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## *Far-Flung Fanaticism*

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### **Body**

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Terrorism, put simply, is everywhere. It boils over from the cauldron of conflict and religion that is the Middle East and rises like fumes from the poisonous mix of drugs and despair in South America. It infects the great cities of Europe and puts the lie to the namesake of the Pacific islands. It punctures the sheen of civilization on five continents, taking thousands of lives every year. And its target, often as not, is the United States.

What follows are profiles, compiled by National Journal writers, of the 28 foreign terrorist organizations officially designated as such by the State Department. Under State's definition, these groups "must threaten the security of U.S. nationals or the national security of the United States."

Middle East/North Africa

Al Qaeda

The terrorist network that has become synonymous with Osama bin Laden-the Saudi millionaire and mastermind of mayhem-is a sprawling and labyrinthine organization called Al Qaeda, or "The Base."

Not only is Al Qaeda considered responsible for the recent terrorist attacks on New York City and Washington, but it has also been linked to the 1998 U.S. Embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania and last year's attack on the USS Cole in Yemen.

Analysts and former government officials say that Al Qaeda combines ruthless military capabilities with a sophisticated financing operation. Although it has operations and cells in 50 or 60 countries, bin Laden oversees a close-knit leadership group that depends heavily on several trusted deputies originally from Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Beneath his top deputies are a group of field commanders who help direct Al Qaeda's numerous foot soldiers. Many of the field commanders are also Saudis and Egyptians who, like bin Laden, spent years fighting the Soviets in Afghanistan until 1989.

Financed in part by bin Laden's own personal fortune, which has been estimated to be as high as \$300 million, Al Qaeda also relies on a dizzying number of legitimate and illegal businesses, Islamic charities, front groups, and wealthy individuals to help finance training camps, arms purchases, and terrorist operations. Al Qaeda has developed strong cells in such European countries as Germany and Italy, and it has active operations in Asian nations

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with significant numbers of Muslims, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines.

As it has grown, Al Qaeda's mission and message have also undergone shifts. Originally, bin Laden focused on railing against the presence of U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia and called for overthrowing the House of Saud and replacing it with an Islamic state. Then, a few years ago, bin Laden famously issued a fatwa declaring that it was the duty of Muslims worldwide to kill Americans. In the wake of September 11, bin Laden has publicly embraced the cause of the Palestinians and attacked American policy toward Iraq.

"What I find extremely clever, and dangerous, is the way that Al Qaeda has reached out to incorporate the causes of other terrorist organizations and individuals," says Robert Oakley, the former director of counter-terrorism at the State Department. "Bin Laden's objective is to get all the aggrieved and terrorist groups to subordinate their own causes to work against the United States."

### Egyptian Islamic Jihad

Osama bin Laden's terrorist operations have been significantly strengthened in recent years by the tight links they have forged with the Egyptian Islamic Jihad. In 1998, the Islamic Jihad, under the leadership of Dr. Ayman al-Zawahiri, a surgeon by training, formally merged with Al Qaeda and dedicated itself to a jihad against "Jews and Crusaders."

Launched in 1973, the Egyptian Islamic Jihad was heavily involved in the planning of the attacks on the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and may have also been in on the attack on the USS Cole last year. The group, which rose to prominence because a few of its members were involved in the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in 1981, was also involved in the failed attempts on the life of his successor, Hosni Mubarak, in 1995.

The Egyptian Islamic Jihad was founded by a group of Egyptian dissidents who became radicalized because their government cracked down hard on a group known as the Muslim Brotherhood, which Egypt outlawed in 1954. From its inception, the Egyptian Islamic Jihad was bent on overthrowing the Egyptian government through assassinations and setting up an Islamic state in its place.

Zawahiri, who comes from a prominent family, is often referred to as the brains behind bin Laden. After Sadat's murder, Zawahiri was imprisoned for three years as an accomplice to the assassination on the lesser charge of carrying an unlicensed pistol. After his release from prison, Zawahiri got to know bin Laden while spending time in Afghanistan as a doctor tending to the U.S.-backed "freedom fighters."

In 1993, Zawahiri joined bin Laden in Sudan, where the two cemented their relationship. Zawahiri has been indicted as a key planner in the 1998 U.S. Embassy bombings in Africa and is on the recently released FBI list of most-wanted terrorists. He has even found time to visit the United States to raise funds here during the past decade: One such trip took place in 1995 when he traveled across the country raising money, ostensibly for Afghan refugees.

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### Islamic Group

Gamaa Al Islamiya, or the Islamic Group, is considered Egypt's largest radical organization. The group's leader, Omar Abdel Rahman, has been in prison in the United States for several years for his involvement in the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center.

Like the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, the group wants to oust Egypt's secular government and replace it with an Islamic state. The Islamic Group was formed in the 1970s and is well-known for its armed attacks on Egyptian officials and security forces. It was also involved in the 1997 attack on foreign tourists at Luxor, Egypt, that killed 58 people. The Islamic Group declared a cease-fire in 1999, but last June, Rahman announced he didn't support the cease-fire. Still, the group hasn't conducted an attack inside Egypt since the summer of 1998.

Egyptian officials have said that the Islamic Group may be getting assistance from other terrorist groups, including Al Qaeda, and perhaps from Iran. At its peak several years ago, the Islamic Group was believed to have a few thousand members. The group is strongest in southern Egypt, but it also has supporters, especially among students and the unemployed, in key urban areas, including Cairo and Alexandria.

### Hamas

Since the beginning of the latest Palestinian intifada, or uprising, last year, Hamas has claimed responsibility for major attacks against Israeli citizens, including the June 2001 suicide bombing of the Dolphi Disco in Tel

Aviv, in which 21 people died. On October 14, an Israeli army sniper killed Abed Rahman Hamad, a Hamas leader, as he stood on the rooftop of his home in the West Bank. Hamas has vowed revenge, threatening Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon directly.

