

*Annotated Bibliography of
Government Documents Related to*

*the Threat of
Terrorism &*

*the Attacks of
September 11, 2001*



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**Annotated Bibliography of Government Documents
Related to the Threat of Terrorism and the Attacks of
September 11, 2001.**

Compiled by Kevin D. Motes, Reference Librarian
U.S. Government Information Division
Oklahoma Department of Libraries

April 17, 2002

Forward

The events of September 11, 2001 will forever be etched in the psyche of mankind. Passenger airliners hijacked and then purposefully crashed into the twin towers of the New York World Trade Center. Moments later another commandeered plane slammed into the side of the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. while yet another plane crashed into the Pennsylvania countryside when brave passengers took the plane back from its captors and diverted it from hitting other populated targets.

These attacks were surprise attacks and unprecedented in their magnitude. It was a beautiful fall day, no hint of impending tragedy, no indication that the world was suddenly about to be thrust into unparalleled turmoil. Within a few frightening seconds, symbols of economic strength and power were reduced to rubble and thousands of lives were taken. Much like the April 19, 1995 truck bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building, in downtown Oklahoma City, citizens of America were left numb and awestruck by what was happening in their country.

Then in October, terrorism in a different form reared its ugly head. This time in the form of the distribution of anthrax spores through the U.S. Postal Service. Several lost their lives through these terrorist activities and widespread disruption took place across the U.S.

Certainly, terrorism is not a new phenomenon to the global community, as many have struggled with it for decades. Terrorism is therefore by no means solely an American problem. When it strikes, terrorism involves everyone. No one goes untouched. We saw it in Tokyo when the subways were contaminated with sarin gas. We saw it over the skies of Lockerbie, Scotland and in the towns and cities of Northern Ireland and in countries throughout Central America. We have seen it throughout the Middle East and in notable places in Europe. Terrorism touches everyone.

Here in the American Heartland we have been wrestling with issues involving terrorism since the Oklahoma City bombing. Throughout the state of Oklahoma various agencies are working together to do their part to prevent such horrific acts. One such agency is the National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism (MIPT) located in Oklahoma City. MIPT strongly believes in the idea of partnering to “prevent, deter and or mitigate the effects of terrorism” and is fortunate to work side by side with numerous state, local and federal agencies including the U.S. Government Information Division of the Oklahoma Department of

Libraries to insure that information regarding terrorism is readily accessible. This bibliography of federal documents is a valuable resource for any library and along with other valuable centers of information, such as the MIPT Library and website (www.mipt.org) will provide users with materials that will help them keep abreast of the critical issues involved in this effort.

Brad Robison, Library Director (MIPT)
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Introduction

The attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, DC, came as a terrible surprise to most Americans—from the upper echelons of political power to the streets of small-town America. Though most Americans do not live in New York or Washington, all were deeply affected by the terrorist attacks. And perhaps for the first time in many Americans' lives, the complex web of interconnected political and social threads in which we live came into specific relief. The new world that we now inhabit comes as a sharp contrast to the heady and seemingly more carefree era of the dot-com economic boom, the Oslo accords, and relative peace.

Since the founding of the United States, we, the people and our elected representatives, have participated in an ongoing debate about the nature and responsibilities of federal government. But regardless of political leanings or opinions about the role of government in our daily lives, few would dispute the proposition that at its very core, preparing for and responding to events such as those of September 11 are two of the most essential purposes of government. Just as the first societies, we exist as a collective because we cannot live as we do otherwise. We band together for the common good, and more fundamentally, for the common defense.

Before the attacks occurred, before they were planned, before some of the participants were even born, chains of events leading to the present situation were already in motion. Officials and strategic advisors over the years have predicted that some day events such as the September 11 attacks would occur, and the federal government responded to those predictions by evaluating, planning, and training. As the documents included in this bibliography attest, that work continues, and will continue into the foreseeable future.

This bibliography is intended to serve as a means of access to information produced by the United States Government concerning the events of September 11. Unlike so many of the nations of the world, the United States considers fundamental the right of its citizens to know what their government is doing, the logic behind its actions, and the ramifications of its policies. To this end, our government produces copious quantities of informational materials that are freely accessible to the public through libraries and the Federal Depository Library system. This bibliography presents a sampling of the materials available through the Depository system, via the Internet, or both.

Since the attacks—and our responses to them—grew out of historical circumstances, this bibliography is not limited to documents that directly concern September 11. Many of them do, but others show how we have

dealt with terrorism in the past, what the political circumstances of past terrorist acts were, how we have prepared in the past and for the future, what our weaknesses to future attacks are, what kind of future attacks are likely, and from whence those future attacks are likely to come.

The documents themselves include Congressional hearings, reports, acts, and resolutions; Presidential proclamations, addresses, and important White House press releases; U.S. defense, national security, and policy materials from the Department of the Army, the Department of Defense, and the State Department; intelligence materials from the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation; medical information from the Department of Health and Human Services and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and miscellaneous materials from the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Energy, the Department of Education, the Library of Congress Federal Research Division, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Justice Department, the Department of the Interior, the U.S. Geological Survey, the Coalition Information Centers, the Naval War College, the U.S. Institute of Peace, the General Accounting Office, the National Committee on Terrorism, the Department of the Navy, the U.S. Air Force Academy, and the Army War College.

April 17, 2002

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Oklahoma Department of Libraries

*If we have missed something that you believe should be listed, please let us know so it can be included in the current Internet version of this bibliography, and in any future printed edition. Contact: Kevin Motes, (405) 522-3335, kmotes@oltn.odl.state.ok.us

Format

This bibliography is arranged alphabetically by document title within broad subject areas, such as *Global Terrorism* and *Weapons of Mass Destruction*. These areas are not mutually exclusive, as one Congressional hearing may deal with both global terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. In such cases, the document has been placed in the category it concerns most directly or voluminously.

Superintendent of Documents numbers have been given for those documents to which they have been assigned. These numbers are typically assigned to all Federal Depository materials.

Many printed documents also have Internet analogues, and some federal documents are now released solely on the Internet. For these materials, Internet addresses have been provided and verified.

Some entries have two dates. The first is the date of publication or release, and the second is the date the Internet address was verified.

For printed materials, bibliographic information such as document titles, journal or periodical titles, and page numbers appear. Since many Internet resources are not divided into traditional pages, those that do not have paper versions do not have page numbers listed.

Annotations are of two kinds. Some documents contain sections of text that clearly indicate what the document is about, or that give additional color to the information provided in the title. When possible, such documents have been quoted verbatim in the annotation. For other documents that due to content or format do not provide such guidance, original annotations appear. Unambiguously titled documents such as some Internet resources and acts of Congress do not have annotations.

All Internet addresses accessed April 10, 2002.

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National Security of the United States.....	37
U.S. Foreign Relations, Policy, and Treaties.....	55
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Aftermath of the September 11 Attacks

Meyerowitz, Joel. **After September 11: Images from Ground Zero.** Sponsored by U.S. Department of State. Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

<http://www.911exhibit.state.gov/index.cfm>

A federally supported artist's online presentation of his stirring photographs of the former site of the World Trade Center Towers.

Executive Office of the President. Office of the Press Secretary. **America's Youth Respond to Afghan Children's Fund: Remarks by the President on America's Fund for Afghanistan Children, American Red Cross, Washington, DC.** White House Web site. October 16, 2001.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/10/20011016-4.html>

Pullen, Randy. **Army Reserve Responds to Terrorist Attacks.** *Army Reserve.* 2001. Vol. 47, No. 3, p.6-9.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 43: 47/ 3

Personal stories of the actions of Army Reservists immediately following the September 11 attacks.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. **Charitable Contributions for September 11: Protecting against Fraud, Waste, and Abuse.** 2001. iii, 102p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. C 73/ 8: 107-67

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17419>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17421> (PDF file)

Measures the U.S. government should undertake to ensure that citizens responding to or benefiting from September 11 charity efforts are not the victims of fraud, waste, or abuse.

U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. **The Employment Situation: October 2001.** 2002. iii, 48p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. EC 7: EM 7/ 25/ 2001-11-2

Effects of the September 11, 2001, attacks on the domestic economy, and current and future employment trends.

Claudio, Luz. **Environmental Aftermath.** *Environmental Health Perspectives.* 2001. Vol. 109, No. 11. p.A529-36

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 3559: 109/ 11

“The environmental catastrophe caused by the cloud of toxic dust and smoke that lingered for weeks after the collapse of the World Trade Center.” Also tells of the immediate work to do at Ground Zero: recovering human remains, removing and disposing of debris, and evaluation of the continuing health threat posed by the after-effects of the attacks.

Pullen, Randy. **A First Class Outfit: The 311th Quartermaster Company on Duty at the Pentagon.** *Army Reserve.* 2001. Vol. 47, No. 3. p.12,62

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 43: 47/ 3

The Mortuary Affairs company from Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, and their grim mission of sifting through the rubble at the Pentagon to locate human remains.

The Coalition Information Centers. **The Global War on Terrorism: The First 100 Days.** 2001.

Sudocs classification number: PR 43. 2: 2002007646

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16841> (permanent redirect)

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/12/100dayreport.pdf> (PDF file)

U.S. response to the September 11 attacks in the realms of diplomacy, terrorist finances, the military campaign, law enforcement, humanitarian relief, homeland security, helping the survivors of September 11, and respecting Islam.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Health Resources and Services Administration. **HCH Programs Respond to September 11.** *Opening Doors.* 2001. Vol. 9, No. 4. p.2

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 9120: 9/ 4

Actions of the Saint Vincent’s Manhattan Hospital Health Care for the Homeless (HCH) staff in response to the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center.

Landrigan, Philip J. **Health Consequences of the 11 September 2001 Attacks.** *Environmental Health Perspectives*. 2001. Vol. 109, No. 11. p.A514-5.

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 3559: 109/ 11

Editorial dealing with the immediate environmental and physical and mental health issues at the World Trade Center and Pentagon terrorist attack sites.

U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. **Images of the World Trade Center Site Show Thermal Hot Spots on September 16 and 23, 2001.** November 2, 2001.

Sudocs classification number: I 19. 76: 01-0405

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17515>

“This report presents results of Airborne Visible/Infrared Imaging Spectrometer (AVIRIS) remote sensing data and interpretations that map the distribution and intensity of thermal hot spots in the area in and around the World Trade Center on September 16 and 23, 2001.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Children and Families. **Kids and Terrorism: Supporting Our Kids in Times of Crisis.** 2002. iii, 81p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. L 11/ 4: S. HRG. 107-177

“Examining the impact of the recent terrorist crisis and ongoing threats to safety and security on the psychological and emotional well-being of children, and how to better prepare for future emergencies.”

Executive Office of the President. Office of the Press Secretary. **National Day of Prayer and Remembrance for the Victims of the Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001.** White House Web site. September 13, 2001.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/09/20010913-7.html>

U.S. Department of State. **The Network of Terrorism.** 2001.

Sudocs classification number: S 1. 2: 2002007864

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16769> (permanent redirect)

<http://www.usinfo.state.gov/download/terror/binladen2.pdf> (PDF file)

Stark pictures and commentary related to the terrorist attacks of September 11, the al-Qaeda network of terrorists, and the U.S. response and recovery. An introduction to the terrorism of al-Qaeda.

U.S. Department of State. Office of International Information Programs. **New York City: Three Months After.** Department of State Web site. December 2001.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/terror/album/newyork/>

Manuel, John S. **NIEHS Responds to World Trade Center Attacks.** *Environmental Health Perspectives.* 2001. Vol. 109, No. 11. p.A526-7.

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 3559: 109/ 11

The role of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) at the site of the World Trade Center attacks. The NIEHS puts forth the goals of educating Ground Zero workers about the nature of health threats and the necessary precautions, identifying which environmental toxicants workers and members of the public have been and may yet be exposed to as a result of the collapse and burning of the World Trade Center, and to provide community outreach and education about health risks presented by the site.

U.S. Department of Defense. **Operation Enduring Freedom Image Gallery.** DefenseLINK: D.O.D. Web site.

http://jccc.afis.osd.mil/images/images.pl?Lbox=defenselink.Operation_Enduring_Freedom

U.S. Department of Defense. **Operation Enduring Freedom News Photos.** DefenseLINK: D.O.D. Web site.

<http://www.defenselink.mil/photos/Operations/OperatiEndurinFreedo/>
Numerous images of the soldiers, equipment, and landscapes of Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan.

U.S. Department of Defense. **Pentagon Attack Image Gallery.** DefenseLINK: D.O.D. Web site.

http://jccc.afis.osd.mil/images/images.pl?Lbox=defenselink.Pentagon_Attack

Photo gallery containing 42 images of the Pentagon attack, including scenes of the airliner crashing into the building and the ensuing damage.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. **Photo Library**. FEMA Web site. 2002.

<http://www.photolibrary.fema.gov/>

Photo gallery containing 751 images of the scene at the World Trade Center on September 11.

Executive Office of the President. Office of the Press Secretary. **President Asks American Children to Help Afghan Children: Remarks by the President During March of Dimes Volunteer Leadership Conference, The Omni Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.** White House Web site. October 12, 2001.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/10/20011012-4.html>

Executive Office of the President. Office of the Press Secretary. **President Promotes Funding for Emergency First Responders: Remarks by the President to South Carolina first responders – Greenville, SC.** White House Web site. March 27, 2002.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/03/20020327-6.html>

Executive Office of the President. Office of the Press Secretary. **Press Briefing by Attorney General, Secretary of HHS, Secretary of Transportation, and FEMA Director.** White House Web site. September 11, 2001.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/09/20010911-10.html>

Executive Office of the President. Office of the Press Secretary. **Press Briefing by Karen Hughes, Counselor to the President.** White House Web site. September 11, 2001.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/09/20010911-11.html>

Executive Office of the President. Office of the Press Secretary. **Press Briefing to the Pool by Ari Fleischer.** White House Web site. September 11, 2001.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/09/20010911-8.html>

Executive Office of the President. Office of the Press Secretary. **Remarks by the President Upon Arrival at Barksdale Air Force Base.** White House Web site. September 11, 2001.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/09/20010911-1.html>

Hammonds, Michele. **Reserve MP Uses Military, Civilian Training Following Attack.** *Army Reserve*. 2001. Vol. 47, No. 3. p.11

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 43: 47/ 3

Personal story of an MP and his actions following the surprise September 11 Pentagon attack.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Regulatory Reform and Paperwork Reduction. **September 11, 2001 Plus 30: Are America's Small Businesses Still Grounded?** 2002. iii, 131p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. SM 1: 107-31

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17674>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17677> (PDF file)

Economic difficulties of American small businesses in the wake of the September 11 attacks, and whether the small business climate is on the upswing.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Social Security. **Social Security Administration's Response to the September 11 Terrorist Attacks.** 2002. iii, 66p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. W 36: 107-50

"Information on how the SSA has served the victims and families of the terrorist acts, how operations have been impacted, and how the agency has supported resulting Federal investigations." Also, "the degree to which changes may be needed within the agency and the law to ensure the integrity of Social Security programs."

