselves a very basic question: Is it safe to open the mail?”

Medalia, Jonathan. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division. **Terrorist Nuclear Attacks on Seaports: Threat and Response.** 2002.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/13840.pdf> (PDF file)

“This report focuses on a possible terrorist nuclear attack on a U.S. seaport, a low-probability but high-consequence threat. Ports are vulnerable, and an attack could affect the global economy as well as cause local devastation.”

Colin S. Gray. **Thinking Asymmetrically in Times of Terror.** *Parameters: U.S. Army War College Quarterly*, Spring 2002. Vol. XXXII, No. 1, p. 5-14.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 72: 32/ 1

“We cannot predict specific asymmetric threats (unless we have excellent intelligence) and therefore we cannot protect everything at risk...Although we are not likely to perform well at the identification of very specific dangers, we should be able to identify, and therefore plan how to protect against, the kind of threats that would do us major harm...We need to be especially alert to the possibility that asymmetric threats can wreak their greatest damage through ill-judged measures of response that we ourselves choose to undertake...We need to identify and think hard about threats to which we lack obvious responses.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Select Education and House Subcommittee on 21st Century Competitiveness. **Tracking International Students in Higher Education—Policy Options and Implications for Students.** 2002. 202p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. ED 8/ 1: 107-36

“We learned on September 11 that not every student that is coming to America is coming here for the right reasons...What we want to do today is learn what the gaps are in the system and... understand what we need to change...”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Housing and Transportation. **Transit Safety in the Wake of September 11.** 2002. 61p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. B 22/ 3: S. HRG. 107-620

“We will be asking all of our witnesses to discuss: First, the existence and nature of any threats to transit. Second, efforts underway to address those threats. Third, lessons learned from the experience of September 11. And fourth, suggestions for improving transit safety.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Energy. **U.S. Energy Security: Options to Decrease Petroleum Use in the Transportation Sector.** 2002. 127p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. SCI 2: 107-43

“The attacks of September 11th underline the Nation’s vulnerability to terror attacks; the economic repercussions of the attacks will be felt for some time. The U.S. economy is highly dependent on imported oil; around 56 percent of U.S. petroleum demand comes from overseas with around 20 percent coming from the Middle East. A disruption of petroleum supplies, as witnessed after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, could have a devastating effect on the already weakened worldwide economy.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **Weak Links: Assessing the Vulnerability of U.S. Ports and Whether the Government Is Adequately Structured to Safeguard Them.** 2002. 290p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-309

“There are no Federal standards for port security and no single Federal agency overseeing port security. Port security is largely a matter of State and local administration...at any given time, authorities have virtually no idea about the contents of thousands of multi-ton containers traveling on trucks, trains, or barges on roads, rails, and waterways throughout the country. The ease with which a terrorist might smuggle chemical, biological, or even at some point nuclear weapons into one of those containers without being detected is terrifying.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs and Senate Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring, and the District of Columbia.

Weak Links: How Should the Federal Government Manage Airline Passenger and Baggage Screening? 2002. 165p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-208

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21053>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21054> (PDF file)

“The General Accounting Office has determined that undercover agents have been able to penetrate restricted areas of U.S. commercial airports with counterfeit or otherwise invalid badges or other credentials, giving those agents the opportunity, if intended, to carry weapons, explosives, other things that are dangerous to the security of everyone.”

Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **Who’s Doing Work for the Government?: Monitoring, Accountability and Competition in the Federal Service Contract Workforce.** 2002. 181p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-465

“...post-September 11, Federal employees are playing an even more critical role in our homeland defense efforts than they have in the past. We are depending even more, for instance, on the Customs Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Coast Guard, to name just a few, to keep our country safe.”

U.S. Foreign Relations, Policy, and Treaties

Katzman, Kenneth. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division. **Afghanistan: Current Issues and U.S. Policy Concerns**. 2001.

