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THE UNITED STATES AND THE GLOBAL COALITION AGAINST TERRORISM, SEPTEMBER 2001-DECEMBER 2003

2001 [2002](#) [2003](#)

September 11, 2001: Two hijacked airliners crashed into the World Trade Center Towers in New York City. Thousands were feared dead when the towers collapsed more than an hour after the impacts. A third hijacked airliner crashed into the Pentagon. A fourth, possibly bound for another target in Washington, D.C., crashed in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, apparently after passengers attempted to overpower the hijackers.

The Federal Aviation Administration suspended all air traffic in the United States and diverted international flights to Canada. Federal offices and public buildings in Washington, New York, and other major cities were closed.

President George W. Bush was in Florida at the time of the attacks. He flew first to Barksdale Air Force Base in Louisiana and then to Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska before returning to the White House. During his first stop, he said: "The resolve of our great nation is being tested. But make no mistake: We will show the world that we will pass this test." That evening, he said that "the full resources of our intelligence and law enforcement communities" would be used to find the terrorists and bring them to justice. "We will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbor them."

Secretary of State Colin L. Powell canceled a visit to Colombia and returned from a meeting of the OAS General Assembly in Lima, Peru. Before returning, he said that terrorists "will never be allowed to kill the spirit of democracy. They cannot destroy our society. They cannot destroy our belief in the democratic way."

The North Atlantic Council held a special meeting in which it declared its solidarity with the United States and pledged its support and assistance. The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council made a similar pledge.

September 12, 2001: President Bush met with his national security advisers and with leading members of Congress. He also telephoned the leaders of Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany, China, and Russia as the first steps toward building an international coalition against terrorism. He called the attacks "acts of war" and announced that he would ask Congress for additional funds to protect the nation's security.

Secretary of State Powell announced that he had authorized U.S. ambassadors to close their missions or suspend operations if they believed the threat

level justified it. Twenty-five percent had done so. He had also telephoned the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and NATO and the President of the European Union. He also expected to have active support from "friendly Muslim states" in the fight against terrorism and had spoken to officials in Saudi Arabia and to the Chairman of the Arab League.

The North Atlantic Council invoked Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, thereby considering the terrorist attacks on the United States to be an attack on all member states, and pledged any necessary assistance.

Department of State Spokesman Richard Boucher said during a briefing that the United States would make careful preparations before responding to terrorist attacks. He said that Secretary of State Powell had also called the Foreign Ministers of Israel and the United Kingdom.

The U.S. Congress met to approve a joint resolution pledging support to President Bush in his efforts to find and punish the terrorists.

Both the UN General Assembly and Security Council approved by acclamation resolutions condemning the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington and calling on member states to cooperate to bring the "perpetrators, organizers, and sponsors of the outrages" to justice.

Finance Ministers of the G-7 countries pledged their financial resources to ensure that the terrorist attacks on the United States did not destabilize the world economic community.

President Pervez Musharraf of Pakistan pledged his country's "unstinted cooperation in the fight against terrorism."

September 13, 2001: President Bush proclaimed September 14 to be a National Day of Prayer and Remembrance and announced plans to visit New York that day. He called on Congress to approve a \$20 billion supplemental appropriations bill to provide assistance to victims and their families, relief and recovery efforts, investigations, and precautions against further attacks. During a White House daily briefing, Press Secretary Ari Fleischer said that President Bush would seek a resolution from Congress authorizing the use of military force in retaliation for the attacks on New York and Washington. Fleischer said that Bush had called various foreign leaders, including the Prime Ministers of Japan and Italy, the Secretary-General of NATO, and Crown Prince Abdullah of Saudi Arabia. President Bush later said that he had also talked with the Presidents of Russia and China, and Secretary of State Powell added that the President had spoken to Egyptian President Mubarak and King Abdallah II of Jordan.

President Bush and Attorney-General John Ashcroft urged the American people not to hold Arab-Americans and Muslims responsible for the terrorist attacks and pledged a swift response to violence against them.

Secretary of State Powell told the Public Broadcasting System that the United States was creating an anti-terrorism coalition that sought to include the UN, NATO, the European Union, the OAS, and the Organization of Islamic States. He said that Osama bin Laden was a prime suspect in the terrorist attacks, and noted that Saudi Arabian Ambassador Prince Bandar had said that his government had revoked bin Laden's citizenship. His contacts with Islamic states included the President of Pakistan and officials in Saudi Arabia and Qatar. Powell said that the U.S. Consul General in Jerusalem had been swamped with calls from Palestinians who were expressing their sympathy and condolences, and disavowing any association with those who had rejoiced at the terrorist attacks.

During a special briefing at the State Department, Powell expressed his sympathy to other nations who had lost citizens in the destruction of the World Trade Center and declared that "terrorism is a crime against all civilization." He said that the United States had provided Pakistan with a list of areas for cooperation, and he intended to discuss that list with President Musharraf. Deputy Secretary of State Richard L. Armitage had already spoken with Pakistani representatives. Powell had also spoken with the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Israel, and with Chairman Yasir Arafat in an effort to promote a cease-fire between Israel and the Palestinians.

Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz said that a response to the terrorist attacks would be a sustained military campaign, "with the full resources of the U. S. Government."

The State Department announced that Deputy Secretary of State Armitage, Assistant Secretary for European and Eurasian Affairs Elizabeth Jones, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Christina Rocca, and Counterterrorism Coordinator Francis Taylor would visit Moscow and Brussels on September 19-20 to discuss cooperation against terrorism. The meeting in Moscow would include a meeting of a bilateral Afghan Working Group.

Secretary of the Treasury Paul O'Neill said that disruptions to the U.S. economy resulting from terrorist attacks would be short-term, and prospects for a recovery remained good. The New York Stock Exchange was to re-open on September 17.

Secretary of Transportation Norman Mineta announced that U.S. airspace would be reopened to commercial air traffic. Airports would re-open on a case-by-case basis under more intense security. The only major airport that remained closed was Reagan National, in view of its proximity to downtown Washington.

The NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council announced intensified cooperation to defeat terrorism.

September 14, 2001: After attending a memorial service at the Washington National Cathedral, President Bush visited the ruins of the World Trade Center in New York.

President Bush ordered the mobilization of up to 50,000 National Guard and Reserve personnel for port operations, medical and engineer support, and home defense. The Defense Department planned to mobilize 35,000 from all services.

Congress authorized President Bush to use all necessary military force against the perpetrators of the September 11 attacks, their sponsors, and those who protected them. The Senate approved the resolution by a vote of 98-0; the House of Representatives' vote was 420 to 1. The House and Senate also unanimously approved a supplemental spending bill authorizing up to \$40 billion for disaster relief, Counterterrorism, and military operations.

Secretary of State Powell enumerated his conversations with his counterparts in North Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia during a press briefing. These included the Foreign Ministers of India, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Tunisia, and Japan. He expected to hear from Israel's Defense Minister and Syria's Foreign Minister shortly. He also instructed U.S. ambassadors to talk to their foreign colleagues to convey the seriousness with which their government viewed the crisis. The Assistant Secretaries of State for Near Eastern Affairs, European and Eurasian Affairs, and Western Hemisphere Affairs invited foreign ambassadors to the State Department for further discussions. President Assad of Syria had sent President Bush a letter of support. He warned Afghanistan's Taliban government that continued support for bin Laden would have consequences, and also warned that lack of support for the struggle against terrorism could effect U.S. relations with certain countries.

During a visit to Washington to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the ANZUS Treaty, Australian Prime Minister John Howard said that the collective security provision of Article IV applied to the terrorist attacks on the United States.

Parliamentary leaders of the 19 NATO countries endorsed a statement supporting the North Atlantic Council's pledge of solidarity with the United States.

U.S. Trade Representative Robert Zoellick announced that the World Trade Organization meeting in Qatar would be held in November as scheduled.

September 15, 2001: President Bush met with his national security advisors at Camp David, Maryland. He told reporters: "This act will not stand; we will find those who did it; we will smoke them out of their holes; we will get them running and we'll bring them to justice." He also confirmed that Osama bin Laden was a "prime suspect." Secretary of State Powell praised Pakistan's willingness to cooperate and expressed gratification at worldwide expressions of support. "Dozens of countries lost lives [at the World Trade Center] and they realize that this was an attack against them, as well."

The House of Representatives approved a Concurrent Resolution urging that, in the struggle against terrorism, the rights of Arab-Americans and American Muslims, and Americans from South Asia be protected and that acts of violence or discrimination against them would be condemned.

September 16, 2001: After returning to the White House from Camp David, President Bush expressed satisfaction at positive responses from the leaders of Pakistan, India, and Saudi Arabia. He warned the American public that "this war on terrorism is going to take a while," and that they must be patient.

Vice President Richard B. Cheney told "Meet the Press" that nations that harbored terrorist groups would "face the full wrath of the United States." He said that no evidence had been found linking Iraq to Osama bin Laden and his *al-Qaida* organization, and it was not known whether bin Laden was still in Afghanistan. Terrorist attacks would not change U.S. relations with Israel or force a withdrawal from the Middle East.

Secretary of State Powell told "Face the Nation" that Pakistan's President Musharraf had agreed to support the U.S. anti-terrorist campaign. Syria and even Iran had made fairly positive statements. Nothing had been heard from Iraq, but no links had been found between Iraq and bin Laden. Existing sanctions against Iraq would remain in place. Powell later told CNN's Late Edition that the United States would insist that Afghanistan's Taliban government must cooperate with the United States against bin Laden or face the consequences. Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states had been "supportive" and "ready to cooperate."

Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld told reporters that the campaign against terrorism would be a years-long international effort. He hinted that countries that harbored terrorism could face a U.S. military response.

September 17, 2001: President Bush addressed Pentagon employees and discussed the employment of mobilized Reserves and National Guards. When he pledged to find "those evil-doers," he reminded his audience of the posters in the Old West that said: "Wanted, dead or alive." In the afternoon, he addressed Muslim community leaders at the Washington Islamic Center and told them: "The face of terror is not the true faith of Islam. . . . Islam is peace. These terrorists don't represent peace. They represent evil and war." He urged Americans to treat their Muslim neighbors with respect.

Secretary of State Powell expressed satisfaction with U.S. progress toward assembling an anti-terrorist coalition. His most recent conversations had been with President Salih of Yemen and Foreign Minister George Papandreou of Greece. Powell urged the people of Afghanistan not to "put their society at risk" by harboring bin Laden and the *al-Qaida* organization.

The State Department issued a travel warning for Pakistan and authorized the departure of non-essential diplomatic and consular personnel and their families.

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund announced the cancellation of their annual meetings scheduled for September 29-30 in Washington.

The White House announced that French President Jacques Chirac would make a working visit on September 18, and that British Prime Minister Tony Blair would do so on September 20. The Amir of Qatar would make a working visit on October 4. Both visits were part of the U.S. effort to build an international coalition against terrorism. President Bush's most recent conversation had been with the President of the United Arab Emirates.

The Treasury Department announced that it would form an interagency Foreign Terrorist Asset Tracking Center to identify foreign terrorist groups and their sources of finance.

September 18, 2001: The White House announced that President Bush had conversed with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of Brazil, and the Prime Minister of Canada. Later in the day, Bush met with French President Jacques Chirac, who expressed "total solidarity" with the United States although expressing doubt as to the appropriateness of the term "war." Bush also signed into law the Congressional resolution authorizing the use of force to respond to terrorist attacks and the \$40 billion emergency appropriation bill.

Secretary of State Powell met with South Korean Foreign Minister Han Seung-Soo and expressed thanks for his country's support. Powell said that the death toll at the World Trade Center included citizens of 62 nations. He later attended the swearing-in of John D. Negroponte as U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations. Negroponte presented his credentials to Secretary-General Kofi Annan the next day.

Deputy Secretary of State Armitage, Assistant Secretary of State Jones, and Coordinator for Counterterrorism Francis Taylor met with Russian officials in Moscow to discuss measures to be taken against terrorists based in Afghanistan.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that the United States was "moving in a measured manner" in "a very new type of conflict." The *al-Qaida* network might have connections in 50 to 60 countries, which made a "very broadly based campaign" necessary.

At the United Nations, Ambassador A. G. Ravan Farhadi said that the Islamic State of Afghanistan, which opposed the Taliban's government, was willing to cooperate against the United States in the hunt for Osama bin Laden. The Security Council, meanwhile, issued a statement demanding that the Taliban comply with an existing Security Council Resolution (UNSCR 1333 of December 19, 2000) and surrender bin Laden to appropriate authorities and close terrorist training camps. The UN also announced that it was indefinitely postponing the ceremonial opening of the General Assembly.

In Afghanistan, Taliban leader Mohammad Omar refused a Pakistani demand to surrender Osama bin Laden, and called a meeting of Muslim clerics to decide his fate. As Taliban leaders urged their countrymen to prepare for a holy war with the United States, thousands fled Afghan cities and Pakistan attempted to close its border to stem the flood of refugees.

September 19, 2001: President Bush and Secretary of State Powell met with Indonesian President Megawati Sukarnoputri, Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov, and German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer. Ivanov said that Russia would not object to U.S. efforts to enlist former Soviet republics in Central Asia for the campaign against bin Laden. President Bush planned to address a joint meeting of Congress on September 20 to outline his plans for diplomatic and military action.

U.S. military preparations for "Operation Infinite Justice" (the Defense Department quietly shelved this name as potentially offensive to Muslims) began as the Air Force began deploying fighters and bombers to Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, and Diego Garcia Island. Some would operate from the former Soviet Republics of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. A fourteen-ship Navy task force led by the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Theodore Roosevelt* left Norfolk, Virginia for the Persian Gulf. A Marine Amphibious Ready Group was to leave Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, for the Mediterranean on September 20.

In Pakistan, President Musharraf told his people that his country faced "very grave consequences" if it did not cooperate with the United States in the campaign against terrorism.

Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi said that Japan's Self-Defense Forces would assist U.S. armed forces by collecting intelligence and providing logistical support.

The Organization of American States agreed to activate the 1947 Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty). It also scheduled a meeting of foreign ministers of member states for September 21 to discuss possible measures against terrorism.

September 20, 2001: President Bush addressed a joint session of Congress, proclaimed that "freedom and fear are at war," and warned the Taliban to hand over bin Laden and all other *al-Qaida* leaders, free its prisoners, and close its terrorist training camps or face the consequences. He talked of a long campaign against terrorism and warned all countries that they would be regarded as hostile regimes if they continued to support terrorism. Bush announced the establishment of a Cabinet-level Office of Homeland Security, and nominated Governor Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania as Director.

British Prime Minister Tony Blair met with President Bush and pledged to stand "shoulder to shoulder" in the conflict against terrorism. Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud promised support, while hoping that the Taliban would hand over bin Laden and that military actions would not create "an unbridgeable gap" between Islam and the West. Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan met with Vice President Cheney. Secretary of State Powell met with EU President Louis Michel.

Secretary of State Powell told Fox News that citizens of 80 nations were among the victims at the World Trade Center, and that "the world is coming together." He did not rule out the possibility of cooperation with Syria or Iran, pointing out that there were many ways to participate in the coalition.

The United Nations announced that the General Assembly would hold a special session on terrorism October 1. Secretary-General Annan hoped that the session would lead to a convention against terrorism.

The United States and the European Union issued a joint ministerial statement on combating terrorism.

After a two-day meeting, a council of Islamic religious leaders in Kabul urged bin Laden to leave Afghanistan. They set no deadline for his departure, and promised a *jihād* in reply to any U.S. military action. Secretary of State Powell said that the United States wanted action, not statements, concerning bin Laden.

September 21, 2001: In Pakistan, at least two persons died amid large-scale demonstrations against the government's support for the U.S. anti-terrorism campaign. Abdul Salaam Zaef, the Taliban's ambassador to Pakistan, said that bin Laden would not be given up without evidence linking him to the attacks. White House Spokesman Fleischer was unimpressed, stating that: "there will be no negotiations and no discussions. The war preparations continue."

President Bush telephoned the Presidents of Turkey and Nigeria and the Sultan of Oman before traveling to Camp David for the weekend.

Secretary of State Powell met with Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan, who promised non-military cooperation and the sharing of intelligence with the United States. Powell also met with Canadian Foreign Minister John Manley, who promised support, but warned of the adverse economic effects of tightening border controls. Manley said that his government had found no evidence that any of the hijackers had entered the United States by way of Canada.

September 22, 2001: While spending the weekend at Camp David, President Bush assured the public that the U.S. economy was "fundamentally strong." He also mentioned discussions that he had had with Russian President Vladimir Putin and announced that he was waiving sanctions that Congress had imposed on India and Pakistan after their 1998 nuclear tests.

The Defense Department announced the mobilization of over 5,000 additional Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve personnel, for a total of 10,303. It declined to comment on Taliban reports that a remotely-piloted vehicle had been shot down over Afghanistan (it admitted that one had failed to return the next day).

In Afghanistan, fighting began between the Northern Alliance and the Taliban.

September 23, 2001: After the Taliban claimed that bin Laden had disappeared, Secretary of State Powell urged it to "come to its senses" and give him up. Powell said that the Bush Administration planned to publish evidence linking bin Laden to the terrorist attacks on Washington and New York, as well as to earlier attacks on the U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and on the U.S.S. *Cole*. There would also be a secret report.

In Jiddah, the Foreign Ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council states condemned the terrorist attacks on the United States and promised "total support and cooperation."

Russian President Putin contacted the leaders of five former Soviet Central Asian republics. Meanwhile there were unconfirmed reports of U.S. military transport planes landing at Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice said that the United States, not the UN, would be in charge of military actions against terrorists. The United States did not rule out the possibility of cooperating with Iran and Syria, both of which had been designated as states sponsoring terrorism.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld hinted that the United States was seeking the cooperation of opposition groups within Afghanistan, and even that of dissident factions among the Taliban.

The Federal Aviation Administration grounded all crop-dusting flights in the United States for a day in view of a report that one suspected hijacker had

asked questions about the performance of crop-dusting planes.

September 24, 2001: President Bush signed an Executive Order freezing the assets of 27 organizations and persons known to be linked to *al-Qaida* and suspected of funding terrorism. He called on foreign banks to follow his example or have their U.S. assets frozen.

Bush also met with Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien and thanked him for sheltering diverted international flights.

Secretary of State Powell said that the United States had "an abundance of evidence" linking bin Laden to the terrorist attacks, but set no date for releasing unclassified information.

The House of Representatives approved U.S. payment of \$852 million in back UN dues by a voice vote. An amendment intended to protect U.S. military personnel from the International Criminal Court was deleted.

The Senate approved a trade agreement with Jordan by a voice vote.

President Putin announced the opening of Russian air space to humanitarian flights and more aid to Afghan groups opposing the Taliban. He did not rule out U.S. use of air bases in the former Soviet Central Asian republics, but also called for a broader role for the UN and other international organizations in the fight against terrorism.

Vatican spokesman Joaquin Navarro-Valls said that although non-violent solutions were preferred, and that military actions should be directed against terrorists rather than against Islam, Pope John Paul II recognized the right of the United States to use force in self-defense.

September 25, 2001: President Bush met with Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi, who offered non-military support. Bush said that although one way to "rout terrorists" might be "to ask for the cooperation of citizens within Afghanistan who may be tired of having the Taliban in place." However, he denied any interest in "nation-building" and Press Secretary Fleischer denied that military actions were "designed to replace one regime with another."

The White House announced that President Bush would limit his first trip to Asia as President to attending the APEC summit meeting in Shanghai on October 20-21. Visits to Beijing, Tokyo, and Seoul would be postponed.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld described the U.S. war on terrorism as an "unusual conflict that cannot be dealt with by some sort of massive attack or invasion." The campaign would be called "Operation Enduring Freedom," to suggest that it would take a long time to achieve its goals. It might involve "revolving coalitions" since international support for specific U.S. military actions against terrorists might be selective. He and Secretary of State Powell later gave a two-hour, top-secret briefing to members of Congress, including 90 Senators.

Secretary of State Powell met with Italian Foreign Minister Renato Ruggiero.

The Saudi Arabian Government broke diplomatic relations with the Taliban.

Russian Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov said that the United States could use bases in Tajikistan to attack targets in Afghanistan "if the need arises."

Pakistani Foreign Minister Abdus Sattar warned against supporting opponents of the Taliban in order to impose a government on Afghanistan.

During an interview on the French television network France 3, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said that bin Laden had threatened to assassinate President Bush during the G-8 Summit Meeting in Genoa.

September 26, 2001: During a meeting of NATO Defense Ministers in Brussels, Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul D. Wolfowitz said that no military actions against terrorists were likely until more information had been collected. At present, NATO allies could be most helpful by sharing intelligence information and helping to trace the financial assets of terrorist groups. NATO Secretary-General George Robertson said that evidence had been collected linking bin Laden and *al-Qaida* to the attacks on Washington and New York. Russian Defense Minister Ivanov also attended the meeting.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed Maher met with President Bush and Secretary of State Powell, and said that Egypt would require more proof of bin Laden's role in terrorist attacks before endorsing U.S. military actions. Powell also met with Irish Foreign Minister Brian Cowen.

Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ali Khomeini said that his country would not join the U.S. coalition against terrorism, stating that the United States was "not sincere enough" to lead such a campaign in view of its continued support for Israel.

In Kabul, a mob sacked the former U.S. Embassy compound, which had been abandoned in 1989. In Pakistan, the U.S. consulate in Lahore was closed for security reasons.

September 27, 2001: Turkish Foreign Minister Ismail Cem met with Secretary of State Powell and pledged his country's support to the war on terrorism.