Hamas, which is also known as the Islamic Resistance Movement, has used terrorism and other political means to pursue its goal of establishing an Islamic Palestinian state in what is now Israel. With tens of thousands of supporters and sympathizers, this Sunni Muslim organization is concentrated in the Gaza Strip and parts of the West Bank, and it receives some financial support from Iran, Palestinian expatriates, and private benefactors in Saudi Arabia.

Muslim Brotherhood activists founded Hamas during the 1987 Palestinian intifada. Before the outbreak of the new uprising last year, Hamas leadership appeared resigned to a peace agreement between Israel and Yasir Arafat's Palestinian Authority, according to a congressional report. Since then, the group's terrorist acts have increased. Though Hamas targets Israelis, its terrorist acts have also killed American citizens. Apart from the organization's extremists, Hamas also has moderate factions, and has engaged in legal political activity, including running candidates for local elections in the West Bank.

### Hezbollah

The Shiite rival to Hamas is Hezbollah, which was formed in 1982 by clerics

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with the intention of creating an Islamic republic in Lebanon. The organization, though, has also called on other Muslims to start a jihad against Israel and the West. Hezbollah, or the "Party of God," gained worldwide attention after its 1983 attack on the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut. That attack killed 241 soldiers. Hezbollah was responsible for other anti-American activities in the 1980s, including the detention of most of the U.S. and Western hostages held in Lebanon.

The group, which is believed to have several thousand supporters and a few hundred terrorist operatives, works primarily out of the southern suburbs of Beirut and southern Lebanon. But it also has cells on other continents, including North and South America. Last year, a group of men who were believed to have ties to Hezbollah were arrested in North Carolina on charges of cigarette smuggling. Hezbollah has been blamed for the 1992 bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires and for the 1994 bombing of the Argentine-Jewish Mutual Association building in that same city, which killed 86 people, according to a congressional report.

Hezbollah receives financial and military aid from both Iran and Syria, and according to a congressional report, about 150 of Iran's Revolutionary Guards remain in Lebanon to coordinate the country's aid to Hezbollah. Saudi and U.S. officials reportedly believe that Saudi Shiite Muslims with ties to the Lebanese Hezbollah were responsible for the 1996 bombing of the U.S. military complex at the Khobar Towers, near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

Hezbollah accomplished one of its main goals with the May 2000 Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon. Since then, some hard-liners in the group have pushed to continue the fighting against Israel over the disputed Shabaa Farms territory, and last fall Hezbollah captured three Israeli soldiers in the area, according to a U.S. State Department report. Others in the organization, however, prefer to focus on Hezbollah's political activity. The organization currently holds eight seats in the Lebanese parliament.

### Abu Nidal Organization

Two days after Christmas in 1985, gunmen entered the Vienna and Rome airports with machine guns and opened fire on hundreds of passengers near the counters of the Israeli airline El Al. In the end, 18 were killed and more than 100 injured. Behind the attacks was one of the most feared terrorist organizations of that decade, Abu Nidal. Also known as the Fatah-Revolutionary Council, the Abu Nidal organization carried out more than 90 terrorist attacks in 20 countries in the 1970s and 1980s, killing and injuring more than 900 people.

Abu Nidal is the name of both the group and its founder and leader. Born Sabri al-Banna in Palestine in 1938, Abu Nidal was the PLO's chief representative in Iraq, but he broke with Yasir Arafat in 1974 over Arafat's willingness to negotiate with Israel. Abu Nidal's targets have included the United States and Britain, and the group has been blamed for the 1980s murders of a British cultural attache in Athens and the British deputy high commissioner to India.

The organization, which has a few hundred members, is now based

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primarily in Iraq but also has a presence in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Saddam Hussein is believed to have been hosting Nidal and his organization since they were expelled from Libya in 1998. Abu Nidal has also received safe haven in the past from Syria.

Abu Nidal, which has not attacked Western targets since the late 1980s, has lost power in recent years through infighting and its leader's declining health. Last year, the organization was dealt a financial blow when a senior member tried to withdraw millions of dollars from a Vienna bank, and the bank accounts were frozen.

### Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ)

Since its creation in the 1970s, Palestine Islamic Jihad has launched a series of attacks on Israel, mostly suicide bombings. While it has not directly attacked any U.S. interests, several Americans were killed in a string of 1996 Middle East bombings. The PIJ has promised reprisals against the United States, however, if America moves its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

A recent Congressional Research Service report describes the group as a small guerrilla organization headed by Ramadan Abdullah Shallah, a former University of South Florida lecturer. The State Department says the PIJ's strength is not known.

Reportedly inspired by Iran's 1979 Islamic revolution, the PIJ enjoys close relations with Iran and is believed to derive most of its funding from Tehran. PIJ also receives logistical support from Syria, where it is headquartered.

The PIJ operates primarily in Israel, the occupied territories, Jordan, and Lebanon. It is believed to sometimes coordinate its activities with Hamas.

### Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)

The Palestine Liberation Front is best known for its 1985 hijacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro and the murder of an American passenger, Leon Klinghoffer. The attack was intended to call attention to the plight of Palestinians; instead, it became a public relations disaster, roundly criticized by most of the world.

Since the hijacking, according to the Congressional Research Service, the PLF has been in decline as a terrorist organization. The leader of its most prominent faction, Abul Abbas (also known as Muhammad Zaydun) has abandoned his opposition to peaceful negotiations with Israel. In 1996, he supported efforts to remove clauses in the Palestine Liberation Organization's charter calling for Israel's destruction.

The PLF was founded in 1976 as an offshoot of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command. It has since divided again into pro-Syrian, pro-Libyan, and pro-PLO factions. The PLO faction, headed by Abbas, is now based in and receives financial support from Iraq. Little is known about the pro-Syrian and pro-Libyan groups. Abbas is still wanted by

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Italian authorities for his role in the Achille Lauro hijacking. But the U.S. Justice Department, citing a lack of evidence, has dropped its warrant for his arrest.