Executive Office of the President. Office of the Press Secretary. **Statement by the President in His Address to the Nation.** White House Web site. September 11, 2001.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/09/20010911-16.html>

U.S. Department of Education. **Suggestions for Adults: Talking and Thinking with Children about the Terrorist Attacks.** Department of Education Web site. September 17, 2001.

<http://www.ed.gov/inits/september11/adults.html>

U.S. Department of Education. **Suggestions for Educators: Meeting the Needs of Students.** Department of Education Web site. September 17, 2001.

<http://www.ed.gov/inits/september11/educators.html>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. **Terrorism: The Recovery Process.** *Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration News.* 2001. Vol. IX, No. 4. p.13

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 425: 9/ 4

Symptoms victims of the terrorist attacks might experience, such as intense worries, unpleasant memories, depression, anxiety, hopelessness, stress disorders, and even suicidal thoughts.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. **Terrorism: SAMHSA Responds.** *Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration News.* 2001. Vol. IX, No. 4. p.1,12

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 425: 9/ 4

The mental health issues related to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 and the response of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to those issues.

U.S. Department of Defense. **Transcript of Usama Bin Laden Video Tape.** 2001. 7p.

Sudocs classification number: D 1. 2: 2002006792

Transcript of the videotape on which Usama Bin Laden expresses surprise that the attacks on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center were so devastating, praises the attackers, and admits complicity in the events of September 11, 2001.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere. **The Western Hemisphere's Response to the September 11, 2001 Terrorist Attack on the United States.** 2001. iii, 40p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: W 52/ 5

The Western Hemisphere invoked the mutual defense clause of the Rio Treaty, and Canada committed military support, in response to the September 11 attacks. Also terrorism in Latin America and its relation to the war on drugs.

Ruth, Patricia. **A Will to Live.** *Army Reserve.* 2001. Vol. 47, No. 3. p.10-11

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 43: 47/ 3

Personal story of a survivor of the Pentagon attack.

Congressional and Presidential Actions

U.S. Congress. **An Act to Authorize the President to Exercise Waivers of Foreign Assistance Restrictions with Respect to Pakistan through September 30, 2003, and for Other Purposes.** 2001. 3p.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-57

Public Law 107-57

U.S. Congress. **An Act to Provide for the Expedited Payment of Certain Benefits for a Public Safety Officer Who Was Killed or Suffered a Catastrophic Injury as a Direct and Proximate Result of a Personal Injury Sustained in the Line of Duty in Connection with the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001.** 2001. 1p.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-37

Public Law 107-37

U.S. Congress. **An Act Making Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2001 for Additional Disaster Assistance, for Anti-terrorism Initiatives, and for Assistance in the Recovery from the Tragedy that Occurred on September 11, 2001, and for Other Purposes.** 2001. 2p.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-38

Public Law 107-38

Executive Office of the President. Office of the Press Secretary. **Address to a Joint Session of Congress and the American People.** White House Web site. September 20, 2001.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/09/20010920-8.html>

U.S. Congress. **Afghan Women and Children Relief Act of 2001.** 2001. 3p.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-81

Public Law 107-81

“Authorizes the provision of educational and health care assistance to the women and children of Afghanistan.”

U.S. Congress. **Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act.** 2001. 13p.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-42

Public Law 107-42

“To preserve the continuity of the United States air transportation system through various compensatory and regulatory means.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce. **Amending the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 with Respect to the Responsibilities of the Secretary of Health and Human Services Regarding Biological Agents and Toxins, and to Amend Title 18, United States Code, with Respect to Such Agents and Toxins, to Clarify the Application of Cable Television System Privacy Requirements to New Cable Services, to Strengthen Security at Certain Nuclear Facilities, and for Other Purposes.** 2001.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1.1/8: 107-231/ PT.1-

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15898> (PDF file, Pt.1)

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15899> (PDF file, Pt.1)

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16493>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16494> (PDF file, Pt.2)

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Crime. **Anti-Hoax Terrorism Act of 2001.** 2001. iii, 42p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 1: 107/ 48

A hearing regarding legislation designed to address the problem of hoaxes related to terrorist threats. The act would make it a felony to perpetrate a hoax related to biological, chemical and nuclear attacks.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on the Judiciary. **Anti-Hoax Terrorism Act of 2001: Report Together with Additional Views.** 2001. 26p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-306

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16686>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16687> (PDF file)

Makes it a felony to perpetrate a hoax related to biological, chemical, nuclear, and weapons of mass destruction attacks.

U.S. Congress. **Aviation and Transportation Security Act**. 2001.

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

Public Law 107-71

U.S. Congress. **Biological Weapons Anti-Terrorism Act of 1989**. 1990. 15p.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 101-298

Public Law 101-298

U.S. Congress. **Customs Border Security Act of 2001**. 2002. 59p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-320

Authorization of “appropriations for fiscal years 2002 and 2003 for the United States Customs Service for antiterrorism, drug interdiction, and other operations, for the Office of the United States Trade Representative, for the United States International Trade Commission, and for other purposes.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology. **Cyber Security Information Act of 2000: An Examination of Issues Involving Public-Private Partnerships for Critical Infrastructures**. 2001. 128p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: SE 2/ 17

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS13741>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS13742> (PDF file)

Computer network security measures, computer access control, infrastructure security measures, cyberterrorism.

Executive Office of the President. Office of the Press Secretary.

Declaration of National Emergency by Reason of Certain Terrorist Attacks: Message from the President of the United States Attacks at the World Trade Center, New York, New York, and the Pentagon, and the Continuing and Immediate Threat of Further Attacks on the United States and His Executive Order to Order the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces to Active Duty and Delegating Certain Authorities to the Secretaries of Defense and Transportation, Pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1621(a). 2001. 8p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-118

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15189>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15190> (PDF file)

Executive Office of the President. Office of the Press Secretary.

Declaration of National Emergency in Response to Terrorist Attacks: Message from the President of the United States Transmitting His Declaration of a National Emergency in Response to the Unusual and Extraordinary Threat Posed to the National Security, Foreign Policy, and Economy of the United States by Grave Acts of Terrorism and Threats of Terrorism Committed by Foreign Terrorists, Including the September 11, 2001, Terrorist Attacks and His Executive Order Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions with Persons Who Commit, Threaten to Commit, or Support Terrorism, Pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(b) and 50 U.S.C. 1631. 2001. 11p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-26

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15498>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15499> (PDF file)

Executive Office of the President. Office of the Press Secretary.

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Request: Communication from the President of the United States Transmitting Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States. 2001. 45p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-135

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16010>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16011> (PDF file)

Bush administration requests 20 billion dollars to enable the U.S. government to continue to provide assistance to the victims of the September 11 attacks.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Emergency Transportation Funding for Disaster Relief: Report. 2001. 6p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-121

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16927>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16928> (PDF file)

“Waives certain limitations in the case of use of an emergency fund authorized by section 125 of title 23, United States Code, to pay the costs of projects in response to the attack on the World Trade Center that occurred on September 11, 2001.”

Executive Office of the President. Office of the Press Secretary. **Executive Order Establishing Office of Homeland Security.** White House Web site. October 8, 2001.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/10/20011008-2.html>

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Financial Services. **Financial Anti-Terrorism Act of 2001: Report together with Dissenting Views.** 2001. 121p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-250/ PT.1-

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15885>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15886> (PDF file)

“To combat the financing of terrorism and other financial crimes.”

Executive Office of the President. Office of the Press Secretary. **Governor Ridge Sworn-In to Lead Homeland Security.** White House Web site. October 8, 2001.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/10/20011008-3.html>

U.S. Congress. **Joint Resolution Amending Title 36, United States Code, to designate September 11 As Patriot Day.** 2001. 2p.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-8

Public Law 107-89

U.S. Congress. **Joint Resolution Expressing the Sense of the Senate and House of Representatives Regarding the Terrorist Attacks Launched against the United States on September 11, 2001.** 2001. 2p.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-39

Public Law 107-39

Condemnation of the September 11 attacks, condolences to the victims, thanking foreign leaders and individuals who have expressed solidarity,

support for the determination of the President, and a declaration that September 12, 2001, shall be a National Day of Unity and Mourning.

U.S. Congress. **Joint Resolution to Authorize the Use of United States Armed Forces against Those Responsible for the Recent Attacks Launched Against the United States.** 2001. 2p.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-40

Public Law 107-40

Executive Office of the President. **Notice of Termination of the National Emergency with Respect to the Taliban.** 2000. 3p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 106-266

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS5221>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS5222> (PDF file)

President Bill Clinton notifies Congress that he will NOT terminate the National Emergency with Respect to the Taliban at its one year review, due to continuing threats.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Federal Services. **Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1977.** 1977. v, 686p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: N 88/2

“To strengthen United States policies on nonproliferation and to reorganize certain export functions of the federal government to promote more efficient administration of such functions.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **Omnibus Antiterrorism Act of 1979.** 1979. iv, 448p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: OM 5

“To effect certain reorganization of the federal government to strengthen federal programs and policies for combating international and domestic terrorism.”

Executive Office of the President. **Our Mission and Our Moment: Speeches Since the Attacks of September 11.** 2001. 62p.

Sudocs classification number: PREX 1. 2: M 69

Includes the following Presidential utterances: Address to the Nation on the September 11 Attacks, National Day of Prayer and Remembrance Service, Remarks to New York Rescue Workers, Address to a Joint Session of Congress, Address to the Nation on the Bombing in Afghanistan, Department of Defense Service of Remembrance, Remarks to the Warsaw Conference on Combating Terrorism, Announcement on the Crackdown on the Terrorist Financial Network, Update on the War on Terrorism, Address to the United Nations General Assembly, Remarks to Troops and Families at Fort Campbell, Remarks on the Financial Fight against Terror, Remarks on the USS Enterprise on Pearl Harbor Day, Address at The Citadel, The World Will Always Remember September 11.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. **Preparedness Against Terrorism Act of 2000.** 2000. 35p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 106-731

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS6154>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS6155> (PDF file)

“Amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to provide for improved Federal efforts to prepare for and respond to terrorist attacks, and for other purposes.”

Executive Office of the President. Office of the Press Secretary. **President Delivers State of the Union Address.** White House Web site. January 29, 2002.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/01/20020129-11.html>

Executive Office of the President. Office of the Press Secretary. **President Thanks World Coalition for Anti-Terrorism Efforts.** White House Web site. March 11, 2002.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/03/20020311-1.html>

Executive Office of the President. Office of the Press Secretary. **Presidential Address to the Nation.** White House Web site. October 7, 2001.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/10/20011007-8.html>

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **Radio Free Afghanistan Act of 2001; The Freedom Consolidation Act of 2001, International Disability and Victims of Landmines, Civil Strife and Warfare Assistance Act of 2001; Hunger to Harvest Resolution: A Decade of Concern for Africa; The Export Extension Act of 2001; Russian Democracy Act of 2001; Commending Daw Aung San Suu Kyi on the 10th Anniversary of Nobel Prize; and Recognizing Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty's Success.** 2001. iv, 93p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: AF 3/ 2

The markup texts of these laws, resolutions and statements of the United States Congress.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **Report on Actions Taken to Respond to the Threat of Terrorism.** 2001. 3p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 107-127

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15506>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15507> (PDF file)

President George W. Bush reports to Congress on military actions consistent with the War Powers Resolution and Senate Joint Resolution 23, meant to insure that the administration keeps Congress informed.

Executive Office of the President. **A Report on the National Emergency with Respect to Iran.** 2001. 4p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-68

"A 6-month periodic report on the National Emergency with Respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order 12170 of November 14, 1979, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c)." The extent of Iran's efforts to abide by the Algiers Accords.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on the Judiciary. **The Role of the Military in Combating Terrorism.** 1996. iii, 43p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 2: S. HRG. 104-704

Provisions of Senate Bill 735, "a bill to prevent and punish acts of terrorism," and Senate Bill 761, "a bill to improve the ability of the United States to respond to the international terrorist threat.'

Executive Office of the President. **Six-Month Periodic Report with Respect to the National Emergency with Respect to Taliban.** 2000. 7p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 7: 106-268

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS5614>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS5615> (PDF file)

President Bill Clinton reports to the Congress on “the developments concerning the national emergency with respect to the actions and policies of the Taliban in Afghanistan that was declared in Executive Order 13129 of July 4, 1999.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **The Sudan Peace Act; and Condemning the Recent Order by the Taliban Regime of Afghanistan to Require Hindus in Afghanistan to Wear Symbols Identifying Them as Hindu.** 2001. iii, 35p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: SU 2/ 5

The Sudan Peace Act to facilitate famine relief efforts and a comprehensive solution to the war in Sudan, condemnation of Taliban’s requirement that Afghan Hindus wear symbols marking them as Hindus.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Financial Services. **Terrorism Risk Protection Act.** 2001. 53p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-300/ PT. 1

Report on the Committee’s audience to and vote concerning this bill.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Ways and Means. **Terrorism Risk Protection Act.** 2001. 22p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 8: 107-300/ PT. 2

Report on the Committee’s audience to and vote concerning this bill.

U.S. Congress. **Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA PATRIOT ACT).** 2001. 132p.

Sudocs classification number: AE 2. 110: 107-56

Public Law 107-56

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17579>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17580> (PDF file)

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.
World Trade Center Attack Claims Act. 2001. 11p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-116

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16919>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16920> (PDF file)

“To establish the Office of World Trade Center Attack Claims to pay claims for injury to businesses and property suffered as a result of the attack on the World Trade Center in New York City that occurred on September 11, 2001.”

Global Terrorism

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Africa. **Africa and the War on Global Terrorism.** 2001. iii, 35p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: AF 8/ 23

The threat that unstable governments on the African continent may be spawning-grounds for global terrorism. U.S. policy toward the African region.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **Al-Qaeda and the Global Reach of Terrorism.** 2002. iii, 71p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: T 27/ 5

The “extent of the al-Qaeda network” and “U.S. objectives with respect to Osama Bin Laden and other members of the al-Qaeda leadership. Weighs the narrow objective of retribution against al-Qaeda solely to the broader objective of forcefully discouraging state-sponsored or aided terrorism.”

U.S. Department of State. Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism. **Foreign Terrorist Organizations. Designations by Secretary of State Madeleine Albright.** 1999.

Sudocs classification number: S 1. 138/ 2:

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS1492> (permanent redirect)

http://www.state.gov/www/global/terrorism/annual_reports.html

Terrorist organizations officially designated as such by the U.S. government.

Perez, Frank H. U.S. Department of State. Bureau of Public Affairs. **The Impact of International Terrorism: October 29, 1981.** *Current Policy.* 1981. No. 340. 3p.

Sudocs classification number: S 1. 71/ 4: 340

Terrorism in the 1970s, U.S. strategy, the need for international cooperation.

