



September 2011

# 9/11 TEN YEARS LATER

The Changing Face of Hate, Terrorism and Democracy in America







# 9/11 Ten Years Later

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September 2011

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## Introduction: 9/11 Ten Years Later

The September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks were a defining and tragic event in U.S. history and affected American life in diverse and myriad ways. In the decade since the attacks, our country has experienced a number of changes that have affected our domestic and foreign policies, our sense of security and our identity as a nation.

The Anti-Defamation League has been at the forefront of many of the issues that have confronted the country since 9/11. Our efforts have ranged from exposing and combating home-grown extremism and terrorism to assuring that the government balances security with the protection of civil liberties. We also have had to confront the ugliness of increased bigotry against the Muslim-American community and the proliferation of anti-Semitic conspiracy theories that blame Jews or Israel for carrying out the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

Over the last decade, ADL has continued its mission of protecting the Jewish community and all others from extremism, hatred and injustice. ADL has worked to increase the public's awareness about the extremist threat in the United States. We have also partnered with law enforcement to help protect our country. In the last decade alone, we have trained tens of thousands of law enforcement officers on issues related to extremism, terrorism, organized hate groups and hate crimes.

ADL's retrospective on 9/11 deals with a number of topics:

- **Anti-Semitic 9/11 Conspiracy Theories Ten Years Later** The anti-Semitic faction of those promoting 9/11 conspiracy theories is small yet vocal and pervasive, particularly on the Internet.
- **Post 9/11 Islamic Extremism in the United States.** Over the last decade, a growing number of American citizens and residents motivated by the same ideologies of extreme intolerance that motivated the 9/11 hijackers have been involved in plots and conspiracies to attack Americans in the U.S. and abroad.
- **Muslim Extremists Targeting Jews after 9/11** In the years since the 9/11 attacks, a significant number of terror plots and conspiracies in the U.S. have

specifically targeted Jewish institutions or have been fueled by hatred of Jews and Israel.

- **Homegrown Extremism after 9/11** While we have seen U.S. security agencies focus on international terrorist threats since 9/11, domestic terrorism remains a substantial threat. This threat comes not just from domestic Muslim extremists but from white supremacists and anti-government extremists as well.
- **Recalibrating the Balance between National Security and Civil Liberties** While our government focuses on preventing terrorism and extremism on American soil, the protection of our civil liberties remains crucial.
- **Anti-Muslim Bigotry since 9/11** Ten years after the 9/11 attacks, we are seeing a surge of anti-Muslim sentiment both on the fringes and in mainstream circles, which feeds on concerns about Islamic extremism and a conspiratorial view of Islam.
- **ADL and Law Enforcement: Fighting Terror Before 9/11 and Beyond** ADL has worked closely with law enforcement for decades but since the 9/11 attacks, the scale of our work with law enforcement has increased significantly.





## Anti-Semitic 9/11 Conspiracy Theories Ten Years Later

In the ten years since the September 11 terrorist attacks on America, conspiracy theories surrounding the attacks have become an entrenched propaganda industry. Such theories typically attempt to place blame for the attacks on sources other than Al Qaeda, such as the U.S. government. One prominent and lasting subset of such 9/11 conspiracy theories consists of anti-Semitic conspiracy theories that promote the notion that Israel and/or American Jewish officials were involved in planning and executing the attacks. The anti-Semitic faction of “9/11 truthers” is only a part of the so-called “9/11 truth movement,” yet it is vocal and pervasive, particularly on the Internet. A new chorus of voices—who claim not to be anti-Jewish but simply anti-Zionist—have become the most popular promoters of these ideas.

The goal of the anti-Semitic contingent of the “9/11 “truth movement” is to convince the public that American and/or Israeli Jews were the only ones who had the “motive, means, and opportunity” to carry out the attacks. Blaming Jews for manipulating world events for their own benefit is not new—it is at the very root of ideological anti-Semitism. Anti-Semitic 9/11 conspiracy theories are a continuation of age-old allegations that a Jewish cabal plots deceitful, sinister actions in order to gain or maintain power.



*The anti-Semitic faction of the “9/11 truthers” wants to convince the public that Israel or Jews had the “motive, means, and opportunity” to carry out the 9/11 attacks*

The most prominent promoters of these anti-Semitic conspiracy theories are today less often white supremacists and right-wing anti-Semites and more commonly members of a group of anti-Israel conspiracy theorists who see the 9/11 attacks as one of a series of “false flag” operations that Israel has carried out to create a war against its Muslim enemies.

## The Evolution of Anti-Semitic 9/11 Conspiracy Theories

The initial array of anti-Semitic theories that circulated soon after the 9/11 attacks still have currency today, but certain conspiracy theories have increased in popularity over the past decade. The most prevalent anti-Semitic conspiracy theory that initially circulated following the attacks alleged that 4,000 Israelis or Jews were told to stay home from the World Trade Center on 9/11. This theory, at least in the United States, has receded in to the background, while other major anti-Semitic conspiracy theories have come to the forefront. The most popular conspiratorial allegations include the following:

- Variations of this theory assert that the Mossad, the Israeli intelligence agency, was behind the 9/11 attacks; the “proof” is the “five dancing Israelis” arrested on 9/11 who were allegedly celebrating as the Twin Towers burned. Although this theory has circulated since 2001, the initial scenario painted the five Israelis as “spies” who knew that the attacks were going to happen and chose not to inform the U.S government. Today, the theory goes further, claiming that the five Israelis were actually directing the attacks and began dancing when they realized that their mission of creating a false flag operation had been accomplished.
- Proponents of this theory claim that neo-conservative American officials of Jewish faith within the Bush administration, particularly Paul Wolfowitz, Richard Perle and Douglas Feith, methodically worked out a plan, with the assistance of the Mossad, to carry out the attacks to benefit Israel. This theory alleges that these officials orchestrated a plan well before 9/11, with the goal of invading Iraq and other Middle Eastern countries to allow the U.S. and Israel to seize control of resources in that area.
- The “truth” about Israeli and Jewish involvement in the 9/11 attacks will not be allowed to emerge, claim conspiracy theorists, since Jews are or were in charge of the 9/11 Commission report and control the media and government.

## Conspiracists behind the Theories

Soon after the 9/11 attacks, anti-Semitic 9/11 conspiracy theories began appearing in the United States and abroad. In the Middle East, Al-Manar, a Lebanese TV station was one of the main sources for the theory that 4,000 Israelis had been told to stay home on the day of the terrorist attacks. Publications on the extreme right, particularly the *American Free Press (AFP)*, an anti-Semitic conspiracy-oriented newspaper, played a big role in promoting a variety of anti-Semitic 9/11 conspiracy theories. Although the *AFP* is still a regular source of such propaganda, 9/11 anti-Semitic conspiracy theories are now more influentially being promoted by a group of anti-Israel conspiracy theorists who endorse and reinforce each other's work. They blame Israel for many nefarious deeds and false flag operations.