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)

Having claimed responsibility for the October 17 killing of Israeli Tourism Minister Rehavam Zeevi, the Marxist-Leninist organization Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine now finds itself near the epicenter of escalating tensions in the Middle East.

The group said that Zeevi's murder-the first Palestinian assassination of an elected Israeli official-was in retaliation for Israel's August killing of PFLP chief Abu Ali Mustafa. Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon has since promised dire consequences for the Palestinians if they do not hand over the killers. And Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat quickly arrested several members of the group, but he has refused to extradite them.

The Zeevi assassination brought renewed prominence to the PFLP, a group that flourished in the 1970s and became known for its dramatic airplane hijackings. In one of its most spectacular attacks, the PFLP hijacked three aircraft simultaneously in 1970 and, after emptying them of their passengers, blew them up. The incident, caught on tape, was broadcast around the world.

Since then, though, the group has been in decline. According to a recent congressional report, the group "had been almost completely inactive in the four years prior to the latest Palestinian uprising," which began in September 2000. The State Department estimates the group's membership in 2000 was about 800 people.

Like many Palestinian groups, however, the PFLP has become more active since the intifada resumed last fall. According to Israeli officials, the PFLP-which operates out of Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and the occupied territories-has orchestrated five car bombings in the past year.

Before the recent attacks, there were some indications that the PFLP might have been reconsidering its long-held opposition to any peaceful negotiations with Israel; in the wake of Zeevi's murder, that seems increasingly unlikely.

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC)  
Before the rise of militant Islamic groups such as Hamas and Hezbollah, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command was one of the leading anti-Israeli terrorist organizations in the Middle East. As its name suggests, the group is an offshoot of the larger Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. In the late 1960s, a one-time captain in the Syrian army named Ahmad Jibril broke with PFLP, saying he wanted to focus less on politics and more on fighting.

His group orchestrated dozens of attacks in the 1970s and '80s-including the first-ever Palestinian suicide mission. But PFLP-GC was best known for its unusual methods of terror. During one attack, for example, operatives dropped bombs from a hot-air balloon; in another, they attacked Israeli soldiers from motorized hang gliders. The group recently tried,

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without success, to smuggle arms into the Palestinian territories. And the Congressional Research Service says the organization has not conducted any significant attacks "in the past few years."

Nevertheless, the group continues to criticize Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat's efforts to make peace with Israel. And it has, on occasion, threatened to assassinate Arafat. The group is headquartered in Damascus, Syria, but also has bases in Lebanon. Throughout its history, the PFLP-GC has received military and logistical support from Syria. It is believed to have also developed close ties with and received financial support from Iran. The State Department estimates that the PFLP-GC has several hundred members.

### Armed Islamic Group (GIA)

The Algeria-based Armed Islamic Group (also known by its French initials, GIA) began its terrorist insurgency in 1992, after the Algerian military nullified the Islamic opposition party's victory in the first round of the country's legislative elections. This group seeks to replace Algeria's secular government with an Islamic fundamentalist one.

The GIA-whose membership is estimated at several hundred to several thousand-has been notably brutal and violent in its terrorist campaign, killing entire villages of people, often by slitting each person's throat. In 1994, it hijacked an Air France flight and executed one passenger before French commandos killed the GIA hijackers. In 1995 in France, it conducted several bombings; a French court found GIA members guilty of these actions in 1999. And it has massacred Algerian civilians and foreigners who, the GIA believes, do not adhere to Islamic beliefs.

The group also has links to Osama bin Laden and Al Qaeda. In December 1999, U.S. authorities arrested Ahmed Ressay, an Algerian man with connections to the GIA, for plotting to bomb Los Angeles International Airport. Ressay has ties to Al Qaeda also. The Algerian government has accused Iran and Sudan of supporting the GIA.

But this Algerian group has begun to see its power wane. According to the U.S. State Department, another Algerian splinter group-the Salafist Group for Call and Combat-has eclipsed the GIA since 1998. The Salafist Group has focused on state and military targets.

### Kach and Kahane Chai

Don't expect these two groups to ever side with Osama bin Laden and Al Qaeda. Kach, which was founded by the radical Israeli-American Rabbi Meir Kahane, supports the expulsion of all Arabs from the Holy Land. Its offshoot, Kahane Chai (or "Kahane Lives"), was established by Kahane's son, Binyamin, after the rabbi's assassination in New York in 1990. Binyamin Kahane was himself gunned down by Palestinians in the West Bank in December 2000.

Most Kach and Kahane Chai activity is located in the West Bank (particularly in Hebron), but the U.S. State Department has been unable to estimate the size of either group's membership. Their most notable act of violence occurred when Dr. Baruch Goldstein-a Kach supporter-shot and killed 29 Muslim worshippers at a West Bank mosque in 1994. Goldstein has become

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something of a folk hero to right-wing Israelis. These two groups have since been outlawed in Israel, and the United States highlighted them as terrorist organizations in 1995. Kach and Kahane Chai do receive financial support from sympathizers in the United States and Europe.

### Mujahedeen Khalq (MEK)

Based in, and backed by, Iraq, the Mujahedeen Khalq organization, which operates under several aliases, has become the "largest and most active armed Iranian dissident group," according to the State Department. To counter what it sees as excessive Western influence in Iran, the MEK has hit numerous

targets around the globe.

In the 1970s, MEK terrorists killed several U.S. military personnel and civilians working on defense projects in Tehran. In April 1992, they attacked Iranian embassies in 13 different countries. More recently, the MEK has claimed responsibility for hit-and-run attacks against Iranian military, security, and intelligence targets-especially the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps. The group has also launched mortar and bomb attacks on police headquarters in various Iranian cities.

