

Terrorism, Crime and Public Policy

IV. Book Glossary

9/11 Commission (formally, the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States): An independent, bipartisan commission set up in 2002 to examine the evidence, identify the problems and lessons learned, and make recommendations to prevent and minimize harm from future acts of terrorism. The recommendations included insights for intelligence and law enforcement agencies, on the role of diplomacy, immigration issues and border control, the flow of assets to terrorist organizations, commercial aviation, the role of congressional oversight, and resource allocation. The Commission concluded that 9/11 was a product of a failure of responsible public officials to take seriously an abundance of information about al Qaeda, a network of willing and capable offenders, intent on attacking attractive targets, made vulnerable due to an absence of guardianship -- in short, failures of both capacity and will:

Abrahamic religions: The three religions with historical links to the Biblical figure Abraham: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.

Abu Ghraib: Baghdad prison in which Americans seriously abused detainees, mostly Iraqis. Photographs revealing the abuse of the prisoners cast Americans as villains and undermined the claims of legitimacy and moral authority of the U.S. effort in Iraq and generated opposition throughout the world.

Act to Combat International Terrorism: A 1984 act that created a program to award informants and post photographs and other information about most wanted terrorists.

actionable intelligence: Intelligence that is valuable for people who need the information on the ground, so that they can adjust their operations usefully in light of the information.

active information: Intelligence about the current plans, specific activities, whereabouts, and assignments of a group or individual regarded as a possible threat to security.

adl: Justice.

affect heuristic: The tendency for perception and behavior to be influenced excessively by images that trigger emotional responses.

Afghanistan war: Military action launched by the United States in October 2001, originally under the name, "Operation Enduring Freedom". The operation succeeded in rooting out al Qaeda training camps and overthrowing the repressive Taliban government, thanks largely to a broad and effective coalition of forces from throughout the West and a thoughtfully developed and well-executed plan of coordinated military attack by ground and air forces. The longer term goals have been more elusive: creating

conditions conducive to political reform, greater security and stability, ending the production of opium, and the rooting out of Taliban and other terrorists.

aggression: Any act or threat of force by an individual or group against another.

agroterrorism: The use of biological weapons to attack food supplies, typically dispersed through the soil, seeds or crops, feed or livestock, or at food processing plants or warehouses.

al Aqsa Martyrs Brigades: An extremist group created in the refugee camps of the West Bank in around 2001. Although named after a mosque in East Jerusalem, they are more secular than religious -- the militant arm of the Fatah Party, an offshoot of Yassir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization. The Aqsa Martyrs have made extensive use of suicide bombers.

al Qaeda: A terrorist group that achieved pre-eminence following its success in carrying out the 9/11 attack against New York and Washington. It is a Sunni-Arab organization with several distinct enemies in the Middle East: Israel, the Saudi Arabia monarchy, and Shi'ite Muslims. Al Qaeda became a model for the conduct of terrorism throughout much of the world. Due to intense surveillance following the 9/11 attack, al Qaeda moved from active involvement in terrorist operations to a more strictly ideological and inspirational role.

Allah: The Arabic name for "God"; the word refers to the same God worshipped by Jews and Christians.

anarchist: An individual opposed to government authority.

anomie: An explanation for crime raised by the late-19th century sociologist, Emile Durkheim, holding that aggression is rooted in the absence of norms.

anthrax: A bacterium that can occur naturally in humans when they eat or are otherwise exposed to dead animals infected by the bacterial spores. The spores can be used as a biological weapon when grown outside the body and inhaled by a victim. Anthrax does not pass from human to human, but people who die of anthrax can be a dangerous source of anthrax spores.

anti-globalism extremist: Any of several types of extremists opposed to aspects of globalism. They range from radicals who demonstrate against the power of large corporations and trade agreements to neo-Marxists opposed to capitalism, social injustice, and the skewed international distributions of wealth and income. Members of this assortment of radicals engage in protests, usually nonviolent, against world trade organizations and international trade agreements, which they regard as exploitive of the poor and the environment, serving mostly a small, extremely wealthy and powerful elite. They target visible symbols of globalization, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization.

Apocalypse: A term used to refer to the end of the world. Its original meaning refers to the revelation, to only a select group of privileged persons, of the end of time.

Arab: The ancient and present-day inhabitants of the Arabian Peninsula and often applied to the peoples closely allied to them in ancestry, language, religion, and culture. Bernard Lewis notes that secular Westerners have "great difficulty understanding a culture in which not citizenship, not nationality, not descent, but religion, or more precisely, membership of a religious community, is the ultimate determinant of identity." Under the Islamic caliphate, Arabic became the language of scripture, government, law, literature, and science. Majority Arabic-speaking countries remain in southwest Asia, Egypt, and North Africa. The Arab League includes Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. See parallel entry on Persia.

asabiyya: Social cohesion, group loyalty, solidarity (from Ibn Kaldun: "binding")

Aum Shinrikyo: An extremist religious sect founded by Shoko Asahara in 1989, responsible for a 1995 sarin (nerve gas) attack that killed 12 people and injured thousands of other commuters on the Tokyo subway. It was a classic cult organization, with its own unique system of beliefs derived from Buddhism, Hinduism, and Christianity, developed and promoted by Asahara.

ayatollah: From the Arabic ayat Allah, meaning "sign of God," a high-ranking Shiite religious authority. In Iran, it refers to the nation's political and religious leader. Generally not used by Shiites in Arab countries or in India.

Bali bombing of 2002: An October 2002 attack on the Sari Club, a popular tourist spot on the Indonesian island of Bali, in the South Pacific just east of Java. Two suicide bombers of Jemaah Islamiah killed over 200 people there -- 88 of them Australian -- and injured many others.

Battle of Seattle: 1999 case of anti-globalization extremism involving 50,000 loosely organized protesters. They blocked intersections and disrupted meetings at the World Trade Organization's Ministerial Conference. Chaos and rioting followed an aggressive police response.

Benghazi Six: a Palestinian intern and five Bulgarian nurses released from prison by Libya's Colonel Gaddafi in 2007, after nine years in custody. The six had been falsely accused of conspiring to infect hundreds of Libyan children with HIV in 1998, and sentenced to death. The release contributed to a thaw in U.S.-Libyan relations: soon after the release of the Six, the U.S. took Libya off of its list of terrorist states and restored full diplomatic relations with the country.

Bhagavad Gita: An ancient Sanskrit text that serves as a central testament of Hinduism. It consists of some 700 poetic verses. A central idea of the Bhagavad Gita, associated with the Yogic aspect of Hinduism, is that enlightenment comes with the ability to still the mind and overcome selfish desires through self discipline, which can be achieved through meditation.

bilateral relations: Relations between any two entities, usually nations, both formal and informal.

Bill of Rights: The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, introduced to the First U.S. Congress by James Madison in 1789, and passed in 1791.

biological weapons: Weapons that make use of either natural or artificially engineered bacteria, viruses or biotoxins. They are potentially more deadly than other weapons of mass destruction because of their capacity to spread naturally after initial contact with a living host organism.

biotoxins: Short term for biological toxins, those of a biological origin. They are particularly dangerous as weapons of terrorism because they can spread naturally after initial contact with a living host organism. They are limited, however, because they are generally difficult to control.

Black Liberation Army (BLA): An underground organization led by former Panther Assata Shakur (her given name was JoAnne Chesimard) in the 1970s. The BLA operated in San Francisco and New York City, hitting local police departments with gunfire and bombing attacks, and raising funds through bank robberies.

Black Panthers: an African-American militant group founded by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale in Oakland in 1966. Inspired by Malcolm X and Chinese Chairman Mao Zedong, the Black Panthers called for black nationalism and armed resistance to what they regarded as racial, social, and economic oppression, and they ridiculed the white-dominated law enforcement establishment and the formal system of justice in the U.S.

Black Widow terrorists: Female Chechen insurgents who commit suicide bombing attacks. They are referred to in Chechnya as *Shahidkas*, Russian for "Black Widows", despite the fact that most are teenage girls and young women who have never been married.

blister agents: A class of chemical weapons such as mustard gas and lewisite that are delivered in vapor, aerosol, or liquid form, attacking the lungs, eyes and skin.

blood agents: A class of chemical weapons such as hydrogen cyanide and cyanogen chloride that are delivered in vapor form, attacking the lungs.

body geometry: Unique physical characteristics that offer prospects for measurement and the unique personal identification of individuals. Examples of features that lend

themselves to such technologies include retinal and iris features; ear distinctions; facial, hand and finger geometry; and vascular maps

bots: Software robots that run tedious, repetitive tasks over the Internet much faster than humans.

botulism: A toxin produced by the *Clostridium botulinum* bacterium, one of the deadliest known toxins. It causes death by respiratory failure and paralysis. It is especially dangerous when spread through food, since many people can be poisoned from a single contaminated source. Persons infected with the bacterium may require treatment on a breathing machine for weeks, together with complementary medical care.

bounty programs: Programs that offer rewards, usually money, to provide an incentive for people who share information about the whereabouts of a particular individual. The bounty can leverage intelligence about particular terrorists by engaging countless people on the ground to help bring about the capture of a dangerous person. Protection and relocation services are sometimes also offered to people who provide such information.