This group of anti-Israel conspiracy theorists includes Gordon Duff, who runs the anti-Semitic Web site Veterans Today; Alan Sabrosky, a former U.S. Army War College instructor who writes for Veterans Today; and Kevin Barrett, who runs the Truth Jihad Web site and Internet radio show. They have become the most popular promoters of theories claiming that Israelis and Jewish members of the Bush administration carried out the 9/11 attacks as a false flag operation to provoke a war against Israel's enemies. Articles by Sabrosky and Duff promoting anti-Semitic conspiracy theories have been picked up in the extreme right press in the United States and elsewhere, as well as in Islamic media sources. These theorists paint Israel or the "Israel lobby" as ruthless and willing to commit mass murder to further its goals of acquiring power and destroying enemies. They further connect Israel's alleged masterminding of 9/11 attacks with allegations regarding Israeli mistreatment of the Palestinians, making the 9/11 theories part and parcel of an overall anti-Israel agenda.

To support their anti-Semitic claims, conspiracy theorists have unleashed a flood of books, videos, DVDs and Web sites that proclaim that Jews and/or Israelis were behind the 9/11 attacks. Online video sites such as YouTube and Google Video have become particularly popular ways to find audiences for the conspiracies. Two videos in particular, *Missing Links: The Definitive Truth About 9/11*, produced by anti-Semite Mike Delaney, and *War by Deception*, by conspiracy theorist Ryan Dawson, make virulently anti-Semitic claims about the 9/11 attacks. The two films, both more than two hours long, along with thousands of other videos on YouTube blaming Jews or Israel for 9/11, have been by tens of thousands of people.

Social networking sites such as Facebook similarly play host to groups that claim that Jews and/or Israelis carried out the 9/11 attacks. In addition, numerous Web sites, including Veterans Today, Rediscover 911, and many others, promote anti-Semitic 9/11 conspiracy theories.

### **Mainstreaming Anti-Semitic Theories**

The anti-Semitic 9/11 conspiracy theories have even made inroads among non-anti-Semites in the larger 9/11 conspiracy movement. *Loose Change*, a popular 9/11 conspiracy video, does not focus on anti-Semitic conspiracy theories, yet the video nevertheless uses the *American Free Press*, a wellspring of anti-Semitic 9/11 propaganda, as well as the work of anti-Semitic writer Christopher Bollyn to bolster its claims about the alleged government cover-up of the 9/11 attacks.

Some have gone further. In May 2010, for example, Alan Hart, a former mainstream reporter for the BBC and the Independent Television Network, alleged in an interview on the Internet radio show Truth Jihad that Israel and the Mossad were behind 9/11.

A decade after the devastating 9/11 attacks, the Jewish community continues to fight against the dangerous scapegoating that has made it a target for hatred and vilification.

#### **ADL's Efforts to Combat Anti-Semitic Conspiracy Theories**

- Regularly monitored anti-Semitic conspiracy theories and exposed the people promoting these theories.
- Provided the media with information on anti-Semitic conspiracy theories, including those dealing with the 9/11 attacks.
- Issued the first major report exposing the growth of anti-Semitic 9/11 conspiracy theories in 2003.
- Wrote follow-up reports on this issue on the five-year and eight-year anniversaries of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, tracking the developments and growth of this new form of anti-Semitic propaganda.



## Post 9/11 Islamic Extremism in the United States

The ideologies of extreme intolerance that motivated the 19 hijackers responsible for carrying out the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks continue to pose a serious threat to the U.S.

While no attacks of that magnitude have been successful on American soil in the ten years since 9/11, one of the most striking elements of today's terror threat picture is the role that a growing number of American citizens and residents motivated by radical interpretations of Islam have played in criminal plots to attack Americans in the U.S. and abroad.

Although they do not constitute a fully coherent movement in the U.S., more and more American citizens and residents are being influenced by ideologies that justify and sanction violence commonly propagated by Islamic terrorist movements overseas.

In addition to disagreements with perceived American actions against Muslims around the world, these extremists believe that the West (and America specifically) is at war with Islam and it is the duty of Muslims to defend the global Muslim community through violent means. They come from diverse backgrounds and, as a whole, do not easily fit a specific profile. About one fourth are converts to Islam who embrace the most extreme interpretations of the religion.

The most common targets in the U.S. have been military installations, major landmarks, transit systems and Jewish or Israeli institutions. In fact, hatred of Jews and Israel has played an alarming role in the radicalization process of many of these same homegrown extremists.

Although most individuals or groups lack the means and materials to carry out violent attacks – plots have been foiled by law enforcement at various stages – they continue to demonstrate a willingness to conduct attacks in the U.S.

## **Influenced by Terrorists Overseas**

The past three years have been marked by an increase in the number of plots and conspiracies by homegrown Muslim extremists, as well as in the number of Americans attempting to travel abroad to train and fight with terrorist groups. The latter raises serious concerns about extremists using their American passports to return to the U.S. in order to carry out attacks on U.S. soil.

Indeed, the failed attempt to bomb New York's Times Square in 2010, as well as the foiled plot to detonate homemade explosives on New York City subways in 2009, were conceived by Americans who received training from terrorist groups overseas before returning to the U.S. to carry out the attacks.

Approximately 30 U.S. residents have attempted to or successfully traveled to Somalia to join Al Shabaab, an Al Qaeda-linked terrorist group, since 2007 to receive weapons training alongside recruits from other countries. Several others have provided material support for the group through their recruitment and fundraising efforts.

A 27-year-old recruit from Minneapolis, Farah Mohamad Beledi, was one of two suicide bombers who attacked a military base in the Somali capital Mogadishu on May 30, 2011, according to the FBI. A portion of the Al Shabaab audio statement claiming responsibility for the attack featured Beledi saying, "I have been a member of Al Shabaab for two years. I am from Minnesota, USA," and "I am so happy to turn my body into shrapnel for the infidels." Beledi is the second confirmed American suicide bomber. The first, Shirwa Ahmed, carried out a suicide bombing on behalf of Al Shabaab at the Ethiopian Consulate and the presidential palace in Hargeisa killing 24 people in October 2009.

Foreign terrorist organizations have also appealed to Western audiences through English-language propaganda distributed on a variety of online platforms, including materials specifically designed to recruit followers and sanction violence.

The ability of foreign terrorist groups to motivate Americans to join their cause is not limited to the Internet or to Al Qaeda-affiliated groups producing propaganda targeting westerners. For example, David Coleman Headley, of Chicago, pleaded guilty to helping plan a number of terrorist attacks, including a series of coordinated attacks in November 2008 that killed more than 170 people in Mumbai. Headley

conducted reconnaissance of a number of the targeted locations for Lashkar-e-Taiba (LET), the Pakistani-based Islamic terrorist organization. Several other American citizens have been charged with providing material support to LET.