Founded in 1965 by the college-educated children of Iranian merchants, the MEK claims several thousand fighters-half of whom are reportedly women-primarily organized under the MEK's National Liberation Army. The group's philosophy, based on a combination of Islam and Marxism, emphasizes the need for social change through armed struggle. The MEK was the leading opponent of Ayatollah Khomeini in the early 1980s, and as a result, Iranian security personnel had forced MEK leaders to flee to France. By 1987, most had returned to the Middle East and made their homes in Iraq.

Between 1984 and 1986, the MEK recruited thousands of followers-many were young idealistic Iranian students-and raised millions of dollars throughout Canada, Europe, the Middle East, and the United States. MEK leaders have also been successful in amassing stockpiles of weapons and military supplies from sympathetic governments.

### Asia

#### Harakat ul-Mujahedeen (HUM)

This Pakistani Islamic militant group has battled Indian rule in the turbulent Kashmir region, targeting Indian soldiers and civilians. The U.S. State Department estimates that Harakat ul-Mujahedeen has several thousand armed supporters-consisting of Pakistanis, Kashmiris, and Arab veterans of the Afghan war.

The group's most notable terrorist operation was the hijacking of an Air India flight in December 1999, which resulted in the prison release of HUM official Masood Azhar. (Azhar, however, didn't return to HUM, and instead founded a more radical Islamic group, Jaish-i-Muhammad.) HUM also has conducted many kidnappings.

HUM has strong ties to Osama bin Laden and Al Qaeda. Its former longtime leader, Fazlur Rehman Khalil, signed bin Laden's 1998 fatwa calling for attacks on the United States and the West. In addition, the group operates

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terrorist training camps in Afghanistan, and it receives financial assistance from sources in Saudi Arabia and other Islamic nations.

### Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)

Since September 11, militant groups with close ties to the Taliban and Osama bin Laden have grabbed more headlines than usual. The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan is one such group. This coalition of Muslim warriors from Uzbekistan and other Central Asian states has joined ranks with the Taliban fighters to fend off advances by the U.S.-supported Northern Alliance in Afghanistan. Indeed, the IMU's actions have prompted a quick and somewhat surprising pledge of support to the United States from Uzbek President Islam Karimov, a former Communist boss and sworn enemy of the IMU.

IMU militants vow to overthrow hard-liner Karimov and replace his secular government with one that is guided by the IMU's strict interpretation of Islamic law. Since becoming the country's first president after the 1991 Soviet breakup, Karimov has forbidden opposition parties and closed hundreds of mosques and nongovernmental media operations.

Despite Karimov's repressive tactics, President Bush has formed a

partnership with him to quash terrorism. In his September 20 address to a joint session of Congress, Bush singled out the IMU, as well as the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, as having close ties to bin Laden. The IMU is believed to be responsible for five February 1999 car bombings in the Uzbek capital, Tashkent. Later that year, the group took four Japanese geologists and eight Kyrgyzstani soldiers hostage. In August 2000, the IMU captured four U.S. citizens who were mountain climbing in Kyrgyzstan. After witnessing the execution of a Kyrgyzstani soldier, the Americans escaped by pushing one of their captors off a mountain ledge.

Believed to number in the thousands, IMU members use Iranian radio to broadcast their anti-Karimov, anti-Western, and anti-Israeli propaganda. They operate in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Afghanistan.

### Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)

In Sri Lanka, 60,000 people have died in a civil war that has raged since 1983 between the native Sinhalese majority and the Hindu Tamil separatists. Most of the deaths were caused by one of the deadliest rebel forces in the world—the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. The LTTE is known for its use of child-soldiers—many of them young girls—and of a cadre of suicide bombers called the Black Tigers.

On September 15, Sri Lanka's state-owned Daily News Saturday claimed the LTTE distributed a message saying that the attacks on the United States "will be a good lesson for the Sinhala Army" and "a good warning to superpowers like America." The LTTE categorically denied making the statement.

Led by Velupillai Prabhakaran, the LTTE is fighting for independence in north and east Sri Lanka, and for the creation of its own state—Tamil Eelam. Ever since Sri Lanka gained independence from Britain in 1948, the Tamils have taken a backseat to the Sinhalese, who changed the country's official language to Sinhalese and its official religion to Buddhism.

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The LTTE strategy uses approximately 8,000 to 10,000 armed fighters to target senior Sri Lankan military and political leaders in urban areas such as Colombo, as well as key people in the countryside. To date, LTTE has not attacked foreign diplomatic or commercial establishments. In July, LTTE rebels attacked Sri Lanka's main airbase-which is also its only international airport-destroying 13 aircraft and leaving at least 12 people dead. Last month, 20 rebel suicide boats attacked a Sri Lankan ship carrying 1,200 soldiers, but the navy beat back the attack; this month, the LTTE set off a mine that killed two policemen.

According to the State Department, the LTTE purchases weapons, raises funds, and pushes its message overtly. Its front organizations support LTTE by lobbying foreign governments and the United Nations.

### Aleph

Formerly known as Aum Shinrikyo, Aleph is a relatively isolated Japanese apocalyptic cult, best known for killing 12 people and injuring 1,300 more in its 1995 sarin nerve-gas attack on the Tokyo subway system. At that time, the cult controlled more than \$1 billion in assets and used its money to prepare weapons for an expected Armageddon, which it believed the United States would trigger by waging a new war on Japan.

Since then, Aleph's membership has fallen from 40,000 to 2,000 followers in Japan and Russia. Its founder, Shoko Asahara, is in prison, and the new leadership has promised to remove teachings advocating murder from the cult's doctrine and to pay \$40 million to the victims of the 1995 attack. Last year, several Russian members were arrested for trying to enter Japan illegally by boat with explosives aboard. Their intent was to force the

Japanese government to release Asahara from prison.