Buddhism: One of the two dominant Far Eastern religions (the other is Taoism). Buddhism originated in Northeast India in the 6th century BC, with the teachings of Buddha Sakyamuni (Siddhartha Gautama), originally from Nepal. Over several centuries it migrated eastward to China, Southeast Asia, Japan, and Korea, and more recently to lands the world over. Buddhism is considered by many to be as much a philosophy as it is a religion.

bunches of guys: The theory proposed by Marc Sageman that terrorist groups are much like gangs in that they emerge spontaneously from below rather than through a "top-down" recruiting approach. He finds that terrorist cells tend to evolve from friendships and kinships, that the seeds of terrorism germinate as some members of a cell influence the thinking of the others.

Cali cartel: A Colombian drug cartel formed around 1970 by brothers Gilberto and Miguel Rodriguez Orejuela. The group's first drug trafficking operations were in marijuana; it moved before long into the higher profit market of trafficking in cocaine. The Cali cartel made a practice of threatening government officials and killed hundreds of prostitutes, homosexuals, homeless, and petty thieves, including children.

caliph: The prophet Muhammad's successors were known as caliphs, and their empire was the caliphate. (Muhammad was a political as well as a religious leader.) The first four caliphs are known as the rashidun (the "rightly guided" caliphs). Sunni Muslims consider the rule of the rashidun to be the golden age of Islam. Shii Muslims believe that the fourth caliph, Ali, was usurped by the first three caliphs and that his descendants were the proper heirs to the caliphate. (One sect of Shiis set up a rival caliphate in Egypt in 983. It lasted nearly 200 years.) Umar, the second caliph, decreed that Jews and Christians should be removed from Arabia. (Such an expulsion was much rarer than the

evictions of Jews and Muslims from medieval Christendom.) Since Umar's decree, Islam's holiest sites have been off-limits to non-Muslims.

catastrophic terrorism: Terrorism with unusually grave consequences, usually associated with weapons of mass destruction subjected to large populations. The expression was coined by the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Science and Technology for Countering Terrorism.

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA): An agency created under the National Security Act of 1947 to centralize the collection and analysis of intelligence from international sources for the federal government.

Chechen separatists: An extremist faction in Chechnya, a country that has worked to gain independence from Russian domination since the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991. Chechen separatists have engaged in terrorist activities against Russia repeatedly, with two especially sensational attacks, both directed by Shamil Salmanovich Basayev, leader of the Chechen separatist radicals: the 2002 Moscow theater hostage crises, in which the group killed 129 hostages, and the Beslan school attack, in which they killed 344 civilians, most of them children.

chemical incapacitants: A class of chemical weapons such as lysergic acid diethylamide that are delivered in aerosol or liquid form, attacking the lungs and skin.

Chemical Weapons Convention treaty: A treaty that went into effect in 1997, prohibiting the development, stockpiling, distribution, and use of chemical weapons. It was designed to augment the Geneva Protocol of 1925 by dealing with chemical weapons with extensive on-site inspection and other verification measures and the eventual destruction of these devices.

choking agents: A class of chemical weapons such as chlorine gas and phosgene that are delivered in vapor form, attacking the lungs, eyes, and skin.

Christianity: One of the world's major religions, founded in Palestine about 2,000 years ago by the followers of Jesus, most notably Peter and Paul. Christians believe that Jesus is the Messiah, as prophesied in the Old Testament. Christianity predominates in Europe and the Americas, where it has been a driver of history and culture. With over 1.5 billion members, it is the world's most popular religion. Splits in the Holy Roman Church eventually produced several major Christian faiths: Roman Catholicism, the Eastern Orthodox Church, and Protestantism, which in turn includes the Episcopalian, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Mormon Churches.

Chuang Tzu: The Taoist book of parables, stories that offer insights into life.

civil associations: Formal and informal organizations that bring people with common interests in community activities together in voluntary associations, such as parent-teacher associations, youth sports leagues, and picnics with neighbors.

clash of civilizations: A concept coined by Islamic scholar Bernard Lewis referring originally to a centuries old clash between the West and Islam. The clash of civilizations concept was broadened by Samuel P. Huntington to include fault lines between 7 or 8 major civilizations of the world. A central idea is that the great divisions among humankind and the dominating source of conflict will be cultural, based on identity, rather than ideological or economic.

Code Red attack: An early (2001) cyberterrorist attack on White House computers. The incident combined a computer worm with a denial of service attack.

conspiracy theories: Theories used to support extremist ideology by blaming targeted groups for a variety of sins: religious, cultural, economic, and political. These theories are seductive because they are typically supported with fabricated facts and stories to validate an audience's hatred and exploit their ignorance.

Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program: A program launched by Senators Sam Nunn and Richard Lugar in 1992, aimed at securing and dismantling weapons of mass destruction in former Soviet Union states. The CTR provides funding and expertise for republics of the former Soviet Union to decommission nuclear, biological, and chemical weapon stockpiles, as agreed by the Soviet Union under pre-existing disarmament treaties, notably the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties I and II.

covenant: A deep bond of social cohesion and sense of belonging; open-ended and enduring, characteristic of marriage and friendship. For Jonathan Sacks, covenant enriches the process of dialogue; it is an ancient Biblical concept that suggests love, loyalty, responsibility and compassion among those who join.

covert operations: Operations that exploit the element of surprise to accomplish a mission. In counter-terrorism, covert operations aim to eliminate terrorist threats as efficiently as possible, and do so without revealing who was behind the operation. Efficiency means a minimum of collateral damage and no exposure, with little or no incriminating trail left behind to identify the sponsor. Covert operations may involve the use of force, as in the case of operations using assassination, kidnapping, or secretly conducted preemptive strikes, or the use of nonviolent means, such as infiltration, the dissemination of disinformation and use of subversion to upset terrorist organizations, and cyberwarfare.

crime: The violation of a criminal statute by an individual acting either alone or with others.

Crusades: A nearly 200-year period beginning in 1099 in which Christian fighters aimed either to convert or destroy "infidels", with honor coming to martyrs who died in the cause of holy war. Historical accounts of the Crusades typically identify nine distinct campaigns, the first involving a massacre of the population in Jerusalem in 1099, the last initiated in 1271.

cyberstalking: The practice of intimidation through computer messages with either vague or explicit threats of an attack.

cyberterrorism: Terrorist attacks on computer networks and systems. Government and corporate computer systems are especially vulnerable to cyberterrorist attacks, as are other computer users dependeng on Internet and e-mail systems: individuals, community and religious groups and other nongovernmental organizations.

Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA): The federal agency responsible for the collection and analysis of intelligence to support all military operations.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS): The cabinet-level federal agency created under the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to protect the United States against terrorist attacks and natural disasters. The DHS was created largely by integrating 22 pre-existing federal agencies under a single umbrella agency.

dialogue: Face-to-face discussion and other forms of communication; the exchange of factual information and opinions; and sometimes mere chit-chat. Dialogue has a defining characteristic that goes beneath and beyond discussion: it aims to transform relationships among the participants. It does so by attempting to expose problems, deal with and resolve them.

dual jurisdiction prosecution: The opportunity to exercise discretion to prosecute terrorist cases in either federal or state court -- under *dual jurisdiction* authority -- and possibly in more than one state court, without violating the double jeopardy clause of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution

due process: The basic legal doctrine that the government must respect all rights endowed to individuals under the law. The right to due process allows people to enforce their rights against violations by a government and its agents.

Earth First!: Radical environmental terrorist group that has aimed to draw media attention by targeting logging companies and dam construction operations.

Earth Liberation Front: Network of self-funded extremists and small teams that use sabotage to attack enterprises they regard as enemies of the environment. Created in 1992 by the British faction of Earth First!, they chose to depart from their parent group's strategy of drawing attention to itself through media coverage of its activities by relying instead on secrecy and anonymity to wage its attacks. The ELF has no official organization hierarchy, leader, or spokespersons, and no official list of members.

ebola: A virus that causes hemorrhagic fever, with fatality rates in the neighborhood of 70%. Ebola kills its victims through multiple organ failure and hypovolemic shock (a sharp drop in the body's supply of blood plasma).

economic sanctions: Hard power sanctions that fall short of military intervention, often used to counter state-sponsored terrorism. They include trade embargoes and government-enforced boycotts, tariffs, trade restrictions, import duties, and import or export quotas.

ecoterrorists: Environmental extremists who break laws to carry out acts of vandalism or sabotage against commercial establishments or others who they regard as enemies of the planet.