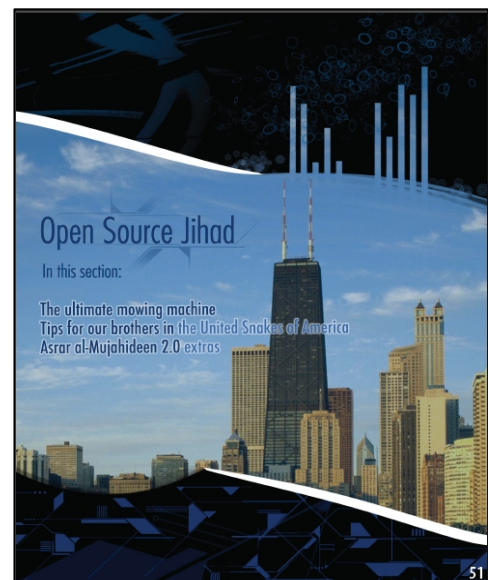
## Online Propaganda Encourages Terror

Many American extremists have been influenced by English-language terrorist propaganda and recruitment materials on Web sites, forums, blogs, social networking sites, video-hosting sites and other online platforms. These materials are filled with colloquial Western references and practical advice designed specifically for an American audience.

Omar Hammami, an Alabama native who has become the public face and voice of Al Shabaab, has appeared in several videos urging foreigners "to come and live the life of a mujahid." In a March 2009 video, Hammami praised a killed fighter as a martyr and said, "We need more like him, so if you can encourage more of your children and more of your neighbors and anyone around you to send people like him to this jihad, it would be a great asset for us."

In addition, the media wing of Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), Al Qaeda's affiliate in Yemen and Saudi Arabia, has deliberately designed a portion of its propaganda to appeal to, engage and recruit sympathizers in the U.S. Since July 2010, AQAP has released several issues of its online English-language magazine *Inspire*, which employs accessible Western references and colorful graphics in its calls to inflict mass casualties. AQAP, which has instructed readers to "fight jihad on U.S. soil," encourages participation in the production of the magazine, asking readers to contribute articles, quotes and images.

One recurring section in *Inspire*, entitled "Open Source Jihad," provides a resource manual for "Muslims to train at home instead of



*Article from the October 2010 issue of AQAP's English-language magazine, depicting the Chicago skyline and encouraging terrorist attacks on U.S. soil*

risking a dangerous travel abroad" and proposes several ways to wage "individual jihad" that inflicts mass casualties and economic losses. "We strongly encourage our brothers to fight jihad on U.S. soil," the author writes. "To kill a snake, strike its head." The October 2010 issue included a picture of the Chicago skyline, perhaps foreshadowing the terror plot against Chicago-area synagogues on October 29, for which AQAP claimed responsibility.

Mohamed Osman Mohamud, who was arrested in November 2010 for attempting to blow up a Christmas tree lighting with a car bomb in Portland, Oregon, submitted an article to *Inspire* (it was not published) as well as to another English language online terror magazine called *Jihad Recollections*.

### **Influence of Anwar al-Awlaki**

Anwar al-Awlaki is among a growing chorus of Americans residing abroad who use their online pulpits to reach and influence audiences in the U.S. by repackaging ideologies of extreme intolerance and violence into digestible sound bites.

One indication of al-Awlaki's widespread influence is the number of extremists that have been found in possession of his materials. The list includes many of those arrested in 2010, among them Antonio Martinez, a Maryland man arrested for attempting to detonate what he believed to be a car bomb at a Maryland army recruiting center in December; Ahmed Farooque, a Virginia man who was arrested in October for allegedly plotting attacks against Metro stations in the Washington Metropolitan Area and Barry Walter Bujol, Jr., a Texas resident arrested for attempting to deliver money and other equipment to AQAP.

Anwar al-Awlaki's mass appeal has also resulted in his taking a public role with Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), Al Qaeda's affiliate in Yemen and Saudi Arabia that has deliberately designed a portion of its propaganda to appeal to, engage and recruit sympathizers in the U.S.

Many others have been influenced by al-Awlaki as well, most notably Nidal Malik Hasan, who allegedly killed 13 people at the Fort Hood army base after exchanging emails with al-Awlaki. The shooting at Fort Hood followed a separate incident in June



2009 when Abdulhakim Mujahid Muhammad allegedly shot two uniformed American soldiers, killing one of them, at a military recruiting center in Arkansas.

While most of the plots in the U.S. have been foiled by law enforcement before they were carried out, the Fort Hood and Arkansas attacks demonstrate the particular danger posed by so-called "lone wolf" extremists who, though unaffiliated with terrorist groups, share their radical interpretations of Islam and ideological goals.

### **ADL's Role in Fighting Islamic Extremism**

- Issued reports detailing the growing and increasingly dangerous domestic terror threat posed by American Muslim extremists, which has been very helpful to law enforcement as well as Congress in hearings held to assess current threats.
- Shared analysis and resources with Rep. Peter T. King (R-NY), Chairman of the House Committee on Homeland Security, and other committee members on how homegrown extremists are influenced by terrorist propaganda and recruitment materials on various online platforms.
- Distributed *Terrorism Update*, an online publication that details trends in domestic terrorism.
- Provided training to law enforcement officers around the country.
- Shared actionable intelligence with law enforcement agencies.
- Assisted in an FBI investigation into Zachary Adam Chesser, arrested in July for providing material support to an Al Qaeda-linked terrorist group, communicating threats and seeking to incite crimes of violence. ADL had been tracking Chesser's extensive online activity since 2009.
- Received commendation from FBI Director for assistance in preventing a terrorist plot to blow up a courthouse.

- Cited by national and international media, including *The New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Chicago Tribune*, CNN, FOX News, ABC News and the BBC.
- Provided the Library of Congress's Congressional Research Service extensive information for its report, "American Jihadist Terrorism: Combating a Complex Threat," released in September 2010.



## Muslim Extremists Targeting Jews after 9/11

The terrorists responsible for the September 11, 2001, attacks were motivated, in part, by an ideology rooted in the hatred of Jews. Mohamed Atta, a key member of the Al Qaeda Hamburg cell responsible for the attacks, considered New York City to be the center of a global Jewish conspiracy, and Khalid Sheik Mohammed, who masterminded the attack, had previously developed several plans to attack Israeli and Jewish targets. In their view, New York, as a center of world finance, was the quintessential Jewish target.

In the years since the attacks, a significant number of American citizens and residents involved in terror plots in the U.S. have been influenced by violent ideologies developed by Al Qaeda and other foreign terrorist organizations that promote hatred of Jews and Israel.



*Islamic Thinkers Society video: Mohamed Mahmood Alessa and Carlos Eduardo Almonte protesting with the Islamic Thinkers Society in front of the Israeli Embassy in New York on June 1, 2010*

According to these ideologies, Jews are the eternal enemy of Muslims and the embodiment of true evil. Al Qaeda-affiliated extremists and those who have adopted a similar ideology have long referred to their enemies as “Zionist-Crusaders,” the “Jewish-Crusader Alliance,” or the “Jews and Crusaders,” thereby identifying Jews as a key component of the forces they view being at war with Islam.

Al Qaeda’s ideology, which was developed by the original ideologues of Islamist terrorism, led to attacks against distinctly Jewish targets around the world beginning in 2002. Since then, these anti-Jewish themes have increasingly been propagated online, including in English-language terror propaganda intended to reach and appeal to Western audiences.