### Abu Sayyaf Group

The Philippines faces a growing terrorist threat from the Abu Sayyaf Group, which has close links to Osama bin Laden's Al Qaeda network. Abu Sayyaf seeks to create an independent Islamic state in the southern Philippine islands and has centered most of its attacks there, although it has recently expanded into Malaysia. Some of its members are thought to have fought and been trained in Afghanistan. Its hard-core membership has been estimated at between 200 and 2,000.

Abu Sayyaf specializes in kidnappings for ransom, but it has also claimed responsibility for the bombing of a cargo ship in the city of Zamboanga and has been involved in numerous assassinations. Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, a principal in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing, had contacts with Abu Sayyaf. Yousef and Abdul Hakim Murad, another principal in the New York bombing, were discovered in the Philippines in 1995 after bomb-making materials in their Manila apartment caught fire. Last year, Abu Sayyaf kidnapped 21 hostages from the Malaysian tourist island of Sipadan.

American officials are increasingly nervous about the growth of Abu Sayyaf and are stepping up U.S. support for counter-terrorism programs in the Philippines, which is mainly a Roman Catholic country, and in Malaysia, which

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has a large Muslim population. The Bush Administration is expected to back both overt and covert actions against Abu Sayyaf.

### Europe

#### Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA)

One of Pablo Picasso's most famous paintings, Guernica, is a graphic depiction of former Spanish dictator Francisco Franco's repression of the Basque minority, a population that lives mainly in northern Spain and southwestern France. The painting depicts the 1937 leveling of a Basque town of the same name. The Basque separatist movement ETA-which stands for Euskadi Ta Askatasuna, or Basque Homeland and Liberty-formed in 1959 to fight Franco's anti-Basque policies, which included jailing anyone who spoke or wrote in the Basque language.

Even though Franco's regime ended in 1975 and Spain has become a democracy, the ETA is still pushing for an independent Basque state in the already autonomous region. And since the largely Marxist group rescinded its self-imposed cease-fire in November 1999, its members have resumed killing. Although its members primarily target Spanish government officials, police officers, journalists, and military personnel, the Basque separatists have recently become less discriminating and begun committing crimes in populated areas, according to the State Department. The Spanish and French governments have tried to crack down accordingly by prosecuting terrorists and refusing to negotiate.

The ETA is thought to have hundreds of members, and has trained in the past in Libya, Lebanon, and Nicaragua. Some of its members live in South America and some may have received sanctuary in Cuba. In addition, the political part of the group may have ties to the Irish Republican Army.

#### Revolutionary Nuclei

The State Department has dubbed the Revolutionary Nuclei the most likely successor to the Revolutionary People's Struggle, or ELA, of Greece. Founded in 1971, the ELA grew out of an opposition movement to the military junta that ruled Greece from 1967-74. It now describes its mission as anti-capitalist and anti-imperialist. The group is also anti-United States and wants to expel U.S.

military forces from the country.

Beginning in 1974, ELA members bombed Greek government and commercial interests as well as American businesses and military facilities. The group's activities appear to have waned in recent years, and ELA activists have not claimed an attack since January 1995. But since then, the Revolutionary Nuclei has branched off and stepped up its terrorist activities, bombing Greek political offices, construction companies connected to the government and the military, and foreign-owned banks, such as the American Express Bank in Piraeus.

#### Revolutionary Organization 17 November

While battling rush-hour traffic on a June morning in Athens last year, British military attache Stephen Saunders was gunned down by two motorcyclists. The killers have never been found, but the Greek terrorist

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group Revolutionary Organization 17 November took credit for the brutal murder. Like the less active ELA, 17 November was formed as a response to the military regime that ruled the country from 1967-74, and it is named for the November 1973 student uprising against that regime.

The group seeks to sever Greek ties with NATO and the European Union, and it wants the U.S. military base in Greece and Turkey's military presence in Cyprus removed. Members of the presumably small terrorist group, which operates mainly in Athens, the Greek capital, said the murder of Saunders was an act of revenge for NATO military action against Serbia. They have also claimed responsibility for attacks in 1999 on the offices of the governing PASOK party, the residences of the German and Dutch ambassadors, and three Western banks.

### Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)

Until recently, the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) has played a significant role in a lengthy ethnic struggle with the government of Turkey, a battle that has cost tens of thousands of lives. What has changed? Early last year, Turkish authorities managed to capture PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan in Kenya, and in June 1999 a Turkish court gave Ocalan a death sentence for treason. In what many saw as a plea for his life, Ocalan called on his fellow PKK activists to lay down their weapons, and in February 2000, members of the party officially agreed.

Kurds have long sought to form an independent state in an area of southeastern Turkey they know as Kurdistan, and the PKK was created in 1974 to attain this goal. In the 1990s, the group began committing terrorist acts in cities. Its members kidnapped tourists and bombed tourist sites in an attempt to hurt Turkey's tourism industry; it also twice launched attacks on Turkish establishments in dozens of Western European cities. The PKK is about 4,000 to 5,000 members strong, but many of its people have withdrawn to northern Iraq. The group has thousands of sympathizers in Turkey and Europe.

### Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front (DHKP-C)

In 1978, a faction of the Turkish People's Liberation Party-Front formed Devrimci Sol, which was renamed in 1994 as the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front (DHKP-C). This anti-United States, anti-NATO group has historically gone after Turkish military and security officials, but it began attacking foreign interests in the 1990s. Among the group's anti-American actions were the assassination of two U.S. military contractors and the wounding of a U.S. Air Force officer—both done to protest the Gulf War—and a rocket attack targeting the U.S. Consulate in Istanbul.

Most recently, the DHKP-C rallied against the Turkish government's

decision to transfer some of its members held in older prisons where DHKP-C inmates predominated to newer prisons, where group members were segregated and less influential on other convicts. Through this and other actions, police have managed to crack down significantly on the activities of the DHKP-C. The group performs its attacks in Turkey but raises money in Western Europe. According to the State Department, it also finances many of its activities through armed robberies and extortion.