U.S. and Pakistani military officers concluded a meeting about the situation in Afghanistan. A Pakistani spokesman said there had been a "complete unanimity of views," but without giving details.

Also in Pakistan, the Taliban's Ambassador said that a message had been delivered to bin Laden asking him to leave Afghanistan.

At the UN, Secretary-General Annan sought \$584 million in emergency aid for Afghanistan. The United States sought support for a Security Council draft resolution calling for freezing the assets of terrorist groups, and for closer international cooperation against terrorism.

After anti-American demonstrations in Jakarta, the State Department authorized the voluntary departure of family members and non-essential personnel from the Embassy in Indonesia.

September 28, 2001: King Abdullah II of Jordan met with President Bush, who signed a U.S.-Jordan free trade agreement, assured the King "that our war is against evil, not against Islam," praised Jordanian and Saudi cooperation, and pledged \$25 million in aid to Afghan refugees.

President Bush also spoke with the leaders of Australia and the Philippines. Spanish Foreign Minister Josep Pique met with Secretary of State Powell.

The UN Security Council unanimously adopted a U.S.-sponsored resolution calling on member states to end financial, political, and military connections with terrorist groups, and to freeze their assets. Member states would report every 90 days to a 15-member compliance council. The United States abstained as the rest of the Security Council voted to lift economic sanctions imposed on Sudan in 1996 following an assassination attempt against Egyptian President Mubarak. Deputy Representative James Cunningham cited Sudan's recent cooperation against terrorism.

In Afghanistan, the Taliban turned away a delegation of nine Pakistani religious leaders who sought bin Laden's extradition.

September 29, 2001: President Bush spent the weekend at Camp David, where he videoconferenced with the NSC. In his weekly radio address, he spoke of "a different kind of war," adding that the United States condemned the Taliban and welcomed the support of others in isolating it. He announced that retired Army General Wayne Downing would be called on to join the NSC as a special assistant on terrorism. Gen. Downing had criticized U.S. security lapses following the June 1996 bombing of the Khobar Towers barracks in Saudi Arabia.

The NSC and the State Department prepared an "Afghanistan Declaratory Policy" that called for an international effort to stabilize the country and to assist those who sought to make it peaceful, developed, and terrorist-free should the Taliban be removed from power.

Approximately 4,500 protesters marched through downtown Washington to protest future U.S. military actions. They had originally planned to protest the World Bank and IMF meetings. Eleven were arrested.

Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security Affairs John R. Bolton discussed anti-terrorism with Russian Deputy Foreign minister Georgii Mamedov in Moscow. Bolton had previously visited Uzbekistan.

September 30, 2001: Administration officials announced that \$100 million had been authorized for the relief of Afghan refugees, and that a covert program of support for opposition groups in Afghanistan had been approved.

On various Sunday television news programs, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld, Attorney General Ashcroft, and White House Chief of Staff Andrew H. Card, Jr. warned that terrorist groups eventually might attack the United States with chemical or biological weapons.

Mohammad Zahir Shah, former King of Afghanistan, met with leaders of the Northern Alliance and with an 11-member U.S. congressional delegation in Rome. The King had no interest in restoring the monarchy, but had proposed that he might convene a *loya jirgah*, or national assembly, to form a new government.

In London, Prime Minister Tony Blair said that he had seen "incontrovertible evidence" linking bin Laden to terrorist attacks on the United States. Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown announced that Great Britain had frozen \$88 million worth of Taliban assets in a London-based bank.

October 1, 2001: In an address to FEMA employees, President Bush said that: 27 countries had granted overflight and landing rights to U.S. forces, 29,000 military personnel had been deployed overseas, 19 countries had agreed to freeze terrorist assets, \$6 million in assets had been frozen in 50 bank accounts (including 20 foreign accounts), 241 threats had been analyzed by the Justice Department, and 150 persons in over 25 countries had been arrested or detained. He also announced the arrest of a Pakistani who had taken part in a 1986 hijacking in which two Americans had been killed.

New York Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani addressed a special UN General Assembly meeting on terrorism and called on member states to decide whether they were "with civilization or with terrorism."

The Defense Department announced that the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Kitty Hawk* would leave Yokosuka, Japan, for the Persian Gulf, where it might serve as a mobile base for ground troops. It also announced that 3,427 more National Guard and Reserve personnel had been activated, for a total of over 20,000.

In Pakistan, President Musharraf told the BBC that he expected that the United States would soon attack the Taliban, and predicted a quick end to the Taliban's rule.

In Rome, former King Mohammad Zahir Shah and Northern Alliance representatives agreed to convene a "Supreme Council" to which 120 Afghan political leaders would be invited. This would be a first step toward convening a "Grand Assembly" to form a new government for Afghanistan.

October 2, 2001: President Bush met with Congressional leaders, and warned that "there will be a consequence" if the Taliban did not surrender bin Laden and destroy his terrorism network. He also announced that Reagan National Airport would re-open the next day under stricter security procedures. Aircraft needed for resumption of service began arriving on the 3rd; flights began on the 4th.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld ordered the deployment of U.S. forces to Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. He then departed for the Middle East, where he planned to visit Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Uzbekistan. Earlier in the day, he met with Indian Foreign and Defense Minister Jaswant Singh. The Defense Department later denied a report that 1,000 soldiers from the 10th Mountain Division had deployed to Tajikistan and Uzbekistan; the unit had only been placed on alert.

Greek Foreign Minister George Papandreou met with National Security Adviser Rice.

British Prime Minister Blair warned the Taliban to "surrender the terrorists or surrender power" when he addressed a Labor Party conference in Brighton. He warned that British forces were within striking distance of Afghanistan as part of routine military exercises with Oman.

After a briefing by Coordinator for Counterterrorism Francis X. Taylor, NATO Secretary-General Robertson said that the United States had provided "clear and compelling" evidence of bin Laden's role in the terrorist attacks. As a result of the briefing, NATO concluded that the attacks were directed from abroad and will "therefore be regarded as an action covered by Article 5 of the Washington Treaty, which states that an armed attack on one or more of the allies in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all." NATO was therefore prepared to provide unconditional support for U.S. military actions.

October 3, 2001: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld visited Saudi Arabia, where he met with King Fahd, Crown Prince Abdullah, and Defense Minister Prince Sultan. He declined to comment on whether permission had been given for U.S. forces to use Saudi bases for anti-terrorist missions.

Secretary of State Powell lunched with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and discussed humanitarian aid to Afghanistan (Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr. called for a pledge of \$1 billion) and removal of remaining sanctions against Pakistan (Senator Sam Brownback had introduced a bill to that effect). Powell also met with the Emir of Qatar and the Foreign Minister of Portugal.

Assistant Secretary of State William J. Burns met with British and Libyan officials in London in the hope of inducing Libya to sever its terrorist connections.

U.S. officials briefed Pakistani officials on bin Laden's role in the terrorist attacks.

Russian President Putin visited Brussels, and said that his country would hold monthly meetings with EU officials about Counterterrorism. He claimed that bin Laden had been aiding Chechen rebels. He also said that Russia would reconsider its opposition to the expansion of NATO if it was consulted

Northern Alliance Foreign Minister Abdullah Abdullah said that Afghan opposition groups had met regularly with U.S. officials outside Afghanistan. He expressed willingness to meet with Rumsfeld in Uzbekistan.

October 4, 2001: In a speech at the State Department, President Bush announced an additional \$320 million in humanitarian aid to Afghanistan. He said the coalition against terrorism was strong since it was not a religious war but "a war between good and evil." Bush later visited the Labor Department, where he announced an extended program of unemployment benefits for those who had lost their jobs as a result of the terrorist attacks.

President Bush also met with Emir Sheik Hamad Bin Khalifa Thani of Qatar, who said that Arab governments would need more proof of bin Laden's role before supporting military actions against him. He also warned against attacks on targets that had no definite links to terrorism, or against groups engaged in resistance to Israel.

Bush also met with President Vicente Fox and discussed security concerns along the U.S.-Mexican border.

National Security Adviser Rice talked of an extensive U.S. contribution to "the reconstruction of Afghanistan" once the Taliban had been replaced by a more representative government.

Richard Haass, Director of Policy Planning, met with former King Mohammad Zahir Khan in Rome.

British Prime Minister Blair told Parliament about the U.S. case against bin Laden and his followers, stating that the evidence against them was "overwhelming."

The British Government released an 18-page summary of the evidence.

In Pakistan, Foreign ministry spokesman Riaz Muhammad Khan said that the evidence shown to his government "provided sufficient basis for indictment" of bin Laden.

After Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld visited Oman, the Defense Department announced that the United States would sell 12 F-16s with precision-guided weapons to Oman. Rumsfeld then went to Cairo to discuss Egypt's role in the anti-terrorist coalition. He said that relief supplies might be air-dropped into Afghanistan.

NATO announced that it would grant to U.S. forces unlimited access to member states' airspace, ports, air bases, and refueling facilities. Naval maneuvers were scheduled in the Eastern Mediterranean. Financial aid would be offered to states facing additional terrorist threats. NATO would also replace U.S. peacekeeping forces in the Balkans if necessary.

Japan announced that it would provide \$160 million in aid to Afghan refugees, and would use Self-Defense Force aircraft to transport relief supplies. Prime Minister Koizumi planned to visit South Korea and Japan to reassure them about his country's peaceful intentions.

October 5, 2001: After a visit by Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld, Uzbekistan offered to allow U.S. forces to conduct humanitarian and combat search-and-rescue missions from its bases. President Islam Karimov was not yet ready to allow attacks on Taliban forces to be launched from Uzbekistan. A reinforced battalion from the 10th Mountain Division arrived in Uzbekistan the next day.

While returning from Central Asia, Rumsfeld visited Ankara, where he met with Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and senior Turkish officials, and thanked Turkey for its assistance to the anti-terrorist campaign.

The State Department issued its biennial list of groups designated by the Secretary of State as foreign terrorist organizations. Hamas, Hizbollah, al-Qaida, the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, and the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan are among the 28 groups currently designated.

The Japanese Government introduced bills to allow its Self-Defense Forces to ferry ammunition and operate field hospitals overseas. Personnel could carry weapons for self-defense during operations outside the immediate area of Japan. These emergency measures would last for two years. Relief flights to Pakistan began the next day.

British Prime Minister Blair visited Pakistan. He and President Musharraf agreed that any post-Taliban government in Afghanistan must be "broad-based."

October 6, 2001: In his weekly radio address, President Bush warned the Taliban that "time was running out" unless they gave up terrorist suspects. White House spokesperson Claire Buchan dismissed a Taliban offer to free 8 jailed aid workers (two were Americans) in return for an agreement not to use force. Bush also urged Congress to make funds available for the postwar reconstruction of Afghanistan.

G-7 finance ministers and central bank presidents met in Washington to promote economic recovery and to devise means for tracking terrorist assets. They scheduled a meeting of the Financial Action Task Force for October 29-30.

In Geneva, the UN-sponsored Afghan Forum pledged \$608 million in humanitarian aid.

A bomb explosion in Khobar, Saudi Arabia killed two persons and wounded four. One of the dead was an American. There was no clear connection to bin Laden.

October 7, 2001: U.S. and British forces attacked Taliban military targets throughout Afghanistan with bombers and cruise missiles. The thirty targets

included airfields, air defense systems, terrorist training camps, and troop concentrations facing Northern Alliance forces. President Bush announced the strikes from the White House Treaty Room at 1 p.m. Eastern Time, and said that he had consulted with Congressional leaders the day before. He said that over 40 countries had provided air transit or landing rights and that even more had shared information. Canada, Britain, Australia, France, and Germany had pledged military support.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld and Gen. Richard B. Myers, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, added that relief supplies would be air-dropped into Afghanistan, and that there would be radio broadcasts and leaflet drops to encourage defections from the Taliban. Rumsfeld spoke of cooperation with the Northern Alliance, and Gen. Myers hinted that covert operations were in progress in Afghanistan.

Bin Laden, meanwhile, issued a taped broadcast in which he urged Muslims to join in a *jihad* against the United States and vowed that "neither America nor the people who live in it will dream of security before we live it in Palestine, and not before all the infidel armies leave the land of Muhammad."

The State Department announced a "worldwide caution," warning Americans overseas of possible retaliatory attacks. The U.S. Embassy in Saudi Arabia was closed.

October 8, 2001: U.S. forces continued their attacks on Taliban targets in Afghanistan, with some being conducted by day. Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said progress had been made, but warned against the "mistaken understanding that some sort of cruise missile" could defeat terrorism. Military operations would continue until "the terrorist networks are destroyed" and the Taliban had been overthrown. An additional 1,000 soldiers from the 10th Mountain Division were scheduled to deploy to Uzbekistan.

The Government of Tajikistan opened its air space to U.S. forces and offered to make its airfields available for operations against terrorism.

President Bush warned of a "long war" in which "America is not immune to attack." He then signed an Executive Order establishing the Office of Homeland Security. Governor Tom Ridge was then sworn in as its Director. The President also phoned the Prime Minister of New Zealand and the Presidents of China and South Korea.

At the UN, Ambassador Negroponte presented a letter to the Security Council stating that the attacks in Afghanistan were acts of self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter. The letter added: "We may find that our self-defense requires further action with respect to other organizations and other states." British Foreign Secretary Jack Straw, however, suggested that the United States and Great Britain had agreed to limit military operations to Afghanistan.

The United States did not contest the UN General Assembly's election of Syria to a two-year term on the Security Council.

The UN's World Food Program announced that it would suspend food distributions in Afghanistan until the bombing campaign ended.

NATO announced that five of its AWACS aircraft would patrol the east coast of the United States. Canada announced that it would commit 2,000 military personnel, 6 warships, and 6 aircraft to the campaign. Australia offered 1,000 troops. France offered the use of its naval forces in the Indian Ocean, and said that French intelligence agents were in contact with the Northern Alliance.

In Pakistan, rioters burned UN and foreign relief offices, police stations, and movie theaters in Quetta to protest the attacks in Afghanistan. President Musharraf told reporters that he "was very positive the vast majority of Pakistanis are with me," but hoped that the campaign would be short and warned that his country had only limited ability to accept Afghan refugees.

The Palestinian Authority condemned the terrorist attacks on the United States. However, there was widespread rioting in the Gaza Strip, where at least two persons were killed as Palestinian security forces fired on demonstrators sympathetic to bin Laden. The Palestinian Authority then declared a state of emergency.

Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi met with Chinese President Jiang Zemin in Beijing. He found Zemin to be "understanding" of Japan's support for the U.S.

anti-terrorism campaign and privately supportive of the campaign itself. Koizumi also visited a museum dedicated to Chinese resistance to Japan before and during World War II, where he delivered a "heartfelt apology" for his country's past aggression.

October 9, 2001: As the air campaign continued in Afghanistan, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld hinted that direct air support might be provided to the Northern Alliance and other opponents of the Taliban. Gen. Myers reported that U.S. forces had achieved "air supremacy over Afghanistan."

President Bush met with German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder, and urged the public to "feel comfortable going about their lives." He announced the appointments of Richard A. Clarke to be a special adviser for cyber-security, and of retired Gen. Wayne A. Downing as deputy national security adviser for combating terrorism.

At the UN, Ambassador Negroponte presented a letter to his Iraqi counterpart, Mohammed Douri, warning him that if Iraq aided the Taliban, used weapons of mass destruction, or cracked down on its opposition groups, "There will be a military strike against you and you will be defeated."

The UN Coordinator for Humanitarian Affairs in Afghanistan reported that four civilian guards working for a land mine removal group called Afghan Technical Consultants had been killed by a bomb or missile near Kabul.

Egyptian President Mubarak expressed his support for the U.S. campaign against terrorism, but urged the United States to avoid causing civilian casualties and to promote a Palestinian state.

Foreign Ministers of 22 Arab countries met at Doha, Qatar, on the eve of a meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. They reportedly sought to minimize the chance that Arab states might become targets in the war against terrorism, and to exclude groups fighting for "national liberation" from any definition of terrorism.

Qatar's *Al-Jazeera* network broadcast a videotape in which bin Laden aide Suleiman Abou-Gheith threatened further hijackings and attacks by "thousands of young people who look forward to death like the Americans look forward to living."

October 10, 2001: President Bush held a press conference at the FBI's headquarters and released a list of 22 "Most Wanted Terrorists" who were linked to events as far back as the 1985 hijacking of TWA Flight 847. The list included Osama bin Laden and 12 members of *al-Qaida*. The State Department offered rewards of up to \$5 million for information leading to their capture.

President Bush also met with NATO Secretary General George Robertson and thanked him for NATO's cooperation in the campaign against terrorism. The deployment of five NATO AWACS aircraft was the first time that NATO had come to the defense of the United States.

The air campaign in Afghanistan concentrated on targets around Kabul and Kandahar. The Defense Department announced that Pakistan had allowed U.S. forces to operate from air bases at Pasni and Jacobabad. The first U.S. fatality occurred when member Air Force Master Sergeant Evander Earl Andrews was killed in a forklift accident in Qatar.

State Department Spokesman Richard A. Boucher said that terrorist suspects had been arrested or detained in 23 countries: 10 in Europe, 7 in the Middle East, 4 in Africa, and 1 each in Latin America and East Asia. Steps had been taken against terrorist financial assets in 112 countries. U.S. Embassies had been ordered to stockpile at least a three-day supply of ciprofloxacin in the event of an anthrax attack.

National Security Adviser Rice contacted the executives of 5 television networks and urged them not to broadcast taped messages by bin Laden and his colleagues. They agreed to review and edit such messages in advance. White House spokesman Fleischer said that the messages might contain coded messages to terrorists in the United States. Taliban leader Muhammad Omar, meanwhile, urged "every Muslim [to] resolutely act against the egotistic power."

The Northern Alliance agreed not to attack Taliban forces outside Kabul until an interim government had been established for Afghanistan.

In Doha, the Organization for the Islamic Conference expressed concern about "deaths of innocent civilians" in Afghanistan. It called the September 11 attacks "opposed to the tolerant and divine message of Islam," and opposed attacks on "Islamic or Arab state[s] under the pretext of fighting terrorism." It urged the United Nations to lead future anti-terrorist campaigns and that terrorism be defined so as to exclude Palestinian and Lebanese groups fighting Israel.

October 11, 2001: President Bush held his first prime-time news conference. He told the Taliban that they still had a second chance; if they gave up bin Laden and his followers, "we'll reconsider what we're doing to your country." He also said that the United States was prepared to help the UN establish a stable and representative Afghan government that would be involved in neither terrorism nor the drug trade. The United States would support a Palestinian state if it recognized Israel's right to exist and was prepared to live in peace with Israel. Bush was prepared to meet with Yasir Arafat if he believed that it would promote peace. Bush urged Saddam Hussein to allow UN inspectors to return to Iraq, and was conciliatory toward Syria. He also urged each American child to contribute one dollar for the relief of Afghan children.

The FBI said that terrorist attacks on the United States and/or U.S. interests were likely "over the next several days."

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that the U.S. air campaign was now targeting cave complexes with laser-guided "bunker buster" bombs. In response to Taliban claims of up to 300 civilian deaths, he regretted any "unintended loss of life." Major General Henry P. Osman said that U.S. forces had refrained from directly coordinating air strikes with the Northern Alliance.

Deputy Secretary of State Armitage said that the United States was campaigning against all groups that threatened its interests or those of its allies. Consequences to states that supported terrorists might range from isolation to military action.

October 12, 2001: Vice President Cheney told PBS that "The U.S. homeland now is open to attack in ways that we've only speculated about before."

The Treasury Department ordered a freeze on the assets of 39 more people and organizations, most of them linked to bin Laden.

The air campaign over Afghanistan slackened in deference to the Friday Muslim Sabbath. In Pakistan, there was rioting in Karachi, but demonstrations elsewhere were smaller and more peaceful.

The United States and Uzbekistan issued a joint statement about consultation on security matters.

Canadian Transportation Secretary David Collenette announced that armed members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police would travel aboard Air Canada flights to Reagan National Airport.

NATO AWACS aircraft began patrols off the East Coast of the United States.

Philippines Defense Secretary Angelo Reyes said that U.S. military advisers would assist his country's campaign against the *Abu Sayyaf* Muslim rebels in the southern islands. *Abu Sayyaf* was linked to *al-Qaida*, had executed one American and was holding two more as hostages.

October 13, 2001: As the air campaign resumed, President Bush held a video conference with the NSC at Camp David. In his weekly radio address, he said that the Taliban was "paying a price" for harboring bin Laden.

Al-Qaida spokesman Suleiman Abou-Gheith broadcast another vow of vengeance over *Al-Jazeera*, in which he warned Muslims in countries attacking Afghanistan to stay away from airplanes and tall buildings.

The Defense Department admitted that a bomb aimed at the Kabul airport had hit a residential area by mistake. It could not confirm Taliban reports of civilian casualties.

The Gulf Cooperation Council states agreed to freeze the assets of persons and groups connected to bin Laden.

October 14, 2001: Afghan Deputy Prime Minister Haji Abdul Kabir offered to negotiate the transfer of bin Laden to a neutral third country if the United States stopped bombing Afghanistan. President Bush rejected the offer and insisted that bin Laden and his followers must be given up.

Demonstrations continued in Pakistan. One protester was killed by police in Jacobabad, where U.S. forces were using an airfield.

The Taliban brought foreign journalists to Karam, a village in eastern Afghanistan, where they claimed that a U.S. air strike had killed 200 civilians.