As a result, American citizens and residents influenced by these ideologies of extreme intolerance have not only expressed hatred of Jews and Israel, but also in several cases specifically targeted Jewish institutions.

While most plots in the U.S. since 9/11 have been foiled by law enforcement before they were carried out, several cases demonstrate the willingness, if not the capacity, of extremists motivated by radical interpretations of Islam to target Jews.

### **Plots against the New York Jewish Community**

Several post-9/11 plots and conspiracies targeting Jews have taken place in New York. For example, in May 2011, Ahmed Ferhani, a legal resident from Algeria, and Mohammad Mamdouh, a naturalized U.S. citizen of Moroccan descent, were arrested for plotting to attack a synagogue in New York City in order to advance their radical ideological goals. New York Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly said Ferhani, who attempted to purchase weapons, including guns and a hand grenade, planned to grow out his beard in order to look “more like a Jew” and enter a synagogue more easily.

A similar plot occurred in 2009, when four men, including three American Muslim converts, planned to attack synagogues in the Bronx and a military base in Newburgh, in response to perceived American actions against Muslims around the world. The men planted what they believed to be bombs in cars outside of the Riverdale Temple and the nearby Riverdale Jewish Center. In a conversation with an undercover informant, one of the plotters, James Cromitie stated his desire to “destroy” the Jews. “The worst brother in the whole Islamic world is better than 10 billion Yahudi (Jews),” Cromitie stated. “With no hesitation, I will kill 10 Yahudis.”

In 2007, Russell Defreitas, a naturalized U.S. citizen from Guyana, and three other men, were arrested for plotting to attack New York’s John F. Kennedy International Airport. The men planned the attack in part because they wanted to take revenge on the U.S. for its diplomatic relationship with Israel. Defreitas later told an informant that Muslims “incur the wrath of the world while Jews get a pass,” and that he “wanted to do something to get those bastards.” Court documents have also alleged that Defreitas had suggested targeting a nearby Jewish school or a predominately Jewish neighborhood.

Post-9/11 plots targeting Jews have occurred outside of New York as well, including a 2005 plot in Los Angeles to attack military and Jewish targets, including synagogues and the Israeli Consulate, and a 2002 plot targeting Jewish and institutions and other targets in Southern Florida.

### **Hatred of Jews and Israel a Motivating Factor**

Several plots, while not directly targeting Jewish institutions, have been motivated in part by hatred of Jews and Israel. For example, in 2007, Mohamad Ibrahim Shnewer, a naturalized U.S. citizen, and four other Muslim immigrants conspired to kill American soldiers at New Jersey's Fort Dix army base. According to court documents, "anti-Zionist hatred is one of the reasons, if not the primary reason why they planned to attack Ft. Dix." The Department of Justice further alleged that the men were motivated by "their desire to 'avenge' the supposed crimes of Zionism." Shnewer told an undercover informant that his first choice was to kill Jews in Israel: "I love to kill Jews. I tell you this, in all honesty, it is a dream of mine."

Hatred of Jews and Israel has also influenced deadly attacks carried out by "lone wolf" Muslim extremists. Nidal Malik Hasan, an Army psychiatrist from Virginia who killed 13 people at the Fort Hood Army base in Texas, expressed his support of killing Jews and Israelis in a series of e-mails exchanged prior to the attack with Anwar al-Awlaki, an American Muslim cleric living in Yemen who has influenced several extremists through his English-language propaganda and recruitment materials online.

The shooting at Fort Hood followed a separate incident in June 2009 when Abdulhakim Mujahid Muhammad shot two uniformed American soldiers, killing one of them, at a military recruiting center in Arkansas. Muhammad, an American Muslim convert, reportedly searched for information about Jewish institutions on the Internet. After his arrest, Muhammad admitted to throwing a fire bomb at the house of an Orthodox Rabbi in Nashville, Tennessee, and confessed to firing shots at the home of Little Rock rabbi in the days before his attack on the recruiting center.

Although post-9/11 plots and conspiracies in the U.S. are increasingly led by or involve American Muslim extremists, the threat from foreign nationals remains. In September 2009, for example, Hosam Maher Husein Smadi, of Jordan, attempted to

detonate what he believed were explosives at the 60-story Fountain Place building in Dallas, Texas. In addition to expressed his desire to attack the U.S. for its incursions in Iraq and Afghanistan, Smadi also espoused a hatred of Israel and Jews, calling for the “destruction of the Jews.”

## **Spreading the Message Online**

Calls for attacks against Israel and Jews are often included in the English-language terrorist propaganda created by foreign terrorist organizations and disseminated online to reach and appeal to Western audiences. For example, in the first pages of the October 2010 issue of Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula’s *Inspire* magazine, the editor warns that they will “not lay down their arms until they free this land from the tyrants and march on to Jerusalem. That is when America and its Jewish masters would realize the true danger of AQAP.”

In November 2010, AQAP claimed responsibility for a mail bomb plot involving Chicago-area Jewish institutions. The AQAP statement, which threatened additional attacks against American interests, also vilified Saudi Arabia for their alleged cooperation with the Jews and for providing intelligence that enabled Western officials to locate and diffuse the explosive-laden packages. “Allah has exposed your true servitude to the Jews, for these devices were heading towards Zionist Jewish synagogues, but you interfered with your known treachery to protect them.”

According to AQAP, the packages were addressed to the synagogues “in Chicago, Obama’s city,” because AQAP is “facing a coalition of Crusaders and Zionists” and “will never forget Palestine.”

As anti-Semitism continues to be intrinsic to the ideology of foreign terrorist organizations and their adherents in the U.S., the American Jewish community must remain vigilant.

## **ADL Takes Lead in Protecting the Jewish Community**

- Issued reports detailing the growing and increasingly dangerous domestic terror threat posed by Muslim extremists, which has been very helpful to law enforcement as well as Congress in hearings held to assess current threats.
- Provided training to law enforcement officers around the country.
- Shared actionable intelligence with law enforcement agencies.
- Provided actionable intelligence, practical security alerts and clear security guidance to the Jewish community.
- Developed and deployed sophisticated security materials and training, including the comprehensive *Protecting your Jewish Institution*, the only Jewish communal specific manual dealing with security.
- Delivered dozens of security briefings and messages each year to the community via our on-the-ground network of regional offices.



## **Anti-Muslim Bigotry since 9/11**

An intensified level of anti-Muslim bigotry has surfaced in a variety of public forums in the United States with greater force today than immediately after the September 11 terrorist attacks.

At that time, there was concern about an explosion of hatred against American Muslims, particularly after a number of incidents, including several violent ones, followed the tragedy. As things turned out, those dire predictions did not materialize in the direct aftermath of the attacks.

But now, ten years later, a surge of anti-Muslim sentiment has fed on growing community concerns about Islamic extremism. Much of it has focused on various plans to relocate or expand mosques around the country. Some of the more troubling public campaigns have been initiated by groups that promote a conspiratorial anti-Muslim agenda under the pretext of fighting radical Islam.