## Far-Flung Fanaticism

### The Real IRA

The worst single act of violence in the 30-year conflict over Northern Ireland was carried out not by the long-standing Irish Republican Army but by its radical offshoot, the Real IRA. It was August 15, 1998: Shoppers were strolling along the town square of Omagh on a Saturday afternoon, when suddenly, the police got wind of a possible bomb in the local courthouse and herded bystanders eastward into what they thought was a secure area. But the information the police received was fatally wrong; a car bomb went off about 40 minutes later in the exact spot to which people had been evacuated. The bomb, later credited to the Real IRA, killed 29 people and injured 220, according to the State Department.

That terrorist act was a wake-up call to the signers of the Good Friday peace accord, who earlier in the year had tried to end the violence that had plagued the province for decades by establishing a historic system of self-rule for Northern Ireland. About 10 months before the accord, the regular IRA agreed to a cease-fire-hence the creation of the Real IRA, whose members wanted no part of the settlement. Today, the Real IRA likely has 150 to 200 activists and possibly receives support from members of the original IRA. It also has sympathizers in the Balkans and the United States.

### South America

#### Shining Path

Founded in the late 1960s and militarized in 1980, Sendero Luminoso (which means "Shining Path") killed 30,000 people in Peru in its pursuit of a communist peasant government, according to the State Department. Avowedly Maoist, Shining Path was focused solely on the destruction of the Peruvian government, and it resisted interference or influence from other governments and Latin American guerrilla groups.

Throughout its campaign, Shining Path relied on assassinations and bombings, including an attempted car bombing in 1990 of the U.S. Embassy. Because of arrests and desertions, its membership has dwindled to an estimated 100 to 200 members. It still conducts periodic attacks from its rural strongholds and this year threatened, but failed, to disrupt Peru's April presidential election.

#### Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)

FARC is the granddaddy of paramilitary terrorist organizations in Colombia. It has used a military force to pursue a communist revolution there since 1964. Now counting between 9,000 and 16,000 fighters, it finances its revolution through kidnappings and protection money for drug trafficking. The group is infamously remembered in the United States for executing three U.S. citizens in 1999 in Venezuela. Last year, FARC attacked a U.S. energy company that refused to pay protection money.

FARC is largely confined to Colombia, though it conducts some staging in Venezuela, Panama, and Ecuador, and it receives some medical and political assistance from Cuba. Last month, several Irish Republican Army members were caught training FARC members in urban warfare. At the end of September, FARC assassinated the Colombian attorney general's wife. FARC has been involved in

## Far-Flung Fanaticism

protracted negotiations with the Colombian government to end the civil war there, and the group has received the government's recognition as a political organization. It controls vast stretches of the Colombian interior.

### National Liberation Army (ELN)

ELN began as an urban Marxist revolutionary group founded in Colombia in 1965 and inspired by Fidel Castro and Che Guevara. It is now largely based in rural areas and finances itself through ransoms from its frequent kidnappings, often of foreign oil workers. The group has 3,000 to 6,000 fighters and operates largely in the north, northeast, and southeast.

In 1999, ELN conducted a series of mass kidnappings, many involving U.S. citizens. Peace negotiations between the Colombian government and ELN collapsed earlier this year, and in recent weeks, attacks by the group have intensified. ELN receives some medical and political assistance from Cuba.

### United Self-Defense Forces (AUC)

Only Colombia gets to have a right-wing terrorist organization dedicated to protecting people from left-wing terrorist organizations. Financed by drug money, with support from drug traffickers, economic elites, and neighborhoods under FARC and ELN attack, the AUC assassinated 804 people, kidnapped 203 people, and killed 507 people during 75 massacres in just 10 months last year.

AUC, founded in 1997, is a loose association of paramilitaries whose active membership of 8,000 fighters is based in the north and the northwest. It is the newest addition to the State Department's list of foreign terrorist organizations, having made the cut on September 10, 2001. On October 10, AUC massacred as many as 30 peasants in rural villages.

## Classification

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**Subject:** TERRORISM (96%); TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS (95%); AL-QAEDA (91%); STATE DEPARTMENTS & FOREIGN SERVICES (90%); MUSLIMS & ISLAM (89%); RELIGION (89%); WEALTHY PEOPLE (88%); ARMED FORCES (86%); TERRORIST ATTACKS (79%); NATIONAL SECURITY (79%); AFFLUENT MARKET (76%); FOREIGN RELATIONS (75%); EMBASSIES & CONSULATES (75%); BOMBINGS (74%); CITY LIFE (72%); ISLANDS & REEFS (57%); TERRORISM (94%); TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS (93%); AL-QAEDA (91%); MUSLIMS & ISLAM (89%); RELIGION (89%); ASSOCIATIONS & ORGANIZATIONS (89%); WEALTHY PEOPLE (88%); ARMED FORCES (86%); NATIONAL SECURITY (79%); STATE DEPARTMENTS & FOREIGN SERVICES (78%); EMBASSIES & CONSULATES (75%); BOMBINGS (74%); CITY LIFE (72%); ISLANDS & REEFS (57%)

**Company:** STATE DEPARTMENT FEDERAL CREDIT UNION INC (65%)

**Organization:** AL-QAEDA (95%)

**Industry:** AFFLUENT MARKET (76%)

**Person:** OSAMA BIN LADEN (89%); OSAMA BIN LADEN (89%)

**Geographic:** NEW YORK, NY, USA (79%); NEW YORK, NY, USA (72%); NEW YORK, USA (79%); NEW YORK, USA (79%); UNITED STATES (95%); SAUDI ARABIA (94%); MIDDLE EAST (93%); EGYPT (92%); EUROPE (92%); SOUTH AMERICA (92%); PHILIPPINES (79%); MALAYSIA (79%); NORTHERN AFRICA (79%);