U.S. Congress. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. **International Terrorism.** 1997. iii, 47p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 19: S. HRG. 104-784

“Focusing on domestic terrorism and legislation which is currently pending before Congress,” in the wake of the bombing of a U.S. military installation in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, a pipe bombing in Atlanta, and the crash of TWA Flight 800 — which many believed was attacked either by bomb or by missile.

U.S. Department of State. Bureau of Public Affairs. **International Terrorism.** 1987. 2p.

Sudocs classification number: S 1. 128: T 27/ 987

“A quick reference aid on U.S. foreign relations,” consisting of 1986 terrorism background information, terrorist activity, chief perpetrators, U.S. policy, and antiterrorism training.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs. **International Terrorism: A Compilation of Major Laws, Treaties, Agreements, and Executive Documents.** 1994. x, 1155p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 1: T27/ 2/ 994

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on International Security, International Organizations and Human Rights. **International Terrorism: Buenos Aires, Panama and London.** 1994. v, 96p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 1: T 27/ 6

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Armed Services. Special Oversight Panel on Terrorism. **Patterns of Global Terrorism and Threats to the United States.** 2001. iii, 49p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 2 A: 2001-2002/ 16

Department of State’s report titled “Patterns of Global Terrorism 2000”, terrorist events for the year and attempts to identify trends in terrorism, nations and regions in which terrorism thrives and from which terrorism emanates.

U.S. Department of Defense. **Report of the DOD Commission on Beirut International Airport Terrorist Act, October 23, 1983.** December 20, 1983. vi, 141p.

Sudocs classification number: D 1. 2: B 39

U.S. Congress. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. **Saudi Arabia and Beirut: Lesson Learned on Intelligence Support and Counterterrorism Programs.** 1996. iii, 33p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 19: S. HRG. 104-689

Capabilities and weaknesses of U.S. intelligence support following the bombing of military apartments that killed 19 Americans in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on African Affairs. **Sudan and Terrorism.** 1997. iii, 92p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 105-223

“Osama bin Laden’s call for a jihad against the U.S., and particularly against U.S. soldiers in Saudi Arabia, will also be featured. Bin Laden was harbored by Sudan for almost 5 years, and was involved in attacks on U.S. soldiers in Somalia, Saudi Arabia, specifically in Riyadh and Dhahran.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Armed Services. Special Oversight Panel on Terrorism. **Terrorism and Threats to U.S. Interests in Latin America.** 2000. iii, 141p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 2 A: 999-2000/ 56

Background and predictions concerning threats of terrorism in Central and South America, danger to U.S. interests in the region, and the ability of the United States to prevent and respond to such threats.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Armed Services. Special Oversight Panel on Terrorism. **Terrorism and Threats to U.S. Interests in the Middle East.** 2000. iii, 55p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 2 A: 999-2000/ 59

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS8839> (permanent redirect)

http://commdocs.house.gov/committees/security/has195240.000/has195240_of.htm

“The present and future course of terrorism in the Middle East”, nations in the Middle East that sponsor or promote terrorism or harbor terrorists. Usama Bin Laden and his al-Qaeda terrorism network.

Pelletiere, Stephen C. U.S. Army War College. **A Theory of Fundamentalism: An Inquiry into the Origin and Development of the Movement.** 1995. 63p.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 146: 2001041906

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS14275>

[\[www.army.mil/usassi/ssipubs/pubs95/theory/theory.pdf\]\(http://www.army.mil/usassi/ssipubs/pubs95/theory/theory.pdf\)](http://carlisle-</p></div><div data-bbox=)

“Containment of fundamentalism depends first and foremost on accurate information about the nature of the movement ... examines the origins of various fundamentalist groups that are challenging [Middle Eastern] governments, and explains why they were able to grow in the face of official repression by some of the most sophisticated and well-equipped security services in the world ... concludes by building a theory about fundamentalism, which implies a need to redirect policy for coping with it.”

Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Usama Bin Laden, F.B.I. Ten Most Wanted Fugitive: Murder of U.S. Nationals Outside the United States; Conspiracy to Murder U.S. Nationals Outside the United States; Attack on a Federal Facility Resulting in Death.** FBI Web site. November, 2001.

<http://www.fbi.gov/mostwanted/topten/fugitives/laden.htm>

Usama Bin Laden’s FBI Ten Most Wanted poster.

Hashim, Ahmed S. **The World According to Usama Bin Laden.** *Naval War College Review.* 2001. Vol. LIV, No. 4.p. 11-35

Sudocs classification number: D 208. 209: 54/ 4

“The regional and historical context and personal experiences that serve as the sources of Bin Laden’s fundamentalist thought, as well as the danger posed not only by Bin Laden himself but also by those who might succeed him.”

International Politics

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights. **Afghan People Vs. the Taliban: The Struggle for Freedom Intensifies.** 2001. iii, 73p.

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

*Relations between the people of Afghanistan and the ruling Taliban.
Potential U.S. involvement in the future of Afghanistan after the Taliban.*

U.S. Library of Congress. Federal Research Division. **Afghanistan: A Country Study.** 1997.

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/aftoc.html>

Historical setting, society, natural environment, modes of subsistence, gender, religion, government and politics, Soviet occupation, prospects for the future.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. **Afghanistan: Is There Hope for Peace?** 1996. v, 265p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 104-583

"Since 1989, and with the withdrawal of Soviet troops, [Afghanistan] has tragically suffered from a series of internal conflicts that have made the return of peace and prosperity extremely difficult."

U.S. Congress. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. **Assessing the Regional Security in the Middle East and Saudi Arabia; Looking to the Future in Combating Terrorism; Executive Oversight.** 1997. iii, 33p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 19: S. HRG. 104-797

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. **Crisis in Pakistan.** 2000. iii, 18p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 106-298

"It was a disappointment to see the news previously, 2 days ago, of the military takeover in Pakistan. Nawaz Sharif was the democratically

elected Prime Minister of Pakistan, and he has been a good friend to the United States.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on African Affairs. **Crisis in Sudan.** 1994. iii, 60p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 103-395

“The situation in the Sudan, where 4 million people, and some estimates are higher, are at risk either because of starvation or because of the conflict in the southern part of the Sudan.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Africa and House Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights. **Crises in Sudan and Northern Uganda.** 1998. v, 167p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: SU 2/ 2

To better understand the Sudan and Uganda region, its problems, and U.S. policy and interests related to those problems.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on African Affairs. **Emergency Situation in Zaire and Somalia.** 1992. iii, 23p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 102-534

“Somalia is the most acute humanitarian tragedy in the world today. Hundreds of thousands of people who have fled the fighting in Mogadishu are in dire need of food and medical care. Tens of thousands, especially mothers and children and the aged, are at risk of dying. Food aid cannot be delivered ... because of the fighting and lack of security for aid workers ... To give you an example of the economic disaster that has overtaken Zaire, our Embassy reports that the annualized rate of inflation for the past 3 months was more than 23,000 percent ... As the economy continues to crumble, more and more Zairians have no income at all.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **Facing Saddam’s Iraq: Disarray in the International Community.** 2000. iii, 24p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 106-261

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_senate_hearings&docid=f:61363.wais

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_senate_hearings&docid=f:61363.pdf (PDF file)

Maneuvers by U.S. allies and others to push for a less stringent United Nations weapons inspection regime, and the reaction of the Committee to such efforts.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **The Future of Afghanistan.** 2001. iii, 55p.

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

The future of Afghanistan and the various Afghan peoples after the fall of the Taliban. The role of the United States in the future of Afghanistan as a sovereign nation. Specifically, some of the logistical and infrastructure issues facing Afghanistan's transition to a new form of government and a new national ideology.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. **Indonesia: Confronting the Political and Economic Crises.** 2000. iii, 117p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: IN 2/ 9

"On the ongoing transition to democracy in Indonesia, and the prospects for achieving political and economic stability and maintaining national unity in that country."

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. **Iran: Limits to Rapprochement.** 1999. iii, 31p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 106-245

"Under Khatemi Iran has continued its arms delivery to radical groups around the world, such as Hezbollah in Lebanon, Iran continues to seek to undermine the Middle East peace process, arrest innocent Jews and charges them with spurious accusations of espionage, and Iran has accelerated its missile program and will in a few short years, at the latest, have an ICBM capable of carrying a nuclear warhead."

Ahrari, M. Ehsan. U.S. Army War College. **Jihadi Groups, Nuclear Pakistan, and the New Great Game.** 2001. 50p.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 146: 2001042922

<http://carlisle-www.army.mil/usassi/ssipubs/pubs2001/jihadi/jihadi.pdf> (PDF file)

The strategic importance and internal instability of Pakistan - specifically, Pakistan's nuclear weapons program and tensions between extremists and moderates within Pakistani government.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **Mass Killings in Iraq.** 1992. iii, 51p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 102-652

"In 1987, Iraq initiated a campaign to depopulate Iraqi Kurdistan. The military operation, code named the Al-Anfal campaign, encompassed the systematic destruction of every village in Kurdistan, the massive use of chemical weapons against defenseless villagers, and the deportation and execution of tens of thousands of men, women, and children. In all, at least 180,000 people died in the Al-Anfal campaign; about 5 percent of the population of Iraqi Kurdistan. Had the gulf war not intervened, it is likely that Iraq's Kurdish population would have been exterminated."

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs. **North Korea: An Overview.** 1996. iii, 58p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 104-662

"North Korea is one of the world's greatest anachronisms. While the rest of the world has embraced democracy, North Korea appears to cling to its outmoded oppressive Stalinist system. While other countries have moved toward open borders and open trade, North Korea remains the most closed society in the world, relying on its ruinous juche philosophy."

U.S. Library of Congress. Federal Research Division. **Pakistan: A Country Study.** 1995.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 22: 550-48/ 995

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/pktoc.html>

Geography, society, economy, transportation and communications, government and politics, national security, history.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **Proliferation Threats through the Year 2000.** 1998. iii, 91p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 105-359

The efforts of Iran and other rogue nations to acquire and develop weapons of mass destruction, as well as the inclination of nations such as

Russia and China to gladly sell the materials for such weapons to rogue nations.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia. **Recent Developments in the Middle East.** 2001. iii, 34p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: M 58/ 15

The Israeli/Palestinian conflict, its climate of terror, and U.S. democratization efforts in the region.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. **Regional Security in South Asia.** 2000. iii, 72p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: SE 2/ 7

Regional security concerns in India and Pakistan, particularly underground nuclear weapons testing and fighting over the disputed Kashmir region.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific. **Southeast Asia after 9/11: Regional Trends and U.S. Interests.** 2002. iii, 56p.

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

http://commdocs.house.gov/committees/intlrel/hfa76668.000/hfa76668_0f.htm

“The United States has a number of important interests in the region ... it is in America’s long-term interest to promote a community of prosperous Southeast Asian nations that is growing economically, open to free trade investment, politically stable as well as accountable to the peace of the people and hopefully in a circumstance of peace.”

Harkavy, Robert. **Strategic Geography and the Greater Middle East.** *Naval War College Review.* 2001. Vol. LIV, No. 4. p.36-53

Sudocs classification number: D 208. 209: 54/ 4

The historical and geographic factors contributing to the instability of the Middle East and its global importance to developed nations.

U.S. Library of Congress. Federal Research Division. **Syria: A Country Study.** 1988.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 22: 550-47/ 987

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/sytoc.html>

Geography, society, economy, transportation and communications, government and politics, national security, history.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **Syria: Peace Partner or Rogue Regime?** 1996. iii, 61p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: SY 8/ 2

“The State Department’s terrorism report retained Syria on the terrorism list for yet another year, noting that Syria allows Iran to resupply Hizbullah and that it provides safe haven and support for the Palestinian rejectionist groups, including Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.”

U.S. Institute of Peace. **The Taliban and Afghanistan: Implications for Regional Security and Options for International Action.** 1998.

Sudocs classification number: Y 3. P 31: 20/ 2001043793

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS14791> (permanent redirect)

http://www.usip.org/oc/sr/sr_afghan.html

General introductory material concerning the history and tensions concerning the situation in Afghanistan, and particularly the actions of the Taliban, until 1998.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. **Terrorism and the Middle East Peace Process.** 1996. iii, 47p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 104-706

The interconnected issues of terrorism and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Background concerning the use of terrorism to undermine the ongoing peace process.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on African Affairs. **U.N. Peacekeeping in Africa: The Western Sahara and Somalia.** 1992. iii, 31p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 102-911

National Security of the United States

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Armed Services. **The Attack on the U.S.S. Cole.** 2000. iii, 67p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 2 A: 999-2000/ 65

“The circumstances surrounding the bombing of the U.S.S. Cole in Yemen,” in which 17 American soldiers were killed and three dozen others were wounded.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Aviation. **Aviation Security and Anti-Terrorism Efforts.** 1997. iv, 205p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. T 68/ 2: 104-65

“The state of aviation security, the terrorist threat, and anti-terrorism efforts at airports in the United States and abroad.”

U.S. General Accounting Office. House Subcommittee on Aviation. **Aviation Security: Urgent Issues Need to Be Addressed. Statement of Keith O. Fultz, Assistant Comptroller General.** 2001. 18p.

Sudocs classification number: GA 1. 5/ 2 T-RCED/ NSIAD-96-251

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15018> (permanent redirect)

<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=gao&docid=f:rc96251t.pdf> (PDF file)

Serious vulnerabilities that exist within the American air transportation system and ways to address them.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. **Background: Terrorism.** 2001. 2p.

Sudocs classification number: FEM 1. 2: T 27/ 2

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS14923> (permanent redirect)

<http://www.fema.gov/library/terrbk.pdf> (PDF file)

General information concerning international, domestic, biological and chemical terrorism. Past terrorist acts in the United States. Definition of terrorism. Effects of terrorism.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Armed Services. **Bomb Attack in Saudi Arabia.** 1997. iii, 154p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 3: S. HRG. 104-832

Reports on the June 25, 1996, bomb attack on the Khobar Towers in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, that killed 19 U.S. servicemen and injured approximately 550 others, including 250 Americans.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Crime. **Combating Domestic Terrorism.** 1996. iv, 189p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 1: 104/ 52

“Determining whether law enforcement has the authority at the Federal level it needs to protect the public” from “senseless and despicable” crimes such as the bombing of the Federal building in Oklahoma City.

U.S. General Accounting Office. Report to the Chairman, Special Oversight Panel on Terrorism, Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives. **Combating Terrorism: Actions Needed to Improve DOD Antiterrorism Program Implementation and Management.** 2001. ii, 36p.

Sudocs classification number: GA 1. 13: 01-909

Recommends that the Secretary of Defense “take specific steps to improve implementation of the antiterrorism program and establish a management framework to guide resource allocations and measure the results of antiterrorism improvement efforts.”

U.S. General Accounting Office. Briefing Report to Congressional Committees. **Combating Terrorism: Analysis of Federal Counterterrorist Exercises.** 1999. 60p.