October 15, 2001: Secretary of State Powell visited Pakistan, where he praised the "bold and courageous" measures that President Musharraf had taken. He announced that Richard N. Haass, Director of Policy Planning, would serve as a special assistant for Afghanistan. Haass would meet soon with UN officials in New York. Powell also planned to urge both Pakistan and India to resolve the Kashmir dispute

The Defense Department announced that an Air Force AC-130 gunship had taken part in the air campaign when it attacked a Taliban stronghold near Kandahar. Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld announced that U.S. forces were dropping leaflets into Afghanistan along with food. Some urged the finders to tune into "Information Radio." Rumsfeld called Taliban charges of 300 civilian deaths "ridiculous," although he admitted that the United States had not made an effective presentation of its case in the Middle East and South Asia. Rumsfeld and Gen. Myers said that the attack on Karam had targeted a cave complex that apparently contained large amounts of ammunition.

Former King Mohammed Zahir Shah addressed a letter to members of the UN Security Council in which he urged them to establish a UN peacekeeping force for Afghanistan should the Taliban government collapse.

National Security Adviser Rice was interviewed on *Al-Jazeera*. She sought to assure her audience that the United States was not at war with Islam, expressed concern at Saddam Hussein's quest for weapons of mass destruction, and said that different means would be used with different countries in the fight against terrorism.

Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi met with President Bush at the White House.

October 16, 2001: At the Pentagon, Lt. Gen. Gregory Newbold said that U.S. air attacks had "eviscerated" the Taliban's armed forces. Northern Alliance forces claimed to be about to capture the city of Mazar-e Sharif.

Secretary of State Powell concluded his visit to Pakistan and continued to India. President Musharraf admitted that a majority of his people opposed the U.S. air campaign in Afghanistan, but said that Pakistan would stay in the coalition for as long as necessary. Powell and Musharraf agreed that there was a role for moderate elements of the Taliban in a postwar Afghan government and urged Afghan opposition groups to hasten their efforts to form one. In northern Afghanistan, Northern Alliance Foreign Minister Abdullah Abdullah rejected any Taliban role in a postwar government.

Raymond C. Offenheiser, president of Oxfam America, said that U.S. air attacks and increasing lawlessness inside Afghanistan were preventing the delivery of humanitarian aid. The Defense Department, meanwhile, admitted that a Navy plane had accidentally bombed a warehouse used by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Kabul. Taliban military forces were believed to be storing equipment in nearby buildings.

The House of Representatives approved by a voice vote a two-year waiver of U.S. restrictions on economic aid to Pakistan. Secretary of State Powell sent a letter

to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in which he recommended that restrictions on financial aid to Azerbaijan should be lifted in view of that country's assistance to the U.S. anti-terrorist campaign.

At the UN, special envoy Lakhdar Brahimi advised the Security Council against sending a peacekeeping force to Afghanistan without assuring political and financial support. He envisioned the UN's postwar role as humanitarian aid, helping the Afghans to form a broadly-based government, and reconstruction.

CNN announced that it planned to submit six questions to bin Laden through *Al-Jazeera*. They would include: Bin Laden and *al-Qaida's* role in the September 11 attacks and in later outbreaks of anthrax, whether *al-Qaida* had trained or financed the hijackers, whether other foreign governments had been involved, whether bin Laden had weapons of mass destruction and planned to use them, how he would respond to Islamic leaders who called his attacks on the United States unjustified, and "how can you and your followers advocate the killing of innocent people."

October 17, 2001: During a stop at Travis Air Force Base on his way to the APEC Summit in Shanghai, President Bush said "We're paving the way for friendly troops on the ground to slowly, but surely, tighten the net" around the Taliban. He admitted that the war on terrorism might take more than two years, and that there might be political consequences if the public got tired of it.

In New Delhi, Secretary of State Powell assured Indian officials that the United States stood "shoulder to shoulder" with them in the campaign against terrorism, including that directed against India. He reportedly carried a promise from President Musharraf that Pakistan would curb extremists in Kashmir.

While flying from New Delhi to Shanghai, Powell endorsed a strong UN role in the postwar political reconstruction of Afghanistan and did not rule out a peacekeeping force. Special envoy Brahimi, however, believed that a UN military force probably would be resisted, and said that the Secretary-General was not interested in involving the UN in either forming an interim government or reconstruction.

The Defense Department admitted to two new developments in the air campaign in Afghanistan: F-15E fighters based in Persian Gulf states were taking part, and armed unmanned drones (Predators equipped with Hellfire missiles) had been used for the first time. Rear Admiral John D. Stufflebeem denied that U.S. forces were making any special effort to coordinate their attacks with the Northern Alliance, but said that U.S. planes had begun patrolling designated "engagement zones" in search of mobile targets, and were "flex-targeting" adjacent areas if nothing appeared in a designated zone.

In Afghanistan, reinforced Taliban forces counterattacked Northern Alliance forces at Mazar-e Sharif. Taliban forces also seized World Food Program warehouses in Kabul and Kandahar, to the alarm of international relief organizations.

Iran announced that it would conduct search-and-rescue missions if U.S. pilots operating over Afghanistan should crash in its territory.

October 18, 2001: President Bush met with Chinese President Jiang Zemin at the APEC Summit Meeting in Shanghai and said that China had agreed to share intelligence and help with the financial campaign against terrorism.

The Defense Department admitted that U.S. Special Forces were operating in southern Afghanistan. Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld and Gen. Myers hinted that the war in Afghanistan would become more intense. Rumsfeld said that the United States was prepared to aid the Northern Alliance. "Commando Solo" EC-130 aircraft were broadcasting messages urging civilians to stay away from potential targets and not to interfere with U.S. forces.

Special representative Haass met with UN officials in New York to discuss a possible UN role in postwar Afghanistan.

The Government of Uzbekistan announced that it would allow relief supplies to be delivered to northern Afghanistan.

Japan's House of Representatives approved a bill allowing the Self-Defense Forces to provide logistical support for the anti-terrorist campaign. Related bills

allowed the Self-Defense Forces to protect U.S. bases in Japan and the Coast Guard to use force against suspicious ships in Japanese waters.

October 19, 2001: In the first acknowledged action by U.S. ground forces in Afghanistan, Army Rangers and Special Forces seized an airfield in the south and attacked Mullah Mohammed Omar's headquarters near Kandahar. One helicopter on a supporting mission crashed in southern Pakistan, killing 2 soldiers. The Defense Department denied Taliban claims that the helicopter had been damaged over Afghanistan and that the U.S. raiders had been quickly driven off. Gen. Myers later said that there were no U.S. casualties, resistance had been light, Taliban losses were unknown, no Taliban leaders were on the premises, but potentially useful information had been captured.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld admitted that the United States was supplying money and ammunition to Northern Alliance forces and that there was good "coordination" with them.

After meeting with President Zemin at the Shanghai APEC Summit, President Bush announced a new "constructive and cooperative relationship" with China. President Zemin urged the United States to minimize civilian casualties in Afghanistan and to seek a wider UN role in the conflict. Russian President Putin declared his "outright support" for the United States.

UN special envoy Brahimi came to Washington to discuss the UN's role in postwar Afghanistan with Vice President Cheney and Deputy Secretary Armitage.

EU heads of government met at Ghent and declared their support for the U.S. campaign in Afghanistan and pledged to help reconstruct the country once the Taliban had been replaced by a stable and representative government.

October 20, 2001: At the APEC Summit Meeting, President Bush called the September 11 attacks "an attack on all civilized countries." He met with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammed, who said that the two had agreed to disagree about the U.S. air campaign. The Presidents and Foreign Ministers of Russia and China expressed their hopes for a peaceful solution in which the UN Security Council could play a major role. President Bush also praised Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi's cooperation.

In Islamabad, a Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed that Pakistani officials had met with Mullah Jalaluddin Haqqani, a Taliban leader from Khost Province, to discuss a possible role in a postwar Afghan government.

October 21, 2001: As U.S. planes attacked Taliban forces north of Kabul, Secretary of State Powell said that he expected Northern Alliance forces to "start moving on Kabul more aggressively" and eventually "invest" it. He declined to speculate about reports that President Bush had directed the CIA to destroy bin Laden and *al-Qaida* or about the origins of anthrax outbreaks in the United States. He hoped that the campaign in Afghanistan could be concluded before winter, and said that while "there is no place for the current Taliban leadership" in a postwar government, Taliban followers had to be included.

APEC leaders issued a statement condemning the September 11 attacks on the United States and agreeing on the need to deny terrorist access to money and arms and to expand cooperation between customs systems. Participants declined to comment about the U.S. air campaign in Afghanistan.

President Putin stopped in Tajikistan while returning from the APEC Summit Meeting. He met with Burhanuddin Rabbani of the Northern Alliance and pledged that Russia would supply it with arms. He later said that Russia recognized the Northern Alliance as the only legitimate government of Afghanistan.

October 22, 2001: As U.S. planes attacked Taliban positions near the Bagram air base and Mazar-e Sharif, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld denied Taliban claims that U.S. helicopters had been shot down, prisoners had been taken, and that a hospital in Herat had been bombed. He also said that U.S. air attacks were now in direct support of Northern Alliance forces.

During an interview for CNN's "Larry King Live," President Musharraf warned of wider opposition in the Muslim world if the U.S. air campaign continued into Ramadan. In his news conference, however, Secretary Rumsfeld noted that there were many instances in which Muslim countries had fought each other

or other countries during religious holidays.

Afghan opposition groups announced that they would meet in Istanbul as a first step toward forming a postwar government.

The United States signed an agreement with Uzbekistan to help it clean up a site where Soviet biological weapons were tested on an island in the Aral Sea.

Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr., Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, addressed the Council on Foreign Relations and feared that the air campaign in Afghanistan made the United States look like "a high-tech bully," and that the longer it lasted, the more vulnerable the United States would be to criticism in the Muslim world.

October 23, 2001: Defense Department spokesman Victoria Clarke admitted that U.S. planes had accidentally bombed a senior citizens' home near Herat and a residential district near Kabul, but declined to comment on Taliban claims that the first attack had killed 100 civilians.

After meeting with Security Council representatives, UN special envoy Brahimi announced that he planned to visit South Asia to meet with representatives of various Afghan political groups.

October 24, 2001: At the Pentagon, Adm. Stufflebeem said that the Taliban appeared ready for a long struggle. Stufflebeem also said that the Taliban might poison food supplied by international agencies and blame it on the United States and were using civilians as human shields in efforts to shelter personnel and equipment from U.S. air attacks.

British Foreign Secretary Jack Straw visited Washington and met with Secretary of State Powell, who said that military operations in Afghanistan would continue through Ramadan. Powell appeared before the House International Relations Committee in his first Congressional appearance since September 11 and discussed prospects for assembling a postwar government for Afghanistan. He said that the makeup of such a government was unclear, except that the Taliban would have no place in it. He expected the UN to play an important role. He also said that an airlift of food aid into Afghanistan might be necessary.

The Presidents of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan agreed to open their borders to UN relief supplies bound for Afghanistan.

Over a thousand representatives of Afghan opposition groups met in Peshawar to discuss a possible postwar government. However, representatives of former King Mohammed Zahir Shah boycotted the meeting. Northern Alliance representatives were also conspicuously absent.

The Turkish Government offered to host a meeting of Afghan opposition groups at a time and place to be determined.

Pakistani officials said that a U.S. air raid on October 23 had killed 22 Pakistani guerrillas who were fighting alongside the Taliban near Kabul. The dead were members of the Harkat ul-Mujaheddin, which had also fought Indian forces in Kashmir; their group had been placed on the State Department's official list of terrorist organizations in 1995.

October 25, 2001: President Bush met with Crown Prince Sheikh Salman bin Hamad Khalifa of Bahrain, and designated Bahrain a "major non-NATO ally." He also called Crown Prince Abdullah to thank him for Saudi Arabia's cooperation in the anti-terrorist campaign.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld took exception to a headline in *USA Today* that implied that the United States expected that bin Laden would escape. He said that the hunt would continue and would be eventually successful. During the daily Defense Department briefing, he said that U.S. air strikes were mainly against Taliban forces facing the Northern Alliance, and that a B-52 had carpet-bombed Taliban positions.

In London, Prime Minister Blair briefed Conservative Party leaders on plans to commit British ground troops to Afghanistan.

The U.S. Government formed a 100-member team in New York, to track the financial assets of terrorists. Most of the team would be from the Customs Service and had prior experience in tracking funds from drug trafficking and related activities.

October 26, 2001: The Taliban claimed to have captured and executed Abdul Haq, a prominent opposition leader among Afghanistan's Pashtun community. Haq and two companions were apparently trying to persuade tribal leaders to defect. The Defense Department declined to comment on reports that Americans were with Haq before his capture, or that he had sought air support. State Department Spokesman Boucher called Haq's death "regrettable," but not a fatal setback to efforts to topple the Taliban regime.

In London, Armed Forces Minister Adam Ingram announced that 200 Royal Marine Commandos would be made available for service in Afghanistan, and that 400 more would be placed on alert. An 11-ship Royal Navy task force would join U.S. forces in the Indian Ocean after completing maneuvers near Oman.

In Pakistan, President Musharraf expressed concerns that "anarchy and atrocity" would follow the collapse of the Taliban unless the coalition devised a "political strategy."

The State Department issued its annual report on religious freedom in the world. The report criticized practices in Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan although it did not place them among states of "particular concern" (Iran, China, Burma, Sudan, Iraq, and, most recently, North Korea). It mentioned Afghanistan's Taliban, even though the United States had not recognized the Taliban as a legitimate government.

October 27, 2001: The Taliban claimed to have captured and executed five leaders and ten soldiers of the Northern Alliance. Northern Alliance leader Rabbani confirmed the death of Abdul Haq.

The London *Sunday Telegraph* interviewed Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz, who said that he expected the United States and Great Britain to use the "war on terrorism" as an excuse to attack his country and overthrow Saddam Hussein. He predicted that such an attack would break up the coalition.

President Bush signed into law a bill allowing him to waive sanctions imposed on Pakistan after Gen. Musharraf's seizure of power in 1999.

The Government of Pakistan announced that it had turned a suspected *al-Qaida* member over to U.S. authorities. Jamil Qasin Saeed Mohammad of Yemen was suspected of involvement in the October 2000 attack on the U.S.S. *Cole* in Aden.

October 28, 2001: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld told CNN's "*Late Edition*" that the United States had been assisting the Northern Alliance with air strikes, would support occupation of Kabul by the Northern Alliance, and planned to continue the air campaign through Ramadan. When asked about civilian casualties, Rumsfeld noted that the Taliban was using mosques, schools, and hospitals to shelter military equipment and supplies.

The "Army of Omar" claimed responsibility for the massacre of 16 Pakistani Christians worshipping in a Catholic church in Bahawalpur, Pakistan. President Musharraf condemned the attack.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees Ruud Lubbers announced that Pakistan would open its borders to the neediest Afghan refugees.

October 29, 2001: Attorney General John Ashcroft and FBI Director Robert S. Mueller III warned that more terrorist attacks could be expected against U.S. interests at home or overseas within the next week.

After a meeting with U.S. Army General Tommy R. Franks in Islamabad, President Musharraf called for a bombing pause during Ramadan. In Washington, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that the terrorists "are unlikely to take [a] holiday" and observed that there were many historical examples of Muslim countries continuing to wage war during Ramadan. In London, however, British Secretary of Defense Geoff Hoon told reporters that a bombing

pause would not be ruled out.

The White House announced that President Bush planned to meet with President Musharraf at the UN General Assembly on November 10. The State Department announced the over \$1 billion in economic aid would be offered to "strengthen" Pakistan.

During the Defense Department briefing, Rumsfeld said that U.S. planes were dropping ammunition to Northern Alliance forces. He did not rule out the possibility of establishing a forward base in Afghanistan. Gen. Myers said that "We are in the driver seat," and that U.S. forces were setting the pace for the campaign.

Rumsfeld also said that about 30 U.S. military personnel were serving as advisers to the Philippine Army against Abu Sayyaf Muslim rebels on the island of Basilan.

Japan's Diet approved legislation that would allow its Self-Defense Forces to provide logistical support for the U.S. campaign against terrorism.

October 30, 2001: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld acknowledged that "a very modest number of " U.S. troops were in Afghanistan to coordinate air strikes and to provide logistical support for the Northern Alliance. He said that 80% of the day's attacks were on Taliban front-line units in northern Afghanistan. Senior officials said that deployment of air and ground units to Central Asia was being considered. Rumsfeld declined to comment about reports of possible defections or supply problems among Taliban forces. He also announced plans visit Russia and Central Asia.

Gen. Franks, chief of the U.S. Central Command, visited Uzbekistan and met with President Karimov and senior officials.

British Defense Secretary Hoon visited Washington and met with senior officials and members of Congress. He suggested that the United States should take Ramadan into account when conducting the air campaign.

In Britain, Prime Minister Blair addressed the Welsh National Assembly in Cardiff, called the anti-terrorism campaign "a principled conflict," and pledged to use all possible means. Admiral Sir Michael Boyce, Chief of the British Defense Staff, said that the conflict might last three or four years. Brigadier Roger Lane of the Royal Marines recommended that his forces not be sent to Afghanistan until they received additional training and intelligence.

In Pakistan, UN High Commissioner for Refugees Lubbers met with President Musharraf and Taliban Ambassador Zaeef in hopes of assuring the security of UN relief workers and supplies in Afghanistan. Lubbers urged the United States and Britain to show "self-restraint" to minimize civilian casualties.

At the UN, Secretary-General Kofi Annan also called for a bombing halt to facilitate the delivery of urgently-needed humanitarian aid.

October 31, 2001: Gen. Franks met with Northern Alliance Gen. Mohammed Fahim in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, to discuss further military cooperation. Meanwhile U.S. air attacks included a B-52 strike against Taliban positions near Bagram. Adm. Stufflebeem said the preferred term for such an attack was "long stick" rather than "carpet bombing."

The Defense Department announced that reserve call-ups would exceed 50,000. Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld would leave on November 2 to visit Moscow and various countries near Afghanistan.

AID announced that it would supply the UN and other humanitarian agencies with \$11.2 million to buy up to 30,000 tons of wheat from Central Asian countries for relief in Afghanistan. Administrator Andrew Natsios briefed President Bush on the impending food crisis in Afghanistan.

The European Union agreed to reinterpret its understanding of UN sanctions against Afghanistan so that arms could be supplied to opponents of the Taliban.

Saudi Arabia announced that it would freeze the assets of 66 persons and organizations on the U.S. list of sponsors of terrorism.

The U.S. Mission at the UN rejected a French proposal to seek Security Council condemnation of the anthrax attacks in the United States on the grounds that there was no clear proof that the attacks were of foreign origin.

In Kabul, Taliban spokesman Amir Khan Muttaqi said that negotiations with the United States were possible if it provided proof of bin Laden's involvement in the September 11 attacks.

November 1, 2001: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that he planned to increase the number of Special Forces troops operating with the Northern Alliance as soon as possible. U.S. forces were currently directing 80% of their sorties against targets in northern Afghanistan. The Defense Department also announced plans to deploy a JSTARS surveillance aircraft and an experimental Global Hawk drone to Afghanistan.

National Security Adviser Rice said that the air campaign would continue through Ramadan.

Azerbaijan and Armenia offered to extend overflight rights to U.S. aircraft during the campaign against terrorism. The Administration in turn urged a House-Senate conference committee to approve a Senate provision in the foreign aid appropriations bill that would allow President Bush to waive a ban on military aid to Azerbaijan.

Turkey announced that it would send 90 of its special forces troops to train the Northern Alliance.

President Bush proposed a plan to enforce the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention by calling on signatories to enact laws against developing biological weapons, as well as a UN procedure to investigate reports of their use.

Bin Laden, meanwhile, sent a handwritten letter to *Al-Jazeera* in which he urged Pakistan's Muslims to resist the "Christian crusade."

November 2, 2001: After a meeting with Nigerian President Obasanjo, President Bush said that the United States was "slowly but surely tightening the net" around bin Laden.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld left for Russia and Central Asia. He admitted that a Navy air strike had been called in to successfully protect Hamid Karzai, a Pashtun opposition leader who was being pursued by Taliban forces.

The Defense Department admitted that an Army helicopter had crashed in northern Afghanistan during bad weather. Four injured crew members were rescued and an air strike destroyed the wreck. Adm. Stufflebeem admitted that freezing rain was hampering efforts to fly more Special Forces teams into Afghanistan.

The State Department announced the freezing of the financial assets of 22 foreign terrorist organizations, including Hamas, Hizbollah, Islamic Jihad, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Basque ETA, the Real IRA, and three Colombian groups.

In Kabul, Muslim clerics denounced Muslim states, particularly Turkey, that had failed to support the Taliban.

November 3, 2001: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld visited Moscow to discuss missile defense, nuclear arms reductions, and cooperation against terrorism with Russian officials. He then proceeded to Tajikistan, which authorized U.S. military engineers to survey three former Soviet air bases for possible use in the air campaign in Afghanistan.

Al-Jazeera broadcast another taped message by bin Laden, in which he called on Muslims to defend Afghanistan against the U.S. "crusade" and called Muslim leaders who relied on the UN "hypocrites." *Al-Jazeera* also broadcast a 15-minute rebuttal by former U.S. Ambassador Christopher W. S. Ross.

November 4, 2001: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld visited Uzbekistan and then continued to Pakistan. In Islamabad, President Musharraf cautioned him that bombings during Ramadan might offend the Muslim world. He privately offered to let the United States use three air bases in western Pakistan. Rumsfeld said that the Taliban had ceased to function as a government although "concentrations of power" still existed.