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INDONESIA (79%); KENYA (79%); YEMEN (79%); AFGHANISTAN (79%); PALESTINIAN TERRITORY, OCCUPIED (79%); AFRICA (79%); TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF (79%); ASIA (79%); IRAQ (79%); GERMANY (58%); UNITED STATES (95%); SAUDI ARABIA (94%); MIDDLE EAST (93%); SOUTH AMERICA (92%); EUROPE (92%); EGYPT (92%); MALAYSIA (79%); PALESTINIAN TERRITORY, OCCUPIED (79%); AFGHANISTAN (79%); NORTHERN AFRICA (79%); YEMEN (79%); PHILIPPINES (79%); ASIA (79%); INDONESIA (79%); KENYA (79%); IRAQ (79%); AFRICA (79%); TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF (79%); GERMANY (58%)

**Load-Date:** October 29, 2001

## *Currently at Large: The New Terrorists*

The National Journal

September 30, 2011

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**Length:** 617 words

**Byline:** Jenna Zwang

### **Body**

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In 2006, the FBI updated their Most Wanted Terrorist list for the first time, removing those killed or captured and adding those responsible for more recent atrocities. Here are those currently at large.

**Jamal Ahmad Mohammad al-Badawi:** Convicted of helping to plan the USS **Cole** bombing, Badawi was sentenced to death in Yemen. He escaped twice, later surrendering to Yemeni authorities in 2007. Yemeni authorities released him in exchange for a pledge not to engage in any violent or Qaida activity.

**Mohammed Ali Hammadi:** A suspected member of Hezbollah, he was convicted in a West German court of law for air piracy, murder, and possession of explosives for his part in the June 14, 1985, hijacking of TWA Flight 847. He was released on parole in 2005.

***Ramadan Abdullah*** Mohammad Shallah: One of the founders of Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Shallah is wanted on charges of conspiring to conduct the affairs of the PIJ through a pattern of racketeering activities, such as bombings, murders, extortions, and money laundering.

**Abd Al Aziz Awda:** One of the founders of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Awda is still involved as the spiritual leader. PIJ is headquartered in Damascus, where FBI officials believe Awda is as well.

**Isnilon Totoni Hapilon:** Also known as "The Deputy," Hapilon is a leader of the Filipino terrorist organization called the Abu Sayyaf Group. He is wanted on kidnapping and murder charges in the Philippines. There is a \$5 million reward for information leading to his capture.

**Adam Yahye Gadahn:** Born Adam Pearlman, Gadahn is wanted for treason. He is an American senior operative of al-Qaida and acts as a spokesman and media adviser.

**Daniel Andreas San Diego:** The first American environmentalist and domestic terrorist added to the FBI's Most Wanted Terrorist list, San Diego is an animal liberationist who has an alleged association with the Animal Liberation Brigade cell responsible for two bombings in 2003.

**Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Quso:** Quso is wanted for his role in the October 2000 bombing of the USS **Cole**, with a \$5 million reward for any information leading to his capture. Quso is believed to be hiding in the mountains of Yemen's Shabwa province.

**Adnan Gulshair el-Shukrijumah:** Wanted for his suspected role in the plot against New York City's subway system, uncovered in September 2009, Shukrijumah worked as a schoolteacher in the United States. He is known to have a Guyanese passport but might also use a Saudi, Canadian, or Trinidadian passport. He is now considered to be a high-ranking Qaida official.

**Husayn Muhammad al-Umari:** Umari was indicted in the District of Columbia for his suspected role in the Aug. 11, 1982, bombing of Pan Am Flight 830, while it was en route from Japan to Hawaii. Authorities believe he prepared the bomb that was placed under a seat on Flight 830, resulting in the death of a 16-year-old passenger and injuring 16 other passengers.

**Wadoud Muhammad Hafiz al-Turki:** Wanted for his role in the 1986 hijacking of Pan Am Flight 73, he is believed to be a member of the Abu Nidal Organization. A \$5 million reward is offered for information leading to his capture.

**Jamal Saeed Abdul Rahim:** He was indicted for his part in the hijacking of Pan Am Flight 73; the attack resulted in the deaths of 20 passengers and crew, including two American citizens.

Jennifer Breedon

Currently at Large: The New Terrorists

**Muhammad Abdullah Khalil Hussain Ar-Rahayyal:** A suspected member of the Abu Nidal Organization, Ar-Rahayyal is wanted in conjunction with the hijacking of Pan Am Flight 73.

**Muhammad Ahmed al-Munawar:** He is also wanted in the hijacking of Pan Am Flight 73 while it was stopped in Karachi, Pakistan. The Rewards for Justice Program has offered a \$5 million for information leading to his capture.

## Classification

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**Organization:** PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD (83%); FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (84%); ABU SAYYAF GROUP (54%); HEZBOLLAH (57%)

**Industry:** LITIGATION (77%); LITIGATION (77%)

**Geographic:** NEW YORK, NY, USA (79%); NEW YORK, NY, USA (79%); DAMASCUS, SYRIA (79%); DAMASCUS, SYRIA (79%); NEW YORK, USA (79%); NEW YORK, USA (79%); DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, USA (79%); DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, USA (79%); HAWAII, USA (79%); HAWAII, USA (79%); YEMEN (94%); YEMEN (94%); UNITED STATES (93%); UNITED STATES (93%); PHILIPPINES (92%); PHILIPPINES (92%); JAPAN (79%); JAPAN (79%); CANADA (77%); CANADA (77%); GERMANY (57%); GERMANY (57%)

**Load-Date:** September 30, 2011

## *MUST GOVERNMENT SHARE EVIDENCE WITH DETAINEES?; Law - Correction Appended*

The Palm Beach Daily Business Review

November 9, 2001 Friday

### **Correction Appended**

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**Byline:** Susan R. Miller

### **Body**

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Law

Mazen Al-Najjar has been a free man since December. But if the federal government has its way, the Muslim cleric and former University of South Florida professor could find himself back behind bars.