### **Demonizing Muslims and Islam**

Several fringe extremist groups have launched public campaigns that have both sheltered and fueled anti-Muslim Bigotry. The Dove World Outreach Center, a virulently anti-Muslim, anti-gay Apostolic church based in Gainesville, Florida, called for an "International Burn a Koran Day" on the ninth anniversary of 9/11 attacks. Operation Save America (OSA), an organization with a three-pronged mission to demonize Islam, homosexuality and abortion, declaring that "all three have entered into a pact with death," has organized protests in front of mosques; in one case, it issued flyers that read: "Islam is another murderous cover-up for the devil."

Hatred of Islam has not been limited to the extremist fringes. Several groups with extreme anti-Muslim agendas have launched public campaigns that both shelter and fuel this bigotry. These campaigns are rooted in a specifically anti-Islamic ideology that moves beyond religious or racial prejudices and incorporates anti-Islamic sentiment as the focal point of a larger worldview.



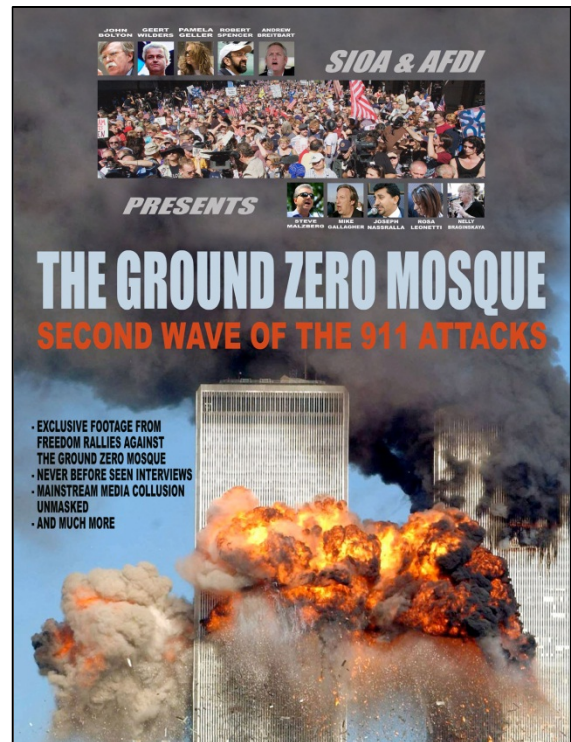
Stop Islamization of America (SIOA), for example, which organized inflammatory demonstrations against the proposed Islamic Center near Ground Zero, seeks to rouse public fears by consistently vilifying the Islamic faith and asserting the existence of an Islamic conspiracy to destroy "American" values. The organization, led by Robert Spencer and Pamela Geller, warns of the encroachment of Shari'a, or Islamic law, and encourages Muslims to leave what it describes as the "falsity of Islam."

Adherents of this ideological Islamophobia view Islam as an existential threat to the world, and especially to the "West." Moreover, they believe that leaders and governments in the western world are consciously or unconsciously collaborating to allow Islam to "infiltrate" and eventually conquer the West.

We have seen frequent manifestations of this ideology, including the eager promotion by anti-Muslim zealots of a growing conspiracy theory about "creeping Shari'a law" in the United States.

One of the driving forces behind Shari'a-related conspiracy theories and growing efforts to ban or restrict the use of Shari'a law in American courts is David Yerushalmi, an Arizona attorney with a record of anti-Muslim, anti-immigrant and anti-black bigotry.

Yerushalmi has created a characterization of Shari'a law that declares there are "hundreds of millions" of Muslims who are either "fully committed mujahideen" or "still dangerous but lesser committed jihad sympathizers" who, because of Shari'a law, would be willing to murder all non-believers unwilling to convert in order to "impose a worldwide political hegemony." Meanwhile, Yerushalmi asserts, the U.S. government itself has consciously chosen to turn a blind eye to this threat.



*Much of the anti-Muslim sentiment in the U.S. has focused on various plans to relocate or expand mosques around the country, as seen in this SIOA flyer*

Yerushalmi's weapon is model anti-Shari'a legislation he has titled "American Laws for American Courts," developed for a group called the American Public Policy Alliance (APPA). The group claims that "one of the greatest threats to American values and liberties today" comes from "foreign laws and foreign legal doctrines," including "Islamic Shari'ah law," that have been "infiltrating our court system."

Yerushalmi's proposed legislation, which claims to "protect American citizens' constitutional rights against the infiltration and incursion of foreign laws and foreign legal doctrines, especially Islamic Shari'ah Law," has been the basis for anti-Shari'a measures introduced by state lawmakers in several states in recent years.

## **Violence against Muslims**

The intolerance advocated by some groups has been exacerbated by occasional calls for violence, as well as incidents of violence. For example, on February 4, 2011, a Muslim man was stabbed in the neck with a pocket knife at a bar in St. Petersburg, Florida. During a verbal altercation preceding the incident, the attacker allegedly told the victim, "Muslims are the root of the problems," according to the arrest report. In August 2010, a man stabbed a New York City taxi driver in an apparent hate crime. The attacker allegedly asked the driver if he was Muslim, referenced military checkpoints and uttered an Arabic phrase before attacking the taxi driver with a knife.

The actions of a Norwegian terrorist, who murdered dozens of children at a summer camp and set off a bomb that killed others in the government district in Oslo, were apparently influenced, in part, by anti-Muslim voices in the U.S. This tragic incident serves as reminder of the influence these hateful ideologies pose.

The suspect in the July 22, 2011, attacks, Andrew Behring Breivik, published a 1,500-page manifesto quoting from the writings of European and American anti-Muslim writers, including Robert Spencer and Pamela Geller, of Stop Islamization of America, who promote a conspiratorial anti-Muslim agenda under the pretext of fighting radical Islam.

## **ADL's Efforts to Address Anti-Muslim Bigotry**

- Exposed several groups promoting conspiratorial anti-Muslim agendas.
- Spoke out against anti-Muslim hate crimes.
- Spoke out against anti-Shari'a efforts and exposed the driving force behind those efforts.
- Denounced anti-Muslim bigotry emanating from politicians.
- Created the Interfaith Coalition on Mosques to deal with a disturbing rise in discrimination against Muslims trying to build or expand mosques across the U.S.
- Worked with a broad coalition of civil rights and religious organizations – including many Arab, Sikh, and Muslim organizations -- to secure enactment of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act in October, 2009.
- Defended Muslim Americans against discrimination, including defending the right of a Muslim woman to wear a hijab in court and another to wear one at work.
- Defended Rep. Ellison's right to take the oath of office on a Koran instead of a Bible.
- Issued a press release and placed a full-page *New York Times* ad (see pg. 22), immediately after 9/11, calling on all to cease the “unjustified acts of prejudice against Muslims, Arab Americans and others.”

# Let Us NOT Fight HATRED With HATRED

We are all dedicated to doing everything in our power to bring to justice those who committed the heinous acts of terrorism against America. In this time of trial and tragedy, it is inspiring to see national unity so nobly and valiantly demonstrated in the rescue operations in New York and Washington, and in the outpouring of help to one another.