<http://www.fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/7654.pdf> (PDF file)

“U.S. policy objectives in Afghanistan have been multifaceted, although the September 11 attacks have apparently narrowed U.S. goals to ending the presence of the leadership of the bin Laden network there and to helping construct a future Afghanistan where such groups would not be welcome...Other goals have included an end to discrimination against women and girls, the eradication of narcotics production, and alleviating severe humanitarian difficulties.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs and Subcommittee on International Operations and Terrorism. **Afghanistan’s Humanitarian Crisis: Is Enough Aid Reaching Afghanistan?** 2002. 103p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 107-235

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22523>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22524> (PDF file)

“After four years of relentless drought, the worst in three decades, and the total failure of the Taliban government in administering the country, 4 million people have abandoned their homes in search of food in Pakistan, Iran, Tajikistan and elsewhere, while those left behind eat meals of locusts and animal fodder; 7.5 million people inside the country are threatened by famine or severe hunger as cold weather approaches, according to the United Nations.”

Kibble, David G. **The Attacks of 9/11: Evidence of a Clash of Religions?** *Parameters: US Army War College Quarterly*, Autumn 2002. Vol. XXXII, No. 3, p. 34-45.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 72: 32/ 3

“This article aims to unravel some of the religious background to the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon...It looks too at the religious background to events that have followed on from those attacks. Much of the latter part of the article will be devoted to examining any perceived ‘clash’ from the Muslim point of view in an attempt to generate a better understanding of how at least some Muslims view the West in general and America in particular. It will look, again from the Muslim point of view, at how any perception of a clash might be either ameliorated or neutralized.”

Pape, Matthew S. **Can We Put the Leaders of the “Axis of Evil” in the Crosshairs?** *Parameters: US Army War College Quarterly*, Autumn 2002. Vol. XXXII, No. 3, p. 62-71.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 72: 32/ 3

“An absolute prohibition on the use of assassination under any circumstances, on purely ethical grounds, ignores the realities of the current threats the United States faces, and unnecessarily constrains the President’s ability to respond to them.”

Record, Jeffrey. **Collapsed Countries, Casualty Dread, and the New American Way of War.** *Parameters: U.S. Army War College Quarterly*, Summer 2002, Vol. XXXII, No. 2, p. 4-23.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 72: 32/ 2

Examines the tensions between the civilian military leadership and the military command structure regarding the relative emphasis placed on the possibility of American military casualties. Points out that it is the civilian leadership which is now less concerned with such losses than is the leadership within the military. Places tactics used in the toppling of the Taliban in Afghanistan in the context of previously undertaken military actions which also relied less on forces on the ground and more on overwhelming American airpower than in previous conflicts such as the Second World War, Korea, and Vietnam.

Record, Jeffrey. **Exit Strategy Delusions.** *Parameters: US Army War College Quarterly*, Winter 2001-02, Vol. XXXI, No. 4, p. 21-27.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 72: 31/ 4

“Saddam Hussein remains in power because the United States was not prepared to assume any responsibility for Iraq’s postwar political reconstruction. The Bush Administration was so intent on wrapping up its easy, albeit dramatic, military win in Kuwait and vacating the premises that it even declared a unilateral cease-fire in the absence of any Iraqi request for terms. To be sure, America militarily exited the war in the Gulf, but it was a politically inconclusive departure.”

House Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia. **The Future of U.S.-Saudi Relations.** 2002. 63p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: F 98

“Even before September 11, of course, there were many sources of friction: the near total lack of political and civil rights in Saudi Arabia has troubled many Americans for years...Saudi Arabia has been unreliable as a base for the U.S. military against Saddam...is one of only three nations which maintained diplomatic relations with the Taliban...Individual Saudis have made important contributions to the United States as immigrants, investors, and religious leaders. And Saudi Arabia actually sells its oil to us at a little below the...world price in order to maintain a market share here, hoping to gain influence.”

Donaher, William F. and Ross B. DeBlois. **Is the Current UN and US Policy toward Iraq Effective?** *Parameters: US Army War College Quarterly*, Winter 2001-02, Vol. XXXI, No. 4, p. 112-125.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 72: 31/ 4

“Economic sanctions in Iraq are not working. Unarguably, the sanctions have contained Saddam’s military, but are economic sanctions the only way we can achieve this end? The consequences of ten years of sanctions include pushing the dictator closer to his people, and posing a threat to our future interactions with Iraq and our presence in the region...ten years of economic sanctions have created a humanitarian disaster in Iraq rivaling that of many third-world African countries.”