Gen. Franks appeared on ABC-TV's "This Week" and denied an article by Seymour Hersch in the *New Yorker* that claimed that 12 Delta Force soldiers had been wounded by enemy fire in an attack on a Taliban stronghold. Franks said that all injuries were minor and not the result of hostile action. On "Meet the Press," Gen. Myers said that more Special Forces teams had arrived in Afghanistan to direct air strikes, and that logistical support would make the Northern Alliance forces better-prepared for winter warfare than the Taliban. Both said that although the war would be a long one, it was proceeding on schedule.

The State Department had no comment on a Taliban report that an American citizen, identified as John Bolton, had been arrested on October 26 and had died while in captivity in Kandahar. ICRC officials later turned over documents to the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad.

As Arab League Foreign Ministers met in Damascus, Secretary-General Amr Moussa and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmad Maher denied that bin Laden spoke for all Arabs or Muslims.

November 5, 2001: President Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria visited President Bush, endorsed the U.S. anti-terrorism campaign, but also called for action to improve the conditions that terrorists exploited.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld concluded his Central Asian tour with a visit to India. He praised Indian cooperation, called for closer political and military ties, and pledged support for India's campaign against terrorists in Kashmir.

The State Department announced the appointment of former Assistant Secretary of State James Dobbins as a special envoy to Afghan opposition groups.

November 6, 2001: Northern Alliance forces claimed to have captured villages south of Mazar-e Sharif. Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that more Special Forces units would be sent to locate targets, and that the air campaign would intensify. The Defense Department said that it had used two BLU-82 15,000-pound bombs on Taliban targets on November 4.

French President Chirac visited President Bush and reaffirmed his support for the U.S. anti-terrorist campaign. They also discussed humanitarian aid to Afghanistan and the need to continue the Middle East peace process.

President Bush addressed an anti-terrorism conference in Warsaw by satellite video. He compared militant Islamic terrorists to the totalitarian regimes of the 20th Century, said that their access to weapons of mass destruction would pose a "dark threat" to civilization, and that no nation could be neutral in the struggle.

Secretary of State Powell was interviewed by Egyptian television. When asked whether Iraq was a possible target in the campaign against terrorism, he said that "there are no plans at the moment to undertake any other military action." Links between the September 11 terrorists and Iraqi intelligence had not been proven.

Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder announced that Germany would provide up to 3,900 troops for support duties in the U.S. campaign in Afghanistan. These would include up to 100 from a "special unit." The deployment would require approval by the lower house of Parliament.

In Islamabad, Embassy spokesman Mark Wentworth said that there was no evidence that a supposed relief worker who had died in Kandahar was an American citizen.

November 7, 2001: The United States froze the assets of 62 organizations and persons with suspected terrorist connections. Most were offices or affiliates of Al-Barakaat and Al-Taqwa, which were informal financial exchange institutions linking the United States with the Middle East and Somalia. FBI and Customs

agents raided the offices of Al-Barakaat in Alexandria, Falls Church, Minneapolis, Boston, Seattle, and Columbus. Similar raids took place in Liechtenstein, Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, and Switzerland. President Bush held a press conference at the Treasury Department's financial crimes center and told the world's financial institutions that failure to act against terrorism would prevent them from doing business with the United States.

President Bush also held a joint press conference with British Prime Minister Blair, in which they reaffirmed their commitment to the campaign against terrorism.

Secretary of State Powell replied to criticisms of Saudi Arabia's role in the anti-terrorism campaign when he told reporters at the State Department that Saudi Arabia had "excommunicated" bin Laden, severed relations with the Taliban, and responded positively to U.S. initiatives. Powell also met with Kuwait's Acting Prime Minister, who said that his country was and would remain "allied to the United States."

The Defense Department announced that the U.S.S. *John C. Stennis* and its escorts were being readied for duty in the Indian Ocean, which would bring the number of U.S. aircraft carriers in the region to four.

The House of Representatives voted, 405-2, to establish a Radio Free Afghanistan to broadcast news and entertainment to the country in local languages.

Pakistan asked Taliban diplomats to stop holding news conferences and restricted domestic broadcasts by Al-Jazeera in an effort to restrict the Taliban's propaganda campaign. President Musharraf called once more for the suspension of the U.S. air campaign during Ramadan during a stop in Istanbul on his way to a meeting of the UN General Assembly.

The UN and Pakistan reached an agreement to establish camps for Afghan refugees in Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province.

The Italian Parliament voted to commit a naval task force and up to 2,700 troops to the U.S. anti-terrorism campaign.

November 8, 2001: President Bush gave a speech in the George World Congress Center in Atlanta in which he stressed the public's responsibility for preventing terrorism. He proposed mobilizing members of the Senior Corps and AmeriCorps to assist police departments, health agencies, and areas hit by terrorists, and concluded, "My fellow Americans, let's roll."

National Security Adviser Rice said that President Bush would not meet with Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasir Arafat during the UN General Assembly in view of Arafat's failure to prevent terrorism in Israel.

The Government of Lebanon rejected U.S. requests to freeze the assets of Hezbollah on the grounds that "resistance groups" were not terrorist organizations.

The Government of Pakistan forbade the Taliban's Ambassador to hold press conferences, and ordered the Afghan Consulate in Karachi to close.

Indian Prime Minister Atal Valpayee began his visit to the United States. He expressed concern about the slow progress of the war in Afghanistan and predicted that the United States would need to commit substantial numbers of ground troops.

Three Japanese Naval Self-Defense Force ships left Sasebo for the Indian Ocean.

November 9, 2001: Northern Alliance forces captured Mazar-e Sharif and claimed that Taliban forces in northern Afghanistan were in retreat. Secretary of State Powell said that he would prefer to see Kabul be declared an "open city" rather than having it occupied by the Northern Alliance.

President Bush met with Indian Prime Minister Valpayee and expressed satisfaction with Indian and Saudi cooperation in the campaign against terrorism. Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud, however, expressed frustration with Bush's failure to seek a new Middle East peace initiative.

At the UN General Assembly, Organization of the Islamic Conference members postponed action on an anti-terrorism treaty until November 19. They sought an exemption for "national liberation movements." U.S. Ambassador Negroponte attended an Iranian-sponsored "Dialogue Among Civilization," during which he urged Muslim states not to accept bin Laden's claim that the United States was at war with Islam.

Czech Foreign Minister Milos Zeman met with Secretary of State Powell on his way to the UN General Assembly. Zeman said that Mohamed Atta, mastermind of and participant in the September 11 attacks, had talked about attacking the headquarters of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty during a meeting with a suspected Iraqi intelligence agent in Prague. Zeman also said that there was no record that Atta discussed attacks on targets in the United States.

November 10, 2001: President Bush addressed the UN General Assembly and said that each nation would be expected to play its part in the war against terrorism and that the 'allies of terror' would be held accountable. He also said that his administration was working for the day that "two states--Israel and Palestine could live peacefully together within secure and recognized borders."

Bush also met with President Musharraf and said that he would seek an additional \$1 billion in aid for Pakistan. Bush said that he would encourage the Northern Alliance to move south, but not into Kabul. When Musharraf addressed the UN General Assembly, he said that Pakistan had taken measures to ensure the security of its nuclear weapons. Musharraf also met with Iranian President Mohammad Khatami to discuss their countries' policies in Afghanistan.

Two Pakistani newspapers published an interview by journalist Hamid Mir with bin Laden, in which bin Laden claimed to have chemical and nuclear weapons, which he would use if the coalition used weapons of mass destruction on his forces. Bin Laden claimed ignorance of anthrax outbreaks in the United States.

November 11, 2001: With Northern Alliance forces claiming to have liberated 6 northern provinces, the Taliban conceded the loss of three of them and claimed to be making a "strategic withdrawal." The Northern Alliance claimed a major victory over the Taliban at Taloqan. Foreign Minister Abdullah said that the Northern Alliance intended to fight "up to the gates of Kabul," but would only enter the capital to prevent a breakdown of law and order or the entry of Pakistani troops.

In New York, President Musharraf warned of anarchy and atrocities if the Northern Alliance captured Kabul and insisted that the Pashtuns must be involved in a postwar political settlement. He said that debt relief from the United States depended on a new agreement between Pakistan and the IMF. Secretary of State Powell said on "Meet the Press" that the United States had no plans to release F-16s that had been purchased by Pakistan and that had been impounded after Pakistan tested nuclear weapons.

Secretaries Powell and Rumsfeld and National Security Adviser Rice all expressed skepticism that bin Laden had nuclear weapons. Rumsfeld told "Face the Nation" that bin Laden probably had chemical and biological weapons, and that U.S. forces had bombed sites where they might have been kept. Rice said that the prospect of bin Laden getting nuclear weapons made his defeat all the more imperative.

President Bush and Secretary-General Annan attended a memorial service at "Ground Zero." Before returning to Washington, Bush met with the Presidents of South Africa, Colombia, and Argentina. Powell met with Arafat, and stayed in New York to meet with the Foreign Ministers of Syria and the Gulf Cooperation Council states.

The UN announced that its first shipment of humanitarian aid from Uzbekistan to Afghanistan was ready to be delivered.

Defense Secretary Geoff Hoon confirmed that British troops were operating in Afghanistan.

Johanne Sutton of *Radio France Internationale*, Pierre Billaud of RTL Radio, and Volker Handloik of the German magazine *Stern* became the first foreign journalists to die in the Afghan conflict when Taliban forces ambushed the Northern Alliance troops that they were accompanying.

November 12, 2001: The Northern Alliance announced the liberation of Herat. Its forces were said to be closing in on Kunduz, the last Taliban stronghold in the north, and to be approaching Kabul. Pakistani officials urged the United States and the UN to establish an interim government and to impose security on the Afghan capital.

At the UN, Secretary of State Powell attended a conference of Six-Plus-Two Group Foreign Ministers of states bordering Afghanistan. At the start of the meeting, he publicly shook hands with Iranian Foreign Minister Kamal Kharrazi. Powell urged his colleagues to quickly organize a peacekeeping force and a provisional administration for Kabul. He told the *New York Times* that Muslim countries like Turkey, Indonesia, and Bangladesh could have a role to play.

AID Administrator Natsios visited Tashkent, and said that the liberation of Mazar-e Sharif would simplify the delivery of humanitarian aid to Afghanistan.

Defense Department officials said that the United States was considering the use of at least one air base in Tajikistan to support the air campaign in Afghanistan.

November 13, 2001: Taliban forces abandoned Kabul and Northern Alliance forces took control of the Afghan capital. Eight foreign aid workers, two of them American women accused of promoting Christianity, remained in captivity and were reportedly taken to Kandahar. Before the entry of Northern Alliance forces, mobs looted government offices and the Pakistani Embassy and killed any foreign Taliban supporters they could find. Foreign Minister Abdullah said that the Northern Alliance had sent its security forces into Kabul to prevent disorder, and that a Gen. Mohammed Fahim would lead a "military and security council." In Kandahar, Mohammad Omar urged the Taliban to "resist, put up resistance, and fight."

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that U.S. Special Operations forces were operating in southern Afghanistan in pursuit of *al-Qaida* and Taliban leaders. Special Forces teams were currently in Kabul to observe the Northern Alliance. U.S. aircraft continued to harry fleeing Taliban forces. Rumsfeld urged other countries not to give sanctuary to fugitive terrorists and said that the struggle against terrorism was far from over.

Al-Jazeera reported that its Kabul office had been bombed before the Northern Alliance entered the city. A U.S. Central Command spokesman said that the building was thought to be used by *al-Qaida*.

President Bush issued a directive to authorize the establishment of military tribunals to try foreign terrorist suspects and their accomplices. The Secretary of Defense would appoint the tribunals and determine their rules and procedures.

Bush also held a joint press conference with Russian President Vladimir Putin at the White House, in which Putin hoped that the war on terrorism would make possible closer cooperation between the United States and Russia. Bush said, "We will continue to work with the Northern Alliance commanders to make sure they respect the human rights of the people that they are liberating."

As President Musharraf returned from the United States, he called for the immediate deployment to Kabul of a UN peacekeeping force from Muslim nations so that a hostile government would not establish itself on Pakistan's border. Pakistani spokesmen said that their government might contribute troops to a peacekeeping force.

At the UN, Brahimi proposed to the Security Council that a conference of Afghan representatives should be held under UN protection. This conference would establish a provisional council to select an interim government, which would in turn outline a program to draft a new constitution to be endorsed by a national council (*loya jirga*). Brahimi envisioned a two-year transition period between an interim and a permanent government. Secretary-General Annan instructed Brahimi to send UN political advisers to Kabul as soon as "security conditions permit."

U.S. special envoy James F. Dobbins met with former King Zahir Shah in Rome. Although Zahir Shah had been mentioned as the possible chairman of a provisional council, Northern Alliance leader Rabbani said that the king could only return to Afghanistan as a private citizen. In Kabul, Northern Alliance Foreign Minister Abdullah said that all factions except the Taliban would be welcome to help form a coalition government.

The State Department announced that it would institute a stricter screening program for men from 25 Arab and Muslim countries who were seeking visas to enter the United States.

In Germany, Chancellor Schroeder called for a vote of confidence when the lower house of Parliament voted on his decision to contribute up to 3,000 troops to the anti-terrorism campaign.

November 14, 2001: Taliban forces continued to flee southward towards Kandahar. Some Pashtun tribes in southern Afghanistan reportedly had taken up arms against the Taliban. U.S. Special Forces teams were said to be setting up roadblocks in the search for followers of bin Laden, and Air Force planes were dropping leaflets offering a \$25 million reward for bin Laden's capture. A Taliban spokesman, however, said that bin Laden and Mohammad Omar were still alive and well in Afghanistan.

The Taliban abandoned eight foreign relief workers who had been under arrest in Afghanistan since August. The workers were freed by residents of the town of Ghazni, who contacted the International Committee of the Red Cross, which arranged for their evacuation to Pakistan by U.S. Special Forces helicopters.

The UN Security Council approved a resolution calling on all parties in Afghanistan to attend a conference to settle the country's future, urging member states to provide humanitarian aid, and calling for a central role for the UN in the reconstruction process. The UN also authorized member states to provide peacekeeping forces.

Great Britain offered to commit 5,000 troops to peacekeeping in Afghanistan. Prime Minister Blair told Parliament that bin Laden had admitted his guilt in a video recorded on October 20. Bin Laden boasted that *al-Qaida* had attacked the United States "in self-defense" and as "revenge for our people killed in Palestine and Iraq."

U.S. special envoy Dobbins arrived in Islamabad to discuss the political future of Afghanistan.

November 15, 2001: Presidents Bush and Putin agreed that the United States and Russia would cooperate against terrorism and in the political reconstruction of Afghanistan. After their summit meeting at Bush's ranch in Crawford, Texas, Putin visited "Ground Zero" in New York before returning to Moscow.

The United States announced plans for an international conference for the reconstruction of Afghanistan, to be held at the White House later in November. A larger conference, sponsored by the World Bank, the UN Development Program, and the Asian Development Bank, was scheduled for Islamabad on November 27-29. AID Administrator Natsios flew to northern Afghanistan to assess relief needs.

The first peacekeeping forces arrived in Afghanistan as 100 British Marines landed at the Bagram airfield. President Chirac notified Secretary-General Annan that France would send troops to secure the airport at Mazar e-Sharif. Canada and the Netherlands also expressed their willingness to send troops. Turkey was expected to supply peacekeeping forces for Kabul, but was awaiting Security Council authorization.

As fighting continued around Kandahar and Kunduz, Gen. Franks said: "We are tightening the noose. It's a matter of time." A Taliban envoy in Pakistan asked UN representatives for help in arranging the surrender of his forces in Kunduz; they were noncommittal. Bin Laden's whereabouts were unknown, but a defiant Mohammad Omar vowed to fight on until "the destruction of America."

In the Philippines, Muslim Abu Sayyaf rebels released seven of their ten hostages. A Filipina nurse and an American missionary couple remained in captivity.

November 16, 2001: The Taliban admitted that Osama bin Laden's deputy, Muhammad Atef, had been killed in an air raid near Kabul earlier in the week. Atef, a native of Egypt, was wanted in the United States for his involvement in the 1998 embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania.

The Defense Department announced that 300 Special Forces personnel were in Afghanistan: 200 in the north and the rest, along with allied personnel, in the

south. Although Adm. Stufflebeem said that the Special Forces' chief task was "strategic reconnaissance," Secretary Rumsfeld admitted that they were taking part in ground combat as they hunted for information and fugitive members of the Taliban and *al-Qaida*. Forty U.S. soldiers arrived at Bagram to join British forces in repairing the airfield.

In Berlin, Chancellor Schroeder's Social Democratic/Green Party coalition survived a vote of confidence by two votes when it approved commitment of German troops to supporting the anti-terrorism campaign in Afghanistan.

In Afghanistan, a Taliban spokesman denied a report that Taliban leaders were trying to work out a deal for the evacuation of Kandahar. In Kabul, the Northern Alliance occupied Radio Kabul and government offices.

Secretary of State Powell discussed a possible humanitarian aid package for Uzbekistan with Foreign Minister Kamilov.

November 17, 2001: Former President Burhanuddin Rabbani made a triumphal return to Kabul. He invited all Afghan groups except the Taliban to meet in Kabul to form a new government. He told reporters that he welcomed the formation of a broad-based government and said that the Northern Alliance would respect the decision of a *loya jirga*. Two plane-loads of UN officials, led by Deputy Special Representative Francisc Vendrell, arrived at Bagram to re-establish a UN presence in Afghanistan and to help arrange a conference among Afghan political groups.

Taliban Ambassador Zaef said that bin Laden and his family had left Afghanistan for parts unknown. He later said that the bin Ladens had only left the Taliban-controlled part of the country.

First Lady Laura Bush delivered the weekly presidential address, in which she denounced the Taliban's oppression of Afghan women and children.

The French Defense Ministry announced that up to 10 French aircraft would be available for missions in Afghanistan in two weeks.

G-20 Finance Ministers met in Ottawa to discuss means of shutting down terrorist financial networks. They also discussed plans for the reconstruction of Afghanistan. Further discussions would be held during the IMF and World Bank meetings.

November 18, 2001: Northern Alliance Foreign Minister Abdullah met with U.S. special envoy Dobbins in Tashkent, and announced that the Northern Alliance would be willing to meet with other Afghan political groups in Europe to discuss a postwar government. No date or location had been set.

As fighting continued around Kunduz and Kandahar, Secretary of State Powell, National Security Adviser Rice, and Deputy Defense Secretary Wolfowitz told TV news programs that they believed that bin Laden's options were shrinking along with the Taliban-controlled portions of Afghanistan. They doubted that bin Laden had fled the country or that neighboring countries would agree to take him in. Powell suggested that if bin Laden did escape, the United States would try to "coordinate" his capture with local authorities.

AID Administrator Natsios concluded a visit to five Central Asian republics. He was confident that AID would be able to avert famine in Afghanistan by arranging for the delivery of 55,000 tons of food per month from Iran, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. The United States was also considering a program to rebuild roads, wells, and irrigation systems.

Russia sent a 12-member delegation to Kabul to meet with the Northern Alliance.

November 19, 2001: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that the United States was counting on Afghan opposition groups to help find bin Laden, and that a \$25 million reward for his capture might provide an incentive. There were as yet no plans to commit large numbers of U.S. troops to the search for bin Laden. Rumsfeld was also cool to the notion of a negotiated surrender of Taliban forces in Kunduz.

The air campaign around Kunduz and Kandahar continued, with Taliban leaders in Kunduz seeking a way to arrange an orderly surrender to the Northern Alliance and safe passage to an undisclosed third country for the Taliban's foreign contingents.

Special envoy Dobbins met with Northern Alliance officials at Bagram, and said that they would be willing to attend an international conference on the future of Afghanistan. Germany had offered to host the conference. Northern Alliance spokesmen remained noncommittal, and UN officials had not said what other parties would be invited to attend. Pakistani Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar called the Northern Alliance's occupation of Kabul unacceptable and called for the deployment of an international force. The Northern Alliance complained that it had not been consulted about the dispatch of British troops to the Bagram airfield, and said that France would have to negotiate sending troops to the airport at Mazar-e Sharif. Britain and France postponed plans to send additional troops to Afghanistan.

Six armed men ambushed a caravan of vehicles that was traveling between Jalalabad and Kabul. Four foreign journalists were kidnapped, stoned, and then killed. It was not known whether their assailants were Taliban members or ordinary bandits.

In Geneva, Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security John R. Bolton said that Iraq was pursuing a biological weapons program, while North Korea, Libya, Syria, Iran, and Sudan were suspected of doing so. The United States still favored enactment of domestic bans on biological weapons activities, international investigations of suspicious outbreaks of diseases, and more cooperation with the World Health Organization instead of the draft protocol for enforcement of the Biological Weapons Convention.

President Bush signed into law a bill federalizing U.S. airport security personnel. In the evening he hosted a dinner at the White House for Muslim diplomats in honor of Ramadan.

Secretary of State Powell addressed representatives of women's advocacy groups and said that the United States was committed to ensuring that Afghan women would have their rightful place in any postwar government.

November 20, 2001: The United States hosted a conference at the State Department to discuss the postwar reconstruction of Afghanistan. Secretary of State Powell told the delegates that the United States expected to play a major role. U.S. and Japanese officials said that they had developed a long-term "action program."

President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo met with President Bush and the Secretaries of State and Defense, who promised to supply the Philippines with \$92.3 million in military equipment. She also sought economic aid and the opening of U.S. markets to Filipino products. President Bush would consider adding the Communist New People's Army and various Muslim insurgent groups to the list of terrorist organizations whose assets would be frozen.