However, we cannot in good conscience remain silent in the face of unjustified acts of prejudice against Muslims, Arab Americans and others. They must not be tainted by the deadly acts committed by a minority bent on destroying the American way of life. It is un-American to channel our anger toward innocent people simply because of their ethnicity or religion.

As Americans, Jews and supporters of the State of Israel, we know too well how extreme hatred and prejudice can cause death and destruction. We urge all Americans to renew our beliefs in the core values of equality and respect for diversity. This is what has made and continues to make our nation great.

Glen A. Tobias, National Chairman

Abraham H. Foxman, National Director

Anti-Defamation League, 823 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017 [www.adl.org](http://www.adl.org)



**“to secure justice and fair treatment to all”**



## Homegrown Extremism after 9/11

In the ten years since the September 11 terrorist attacks, international terrorist organizations have frequently attempted sequels to the events of that day. No such attempts on American soil have succeeded, a testament to America's law enforcement agencies and intelligence services and to those of its allies. International terrorism, however, still remains the biggest potential threat to American security.

Though law enforcement and intelligence agencies have prevented any further attacks similar to 9/11 on American soil, the United States has not been free from terrorism. On the contrary, this country has seen a series of such acts, ranging from bombings to targeted killings to arsons, as well as an even greater number of ultimately unsuccessful conspiracies and plots. These violent incidents have been carried out not by international terrorists but by adherents of homegrown or domestic extremist movements. Such movements have historically been the main sources of terrorism in the United States and remain so today.



*Since 9/11, white supremacists remain one of the deadliest sources of domestic terrorism in the U.S., with adherents committing violent crimes ranging from murders to major terrorist plots*

While the United States must remain vigilant against the threat of international terrorism and devote significant resources to that problem, it must understand, too, that homegrown terrorism will always remain a substantial and consistent threat. Fortunately, many of the reforms and programs implemented after 9/11 to combat international terror threats have aided in the fight against domestic extremist criminal activity, as well.

### Sources of Violence

With a population of over 310 million people, the United States has a number of fringe ideological, religious and social movements whose followers may be motivated

to take violent action. During the past ten years, four extreme movements have contributed the most to domestic terrorism and criminal extremism:

- **White Supremacists.** The oldest source of domestic terrorism in the United States, white supremacists remain one of its mostly deadly, with adherents committing violent crimes ranging from hate crimes to major terrorist plots. At the time of the 9/11 attacks, white supremacist movements had receded from a six-year resurgence in the mid-to-late 1990s that had resulted in a spate of terrorist acts and conspiracies. During the 2000s, white supremacist terrorist acts tended to be narrower in focus and smaller in scope, such as pipe-bombs and letter-bombs. From 2008 onwards, however, white supremacists have experienced a resurgence that, while not matching its 1990s counterpart, has nevertheless resulted in increased acts of violence, especially shootings.
- **Anti-Government Extremists.** Even more so than white supremacists, anti-government extremists (especially the militia and sovereign citizen movements) have experienced a major uptick in both activity and numbers since 2008, a resurgence that has caused problems across the country, including lethal shootings and major plots to kill law enforcement officers and judges. The sovereign citizen movement, which does not acknowledge the legitimacy or authority of the government at all, has experienced the most growth and is causing the most problems in 2011.
- **Domestic Muslim Extremists.** In the past decade, domestic Muslim extremists have emerged as a significant terror threat, engaging in a number of major conspiracies and several lethal shooting incidents. As a movement, they are not fully formed, responding more to external influences (such as Yemen-based cleric Anwar Al-Awlaki) than to homegrown ones. They also constitute a textbook example of what terrorism analysts describe as a “high intent, low capability” threat. Most conspiracies emerging from this movement over the past decade were uncovered and broken up by law enforcement, often through “sting” operations, long before they could be carried out to fruition. However, were the movement’s tactics to change, it could become more deadly.

- **Environmental/Animal Rights Extremists.** The extreme wings of the broader environmental and animal rights movements have perpetrated many violent acts during the 2000s, primarily through fire-bombings and arsons, some of which have caused millions of dollars of damage. Such was the frequency of the attacks—and the inability of law enforcement to find their perpetrators—that the FBI in 2005 declared them the nation’s top domestic terror threat. Adherents traditionally abstained from attacking people, as opposed to property, rendering them less dangerous than the other extremist movements discussed here. Increasingly, however, scientists and others perceived as responsible for the mistreatment of animals or the environment are viewed by the movement as legitimate targets. Recent campaigns have been marked by militant rhetoric and, at times, acts of intimidation and violence deliberately targeting individuals. Nevertheless, major attacks are infrequent, no one has yet been seriously harmed as a result of crimes carried out in the name of animal and environmental protection, and investigations by authorities have led to a number of significant arrests and incarcerations in recent years.

## The Toll of Extremism

In the decade since the 9/11 attacks, homegrown extremists have committed thousands of violent crimes, from sabotage and property destruction to hate crimes to shootings to terrorist plots and conspiracies. Many extreme movements also routinely engage in other criminal activities, such as frauds and scams or the acquisition of illegal weapons.

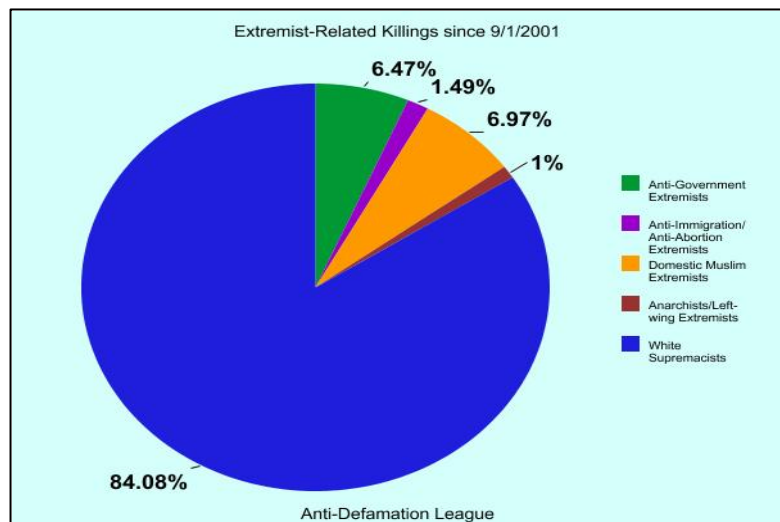
One way to examine the problem is to look at the most extreme results: killings that can be attributed to homegrown extremists. The true number of such deaths will never be known, as extremist connections in criminal cases sometimes take years to emerge, if at all, but there have been at least 201 deaths in the United States since 9/11 that can reasonably be associated with domestic extremists.

The breakdown (see chart) may be surprising: an overwhelming number of deaths (84%) can be attributed to just one source: white supremacists. Domestic Muslim extremists come in a distant second at 7%, but 13 of the 14 deaths in this category came from a single incident: the deadly 2009 shooting spree at Fort Hood by Nidal

Malik Hasan. Anti-government extremists are third with 6% of the total—however, their killings are more targeted, including more than a third of the murders of law enforcement officers killed by extremists during this period. The total also takes into account a few isolated deaths associated with left-wing extremism or anarchism, anti-immigration extremism, and anti-abortion extremism.