Kellogg, Davida E. **Jus Post Bellum: The Importance of War Crimes Trials.** *Parameters: US Army War College Quarterly*, Autumn 2002. Vol. XXXII, No. 3, p. 87-99.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 72: 32/ 3

“The international law of war has barely begun to deal with the question of where to try cases in which the aggressor is a diffuse political or religious entity rather than a nation. But there are precedents on which to draw, and the task is no more impossible than the development of the law of war to this point has been. Whatever is decided to be a properly convened, constituted, and conducted court for such cases, the high moral purpose of jus post bellum—to do justice in the wake of war—must be well and truly served by them, and must be seen to be so.”

Kronstadt, K. Alan. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division. **Pakistan—U.S. Relations.** 2002.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/13851.pdf> (PDF file)

“The major areas of U.S. concern in Pakistan include nuclear nonproliferation; counterterrorism; regional stability; democratization and human rights; and economic reform and development.”

Jalali, Ali A. **Rebuilding Afghanistan’s National Army.** *Parameters: US Army War College Quarterly*, Autumn 2002. Vol. XXXII, No. 3, p. 72-86.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 72: 32/ 3

“This article looks at the challenges facing the creation of a new national army in Afghanistan as well as the opportunities for responding to these challenges. It reviews the experience of the past as well as the recent war-instigated social and political transformation to identify conceptual frameworks for building a national military establishment in Afghanistan.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia. **Recent Developments in South Asia.** 2002. 34p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: AS 4/ 13

Discusses murders of Kashmiris by terrorists, current tensions between India and Pakistan, weakness of the newly formed government in Afghanistan, Norwegian sponsored peace talks between Sri Lanka and the Tamil Tigers, hunger and poverty of the citizens of Bangladesh, the arming of Pakistan, Burma, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh by China, Maoist insurgency in Nepal, and tensions between India and China.

Ackerman, David M. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. American Law Division. **Response to Terrorism: Legal Aspects of the Use of Military Force.** 2001.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/6217.pdf> (PDF file)

“The terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, has precipitated widespread calls for the use of military force in response. Under U.S. and international law a variety of legal considerations attach to such use. This report briefly summarizes several salient aspects.”

Peters, Ralph. **Rolling Back Radical Islam**. *Parameters: US Army War College Quarterly*, Autumn 2002. Vol. XXXII, No. 3, p. 4-16.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 72: 32/ 3

“Fundamentalist terrorism has not arisen despite the progress the world has made, but because of it...We face a failing civilization in the Middle East. But if we have the least spark of wisdom, we will do all that we can to ensure the failure does not spread from cultures that have made socioeconomic suicide pacts with themselves to lands that still might adapt to the demands of the modern and post-modern worlds.”

Prados, Alfred B. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division. **Saudi Arabia: Current Issues and U.S. Relations**. 2002.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/14826.pdf> (PDF file)

“...issues of bilateral interest include the Saudi position on the Arab-Israeli conflict, security in the post-war Gulf region, arms transfers to Saudi Arabia, Saudi external aid programs, bilateral trade relationships, and Saudi policies involving human rights and democracy.”

Perl, Raphael F. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division. **Taliban and the Drug Trade**. 2001.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/6210.pdf> (PDF file)

“In a sustained anti-terrorism campaign, drug markets, illicit drug products, and major drug ‘players’ could become legitimate targets for interdiction, law enforcement, military, and paramilitary operations. Indeed, British press reports indicate poppy fields, supply lines, storehouses, and producers may become targets in efforts to prevent Taliban funding of terrorist campaigns.”

Perl, Raphael F. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division. **Terrorism, the Future, and U.S. Foreign Policy**. 2002.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/7941.pdf> (PDF file)

“...problem surfacing in the wake of the number of incidents associated with Islamic fundamentalist groups is how to condemn and combat such terrorist activity, and the extreme and violent ideology of specific radical groups, without appearing to be anti-Islamic in general. A desire to punish a state for supporting international terrorism may also be subject to conflicting foreign policy objectives.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services. **United States Policy in Iraq: Next Steps**. 2002. 72p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-388

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21587>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21588> (PDF file)

“Iraq continues to pose a significant national security threat to the United States. It continues to rebuild its weapons of mass destruction capabilities. If UN sanctions were

completely lifted, its weapons program would accelerate. We may have hindered or prevented upgrades to Iraq's WMD capabilities, but what should we do about the capabilities they already possess?"