Sudocs classification number: GA 1. 13: NSIAD-99-157BR

The numbers, types, scenarios, and participating agencies involved in federal counterterrorism exercises conducted from June 1995 to June 1998, to assess the level of preparedness of counterterrorism units and plans.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations. **Combating Terrorism: Assessing Threats, Risk Management and Establishing Priorities.** 2001. iii, 111p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: T 27/12

“Using fear and panic as weapons, terrorists seek to amplify and transform crimes against humanity into acts of war. The growing and changing threat of terrorism requires an ongoing public discussion of the appropriate strategy, priorities and resources to protect public health and national security.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations. **Combating Terrorism: Coordination of Non-Medical R&D Programs.** 2000.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: T 27/ 9

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS9768>

Current coordination efforts and non-medical research areas in need of greater emphasis to counter terrorism, such as detectors, protective gear, and decontamination equipment.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on National Security, International Affairs and Criminal Justice. **Combating Terrorism: Efforts to Protect U.S. Forces in Turkey and the Middle East.** 1997. 14p.

Sudocs classification number: GA 1. 5/ 2: T-NSIAD- 98-44

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS14438> (permanent redirect)

<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=gao&docid=f:ns98044t.pdf> (PDF file)

Overview and information concerning “(1) the environment U.S. forces overseas are facing, including the terrorist threat and the relationship with the host nation governments; (2) the measures DOD has taken to enhance the security of personnel ... and (3) DOD initiatives to improve its overall force protection program.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs and International Relations. **Combating Terrorism: In Search of a National Strategy.** 2001. iii, 159p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: T 27/ 14

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17320>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17321> (PDF file)

The need for interagency cooperation to combat terrorism and an overarching national strategy for such efforts.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations. **Combating Terrorism: Individual Protective Equipment for U.S. Forces, Inventory and Quality Controls.** 2001. iii, 142p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: T 27/ 11

“So we continue our oversight of the chemical and biological defense program with these questions. Is the readiness of individual protective equipment a military priority today? Having placed top-level emphasis on the need for the anthrax vaccine, so-called “medical body armor,” against one agent, has the Department of Defense [DOD], been as attentive to the need for reliable masks and suits that protect against all toxins and agents?”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on National Security, International Affairs, and Criminal Justice. **Combating Terrorism: The Proliferation of Agencies’ Efforts.** 1998. iii, 78p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: T 27/ 2

Efforts to combat terrorism in the wake of the World Trade Center bombing of 1993, the Oklahoma City Federal building bombing, and the bombing resulting in the death of 19 American servicemen in Saudi Arabia.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations. **Combating Terrorism: Proposed Transfer of the Domestic Preparedness Program.** 1999. iii, 67p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: T 27/ 3

“The central question, does the consolidation of domestic preparedness programs in DOJ ignore the clear, necessary distinction between crisis management and consequence management ... ? ... Unless ... Federal effort properly structured and targeted, local planning may be inadequate, local preparations may be hazard, and critical assets may be misallocated.”

U.S. General Accounting Office. Report to Congressional Committees. **Combating Terrorism: Selected Challenges and Related Recommendations.** 2001. vi, 209p.

Sudocs classification number: GA 1. 13: 01-822

“Current framework for leadership and coordination of federal agencies’ efforts to combat terrorism on U.S. soil, and proposals for change; the

progress of the federal government in developing and implementing a national strategy to combat terrorism domestically; the federal government's capabilities to respond to a domestic terrorist incident; the progress of the federal government in helping state and local emergency responders prepare for a terrorist attack; and the progress made in developing and implementing a federal strategy for combating cyber-based attacks."

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology. **Computer Security: Are We Prepared for Cyberwar?** 2000. 201p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: SE 2/ 16

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS8942>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS8943> (PDF file)

"The dimension and scope of ... cyber attacks ... What efforts are being undertaken toward solving the problem ... What the Federal Government is doing to address this problem."

U.S. National Committee on Terrorism. **Countering the Changing Threat of International Terrorism.** 2000.

Sudocs classification number: Y 3. 2: T 27/ 2000018493

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS4710> (permanent redirect)

<http://w3.access.gpo.gov/nct/> (PDF files)

A Congressionally mandated evaluation of America's laws, policies, and practices for preventing and punishing terrorism directed at American citizens. Concludes that significant aspects of implementation are seriously deficient.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **Countering the Changing Threat of Terrorism: Report of the National Commission on Terrorism.** 2001. iii, 60p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 106-867

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_senate_hearings&docid=f:68118.wais

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_senate_hearings&docid=f:68118.pdf (PDF file)

“The motives of terrorists seem to be changing, and we have to be concerned about the possibility that terrorist groups will resort to, what we call, catastrophic terrorism acts, which are designed to kill not hundreds, but perhaps tens of thousands of Americans.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Appropriations. **Counterterrorism.** 1998. iii, 45p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AP 6/ 2: S. HRG. 105-383.

Clinton Administration’s strategy, objectives, international cooperation, training strategy, prevention of terrorism, congressional involvement, reducing vulnerabilities through preparation, source of terrorism, domestic terrorism, FBI roles and responsibilities, working technology, Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Activity, prosecution of crimes, Olympic lessons learned, Internet excerpts, intelligence collection, evidence development, translation centers, integrated force training, organized crime, defense budget, counterterrorism support, enactment of laws.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Appropriations. **Counterterrorism and Infrastructure Protection.** 1999. iii, 79p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AP 6/ 2: S. HRG. 106-145.

Agency cooperation and preparedness, infrastructure protection against terrorism, terrorism budget strategy, partnership between the Federal Government and local law enforcement, threat of cyber attack, preventing and responding to terrorism, embassy security, clarification of authority to activate the National Guard, Top Off Exercise, Y2K impact, preparations for possible Y2K terrorist activities.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Appropriations. **Counterterrorism—Evaluating the 5-Year Plan.** 1998. iii, 53p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AP 6/ 2: S. HRG. 105-711

The Federal Government’s 5-year counterterrorism plan, current response to terrorist attacks, the Strategic Information Operations Center, domestic emergency support team, training exercises, encryption, cybercrime, overseas terrorist acts, nature of the terrorist threat, improving the Government’s capabilities to prevent and respond to terrorism, history of counterterrorism, counterterrorism threats, counterterrorism coordination, role of the National Security Council, role of the National Guard and Department of Defense, domestic preparedness program, infrastructure

protection, Israeli hacker case, international cybercrime, anthrax threat in Las Vegas, Pan Am bombing, and improving response to terrorism.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs. **Counter-terrorism Policy and Embassy Security in Eastern Europe.** 1988. vii, 13p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 1: T 27/ 3

Report of a study mission to Eastern Europe during which Representatives inspected the security of U.S. Embassies in Belgrade, Warsaw, and Berlin (East), as well as the U.S. Mission in Berlin (West), security procedures at the international airport in Belgrade in relation to requirements under the Foreign Airport Security Act.

U.S. Congress. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. **Current and Projected National Security Threats to the United States.** 2001. iii, 73p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 19: S. HRG. 107-2

“The proliferation of ballistic missiles and other weapons of mass destruction; new and more threatening types of international terrorism; regional threats to U.S. interests; asymmetric threats designed to circumvent U.S. strengths and target our vulnerabilities; the evolving foreign counterintelligence threat; narcotics trafficking and international criminal organizations.” Also “the proliferation of encryption technology, the increasing sophistication of denial and deception techniques, the need to modernize and to recapitalize the National Security Agency, and other shortfalls in intelligence funding.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **Cyber Attack: Is the Government Safe?** 2000. iii, 121p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 106-486

“On the ability of the Federal Government to protect against and respond to potential cyber attacks.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Armed Services. Special Oversight Panel on Terrorism. **Department of Defense’s Role in Combating Terrorism and Force Protection Lessons Learned Since the Attack on the U.S.S. Cole.** 2001. iii, 78p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 2A: 2001-2002/ 19

Department of Defense’s antiterrorism and force protection program, the problem of combating terrorism, terrorism directed against U.S. military

personnel and interests abroad, specific lessons learned from the Cole incident.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations. **Domestic Preparedness Against Terrorism: How Ready Are We?** 2001. iii, 172p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: T 27/ 10

“Facing ... harsh reality, mayors, Governors, Congress and the President are asking the same questions. What do local responders need to function and survive as our first line of defense against terrorism? What additional capabilities should reside at the State and national levels to be brought to bear in support of local officials when needed?”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade. **Encryption Security in a High Tech Era.** 2000. iii, 60p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: SE 2/ 9

As sensitive and private electronic information transfers become more common, “fear has emerged about their security and about the interception of messages and transactions by those who seek to steal or sabotage.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology. **Enhancing Computer Security: What Tools Work Best.** 2001.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: C 73/ 37

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS10473>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS10474> (permanent redirect)

[http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-](http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_house_hearings&docid=f:69819.pdf)

[bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_house_hearings&docid=f:69819.pdf](http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_house_hearings&docid=f:69819.pdf) (PDF file)

Methods for protecting the nation’s computer networks and systems from catastrophic terrorist cyber attack.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. **Extremist Movements and Their Threat to the United States.** 2000. iii, 35p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 106-297

“There is a certain conventional wisdom gaining some currency among experts that state sponsorship of terrorism has disappeared and that instead the U.S. faces some loosely knit independent actors who are not beholden or answerable to any foreign government. Thus we have a Saudi national, who once lived in the Sudan, based out of Afghanistan, mounting terrorist attacks on U.S. installations in Africa. Now, who is to blame?”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Economic Development. **Federal Building Security**. 1997. iii, 94p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. T 68/ 2: 104-70

Federal building security one year after the Murrah Federal Building bombing in Oklahoma City.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information. **Foreign Terrorists in America: Five Years after the World Trade Center**. 1998. iv, 179p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 2: S. HRG. 105-703

“Examining the extent of and policies to prevent foreign terrorist operations in America.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information. **Homeland Defense: Exploring the Hart-Rudman Report**. 2002. iii, 32p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 2: S. HRG. 107-239

The findings of the United States Commission on National Security/21st Century, as presented in the report “Road Map for National Security: Imperative for Change”. Intends to arrive at an understanding of any critical vulnerabilities that should be addressed through legislative action.

U.S. General Accounting Office. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **Homeland Security: A Risk Management Approach Can Guide Preparedness Effort. Statement of Raymond J. Decker, Director, Defense Capabilities and Management..** 2001. 17p.

Sudocs classification number: GA 1. 5/ 2: GAO-02-208 T

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16040> (permanent redirect)

<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=gao&docid=f:d02208t.pdf> (PDF file)

The security of U.S. Mail and postal workers, focusing on recommendations advocating a risk management approach to federal programs. Defines “risk management” as a systematic process to analyze threats, vulnerabilities, and the criticality of assets to better support key decisions linking resources with prioritized efforts for results.

Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Indictment of Usama Bin Laden, Muhammad Atef, Ayman Al Zawahiri, et al.** FBI Web site.

<http://www.fbi.gov/majcases/eastafrica/indictment.pdf> (PDF file)

“It was a part and an object of said conspiracy that the defendants, and others known and unknown, would and did: (i) murder United States nationals anywhere in the world, including in the United States, (ii) kill United States nationals employed by the United States military who were serving in their official capacity in Somalia and on the Saudi Arabian peninsula; (iii) kill United States nationals employed at the United States Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, including internationally protected persons ...”

U.S. Department of the Navy. **The Individual’s Guide for Understanding and Surviving Terrorism.** 1989. iv, 40p.

Sudocs classification number: D 214.9/ 6: 7-14A

An overview of terrorism, individual protection measures, and what to do if taken hostage.

U.S. General Accounting Office. Testimony Before the House Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations. **Information Security: Additional Actions Needed to Fully Implement Reform Legislation.** 2002. 34p.

Sudocs classification number: GA 1. 5/ 2: 02-470 T

Efforts by the Federal Government to implement the Government Information Security Reform provisions enacted as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001. Describes improvement efforts regarding the protection of federal agency computer systems and the benefits of those improvements. Evaluates the actions of the Office of Management and Budget, twenty-four of the largest federal agencies, and those agency’s inspectors general to implement the reform provisions.

U.S. Congress. House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. **Legislative Proposals Relating to Counterintelligence.** 1995. iii, 166p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 18: C 83

“Proposals driven by the Ames espionage case,” and “to determine ... if efforts to prevent or detect espionage have been handicapped in ways which can be addressed legislatively.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. **Loss of National Security Information at the Los Alamos National Laboratory.** 2001. iii, 49p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 19: S. HRG. 106-895

“Testimony on the most recent of what appears to be an endless stream of security lapses that will soon touch just about every one of our most significant national security agencies.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on the Judiciary. **The Olympics and the Threat of Terror.** 1996. iii, 26p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 2: S. HRG. 104-843

“Examining the threat terrorism poses to the Olympics and steps taken by federal law enforcement and military officials to maximize security at the upcoming Olympic Games.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Permanent Committee on Investigations. **Phony Identification and Credentials Via the Internet.** 2002. iv, 62p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 107-133

The ease with which persons can obtain counterfeit identification and credentials, and how such counterfeiting is and should be prevented.

U.S. Department of Justice. Private Security Advisory Council to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. **Prevention of Terroristic Crimes: Security Guidelines for Business, Industry, and Other Organizations.** 1976. iv, 29p.

Sudocs classification number: J 1. 2: T 27

General guidelines for counterterrorism measures that businesses and organizations can easily implement.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Federal Services. **Price Impact of Oil Shortages and U.S. Energy Planning.** 1979. iii, 314p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: OI 5

“The revolution in Iran, with a subsequent cutoff of 5 million barrels a day of total oil exports from that country, is a stark reminder of the vulnerability of our national security and that of other western nations to shifts in political fortunes in the Middle East.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **Protection of Domestic Department of State Occupied Facilities; Congratulating Alejandro Toledo on His Election to the Presidency of Peru, etc.; The Government of the PRC Should Cease Its Persecution of Falun Gong Practitioners; Terrorist Kidnappers in Ecuador and Supporting Efforts by the U.S. to Combat Such Terrorism; Export Administration Act of 2001; Vietnam Human Rights Act; Coral Reef and Coastal Marine Conservation Act of 2001.** 2001. iv, 413p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: D 71/ 3

Efforts to protect U.S. Department of State buildings against the threat of domestic terrorist attacks.

U.S. Congress. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. **Report of the National Commission on Terrorism.** 2001. iii, 36p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 19: S. HRG. 106-894

“Our policies and activities to counter international terrorism involv[ing] many agencies of our national, state, and local governments, and affect[ing] many areas of our intelligence, foreign, defense, and domestic policies.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on the Budget. **Restructuring Government for Homeland Security.** 2002. iii, 38p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. B 85/ 3: 107-19

“How the Federal Government organizes itself for fighting terrorism in ensuring domestic security ... Strengthening our national security against deadly criminals and terrorists, requires inner [sic] agency cooperation and coordination on an unprecedented scale.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **Rising Oil Prices, Executive Branch Policy, and U.S. Security Implications.** 2000. iv, 165p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 106-506

U.S. reliance on foreign sources of oil and the instability which that reliance threatens to bring to fruition.