El Rukns: A Chicago street gang (previously known as the Blackstone Rangers) that tried, unsuccessfully, to become a Black Muslim terrorist group in the U.S. in the late 1970s and early 1980s, under its leader, Jeff Fort.

emir: Leader or commander (originally, "amir"). Amir-ul Momineen means "commander of the faithful." In the 10th century, the amirs were Turkish army officers who seized power in Iraq, Iran, and central Asia. Emir can also be used as the Arabic equivalent of "prince."

emotional contagion: The tendency for emotional reactions to spread from person to person, typically through family, media, social networks, and other sources. These effects can be heightened through social cascades and polarization.

end of history: Phrase coined by Francis Fukuyama to convey the idea that the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s marked the end of the era of the nation-state as the dominant driver of events and the dawning of a new age in which private sector institutions and individuals pre-eminant. The 9/11 attack brought with it a renewed need for nation-states, to cooperate toward the prevention of terrorism.

The Enlightenment (or Age of Enlightenment): The era following the Middle Ages, generally between the mid-17th and late 18th centuries, marked by intellectual and philosophical developments centered on notions of freedom through self-governance, rationality, and natural rights. These notions represented a significant departure from the theocratic rule, oligarchy, aristocracy, and divine right of kings that characterized the Middle Ages..

Entebbe incident: A 1975 incident in which an Israeli elite special forces unit carried out a carefully planned operation to rescue hostages from the hijacking of an airplane held at the Entebbe Airport in Uganda. The hijackers were supported by Ugandan leader Idi Amin. The operation saved 100 hostages and killed 45 Ugandan soldiers and all the hostage takers.

environmental terrorism: Terrorism that aims to protect the environment, often involving operations to sabotage mining, foresting, or industrial agriculture operations.

errors of justice: Sanctions, or the absence of sanctions when they are warranted, that are either excessive or too lenient, based on the additional social costs above and beyond

those associated with an optimal sanction. The total social costs include the costs of both crime and punishment.

ethnic cleansing: Removal of unwanted people from an area to feed a sense of ethnic purity among the aggressors. It often takes the form of genocide, as in the case of the Hutus and Tutsis in Africa, Serbian slaughter of Muslims in Bosnia, and the Nazi extermination of Jews in Europe during World War II.

ethnic profiling: The singling out of an ethnic minority for more intensive scrutiny or interrogation than is ordinarily given to individuals screened at airports, on highways, or in other public places.

ethnic terrorism: Terrorism against an ethnic group. Ethnicity is typically associated with unique combinations of genetics, culture, language, religion and common heritage.

European Police Office (EUROPOL): The collaborative criminal investigation arm of the European Union, headquartered in The Hague. Established under the Maastricht Treaty of 1992, EUROPOL became fully operational in 1999. It operates with a membership of about 30 nations and a focus on organized crime. EUROPOL provides information and training support to its member nations through information exchange, intelligence analysis, and training resources. It also coordinates with INTERPOL on the whereabouts and activities of terrorists.

Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA): An extreme wing of the Basque separatist movement in the north-central part of Spain, just below the French border. ETA originated as a resistance force against the dictator Generalissimo Francisco Franco, but it developed into an extremist group engaged in occasional acts of terror in Madrid and elsewhere.

extradition treaties: Bilateral treaties that require one nation to send persons in custody who are suspected of committing serious crimes to the other country if the receiving nation requests extradition and the evidence suggests that the person committed a serious offense (i.e., subject to imprisonment) in both countries.

EZLN: See Zapatista

Facial Action Coding System (FACS): A catalogue of a vast array of facial expressions to obtain evidence on the facial looks that tend to accompany spoken lies. The information is used to train people to recognize them later in processes of screening, interview, and interrogation.

false negative: The error of allowing a person with a trait of interest (e.g., "terrorist") to pass through a screening process undetected.

false positive: The error of falsely attributing a trait of interest (e.g., "terrorist") to a particular case (e.g., a person named "Mohammed").

FARC: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) is a left-wing organization of guerrilla revolutionaries engaged in terrorist activities in Colombia throughout much of the latter half of the 20th century.

Fatah: A faction of the secular Palestine Liberation Organization that transformed itself from a terrorist group into a dominant political party in Palestine. The leaders of Fatah today widely express opposition to terrorism.

fatwa: A judgment rendered by a mufti, often issued to settle a question where Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh) is unclear.

fiqh: An account of specifics of Islamic juristic reasoning.

Federal Bureau of Investigation: A federal law enforcement agency of the U.S. Department of Justice that serves two primary functions: criminal investigation and domestic intelligence.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): One of several component agencies within the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Created by presidential order in 1979, the central purpose of FEMA is to coordinate responses to disasters in the United States, especially those that overwhelm the capacities of state and local authorities.

Financial Action Task Force (FATF): A multinational organization created in 1989 by the G-7 Summit (in Paris) to develop and promote domestic and international policies for combatting money laundering and terrorist financing. FATF focuses much of its efforts on wire transfers, black market transactions and operations, cash couriers and non-profit organizations.

Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA): A special federal court established by Congress in 1978 to rule in secret on requests by counterintelligence officers. The purpose of the FISA court is to permit the exchange of information about espionage and terrorist suspects, and to issue warrants to put them under surveillance, including the use of wiretaps without probable cause.

Five Pillars of Islam: the profession of faith ("shahada"), five daily prayers ("salat"), the paying of alms for the needy ("zakat"), self-purification by fasting during the month of Ramadan ("sawm"), and a pilgrimage to Mecca ("hajj"), a high holy place in western Saudi Arabia.

Front de Libération Nationale (FLN): An Algerian terrorist group that validated the use of terrorist acts to achieve political goals in the mid-20th century. The FLN introduced the tactic of massive killing of civilians following France's execution of two Algerian rebels in 1956; the FLN responded over a three-day period by slaughtering 49 French citizens vacationing in Algeria. The mayhem in Algeria accelerated France's inclination to give Algeria full independence by 1962.

game (or games) theory: A branch of applied mathematics that provides a framework and set of tools to assess strategic situations in which an individual's or group's success depends on the choices of others. Terrorism policy is sometimes assessed using game theory.

Gemara: The second of two primary components of the Talmud (the other is the Mishnah). The Gemara discusses the Mishnah and expounds on related writings and issues.

general deterrence: The theory that tough sanctions will dissuade prospective offenders from committing crimes.

general strain theory: The theory developed by Robert Agnew that crime arises from a variety of stressors that may have nothing to do with poverty, such as negative treatment by others, and the effect tends to be cumulative. The affected individuals become upset, experience a range of emotions from frustration to anger and depression, leading to the commission of crime as a coping mechanism to escape from the strains.

Geneva Convention on torture: A 1949 agreement among a group of signatory nations setting forth guidelines for the humane treatment of prisoners of war. Formally, the Third Geneva Convention, the agreement serves as a basis for international legal precedent on torture. A key passage is in Section 1, that the detaining power shall exercise "No physical or mental torture, nor any other form of coercion".

German Red Army Faction (RAF or the Baader-Meinhof Gang): A left-wing group that became one of the most violent terrorist groups in Europe. Founded by Andreas Baader, Ulrike Meinhof, and several like-minded radicals in 1970, it evolved from a radical student movement in German universities. 1970 to wage a nearly 30-year-long wave of major violence: dozens of murders, bank robberies, kidnappings, bombings, arson, and assaults, all justified as forms of urban guerrilla warfare and armed resistance. The groups targeted NATO in its later years.

globalization: The process of economic, technological and cultural exchange linking people in various parts of the world. It involves the creation and use of pathways that connect people both physically and electronically across continents. Globalization is largely associated with open markets and free trade. Globalization is perceived as a threat to traditional cultures throughout the world and, for others, as a set of forces that improve the quality of life.

Golden Arches theory of conflict: Thomas Friedman's globalizationist idea that no two countries ever engage in war with one another once both have McDonald's restaurants.

Golden Shrine mosque: The Al Askari "Golden Shrine" Mosque in Samara, Iraq, is one of Shi'a Islam's holiest sites. A bombing of the Mosque in 2006 set off sectarian violence

in and around Baghdad, resulting in the killing of thousands of Iraqi Muslims in tit-for-tat terrorist attacks in the following weeks.

Great Separation: One of the central tenets of the Age of Enlightenment is that the affairs of state should be independent from the affairs of religion. Its origins are in the New Testament: "Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's". The term "Great Separation" has been attributed to Mark Lilla.

groupthink: The stifling of independent thinking and analysis in the course of group decision processes, often resulting in inferior conclusions, practices, and policies.

