

Intelligence Security Diary

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7 Apr Mossad's Canadian

The April 7th, Saturday issue of *Toronto's Globe & Mail* carried a review of a book entitled, *The Volunteer: A Canadian's Secret Life in the Mossad*. Michael Ross wrote the book and it describes his involvement with the Israeli Intelligence service. After a stint in the Canadian Armed Forces he married an Israeli woman and settled into life on a kibbutz. Soon after converting to Judaism and taking Israeli citizenship he was drafted into the Army and deployed to Lebanon to fight Hezbollah. "After his army service, probably because of his native English, his experience in both the Canadian and Israeli militaries, and perhaps also because of his Canadian passport, he is recruited by Mossad."

The book describes his numerous experiences, but two in particular deal with Weapons of Mass Destruction ordnance. He went undercover to Mumbai, India, to stop an Indian scientist from selling missile technology to Libya. The other situation found him in Iran, as a visiting businessman. "Pretending to be on a casual day trip from Tehran, he secretly gathers soil samples from a location near one of Iran's nuclear complexes so that Israeli scientists can analyze them".

Gregory Levy, of Ryerson University in Toronto, reviewed the book. Levy has a book entitled *Shut Up, I'm Talking*, scheduled for publication in 2008, which describes his experience as a speechwriter for the Israeli government. He describes the Ross book favorably, "*The Volunteer* certainly stands well on both its considerable merits and its timeliness. Just a few months ago, Egyptian agents captured Mohamed Essam Ghoneim el-Attar, an Egyptian-Canadian they claim was a Mossad agent operating in Canada."

[There is also a comparison to Victor Ostrovsky's two books published in the early 1990s entitled; By Way of Deception and the Other Side of Deception. Readers will find the comparison 'intriguing'. The Volunteer is published by McClelland & Stewart at \$32.95.]

10 Apr Iran's Nuclear Program

Iran's President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad confirmed that it has begun enriching uranium with 3,000 centrifuges – expanding the nuclear program that has drawn sanction from the United Nations. At a public ceremony at the enrichment facility at Natanz, Admadinejad stated that Iran could now enrich fuel "on an industrial scale". Prior to the announcement, Iran was known to have only 328 centrifuges operating.

[Ahmadinejad's phraseology is always interesting! This industrial 'niveau' of uranium enrichment can produce fuel for a nuclear reactor – or – the material for a nuclear warhead.]

11 Apr Threat Research Analysis Group – Wal-Mart

"New York City's comptroller has asked the U.S. Attorney General's office and the Securities and Exchange Commission to investigate Wal-Mart Stores Inc. for what it describes, ill-considered and possibly illegal surveillance operations directed at shareholders who submitted proxy petitions".

Wal-Mart's Threat Research Analysis Group, is comprised of about two-dozen people, who work on the third floor of its Bentonville, Arkansas, technology building. In order to gain access, employees must place the palm of their hand to a biometric reader. They refer to their work-area as the "Bat Cave". The group hunts computer hackers, trolls colleagues' emails looking for misbehavior or proprietary-data theft and tries to plug damaging information leaks. A company spokesperson stated, "Like most major corporations, it is our corporate responsibility to have systems in place, including software systems, to monitor threats to our network and our intellectual property so we can protect our sensitive business information".

In letters to the agencies, New York City's comptroller, William Thompson Jr., cites an April 4th article in the *Wall Street Journal*, which reported that Wal-Mart engaged in "chilling and truly outrageous

surveillance activities". The article was written pursuant to the firing last month of Bruce Gabbard, a former 19-year Wal-Mart security specialist, who worked in the Threat Research Analysis Group. The following is a bullet-summary of the salient points in the article.