U.S. Congress. House Special Oversight Panel on Terrorism. **Security against Terrorism on U.S. Military Bases.** 2001. iii, 151p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 2 A: 2001-2002/ 25

Hearing on force protection policies and practices of the U.S. military base commanders. The perspectives of base commanders on the potential terrorist threat to their facilities.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **State Department Domestic Security Lapses and Status of Overseas Security Enhancements.** 2000. iii, 129p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: D 71/ 2

“In 1998, a person ... grabbed highly classified documents from an office in the Secretary of State’s suite. That man and the documents have not been found ... Last year, a Russian spy was discovered outside the Main State building listening to a bugging device planted in a seventh floor conference room. Of course, last month saw the revelation of a missing laptop computer that contained highly classified information. That laptop has not been found ... Again, in 1999, we were told that a computer software program written by citizens of the former Soviet Union was purchased by the State Department on a sole-source contract and installed in posts throughout the world without the proper security and vetting procedures. That program had to be removed from each and every post. To this day, we have not received an explanation of just why and how that happened.”

U.S. Congress. Senate International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services Subcommittee. **The State of Foreign Language Capabilities in National Security and the Federal Government.** 2001. iv, 182p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 106-801

“The House-Senate International Education Study Group hosted a briefing on the crisis in Federal language capabilities. As the subject of that briefing suggests, it is feared by some that the deficiencies among Federal agencies and the departments which have national security responsibilities in our government are serious enough to be called a crisis.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Armed Services. **Status of Military Readiness.** 2002. iii, 219p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 3: S. HRG. 106-1068

“Are we maintaining our current level of readiness on the backs of the men and women in the armed forces and their families? Is that fair? Is this why we are struggling to meet our recruiting goals, struggling to maintain the essential levels of retention, most particularly of the skilled enlisted and junior grade officers?”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **Strategies for Homeland Defense: A Compilation by the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate.** 2001. 114p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. PRT.107-43

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15541>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15542> (permanent redirect)

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=107_cong_senate_committee_prints&docid=f:75249.pdf (PDF file)

Committee reprint of the executive summaries and key excerpts from some of the leading reports on emerging threats to U.S. national security.

U.S. Congress. Office of Technology Assessment. **Technology against Terrorism: Structuring Security.** 1992.

Sudocs classification number: Y 3. T 22/ 2: 2 T 27/ 2

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS3622> (permanent redirect)

http://www.wws.princeton.edu/~ota/disk1/1992/9235_n.html

Interagency coordination of efforts in counterterrorist research and development, integrated security systems, and the role of human factors in aviation security. Details concerning a number of technologies that play a role in counterterrorism.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on the Judiciary. **Terrorism and America: A Comprehensive Review of the Threat, Policy, and Law.** 1993. iv, 174p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 2: S. HRG. 103-581

“Examining the scope of current threats of terrorism to the United States and its allies, focusing on explosives and explosives regulation, and related extradition, international law, and immigration issues.”

U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Terrorism in the United States, 1999.** 1999.

Sudocs classification number: J 1. 4/ 22:

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS2826>

<http://www.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terroris.htm> (PDF files)

Terrorism-related activity in 1999 and a broad overview of U.S.-based terrorism during the past three decades. Notable cases, trends, emerging threats, and the development of the FBI response to terrorism during the past 30 years. Appendices summarize terrorist incidents in the United States during the past decade and provide background information on currently designated foreign terrorist organizations and terrorist renditions (1987-1999), as well as a series of graphs depicting terrorist-related activity in the United States during the past two decades.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on the Judiciary. **Terrorism in the United States: The Nature and Extent of the Threat and Possible Legislative Responses.** 1995. iv, 259p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 2: S. HRG. 104-757

“Examining the nature and extent of the threat of terrorism in the United States, and proposed legislation to enhance and extend the penalties for terrorist acts, add the crime of conspiracy to certain terrorism offenses, increase the ability of the Federal Government to deport suspected terrorists, and add new restrictions on providing material support to terrorists; and on the administration’s counterterrorism intelligence gathering proposals, focusing on whether there is a need for increased wire-tap and infiltration authority for federal law enforcement.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations. **Terrorism Preparedness: Medical First Response.** 1999. 139p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: T 27/ 6

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS5238>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS5241> (permanent redirect)

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_house_hearings&docid=f:63355.pdf (PDF file)

What is being done to help states and localities build a public health infrastructure capable of deterring, detecting, and if necessary, treating those affected by terrorist events.

U.S. Air Force Academy. USAF Institute for National Security Studies. **The Terrorism Threat and U.S. Government Responses: Operational and Organizational Factors.** 2001.

Sudocs classification number: D 305.2: 2001039608

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS13594> (permanent redirect)

<http://www.usafa.af.mil/inss/terrorism.htm>

Policy perspective, strategic context, changing nature of terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, threat of cyber attacks, domestic prevention, combating international terrorism, antiterrorism through counterproliferation, intelligence, military response to domestic weapon of mass destruction attack, international attack response, preparation for the future fight against terrorism.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Armed Services. Special Oversight Panel on Terrorism. **Terrorist Threats to the United States.** 2000. iii, 50p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 2 A: 999-2000/ 52

“One of the chief goals [of the Panel] is to illuminate the rapid emergence of ... ‘new terrorism’, different in kind and potentially vastly more destructive than the terrorism that we knew during the Cold War or during the last decade.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Crime. **Threat Posed by the Convergence of Organized Crime, Drug Trafficking, and Terrorism.** 2000. iii, 66p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 1: 106/ 148

The ways in which organized crime, drug trafficking, and terrorism are linked; what this means to law enforcement; and how law enforcement should tackle these separate yet entwined dilemmas.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Armed Services. **U.S. National Security Strategy.** 2001. iii, 98p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 2 A: 2001-2002/ 13

“America’s national security for the next decade and beyond”, groundwork for the consideration of the fiscal 2002 defense budget.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. **U.S. Security Concerns in Asia.** 2000. iii, 76p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: SE 2/ 8

“Recent escalation of threatening rhetoric by the People’s Republic of China toward Taiwan, backed by the increased deployment of missiles with what seems to be an overt attempt to again affect the outcome of the upcoming presidential election ... Even more immediately alarming is the threat posed by North Korea’s rapid moves toward the development of long-range ballistic missiles.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims. **Using Information Technology to Secure America’s Borders: INS Problems with Planning and Implementation.** 2001. iii, 69p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 1: 107/ 43

Immigration technologies such as border crossing cards and the careful documentation and enforcement of student visas. Also the soundness of information technology architectures within the Immigration Service.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. **Vulnerability of Telecommunications and Energy Resources to Terrorism.** 1989. iv, 396p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 101-73

How well the Federal Government and industry are “organized to repel any attacks and to sustain and repair vital services provided by our telecommunications system, by the electrical generation and transmission system, and other bulk energy resources such as oil and natural gas pipelines.

U.S. Congress. Senates Committee on Governmental Affairs. **Vulnerability of the**

Nation’s Electric Systems to Multi-Site Terrorist Attack. 1990. iii, 151p.

Sudocs classification number: Y4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 101-959

The “vulnerability of the Nation’s electric power systems to potential terrorist activities,” particularly how the Federal Government can cooperate with industry to prevent any potential threats from becoming actualities.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice. **World Trade Center Bombing: Terror Hits Home.** 1994. iii, 116p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 1: 103/ 28

The threat of terrorist attacks, the counterterrorism capabilities of the United States Government, and what tools Federal and local law enforcement agencies need to help them protect the citizens of the United States.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Armed Services. **Worldwide Threat Facing the United States.** 1997. iii, 46p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 3: S. HRG. 105-160

Arms proliferation, drug trafficking, terrorism, and threats to the United States National Military Information System.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Armed Services. **Worldwide Threats.** 2001. iii, 82p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 3: S. HRG. 106-834

The dangers of intercontinental ballistic missiles, China and North Korea, and Usama Bin Laden and his associates in terrorism.

U.S. Foreign Relations, Policy, and Treaties

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **Anti-Terrorism Conventions.** 2001.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 6: 107-2

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16776>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16777> (permanent redirect)

[http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-](http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=107_cong_reports&docid=f:er002.107.pdf)

[bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=107_cong_reports&docid=f:er002.107.pdf](http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=107_cong_reports&docid=f:er002.107.pdf) (PDF file)

“These two anti-terrorism conventions address two specific aspects of terrorist conduct: terrorist bombings and the financing of terrorism. Their objective is to require the United States and other States Parties to criminalize such activities and to cooperate with each other in extraditing or prosecuting those suspected of such activities.”

Executive Office of the President. **Campaign Against Terrorism: A Coalition Update.** White House Web site.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/march11/campaignagainstterrorism.pdf> (PDF file)

Information sharing and cooperation between law enforcement entities around the world to bring terrorists to justice.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **Chemical Weapons Convention.** 1997. iv, 340p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 105-183

Examining the national security implications of this treaty.

U.S. Congress. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. **CIA’s Use of Journalists and Clergy in Intelligence Operations.** 1996. iii, 42p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 19: S. HRG. 104-593

“What public policy ought to be with respect to the issue of the use of journalists or clergy or Peace Corps representatives by the CIA.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on the Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights. **Constitutional Implications of the Chemical Weapons Convention.** 1996. iv, 110p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 2: S. HRG. 104-859

“Examining the Constitutionality of the convention on the prohibition of development, production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons and their destruction opened for signature and signed by the United States at Paris on January 13, 1993 (Treaty Doc. 103-21).”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **Convention on Chemical Weapons (Treaty Doc. 103-21).** 1996. iii, 185p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 104-668

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. **Engaging the Hermit Kingdom: U.S. Policy toward North Korea.** 1997. iii, 82p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: H 42

U.S.-North Korea relations, food shortages, food assistance initiatives, North Korea-South Korea relations, defections. “North Korea remains perhaps the most volatile, belligerent, and dangerously unstable nation in the world. Pyongyang continues to allocate significant and disproportionate levels of scarce resources to its million-man-plus Army.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Immigration. **Immigration Policy: An Overview.** 2002. iii, 72p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 2: S. HRG. 107-249

Immigration and Naturalization Service strengths and weaknesses, current and future challenges.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Crime. **Implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.** 2001. iii, 57p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 1: 107/ 46

The intent and provisions of these two treaties, as well as their usefulness in combating the kind of global terrorism exhibited in the September 11 attacks.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs. **Implications of the U.S.-North Korea Nuclear Agreement.** 1995. iii, 97p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 103-891

“The Agreed Framework of October 21 effectively extends our negotiations with North Korea over its nuclear weapons program into the next century. In the early stages, North Korea has agreed to freeze its entire nuclear program, including construction of its 50 and 200 megawatt reactors and its reprocessing plant, and at a later time to dispose of the spent fuel presently sitting in storage ponds in a ‘safe manner.’”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific. **Indonesia in Transition: Implications for U.S. Interests.** 2001. iii, 35p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: IN 2/ 19

“There is no country in the world of such vital significance to the United States that is less understood than Indonesia. The purpose of our hearing today is to improve that understanding, review the complex challenges confronting Indonesia in its transition from authoritarianism to democracy and assess the implications of recent developments in that vast country for American national interests.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. **Iran and Proliferation: Is the U.S. Doing Enough? The Arming of Iran: Who Is Responsible?** 1998. iii, 108p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 105-289

Export controls in China, Russia’s interests in Iran, Chinese and Russian suppliers to Iran, Iranian nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons: implications and U.S. responses.

U.S. Congress. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. **Iraq.** 1997. iii, 29p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 19: S. HRG. 104-796

CIA intelligence policy, activities, and findings concerning Saddam Hussein’s Iraq.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. **Iraq: Are Sanctions Collapsing?** 1998. iii, 60p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 105-650

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=105_senate_hearings&docid=f:49526.wais

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=105_senate_hearings&docid=f:49526.pdf (PDF file)

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. **Iraq: Can Saddam Be Overthrown?** 1998.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 105-444

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS874> (permanent redirect)

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=105_senate_hearings&docid=f:47150.wais

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=105_senate_hearings&docid=f:47150.pdf (PDF file)

“Given the failures of the opposition, and the unwillingness of U.S. officials to back them up, is it realistic to support any opposition group? Even if the United States went forward with a program to stabilize or oust Saddam, can anyone seriously hope to dislodge him?”

Pelletiere, Stephen C. U.S. Army War College. **Landpower and Dual Containment: Rethinking America’s Policy in the Gulf.** 1999. 37p.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 146: 2001035516

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS12010> (permanent redirect)

<http://carlisle-www.army.mil/usassi/ssipubs/pubs99/dual/dual.pdf> (PDF file)

“Dual containment, promulgated in 1993, was supposed to constrain the two most powerful area states, Iran and Iraq, by imposing harsh economic sanctions on them. But, the author contends, the policy has only antagonized America’s allies, while Baghdad and Tehran continue to defy Washington and threaten the oil sheikhdoms Washington is trying to protect ... The Dual Containment policy must be changed, the author believes. And foremost, the practice of trying to police Iraq by aerial bombing should be abandoned. This tactic is counterproductive, according to the author; it is driving the Iraqis to rally behind the regime of Saddam Hussein, the very outcome Washington is seeking to discourage.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. **The Liberation of Iraq: A Progress Report.** 2001. 23p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 106-824

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS10945>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS10946> (permanent redirect)

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_senate_hearings&docid=f:68120.pdf (PDF file)

“Saddam has manipulated the perception of the impact of the sanctions and has it entirely within his power to bring significant relief to the civilian population of Iraq. Much of the money that has been made available for humanitarian purposes has not been spent, and will not be spent, as long as Saddam can prevent it in order to build pressure against the continuation of the sanctions by creating the impression that only the elimination of the sanctions can restore health to Iraqi women and children and deal with the humanitarian catastrophe we now see.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **The Message Is America: Rethinking U.S. Public Diplomacy.** 2001. iii, 60p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: AM 3/ 7

How to make better use of the media – radio, television, and the Internet – to expand the potential audience for the U.S. message and interests, as well as how to better understand target audiences and then tailor programming to maximize its impact. Also the larger question of the U.S. government’s goals in spreading its message.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. **New Proposals to Expand Iraqi Oil for Food: The End of Sanctions?** 1999. iii, 39p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 106-86

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_senate_hearings&docid=f:56857.wais

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_senate_hearings&docid=f:56857.pdf (PDF file)

“Iraq began in 1995 selling \$4 billion worth of oil a year, with the money going into a U.N.-controlled account to buy food and medicine. Iraq is now allowed to sell \$10.4 billion worth of oil each year, to buy not just food and medicine, but much, much more. Under Resolution 1051 Iraq is allowed to

import all sorts of dual use items. So-called dual use goods include a veritable universe of things that could be perfectly innocuous, but may be used in chemical or biological weapons programs or for nuclear weapons or for missile development.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific. **Northeast Asia After 9/11: Regional Trends and U.S. Interests.** 2001. iii, 60p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: AS 4/ 11