Northern Alliance Foreign Minister Abdullah met with UN special envoy Vendrell in Kabul. They announced that the Northern Alliance would attend a UN-sponsored conference in Berlin about the political future of Afghanistan. Former president Rabbani said that the Berlin conference would be "mostly symbolic." Special envoy Brahimi said that all major Afghan political groups except the Taliban would attend. Abdullah still insisted that the Northern Alliance must approve further deployments of foreign peacekeeping troops.

The UN announced that it would provide air transportation between Islamabad and Bagram to journalists, diplomats, and aid workers. A one-way ticket would cost \$2,500.

The Defense Department announced that 4,400 Marines from the 15th and 26th Marine Expeditionary Units were available for deployment in Afghanistan. Adm. Stufflebeem said that the United States had no plans for a Thanksgiving bombing pause, but did not rule out a cease-fire during possible negotiations for the surrender of Taliban forces in Kunduz. The Northern Alliance, meanwhile, gave the Taliban forces three days in which to surrender or face the consequences. The most likely sticking point was the fate of foreign members of the Taliban.

Pakistan's Foreign Ministry announced that the Taliban's consulates in Quetta and Peshawar would be closed. The U.S. Embassy in Islamabad opened a Coalition Information Center. Kenton Keith served as the Center's director.

November 22, 2001: President Bush visited the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Kentucky and spoke of a long and desperate struggle against terrorism in which "the most difficult steps in this mission still lie ahead."

At Spin Boldak, Taliban spokesman Tayab Agha told the United States to "forget the September 11 attacks," while vowing to fight on and refusing to take part in any postwar government. He denied any knowledge of bin Laden's whereabouts.

Taliban commander Mullah Faizal said that his forces in Kunduz were ready to surrender to the Northern Alliance, though details remained to be worked out.

Gen. Myers attended a meeting of senior NATO military leaders in Brussels, and said that even if bin Laden were killed or captured, the hunt for other *al-Qaida* leaders would continue. Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said during a visit to Fort Bragg that his personal preference would be that bin Laden were killed rather than captured. Deputy Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Peter Pace said that Navy ships would be searching foreign ships off the coast of Pakistan for fugitive terrorists.

In London, international development secretary Clare Short claimed that differences with the United States had delayed the deployment of more British troops to Afghanistan. Prime Minister Blair denied it. Further deployments, even for humanitarian purposes, still awaited approval by the Northern Alliance.

Interior Minister Yunus Qanuni announced that he would lead the Northern Alliance delegation to the Berlin conference on the future of Afghanistan.

In Kuala Lumpur, Admiral Dennis Blair, chief of the U.S. Pacific Command, doubted that U.S. forces would be involved in combat against terrorist groups in Southeast Asia. The United States would assist area governments in identifying terrorists, shutting off their funds, and preventing their movement.

The Northern Alliance resumed the bombardment of Kunduz after surrender negotiations with the Taliban broke down. President Musharraf had contacted Prime Minister Blair, Secretary of State Powell, and UN Secretary-General Annan in an effort to ensure the safety of Pakistanis fighting with the Taliban. Pakistan also closed the Taliban's embassy.

November 23, 2001: Northern Alliance Foreign Minister Abdullah said that Kunduz would be attacked if no agreement was reached by November 24 for its surrender. The sticking point was still the fate of the 3-4,000 foreign Taliban members. British Foreign Secretary Straw visited Islamabad, and said after meeting with senior Pakistani officials, that a Taliban surrender should be accepted. UN Spokesman Eric Falt also called for a cease-fire.

UN spokesman Ahmad Fawzi said that the peace conference, now to be held in Bonn, would open November 27 to allow delegates some more travel time. The four major Afghan groups were the Northern Alliance, the Rome Group (followers of former King Zahir Shah), the Peshawar Group (Pashtuns with ties to Pakistan), and the Cyprus Group (non-Pashtuns with ties to Iran).

November 24, 2001: In his weekly radio address, President Bush warned of "difficult times ahead" and hinted at pre-emptive strikes against terrorists.

Although no general surrender agreement had been reached at Kunduz, more than a thousand Taliban members surrendered to Northern Alliance forces. Another large surrender took place at Maidan Shahr.

President Musharraf said that it was unlikely that bin Laden had escaped to Pakistan.

The Defense Department said that captured *al-Qaida* members might be held on Guam. Former UN war crimes prosecutor Richard Goldstone called U.S. plans

to try foreign terrorist suspects before military tribunals " second or third-class justice."

Former President Rabbani said that he would step down if the Bonn Conference agreed upon a leader for an Afghan provisional government. He also called for "a new friendship, based on mutual respect, non-interference, and territorial independence" with Pakistan. UN High Commissioner for Refugees Mary Robinson called for excluding Afghan leaders from the provisional government if their followers had committed atrocities.

November 25, 2001: About 1,200 U.S. Marines established a base near Kandahar after opponents of the Taliban seized an airfield. The Marines were expected to take part in the search for bin Laden and other leading terrorists.

Captured Taliban soldiers revolted at the Qala Jangi prison near Mazar-e Sharif. Hundreds were believed to have been killed in several hours of fighting that included U.S. air strikes that were directed by U.S. Special Forces and British Special Air Service troops. Most of the captives were believed to have been foreign members of the Taliban. The Defense Department first denied that any U.S. military personnel were casualties, but said that a CIA officer had been wounded. The CIA declined to comment. The Defense Department later admitted that five U.S. soldiers were wounded by a stray bomb. Fighting continued in the prison until November 28.

Meanwhile, Northern Alliance forces began occupying Kunduz.

November 26, 2001: Northern Alliance forces completed the occupation of Kunduz. President Musharraf expressed concern about the fate of Pakistani nationals who had been serving with the Taliban in view of reports that foreign members of the Taliban had been shot out of hand during the fall of Kunduz.

U.S. Marines continued to build a forward base near Kandahar. Navy fighters and Marine helicopter gunships attacked a Taliban armored column. Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that the new base would allow U.S. forces and their allies to interdict roads leading out of Kandahar, and that no more than 2,000 Marines would be deployed. The base had been one attacked by Army Rangers on October 19.

Former President Rabbani said that the Bonn conference would not be a summit council, and that major councils and meetings would take place within Afghanistan. He made these remarks in the United Arab Emirates. UN spokesman Eric Falt said that 32 delegates from four major groups were expected to attend. The Northern Alliance and the Rome Group planned to send eight negotiators and three advisers each. The Peshawar and Cyptus Groups would each send three delegates and two advisers.

British Defense Secretary Hoon announced that most of the 6,000 troops alerted for deployment to Afghanistan would be stood down. He admitted that four British soldiers had been injured while operating with U.S. forces, but gave no details.

Pakistani officials said that they had initiated a search for bin Laden and other *al-Qaida* leaders in Afghanistan.

Russia began flying officials, technicians, and relief supplies to Afghanistan. The Russian contingent made its camp near the Bulgarian Embassy in Kabul. A UN spokesman said that Russia had notified the UN of its plans. A Russian Defense Ministry spokesman said that Russia had no plans to take part in military actions in Afghanistan. The Russian contingent came from the Ministry of Emergency Situations.

President Bush said that other countries that tried to develop weapons of mass destruction would "be held accountable." Countries that harbored, funded, or sheltered terrorists would be counted as terrorists. He urged Saddam Hussein to re-admit UN inspectors to Iraq or face the consequences, and linked the establishment of relations with North Korea to the admission of weapons inspectors.

November 27, 2001: President Ali Abdullah Saleh of Yemen met with President Bush and senior U.S. officials. Yemen had agreed to freeze the assets of groups linked to *al-Qaida* and had postponed the trials of six suspects in the attack on the U.S.S. *Cole* to allow further time for investigations. Yemen sought up to \$400 million in economic and security assistance.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld visited the headquarters of the U.S. Central Command in Tampa, Florida, and told reporters that widespread lawlessness in Afghanistan threatened U.S. forces as they searched for bin Laden and his followers. The search was likely to be long and difficult. Rumsfeld also noted that fighting continued between the Northern Alliance and hard-core Taliban members in the Qalai Janghi fortress outside Mazar-e Sharif. Gen. Franks told reporters that U.S. forces had identified over 40 sites where *al-Qaida* members may have done research in weapons of mass destruction, although no evidence had been found that they had succeeded in producing any. Franks said that the U.S. strategy in southern Afghanistan would be to isolate Kandahar and work with opposition forces to obtain the surrender of Taliban forces.

Representatives of four Afghan factions met near Bonn and said that they hoped to establish a broad-based government of national unity. They agreed that former King Zahir Shah might serve as a titular head of a temporary government. German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer linked economic aid to Afghanistan to the delegates' success in forming a government that respected human rights and included women and all ethnic groups.

The World Bank and Asian Development Bank held a meeting in Islamabad to discuss reconstruction aid to Afghanistan.

White House Press Secretary Fleischer denied that President Bush was planning immediate military action against Iraq once the campaign in Afghanistan was over. He said that the President was merely restating U.S. policy when he called on Saddam Hussein to admit international inspectors to his country.

Iraq, meanwhile, refused to admit international inspectors unless economic sanctions dating back to the Gulf War were lifted. At the UN, the United States and Russia agreed to maintain the current oil-for-food program for another six months, after which a selected list of civilian goods could be imported by Iraq.

First Lady Laura Bush told reporters that she believed that women's rights and education would be essential to the future stability of Afghanistan.

A Swedish TV cameraman became the eighth foreign journalist to die in Afghanistan when bandits robbed a group of foreign journalists in Taloqan.

November 28, 2001: The CIA admitted that Johnny Michael Spann, an employee of the Special Activities Division of the Directorate of Operations, had been killed during the Qalai Janghi prison revolt. Spann was the first American death in combat during the war in Afghanistan and the 79th CIA employee to be killed in the line of duty.

The Northern Alliance announced the end of the Qalai Janghi prison revolt. The death toll included at least 600 Taliban members and at least 40 from the Northern Alliance.

Pakistan initiated talks with Taliban officials and Pashtun tribal leaders in southeastern Afghanistan. Pakistani diplomats also met with former President Rabbani in Dubai in a first step toward establishing relations with the Northern Alliance.

In Bonn, Northern Alliance spokesman Younis Qanooni said during a press conference that there was no need for an international peacekeeping force in Afghanistan. He also downplayed a possible role for former King Zahir Shah as leader of an interim government.

The Defense Department announced that 100 soldiers from the 10th Mountain Division had been deployed to northern Afghanistan to support Special Forces and other units. Adm. Stufflebeem said that an air raid near Kandahar on November 26 had killed several Taliban and *al-Qaida* leaders. The Taliban said that Mullah Mohammed Omar was not among them. Mullah Omar, meanwhile, broadcast an appeal for his followers to fight to the death.

Spanish Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar met with President Bush and offered to supply troops to the war on terrorism. He declined to criticize U.S. plans to establish military tribunals to try captured terrorists overseas. Extradition of terrorists (Spain held 14 suspected members of *al-Qaida*) would be done in accordance with U.S. and Spanish laws.

President Bush also met with UN Secretary-General Annan to discuss humanitarian relief for Afghanistan.

November 29, 2001: In Bonn, the Northern Alliance agreed to admit international peacekeepers to Afghanistan as part of an overall political settlement. Gen. Franks, however, said that it would be premature to admit them while military operations were still in progress.

The Bonn conference appeared closer to an agreement on the makeup of a postwar Afghan government. Northern Alliance spokesman Qanooni said that his party would not insist that former president Rabbani would be the next head of state, and that his comments about former King Zahir Shah had been mistranslated. International peacekeepers should come from Islamic countries.

Attorney General Ashcroft announced a "Responsible Cooperators Program," in which foreign nationals who supplied "useful and reliable information" about terrorists would receive assistance in becoming legal residents or U.S. citizens.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Maher protested to Secretary of State Powell that his government had not been informed of the names of Egyptian nationals who had been arrested or detained in the United States, or of the charges against them. Powell said that information would be forthcoming and that Egyptian diplomats would have access to the detainees.

November 30, 2001: Following consultations in Washington between the United States and Uzbekistan on November 26-30, the two countries issued a joint statement reaffirming support for combating terrorism; eradicating the social, economic, and financial sources of extremism; maintaining peace and stability in Central Asia; and strengthening security in the region.

At a Pentagon Briefing, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that the Taliban had lost the ability to conduct any serious degree of control over their troops, and could no longer conduct troop movements in Afghanistan.

[December 1, 2001:](#) December 1, 2001: Palestinian suicide bombings in Jerusalem and Haifa killed 25 Israelis over a 12-hour period, and wounded over 200. Israel retaliated, starting December 3, by attacking Palestinian targets in Gaza and the West Bank. The attacks occurred after the arrival of the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, retired Marine General Anthony C. Zinni.

December 2, 2001: President Bush held an emergency meeting at the White House with Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon following the terrorist attacks in Israel. The President condemned the attacks as "horrific acts of murder," and called on Chairman Yasser Arafat to do everything in his power to find those responsible.

December 3, 2001: Homeland Security Director Tom Ridge issued a general alert of possible terrorist attacks either in the United States or abroad, but said that he could not be more specific. Ridge's announcement marked the third time since the terrorist attacks of September 11 that the U.S. government issued such general warnings.

The United Nations announced that the World Food Program would employ more than 2,400 women in its emergency food distribution efforts in Kabul. The recruitment of women in the operation of the relief program would reverse the effect of the five-year-old Taliban policy barring women from the workplace.

December 4, 2001: The 55 member states of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), following a two-day ministerial meeting at Bucharest, Romania, issued a declaration condemning terrorism and agreed to a plan of broad-ranging counterterrorism measures. Secretary of State Colin Powell addressed the OSCE ministerial council following its meeting.

The Bush administration froze the financial assets of three organizations linked to Hamas, the militant Palestinian organization that claimed responsibility for the deadly suicide attacks in Israel during the weekend of December 1-2. The freeze applied to the assets of the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and

Development, Beit Al-Mal Holdings and Al-Aqsa Islamic Bank.

Afghan representatives meeting in Bonn, Germany signed an interim agreement aimed at establishing a broad-based, multi-ethnic, stable, representative post-Taliban government in Afghanistan after 23 years of war. The interim administration in Afghanistan would be led by Hamid Karzai, a Pashtun leader from Kandahar.

December 5, 2001: White House Spokesman Ari Fleischer indicated that President Bush was "very pleased" with the Afghan agreement on interim government signed on December 4.

President Bush met with Norway's Prime Minister Kjell Magne Bondevik in the Oval Office to discuss the ongoing situation in the Middle East and Afghanistan. Bondevik indicated that Norway would play a key role as the chair of the Afghanistan support group beginning in January 2002.

Secretary of State Powell and Turkish Foreign Minister Ismail Cem met in Ankara and discussed Afghanistan, Cyprus, the Middle East, Central Asia, and bilateral economic relations. Secretary Powell expressed his thanks and appreciation to Turkey for its solid support in the campaign against terrorism and for reaffirming its commitment to contribute soldiers to a future peacekeeping force in Afghanistan.

December 6, 2001: Secretary of State Powell attended a meeting of the North Atlantic Council at NATO Headquarters in Brussels, which discussed terrorism, Afghanistan, Russia, and Middle East peace.

The Department of State issued a terrorist exclusion list that designated 39 groups, charities, and companies as "supporters of terrorism", and that would be subject to specific visa restrictions.

At the United Nations, the Security Council endorsed the agreement reached on interim arrangements for Afghanistan, pending the re-establishment of a permanent government, and declared that it was willing to support a request for a UN-mandated security force.

December 7, 2001: President Bush, speaking in Norfolk, Virginia during ceremonies aboard the U.S.S. Enterprise marking the 60th anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, called the terrorists who attacked the United States on September 11 "the heirs to fascism," with "the same will to power, the same disdain for the individual, the same mad global ambitions." They cannot be appeased, he said, "they must be defeated."

Richard Haass, Director of the Policy Planning Staff and U.S. Coordinator for the Future of Afghanistan, and James Dobbins, U.S. Special Representative to the Afghan Opposition, gave a press briefing at the Department of State. Ambassador Dobbins announced that the United States was working to open a diplomatic mission in Kabul before December 22, the date the new interim authority was to assume power. Ambassador Haass indicated that he expected the United States to play a "leading role" in recovery and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan. After the elimination of terrorism, he said, the elimination of drug trafficking in Afghanistan was the second greatest priority.

Taliban forces fled the southern Afghan city of Kandahar.

December 8, 2001: Secretary of State Powell met in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, with Uzbek President Islam Karimov. They discussed terrorism, democratization, and human rights. Karimov confirmed that the Friendship Bridge, which links Uzbekistan to Afghanistan, and which provides an important route for the distribution of humanitarian aid, would reopen on December 9. Powell brought a letter from President Bush thanking Karimov for his support in the campaign against terrorism and inviting him to visit the United States.

December 9, 2001: Continuing his 9-day trip to Europe and Eurasia, Secretary of State Powell gave an interview in Moscow to TV-6 television. He indicated that Russia had played a "very positive role" since the events of September 11. "We are very pleased at the immediate support President Putin gave to us," he said. "He was the first world leader to call [President] Bush, and that meant a lot to the American people." He said Russia has been working very closely with

the United States in the international coalition against terrorism.

In Washington, Vice President Cheney confirmed that the United States had obtained videotape showing Osama bin Laden giving a detailed description of the September 11 attacks.

The U.S. dropped one of its largest conventional weapons—a 15,000-pound "Daisy Cutter"—at the entrance of caves near Tora Bora, where bin Laden was believed to be hiding.

The five-year rule of the Taliban came to an official end as the last Afghan province slipped from their control.

December 10, 2001: Secretary of State Powell met in Moscow with Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov. They discussed terrorism, Afghanistan, the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, and Chechnya. Powell said the improvement in U.S.-Russian relations "has been accelerated by the events of September 11th." The relationship "is strong and it will get stronger with each passing day."

Secretary Powell and President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev met in Astana, the new Kazakh capital. In a joint press conference, President Nazarbayev indicated that they had discussed relations between the two countries "in terms of economic, political, military, and technical cooperation—and of course, in the struggle against terrorism." Powell, in response, thanked the Kazakh government for its support.

Meeting with German Chancellor Schroeder in Berlin, Secretary Powell welcomed Germany's support of the U.S.-led anti-terrorism campaign since the September 11 attacks, particularly Germany's assistance with the law enforcement and intelligence and its role in hosting the recent conference of Afghan political groups.

The Department of Defense confirmed that Afghan opposition forces had captured several top Taliban officers. Among those arrested were the head of the Taliban's army and one of the regime's top intelligence officers.

In a briefing with reporters at the Pentagon, Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz said that the hunt for Osama bin Laden, as well as Taliban leader Mullah Omar, could require American troops to remain in Afghanistan for many more months.

U.S. Marines established a staging area about 12 miles outside of Kandahar in an effort to capture fleeing Taliban members. The Marines were also building a detention center for prisoners picked up by U.S. forces or turned over by Afghan troops.

December 11, 2001: Attorney General Ashcroft announced a detailed indictment against Zacarias Moussaoui, who was charged with conspiracy in the September 11 attacks on New York and Washington. Moussaoui, a French citizen of Moroccan ancestry, was charged with undergoing the same training and receiving the same funding as the 19 hijackers who carried out the attacks.

President Bush led ceremonies at the White House to commemorate those killed and injured in the September 11 attacks on the United States. Similar ceremonies took place at the Pentagon, in New York City, and in more than 80 countries around the world.

December 12, 2001: President Bush signed into law legislation to help provide health and educational assistance to the women and children of Afghanistan and in refugee camps in neighboring countries. "The women and children of Afghanistan have suffered enough," the President said. "We work for a new era of human rights and human dignity in that country."

December 13, 2001: The Defense Department released a videotape of Osama bin Laden discussing the September 11 terrorist attacks against the World Trade Center and the Pentagon during the a courtesy visit with an unidentified Shaykh that was believed to have taken place in the Southern Afghan city

of Kandahar in mid-November. The tape shows bin Laden as saying that the devastation caused by fuel-laden jetliners crashing into the twin towers of the trade center far exceeded his expectations.

December 14, 2001: President Bush met with Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra of Thailand to discuss the next phase of the war on terrorism and a new economic partnership between their countries. Bush said that Thaksin's visit was "further confirmation that our longtime friend will be a steady ally in the fight against terror."

During a picture-taking session with Prime Minister Thaksin, President Bush said it was "preposterous" to question the authenticity of the bin Laden videotape. He said he wanted bin Laden captured "dead or alive."

In Berlin, Attorney General Ashcroft met with German Interior Minister Otto Schily to discuss cooperative efforts in the campaign against international terrorism. Ashcroft said the United States was grateful for the assistance provided by German authorities in the investigation of the terrorist attacks of September 11—especially access to information and the opportunity to conduct investigations in Germany—and also for German participation in European Union initiatives to disrupt terrorist funding and financing.

December 15, 2001: Italian Interior Minister Scajola announced that the U.S-Italy Bilateral Committee would be reactivated to "ensure an even more effective exchange of information between our two countries." His statements came after discussions with U.S. Attorney General Ashcroft, who was in Rome to promote the campaign against international terrorism.

In a joint press conference in Baku with Azerbaijan Minister of Defense Safar Abiyev, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld thanked Azerbaijan for "the very forthcoming offers of assistance" in the war on terrorism and said they had also discussed strengthening cooperation between the two countries' armed forces.