Two related issues are worth pointing out. First a number of the killings by white supremacists involved traditional criminal motives rather than ideological ones. Overall, only about 49% of the killings were clearly related to a perpetrator’s ideology or to extremist group concerns (such as killing suspected informants). Another 42% were non-ideological or purely criminal in nature, from murdering relatives to killing police officers while in the commission of a non-ideological crime. In about 9% of the killings, the perpetrators seemed to have mixed motives or their motives were not easily identifiable. White supremacists were by far the source most likely to engage in non-ideological killings, both because many white supremacists also engage in traditional criminal activity and because white supremacist movements tend to attract many people with basic violent tendencies.

Second, homegrown extremists tend to be most dangerous when working alone as so-called “lone wolves.” In general, extremists who acted in groups or cells when planning terrorist acts were caught before they could actually commit the acts. In contrast, extremists working alone, choosing more realistic targets and more obtainable weapons (guns rather than rocket launchers, for example), were far more likely to succeed in causing injury or death. This has held true for white supremacists, anti-government extremists and domestic Muslim extremists alike.



*Extremist-related killings since September 1, 2001*

Just as the United States will continue to confront a variety of threats from international terrorists in the coming years, so too will it face the threat of violence



from a variety of homegrown extremists who are already in the country in great numbers.

### **ADL: Responding to the Homegrown Terror Threat**

- Issued dozens of reports alerting the public and authorities to emerging domestic extremist-related threats. Also created a basic instructional guide: *The Guidebook on Extremism for Law Enforcement* (second edition now in preparation).
- Sent out monthly regional intelligence bulletins to thousands of law enforcement officers across the country to provide them with the latest intelligence on extremist-related incidents, events, and trends.
- Trained over 75,000 federal, state and local law enforcement officers on subjects related to homegrown extremist movements.



## **Recalibrating the Balance between National Security and Individual Rights**

In the immediate aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks, our leaders in Washington quickly focused on efforts to apprehend and punish those responsible for the attacks – and to prevent future attacks on the United States and its citizens. This led to a serious national debate over, and recalibration of, the balance between civil liberties and national security. This ten-year debate is ongoing with key areas unresolved.

### **Legislative and Regulatory Measures**

On Capitol Hill, Congress immediately reviewed and revised our national security policies, enacting the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001. This broad legislation included provisions that updated and modernized electronic surveillance laws; facilitated increased cooperation among federal, state and local law enforcement and intelligence agencies and, in some cases, granted more executive power to act on national security measures.

Meanwhile, President George W. Bush led an international military intervention in Afghanistan and acted on a range of apprehension and detention initiatives, redefining (and often narrowing) the rights of immigrants, foreign students, enemy combatants, and detainees. Moreover, Treasury Department officials devised a financial assault on terrorism through public designations of terrorists and terrorist supporters, the freezing of their accounts, and the application of economic sanctions.

While many were supportive of the government's legislative and regulatory measures, some were concerned that in the haste to make our nation more secure, basic civil and individual liberties were put in peril. The question of how best to balance civil liberties and national security was prominently borne out in a number of debates involving executive power in the past few years, including detention of prisoners at Guantanamo Bay, restricting material support for terrorists, and increased use of new surveillance warrants. This debate also played out in other contexts, from the creation

of the Department of Homeland Security to the role of the Transportation Security Administration in protecting airports.

### *Detention of Prisoners at Guantanamo Bay*

The Guantanamo Bay detention facility was established in 2002 by President Bush to hold detainees from the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. Since its establishment, the policies of the United States concerning the facility have been scrutinized and challenged on numerous issues including: the unavailability of habeas relief for detainees, the inadequate access to effective counsel and inadequate Congressional oversight of tribunals. The Bush Administration argued that Guantanamo Bay could be considered outside U.S. legal jurisdiction and therefore the detainees were not entitled to the rights afforded prisoners in the United States, including habeas corpus. In addition, the Administration argued that the status of the detainees was such that the Geneva Conventions did not apply. After a series of U.S. Supreme Court cases, culminating in the 2008 *Boumediene v. Bush*, the High Court reaffirmed the rights of detainees in American custody in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to challenge their indefinite detention. Notably, Guantanamo was just one entity in a new series of prisons, including a detention facility at Bagram Air Force in Afghanistan (which now holds more prisoners than at Guantanamo and which has been similarly criticized for detaining persons in violation of international law).

Significant debate has also focused on the executive branch's use of so-called "enhanced" interrogation techniques on prisoners, including waterboarding. One key debate focused on whether these techniques constituted torture.

In addition, these cases highlighted the real tension in determining the forum for prosecuting alleged enemy combatants and terror-related detainees



*American flag as seen through razor wire, Guantanamo Bay*

arrested off of U.S. soil. While a suspect arrested in the United States is undoubtedly eligible for trial in a U.S. court, there is a very real debate over whether someone captured abroad by U.S. forces is entitled to be tried in the U.S. One solution,

military tribunals and commissions, has been favored by both Presidents Bush and Obama. The key questions of this debate are whether detainees will get due process of law, how much due process is owed to such a detainee in the first place, what does international law require the U.S. to provide these so-called “enemy combatants” and whether and how U.S. courts will supervise, if at all, the administration of justice within this extra judicial system of trials and detention.

### ***Providing Material Support for Terrorism***

One of the government’s most frequently used tools in the fight against terrorism is the provision of federal law that prohibits material support or resources to individuals or entities that facilitate, plan or engage in terrorism. For instance, in 2009, the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development, once considered the largest Muslim charity in the U.S., was shut down by the government for funding Hamas, which has been designated a terrorist group by the U.S. government. Some consider this provision crucial to combatting terrorism, arguing that even those that support a legitimate arm of an organization that promotes or engages in terrorism grants the organization legitimacy and frees up resources for the organization to engage in terrorist activities. Others have challenged the provision as being too vague and overbroad, and violating the free speech rights of Americans. In 2010, the U.S. Supreme Court (*Holder, et. al. v. Humanitarian Law Project, et. al.*) held that the provision was constitutional when the executive branch sought to limit technical training of a designated terrorist group.

### ***The Use of Surveillance Warrants***

A number of years after 9/11, it was revealed that the Bush Administration was engaging in warrantless wiretapping of U.S. citizens in their investigations of terrorist activity. Congress amended the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act to ease and expand the executive branch’s use of electronic surveillance. While some thought this law was a needed change in order to combat terrorism in today’s world of modern communication, others believed that the ease on warrant requirements, the leniency on recordkeeping and the immunity for telecommunications companies violate the individual liberties of Americans.

## **ADL's View of the Balancing of Individual Rights and National Security**

In its dual role as an advocate of civil rights and liberties and an aggressive supporter of law enforcement's crucial role in protecting democracy and of the United States government's important efforts to fight domestic and international terrorism, ADL is uniquely qualified to analyze issues of national security and individual rights.