Developments in Northeast Asia after September 11. Looks into strained U.S. relations with North Korea, tension between China and Taiwan, the future of market economics in Mongolia, and how these factors relate to U.S. interests.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **The Role of Public Diplomacy in Support of the Anti-Terrorism Campaign.** 2001. iii, 70p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: D 62/ 4

Why the United States arouses hatred in many quarters of the world, and why the U.S. Government specifically and U.S. media generally do not adequately counter anti-American sentiment in the foreign press.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. **Saddam's Iraq: Sanctions and U.S. Policy.** 2000. 78p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 106-735

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_senate_hearings&docid=f:67659.wais

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_senate_hearings&docid=f:67659.pdf (PDF file)

“On the question of disarmament, there have been no weapons inspectors in Iraq for well over a year. We have no idea what Saddam is up to. We can be pretty sure it is not good for us. In order to get inspectors back in, the United States has agreed to water down the inspection regime and weaken the sanctions regime. And even those concessions have not brought compliance from Saddam.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **The Taliban: Engagement or Confrontation?** 2001.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 106-868

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS10607> (permanent redirect)

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS10608> (permanent redirect)

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_senate_hearings&docid=f:68769.pdf (PDF file)

“The Taliban are still abusing women ... They still in Afghanistan host Osama bin Laden ... Afghanistan is still permitting the operation of terrorist training camps ... They are still exporting heroin ... They are still promoting Islamic fundamentalism into Pakistan ... Afghanistan is not just a state of concern. It is a rogue plain and simple ... The center of terrorism from around the world that we are very concerned about has shifted into Afghanistan and the region around it.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **United States Dependence on Foreign Oil.** 1995. iii, 66p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 104-21

“Implicit, perhaps explicit, will be the question of whether policies in this area are placing America at a dangerous economic and national security risk.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. **United States Policy in Iraq: Public Diplomacy and Private Policy.** 1998. iii, 37p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 105-725

Problems with American policy and the extent to which Saddam Hussein has and may in the future take advantage of American policy uncertainties.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. **United States Policy Toward Indonesia.** 1998. iii, 102p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: IN 2/ 5

“Indonesia, with a population of over 200 million people, almost certainly will be, if it is not already, the dominant nation in Southeast Asia,” and “Indonesia has done much to preserve peace in Southeast Asia, something very much in the U.S. interest.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. **United States Policy Toward Iran.** 1998. iii, 44p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 105-611

“The new leader of Iran seems to have some good intentions, but ... the United States foreign policy is not about intentions, it is about actions, and in terms of actions there has been no change. Iran remains a sponsor of terrorism. It is still pursuing weapons of mass destruction, and ... it still stands as one of the United States’ implacable enemies.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. **United States Policy Toward Iraq.** 2001. iii, 43p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 107-19

“The evidence is piling up that Saddam has reconstituted his illegal weapons programs. Two defectors from the regime have told British press that Saddam has a small nuclear weapon ... Further, there is ample evidence, both public and otherwise, that Saddam is using the cover of a legally allowed missile program to work on longer range missiles that could eventually deliver weapons of mass destruction ...”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. **U.S. Assistance Programs in the Middle East.** 1995. iii, 123p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 104-120

“The purpose of our hearing today is not only to review these important programs, but to evaluate them, to see what kind of improvements and what kind of adjustments can be made. We will be looking particularly to make sure that the funds are as well used and as highly targeted as possible.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **U.S. Diplomatic Efforts in the War Against Terrorism.** 2001. iii, 56p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: D 62/ 5

Secretary of State Colin Powell testifies regarding U.S. diplomatic efforts to prevent future terrorism around the world, specifically long-term U.S. diplomatic objectives in regions not limited to Afghanistan.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. **U.S. Interests in the Central Asian Republics.** 1998. iii, 60p.

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

“The five countries which make up Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, attained their independence in 1991, and have once again captured worldwide attention due to the phenomenal reserves of oil and natural gas located in the region. In their desire for political stability as well as economic independence and prosperity, these nations are anxious to establish relations with the United States.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade and House Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. **U.S. Interests in Southeast Asia.** 1997. v, 195p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: IN 8/ 15

“America’s military role in Southeast Asia and regional attitudes toward security cooperation with the United States.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **U.S. Participation in Somalia Peacekeeping.** 1993. iii, 119p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 103-318

“Unnecessary confrontations with General Aideed cost the lives of many U.N. peacekeepers, including over 25 Americans ... Many questions remain concerning the perceived inconsistencies of our mission there and the events leading up to and including the October 3, 1993, raid which cost so many lives.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **U.S. Policy in Somalia.** 1994. iii, 22p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 103-355

“Current and anticipated role of U.S. forces within the larger peacekeeping operation ... it must be made clear to this body and to the American people what direction the UNOSOM II operation is going to take.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Appropriations. **U.S. Policy on Terrorism in Light of the FALN Members’ Clemency.** 1999. iii, 14p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AP 6/ 2: S. HRG. 106-228

FALN and Macheteros, indictments, current threat assessment, aggressive enforcement, clemency decision, Sheik Rahman’s conviction, Osama Bin Laden’s indictment, charges against Terry Nichols, inconsistency of pardon with terrorist policy, FALN cooperation with law enforcement, effect on

future prosecutions, difference between parole and clemency, impact of clemency on criminal justice.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **U.S. Policy Toward Iran.** 1996. iii, 124p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: IR 1/ 2

“To launch a concerted campaign directed at the government of Iran, in order to curtail its policies which support international terrorism, and the spread of weapons of mass destruction.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia. **U.S. Policy Toward Iraq.** 2001. iii, 66p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: P 75/ 22

Saddam Hussein’s intentions and actions in the years since U.N. Weapons Inspectors left Iraq, specifically the state of Iraq’s biological, chemical, and nuclear weapons capabilities.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. **U.S. Policy Toward Iraq: Mobilizing the Opposition.** 1999. iii, 37p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 106-241

“Our policy rests on three pillars. First, as long as he is around, we want to contain Saddam Hussein in order to reduce the threat he poses both to Iraq’s neighbors and to the Iraqi people. The second one is that we want to alleviate the humanitarian cost to the Iraqi people of his refusal to comply with U.N. Security Council resolutions. And third, finally, we want to work with forces inside and outside Iraq, as well as with Iraq’s neighbors, to change the regime in Iraq and to help its new government rejoin the community of nations.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **U.S. Policy Toward North Korea: Where Do We Go from Here?** 2001. iii, 34p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 107-54

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=107_senate_hearings&docid=f:73070.wais

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=107_senate_hearings&docid=f:73070.pdf (PDF file)

“In recent years, upwards of 10 percent of its population perished from starvation and disease, but the North Korean regime is continuing to lavish its funds on its huge and offensively posturing military while watching the distribution of food by foreign humanitarian groups.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade. **U.S. Sanctions on Iran: Next Steps.** 1995. iii, 115p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: IR 1

“There seems to be very little in the way of disagreement as to U.S. objectives in regard to Iran. Iran needs to end its support for terrorism, much of which is designed to undermine the Middle East peace process. Iran must cease its development of weapons of mass destruction and missiles by which to deliver them. Iran must significantly alter its abhorrent record on human rights.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **“What’s Next in the War on Terrorism?”** 2002. v, 13p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. PRT. 107-59

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=107_cong_senate_committee_prints&docid=f:77688.wais

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=107_cong_senate_committee_prints&docid=f:77688.pdf (PDF file)

“As we move beyond al Qaeda and its allies, we need to be clear about our purposes, strategies, standing and capacities.”

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

Hart, Mary Kate et al. **Absence of Mycoplasma Contamination in the Anthrax Vaccine.** *Emerging Infectious Diseases*. 2002. Vol. 8, No. 1. p.94-96

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 7817: 8/ 1

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol8no1/01-0091.htm>

Debunks the theory that the anthrax vaccine has the negative side effects collectively known as Gulf War Syndrome. Concludes that the vaccine is not and should not be considered a possible cause of such illness.

Hamburg, Margaret A. **Addressing Bioterrorist Threats: Where Do We Go from Here?** *Emerging Infectious Diseases*. 1999. Vol. 5, No. 4, p.564-5

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 7187: 5/ 4

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol5no4/hamburg.htm>

Bardi, Jason. **Aftermath of a Hypothetical Smallpox Disaster.** *Emerging Infectious Diseases*. 1999. Vol. 5, No. 4, p.547-51

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 7187: 5/ 4

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol5no4/bardi.htm>

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities. **Agricultural Biological Weapons Threat to the United States.** 1999. iii, 52p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 3: S. HRG. 106-583

“The nature and scope of the agricultural biological weapons threat that faces the United States and ways in which we can best counter this menace.”

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Office of Communications. **Agricultural Biosecurity: What is the U.S. Department of Agriculture Doing to Ensure the Well-Being of America’s Agriculture and Food Supply?** USDA Web site. September 25, 2001.

<http://www.usda.gov/special/biosecurity/anthraxq&a.htm>

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Office of Communications. **Anthrax Fact Sheet**. USDA Web site. October, 2001.

<http://www.usda.gov/special/biosecurity/anthraxfs.htm>

General information concerning anthrax, its effects, dissemination, and treatment.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations. **The Anthrax Immunization Program**. 1999. iii, 124p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: AN 8/ 9

“After what has been described as a multi-year and deliberative, but for the most part, closed process, DOD launched the AVIP in 1997, but anthrax was a known threat in the 1991 Gulf war. Vaccine development and acquisition against biological threats have been an explicit element of U.S. force protection policy since 1993.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations. **Anthrax Vaccine Adverse Reactions**. 2000. iii, 158p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: AN 8/ 12

As with most vaccines, there is the risk that some patients will react poorly to the injections. Some have claimed that the anthrax vaccine reaction can be particularly serious.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. **Biological and Chemical Terrorism: Strategic Plan for Preparedness and Response**. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. April 21, 2000.

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr4904a1.htm>

Bracken, Paul. **Biological Weapons as a Strategic Threat**. *Public Health Reports*. 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p.5-8

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 2/ SUPP. 2

The implications of the “proliferation of biological weapons and its effects on changing the world balance of power: a ‘second nuclear age’ in which the threat of attack by various weapons of mass destruction always looms.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce. **Bioterrorism and Proposals to Combat Bioterrorism.** 2002. iii, 126p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. C 73/ : 107-72

The level of readiness in the Federal Government as a whole and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention specifically regarding bioterrorist attacks.

U.S. General Accounting Office. Testimony Before the House Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management, and Intergovernmental Relations. **Bioterrorism: Coordination and Preparedness.** 2001. 24p.

Sudocs classification number: GA 1. 5/ 2: 02-470 T

The work of federal agencies to prepare the nation to respond to the public health and medical consequences of a bioterrorist attack, as well as the challenges federal agencies face in meeting this objective.

U.S. General Accounting Office. **Bioterrorism: Federal Research and Preparedness Activities.** 2001. 102p.

Sudocs classification number: GA 1. 13: GAO-01-915

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16042> (PDF file)

The efforts of federal agencies, departments, and programs to prepare for the possibility of biological attack. Concerns regarding preparedness as state and local levels, as well as fragmentation of federal programs that need to be coordinated.

U.S. General Accounting Office. Testimony Before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Health. **Bioterrorism: Public Health and Medical Preparedness.** 2001. 25p.

Sudocs classification number: GA 1. 5/ 2: 02-470 T

Summarizes the detailed findings of a report titled Bioterrorism: Federal Research and Preparedness Activities, mandated by the Public Health Improvement Act of 2000. Weaknesses in the public health infrastructure that would compound the danger posed by bioterrorism.

Jernigan, John A., et al. **Bioterrorism-Related Inhalational Anthrax: The First 10 Cases Reported in the United States.** *Emerging Infectious Diseases.* 2001. Vol. 7, No. 6, p.933-944.

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 7817: 7/ 6

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol7no6/jernigan.htm>

“Research describing the clinical presentation and course of the first ten cases of bioterrorism-related inhalational anthrax resulting from the intentional delivery of B. anthracis spores through mailed letters or packages.”

U.S. General Accounting Office. **Bioterrorism: Review of Public Health Preparedness Programs.** 2001. 26p.

Sudocs classification number: GA 1. 5/ 2: GAO-02-149 T

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16041> (PDF file)

The activities of federal agencies to prepare the nation to respond to the public health and medical consequences of a bioterrorist attack.

Koplan, Jeffrey. **CDC’s Strategic Plan for Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response.** *Public Health Reports.* 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p.9-16

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 2/ SUPP. 2

Summary of past and current CDC efforts to prepare for bioterrorist attacks.

Hamburg, Margaret A. **Challenges Confronting Public Health Agencies.** *Public Health Reports.* 2001. Vol. 16, Supp. 2, p.59-63

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 2/ SUPP. 2

The competing demands and responsibilities of public health agencies to the terrorist threat, what resources are available, how the new mission fits with the profession’s traditional goals and characteristics, and what is left to be done to face the threat of terrorism.

U.S. Congress. House Military Procurement and Military Research and Development Subcommittees. **Chemical and Biological Defense for U.S. Forces.** 2000. iv, 96p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 2 A: 999-2000/ 51

“To gain an understanding of the threat to U.S. military forces posed by the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons, their preparedness to fight on a battlefield under threat of use of chemical or biological weapons, and the Department of Defense (DOD’s) program for improving the chem.-bio defenses of U.S. forces.”

Central Intelligence Agency. **Chemical/Biological/Radiological Incident Handbook (October 1998)**. CIA Web site. 1998.

http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/cbr_handbook/cbrbook.htm

U.S. General Accounting Office. Report to Congressional Requesters. **Chemical Weapons: FEMA and Army Must Be Proactive in Preparing States for Emergencies.** 2001. ii, 63p.

Sudocs classification number: GA 1. 13: 01-850

The status of the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program, the progress of states and communities in the program toward being fully prepared, and the changes in federal management relations with the states and communities in the program.

Cieslak, Theodore J. and Edward M. Eitzen, Jr. **Clinical and Epidemiologic Principles of Anthrax.** *Emerging Infectious Diseases.* 1999. Vol. 5, No. 4, p.552-5

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 7817: 5/ 4

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol5no4/cieslak.htm>

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations. **Combating Terrorism: Assessing the Threat.** 2000.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: T 27/ 7

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS6688>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS6689> (permanent redirect)

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_house_hearings&docid=f:63765.wais.pdf
(PDF file)

The General Accounting Office's effort to examine the scientific and practical aspects of terrorists carrying out large-scale chemical or biological attacks on U.S. soil. The degrees of difficulty terrorists face when trying to acquire, process, improvise, and disseminate certain chemical and biological agents to inflict mass casualties of 1,000 or more.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans' Affairs and International Relations. **Combating Terrorism: Management of Medical Supplies.** 2001. iii, 88p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: T 27/ 13

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17270>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17271> (PDF file)

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=107_house_hearings&docid=f:75956.pdf

The current and in-progress stockpiling of medicines used to treat victims of biological attacks, and the federal government's level of readiness for such events.