Secretary Rumsfeld met in Yerevan with Armenian Defense Minister Serge Sorrgsyan to discuss Armenia's involvement in the campaign against terrorism. Rumsfeld then met in Tbilisi with Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze to express his deep appreciation for Georgia's "splendid cooperation" in the war against terrorism.

December 16, 2001: Secretary Rumsfeld became the first senior U.S. official to visit Afghanistan since the fighting began in October. The Defense Secretary spoke to about 100 soldiers from the U.S. Army's 10th Mountain Division and thanked them for their efforts "on behalf of the President and the people of the United States." Rumsfeld also met the leadership of the new Afghan government that was to take office on December 22.

Department of State Spokesman Richard Boucher said that Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat's call earlier the same day for an end to terrorism was "constructive," and that the Palestinian Authority must take steps "to bring to justice those responsible for terrorist attacks and to destroy the organization that would launch future attacks.

Secretary Powell said on NBC's "Meet the Press" that Osama bin Laden was believed to be still alive and at large.

December 17, 2001: Meeting the day before the NATO Defense Ministerial, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld and Russian Minister of Defense Sergei Ivanov discussed the anti-terrorism operation in Afghanistan, Russia's future relationship with NATO, and President Bush's decision to withdraw from the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty.

The U.S. diplomatic mission to Afghanistan reopened in Kabul. James Dobbins, U.S. Special Envoy to Afghanistan, said the reopening of the diplomatic mission signified that the United States had returned diplomatically, politically, and economically to the war-torn country.

December 18, 2001: Secretary Rumsfeld attended the semi-annual meeting of NATO Defense Ministers at Brussels to discuss the next phase on the war against terrorism.

December 19, 2001: Complying with a UN Security Council anti-terrorism resolution, the United States submitted a detailed report on its efforts to fight terrorism by cutting off financing to terrorist groups and their activities. The report was mandated by Resolution 1373, passed September 28, 2001. It requires nations, among other things, to criminalize terrorist activities, freeze the funds and financial assets of terrorists and their supporters, ban others from making funds available to terrorists, and deny safe haven to terrorists. Department of State Spokesman Richard Boucher said the report "shows a very broad effort that goes into legal, financial, military, [and] information in other areas. It shows a lot of the cooperation that we have established with countries around the world and...demonstrate[s] that we are making real advances on many fronts in the campaign against terrorism...."

Israeli and Palestinian security officers resumed high level talks to discuss the prevention of terrorist attacks.

December 20, 2001: President Bush added two organizations to the list of groups that support international terrorism and issued an Executive Order blocking their assets. The President identified Ummah E-nau (UTN) as a Pakistan-based group that has helped Osama bin Laden's terrorist network gain access to information about nuclear technology. He also ordered a freeze on the assets of Lashkar e-Tayyaba (LET), which he called a "stateless sponsor of terror" based in the disputed Kashmir region.

2001 [2002](#) [2003](#)

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Washington, DC

THE UNITED STATES AND THE GLOBAL COALITION AGAINST TERRORISM, SEPTEMBER 2001-DECEMBER 2003

[2001](#) **2002** [2003](#)

January 2, 2002: State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said that Secretary of State Powell was working closely with Indian and Pakistani leaders, as well as with U.S. Ambassadors in the region, to try to defuse tensions between India and Pakistan.

Zacarias Moussaoui was arraigned at the federal courthouse in Alexandria, Virginia, on charges of involvement in the September 11 terrorist attacks.

January 3, 2002: A senior administration official confirmed that President Bush had invited Hamid Karzai, who chairs the interim government of Afghanistan, to visit with him at the White House.

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Richard Myers, said that on January 3 U.S. military forces had hit the same al-Qaida terrorist training camp in Afghanistan that U.S. cruise missiles struck in 1998. The 1998 attack came after the bombing of U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld, at the same press briefing, said the United States would use facilities at the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to house some of the 248 persons detained in Afghanistan and currently in U.S. custody.

Bush administration officials said that the United States and leading NATO allies had increased military reconnaissance flights and other surveillance activities in Somalia to prevent the country from becoming a new base for the al-Qaida terrorist group.

January 4, 2002: A U.S. Army Special Forces soldier was killed by small-arms fire near Gardez in a rugged mountainous region of eastern Afghanistan near the border with Pakistan. Army Gen. Tommy Franks, who was responsible for military operations in Afghanistan, said that the serviceman was "working with and coordinating with tribal leaders in that area." The soldier was the first U.S. military member to be killed by hostile fire in the 3-month-old operation.

Speaking on the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Secretary of State Powell commended Pakistani President Musharraf and Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee for steps taken by each to avoid military confrontation in retaliation for the terrorist attack on the Indian Parliament on December 13. The Bush Administration, Powell said, had been in daily contact with Pakistani and Indian leaders since the December 13 terrorist attack on the Indian Parliament. Powell also said he believed India and Pakistan would eventually have to open a political dialogue over Kashmir, however, "right now we have to focus on the dangerous situation that is before us, and that is the mobilization of forces that are in close proximity to one another, with the possibility of some sparks setting that off."

In response to a question posed by journalists, the State Department released a statement that "Iran continues to provide Lebanese Hizballah and the Palestinian rejectionist groups-notably HAMAS, the Palestine Islamic Jihad, and Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC-with varying amounts of funding, safehaven, training, and weapons."

January 5, 2002: The United States took custody of Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi, one of Osama bin Laden's top paramilitary trainers. Al-Libi was captured by Pakistani officials as he tried to flee from Afghanistan.

January 6, 2002: An article by Secretary of State Powell, "Hemispheric Solidarity in the War on Terrorism," was published in *Diario las Americas* on January 6, 2002. In the article Powell warned about terrorist fundraising activities and transit routes in Latin America. He also praised the Organization of American States (OAS) for being the first multilateral organization to condemn the September 11 attacks and commended the efforts of the OAS anti-terrorism arm-the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE).

A nine-member bipartisan U.S. Senate delegation led by Joseph Lieberman (Democrat-Connecticut) and John McCain (R-Arizona) held a press conference in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, after meeting with Uzbek President Islam Karimov and Uzbek Defense Minister Kodir Ghulomov. The delegation thanked Karimov and the people of Uzbekistan for the support they had given to the coalition against terrorism. Members of the delegation also discussed human rights and democratization with the Uzbek leaders. The other senators who accompanied Lieberman and McCain to Turkey, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan were Fred Thompson (R-Tennessee), John Reed (D-Rhode Island), Chuck Hagel (R-Nebraska), Susan Collins (R-Maine), John Edwards (D-North Carolina), Bill Nelson (D-Florida), and Jean Carnahan (D-Missouri).

January 7, 2002: State Department Spokesman Richard Boucher said that Pakistani President Musharraf had made more arrests of militants over the weekend and that the United States understood "that President Musharraf intends to continue to speak out against extremism and terrorism and to try to set Pakistan on a course of moderation."

Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz said in an interview with *The New York Times* that the U.S. could provide training, equipment, and possibly some backup support to countries that wanted to deal with terrorists but lacked the means to take on the problem. Wolfowitz noted that the United States was working with the Filipinos to help them govern their own territory better, particularly with regard to the Abu Sayyaf Group on Basilan Island which was connected to the al-Qaida network.

Foreign Ministers from China, Russia, and four Central Asian countries (allied as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization) said that the fall of the Taliban in Afghanistan did not end the terrorist threat. The ministers said in a joint statement that their governments would continue to work together against "terrorism, separatism and extremism" to promote regional stability.

January 8, 2002: Responding to a question on C-SPAN's "Washington Journal," Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld commented on three U. S. objectives in Afghanistan regarding the war against terrorism. The first objective, to remove the Taliban government, had been achieved. The second objective, to capture or kill the senior Taliban leadership, "has not yet been accomplished, although pieces of it have been." The third

objective, the capture or killing of al-Qaida members at all levels, remained unfinished. Globally, said Rumsfeld, "the task is to see that terrorist networks are rooted out," and that countries no longer continue to harbor terrorists.

Two senior al-Qaida fighters were captured in Afghanistan January 7 and sent to the U.S. detention facility at Kandahar. General Richard Myers, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, added that laptop computers, cellular telephones, training documents and small arms were also seized.

January 9, 2002: In an interview with the London-based Middle East Broadcasting Centre, Secretary of State Powell said that the United States had not yet determined the next phase in the war against terrorism after Afghanistan. Asked if Somalia and Iraq were the likely next targets, Powell downplayed the reference to Somalia and repeated the U.S. misgivings about Saddam Hussein's weapons of mass destruction program.

The Secretary also addressed Arab perceptions that U.S. policy and public statements on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict were biased towards Israel, saying that the Bush administration criticized and encouraged both sides in an even-handed manner. Powell also repeated the U.S. position that the campaign against terrorism was not aimed at any religion and praised Egypt and Saudi Arabia for their cooperation in the campaign against terrorism.

Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill told reporters that the U.S. Government had blocked the financial assets of two additional organizations and two individuals suspected of financing terrorism. The order targeted the Afghan Support Committee (ASC) and the Revival of Islamic Heritage Society (RIHS).

Secretary of State Powell met with Indian Minister of Home Affairs Lal Krishna Advani. They discussed the relationship between the United States and India, tensions between India and Pakistan, and the Secretary's upcoming trip to the region.

The bipartisan delegation of nine U.S. Senators led by Senators Lieberman and McCain met with Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf. In a subsequent press conference, the senators expressed support for Musharraf's efforts to fight terrorism and quell tensions between Pakistan and India.

State Department spokesman Richard Boucher again called on the Palestinian Authority to provide a full explanation of the arms shipment that Israel had intercepted on January 3.

White House Press Secretary Ari Fleischer stated that President Bush "condemns the attack by the terrorist group Hamas that killed four Israeli soldiers today." Fleischer also said that the legal status of the prisoners who were being transferred to the U.S. base at Guantanamo was being reviewed on a case-by-case basis to determine their exact status and the treatment they would receive.

January 10, 2002: British Ambassador Jeremy Greenstock, chairman of the UN Security Council's Counter-terrorism Committee, announced that within 90 days the committee would review and respond to 117 reports the committee had received from member countries. The committee would recommend what each country should do to ensure terrorists could not operate within its territory.

President Bush said Iran must contribute to the war against terror and the United States would uphold the doctrine of "either you're with us or against us." He added that the United States hoped to work with Iran to help stabilize the Afghan interim government. The President said also he was beginning to suspect that the arms shipment aboard a cargo ship that Israelis captured on January 3 was intended to arm terrorists, but noted that it was important to reserve judgment until the evidence is definitive.

President Bush met with Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Simitis at the White House.

President Bush telephoned Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to discuss the situation in the Middle East and the campaign against terrorism. President Bush also dropped in on the meeting at the White House between National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice and Indian Home Minister Lal Krishna Advani.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld praised Australia's support in the war against terrorism in remarks at the Pentagon with Australian Minister of Defense Robert Hill.

Rumsfeld met with the Prime Minister of Greece, Konstandino Simitis. The two discussed the war on terrorism and security ramifications for the upcoming Olympic Games in the United States (2002) and in Greece (2004).

Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs William Burns met with Libyan officials in London as a follow-up on earlier discussions regarding Libyan compliance with UN Security Council resolutions on Pan Am Flight 103.

January 11, 2002: Twenty Afghan militia and al-Qaida detainees arrived at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The detainees were characterized as "unlawful combatants" rather than prisoners of war.

White House Spokesman Ari Fleischer told reporters that President Bush, concerned over the continuing threat of military confrontation between India and Pakistan, asked Secretary of State Powell to travel to the region next week.

Singapore authorities announced that a videotape found in a house in Afghanistan helped lead them to capture alleged members of a terrorist cell planning to blow up Western embassies, U.S. naval vessels, and a bus used to transport American military service members.

Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir, hosting a summit meeting of East African leaders in Khartoum, urged his colleagues to take united action against terrorists and to help "shed the image" that Africa was a breeding ground for terrorists.

January 12, 2002: President Bush and Secretary of State Powell both offered strong praise for Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf's speech against terrorism inside and outside Pakistan.

Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs William Burns traveled to Bahrain and Kuwait. In meetings with each nation's leaders, Burns expressed U.S. appreciation for their support after the September 11 attacks.

January 13, 2002: Thirty more Taliban and al-Qaida detainees arrived at the U.S. Navy base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, bringing to 50 the number sent there for interrogation and possible trial on terrorism charges.

January 14, 2002: Department of State spokesman Richard Boucher told reporters in Washington that Pakistani President Musharraf's January 12 speech was profoundly important not only because of its promise to remove violence from the Kashmir confrontation with India, but also for its implied call for Pakistani social transformation. Boucher called the arrest by the Palestinian Authority of individuals in connection with the weapons smuggling operation aboard the ship *Karine A*, as well as its statement that the smuggling operation was contrary to its policy, "steps in the right direction."

Secretary of State Powell said in an interview with CNN that Iraq was clearly a state sponsor of terrorism, but the Bush administration had made no decision about whether to change its policy toward Iraq.

January 15, 2002: Secretary of State Powell left the United States for a 6-day visit to South Asia and Japan to seek reduced tensions in South Asia and to participate in a conference on Afghan reconstruction.

Attorney General Ashcroft announced that U.S. citizen John Walker Lindh, who had trained with the al-Qaida terrorist organization and fought alongside Taliban forces in Afghanistan, would be brought back to the United States to stand trial in a U.S. federal court. Ashcroft stated that Walker was to be tried on four charges, including conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals abroad, which carried a possible life sentence.

Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs, Lincoln P. Bloomfield, Jr., traveled to the Middle East for 2 weeks to "compare notes" with senior officials on the restoration of Afghanistan and support to other countries and also to discuss regional political developments. Bloomfield's itinerary included stops in the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Egypt, and Jordan.

January 16, 2002: President Bush met with Turkey's Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit in the Oval Office to discuss foreign and economic policy.

Secretary of State Powell met with Pakistani President Musharraf and Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar in Islamabad. In a press conference, Powell praised Musharraf's strong stand against terrorism and recent steps to deescalate tensions with India.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that several hundred more United States military personnel would be joining the approximately 250 already in the Philippines. The U.S. troops were sent to provide training and logistics support, in addition to participating in ongoing exercises with Philippine troops.

Rumsfeld also said that an investigation of over 50 facilities in Afghanistan found canisters that looked like chemical weapons containers. Their external markings made them "appear to be weapons of mass destruction."

Attorney General Ashcroft announced that a federal grand returned a nine-count indictment against alleged "shoe bomber" Richard Reid.

The United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution continuing sanctions against the Taliban, Osama bin Laden and bin Laden's al-Qaida terrorist organization.

January 17, 2002: The U.S. Department of Justice released photographs of five suspected members of Osama bin-Laden's al-Qaida terrorist group and video excerpts of three of them, in an effort to obtain help from the public in finding them.

Secretary of State Powell, the first U.S. Secretary of State to visit Afghanistan in 25 years, officially reopened the U.S. Embassy in Kabul.

Powell also met with Afghan Interim Authority Chairman Hamid Karzai in Kabul. Powell said his talks with the 3-week-old Afghan administration focused on the current and short-term fiscal needs of country and Karzai's efforts to ensure that Afghan warlords would not be allowed to divert international aid for their own use.

Powell announced that the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) was reopening its mission in Pakistan to promote education, health, and human development.

Powell arrived in India and spoke to the press in New Delhi with Indian Foreign Minister Singh.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld met with his Indian counterpart Minister of Defense George Fernandes at the Pentagon. Rumsfeld announced that he and Fernandes had signed a "U.S.-India Bilateral General Security of Military Information Agreement," paving the way for future cooperation in military technology between the United States and India.

President Bush spoke by phone with British Prime Minister Tony Blair. They discussed the war on terrorism, developments in South Asia, Blair's visit to the region during the previous week, and Powell's current meetings in India and Pakistan.

January 18, 2002: U.S. Ambassador James Cunningham addressed the UN Security Council in support of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee. The Council held a day-long open meeting to discuss the CTC's first 90 days of work.

At the end of a week-long visit to Central Asia, an U.S. Congressional delegation held a news conference in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, to express gratitude to countries in the region that had been helpful to the United States in the war against terrorism. The U.S. delegation was led by Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle and included Senators Bob Smith (Republican-New Hampshire), Byron Dorgan (Democrat-North Dakota), Richard Durbin (Democrat-Illinois), and Mark Dayton (Democrat-Minnesota), and Representative Ellen Tauscher, (Democrat-California).

January 19, 2002: The Pentagon announced that Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Air Force General Richard Meyers would visit Egypt, United Arab Emirates, and Jordan January 19-24 to discuss security issues for the region.

January 20, 2002: In an interview in Japan, Secretary of State Powell thanked the Japanese Government for both political and diplomatic support that it had given the United States in fighting international terrorism. Powell also thanked Japan for hosting the International Conference on Reconstruction Aid for Afghanistan (ICRAA).

January 21, 2002: Secretary of State Powell announced at the Tokyo Conference for Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan that the United States would contribute \$296 million in assistance to Afghanistan in the current fiscal year. Powell said this was only the first contribution to what would be a multi-year effort. World Bank President James Wolfensohn said the EU had pledged \$500 million in Afghan aid for the next year and Japan \$500 million over 2-1/2 years. He said the Bank's pledge would be between \$550 million and \$570 million over 2-1/2 years. Overall, international donors at the conference pledged more than \$4.5 billion over 5 years for the rebuilding of Afghanistan. Iran pledged \$560 million, Saudi Arabia \$220 million, India and Pakistan \$100 million each, South Korea \$45 million, and Kuwait \$30 million, all over varied periods of time. Meeting with reporters after the conference, Powell said that the United States is helping to develop a program to buy back the hundreds of thousands of weapons in the hands of Afghan individuals as a means to stabilize the country and establish a national army.

Ambassador John D. Negroponte, U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, told the press in Damascus, Syria, that he met with Syrian Foreign Ministry officials to discuss issues that were on the Security Council agenda, including terrorism and Afghanistan, Africa, and the Middle East.

January 22, 2002: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld defended the treatment that al-Qaida and Taliban detainees at Guantanamo Bay were receiving, saying it "is proper, it's humane, it's appropriate and it's fully consistent with international conventions."

Department of State spokesman Richard Boucher said that the U.S. condemned that day's terrorist attack in Jerusalem, and called upon Chairman Arafat "to take immediate and effective steps to end attacks such as these and bring those responsible to justice."

In Calcutta, India, two men armed with an AK-47 automatic rifle sped up on a motorcycle to the American Center and killed 4 Calcutta police officers and wounded 19. All but two of those wounded were city constables and none were American. Secretary of State Powell phoned Indian Foreign

Minister Jaswant Singh to express condolences to the families of those killed in the attack.

The India-U.S. Joint Working Group on Counter-terrorism met January 21-22 to discuss the progress of several joint counter-terrorism initiatives, as well as ways to strengthen intelligence and investigative cooperation.

January 23, 2002: State Department spokesman Boucher said that meetings between U.S. and British representatives and their Libyan counterparts did not represent a new initiative. Libya must comply with UN resolutions regarding the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 as a first step to getting its name removed from the list of state sponsors of terrorism.

Secretary of State Powell called Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and urged him to provide a full accounting for the *Karine A* attempted weapons smuggling incident and rein in groups that perpetuate violence.

Gen. Tommy R. Franks, during a press conference in the Kyrgyz Republic, said that the war on terrorism would not move "from one nation to the next sequentially" but rather would approach the problem "globally, simultaneously." Franks also stated that the United States did not want permanent military bases in Central Asia.

January 24, 2002: On January 21, 23 and 24, U.S. and coalition aircraft attacked Iraqi anti-aircraft and surface-to-air missile sites while enforcing the southern no-fly over zone. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Richard Myers said the three strikes occurred in response to Iraqi forces firing on coalition aircraft.

The United States released about \$193 million in gold and \$24 million in other Afghan Government assets frozen since 1999 under Executive Order 13224, which had frozen all assets associated with the Taliban regime in Afghanistan.

January 25, 2002: Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill and Bahamian Finance Minister William Allen signed an agreement committing the United States and the Bahamas to sharing tax information in an effort to cut off funding to terrorist organizations. The United States had recently concluded similar tax-information exchange agreements with the Cayman Islands and Antigua and Barbuda.

Secretary of State Powell, in a luncheon meeting with Foreign Minister Abdullah of the Interim Authority of Afghanistan, affirmed that Afghanistan could count on continued U.S. support.

January 27, 2002: Vice President Cheney, during in an interview on Fox news, said Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's letter to President Bush denying knowledge of the aborted attempt to smuggle weapons from Iran to terrorists in Middle East was "not credible." Cheney added that the incident "raises serious questions" about Arafat's interest in moving forward with the peace process.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld, visiting the detention facility at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, said that it would probably be expanded to accommodate hundreds, but not thousands, of people.

January 28, 2002: President Bush met with Afghan Interim Authority Chairman Hamid Karzai at the White House. Bush and Karzai issued a joint statement reaffirming their commitment to fight terrorism and ensure security, stability, and reconstruction in Afghanistan. After the meeting, Bush announced a U.S. commitment to help establish and train a national military for Afghanistan. In addition President Bush said the United States would support training programs for Afghan police officers, and he announced that the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) would provide an additional \$50 million line of credit for Afghanistan to finance private sector projects.

Deputy Secretary of State Armitage joined with Chairman Karzai at a ceremony for the official reopening of the Afghan Embassy in Washington.

During a telephone conversation with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak about the Middle East, President Bush told the Egyptian leader that Yasser Arafat must not only renounce terrorism, but also join the effort to arrest terrorists.