For decades, the League has been at the forefront of arguing for tougher anti-terrorism laws and monitoring the actions of extremist groups domestically and worldwide, including groups identified by the United States as foreign terrorist organizations. Such groups pose a threat to the very qualities that allow a diverse society to flourish as well as to the physical safety and security of Americans and others throughout the world. At the same time, ADL is an advocate of the First Amendment rights guaranteed under the United States Constitution.

ADL does not view balancing the two objectives of preserving civil liberties and securing national security as a zero sum game and has advocated for national policies that recognize the harsh reality of terrorism while maintaining key civil liberties protections, such as preserving the right to habeas corpus and ensuring that key provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act had expiration dates (sunset provisions) that would allow the debate over their propriety to continue anew. ADL supported enactment of the PATRIOT Act in October 2001 because we firmly believed that law enforcement and intelligence officials needed additional tools to identify, track, and prosecute terrorists and their supporters, and to prevent future attacks. From the outset, we stressed the importance of sunset provisions for certain parts of the act, and called for continuing robust Congressional oversight, accountability and transparency in implementing the powers granted under the Act, appropriate administrative reporting requirements and opportunities for meaningful judicial review of these provisions.

### **A Sampling of ADL's Key Actions:**

- Advocated for Congress to recalibrate the balance between security and individual rights following the rash of hate violence in the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks.
- Supported passage of the USA PATRIOT Act – but called for key oversight and sunset provisions.
- Provided specialized training and expertise on extremism, hate groups, domestic and international terrorism, and civil liberties to high-level law enforcement personnel through ADL's Advanced Training School, and regional trainings, often with U.S. Attorneys.
- Conducted, in partnership with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM), Law Enforcement and Society (LEAS) training, which draws on the history of the Holocaust to provide law enforcement professionals with an increased understanding of their relationship to the people they serve and their role as protectors of the Constitution.
- Actively lobbied for strengthening America's anti-terror laws to enhance law enforcement's ability to prevent terrorism and meet a real and present threat.
- Addressed xenophobia and restrictive enforcement-only immigration initiatives. The League has strongly opposed proposals to direct local law enforcement officials to enforce federal immigration laws on the grounds that involvement of local authorities in these efforts would undermine public trust and obstruct effective community policing.
- Submitted amicus briefs arguing against indefinite detention at Guantanamo Bay, for full *habeas* rights of American citizens and for due process rights of enemy aliens detained in Iraq and Afghanistan. ADL believes that access to counsel and knowledge of the charges being brought against the accused are fundamental constitutional principles.

- Supported the ban on fundraising for designated foreign terrorist organizations, enacted as part of the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (AEDPA), and has continued to file amicus briefs in successful litigation supporting the constitutionality of those aspects of the AEDPA.
- Submitted a friend-of-the-court brief to the U.S. Supreme Court in 2009 in a case entitled, *Holder, et. al. v. Humanitarian Law Project, et. al.*, defending the constitutionality of material support for terrorism provisions of the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996.
- Continued to raise awareness about the terrorist threat through ADL's Leon and Marilyn Klinghoffer Memorial Foundation and developed educational, political, and legal strategies to enhance the fight against terror worldwide with the support of the Foundation and ADL's William and Naomi Gorowitz Institute on Terrorism and Extremism.



## **ADL and Law Enforcement: Fighting Terror before 9/11 and Beyond**

*"The training and education you provide for the FBI and for law enforcement have never been more relevant. This especially includes the classes at the Holocaust Museum. At a time when law enforcement must be aggressive in stopping terror these classes provide powerful lessons on why we must always protect civil rights and uphold the rule of law."*

**- FBI Director Mueller, at ADL's 2005 National Commission Meeting**

The Anti-Defamation League has worked closely with law enforcement for decades to carry out our mission of protecting both the Jewish people and all others from extremism, hatred and injustice. But since the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the scale of our work with law enforcement has increased significantly and the greatest demand for ADL expertise has been in the area of training for law enforcement. As the foremost non-governmental authority on domestic terrorism, extremism, organized hate groups and hate crimes, ADL has been the leading non-government organization training police. In 2010 alone, we trained more than 10,500 law enforcement officers from all over the country.

### **ADL's Advanced Training School (ATS)**

ADL's Advanced Training School (ATS) was conceived shortly before 9/11 as an "ADL Academy" to provide law enforcement executives and commanders from across the country with practical and useful information, resources and contacts to increase their capabilities in combating domestic terrorism and extremist threats. Launched in January 2003, ATS was ADL's first national training program for law enforcement and conducted training on both domestic and international extremist and terrorist threats. ATS has come to be recognized as one of the premier counter-terrorism trainings in the country. Interest in the program is so high that ADL is only able to accept one in eight applicants for the training. ATS has now trained 700 senior level law enforcement personnel, representing more than 220 federal, state, local and



military law enforcement agencies from across the country, including 24 of the 25 largest local police departments in the U.S. Officers have told us, “This course will ultimately save lives.”

### **ADL’s National Counter-Terrorism Seminar (NCTS)**

In 2004, ADL created its National Counter-Terrorism Seminar (NCTS) in Israel, which brings law enforcement executives from across the U.S. to Israel for a week of intensive counter-terrorism training. NCTS connects the heads of FBI field offices, major city chiefs, state police superintendents, and commanders assigned to counter-terrorism, special operations, and homeland security with commanders in the Israel National Police, experts from Israel’s intelligence and security services, and the Israel Defense Forces. In addition to understanding Israel’s experiences and lessons learned in preventing and responding to suicide bombings and terrorist attacks, the course also focuses on leadership in a time of terror, and better prepares stars and rising stars in American law enforcement to command if necessary during an attack here in the U.S. The program has brought 115 law enforcement executives to Israel to date.

### **Law Enforcement and Society (LEAS): Lessons of the Holocaust**

Law Enforcement and Society: Lessons of the Holocaust, (LEAS) was created in 1998 by ADL and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum to train police recruits in Washington, DC’s Metropolitan Police Department. By 2000, LEAS was training a dozen law enforcement agencies and was a required part of training for every new agent in the FBI. LEAS was designed to increase law enforcement professionals’ understanding of their relationship to the people they serve and of their roles as protectors of the Constitution and individual liberties. The attacks on 9/11 only increased the demand for Law Enforcement and Society. The program’s focus on the role of law enforcement in our democracy and the profession’s core values has become even more relevant as law enforcement agencies throughout the nation confront the challenges of fighting crime and terrorism without compromising their role as protectors of the Constitution and individual rights. More than 70,000 law

enforcement officers have participated in the program since 1999, including those from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Washington, DC Metropolitan Police Department, Philadelphia Police Department and dozens of other agencies.

**ADL: Leading Non-Government Organization Training Police**

- Trained 700 law enforcement commanders from more than 220 different agencies through ADL’s Advanced Training School course on “Extremist and Terrorist Threats,” since it was launched in 2003.
- Brought 115 law enforcement executives from across the country to Israel for intensive counter-terrorism training with the Israel Police through ADL’s National Counter-Terrorism Seminar in Israel.
- Trained more than 70,000 law enforcement officers through Law Enforcement and Society: Lessons of the Holocaust, run in partnership with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.
- Trained more than 10,500 law enforcement officers in 2010.

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