- Wal-Mart has "cutting-edge" monitoring systems also used by the Defense Department to capture and record the actions of anyone connected to its computer network.
- The high-tech wizardry could detect the degree of flesh-tone on a viewed Internet image, and alert monitors that anyone using the Wal-Mart networks was viewing pornography.
- Wal-Mart used advanced surveillance technology to view emails employees sent as Hotmail or Gmail, whenever the employees were hooked into the Wal-Mart computer network.
- Wal-Mart engaged Oakley Networks Inc. a supplier of inside threat management systems. One of its systems is able to record an employee's computer keystrokes and deliver a TiVo-like replay of the computer activities.
- Suspecting that leaks of confidential information might have come from McKinsey consultants working on a health-care project at Wal-Mart's headquarters – Wal-Mart's security specialists used the Oakley technology to monitor the McKinsey Internet activities.
- Wal-Mart sent a "long-haired employee" wearing a wireless microphone to the civil-rights group, *Up Against The Wal*, to determine if it was planning to disrupt its annual shareholders meeting last June.
- The April 4th *Wall Street Journal* article also indicated Wal-Mart did "some preliminary background work on the potential threat" of those submitting resolutions to the June meeting. The list included the New York City Controller's office.

A Wal-Mart spokesperson, Sarah Clark, addressed several of the points with the following commentary:

- Wal-Mart permitted recording employee calls "only in compelling circumstances and with written permission from the legal department".
- Wal-Mart employees are informed they have "no expectation of privacy" when using company-supplied computers or phones. Wal-Mart prohibits employees from using personal cell phones on the job and managers regularly receive a list of email addresses and phone numbers their employees have communicated with. The company limits Internet access, blocking social-networking and video sites.
- "It is not the company's (Wal-Mart) policy to infiltrate organizations or events, and we would not condone any associate engaging in such activity."
- "It is standard business practice to do an overall assessment for potential disruptions at a major event like our shareholders' meeting involving 20,000 plus people."

Shortly after the April 4th article appeared, Wal-Mart contacted some of the shareholders to apologize, particularly for referring to them as potential threats. The New York City comptroller stated, "The response they gave my office was that it was justifiable and that they had no problem with it". However, he also indicated, "We want to know to what level this background investigation went. If they just Googled us, fine. But we can't get answers."

[The Editors of the Diary have quoted the April 4th article directly and in the précis preparation strived for objectivity – including the Wal-Mart official spokesperson's comments on the matters portrayed. Wal-Mart's surveillance activity may well be legal – U.S. courts have long held that companies can read employee emails. The article, however, provides a rare window into the retail giant's internal operations and corporate mindset. Our readers will no doubt find the "surveillance doctrine" fascinating.]

12 Apr *Tour Of Duty Extension*

The Bush administration announced that all active-duty soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan would spend 15 months in the combat zones instead of 12 months. This will allow the maintenance of the recent "surge" of 30,000 troops in Iraq for at least another 12 months. Defense Secretary Robert Gates made the announcement at a news conference.

The announcement drew some fierce criticism – even from Republicans. Senator Chuck Nagel of Nebraska was quoted: " The Secretary's announcement extending the deployments of active-duty Army units is a stark admission that the administration's policies in Iraq are doing permanent damage to our military." There is growing concern that the heavy demand for soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan has resulted in only a few Army units in the United States being fully trained, equipped and ready for other crises that may occur elsewhere in the world.

[The Army is in the process of adding 65,000 troops to its force level over the next five years. Reports indicate, however, it has had to pay a steep price to reach its recruiting goals in 2006. It has lowered standards and taken a larger number of recruits who scored in the lower percentiles on aptitude tests or needed waivers of past criminal activity. Retention goals have been met, however \$735 million in retention bonuses were paid out in 2006 versus only \$85 million in 2003. The Army is currently short about 3,000 active duty officers, a deficiency that will grow to approximately 3,700 in 2008.These statistics are tough to stomach!]

13 Apr *North Korean Banking*

Late in 2005 banking authorities in Macau moved to freeze some \$25 million in North Korean funds at Banco Delta Asia. On September 15, 2005, the United States publicly accused Banco Delta Asia of being "a willing pawn for the North Korean Government" alleging that it helped conduct "surreptitious, multi-million-dollar cash deposits and withdrawals" for front companies involved in counterfeit currency, drugs and other illegal activities.

[The Diary has carried several entries concerning the situation. Readers are encouraged to review previous issues of the Diary for more details.]