Russell, Richard L. **War and the Iraq Dilemma: Facing the Harsh Realities.**

Parameters: US Army War College Quarterly, Autumn 2002. Vol. XXXII, No. 3, p. 46-61.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 72: 32/ 3

"The harsh reality is that international sanctions and intrusive UN weapons inspections have failed to undermine the Iraqi regime or force Saddam to abandon his WMD programs. On the contrary, the sanctions may have worked to bolster Saddam's reign rather than weaken it. The sanctions are evaded through all of Iraq's neighbors, including American partners in Jordan and Turkey, as well as through Saddam's foes in Iran and Syria. The sanctions have created an enormous black market controlled by Saddam and his family. Saddam uses the black market earnings to shore up the loyalty of his intelligence, security, and elite military forces to safeguard his regime."

Hawkins, William R. **What Not to Learn from Afghanistan.** *Parameters: U.S. Army War College Quarterly*, Summer 2002, Vol. XXXII, No. 2, p. 24-32.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 72: 32/ 2

"America is fortunate that Osama bin Laden chose to locate in Afghanistan, a country without ballistic missiles or weapons of mass destruction—or for that matter, even a conventional army of any size." Discusses the limited applicability of methods used in Afghanistan to military clashes with better established, trained, and armed combatants.

Weapons of Mass Destruction

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies. **Anthrax Decontamination**. 2002. 38p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AP 6/ 2: S. HRG. 107-364

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19777>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19778> (PDF file)

“The VA-HUD Subcommittee wanted to act very quickly to convene this timely hearing to discuss the issues of decontamination of anthrax both at the Hart Building, the Brentwood postal facility, and other private sector buildings that are exposed. This is to discuss the role of EPA and the Office of the Science Advisor to the President in terms of decontamination process.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs and International Relations. **Biological Weapons Convention Protocol: Status and Implications**. 2002. 104p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: W 37/ 5

“...the disclosure of a vast biological arsenal, of a vast Soviet biological arsenal, Iraq’s use of prohibited toxic agents against Iran, and the emergence of terrorists eager to inflict mass casualties generated calls to strengthen the BWC. For almost a decade, discussions have been underway among the 159 BWC signatory nations on ways to verify compliance and deter violations. Consensus on a workable addendum or protocol to the BWC has proven elusive. Negotiators have been frustrated by the inherent difficulty, some would say utter impossibility, of policing the proliferation of...organisms and dual-use technologies so easily converted from lawful to lethal purposes.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies and Senate Committee on Veterans’ Affairs. **Bioterrorism—Domestic Weapons of Mass Destruction**. 2000. 57p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AP 6/ 2: S. HRG. 106-352

“The question of biological warfare and chemical warfare has been one of enormous importance as it applies to the domestic scene. Congress has appropriated very large sums of money to the FBI on counterterrorism...Today, we are going to make inquiries into what line of preparedness there is at the present time and what ought to be done.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Public Health. **Bioterrorism: Our Frontline Response, Evaluating U.S. Public Health and Medical Readiness**. 1999. 83p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. L 11/ 4: S. HRG. 106-21

“Examining issues relating to bioterrorism, including the United States public health and medical readiness, biological terrorism deterrence, outbreak containment and investigation, national pharmaceutical stockpile, and research and development.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies. **Bioterrorism, 2001.** 2002. 255p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AP 6/ 2: S. HRG. 107-452

“Unlike the assaults on New York and Washington, a biological attack would not be accompanied by explosions and police sirens. Instead, terrorists could release a lethal bioweapon in a crowded shopping mall or subway station. They might expose millions to the deadly microbes by spraying a biological weapon over a city. In the days that followed, victims of emergency room [sic], complaining of mild fevers, aches in the joints or perhaps a sore throat. Doctors need to be well aware of the symptoms of a bioterrorist attack, or precious hours will be lost as doctors try to diagnose their patients.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs and International Relations and House Committee on Government Reform. **Combating Terrorism: Federal Response to a Biological Weapons Attack.** 2002. 198p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: T 27/ 16

“Coming to grips with the needs of first responders, the role of the Governors, use of the National Guard, and the thresholds for Federal intervention in realistic exercises vastly increases our chances of responding effectively when the unthinkable but some say inevitable outbreak is upon us. The costs of an uncoordinated, ineffective response will be paid in human lives, civil disorder, loss of civil liberties and economic disruption that could undermine both national security and even national sovereignty.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Government Reform. **Comprehensive Medical Care for Bioterrorism Exposure – Are We Making Evidenced-Based Decisions? What Are the Research Needs?** 2002. 114p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: M 46/ 26