U.S. General Accounting Office. Report to Congressional Requesters. **Combating Terrorism: Need for Comprehensive Threat and Risk Assessments of Chemical and Biological Attacks.** 1999. 36p.

Sudocs classification number: GA 1. 13: NSIAD-99-163

"Reviews the scientific and practical aspects of a terrorist carrying out large-scale chemical or biological attacks on U.S. soil. Specifically examines the technical ease or difficulty for terrorists to acquire, process, improvise, and disseminate certain chemical and biological agents that might cause at least 1,000 casualties (physical injuries or death) without the assistance of a state-sponsored terrorist program."

Franz, David R. **Defense Against Toxin Weapons.** U.S. Department of the Army. 1994. ii, 53p.

Sudocs classification number: D 101. 2: T 66

"The purpose of this manual is to provide basic information on biological toxins to military leaders and health-care providers at all levels to help them make informed decisions on protecting their troops from toxins. Much of the information contained herein will also be of interest to individuals charged with countering domestic and international terrorism."

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Government Reform. **Defense Vaccines: Force Protection or False Security?** 2000. iii, 228p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: V 13/ 2

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_house_hearings&docid=f:65604.wais

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_house_hearings&docid=f:65604.pdf (PDF file)

“To discuss the development of the U.S. defense vaccine policy. The Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations ... has conducted a series of hearings looking at the Defense Department’s current anthrax vaccine program. The full committee today will examine the overall picture of vaccines for defense.”

U.S. Congress. House Military Personnel Subcommittee. **Department of Defense Anthrax Vaccine Immunization Program.** 2001. iv, 152p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 2A: 999-2000/ 62

The overall military anthrax vaccination program and “the Department of Defense’s approach to managing the dwindling supply of vaccine in the face of a continuing threat.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Armed Services. **Department of Defense Anthrax Vaccine Immunization Program.** 2001. iii, 244p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 3: S. HRG. 106-886

Efficacy and safety of the anthrax vaccine. Progress thus far in the military personnel vaccination program.

U.S. Congress. House Military Procurement Subcommittee. **Department of Defense Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction Program.** 2001. iv, 371p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AR 5/ 2A: 999-2000/ 64

Review of the Department of Defense’s program for destruction of the U.S. stockpile of lethal chemical warfare agents and munitions, chemical demilitarization, and chemical agents housed at Johnson Atoll in the Pacific southwest of Hawaii and eight sites in the continental United States.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management. **Department of Defense Safety Programs for Chemical and Biological Warfare Research.** 1988. v, 309p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 100-902

“Examining whether the Department of Defense is doing its job to ensure – to the extent possible – that the research that it sponsors in the area of chemical and biological warfare, or CBW, is being done in a safe manner.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations. **Department of Defense’s Sole-Source Anthrax Vaccine.** 1999. iii, 73p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: SO 4/ 5

“With no emergency production facility for the current vaccine and no alternative vaccine ready for use, the Pentagon is locked in a dependent relationship with Bioport Corp., the newly privatized, apparently under-capitalized anthrax vaccine manufacturer.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. **Department of Energy Counterintelligence, Intelligence and Nuclear Security Reorganization.** 2000. iii, 77p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 19: S. HRG. 106-592

“Proposals to reorganize the [Department of Energy’s] counterintelligence, intelligence, and nuclear security functions” to counter the threat to Department of Energy labs.

Rosenthal, Steven R. et al. **Developing New Smallpox Vaccines.** *Emerging Infectious Diseases.* 2001. Vol. 7, No. 6, p.920-6

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 7817: 7/ 6

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol7no6/rosenthal.htm>

“New stockpiles of smallpox vaccine are required as a contingency for protecting civilian and military personnel against deliberate dissemination of smallpox virus by terrorists or unfriendly governments ... the adverse events associated with calf-lymph propagated smallpox vaccine, the issues regarding selection and use of cell substrates for vaccine production, and the issues involved in demonstrating evidence of safety and efficacy.”

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science. **Development of Anti-Terrorism Tools for Water Infrastructure.** 2001. iv, 86p.

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

Discussion of H.R. 3178, the Water Infrastructure Security and Research Development Act and the need for research related to the development of

technologies to prevent and/or respond to both physical and electronic threats to drinking water and wastewater systems.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Government Operations. **DOD Shipment of Toxic Chemicals by Rail and Truck: DOT Oversight.** 1988. iii, 84p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: T 66/ 5

Examining the transport of various toxic substances around the country – policies and efforts governing that transportation.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information. **Domestic Response Capabilities for Terrorism Involving Weapons of Mass Destruction.** 2002. iii, 42p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. J 89/ 2: S. HRG. 107-224

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17608>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17609> (PDF file)

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=107_senate_hearings&docid=f:76917.pdf (PDF file)

The findings of the congressionally mandated Advisory Panel to Assess Domestic Response Capabilities of Terrorism Involving Weapons of Mass Destruction, presented under the title “Toward a National Strategy for Combating Terrorism.” Looks at numerous recommendations made by the Panel aimed at strengthening the U.S. intelligence community’s ability to gather information on terrorist organizations and share that information between the various agencies responsible for countering the terrorist threat, as well as between various Federal, State, and local entities, to enhance the nation’s ability to respond to a catastrophic terrorist attack.

Glasstone, Samuel and Philip J. Dolan, ed. **The Effects of Nuclear Weapons.** U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. Department of Energy. 1977. vii, 653p.

Sudocs classification number: D 1. 2: N 88/ 2

General principles and descriptions of nuclear explosions, air blast phenomena, structural damage from air blast, shock effects of surface and shallow underground bursts, thermal radiation effects, initial nuclear radiation, residual nuclear radiation and fallout, biological effects.

Nishiwaki, Yuji, et al. **Effects of Sarin on the Nervous System in Rescue Team Staff Members and Police Officers 3 Years after the Tokyo Subway Sarin Attack.** *Environmental Health Perspectives*. 2001. Vol. 109, No. 11, p.1169-1173

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 3559: 109/ 11

Scientific research into the effects of sarin through intentional terrorist exposure. Utilizes the results of memorization and psychometric tests to conclude that there is a positive statistical relationship between exposure to sarin gas and loss of memory.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. **Emergency Room Procedures in Chemical Hazard Emergencies: A Job Aid.** CDC Web site. March 9, 2002.

<http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/demil/articles/initialtreat.htm>

A step-by-step guide for health professionals providing emergency room treatment to victims of chemical poisoning or attack.

Turner, Stansfield. **Envisioning Worldwide Disarmament.** *Public Health Reports*. 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p.104-107

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 2/ SUPP. 2

The worldwide disarmament of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons will not occur in the foreseeable future. Suggests that the U.S. establish a regime of punishments for the use of weapons of mass destruction. Also suggests that the U.S. government must ensure that it has the best intelligence possible about the development and possible use of weapons of mass destruction.

O'Toole, Tara and Thomas V. Inglesby. **Epidemic Response Scenario: Decision Making in a Time of Plague.** *Public Health Reports*. 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p.92-103

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 2/ SUPP. 2

Three of the most critical and complex issues that might arise in the management of an epidemic after a biological weapons attack on civilian populations: scarcity, containment of contagious disease, and decision-making processes.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. **Evaluation of Bacillus anthracis Contamination inside the Brentwood Mail Processing and**

Distribution Center --- District of Columbia, October 2001. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report.* CDC Web site. December 21, 2001.

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5050a1.htm>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. **Facts about Botulism.** CDC Web site. September, 2001.

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/DocumentsApp/FactSheet/Botulism/about.asp>

Informational fact sheet about botulism, its effects and treatment.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. **Facts about Pneumonic Plague.** CDC Web site. September 14, 2001.

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/DocumentsApp/FactSheet/Plague/About.asp>

Informational fact sheet about pneumonic plague, its effects and treatment.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. **FAQ's about Anthrax.** CDC Web site. December 12, 2001.

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/DocumentsApp/FAQAnthrax.asp#topic16>

Question and answer fact sheet about anthrax, its effects and treatment.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. **FAQ's about Smallpox.** CDC Web site. October 25, 2001.

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/DocumentsApp/FAQSmallpox.asp?link=2&page=bio>

Question and answer fact sheet about smallpox, its effects and treatment.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services. **FEMA's Role in Managing Bioterrorist Attacks and the Impact of Public Health Concerns on Bioterrorism Preparedness.** 2001.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 107-142

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15902>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15903>

The Federal Emergency Management Agency and Department of Health and Human Services describe what the U.S. government is doing to prepare local communities for bioterrorism.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs and Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. **Global Spread of Chemical and Biological Weapons.** 1990. vi, 746p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 101-744

“Assessing the challenges and responses, February 9, 10, 1989; Export controls over chemical/biological weapon materials; Organizational challenges for the 1990’s, May 2, 1989 germ wars; Biological weapons proliferation and the new genetics, May 17, 1989.”

U.S. Department of Justice. **Guide for the Selection of Chemical and Biological Decontamination Equipment for Emergency First Responders.** 2001.

Sudocs classification number: J 28. 8/ 3: 103-00/ v.1-2

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16770> (permanent redirect)

<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/189724.pdf> (PDF file)

Chemical agents, toxic industrial materials, biological agents, decontaminants and the decontamination process, emergency first responder initiatives for decontamination, and evaluation of varied equipment and selection factors.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. **HHS May Acquire More Than 75 Million Doses of Smallpox Vaccine: Agreement Would Require That Vaccine Be Safe and Effective.** Department of Health and Human Services Web site. March 29, 2002.

<http://www.hhs.gov/news/press/2002pres/20020329.html>

“HHS Secretary Tommy G. Thompson today announced that HHS intends to obtain more than 75 million additional doses of smallpox vaccine from Aventis Pasteur Inc., provided the decades-old vaccine supply is proven safe and effective.”

Bentley, James D. **Hospital Preparedness for Bioterrorism.** *Public Health Reports.* 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p.36-9

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 2/ SUPP. 2

“What happens when, despite best detection, prevention, and information, people get sick in a bioterrorism attack and end up in the hospital” — the challenges facing hospitals as they confront the potential for bioterrorism.

Osterholm, Michael T. **How to Vaccinate 30,000 People in Three Days: Realities of Outbreak Management.** *Public Health Reports.* 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p.74-8

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 2/ SUPP. 2

Forethought concerning vaccinations must be stressed, as a vaccination program should be in place before mass vaccinations are needed. Otherwise, officials could find themselves too late to manage a mass outbreak of disease precipitated by terrorist actions.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Federal Services. **Impact Abroad of the Accident at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Plant: March-September 1979.** 1980. xii, 81p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: N 88/ 10

“On March 28, 1979, an accident occurred in a nuclear power plant at Three Mile Island, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. It caused widespread fears of catastrophe and raised doubts as to the adequacy of what some nuclear utilities and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission have done to assure safe operation of nuclear power plants.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations. **The Impact of the Anthrax Vaccine Program on Reserve and National Guard Units.** 2000. iii, 125p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: AN 8/ 11

Rubin, Jeffrey. **Institutional Networks: Regional Response to Disasters.** *Public Health Reports.* 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p.45-8

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 2/ SUPP. 2

“California’s experience and approach to developing regional and statewide response networks to disasters, particularly regarding cooperative strategies with hospitals, as guidelines for a larger federal effort.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs. **Intelligence Assessments of the Exposure of U.S. Military Personnel to Chemical Agents during Operation Desert Storm.** 1997. iii, 133p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 19: S. HRG. 104-867

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. **Interim Smallpox Response Plan and Guidelines.** CDC Web site. January 23, 2002.

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/DocumentsApp/Smallpox/RPG/index.asp> (PDF files)

Smithson, Amy E. **International Cooperation to Prevent Biological Weapons Research and Development.** *Public Health Reports.* 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p.23-6

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 2/ SUPP. 2

The biological weapons proliferation problem and the programs meant to resolve that as well as the Soviet "brain-drain" problem and the potential risks to the United States posed by this phenomenon.

Butler, Richard. **International Leadership in the Control of Biological Weapons.** *Public Health Reports.* 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p.53-8

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 2/ SUPP. 2

Ambassador Butler discusses his experience in Iraq and elsewhere related to the international control of biological weapons and weapons of mass destruction.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Commerce. **Internet Posting of Chemical "Worst Case" Scenarios: A Roadmap for Terrorists.** 1999.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. C 73/ 8: 106-3

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS4505>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS4506> (PDF file)

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_house_hearings&docid=f:55147.pdf (PDF file)

The potential danger that even the best intentions of the EPA concerning the dissemination of sensitive data may be overridden by new technology

and the requirements of law. Posits that Internet access is not only a question of speed, but also a question of the ability to search for specific information using different variables and to perhaps rank and select targets for opportunity.

U.S. Congress. Senate International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services Subcommittee. **Iran's Ballistic Missile and Weapons of Mass Destruction Programs.** 2000. iii, 46p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: S. HRG. 106-800

"Iran has made rapid progress in the development of longer-range ballistic missiles because of assistance from North Korea, Russia, and China ... Iran also continues its aggressive pursuit of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons."

U.S. Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice. Law Enforcement and Corrections Standards and Testing Program. **An Introduction to Biological Agent Detection Equipment for Emergency First Responders.** 2001. ix, 41p.

Sudocs classification number: J 28. 8/ 3: 101-00

Wheelis, Mary. **Investigating Disease Outbreaks under a Protocol to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.** *Emerging Infectious Diseases.* 2000. Vol. 6, No. 6, p.595-600

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 7817: 6/ 6

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/vol6no6/wheelis.htm>

Fidler, David P. **Legal Issues Surrounding Public Health Emergencies.** *Public Health Reports.* 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p.79-86

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 2/ SUPP. 2

Weaknesses inherent in the U.S. legal system that pose challenges to prevention and response efforts. The need for a legal strategy to bolster U.S. national security against bioweapons.

Hoffman, Richard E. and Jane E. Norton. **Lessons Learned from a Full-Scale Bioterrorism Exercise.** *Emerging Infectious Diseases.* 2000. Vol. 6, No. 6, p.652-3

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 7817: 6/ 6

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/vol6no6/hoffman.htm>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Public Health Practice Program Office. **Local Emergency Preparedness and Response Inventory: A Tool for Rapid Assessment of Local Capacity to Respond to Bioterrorism, Outbreaks of Infectious Disease, and Other Public Health Threats and Emergencies.** CDC Web site. March 2002.

<http://www.phppo.cdc.gov/documents/localinventory.PDF>

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on European Affairs. **Loose Nukes, Nuclear Smuggling, and the Fissile-Material Problem in Russia and the NIS.** 1995. iii, 119p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 104-253

The danger posed by the threat of terrorist acquisition of nuclear materials from the former Soviet Union.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. **Managing Hazardous Materials Incidents.** CDC Web site. September 18, 2001.