On Thursday, a three-judge panel of the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in Miami under extraordinarily tight security, heard oral arguments in Al-Najjar's case. Since the Sept. 11 attack on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, his case has taken on new and greater significance.

At issue is whether the government has the right to hold immigration violators without bail and for an indefinite period of time if they are deemed to be national security threats. Even more critical to Al-Najjar's case is whether the government can refuse to tell a detainee what damning evidence it possesses to warrant detention.

Al-Najjar's case has become a lightning rod for Arab-American organizations and civil libertarians who are fighting to do away with the use of secret evidence. A ruling by the appellate court in Al-Najjar's case could have broad implications for the estimated 1,000 foreign nationals, most of them from the Middle East, who have been detained since the attack.

Civil libertarians fear that, should the court rule in favor of the government, the threshold for evidence used to keep illegal aliens behind bars could be lowered.

At issue here is whether our government can lock up human beings without affording them a meaningful chance to defend themselves, says David Cole of the Georgetown University Law Center, Al-Najjar's lead counsel. Cole argues that Al-Najjar's release last year shows that he never posed a true threat to national security.

In a packed courtroom filled with lawyers and Al-Najjar supporters who had to clear two metal detectors before they could enter, the judges expressed concern over whether the case even belonged before them. Al-Najjar, they noted, already had been ordered deported by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. That order is on appeal.

Judge Frank Hull asked why the government has failed to strike a balance between withholding evidence from Al-Najjar on national security grounds and his constitutional right to be advised of the evidence against him.

Justice Department attorney Douglas Ginsburg responded that the courts are not equipped to determine matters of national security. He declared that facts that might seem innocuous to a judge could be regarded as more significant to a government agent who wants them kept secret to protect an investigation.

Jennifer Breedon

## MUST GOVERNMENT SHARE EVIDENCE WITH DETAINEES?; Law - Correction Appended

Under a new antiterrorism law that took effect last month, the attorney general has been given broad discretion to detain non-citizens indefinitely if he certifies them to be national security threats. But the new law, notes Cole, does not give the government authority to detain people based on secret evidence.

Al-Najjar's problems began long before any terrorist threats consumed the minds of Americans. A native of Gaza, Al-Najjar was detained in May 1997 by the INS after it determined he was in the United States illegally and that he had suspected ties to the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, a known terrorist organization. The government contended he was involved in fund raising for the Jihad.

Al-Najjar was jailed for 3 1/2 years before U.S. District Court Judge Joan Lenard ruled in December that his detention was unconstitutional. The case was heard in Miami because it was brought against the INS director here. Lenard's ruling prompted then-Attorney General Janet Reno to order his release.

If the government believed that Al-Najjar in fact posed a threat to national security, surely the attorney general would not have released him, wrote Cole in his brief to the court.

In court Thursday, Ginsburg, the government lawyer, argued that as an illegal alien, Al-Najjar was not entitled to constitutional rights and that the attorney general's authority to detain aliens subject to deportation is discretionary.

At a time when the nation is at war with terrorism and we are under active attack, the 11th Circuit's refusal to overturn Lenard's ruling would chill critical efforts to deny terrorists and their supporters access to the United States, wrote Ginsburg in his brief to the appeals court.

Investigators first suspected Al-Najjar had ties to terrorists after a former colleague at the University of South Florida near Tampa returned to the Middle East and became the new leader of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad. Ramadan Abdullah Shallah worked with Al-Najjar at a university-sponsored research center called the World and Islam Studies Enterprise, or WISE. The purported goal of the organization was to bring U.S. and Middle Eastern scholars together to discuss political and economic issues.

But FBI agents suspected the center of being a terrorist support group and, in 1995, raided its offices. They collected enough information to convince immigration officials to start deportation proceedings against Al-Najjar, who was in the U.S. illegally. Al-Najjar was never charged with a crime, and government authorities refused to tell him or his lawyers what evidence they had against him, saying it was classified intelligence information.

Al-Najjar's lawyers say the government's refusal to disclose what it had against their client made it impossible to launch a defense.

Our position is that [the government] has the right to detain him, but it must be subject to due process, Cole told the panel.

Al-Najjar's lawyers point to a Supreme Court decision in **Zavydas v. Davis**, in which the court ruled that aliens have a right to due process.

Even aliens who have been finally ordered deported for serious criminal convictions, the decision says, retain a liberty interest founded in the due process clause itself, in being free of custody.

But Ginsburg, the government lawyer, wrote in briefing papers that the courts must defer to the political branches on national security and foreign policy matters. He noted that Al-Najjar was detained as part of the government's crackdown on illegal aliens designed to protect national security. In this case, Ginsburg said, the government's interest in enforcing the immigration laws transcends an alien's First and Fourth Amendment interests.

Since his release, Al-Najjar has been unable to work because the government has refused to give him a permit.

It has been misery, fear, uncertainty. I don't have any perspective of my future, he said after Thursday's hearing. My career was destroyed. That is not a natural life.

## Correction

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Correction

A photo caption accompanying last Friday's story about the U.S. government's prolonged detention of Mazen Al-Najjar misstated his university affiliation. Al-Najjar is a former professor at the University of South Florida, not Florida State University.

**Correction-Date:** November 13, 2001

## Classification

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**Industry:** LAW SCHOOLS (79%); LAWYERS (79%); METAL DETECTORS (76%); COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS (73%)

**Person:** FRANK M HULL (79%)

**Geographic:** MIAMI, FL, USA (79%); FLORIDA, USA (79%); UNITED STATES (92%); MIDDLE EAST (79%)

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