Guantanamo: Cuban site of detention facility created in 2002 and operated by a joint task force of the U.S. government. Long-term confinement and treatment of the detainees has been a contentious issue of U.S. politics and policy. While many argue that it has seriously harmed the legitimacy of U.S. counter-terrorism efforts, serious questions remain about how to classify the detainees as to dangerousness and what to do with them if the Guantanamo facility is shut down.

guerrilla: An individual who participates in acts of aggression against a state's military or law enforcement authority.

hadith: Teachings attributed to Muhammad that are not recorded in the Qu'ran.

hajj: The pilgrimage to Mecca, which Muslims with the physical ability and financial means should perform at least once in their lives. It is one of the five pillars of Islam. The others are shahada (profession of faith), salat (prayer), zakat (alms giving), and sawm (fasting). The hajj takes place during the 12th lunar month of the Islamic calendar and focuses on rituals around the Kaaba. A pilgrimage that takes place at another time is called the umra. Around 2 million Muslims carry out the hajj each year.

Hamas: A Palestinian political party that started as a terrorist group created by Sheikh Ahmed Yassin in 1987, at the start of the First Intifada (a mass Palestinian uprising against Israel). After its first suicide attack in 1993, Hamas became an umbrella group that recruited and armed Palestinians to wage war against Israel. Hamas is an acronym for *Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiyya* or "Islamic Resistance Movement".

hard power: The use of military or economic sanctions ("sticks") against a nation with aim of submission, getting it to comply with a set of conditions.

hawala: an ancient system of informal IOU under which money is transferred through a network of brokers, usually for a fee, at black market exchange rates for the local currency. The fact that it operates outside formal legal systems, without a paper trail, makes hawala attractive to terrorists wishing to move funds needed to support operations without detection.

Haymarket riot: A working class riot that erupted in downtown Chicago in 1886, when police decided to break up what had been a peaceful rally of striking labor activists in the Haymarket area of the city. It resulted in the deaths of seven policemen and at least four workers.

Hasidim: Members of one of the major Orthodox sects of Judaism.

heuristics: Simple rules of thumb for drawing conclusions and making decisions. Heuristics are faster and easier to use than more rigorous methods involving complex computations, but the loss of precision can produce inference errors, occasionally with damaging results.

Hezbollah: A terrorist organization that aims to spread the law of Shi'ite Islam from Iran outward throughout the Middle East and beyond. The organization began in 1982 in Lebanon, inspired by a charismatic cleric, Muhammad Hussayn Fadlallah.

Hinduism: The third largest religion in the world, with its followers concentrated in India. Hinduism has multiple origins, without a dominant historical patriarch such as Jesus, Muhammad, or Moses. It exists today as a collection of spiritual philosophies, beliefs and practices.

Homeland Security Act of 2002: Federal legislation that integrated domestic and international intelligence gathering within the Department of Homeland Security.

Homeland Security Advisory System: A color-coded terrorism threat advisory scale used by the Department of Homeland Security.

human intelligence (HUMINT): The oldest, most basic type of intelligence, involving information about an organization or planned operation obtained from people operating in any of several capacities: disgruntled member of an organization regarded as a threat to security, paid insider, media reporter, agent paid to obtain information through deception (the conventional spy), embassy officials and staff, and so on. The CIA and Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) are the two primary centers of human intelligence in the United States.

human shields: Noncombatants put at risk by terrorists who stay in their midst and challenge counter-terrorist forces to attack without imposing severe collateral damage on innocents.

Hurricane Katrina: A natural disaster that struck New Orleans (LA) and Biloxi (MS) in 2005 and revealed severe shortcomings in the ability of federal and local authorities to prevent and respond effectively to serious disasters.

Hutus: One of the two dominant clans in Rwanda and neighboring Burundi. The Hutus were traditionally the spiritual leaders and advisors in the kingdom, subjugated by their Tutsi overlords.

ihsan: Compassion, kindness, balance.

ilm: Knowledge.

imagery intelligence (IMINT): Intelligence derived from detailed photographs taken from high altitude. Collected principally by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, IMINT provides geographical details (e.g., topography, vegetation, cleared areas) and the placement and movement of resources of aggression. This information can be useful to update maps, correct misinformation in maps that aim to mislead, and provide focus for military operations.

imam: Shiite Muslims use imam for Muhammad's descendants, whom they believe to be the true rulers of Islam. For Sunni Muslims, imam means "prayer leader."

improvised explosive device (IED): A bomb typically placed at a roadside and designed with a directional blast feature and an explosive booster that allows it to penetrate the armor of a tank or personnel carrier, usually set off by a cell phone or radio signal sent by another readily accessible type of electronic equipment. These devices accounted for about one third of all fatalities to U.S. troops in Iraq.

individual deterrence: The theory that an offender given a sufficiently severe sanction will be dissuaded from committing further crimes.

Inquisition: A movement to root out heresy within the Catholic Church, usually orchestrated by officials within the Church.

insurgent: An individual engaged in the systematic use of subversion and aggression against a constituted government. Insurgents act generally outside of formal sovereign authority.

intelligence: Information about an individual or group regarded as a possible threat to security. It includes both background information and information about the plans or operations of an organization or individual, which can be used to prevent hostile acts either at their source or at a targeted site. Intelligence on terrorism permits officials to learn about the activities and intentions of those planning to engage in acts of terrorism and intercede before the intentions and plans manifest as successful incidents.

Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004: Legislation that requires the U.S. Department of Transportation to establish federal standards for state driver's licenses, to make it more difficult for would-be terrorists to use fake driver's licenses to gain access to resources that might be used in a terror strike. The legislation includes making the cards more secure through advanced technology and a more rigorous issuance process.

international courts and tribunals: Institutions that lend legitimacy of major actions against terrorism. An international tribunal was used to prosecute and convict Slobodan Milosevic for his extensive violations of the Geneva Conventions in Bosnia.

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL): The most expansive international policing organization in the world, with over 180 member nations that contribute funding and share information and other resources. Created in Vienna in 1923 to enhance policing worldwide through the sharing of information and cooperation in the investigation of crimes and the apprehension of major criminals, its current headquarters are in Lyon, France. INTERPOL maintains data on terrorist organizations and hosts conferences on the detection of terrorists and terrorist activities.

Intifada: A mass Palestinian uprising against Israel. The First Intifada was launched in 1987 under the leadership of Sheikh Ahmed Yassin of the Gaza arm of the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood. It started in the Jabalia refugee camp and spread quickly through Gaza, the West Bank, and East Jerusalem, escalating from stone throwing and graffiti to the use of Molotov cocktails and grenades. The Second Intifada took place in 2000, following concessions made by Yassir Arafat at the Oslo Accords.

Iranian Revolution: the 1979 overthrow of Iran's monarchy under Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and its replacement with an Islamic republic under Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the leader of the revolution. The event changed Iran to a theocracy and marked the rise of Islamic fundamentalism as a political force in governments throughout the Muslim world.

Irish Republican Army (IRA): An umbrella of Irish Catholic militia groups that fought to end British rule in Northern Ireland and make Northern Ireland a part of the Republic of Ireland.

Islam: In Arabic, the word means "surrender" or "submission" to the will of God. Most Westerners think of Islam as one of the three major monotheistic world religions (the others being Judaism and Christianity). Historian Bernard Lewis observes that "Islam" means both a religion (analogous to "Christianity") and the civilization that developed under that religion (analogous to "Christendom").

Islamic calendar: The first year of the Muslim calendar is 622 AD, the year of Muhammad's flight to Medina. The Islamic calendar consists of 12 lunar months. Common years last 354 days, and leap years last 355 days.

Italian Red Brigades: A far-left extremist group founded in 1970 by Renato Curcio. It set out to bring down the Italian government, which it felt had become too closely allied with corrupt capitalist influences and with NATO in particular. Most of its targets were in Northern Italy and Rome. In 1978 the group directed the kidnapping and murder of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro.

Jacksonianism: A brand of politics and U.S. policy associated with President Andrew Jackson that included unilateralism, action without the need for collaboration with foreign powers.

Jacobin: A political group of the French Revolution from 1789 through 1794. The Jacobins started as a moderate party and, under the leadership of Robespierre, wound up waging the "Reign of Terror" on dissidents.

Japanese Red Army: A Japanese extremist group formed in 1971 by Fusako Shigenobu to bring down the Japanese monarchy and stimulate an international revolution against capitalism and colonialism.