"This week's release of those funds is raising hopes that Pyongyang will now move toward permanently halting its nuclear program and normalizing relations with the United States, South Korea, and other neighboring countries." North Korean leaders informed a visiting Bill Richardson, Governor of New Mexico, they " would move promptly, within a day, after receiving the funds" to begin decommissioning their Yongbyon nuclear reactor.

The Banco Delta Asia is a small family-run bank with 30,000 customers and \$390 million in deposits. The Treasury and State Department used Section 331, the money-laundering provision in the 2001 Patriot Act, to move against the bank. The Statute allows the U.S. to bar its banks from doing business with institutions allegedly involved in illicit businesses. The Macau banking authorities took over management of the bank when it faced a "run" by local depositors, immediately following the September 15th, 2005 announcement.

[It appears the release of approximately \$25 million in bank funds will expedite the dismantling of North Korea's nuclear infrastructure. Perhaps some Shakespeare is appropriate? "It is an ill wind that blows through the State of Denmark". Is the OSINT Law of Disinformation applicable somewhere in all of this?]

16 Apr Pulitzer/Gelber Prizes

The Pulitzer Prize for general non-fiction was awarded yesterday to Lawrence Wright for his book ***The Looming Tower: Al-Qaeda and the Road to 9/11***, a penetrating analysis of how Islamic fundamentalism has reshaped the modern world. Earlier this year, Wright and his book picked up the Lionel Gelber Prize, a \$15,000 award administered by the University of Toronto for the best work on international affairs. Wright, a staff writer for *The New Yorker*, is author of *Twins* and *In the New World*. He also co-wrote the political movie thriller *The Siege*. (*The Globe and Mail*, Associated Press story by Richard Pyle from New York. *The Toronto Star*.)

The Gelber Prize honors the excellence of those who think and write about the local and global forces of change in international relations. The Lionel Gelber Foundation presents the Lionel Gelber Prize annually in partnership with the Munk Centre for International Studies at the University of Toronto and *Foreign Policy*. *The Economist* has described the Lionel Gelber Prize as “the world’s most important award for non-fiction.” It is worth \$15,000.

Canadian diplomat Lionel Gelber founded the Lionel Gelber Prize in 1989. Lionel Gelber distinguished himself as an author, scholar, historian, and diplomat and was a recognized authority on Anglo-American relations. During a lifetime of 82 years, he wrote eight books and contributed articles on foreign relations and politics to many journals.

[Last month the Diary carried a book review of this excellent piece of writing. The Editors of the Diary extend their congratulations to Lawrence Wright for this additional very significant award.]

23 Apr Legal Representation

[The Wall Street Journal recently carried an article entitled “How Lobbyists Help Ex-Soviets Woo Washington”. The article detailed how notable Washington insiders are earning substantial income representing businessmen and politicians from the former Soviet Union. Most of these individuals made fortunes in the 1990s, amid the Soviet Union’s disintegration, and are using Washington law firms to rehabilitate their reputation and persuade regulators they are committed to good corporate governance. The Editors of the Diary have selected several situations to profile the nature of this “legal representation”. The following bullet summaries are derived exclusively from the article. The article contains incredibly detailed information and demonstrates the power of ‘OSINT’ – the following are selected comments.]

- Former Federal Bureau Investigation director William Sessions is now representing Semyon Mogilevich – one of the FBI’s “Most Wanted”. He is a Ukraine born Russian whom the FBI says is one of Russia’s most powerful organized crime figures. Mr. Mogilevich is also a key figure in a separate Justice Department probe of energy deals between Russia and Ukraine. He is also accused, in a 45-count racketeering and money laundering indictment, of masterminding an elaborate stock fraud using a web of shell companies in Europe.

- Reports indicate that Robert Dole’s law firm, Alston & Bird, received \$560,000 from Russian billionaire Oleg Deripaska to obtain a visa to visit the United States. Mr. Deripaska emerged from the 1990s with a virtual monopoly on Russia’s aluminum production and maintains close ties to the Kremlin. Robert Dole is the former Senate majority leader and 1996 Republican presidential nominee.