Attorney General Ashcroft spoke in Washington to the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism of the Organization of American States. Ashcroft praised OAS cooperation, noting steps to tighten border controls, implementing more effective mechanisms to track and intercept terrorist financing, and participating in shared training and joint anti-terrorist exercises. Ashcroft called on the OAS committee to continue its efforts to develop a counter-terrorism database, to train staffs in counter-terrorism measures, and to sign and ratify the 12 UN counter-terrorism conventions.

Senior-level representatives of NATO and Russia met to evaluate their cooperative efforts and to reiterate their determination to intensify further their common struggle against the terrorist threat.

The commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific praised counterterrorism efforts in Southeast Asia, citing Singapore's recent arrests of suspected terrorists and the presence of U.S. troops in the Philippines.

January 29, 2002: In his State of the Union address, President Bush named three countries that continued to sponsor terror: North Korea, Iran, and Iraq. He labeled them and their terrorist allies "an axis of evil" and said the price of indifference to them would be "catastrophic." Bush also warned that the United States could not afford to delay further responses to the terrorist threat. He noted U.S. anti-terrorist activity already under way in the Philippines, in Bosnia, and along the coast of Somalia. President Bush said that many nations were joining the United States to take forceful action against terrorists and he singled out Pakistani President Musharraf for praise. He said that if other nations were timid in the face of terror and did not act, "America will."

In Belgium for 2 days of meetings with EU and NATO officials, Ambassador Francis X. Taylor, U.S. Coordinator for Counter-terrorism, said that European Union efforts to combat terrorism since September 11 had been "superb." He also said that the United States and the European Union should build on the excellent cooperation already achieved by dealing with extradition matters and improving the exchange of intelligence and law enforcement information.

U.S. Ambassador to Japan Howard H. Baker spoke at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan in Tokyo, praising the logistical support that the Japanese Government provided allied forces in refueling their ships in the region and the controls placed on sources of terrorist financing. Baker also commended Japan for hosting the International Conference of Reconstruction Assistance for Afghanistan (ICRAA) on January 21 and 22.

Saudi Arabia's Interior Minister Prince Najef ben Abdelaziz stated that some 100 of the 158 prisoners detained at the U.S. base in Cuba were Saudi citizens who should be turned over to Riyadh to stand trial. Saudi press reports said that finance officials, in accordance with UN and U.S. recommendations, had blocked 150 bank accounts of individuals suspected of terrorist ties.

January 30, 2002: On January 25, 2002, after Congress granted him the authority to do so, President Bush waived a ban on U.S. Government aid to Azerbaijan until that country relieved pressure on Armenia and the people of Nagorno-Karabakh. A White House statement said that lifting the restrictions cleared the way for more cooperation with both Azerbaijan and Armenia on a common anti-terrorist agenda.

January 31, 2002: President Bush met with German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder at the White House to discuss the global economy and the war on terrorism.

Secretary of State Powell and Jordan's King Abdullah held discussions in Washington about the situation in the Middle East, attempts to secure a cease-fire and resume negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians, the campaign against terror, and Afghanistan. After the meeting, Powell told reporters that the United States was doing everything possible to rescue Daniel Pearl, a *Wall Street Journal* reporter who was kidnapped in Pakistan the week before. He said there would be no negotiations over his captors' demands for better treatment of the prisoners in Cuba and the return of any Pakistani nationals held there.

Powell said that retired General Anthony Zinni would return to the Middle East when the level of violence was lower to try to help the parties negotiate a cease-fire.

National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice reinforced the President's warnings in his State of the Union address about the growing danger posed by such states as North Korea, Iran, and Iraq, saying that the United States would do everything in its power to deny them weapons of mass destruction. She emphasized that the United States was asking Russia to help promote change in the three states and ensure that Russian firms did not help Iran develop advanced weapons technology.

CNN broadcast an interview with Osama bin Laden that had been conducted by the Al-Jazeera Arabic network on October 21. In the interview, bin Laden said that the U.S. war on terrorism would bring down an "unbearable hell and choking life" on Americans and the West.

February 1, 2002: President Bush had a breakfast meeting at the White House with Jordan's King Abdullah. After the meeting Bush thanked the King for his strong support in rooting out terror. King Abdullah, in answer to a reporter's question, said, "I think the President has been very articulate from the beginning of the 11th of September that there is a new world, there's a new expectation of how countries are supposed to react. And those countries better make up their minds pretty quickly. And I endorse tremendously that view and that position."

Secretary of State Powell said at the World Economic Forum that the Bush administration was prepared to take its anti-terrorism campaign beyond Afghanistan to other nations that provide "aid, succor, and support" to terrorists and "states that proliferate weapons of mass destruction." Powell also stated the need to address global poverty, commenting that the multinational effort to rebuild Afghanistan is driven in part by the understanding that "terrorism really flourishes in areas of poverty, despair, and hopelessness."

The European Union said it would continue its policy of engagement and rapprochement with Iran despite the U.S. belief that it is a potential terrorist threat.

February 2, 2002: At a meeting in Hanoi, Admiral Dennis C. Blair, the commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific, said that the United States and Vietnam were exploring further opportunities for Vietnamese participation in international anti-terrorism efforts. The admiral noted that Vietnam had assisted in checking on the financial dealings that supported terrorism and had granted weather-diverted overflight rights to some U. S. aircraft.

Philippine military officials said that Philippine troops had killed 16 Abu Sayyef Muslim guerrillas linked to the al-Qaida network in 3 days of fighting on the Island of Jolo.

February 3, 2002: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld, Secretary of State Powell, and National Security Advisor Rice each appeared on Sunday morning network news talk shows and defended President Bush's strongly worded warning about North Korea, Iran, and Iraq in his State of the Union address. They stressed that Bush cited these nations because each was engaged in programs to develop weapons of mass destruction, and each had relationships with terrorist networks. Rumsfeld also stated that a number of reports showed that Iran had helped Taliban and al-Qaida fighters escape across Iran's border with Afghanistan.

Powell said he welcomed a statement from Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat condemning terrorism published in that day's Sunday *New York Times*, but added that Arafat needed to do "a lot more" to bring Middle East violence under control.

The White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) launched a media campaign to educate the public about how the sale of illicit drugs finances acts of terror. The campaign premiered with the broadcast of television messages during the American national football championship, the "Super Bowl."

February 4, 2002: Speaking at the World Economic Forum, State Department Director of Policy Planning Richard Haass said that the United States was pursuing a foreign policy that went beyond the campaign against global terrorism, by promoting development, open markets, and reducing regional tensions wherever possible.

Secretary of State Powell met with Palestinian parliament Speaker Ahmed Queria to discuss moves toward a cease-fire in the Middle East.

February 5, 2002: The United Nations announced that Arab League Secretary General Ahmed Queria had delivered a message from Saddam Hussein in which Iraq offered a "dialogue" without preconditions with UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan.

Secretary of State Powell told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the war against terrorism required transnational efforts, especially on the part of countries where terrorists had operated in the past. He singled out Somalia as a country where terrorist cells might seek refuge, and he commended Yemeni leadership for its counter-terrorism efforts. Powell also noted that the United States had been working with Sudan and the Philippines to combat terrorist networks.

February 6, 2002: Secretary of State Powell, speaking before the House International Relations Committee, said that there was no doubt that Iraq was pursuing a nuclear weapons program. Powell said the United States would work with other countries to get weapons inspectors back into Iraq, however he insisted there must be a regime change in Iraq and the United States might have to act unilaterally to achieve its goals.

Jaime Gama, Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and Portuguese Foreign Minister, met with UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan in New York on February 5 and with Secretary of State Powell in Washington on February 6 to discuss the OSCE role in the fight against terrorism.

The White House announced that Vice President Cheney would visit Great Britain and 10 Middle East countries in March for talks on terrorism and regional security.

February 7, 2002: President Bush met with Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon at the White House. After the meeting Bush said he had assured Sharon that the United States would continue to pressure Yasser Arafat to take concrete steps to reduce terrorist activity. President Bush also said he has proposed \$300 million in the new budget to improve conditions for average Palestinians who wanted to realize a better life. Both Bush and Sharon said they foresaw the establishment of a Palestinian state at the end of the peace process.

White House spokesman Ari Fleischer announced President Bush's decision that the Geneva Convention applied to members of the Taliban militia, but not to members of the international al-Qaida terrorist network.

Director of Central Intelligence George Tenet told the Senate Intelligence Committee that 1,000 terrorist operatives had been detained in 60 countries, but warned that the al-Qaida network still posed a serious threat.

Frank Spicka, head of Interpol's terrorism division, told the *Financial Times* that evidence suggested that many al-Qaida fighters had escaped from Afghanistan before the military offensive began. He said it was quite possible that Osama bin Laden and hundreds of other al-Qaida were in Yemen, Somalia, Pakistan, or Iran.

Admiral Dennis C. Blair, the commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific, delivered a speech in Seoul lauding South Korea's cooperation in the war against terrorism. He especially noted Korea's willingness to send ships as far as Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean and aircraft to support the United States in the Western Pacific.

February 8, 2002: Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Richard Myers said a reconnaissance team had been sent to investigate the site of a February 4 U.S. military strike carried out by an unmanned surveillance aircraft on "some individuals" in Afghanistan. Some reports from the area claimed that the attack struck Afghans loyal to the interim government.

General Myers said 28 more detainees had arrived at Camp X-ray at the U.S. Navy base in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba on February 7 bringing the total number of detainees to 186. An additional 271 detainees remained in Afghanistan. Defense Secretary Rumsfeld said that as many as 105 of the detainees had been through a first round of interrogation in Cuba.

Officials from the United States and Russia held the sixth meeting of the U.S.-Russia Afghanistan working group in Washington. They discussed cooperation in implementing the Bonn agreement for the reconstruction of Afghanistan and fighting terrorism worldwide.

February 9, 2002: The G-7 countries issued a joint statement following their February 7-8 meeting in Ottawa, indicating that a major topic of the meeting was blocking terrorist financing, an effort initiated in October 2001.

February 11, 2002: Jimmy Gurule, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement, met with members of the UN Security Council's Afghan Sanctions Committee. He urged the United Nations to pass a resolution setting up an international list of individuals and groups involved in financing terrorist activities and requiring nations to block their assets and trade.

Assistant Secretary of State Elizabeth Jones said that the United States wanted to engage the countries of Central Asia over the long term, especially on economic reform, democratic reform, and human rights, but that the United States did not want bases in the region. She made her comments in a briefing about her recent trip to Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and the Kyrgyz Republic.

The FBI issued a new security threat alert warning of the possibility of an attack as early as February 12 in the United States or Yemen. Information regarding the possible attack was obtained from U.S. military operations in Afghanistan and from interviews of detainees in Cuba.

February 12, 2002: Appearing before the Senate Budget Committee, Secretary of State Powell said that the Bush administration had no plan for conflict with Iran, Iraq, or North Korea, but that the administration was looking at a variety of options for regime change in Iraq. The Secretary said that the United States sought dialogue and peaceful solutions but would not ignore its responsibilities if diplomacy and political action were not successful.

White House Press Secretary Ari Fleischer reported that President Bush had called President Mubarak of Egypt as part of the two leaders' regular consultations about the situation in the Middle East.

February 13, 2002: President Bush met with Pakistani President Musharraf at the White House. At a joint appearance with reporters, Bush

praised Pakistan's role as a key partner in the global coalition against terror and Musharraf's commitment to lead his country toward peace with its neighbors. Bush said that the United States was committed to working in partnership with Pakistan to pursue those goals.

President Musharraf called for the full implementation of the Bonn accords on Afghanistan and said the reconstruction of the country would accelerate the return of millions of Afghan refugees in Pakistan to their homeland. Musharraf said he looked forward to hosting President Bush on a reciprocal visit to Pakistan.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld also met with Musharraf. After the meeting, Rumsfeld praised the Musharraf's "bold steps" to fight terrorism and said that the United States was discussing ways to restore military cooperation to the level that pre-dated the imposition of U.S. sanctions on Pakistan in the late 1990's.

February 14, 2002: Secretary of State Colin Powell met with Canadian Foreign Minister William Graham in Washington. Speaking after the meeting, Powell told reporters that the Bush administration hoped to see the UN Security Council adopt by May 2002 a more tightly defined list of prohibitions that would curb Iraq's access to goods that could be used to produce weapons, yet would permit greater flow of consumer goods to the Iraqi people. Powell also expressed confidence that Russia would work together with the United States to formulate revisions to the UN-imposed sanctions. Powell reiterated that President Bush had made no decision with respect to military action against Iraq.

February 15, 2002: Vice President Cheney told the Council on Foreign Relations that the United States needed to focus on Iraq in the war against terrorism. Cheney said that Iraq had a robust program to develop weapons of mass destruction, had used them in the past, and had also dealt with terrorists such as Abu Nidal, who had an office in Baghdad. Cheney said he had been "deeply disappointed" by the conduct of the Iranian government in recent months. He said that Iran seemed committed to trying to destroy the peace process in the Middle East, and it continued to try to develop weapons of mass destruction.

February 16, 2002: President Bush said that during his trip to Asia he would remind the world that North Korea sought to "threaten freedom with weapons of mass destruction."

February 17, 2002: President Bush arrived in Tokyo to begin his 6-day trip to Japan, South Korea, and China.

Secretary of State Powell, speaking from Tokyo on the NBC news program "Meet the Press," renewed the U.S. demand that Iraq permit the United Nations to resume arms inspections without condition. Powell said that if inspections were not allowed, economic sanctions on Iraq would remain in place. Powell acknowledged that the United States had found no links between Iraq and the September 11 terrorist attacks. "At the same time," Powell said, the world needed to be concerned about Saddam Hussein "because we know that he continues to try to find the means to develop weapons of mass destruction-nuclear programs, chemical programs, biological programs."

On CNN's "Late Edition," Powell stated that the United States was not acting unilaterally with regard to Iran, Iraq, and North Korea. Powell said the Bush administration was examining all its options with regard to these three countries and would do so in consultations with U.S. allies.

February 18, 2002: President Bush met with Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi in Tokyo. Koizumi said that he and Bush had discussed the reconstruction of Afghanistan, the continuing global fight against terrorism, regional issues, Japan's economy, and the environment.

Gen. Richard B. Myers, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, commended and thanked the people of the Kyrgyz Republic for their courage as a partner in the international coalition against terrorism. Speaking to reporters in Bishkek, Myers predicted an increase in coalition forces at the Manas airbase in the Kyrgyz Republic, but he stressed that no troops would remain in the country permanently. Myers also would not rule out

the possibility that Russian troops might join as part of the coalition

February 19, 2002: In a Pentagon background briefing, a Department of Defense official said that the al-Qaida terrorist network had "lost its center of gravity," although it still posed a global threat. According to the official, the Central Intelligence Agency estimated that approximately 1,000 terrorist suspects in 60 countries had been arrested in the global campaign against terrorism.

February 20, 2002: President Bush, in remarks made near the demilitarized zone that divides South Korea from the North, voiced his hope for a reunited Korea and extended to North Korea the offer of dialogue. The President warned, however, that "we must not permit the world's most dangerous regimes to threaten us with the world's most dangerous weapons." Bush also noted that the United States and South Korea "are cooperating to fight against terror, proving that our alliance is both regional and global."

In a joint news conference with South Korean President Kim Dae-Jung in Seoul, President Bush reiterated his support for Kim's efforts to establish a dialogue with North Korea. Bush said the United States had not yet received a response from North Korea to his offer of unconditional talks. Bush also stressed that his comments about North Korea as part of an axis of evil were directed "toward a regime, toward a government-not toward the North Korean people." He noted that the United States provided more food to the North Korean people than any nation in the world, averaging nearly 300,000 tons of food a year.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld stated that the Defense Department's new Office of Strategic Influence had no plans to place false and deceptive information in the U.S. or foreign press to advance the war effort. But Rumsfeld made clear that the United States could use what he termed "tactical deception," designed to mislead the enemy as to particular military moves.

February 21, 2002: Presidents Bush and Chinese leader Jiang Zemin met in Beijing and discussed terrorism and North Korea. Speaking after the meeting, Bush reiterated the U.S. offer to meet with the North Korean regime and he asked for China's help in conveying that message to North Korean leader Kim Jong-il.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said up to 15 Afghan civilians killed in a compound January 23 in the Hazar Qadam valley village of Khas Uruzgan were not al-Qaida or Taliban militia forces. Rumsfeld said an evaluation by U.S. Central Command officials indicated that U.S. military personnel were fired upon from inside the compound and they returned fire, in keeping with the rules of engagement used by U.S. forces in Afghanistan since operations began there October 7.

Department of State Spokesman Richard Boucher confirmed that the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan had received evidence that *Wall Street Journal* reporter Daniel Pearl was dead. Boucher said that both the United States and Pakistan were committed to identifying all perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Adm. Dennis C. Blair, commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific (CINCPAC), said that the U.S. Pacific Command had deployed personnel to embassies in the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, and India "to better integrate our operations with interagency country teams."

February 22, 2002: Secretary of State Powell said that U.S. officials would contact North Korea's mission at the UN to try to renew talks on security. Commenting on President Bush's "axis of evil" remarks, Powell suggested that the strong words got North Korea's attention.

February 24, 2002: Speaking on CBS's "Face the Nation," Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that previous weapons inspections inside Iraq were often ineffective and relied upon defectors. He said that any new inspections program must be much stronger and more intrusive.

Gen. Richard Myers, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, appeared on ABC's "This Week" and "Fox News Sunday." He said that although neither Osama bin Laden nor Mullah Omar has been located or apprehended yet, the coalition against terrorism was making progress against terrorist networks. Myers said that investigators were linking interrogations in Afghanistan and at Guantanamo with the efforts of civil law enforcement authorities in the United States and in other coalition countries. He noted that over the weekend there were several arrests in other countries where al Qaeda operates.

February 25, 2002: President Bush told reporters at the White House that he had spoken with Pakistani President Musharraf while flying back from China, and he was satisfied with the ongoing response of Musharraf and the Pakistani Government in the case of murdered journalist Daniel Pearl.

Secretary of State Powell, meeting with Spanish Foreign Minister Josep Pique, moved to calm European fears about U.S. intentions with regard to Iran, North Korea, and Iraq. Powell said that he had reinforced the fact that the United States did not have plans for military action against Iraq and remained willing to talk to Iran and North Korea.

Officials at the U.S. Embassy in Rome confirmed that the Department of State had sent two security experts from Washington to help investigate a possible planned terrorist attack on the Embassy. During the previous week Italian authorities had arrested four Moroccan men who possessed cyanide compound and maps of the Embassy and underground utility tunnels near the embassy.

The Department of State announced that a photo exhibit commemorating the September 11 terrorist attacks on the United States would be launched on March 5 in London and would also be shown in Manila, Abuja (Nigeria), Dar es Salaam, Rome, Islamabad, Rabat, Paris, Istanbul, Nairobi, Moscow, Damascus, Mexico City, and Kuwait.

February 26, 2002: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that 68 nations were making material contributions to the anti-terrorism effort in Afghanistan. He said that the effort included 17,000 troops deployed by 17 governments to the Afghanistan region and he gave a partial account of individual countries' contributions. The Department of Defense also released a fact sheet describing contributions coalition partners had made to the war against terrorism.

Rumsfeld said he had talked on the morning of February 26 with Defense Under Secretary for Policy Doug Feith and that Feith had decided to close the Office of Strategic Information.

Secretary of the Treasury O'Neill announced that the U.S. Treasury Department had identified and frozen assets held by 21 people associated with the Spain-based Basque terrorist group known by the acronym ETA. O'Neill said the United States had cooperated with Spain and the European Union (EU) in compiling the list of people who had worked for or on behalf of ETA.

February 27, 2002: Speaking with reporters in North Carolina, President Bush acknowledged that he thought there was al Qaeda influence in Georgia, adding "so long as there's al Qaeda influence anywhere, we will help the host countries rout them out and bring them to justice." Bush told reporters that the United States provided Georgia with equipment and technical advice. The President cited the U.S. presence in the Philippines and in Yemen as additional examples of the U.S. commitment to help countries fighting al Qaeda-affiliated groups.

Department of State spokesman Richard Boucher stated that the United States was offering up to \$5 million for information leading to the arrest and conviction of people responsible for the kidnapping and murder of Daniel Pearl.

March 1, 2002: At a press briefing, Pentagon spokeswoman Victoria Clarke emphasized the Japanese contribution to the anti-terrorism effort. She noted that Japan had three destroyers and two supply ships in the Indian Ocean refueling U.S. and British warships. In addition, about half

of Japan's fleet of C-130 and U-4 aircraft were providing airlift support to the Afghanistan operation.

The U.S. Department of State issued the International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) of 2001. The report noted that the September 11 terrorist attacks had spurred the world's international organizations to take prompt action against terrorist financing resulting from drug trafficking. The report cited as successes the United Nations Security Council action calling on member nations to combat terrorism and its financing, and U.S. and EU-backed programs to curtail money laundering and financial crime that formed the channels terrorist groups used to move illicit drug profits.

March 2, 2002: The U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) headquarters in Tampa announced that U.S. and coalition forces had attacked al-Qaida and non-Afghan Taliban forces south of Gardez in eastern Afghanistan beginning in the evening of March 1. According to the statement, one American and three anti-Taliban Afghan soldiers had been killed in the offensive named Operation Anaconda.

March 4, 2002: Gen. Tommy Franks, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Central Command, announced that close to a thousand U.S. ground forces, were involved in the ongoing Operation Anaconda. General Franks said U.S. and coalition forces had killed roughly 100 to 200 enemy forces in the assault, while eight or nine U.S. troops had been killed.