Jemaah Islamiah: An extremist organization founded in Malaysia in 1993 by an Indonesian Muslim cleric in exile, Abu Bakar Bashir, and his associate, Abdullah Sungkar, an Islamic extremist from Yemen. Their goal was to create an organization that would consolidate all Muslims across Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Brunei into a single Islamic state in the region. The group was responsible for several deadly bombings in Bali and Jakarta from 2002 through 2005.

jihad: An Arabic word meaning "to strive" or "to exhaust one's effort" The "effort" can mean preaching Islam and living virtuously in accordance with God's commands, an internal, personal matter. But it can also apply to actual fighting to defend Muslims. Even military jihad, however, is to be fought with respect for rules of war under Shari'a (see Shari'a below).

jus ad bellum: The first principle of the just war theory is that it is immoral to enter a war without a just cause and after all other options have been thoroughly considered. Military force is justified only as a defensive action, when an aggression has occurred against a sovereign nation, violating both its political sovereignty and its territorial integrity.

jus in bello: The second principle of the just war theory is that the conduct of war must be moral. Two fundamental aspects of *jus in bello* are discrimination and proportionality. The participants in war must discriminate between combatants and noncombatants, and should prevent harm to noncombatants to the extent possible. Proportionality dictates that the degree of force used should be sufficient to achieve military objectives, and not more than that.

jus post bellum: The third principle of just war theory, added by Michael Walzer to deal with the problem of the use of military power to intervene against terrorism in another country, is that the intervening power has a responsibility to take reasonable measures to restore the invaded country to an acceptable condition after the terrorist threat has been dealt with.

Just War theory: A set of ethical principles set forth by philosopher Michael Walzer, rooted in the social contract theories of Locke, Rousseau and Rawls and the writings of Cicero, Aquinas, Kant, Mill and others, that provide a body of moral doctrine on war. These principles are now widely accepted by Western scholars and military practitioners.

Kaaba: The most sacred shrine of Islam, it is a cube-shaped stone structure in Mecca. Traditionally, Muslims believe the Kaaba was built by Abraham and his son Ismail. On the outside of one corner is the sacred Black Stone, kissed by pilgrims. The angel Gabriel gave the Black Stone to Abraham, according to one Islamic tradition; according to another, the stone was set in place by Adam.

Khmer Rouge: The communist totalitarian party led by Pol Pot that ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1979.

Koran: See Qu'ran.

Ku Klux Klan (KKK): Easily the most destructive terrorist group in the history of the United States, the KKK lynched (i.e., publicly killed, usually by hanging, sometimes accompanied by celebration) nearly 5,000 individuals over a period of less than a century following its founding in 1866. Today the Klan continues to draw support from racist extremists, although not nearly at the numbers or levels of violence associated with its heydays in the 1870s and 1920s.

life course theory: The theory developed principally by Robert Sampson and John Laub that offending tendencies change as individuals grow older and they develop stakes in conformity. Offenders generally commit their first crimes in their teens and often continue into the early twenties, and they tend to cease such activity as they develop enduring social connections, especially through marriage and work.

Lockerbie: 1988 Scottish crash site of Pan American Flight 103, brought down by a Libyan-sponsored terrorist attack. The attack killed 270 people, including 189 Americans. The jet, carrying 259 passengers from 21 countries (11 Scottish citizens were killed on the ground), was en route from London's Heathrow International Airport to New York's John F. Kennedy International Airport four days before Christmas.

London transit attack of 2005: Terrorist attack committed by four young Muslim men during the morning rush hour on July 7, 2005. Three bombs exploded on three different subway cars within a 60-second span, while a fourth went off less than an hour later on a double-decker bus at Tavistock Square. The four blasts killed 56 in all, including 52 commuters. The blast also injured about 700 other commuters, and it shut down London for a day.

lone wolf terrorists: Terrorists such as Ted Kaczynski ("Unabomber"), Richard Reid, and Eric Rudolph, who operate alone rather than in collaboration with others. They tend to operate more stealthfully than terrorists who work in teams and are hence more difficult to bring to justice.

loose nukes: Slang expression for nuclear devices previously under control of a sovereign nation that have become unaccounted for and, presumably, available to terrorists on the black market. The Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program,

created in 1992, aims to reduce the risk of terrorists gaining access to nuclear devices and other weapons of mass destruction.

M19CO: An extremist group known more formally as the May 19 Communist Organization, named in honor of the May 19th birthdays of Malcolm X and Ho Chi Minh. M19CO was formed in the late 1970s by former members of the Black Panthers, the Black Liberation Army, and the Weather Underground. They carried forward the tradition of revolutionary violence of these earlier groups, committing robberies of banks and armored vehicles, bombings of "establishment" targets, and the freeing of comrades in custody

Macheteros: An extremist group that carried forward the work of the FALN following its demise. Macheteros means "machete wielders" in Spanish. Operating out of Puerto Rico and the Hartford, Connecticut, area, the Macheteros committed several bombings and attempted assassinations during the 1980s.

madrassa: A Muslim school. Contemporary Islamic extremism has been widely linked to the creation of madrassas throughout Pakistan and Afghanistan, much of it supported by funding from Saudi Arabia, aiming to spread the Wahhabist dogma far and wide.

Madrid train bombings: March 11, 2004, attack on four commuter trains in Madrid, committed by a gang of Muslim militants associated with al Qaeda. The attack killed nearly 200 people and seriously injured 1,500 others, making it the deadliest attack in Europe since the Lockerbie, Scotland jetliner bombing of 1988. It occurred just days before the Spanish general election and, together with a disastrous response by the Spanish government, turned the tide of the election away from the favored conservative incumbent.

Magna Carta: An English legal charter, issued in the year 1215, which enumerated individual rights and legal procedures that the state would be obliged to honor by law. These included the writ of habeas corpus, permitting appeals against unlawful imprisonments, and other restrictions on detention.

Mecca: Islam's most sacred city, located in what is now western Saudi Arabia. Mecca is the birthplace of Muhammad and the site of the Kaaba.

Medellin cartel: The larger and more deadly of two prominent Colombian drug cartels. At its peak in the 1980s, it had an estimated 80% of the cocaine market, with revenues estimated at \$60 million per month, and a net worth in the neighborhood of \$30 billion. The cartel's primary product was cocaine, most of which it purchased from growers in Peru and Bolivia and sold to buyers in the United States.

Medina: Also located in western Saudi Arabia, Medina is Islam's second-holiest place. Muhammad migrated to Medina with 70 Muslim families in 622 after being persecuted by the Meccan establishment. It is also the site of Muhammad's tomb.

millennial capitalism: Walter Russell Mead's globalizationist proposition that during the Reagan-Thatcher years government regulation aimed to make markets more efficient rather than protect special interest groups through elaborate systems of subsidies, quotas and other forms of market interference.

Minutemen: An operation of franchised domestic militia groups founded in 1960 by Robert DePugh. DePugh fed these groups with literature alleging enemies everywhere, from the IRS tax collector to your local auto mechanic and insurance agent.

Mishnah: The first of two primary components of the Talmud (the second is the Gemara). The Mishnah is a written compendium of Judaism's oral law.

mixed strategy: An optimal strategy developed under the theory of games in which action is randomly applied across a range of options in proportion to the expected return of each option. The randomization feature deprives adversaries of the benefit of selecting a strategy knowing how the opponent will behave.

money laundering: The practice of moving illegally obtained funds through legitimate financial institutions so that the transactions appear legal. Effective counter-terrorism policies include provisions to prevent money laundering to finance terrorist activities through trafficking in black market goods and services.

Monroe Doctrine: A doctrine set forth by President James Monroe in 1823, justifying the unilateral the use of force within a sphere of influence. The Doctrine held that European nations should end their colonization of the Americas and their interference in the affairs of sovereign nations in the Americas, including the U.S., Mexico, and the nations of Central and South America and the Caribbean. In return, the United States would remain neutral in wars among European nations and in wars between European nations and their colonies. Presidents McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson practiced versions of unilateralism with interventions in the Caribbean, Central America, and Mexico.

mosque: The Arabic word is masjid, meaning "place of prostration" before God. Muhammad built the first mosque in Medina. A mosque should be oriented toward Mecca. In many Islamic societies, mosques serve social and political functions in addition to religious ones.

mufti: A Muslim scholar who interprets Islamic law. Only a mufti can issue a fatwa, a formal ruling on a matter of Islamic law.

mullah: The definition can vary regionally. For Afghanistan, Ahmed Rashid's Taliban defines it as the traditional prayer leader at a local mosque.

multilateral relationships: Relations among three or more entities, usually nations, both formal and informal.

Munich Olympics crisis: A terrorist operation that almost shut down the 1972 Olympics, in which 11 Israeli athletes were taken hostage and then murdered by a Palestine Liberation Organization faction that called itself "Black September".

Muslim: In Arabic, "one who surrenders to God"; a follower of Islam. There are 1 billion Muslims in the world and 6 million in the United States.

narcoterrorism: Terrorism associated with drug trafficking. The term has been defined by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) so as to include both terror as an instrument for increasing profits from drug trafficking -- the original definition of narcoterrorism -- and, following a DEA amendment to this definition, drug trafficking as a means of financing terrorist activities.

nation building: The process of working to build legitimate and sustainable governing authority. This includes a coherent constitutional and legal authority, social unification, and critical infrastructure essential to serve basic human needs, promote economic development, and, eventually, to support the growth of democratic institutions.