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19246>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19247> (PDF file)

“We will be looking at how much we know about the safety and efficacy of all treatments of potential use in a bioterrorist attack. At the same time, there are complementary and nutritional approaches that may help minimize some of the side effects of conventional treatments like antibiotics. There are also some nutritional approaches that may improve the outcome of the conventional treatments. There is research evidence in both of these areas.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities. **The Dark Winter Scenario and Bioterrorism.** 2002. 40p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 3: S. HRG. 107-431

“Our subcommittee meets this morning to discuss the presentation of the Dark Winter exercise held earlier this summer to simulate the effects of a hypothetical biological warfare attack on the United States, using smallpox...The issue of bioterrorist attack is no longer hypothetical. It is happening around us. Although this Dark Winter scenario represents a fairly dire scenario, many of the issues raised in this study are the same ones we are confronting now at the Federal and state levels.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science. **The Decontamination of Anthrax and Other Biological Agents.** 2002. 126p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. SCI 2: 107-39

“Specifically, this hearing will explore the challenges of decontaminating civilian facilities, the experience gained by the U.S. Army in decontaminating property at Fort Detrick, and the potential of new decontamination technologies and methods.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **Dirty Bombs and Basement Nukes: The Terrorist Nuclear Threat.** 2002. 68p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 107-575

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22119>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22121> (PDF file)

“...the single most urgent threat we face is the access potential terrorists have to fissile material...We have to know exactly what the terrorists can do with nuclear materials, from the simplest application to the most sophisticated, and there are important steps we can take to stop them, from improving nuclear security in the former Soviet Union to thinking carefully about our response here at home, to combating the threat of nuclear terrorism, and make it much less destructive if it were to occur.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Public Health. **Effective Responses to the Threat of Bioterrorism.** 2002. 70p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. L 11/ 4: S. HRG. 107-440

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19931>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19932> (PDF file)

“Our first priority must be to prevent an attack. That means enhancing our intelligence capability and our ability to infiltrate terrorist cells...We must also improve America’s preparedness for bioterrorist attack...To improve detection, we should enhance the ability of health professionals to recognize the symptoms of a bioterrorist attack, identify biological weapons accurately, and communicate essential medical information rapidly and securely. To improve the treatment of victims of a terrorist attack, we must strengthen our hospitals and emergency medical plans.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Governmental Affairs Committee and International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee. **Federal Efforts to Coordinate and Prepare the United States for Bioterrorism: Are They Ready?** 2002. 186p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-213

“...whether our government at all levels is organized adequately to respond to biological and chemical attacks on the American homeland...The sad fact is that we have now entered an era when the previously theoretical, with regard to chemical and biological attacks, has become altogether real.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information. **Germs, Toxins and Terror: The New Threat to America.** 2002. 74p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 2: S. HRG. 107-656

*“We need to explore how the federal government can encourage private sector companies to develop technologies to scan and detect these agents. We need to examine the commercial sale of equipment—*aerosol sprayers, for example—used to disperse and aerosolize these agents. We need to beef up needed stockpiles of vaccines and better educate public health personnel. As a matter of fact, the testimony that we have had today indicates that the weakest link in our chain are local and state public health offices.*”*

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **Hearings to Examine Threats, Responses, and Regional Considerations Surrounding Iraq.** 2002. 275p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 107-658

“These weapons must be dislodged from Saddam Hussein, or Saddam Hussein must be dislodged from power...We want to explore Saddam’s track record in acquiring, making, and using weapons of mass destruction and the likelihood, in the opinion of the experts what will come before us in the next 2 days – the likelihood that he would share them with terrorists.”