- Leonid Reiman, a powerful member of Russia’s cabinet and close ally of President Vladimir Putin, uses a Washington public-relations consultant. Mr. Reiman is under federal investigation in the United States over money laundering and is locked in a high-stakes battle for control of a Russian telecommunications empire.

[The Diary has commented on this extensively in past issues.]

[Many of these former Soviet officials and industrialists (do we dare use the word “capitalists”) are playing an increasingly important role in the global economy and have wrest increasing control of Eurasia’s vast natural resources. Most of them remain politically influential in their home countries. The article is excellent – a wealth of OSINT information.]

30 Apr BP’s Rosneft Bid

TNK-BP, British Petroleum’s Russian joint venture, bid \$7.58 billion for the contentious 9% stake in OAO Rosneft – Russia’s state oil company. TNK-BP lost out to Rosneft itself – the auction required two bidders in order to take place. Rosneft won the stake for \$7.60 billion. TNK-BP said it “competed in earnest” and bowed out only when the price got too high. The 9% stake had been held by OAO Yukos, a former oil giant broken up by the Kremlin – widely seen as punishment for the political ambitions of its founder, Mikhail Khodorkovsky, who is now serving eight years in a Siberian prison for fraud and tax evasion.

[Whoa! ... A \$200,000 margin of victory! Russian auctions are always ‘efficient-market’ competitive and usually go down to a nail-biting finish.]

In 2003, BP invested \$7.7 billion in a 50-50 tie-up with local oil company TNK International. The deal was seen as a harbinger of things to come. However, it turned out to be the high-water mark of foreign investment. From that point onwards the Kremlin changed the rules substantially. Rosneft and Gasprom now dominate the Russian oil industry, with foreign companies relegated to insignificant minority ownership-status. Last year Royal Dutch Shell was forced to cede Gasprom a majority stake in a \$22 billion oil and gas project on Sakhalin Island, in Russia’s Far East, after pressure from regulators threatening to shut it down.

Currently, TNK-BP is the only big Russian oil company with 50% foreign ownership. Authorities are threatening to pull the license of a huge gas field it owns in Siberia and sources indicate Russian shareholders in TNK-BP are under pressure to sell out to Rosneft or Gasprom. “Russia is central to BP’s strategy. TNK-BP accounts for 25% of the group’s total production and 12% of its post-tax profit – while 29% of BP’s booked oil reserves are now in Russia”.

One of TNK-BP’s key Russian assets is the vast Kovykta gas field – estimated to contain as much gas as all of Norway. Russian officials indicate that the company has violated the terms of its license by failing to produce enough gas from the field and have given it until May to comply. Sources indicate that TNK has been told that only by allowing state-run Gazprom to take a large stake, at its price, can TNK-BP save the project.

[“It appears BP was trying to curry favor with the Kremlin and Rosneft by conferring legitimacy on the auction”. The Diary has frequently quoted Lenin who when asked, “Who will provide the rope to hang all the capitalists” – simply replied – “the other capitalists will!” BP is striving to partner with Gazprom, the assumption being that this would allow BP to retain its stake in these key fields in order to manage and develop them. None of its rivals have been able to achieve this. Gazprom’s involvement is also critical to getting the gas to market in China.

Now, you may ask! – How does Lenin’s scenario apply? Ultimately the Russian counter-initiatives will focus on the overall TNK-BP joint venture itself. Gazprom wants to buy out the Russian billionaires who own 50% of TNK-BP. TNK-BP is resigning itself to swapping its current Russian partners for Gazprom or Rosneft. The fear (dawning actuality) is that BP’s stake will drop below 50%, costing it management control.

There is no doubt Russian oil officials will find some way to orchestrate BP’s descent to minority status – it is only a question of the “degree of descent”. Lenin would be proud of these officials – they don’t even have to buy the rope from other capitalists – the ones stepping into the noose are providing it free! We can only ask BP’s chief executive, “Sir, does the noose fit comfortably?” Somewhere Lenin is watching – and assuredly smiling contently!]