National Counterterrorism Center: A federal agency established to organize and provide terrorism information to the intelligence community in the form of detailed lists of terrorists, terrorist groups, worldwide terrorist incidents, and the results of analyses of the data it and maintains.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): A system designed to support public agencies and private organizations to coordinate responses to terrorist incidents and natural disasters.

National Response Plan: A national plan put in place by the Director of Homeland Security in 2005 to respond to emergencies such as natural disasters or terrorist attacks in a unified manner. It was superseded in 2008 by the National Response Framework.

National Intelligence Estimate: An official U.S. government estimate of key aspects of terrorism, based consensus assessments of 16 major U.S. intelligence gathering agencies.

National Security Agency (NSA): The federal agency responsible for the collection and analysis of signal intelligence information.

nerve agents: A class of chemical weapons such as sarin, tabun, soman, and VX that are delivered in vapor, aerosol, or liquid form, attacking the lungs, eyes and skin.

network analysis: An analytic approach designed to clarify the relationships among individuals and groups generally, which has helped to understand the dynamics of gangs and terrorist cells and groups.

New Left: A extremist student movement of the late 1960s, which sponsored mass protest movements at college campuses and radical leftist campaigns and demonstrations.

normlessness: A social condition characterized by the absence of rules of behavior, a condition that forms the basis for the "anomie" theory of crime.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): A military alliance established in 1949 to serve the interests of the West in its Cold War against the Soviet Union. Each member state agrees to assist in the mutual defense against attack of any other member by any external force. Several former Warsaw Pact nations -- including Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia -- joined NATO after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. The organization is headquartered in Brussels, Belgium.

Northern Ireland Act of 1993: A law that launched a formal peace process, beginning with a martial-law ending of fighting, then a joint declaration of peace between Britain, the Republic of Ireland, and major political factions of Northern Ireland (most notably Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA), and eventually a landmark accord: the Good Friday Agreement, signed by the British and Irish Republic in 1998.

nuclear weapons: Bombs that make use of nuclear reactions of fission (the splitting of the nuclei of atoms) or fusion (the process by which atomic particles are joined together to form a much heavier nucleus, accompanied by the release or absorption of vast amounts of energy). A single thermonuclear bomb detonated in a densely populated city is capable of killing hundreds of thousands of people by intense heat, the massive projectile of debris, building collapse in the immediate area, and through irradiation in adjacent areas.

Occam's razor: A problem-solving approach that follows the rule that the simplest explanation of a phenomenon -- that requiring the fewest unreasonable assumptions -- is best.

off the grid: Operating independently of all traditional public utility services. Terrorist cells and militia groups often operate in this manner to reduce opportunities for government surveillance.

Omega 7: A group of Cuban counterrevolutionary extremists founded by the former Cuban wrestling champion, Eduardo Arocena, in the mid-1970s. Omega 7 committed dozens of attacks against Cuban diplomats and businesses, including several shootings and bombings in New York and New Jersey.

opportunity theory: A theory of crime that holds that offenses are more likely to be committed when there are attractive targets, willing offenders, and opportunities presented by the absence of guardians to protect the targets. It is alternatively referred to as "routine activities theory".

Ottoman Empire: An empire that existed for over 600 years, from 1299 to 1923. It was succeeded by the Republic of Turkey, officially founded in 1923. By the 16th and 17th

centuries, at the height of its power, it controlled much of three continents, including Southeastern Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa.

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO): An organization founded by the Arab League in 1964 and led by Yassir Arafat to promote Palestinian nationalism and defeat Israel. The PLO engaged in extensive guerrilla and terrorist operations over the 1960s and '70s, pioneering in commercial jet hijacking, hostage-taking, and a long series of school bus bombings to win global recognition. The organization moved from terrorism to peaceful activism in the 1980s to win international legitimacy and gain political and financial support from the West.

passive information: Background descriptions of a group or individual regarded as a threat to security and their modes of operation and goals

Peace of Westphalia: A series of treaties that ended the Thirty Years' War among central European nations in 1648. The war had been waged between Protestant and Catholic blocs. The treaty ended the idea that the Holy Roman Empire had secular dominion over the entire Christian world.

People's Committee for Libyan Students (PCLS): A terrorist group set up in 1981 by the Libyan government to conduct intelligence and terrorist activities in the U.S.; also known as the People's Committee for Students of Libyan Jamahariya,

Persia: An historic land in the Middle East adjacent to Arabia, centered in modern-day Iran. Conquered by Arabs in 641 AD, the people of Iran are alone among Middle Easterners in retaining their language, ancestry, religion (Shii) and cultural identity. Ethnic Persians make up 60% of modern Iran, and Farsi is the official language.

plague: A disease caused by the *Yersinia pestis* bacterium, which has been the source of several pandemics over the centuries, the most serious of which was the Black Plague, which killed some 40% of the Eurasian population from 1347 to 1350. Comprehensive counter-terrorism prevention efforts usually include defenses against the plague. Rodents are the usual host of plague, and the disease is transmitted to humans either through flea bites or through the air (a form known as "pneumonic plague"). The disease is dangerous largely both because it is easy to culture and because it can remain lethal for months.

polonium: An extremely toxic metalloid (i.e., a near-metal, like arsenic, boron, and tellurium) that occurs in uranium ore. Polonium has a radioactive intensity such that a relatively small amount -- 16 curies of polonium 210 -- is enough to produce about 5,000 lethal doses. After decades of obscurity, the use of polonium as a radiological weapon re-emerged in 2006 as the agent used to assassinate Alexander Litvinenko, a former lieutenant colonel of Russia's Federal Security Service.

precautionary principle: The tendency to give excessive weight to the worst possible outcome, often resulting in inflated risk assessments and overly protective practices and policies.

probability neglect: The tendency for individuals to suspend rational inference in the face of images that trigger strong emotional responses.

Prophet, The: Muhammad.

Qu'ran: The holy book of Islam, recorded by the prophet Muhammad in the year 610 AD. For Muslims, the word of God. Islam teaches that the Christian and Hebrew scriptures are also holy books, though they had become distorted over time. The Qu'ran is the primary source of Islamic law, followed by hadith (teachings of Muhammad not recorded in the Qu'ran) and the sunnah (the habits and practices of Muhammad's life). The word Qu'ran means "recitation."

racial extremists: Racists who promote the solution of "cleansing" society of any race or ethnic group they label as undesirable.

racists: Individuals who harbor attitudes of bigotry or prejudice against particular races. They may engage in mild forms of marginalization and social abuse, such as stereotyping, unconscious rudeness or insensitive racial or ethnic slurs, or in less benign forms of bigotry such as acts of segregation in housing or discrimination in lending, employment, education, and other essential services.

Radio Free Europe (RFE) and Radio Liberty (RL): An international broadcast system funded by the United States government to transmit news, public interest information, and analysis to people in nations hostile to the interests of the U.S., predominantly in the Middle East and Asia. RFE was created in 1949, and RL in 1953; they merged in 1975. Today, RFE/RL reaches 25 million listeners and readers in 20 countries, including Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, and Russia.

radiological weapons: A class of weapons that use deadly radioactive materials such as uranium, plutonium, radium, or cobalt through conventional explosive devices, commonly referred to as "dirty bombs". They differ from nuclear weapons in that they use radioactive material as a poisoning agent rather than as a medium for setting off a much larger explosion through the process of chain reaction. While less dangerous than nuclear weapons, they are much easier and less costly to assemble and set off.

Ramadan: A holy month on the Islamic calendar during which Muslims fast to achieve self-purification by fasting for the entire month.

recombinant viruses: Artificially engineered combinations of viruses, the "dark-side" of genetic engineering. Also referred to as "chimeras" or "designer diseases", these man-made mutants combine the genetic material of two or more organisms, at least one of which is a virus. They are a serious terrorism threat for several reasons: they can be made without great scientific sophistication, they can be difficult to detect and trace, and they can be conceivably extremely lethal and communicable.

Red Brigades: A far-left extremist group that set out to bring down the Italian government in the 1970s because they felt it was too closely allied with corrupt capitalist influences generally and with NATO in particular. Brainchild of Renato Curcio, a university student in Northern Italy, the Brigades kidnapped and murdered former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978.