<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/mhmi.html>

U.S. General Accounting Office. Testimony Before the House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans' Affairs, and International Relations. **Medical Readiness: Safety and Efficacy of the Anthrax Vaccine.** 1999. 7p.

Sudocs classification number: GA 1. 5/ 2: T-NSIAD-99-148

"The results of an ongoing examination of the safety and efficacy of the anthrax vaccine. Presents preliminary findings on the short- and long-term safety of the vaccine, the efficacy of the vaccine, and problems the Food and Drug Administration found in the vaccine production facility in Michigan that could compromise the safety, efficacy, and quality of the vaccine."

Bartlett, John G. **Mobilizing Professional Communities.** *Public Health Reports.* 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p.40-4

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 2/ SUPP. 2

The role of practicing medical professionals for bioterrorism defense. The reasons for some reluctance to participate in the planning process. Methods that would correct the perceived deficits.

Meltzer, Martin I. et al, **Modeling Potential Responses to Smallpox as a Bioterrorist Weapon.** *Emerging Infectious Diseases.* 2001. Vol. 7, No. 6, p.959-969.

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 7817: 7/ 6

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol7no6/meltzer.htm>

The results of a mathematical model describing the spread of smallpox after a deliberate release of the virus. The model predicts how long it would take vaccinations to stop the outbreak, how long it would take a combination plan of vaccination and quarantine to stop the outbreak, and how many doses of vaccine the nation should have available through stockpiling.

Knouss, Robert F. **National Disaster Medical System.** *Public Health Reports.* 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p.49-52

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 2/ SUPP. 2

The functions of the Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) within the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), particularly as they relate to responses to any release of a weapon of mass destruction. Stresses the importance of being aware that an infrastructure is available to address consequences that will be created for the health care delivery system.

Hamre, John J. **National Leadership in Confronting Bioterrorism:1.** *Public Health Reports.* 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p.112-115.

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 2/ SUPP. 2

The political pressures created by the ability of poor and small nations to acquire biological weapons that ultimately neutralize the military advantage of possessing nuclear weapons held by larger, more developed nations.

Kennedy, Edward M. **National Leadership in Confronting Bioterrorism:2.** *Public Health Reports.* 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p.116-118

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 2/ SUPP. 2

Discussion of the Public Health Threats and Emergency Act of 2000, "aimed at better preparing local, state, and federal public health agencies, as well as implementing training in the treatment of disease caused by biological attack for doctors and nurses."

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. **National Pharmaceutical Stockpile (NPS) Program.** CDC Web site. March 9, 2002.

<http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/nps/default.htm>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. **Notice to Readers: Considerations for Distinguishing Influenza-Like Illness from Inhalational Anthrax.** *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report.* CDC Web site. November 9, 2001.

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5044a5.htm>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. **Notice to Readers: Update: Interim Recommendations for Antimicrobial Prophylaxis for Children and Breastfeeding Mothers and Treatment of Children with Anthrax.** *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report.* November 16, 2001.

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5045a5.htm>

Methods to prevent the spread of anthrax among children and breastfeeding mothers, and post-contamination treatment for these groups.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development. **Nuclear Power Industry.** 2001. iii, 52p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. EN 2: S. HRG. 107-89

"Currently, there are 104 nuclear powerplants licensed ... to operate in the United States in 31 different States. As a group, they are operating at high levels of safety and reliability. These plants have produced approximately 20 percent of our Nation's electricity for the past several years."

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. **Nuclear Proliferation: Learning from the Iraq Experience.** 1992. iii, 58p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. F 76/ 2: S. HRG. 102-422

Upon the discovery of Iraq's aggressive weapons of mass destruction program, Congress looks to curb other nations from following the same path.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Federal Services. **Nuclear Proliferation: The Situation in Pakistan and India.** 1979. iii, 31p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: N 88/ 7

"To review the Pakistan situation and to explore its impact on India and other LDC's, as well as on the future of U.S. nonproliferation and export control policy. The role of the international safeguards system in this context will also be discussed."

Inglesby, Thomas V. **Observations from the Top Off Exercise.** *Public Health Reports.* 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p.64-8

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 2/ SUPP. 2

The most important issues surrounding the containment of contagious disease. Based on an exercise in May 2000, under the direction of the Department of Justice and ordered by the U.S. Congress, in which a chemical weapons attack, a radiological event, and a bioweapons event were simulated.

Hauer, Jerome. **Olympics 2000: Preparing to Respond to Bioterrorism.** *Public Health Reports.* 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p19-22

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 2/ SUPP. 2

Efforts by the Australian government to prevent bioterrorist attacks at the 2000 Sydney Summer Games.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations. **Persian Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses.** 1997. iii, 319p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: P 43/ 7

"Individual soldiers reported SCUD attacks followed by toxic mists and powdery fallout. They reported dead animals in the desert, and a notable lack of insects or other carrion scavengers on the carcasses ... To this day, many Gulf war veterans report the symptoms — memory loss, fatigue, muscle and joint pain — that can characterize a neurologic exposure."

Kortepeter, Mark G. and Gerald W. Parker. **Potential Biological Weapons Threats.** *Emerging Infectious Diseases.* 1999. Vol. 5, No. 4, p. 523-7

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 7187: 5/ 4

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol5no4/kortepeter.htm>

Schmidt, Charles W. **The Power of Prevention: Strengthening the BTWC.** *Environmental Health Perspectives.* 2001. Vol. 109, No. 11, p.A539-41

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 3559: 109/ 11

The Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention (BTWC), an international treaty that bans the development and possession of biological or toxic weapons except for “prophylactic, protective, or peaceful purposes.” Gives reasons for proposed strengthening of the treaty to close loopholes and provide for an international inspection and enforcement entity.

Khan, Ali. et al. **Precautions against Biological and Chemical Terrorism Directed at Food and Water Supplies.** *Public Health Reports.* 2001. Vol. 116, No. 1, p.3-14

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 1

“The importance of improving quality control and implementation of reasonable security measures at central food and water production facilities, based on a vulnerability assessment.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Appropriations. **Preparedness for Epidemics and Bioterrorism.** 1998. iii, 61p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. AP 6/ 2: S. HRG. 105-630

The possible public health response to bioterrorism, and weaknesses in the Federal Government’s prevention plans. Also problems at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that allowed dangerous biological agents to be mailed to unverified addresses in an FBI investigation.

O’Toole, Tara. **The Problem of Biological Weapons: Next Steps for the Nation.** *Public Health Reports.* 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p.108-111

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 2/ SUPP. 2

Where the U.S. needs action regarding biological agents, and the top actions necessary in the next two years to deal with the problems of bioweapons and bioterrorism.

Stern, Jessica. **The Prospect of Domestic Bioterrorism.** *Emerging Infectious Diseases*. 1999. Vol. 5, No. 4, p. 517-22

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 7187: 5/ 4

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol5no4/stern.htm>

Rotz, Lisa D. et al. **Public Health Assessment of Potential Biological Terrorism Agents.** *Emerging Infectious Diseases*. 2002. Vol. 8, No. 2, p.225-30

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 7817: 8/ 2

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol8no2/01-0164.htm>

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. **Public Health Threats and Emergencies Act.** 2000.

Sudocs classification number: Y 1. 1/ 5: 106-505

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS7343>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS7344> (PDF file)

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_cong_reports&docid=f:sr505.106.pdf (PDF file)

Authorizes the development of voluntary performance goals for public health systems, grants to public health agencies to conduct assessments and build core capacities to achieve these goals, and funding to rebuild and remodel the facilities of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, a task force to coordinate programs related to antimicrobial resistance, research into the development of new therapeutics against resistant pathogens, NIH and CDC research on the epidemiology of bioweapons and the development of new vaccines or therapeutics for bioweapons, and grants to public health agencies and hospitals and care facilities to detect, diagnose, and respond to bioterrorism.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Federal Services. **Radiation Protection.** 1979. iv, 646p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: R 11/

Ionizing radiation, nuclear waste management, and nuclear safety generally.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Government Processes. **Radiation Protection Management Act of 1982**. 1982. iii, 150p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: R 11/ 2/ 982

“To insure adequate protection of workers, the general public, and the environment from harmful radiation exposure, to establish mechanisms for effective coordination among the various federal agencies involved in radiation protection activities, to develop a coordinated radiation research program, and for other purposes.”

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on Federal Spending Practices and Open Government and Subcommittee on Civil Service and General Services. **Rail Transport of Hazardous Materials**. 1979. iii, 158p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 9: R 13/

Federal Emergency Management Agency. **Rapid Response Information System**. FEMA Web site.

<http://www.rris.fema.gov>

“The RRIS is comprised of series of data fields, consisting of chemical and biological agents and radiological materials characteristics, first aid measures, Federal response capabilities, information line, hot-lines, and other Federal sources concerning potential weapons of mass destruction.”

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. **Recognition of Illness Associated with the Intentional Release of a Biologic Agent**. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. CDC Web site. October 19, 2001.

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5041a2.htm>

Eitzen, Edward M., Jr. **Reducing the Bioweapons Threat: International Collaboration Efforts**. *Public Health Reports*. 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p.17-18

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 30: 116/ 2/ SUPP. 2

“Four aspects of bioterrorism: access to biological agents, the science required to manufacture biological agents, the weaponization of the agent, and the intent to use the agent.”

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. **Responding to Bioterrorism: AHRQ Helps Clinicians, Health Systems, and Policymakers: Practical Science-Based Advice from AHRQ's Research.** 2001.

Sudocs classification number: HE 20. 6502: 2002003362

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS15699>

<http://www.ahrq.gov/research/bioterr.htm>

Brief information and Internet links to explanations of AHRQ training modules which teach health professionals how to address various biological agents, including anthrax, smallpox, botulism, tularemia, viral hemorrhagic fever, and plagues. Also provides contact information for a questionnaire designed to help hospitals assess their own preparedness.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. **A Review of Federal Bioterrorism Preparedness Programs: Building an Early Warning Public Health Surveillance System.** 2002. iii, 91p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. C 73/ 8: 107-71

How technology can help the U.S. government identify and react quickly to evidence of an epidemic or bioterrorist attack. The infrastructure of the Center for Disease Control, and questions concerning what is needed for the national drug stockpile. Questions of public education, incentives for vaccine research, and the Environmental Protection Agency's authority to fight contamination and bio-threats.

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. **A Review of Federal Bioterrorism Preparedness Programs from a Public Health Perspective.** 2002. iii, 221p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. C 73/ 8: 107-70

"Effectiveness of Federal bioterrorism preparedness from a local public health perspective, especially the ability of local health care communities to detect, contain, treat and effectively manage a terrorist attack using biological agents."

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights. **The Role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Safeguarding Against Acts of Terrorism.** 2001. iii, 56p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: EN 2/ 6

The role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in ensuring the physical protection of nuclear materials and countering the illicit trafficking

of these radioactive elements. Also potential sources of rogue nuclear weapons and materials and the risk such pose to the security of the United States.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **Russia, Iraq, and Other Potential Sources of Anthrax, Smallpox and Other Bioterrorist Weapons.** 2001. iii, 46p.

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The development of biological weapons in selected foreign nations, and examination of possible sources of the anthrax that was mailed to members of the United States Congress.

O'Toole, Tara. **Smallpox: An Attack Scenario.** *Emerging Infectious Diseases.* 1999. Vol. 5, No. 4, p.540-6

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control. Public Health Practice Program Office. **State Emergency Preparedness and Response Inventory: A Tool for Rapid Assessment of State Capacity to Respond to Bioterrorism, Other Outbreaks of Infectious Disease and Other Public Health Threats and Emergencies.** CDC Web site. February 2002.

<http://www.phppo.cdc.gov/documents/stateinventory.PDF>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. **Statement by the Department of Health and Human Services Regarding Additional Options for Preventive Treatment for Those Exposed to Inhalational Anthrax.** CDC Web site. December 18, 2001.

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/DocumentsApp/Anthrax/12182001/hhs12182001.asp>

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations. **The Status of Efforts to Identify Persian Gulf War Syndrome.** 1997. v, 540p.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. G 74/ 7: P 43/ 6

“The problems of Persian Gulf war veterans challenge the Federal Government’s capacity to care. Faced with an alarming variety of symptoms and possible pathologies, the Department of Veterans Affairs and others have, since 1991, undertaken an impressive number of studies to explore the illnesses suffered by Gulf war veterans.”

U.S. Congress. House Subcommittee on Human Resources. **The Status of Efforts to Identify Persian Gulf War Syndrome: Recent GAO Findings.** 1997. iii, 97p.

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Examining whether the syndrome was caused by low-level exposure to chemical weapons.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. **Suspected Brucellosis Case Prompts Investigation of Possible Bioterrorism-Related Activity --- New Hampshire and Massachusetts, 1999.** *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report.* CDC Web site. June 16, 2000.

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http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=107_senate_hearings&docid=f:75040.pdf

Focuses on threats to the United States homeland and attempts to assess what those threats are and prioritization for the purpose of making rational recommendations to the rest of the Congress.

U.S. Congress. Senate Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs. **Threat of North Korean Nuclear Proliferation.** 1992. iii, 118p.

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“So far the North Koreans have not agreed to international safeguards, and ... have not really lived up to the terms of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.”

Hood, Ernie. **The Tokyo Attacks in Retrospect: Sarin Leads to Memory Loss.** *Environmental Health Perspectives.* 2001. Vol. 109, No. 11, p.A542

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Bloem, Ken. **Treating the Sick: Capacity of the U.S. Health Care System to Respond to an Epidemic.** *Public Health Reports.* 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p.34-5

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Whether the U.S. health care system could adequately respond to a terrorist attack; whether the necessary persons are coordinated, aware, and prepared for the threat; whether there would be adequate coordination and back-up from government agencies, civilian and military, and private, nongovernmental health organizations; and whether there are appropriate federal and state policies supportive of this coordinated response.

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U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. **U.N. Inspections of Iraq's Weapons of Mass Destruction Programs: Has Saddam Won?** 2001.

Sudocs classification number: Y 4. IN 8/ 16: W 37/ 2

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS10656>

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http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_house_hearings&docid=f:69976.pdf

“The threat posed by Saddam Hussein and his continued efforts to thwart international inspections of his weapons-of-mass-destruction programs. The gravity of the threat posed by Saddam and the inadequacy of our nation’s response to that threat has been highlighted” was reported in the Washington Post.

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http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/bian/bian_jan_2002.htm

Includes countries that are looking: Iran, Iraq, North Korea, Libya, Syria, Sudan, India Pakistan, Egypt; and potential suppliers: Russia, North Korea, and China. Also trends concerning weapons of mass destruction.

Glass, Thomas A. **Understanding Public Response to Disasters.** *Public Health Reports.* 2001. Vol. 116, Supp. 2, p.69-73

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<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5047a2.htm>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. **Update: Investigation of Bioterrorism-Related Anthrax and Interim Guidelines for Clinical Evaluation of Persons with Possible Anthrax.** *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report.* CDC Web site. November 2, 2001.

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