OPEN SOURCE INTELLIGENCE

FOLIO – SAUDI ARABIA

The Wall Street Journal carried an excellent Opinion-Editorial by Karen House, its former publisher and a Pulitzer Prize winning author on the Middle East. The article is a very interesting strategic perspective on the problems facing Saudi Arabia.

Octogenarian King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia is besieged by both internal and external challenges. "Sectarian chaos in Iraq, messianic militancy in Iran and the diminishing clout in the Middle East of its longtime U.S. ally all pose threats from without. Religious extremism, youth unemployment and princely corruption threaten from within."

King Abdullah has no formal education. For the past 50 years he has headed the kingdom's National Guard. During the past ten years, as Crown Prince and regent for his infirm elder brother, King Fahd, he has essentially presided over a stagnant government. When he took power, however, he admonished the other senior princes that the family's retention of power required greater unity and integrity. He imposed an orderly process for selecting future kings. The next king will be chosen by a formal vote among the 36 sons of Abdul Aziz ibn Saud who are either living or have a living son to represent them. Abdul Aziz founded the Saudi Royal Family 75 years ago.

Internal

The elderly King has engaged in an unprecedented internal public dialogue on sensitive issues ranging from religious extremism to the role of women. He encouraged a series of nationally televised discussions on such issues as extremism, education and the role of women in Saudi society. The press was allowed to write about formerly taboo subjects such as crime, drug use, violence against women, and even princely corruption. Saudi Arabia does not have representative government, however, the handpicked members of the *Majlis Ash Shura* have been expanded and are also discussing sensitive domestic issues.

External

The most immediate challenge for King Abdullah was addressing the damage done to U.S.-Saudi relations after September 11, 2001. Fifteen of the attackers were Saudi extremists and the perception evolved that Saudi Arabia was the origin of Islamic extremism. Some intense Royal diplomacy has patched up the bilateral relationship with the Bush administration.

On the broader diplomatic front Saudi Arabia must convince nations with regional influence that Sunni-Shia sectarian strife must be contained within Iraq's borders, that Iranian militancy must be minimized, and that the Sunni Arab world, of which Saudi Arabia is a part, must be supported in the self-interest of the West. This will allow the regional status quo to be preserved. Iran's nuclear ambitions and its influence in Iraq, however, diminish the likelihood of this happening. Saudi officials and ordinary citizens are fixated on the Iranian threat and on whether or not the U.S. will launch a military strike to destroy its nuclear arsenal.

Saudi Arabia views Iran as an impoverished nation, radicalized by Shia extremists and led by a madman, President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. "Senior Saudi officials believe Mr. Ahmadinejad seeks nuclear weapons to create an apocalyptic event that he believes would bring the final days and the return of the Twelfth Imam, whom Shia Muslims believe has been alive but concealed since 874. His return they believe, will herald the defeat of the enemies of Shia Islam, which include not only Christians and Jews but also Sunni Muslims."

In the Middle East the United States is seen as having a fading presence in the region – “worn down by its painful experience in Iraq, divided at home, and lacking the national unity necessary to sustain its historic major power role”. It is feared the American experience in Iraq has drawn young Saudi extremists into the battle and when this radicalized element returns to Saudi Arabia, sectarian strife will break out in the oil-rich Eastern province dominated by Shias.

Saudi Arabia has historically limited its international role to “pulling strings” in the shadows. It is now engaged in active and open regional and international diplomacy. While the ruling Saudi regime is inextricably linked to the United States, it is beginning to hedge its bets by improving ties with Russia, China, India and other powers. These moves underline the growing “strategic vulnerability” of the current Saudi regime.

[Saudi Arabia's immediate future will reside in its ability to balance competing pressures to preserve the status quo. The writer, however, questions whether the Kingdom has the courage of its own concerns. “The regime talks about Saudi Arabia, the United States and Israel having common strategic interests in the Middle East, including containing extremist forces in the region and blocking Iranian domination. But as of yet they haven't stepped up to join Egypt and Jordan in recognizing Israel. For all the concern about U.S. failure in Iraq, the oil rich kingdom isn't helping U.S. taxpayers foot the bill for a war whose outcome is at least as important to Saudi Arabia as the United States.”