Central Intelligence Agency. **Iraq’s Weapons of Mass Destruction Programs.** 2002.

http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/iraq_wmd/Iraq_Oct_2002.htm

http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/iraq_wmd/Iraq_Oct_2002.pdf (PDF file)

“Iraq has continued its weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs in defiance of UN resolutions and restrictions.□Baghdad has chemical and biological weapons as well as missiles with ranges in excess of UN restrictions; if left unchecked, it probably will have a nuclear weapon during this decade.□Baghdad hides large portions of Iraq’s WMD efforts.□Revelations after the Gulf war starkly demonstrate the extensive efforts undertaken by Iraq to deny information.□Since inspections ended in 1998, Iraq has maintained its chemical weapons effort, energized its missile program, and invested more heavily in biological weapons; most analysts assess Iraq is reconstituting its nuclear weapons program.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **Loose Nukes, Biological Terrorism, and Chemical Warfare: Using Russian Debt to Enhance Security.** 2002. 70p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: N 91

“And since Russia is a valuable partner in our war on terror, it is imperative that we assist it in improving the security of weapons usable materials. The Russian Federation Debt Reduction for Non-proliferation Act of 2002 is one such measure. That act establishes within the Department of the Treasury the Russian non-proliferation investment facility for the purpose of providing for the Administration of Soviet era debt reduction and authorizes the President to reduce the amount of outstanding Soviet era debt owed by the Russian Federation to our nation for the purpose of facilitating debt-for-non-proliferation exchanges.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. **The National Immunization Program.** 2002. 71p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. L 11/ 4: S. HRG. 107-198

“...recent concerns about the growing threat of bioterrorism and the need to direct Federal resources toward the development of vaccines against potential bioterrorist agents also has potential implications for our existing portfolio of vaccine research and our traditional methods of vaccine delivery.”

U.S. General Accounting Office. **Nuclear Nonproliferation: U.S. Efforts to Help Other Countries Combat Nuclear Smuggling Need Strengthened Coordination and Planning. Report to the Ranking Minority Member, Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, Committee on Armed Services, U.S. Senate.** 2002. 57p.

Sudocs classification number: GA 1. 13: 02-426

“...this report addresses U.S. efforts to combat nuclear smuggling by (1) identifying the U.S. federal programs tasked with combating the threat of illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and the amount of U.S. funding spent on this effort; (2) determining how well the U.S. assistance is coordinated among federal agencies; and (3) assessing the effectiveness of the equipment and training provided by the United States.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **Preparing for Reality: Protecting Against Weapons of Mass Destruction.** 2002. 135p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-563

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22546>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22548> (PDF file)

“Our task this morning...is to examine how a Department of Homeland Security can best meet the technological challenge of protecting Americans from attacks by weapons of mass destruction...there is no greater threat and no graver danger than the use of such weapons on our soil...We have got to leverage America’s wealth of technological resources to counter current threats and anticipate new ones.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science. **Science of Bioterrorism: Is the Federal Government Prepared?** 2002. 109p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. SCI 2: 107-51

“...this hearing will explore the research and development underway at various federal agencies to improve our nation’s ability to detect, prevent, respond to, and remediate bioterrorist attacks. In addition the hearing will explore the relationship and information sharing among federal agencies and what efforts the Administration has underway to better coordinate the response to bioterrorism, particularly in the area of research and development.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations. **The Silent War: Are Federal, State, and Local Governments Prepared for Biological and Chemical Attacks?** 2002. 182p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: W 19/ 2

“Today, the subcommittee will examine the Nation’s ability to respond to the possibility of a biological or chemical attack. Even though most experts believe that the likelihood of

such an attack is relatively low, we must ensure that the Nation has an emergency management structure that is prepared to handle even the most remote possibility of such an attack.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **The State of Public Health Preparedness for Terrorism Involving Weapons of Mass Destruction: A Six-Month Report Card.** 2002. 102p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-507

“Only the Federal Government can ensure that the necessary programs and structures are in place to protect the American people from a biological, chemical, or radiological attack and we must work together, Executive Branch, Legislative Branch, and private sector and nonprofit private sector,” because we are now aware of “how woefully underprepared” much of our public health system is to respond to these types of attacks.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities. **The Weapons of Mass Destruction Program of Iraq.** 2002. 114p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 3: S. HRG. 107-573

“Over 15 years ago, a prominent U.S. news magazine ran a picture of Saddam Hussein on its cover with the caption, ‘Most Dangerous Man in the World.’ Despite a long war with Iran in the mid-1980s, a devastating defeat by the United States in 1991, major revolts by the Kurds and the Shiite elements within his country, numerous coup attempts, wary neighbors, and a constant international application of sanctions, Saddam Hussein remains in power and continues to develop all of the weapons of mass destruction, threatening his own citizens and neighbors in the world.”