Red Terror of 1918: A Bolshevik campaign against counter-revolutionaries during the Russian Civil War. It consisted of mass arrests, deportations of suspected enemies of the state, and casualties of some 10,000 people following the assassination of Moisei Uritsky, Bolshevik head of the secret police, the failed attempt days later to assassinate the top Bolshevik leader, Vladimir Lenin. These activities gave rise to the Russian Gulag system of harsh, widespread political imprisonments.

reign of terror: Phrase used to describe Robespierre's strategy of stifling opponents and controlling the masses following the French Revolution, resulting in the deaths of perhaps 40,000 citizens. Edmund Burke was among the first to use the phrase.

religious fundamentalism: Deep adherence to the supremacy of faith over the secular and modern, when the two domains are in conflict. Fundamentalism is usually associated with doctrinaire attachment to literal readings of religious scriptures. Commitment to fundamental belief does not generally imply extremism or violence.

religious extremism: Faith-bound extremism characterized by greater intolerance to moderates, dissenters, and infidels than is common among fundamentalists. Like nonreligious extremists, religious extremists are inclined to resort to violence to rid the land of enemies. Advocates often see themselves as holy warriors. Religious extremists are not always fundamentalists. Although they rarely acknowledge it, their underlying motives may be more political than religious.

religious intolerance: Lack of tolerance for those who do not embrace a particular religious orthodoxy.

retinal scan: One of the most popular of biometric identification technologies -- commonly used for verification in ATM transactions, in prisons, and to prevent welfare fraud -- largely because they are unique even for monozygotic ("identical") twins.

rendition: The practice of transferring detainees to another country, usually to avoid committing acts of torture by passing on the unpleasant business of extracting information to nations that have more relaxed ethical standards.

repatriation: The practice of returning a person to his or her country of citizenship.

routine activities theory: A theory of crime developed by Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson that holds that offenses will not be committed unless three components are present: attractive targets, willing offenders, and the absence of guardians to protect the targets. It is alternatively referred to as "opportunity theory".

rule of law: A maxim of governance according to which decisions and policies should be carried out by applying constitutionally established laws, without the arbitrary exercise of discretionary intervention. The rule of law has been found to strengthen the capacity of a nation to build the trust essential to a strong economy and vibrant society. The idea was conveyed in John Adams's well-worn maxim that the state should be "a government of laws and not of men."

Salafism: An extremist branch of Sunni Islam that combines fundamentalism with virulent intolerance and militancy. Named after the 7th century ancestors who were closely associated with the Prophet, Salafist ideas were carried forward in the 20th century by Sayyid Qutb, leader of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt. Sponsored by oil-rich Saudi patrons, Salafism spread during the 1970s and '80s through the establishment of madrassas in poor Islamic lands.

salat: Five daily prayers common to Muslim ritual.

Sandinistas: Formally, Sandinista National Liberation Front (*Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional* or FSLN), this was a revolutionary group named after the charismatic Augusto César Sandino, who led a rebellion against the U.S. military in Nicaragua between 1927 and 1933. Created in 1961 by student activists in Managua, the Sandinistas removed President Anastasio ("Tachito") Somoza Debayle by force in 1979, and then ruled Nicaragua for 11 years. In the meantime, they committed countless acts of terrorism: homicides, torture, extensive human rights violations, including imprisonments without trial followed by disappearance of victims.

sarin: A chemical nerve agent attractive as a weapon of mass destruction largely because it is easy to obtain the ingredients needed to make sarin from on-line catalogues: two of sarin's main ingredients -- rubbing alcohol and methyl alcohol -- can be purchased at any drug store.

sawm: The practice of fasting during the month of Ramadan.

shah: Formerly the title for Iran's hereditary monarch. A title for the Persian emperor was shah-en-shah, or "king of kings."

shahada: The idea that there is no god but Allah, and that Muhammad is his Prophet.

shaming: A ancient sanction revived by John Braithwaite in the late 1980s combining formal and informal social control mechanisms. The concept exploits people's moral sense, their natural inclination to be accepted by people around them, and from their rational expectation that they are likely to be more well-off when they are accepted socially, not outcasts.

Shari'a: The Path, consisting of the Qu'ran and the Sunnah (life of the Prophet).

sheikh: An elder or religious leader; a wise person.

Shia or Shii (adjective is Shiite): Partisans of Ali, the fourth caliph, the Shiis eventually became a distinct Muslim branch, with Sunni as the other major branch. The largest Shii Muslim sect is the "Twelver Shii," named after the first 12 leaders (or imams) of Shii Muslims. Twelver Shii believe that the descendants of Ali, Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law, were the legitimate leaders of Islam. Shiis believe the last imam is in hiding, and they await his return. Shiis are the majority in Iran, and many can be found in Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, and Pakistan. There are more than 165 million Shii Muslims in the world.

Shi'ite crescent: An arc of land running from Iran through Iraq and down to Lebanon, in which the Shi'a have emerged as politically dominant, especially following the fall of Saddam Hussein and ending of Sunni rule in Iraq.

Shining Path: In the late 1960s Abimael Guzman Reynoso, a charismatic former professor of philosophy and Marxist at a small college in the Peruvian Andes, formed the Shining Path ("Sendero Luminoso" in Spanish), based on a Maoist model he had embraced while in China in 1965. After recruiting followers at universities throughout Peru in the early 1970s, Guzman went underground in 1978 to develop a serious revolutionary agenda.

signal intelligence (SIGINT): A basic type of intelligence designed to provide information about the plans, sources of financing, means and activities of terrorists as they are transacted by telephone, computer, radio, or electromagnetic pulse. SIGINT can involve continuous eavesdropping on an entire radio spectrum in an area, including public broadcasts and military shortwave. It can also involve the interception of radar, microwave telephone, telegraph and satellite signals, and land and sea cables -- with immediate computer-assisted interpretation of the data. The National Security Agency has primary responsibility for collecting and analyzing SIGINT information.

Sinhalese: The dominant ethnic group of Sri Lanka, constituting about 75% of the country's 20 million population. The Sinhalese are mostly Buddhists, and speak their own language. (See also Tamils.)

Six-Day War: The brief 1967 war between Palestinians and Israelis, which marked an abrupt shift from decades of relative calm to an extended period of hostility between Muslims and Jews in the Holy Land.

skinheads: Groups that express hatred against minorities and immigrants. They are predominantly young, uneducated males with shaven heads and often sporting swastika tattoos. Skinhead groups usually develop symbols and rituals such as Nazi salutes, military boots, ornamented jackets, and so on to make themselves distinct and create a sense of camaraderie. . They tend to be more organized and dangerous in Europe than in the United States.

smallpox: A highly contagious virus transmitted through the air, with a mortality rate around 30%. The disease occurs only in humans, and it has no external hosts or carriers. Smallpox was eliminated in the 1970s following an international vaccination program, but samples are still available in Russian and American laboratories. Stockpiles of the smallpox vaccine have been restored in recent years to reduce risks associated with a terrorist attack that uses this virus.

smart power: A thoughtful blending of hard power inducements (military and economic sanctions) with soft power persuasion through diplomatic carrots. Conceived by Richard Armitage and Joseph Nye, the concept calls for alliances and partnerships, global development, effective public diplomacy, economic integration, and technological innovation.

social capital: A term used to connote the strength of social connections in a human network or society. Social capital is closely associated with trust; it has been found to contribute to economic strength and quality of life. It is undermined by crime and social disorganization.

social disorganization: The absence of coherent regulatory agents in a community or society, a primary source of alienation. Disorganized settings tend to lack informal social control mechanisms; they are common breeding grounds for patterns of widespread misbehavior.

soft power: Joseph Nye, Jr., defines this as "the ability to get what you want through attraction rather than coercion." He adds that a key to realizing soft power is to get others to want what you want, and this can be attained through a process that begins with engaged listening.

state terrorism: Terrorism involving the direct use of state resources against noncombatants or to support of agent insurgents in other countries. The support can range from ideological encouragement and indoctrination to training and assistance in insurgency, intelligence, operational support in the form of providing false documents and safe havens, and financial rewards to the families of suicide bombers.

strain-deprivation theory: The theory of crime that holds that people are more inclined to commit crime when they experience poverty, socially stigmatization, or frustration with their circumstances.

Students for a Democratic Society: A student organization that led the New Left movement of the 1960s and '70s. Created by Tom Hayden in 1962, the SDS was considered an extremist group at the time, but was not a group of terrorists; it followed the nonviolent protest practices of civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr. The SDS headed the antiwar movement, which swept college campuses during the Vietnam War. It was an awkward alliance of peaceful liberals and militant activists.

Sufism: A branch of Islam characterized by emphasis on cleansing the spirit so that it becomes purified with the capacity for reflection, expanding one's ability to absorb Allah's love and be illuminated, and fortification with an ongoing awareness of God's attributes. These principles are reflected in the poetry of the 13th century Persian theologian and teacher Rumi.

sunnah: In Islam, the habits and practices of the Prophet Muhammad's life. Also connotes "middle of the road".