Internally it is felt the Saudis, as always, are better at fretting and finger pointing than at taking decisive action. The king and his regime are much better at seeing problems than solving them. Despite considerable discussion, King Abdullah's initiatives have led to very little substantive change. Sources indicate the lack of concrete progress results from reactionary relations between the King and his brother Prince Naif, who heads the Ministry of Interior, and on the religious establishment.

Ms. House indicates three strategic ‘tour d’horizon’ domains, open to Saudi Arabia:

- *Saudi Arabia can remain a strong and loyal United States ally – and undertake support for the effort in Iraq and the containment of Iran within its borders.*
- *Saudi Arabia may simply “drift-off” and become an increasingly reluctant dependent – a debilitating status-quo option – which will only lead to its increased strategic vulnerability.*
- *Saudi Arabia could pursue an increasingly independent position – in hope of gaining some degree of neutrality. The more aggressive players in the region will not let this happen – the oil rigs are “spoils” too important to overlook.*

The Editors of the Diary wonder what Vladimir Putin is thinking about all of this – he certainly is not worrying about the upcoming March 2008 “presidential coronation” – a “done deal” – he is looking at bigger things, and there is nothing bigger than the oil fields of Saudi Arabia. Wise Saudis are sending their children to language school – to learn Russian. “Vladimir maybe the Twelfth Imam!”]

CONTEMPORARY WARFARE

The End of "Long War"?

The New York Times

April 24, 2007

U.S. Command Shortens Life of 'Long War' as a Reference

<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/04/24/washington/24policy.html?ex=1335067200&en=7f6ab0fef2346358&ei=5090&partner=rssuserland&emc=rss>

By MICHAEL R. GORDON

WASHINGTON, April 23 – When the Bush administration has sought to explain its strategy for fighting terrorism, it has often said the United States is involved in a “long war” against Islamic extremists.

The phrase was coined by Gen. John P. Abizaid before he retired as head of the Central Command. It was intended to signal to the American public that the country was involved in a lengthy struggle that went well beyond the war in Iraq and was political as well as military.

It would be a test of wills against “Islamofascism,” as President Bush once put it. It would also be a historic challenge that spanned generations much like the battles against Communism.

As it turned out, however, the long war turned out to be surprisingly short-lived, at least at the command that pioneered the term. After taking over last month as the head of Central Command, Adm. William J. Fallon quietly retired the phrase.

Military officials said that cultural advisers at the command had become concerned that the concept of a long war alienated Middle East audiences by suggesting that the United States would keep a large number of forces in the region indefinitely.

Admiral Fallon was also said to have been unenthusiastic about the phrase. He has stressed the importance of focusing on the difficult situation in Iraq and in achieving results as soon as possible. The notion of a long war, in contrast, seemed to connote an extended conflict in which Iraq was but a chapter.

The change “is a product of our ongoing effort to use language that describes the conflict for our Western audience while understanding the cultural implications of how that language is construed in the Middle East,” Lt. Col. Matthew McLaughlin, a spokesman for the command, said in an e-mail message. “The idea that we are going to be involved in a ‘Long War,’ at the current level of operations, is not likely and unhelpful.”

“We remain committed to our friends and allies in the region and to countering Al Qaeda-inspired extremism where it manifests itself, but one of our goals is to lessen our presence over time. We didn’t feel that the term ‘Long War’ captured this nuance,” he added.

The command’s decision to drop the “long war” terminology was reported by *The Tampa Tribune* last week.

It is far from clear whether the White House and Pentagon will eventually follow Admiral Fallon’s lead. Mr. Bush used the phrase “long war” in his 2006 State of the Union address, and the White House drew on the terminology in announcing its strategy for combating terrorism. The phrase also featured prominently in a major review that the Pentagon did last year on military strategy, and Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates has used it in Congressional testimony.

“This is a generational war, and we are going to be in it a long time,” said a White House official, who declined to be identified. “Nobody I have heard around here is talking about dropping it.”

An earlier push to change the way the Bush administration describes its strategy against terrorism was notably unsuccessful. In 2005, the Pentagon argued that the phrase “war on terror” should be

replaced by “global struggle against violent extremism.” The shift was advocated by Donald H. Rumsfeld, who was the Defense Secretary at the time, but it was overruled by Mr. Bush.

Some adjustments have been made. Administration officials seem to be using “Islamic fascism” and “jihadist” less regularly. The concern was that the terms might be potentially counterproductive because of their potential to further alienate Muslim audiences and that they were culturally insensitive. Mr. Bush, however, used both terms in a news conference in September.

“This is the beginning of a long struggle against an ideology that is real and profound,” Mr. Bush said in August. “It’s Islamofascism.”

For its part, the Central Command has also dispensed with another term, the “Salafist Extremist Network,” a reference to a particularly conservative strain of Islam, to describe Qaeda operatives.

Some allies welcome the change to play down “long war” and other Islamic terminology. British officials have long believed that the terminology was used by extremists as a recruiting tool. More recently, the Democratic-controlled House Armed Services Committee put out a style guide banning the phrases “global war on terror” and “long war” from its committee reports.

Admiral Fallon does not appear to have come up with a catchy substitute for his predecessor’s turn of phrase.

“We continue to look for other options to characterize the scope of current operations,” said Colonel McLaughlin, the spokesman.

Terrorism Related References

1. International Relations and Security Network – Terrornomics

This study has three parts. The first examines the evolution of terrorist and criminal financing since 9/11. The second part explores related issues like the arms trade. The last part examines various responses and policy options.

Study: http://www.isn.ethz.ch/about/css/css_publications.cfm#Terrornomics

2. Cato Policy Report – Understanding and Responding to the Threat of Terrorism

This paper provides details on various views of terrorism and the use of weapons of mass destruction. It also debates the place of civil liberties in a “higher security” society.

Paper: http://www.cato.org/pubs/policy_report/v29n2/cpr29n2-3.pdf

3. Jamestown Foundation – Terrorism Monitor

Articles of special interest in this publication focus on armed groups in Niger, insurgent groups in Iraq and the threat of Islamist terrorism in Germany.

Issue: http://www.jamestown.org/terrorism/news/uploads/TM_005_007.pdf

4. International Institute for Counter-Terrorism – Al Qaeda’s Maritime Threat

This report defines maritime terrorism and analyses al Qaeda’s maritime capabilities. It also examines maritime infrastructure weaknesses, trade links and their vulnerabilities and the USS Cole Incident.

Report: <http://ict.org.il/var/119/50637-Al%20Qaeda's%20MaritimeThreat.pdf>

5. Carnegie Endowment – Policy Outlook: What Islamists Need to be Clear About: The Case of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood

This paper addresses a range of issues surrounding the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood, including the manner in which it is viewed by other Islamist groups.

Paper: http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/ottaway_brown_hamzawy_islamists_final.pdf

6. Congressional Research Service – Iran's Influence in Iraq

This report addresses Iran's support to armed groups in Iraq, its influence over Iraqi political leaders as well as future prospects and the US response.

Report: <http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/82981.pdf>

7. Australian Strategic Policy Institute – Special Report: Australia and the Middle East

This document examines Australian interests in the Middle East, especially with regard to security, weapons of mass destruction and strategic alliances.

Document: http://www.aspi.org.au/publications/publications_all.aspx

8. European Strategic Intelligence and Security Center – United States/Africa: Washington Gives "Strategic" Importance to the Dark Continent by Creating a Unified Command for Africa

This paper discusses the US Africa Command (AFRICOM) created in February 2007. It also examines post 9/11 US security policy towards Africa.

Ce papier analyse "US Africa Command" (AFRICOM) créé en février 2007. Il examine aussi les politiques de sécurité de l'après 9/11 en Afrique.

English: <http://www.esisc.org/AFRICOM%20eng.pdf>

Français: <http://www.esisc.org/AFRICOM.pdf>

(Courtesy of Lieutenant Colonel Rick Garber, Canadian Land Forces)

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