Sunni: Unlike Shii Muslims, Sunni Muslims believe that Islamic leadership is vested in the consensus of the community, not in religious and political authorities. Their name comes from the word sunnah. The religious scholar Karen Armstrong emphasizes that, despite their differences, Sunnis and Shiites alike observe the five pillars of Islam. "Like Judaism, Islam is a religion that requires people to live a certain way, rather than to accept certain credal propositions," she writes. "It stresses orthopraxy rather than orthodoxy."

Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA): A prominent left-wing urban terrorist group of the 1970s. Over a three-year period starting in 1973, the SLA committed bank robberies, murders, a famous kidnapping, and numerous other acts of violence, mostly in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

symbolic terrorism: Terrorist attack on a symbolic target rather than people. Examples include an unoccupied government facility; sacred shrine, mosque, temple or church; or venerable statue (e.g., destruction of the Buddha statue in Bamiyan, Afghanistan).

tafsir: In Islam, a commentary on the Qur'an

Taliban: "Talib" means "student" in Pashto; "taliban" is its plural. Today the term "Taliban" refers usually to the Islamic fundamentalist movement that ruled Afghanistan from 1996 until its overthrow from power by forces of the Northern Alliance and NATO in 2001. Many fled to the mountains in the Waziristan province of northwestern Pakistan. The Taliban have regrouped and since 2004 operated as insurgents in both Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Taliban are predominantly Sunni-Pashtun.

Talmud: Hebrew scripture that sets forth Jewish law. The Talmud records rabbinical discussions about Jewish law, ethics, and traditions. The two primary components of the Talmud are the Mishnah, a written compendium of Judaism's oral law; and the Gemara, which discusses the Mishnah and expounds on related writings and issues.

Tamils: The second largest ethnic groups of Sri Lanka, with some four million people, about 20% of the country's population. Tamils are more inclined to follow the Hindu religion than others. (See also Sinhalese.)

Tanakh: The three major sections of the Hebrew Bible or Old Testament: the Torah (the Law), Nebi'im (the Prophets), and Ketubim (the Writings).

Tao Te Ching: Taoism's book of profound poetic verses that describe The Way, written by Lao Tsu.

Taoism: Ancient Chinese folk religion, founded and inspired in the 4th century BC by Lao Tsu.

Ten Commandments: Stone tablet of basic laws received by Moses on Mount Sinai, in Egypt.

terrorism: The premeditated and unlawful use or threatened use of violence against a noncombatant population or target having symbolic significance, with the aim of either inducing political change through intimidation and destabilization or destroying a population identified as an enemy.

Tijuana (Arellano Felix) drug cartel: A drug cartel operated out of the far northwest corner of Mexico, which has made extensive use of terrorism as an instrument of trafficking in drugs. The cartel was especially violent in the 1990s, when it assassinated police chiefs, prosecutors, and other government officials, as well as civilians, including journalists and children in attacks that wiped out entire families of rival gangs.

Tokyo subway attack: Terrorist attack conducted in 1995 by Shoko Asahara's Aum Shinrikyo group. The attack used sarin (nerve gas) to kill 12 people and injure thousands of others on the Tokyo subway. The attack revealed the extreme vulnerability of subway systems in most urban settings to chemical or biological terrorist attacks.

Torah: The first five books of the Old Testament, traditionally hand-written on scrolls maintained in the synagogue.

Truman Doctrine: A doctrine set forth in 1947 by President Harry S Truman to deal with Cold War issues by combining soft power interventions associated with the Marshall Plan and hard power containment policies associated with NATO and a substantial build-up of U.S. military capacity. The central point of the Doctrine was given in Truman's speech before Congress on March 12, 1947: "The free peoples of the world look to us for support in maintaining their freedoms."

tularemia (or "rabbit fever"): A generally non-lethal but severely incapacitating disease caused by the *Francisella tularensis* bacterium. It has been an attractive weapon in biological warfare because it is both highly infectious and easily dispensed in aerosol form.

Turks: A loose ethnic umbrella that includes people living in Turkey, Iraq, Syria, Georgia, Uzbekistan, and neighboring lands of Eurasia. They are predominantly Muslims and generally speak a broad variety of Turkic languages. Their origins have been traced to Western China.

***Turner Diaries*:** A book of racist fiction written by neo-Nazi author and founder of the National Alliance, William Pierce. The book, which tells the story of a violent racial revolution resulting in white global rule, inspired Timothy McVeigh to conduct parallel activities in the Oklahoma City bombing.

Tutsis: One of the two dominant clans in Rwanda and neighboring Burundi (the other are the Hutus). The Tutsis held political and military superiority; they were the feudal overlords.

umma: The worldwide community of Muslims.

United Freedom Front (UFF): A violent splinter group of the SDS that focused on the radicalization of prisoners. Led by a Vietnam veteran, Raymond Luc Levasseur, the UFF pulled off about 30 robberies and bombings in the Northeast from 1975 through 1984. Its eight known members were convicted and imprisoned in the 1980s, following sensational trials that featured the histrionics of the group's defense lawyer, William Kunstler.

United Nations Declaration on Tolerance: A 1995 declaration by the United Nations that defined tolerance as "harmony in difference". It asserted that tolerance is not just a moral duty, but should be viewed as a political and legal requirement: "Tolerance, the virtue that makes peace possible, contributes to the replacement of the culture of war by a culture of peace."

United States Information Agency (USIA): An agency created in 1948 to sponsor public affairs programming. The USIA was abolished in 1999, and its functions were absorbed within the U.S. Department of State.

urban guerrilla: An insurgent who fights a government using unconventional warfare in an urban environment. While "guerrillas" and "insurgents" are usually distinguished in terms of their targets, with guerrillas focused on military and police targets and insurgents on any governmental target, the term "urban guerrilla" technically applies to insurgents who operate in urban places, not just those who target military or law enforcement authorities.

USA Patriot Act: Legislation enacted in October 2001 to bolster U.S. security. The most controversial provisions of the act pertain to the secret review of private records: financial, medical, telephone, and travel records of individuals, as well as the records of mosques, churches and synagogues, libraries, physicians' records, and video rental outlets. Safeguards were introduced in the 2006 reauthorization of the act restricting such searches.

***USS Cole*:** A Navy destroyer attacked by al Qaeda in Yemen in 2000. The large bomb, set off from a small motorboat, killed 17 sailors and nearly sank the ship.

Vedas: Four Hindu texts written originally in Sanskrit.

Voice of America (VOA): The official radio and television broadcasting service of the U.S. federal government. Established within the U.S. Department of State in 1942, the VOA transmits short-wave radio programming around the world in 46 languages, with the aim of promoting a positive view of the U.S.

Wahabbism: A puritanical form of Islam that flourishes primarily in Saudi Arabia. It is named after Muhammad ibn al-Wahhab, an 18th-century Islamic reformer who wanted to return Islam to its beginnings by emphasizing a fundamentalist approach to the Qur'an.

war: The systematic use of aggression or counter-aggression by one sovereign nation against another sovereign nation, following a formal declaration by the nation's legitimate rulers or leaders.

War on Terrorism: Political expression applied to the military and ideological conflict against what some architects describe as Islamic terrorism and Islamic militants. The expression has been applied to operations by the United States and its allies since the September 11, 2001 attacks on the New York City and Washington by al Qaeda.

waterboarding: A severe interrogation procedure that creates the sensation of drowning temporarily either by immersing the head in water, covering the mouth and nose with a water-saturated cloth, or pouring water into the nose or mouth. It is widely regarded as torture.

weapons of mass destruction (WMD): A broad class of weapons consisting of three major classes: chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear. These can be vastly more lethal and toxic than conventional explosive devices and can be delivered in a variety of ways. Each type presents a unique set of challenges both to the terrorist and the target. WMD can be ingested in different ways: through the skin, the lungs, or the digestive system. They can cause harm to the body in a variety of ways: from nausea or disorientation to radiation burns, asphyxiation, blindness, or the destruction of organs. They vary as to length of time between exposure and the manifestation of symptoms and harm, and they vary as to the length of time they remain toxic in the area where they were deployed..

Weather Underground: Also known as the "Weathermen", this was a dissident splinter group of the Students for Democratic Society, who exploded bombs in several major cities throughout the United States in 1969 and the early '70s, inspired largely by opposition to the Vietnam War.

World Trade Organization conference of 1999: An event that became a major cause of anti-globalization extremists. The conference, held in Seattle, became site of the "Battle of Seattle".

zakat: The Muslim practice of paying of alms to the needy

Zapatista National Liberation Front (*Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional* or EZLN): An armed revolutionary group fighting for the descendants of the poor Mexican Indians in Chiapas, the southernmost state of Mexico. The Zapatistas regard the regimes operating out of Mexico City as illegitimate pawns of an international system of corrupt capitalism.

Zionism: An international political movement that supported the reestablishment of a homeland for the Jewish People in Palestine in the first half of the twentieth century.. Once Israel was created, in 1948, the Zionist movement worked to support its survival -- and occasionally its expansion.