In a joint statement made after they met in Washington, Treasury Secretary O'Neill and Bahrain Finance Minister Abdulla Hassan Saif outlined both nations' commitment and cooperation to combat the financing of terrorism. O'Neill praised the steps Bahrain had taken to combat money laundering and promote international accounting standards for Islamic institutions.

Governor Tom Ridge, the U.S. Director of Homeland Security met with Mexican leaders in Mexico City to discuss the need for more effective measures to safeguard the U.S.-Mexico border in the wake of the September 11 terrorist attacks. Ridge suggested that the existing border infrastructure and the current approach to border management were out-of-date and inadequate. Ridge stated that it was vital that both Mexico and the United States embrace technological advances to boost security along their shared border.

March 5, 2002: In Kuwait City U.S. Treasury Secretary O'Neill thanked Kuwait for its quick condemnation of the September 11 terrorist attacks and its cooperation in blocking the financial assets of terrorists and their supporters.

March 6, 2002: U.S. Treasury Secretary O'Neill spoke at a press conference in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. O'Neill said that during his visit to the region, Saudi Arabia and other countries in the Gulf had given him a "strong degree of confidence" that those countries were working to block the flow of funds to terrorists. He also said that the Gulf countries were working to thwart money laundering associated with the drug trade and block charitable money from being channeled to terrorists.

March 7, 2002: A UN spokesman called talks between Iraqi Foreign Minister Naji Sabri and Secretary-General Kofi Annan on returning UN weapons inspectors to that country "frank and useful." The United Nations and Iraq said that a second round of talks would be held in mid-April "based on a well-defined agenda agreed in advance."

March 8, 2002: U.S. Homeland Security Director Tom Ridge and Canadian Deputy Prime Minister John Manley met to continue discussions on the 30-point Smart Border Action Plan.

U.S. Ambassador James Cunningham said that the United States was supporting UN Secretary-General Annan's talks with Iraq on restarting weapons inspections. Cunningham said that in his first encounter with the Iraqis on March 7, the Secretary-General "kept the focus where it should be properly, which is on implementation of (Security Council) resolutions and the need to implement the resolutions."

A "senior defense official" told reporters at a Pentagon briefing that Somalia was "a favorable environment" and "a potential haven for some al Qaeda terrorist members, to include those currently trying to flee Afghanistan." "There are no central government security organs, and the country has a long, porous border," he said, specifically singling out the Somali Islamic Union, or al-Ittihaad al-Islamiya-AIAI-as a terrorist threat.

March 11, 2002: In a speech on the South Lawn of the White House, President Bush said, that since the Taliban government no longer governed Afghanistan and al Qaeda had lost its home base for terrorism, the second stage in the war on terrorism-"a sustained campaign to deny sanctuary to terrorists"-had begun.

The South Lawn of the White House was the venue for many ceremonies held on March 11 to honor both victims and heroes of the multiple terrorist attacks in the United States exactly 6 months earlier. Joining President Bush, cabinet secretaries and lawmakers, and relatives of many of the "9/11" victims were members of the Washington diplomatic corps.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld welcomed representatives from 29 nations that were part of the coalition against terrorism at a Pentagon ceremony honoring the victims of the September 11 terrorist attacks. At the ceremony, Rumsfeld said he hoped that all remaining al-Qaida and Taliban forces would be cleared that week from the 60-square-mile combat zone near Gardez, Afghanistan.

State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said 136 nations had offered some form of military assistance in the war on terrorism, and 17 of those nations had deployed more than 16,500 troops in the U.S. Central Command's area of responsibility. Boucher said that on the financial side, 142 countries had issued blocking orders on the financial assets of terrorists or their backers, resulting in the blocking of more than \$104.8 million. He said \$34.2 million had been blocked in the United States, and \$70.5 million overseas.

Vice President Cheney spoke in a press conference after meeting with British Prime Minister Tony Blair in London. Cheney said that the purpose of his visit to 11 Middle Eastern countries was to discuss both the current actions of the international anti-terror coalition and future threats from weapons of mass destruction, including "the important choices that await us in the days ahead." Cheney said, "In these matters America is not announcing decisions, I will be there to conduct frank discussions and to solicit the views of important friends and allies."

Treasury Secretary O'Neill told reporters that the United States and Saudi Arabia were acting jointly to block the assets of the Somalia and Bosnia-Herzegovina branches of a Saudi-based charitable foundation, the Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation.

The White House announced that President Bush would visit Germany, Russia, and France May 22-27 to advance the goal of combating terrorism, strengthening transatlantic ties, and advancing the new U.S. relationship with Russia.

National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice said in an interview on the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) "Newshour With Jim Lehrer" that the United States was consulting with its friends and allies about future policy towards Iraq, but it had made no decision on the use of force against the Saddam Hussein regime.

March 12, 2002: Department of Defense spokesperson Victoria Clarke said that the United States did not support allowing any al-Qaida or Taliban leadership inside the combat area near Gardez, Afghanistan, to escape capture or death. Clarke was responding to questions about reports that officials in the interim Afghan government were negotiating for the surrender of the remaining al-Qaida and Taliban fighters inside the 60-square-mile pocket near Gardez in the Shah-I-Kot valley.

Secretary of State Powell told a Senate panel that news reports suggesting a growing U.S. reliance on nuclear weapons had misinterpreted the Department of Defense's nuclear policy review. Powell said that the United States was not considering a preemptive strike against anyone and

had not lowered the nuclear threshold.

Homeland Security Director Ridge announced details of the new Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS) his office put together to measure and evaluate terrorist threats and communicate them to the public in a timely manner.

March 14, 2002: Attorney General Ashcroft announced that a U.S. federal grand jury in New Jersey had handed up an indictment against Ahmed Omar Saeed Sheikh, the key suspect in the January kidnapping in Pakistan of *Wall Street Journal* reporter Daniel Pearl. Saeed, a British national, was being held in Pakistan.

The Department of State announced that Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage had met with the Defense Ministers of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania on March 13 in Washington. The ministers reported on plans to contribute Baltic troops to an international contingent, led by Denmark and scheduled to be deployed to the Kyrgyz Republic in April, as part of operation Enduring Freedom.

March 16, 2002: Speaking in a CNN television interview on March 16, Deputy Secretary Defense Paul Wolfowitz reiterated that no decision had been taken concerning military action against Iraq. He pointed out that Vice President Cheney was consulting with U.S. friends and allies in the region on a wide range of issues, including Iraq, the war on terrorism, and the Middle East situation. Wolfowitz denied that any specific linkage existed between Iraq and Middle East violence, but said that the United States was continuing to make every effort to end the violence and restart talks between Israel and the Palestinians. He also said Saudi Arabia's diplomatic initiative was important and worth pursuing.

March 17, 2002: An attack on the Protestant International Church in Islamabad killed five worshippers and injured dozens more. Included among those killed were American family members from the U.S. Embassy Barbara Green and her daughter Kristen Wormsley.

March 18, 2002: President Bush said, "we've got a lot more fighting to do in Afghanistan" because "there are more al Qaeda killers in Afghanistan, perhaps in Pakistan, willing to come back into Afghanistan."

Vice President Cheney met with Kuwait's first Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister to discuss areas of cooperation, including the war on terrorism and the Middle East peace process. Cheney said that he told them that the United States would work closely with its friends in Kuwait and elsewhere throughout the region to resolve regional security issues.

Cheney later spoke in Jerusalem with Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon and told Sharon that the U.S. had a clear goal "to end the terror and violence" plaguing Israelis and Palestinians. Cheney said both peoples had "suffered mightily," and that Special Envoy Anthony Zinni's return to the region demonstrated U.S. determination to help both sides achieve peace.

FBI Director Robert Mueller, traveling though the Asia-Pacific region to meet with his counterparts, spoke at a press conference in Manila. Mueller said "it is critically important that the FBI work with its law enforcement counterparts around the world to exchange information and work together to prevent another September 11th (from) happening, whether it be in the United States, or in the Philippines, or in Thailand, or in Singapore, or any other country."

Attorney General Ashcroft announced the indictment of three members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) for conspiracy to import cocaine into the United States. Ashcroft said that the indictment marked the convergence of two of the top priorities of the Department of Justice: the prevention of terrorism and the reduction of illegal drug use.

March 19, 2002: Appearing at a Senate Armed Services Committee hearing, CIA Director George Tenet stated that the al-Qaida terrorist network

led by Osama bin Laden was still the most immediate and serious threat faced by the United States despite considerable success from operations in Afghanistan and elsewhere. Tenet said that this threat persisted despite the counteroffensive against al-Qaida that had led to the arrest of over 1,300 extremists in more than 70 countries.

Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Marc Grossman told the American Turkish Council that Turkey had been a steadfast partner in the war on terrorism. In addition to its role in the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), Turkey had extended basing rights and overflights to coalition forces, provided trainers for the new Afghan police force, and supplied medical care for the people of Afghanistan.

March 20, 2002: Attorney General Ashcroft announced that U.S. law enforcement authorities would ask some 3,000 additional foreign nationals in the United States to undergo voluntary interviews to help the government identify and disrupt terrorist networks. He also released a report detailing the results of the first phase of the interview program. The second-phase interviews were to be completed within 60 days, and would be similar to some 5000 undertaken across the nation since early November by special U.S. Attorney-led task forces.

General Tommy Franks, commander of Operation Enduring Freedom and commander in chief of the U.S. Army's Central Command (CENTCOM), told journalists in Moscow that Russia had provided "a great deal in terms of support, equipment, and humanitarian aid to Afghanistan." Franks specifically praised the work of EmerCom, Russia's Ministry of Emergency Situations. He also cited a Russian-operated hospital in Kabul, tunnel-clearing operations north of Kabul, and clearance of "overflight for our necessary flights across Russia" as much appreciated and important contributions to coalition operations.

March 21, 2002: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld announced that new procedures for military tribunals had been released by the Defense Department. Rumsfeld said that the procedures had been designed to produce "honest, fair and impartial" trials of suspected international terrorists

President Bush said that Vice President Cheney had briefed reporters about the results of Cheney's 10-day trip through the Middle East. Bush said that Cheney was prepared to return to the Middle East on short notice to meet with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat if Arafat met U.S. conditions about stopping violence. Cheney said that at every stop on his trip, he had discussed the campaign in Afghanistan, the war on terror, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and Iraq's development of weapons of mass destruction. "I found at virtually every stop that the United States has great friends and allies in that part of the world," Cheney said. Cheney also said that the allies were uniformly concerned about Iraq's refusal to live up to the UN Security Council resolutions and continued development of weapons of mass destruction.

In an interview with Wolf Blitzer on CNN, Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz said that Al-Qaida and Taliban fighters remaining in Afghanistan were regrouping to fight U.S. troops again. Asked whether U.S. forces would cross over into Pakistan in pursuit of terrorists fleeing Afghanistan, Wolfowitz replied, "In some limited circumstances, it's a possibility. I don't see that being anything large-scale."

In an interview with *The New York Times*, Wolfowitz said it was probable that Indonesia, with the world's largest Muslim population, was a target of recruitment by the al Qaeda terrorist organization. He expressed confidence, however, that the coalition against terrorism had "a great ally not only in the government of Indonesia but in most of the people of Indonesia."

March 22, 2002: Department of State Deputy Spokesman Philip Reeker described a list of 19 questions about weapons inspections given by the Iraqi delegation to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan March 7 as an attempt to divert attention from its noncompliance with UN Security Council Resolutions 624 and 1284. Reeker also announced that the Department of State had implemented an ordered departure of all non-emergency personnel and all dependents from the U.S. Embassy and consulates in Pakistan. Reeker said that the action came after a review of the U.S. security posture in Pakistan in light of the March 17 terrorist attack on an Islamabad church, but that the action did not indicate "any lack of

confidence in Pakistan's ability to protect Americans."

March 23, 2002: President Bush met with Peru's President Alejandro Toledo in the Peruvian capital of Lima. Speaking at a joint press conference after their meeting, Bush expressed sympathy for the victims of the recent bombing near the U.S. Embassy in Lima that killed a number of people and injured many more. Bush also praised Peru for taking the lead in rallying the hemisphere to take strong action against terrorists.

March 24, 2002: President Bush met with El Salvador's President Francisco Flores Perez. At a press conference in San Salvador, Bush thanked Flores' government for ordering a freeze on suspected terrorist assets in El Salvador and for strengthening its border security in the wake of the September 11 terrorist attacks against New York and Washington. The U.S. President hailed El Salvador as a close friend and ally of the United States and noted that the country remained a steadfast member of the international coalition against terrorism.

March 25, 2002: Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld announced plans for U.S. and coalition forces to begin training a national Afghan army. Rumsfeld said that although a training schedule was still being worked out, plans called for training cycles of approximately 10 weeks each to be held over a period of about 18 months for the first units.

March 26, 2002: Deputy Permanent U.S. Representative to the UN Ambassador James Cunningham said that the United States did not see the need to expand the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) beyond Kabul and its immediate environs. He noted that the United States would support the renewal of ISAF's mandate until the end of the year, provide assistance to Turkey should it take over ISAF command, and help train a national army and contribute to training and equipping police.

Secretary of State Colin Powell met with New Zealand Prime Minister Helen Clark at the State Department. Powell noted that the United States and New Zealand had "excellent" bilateral relations, and he cited the support that New Zealand had provided the United States in the war on terrorism, including direct assistance in Afghanistan.

March 27, 2002: Secretary of State Colin Powell added three Middle Eastern terrorist groups to the official "Foreign Terrorist Organizations" list, including the Palestinian militia group al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades. Powell said that an appeal made at the Arab League summit meeting in Beirut by Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah for support of the Saudi proposal for Middle East peace was "quite helpful to our efforts."

President Bush strongly condemned the March 27 Passover suicide bombing in Netanya, Israel, that killed at least 15 people. Bush said, "I call upon Mr. Arafat and the Palestinian Authority to do everything in their power to stop the terrorist killing because there are people in the Middle East who would rather kill than have peace."

March 28, 2002: White House spokesman Gordon Johndroe praised the Arab League's endorsement of the Saudi peace plan.

March 30, 2002: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that the explosive situation between Israelis and Palestinians had not yet had an impact on Arab support for the U.S.-sponsored war on terrorism.

April 2, 2002: The White House announced that Pakistani authorities, supported by U.S. officers, had captured Abu Zubaydah, a key terrorist recruiter, operational planner, and member of Osama bin Laden's inner circle.

During an interview on MSNBC, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that although terrorists and terrorist organizations wanted to acquire nuclear weapons, he was primarily concerned about their obtaining and using biological weapons.

Rumsfeld met at the Pentagon with Norwegian Minister of Defense Kristin Krohn Devold. Rumsfeld praised Norway for the "wonderful cooperation and support" it had provided to Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. Devold revealed that Norway had offered F-16 fighter jets for Operation Enduring Freedom, and it "plans to be able to go together with Denmark and Netherlands with a deployment of F-16s if we are needed later on this year."

April 3, 2002: At a meeting of potential donors at the United Nations in Geneva, Afghan Foreign Minister Abdullah Abdullah presented the Interim Authority's plans for Afghanistan's security needs. U.S. Ambassador James Dobbins, coordinator for Afghanistan, said that the United States had agreed to take the lead on military training.

Department of State Spokesman Philip Reeker said that the United States would contribute an additional \$22.5 million to international organizations for reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan.

Addressing news media speculation, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that intelligence officers would question al-Qaida terrorist leader Abu Zubaydah, but at no time would he be tortured by anyone to extract information.

Treasury Secretary O'Neill joined British Ambassador Sir Christopher Meyer and British Virgin Islands Governor Frank Savage in signing a tax information exchange agreement with regard to the British Virgin Islands. O'Neill stated that the agreement was targeted at stopping funds associated with terrorism, money laundering, and tax evasion that often move almost effortlessly across national boundaries.

April 4, 2002: President Bush announced that he would send Secretary of State Colin Powell to the Middle East in an effort to end the escalating violence between Israelis and Palestinians and to lay a foundation for political talks.

Brigadier General John Rosa said at a Pentagon briefing that U.S. forces engaged in monitoring and surveillance efforts in eastern Afghanistan continued to see small pockets of Taliban or al-Qaida forces. Rosa said U.S. efforts were still focused in the Gardez-Khost area where Operation Anaconda took place.

Defense Department spokeswoman Victoria Clarke said that Yasser Esam Hamdi, one of the terrorist detainees being held at the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, was likely an American citizen.

April 6, 2002: President Bush and British Prime Minister Tony Blair met in Crawford, Texas, and pledged their countries to seeking a just and lasting peace settlement in the Middle East. Both leaders agreed that Iraq's development of weapons of mass destruction constituted a clear and present danger that the world community could not ignore. President Bush also paid tribute to Britain's leadership in the war against terrorism.

April 9, 2002: A U.S. grand jury indicted four people for supporting and providing resources for convicted blind terrorist Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman and the organization known as the Islamic Group. Attorney General John Ashcroft announced at an April 9 news conference in New York. "The Islamic Group is a global terrorist organization that has forged alliances with other terrorist groups, including al Qaeda," Ashcroft said, noting that it has an active membership in the United States, concentrated in the New York City metropolitan area. The four indicted include New York City attorney Lynne Stewart, one of Rahman's lawyers.

Speaking to reporters after their White House meeting President Bush and NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson stressed the critical role NATO was playing in the war on terrorism and the need for NATO to continue developing the capabilities to meet the threats of the 21st century. "The United States is deeply, deeply grateful for this support," Bush said, citing NATO's invocation of Article 5 after the September 11 terrorist attacks, its contribution of forces in Afghanistan, deployment of NATO AWACs aircraft to enhance U.S. homeland security, and the use of airspace of

NATO members for anti-terror coalition air operations.

April 10, 2002: Secretary of State Powell met with EU, UN, and Russian officials in Madrid. The leaders issued the "Quartet Communiqué," which stated that "there is no military solution to the conflict" between the Israelis and Palestinians. It continued: "Believing that there has been too much suffering and too much bloodshed, we call on the leaders of Israel and the Palestinian Authority to act in the interests of their own people, the region, and the international community and to immediately halt this senseless confrontation."

Peter Rodman, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, said in testimony before Congress that expanded U.S. support for the Colombian Government's efforts to battle terrorism would give Colombian authorities the "wherewithal and incentive" to combat terrorist organizations operating inside their country. He stated President Bush had asked Congress for expanded U.S. support for a unified campaign in Colombia against terrorism as well as narcotics trafficking. Such assistance, said Rodman, would help Colombia fight the terrorist groups more effectively, not only in traditional coca-growing regions such as Putumayo and Caqueta departments, but throughout Colombia.

April 11, 2002: Gen. Tommy Franks, commander in chief of the U.S. Central Command, stated that 6 months after combat operations began in Afghanistan, the security situation in the country remained difficult. Franks, tasked with prosecuting military operations in Afghanistan, told reporters at the Washington Foreign Press Center April 11 that "there will continue to be risks to international forces." He also pointed out that "there will continue to be risk to the Afghans themselves inside Afghanistan. . . . [But] it is a heck of a lot more stable in Afghanistan right now than it was on the 11th of September last year." Asked to provide a broad view of the Afghan situation, Franks characterized it as murky. U.S. and coalition forces were aware of the tribal and ethnic "potential points of friction" that have existed for 2,000 years there, Franks said, and added that he expected them to continue. U.S. and ISAF forces in Kabul have paid attention to these relationships, he said, and provide a sense of stability with their presence.

U.S. Ambassador to the OSCE Stephan Minikes told the Permanent Council in Vienna that the rules and procedures governing U.S. military commissions for suspected international terrorists would afford impartial, full, and fair trials with appropriate due process safeguards. The procedures announced by the U.S. Department of Defense March 21, "are consistent with fundamental international standards governing criminal trials, specifically consistent with the procedural safeguards found in the Geneva Conventions," said Minikes, and they are also consistent with the procedural safeguards found in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. He added: "Consistent with the OSCE Vienna, Copenhagen, and Moscow human dimension commitments, the procedures include the presumption of innocence, the right to choose one's council, and the right to be informed of the charges in one's native language."

April 12, 2002: Secretary of State Colin Powell expressed "deep regrets" over the terrorist attack at a Jerusalem market that killed six people. Speaking in Safed, Israel, Powell said the incident "illustrates the exceptionally dangerous situation that exists here and the need for all of us, everyone, the international community, to exert every effort we can to find a solution." Secretary of State Colin Powell, on a peace mission in the Middle East, canceled a planned April 13 meeting with Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat following this new Palestinian terrorist bombing attack. Powell said through a spokesman that he condemns the attack and "expects Arafat to do so as well."

During his daily briefing Department Spokesman Richard Boucher said Powell might meet Arafat later, "as circumstances permit." Asked whether they might meet on April 14, Boucher said "We'll see."

Secretary Powell also said that he had a "sobering briefing" on the situation at the Israeli-Lebanese border. He urged Syria and other countries with influence over Hezbollah to restrain the organization before its activities produce "consequences that are devastating to consider for the whole region."

April 13, 2002: Secretary of State Colin Powell welcomed Palestinian Authority Chairman Arafat's condemnation earlier that day of terrorist acts

and planned to meet with him on April 14 to discuss steps to end terror and resume the political process towards peace, State Department Spokesman Richard Boucher told reporters in Jerusalem.

April 15, 2002: More than 140 countries had reported to the United Nations on their approaches to countering terrorist activities on their territory, the chairman of the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) reported. British Ambassador Jeremy Greenstock said that "the overall determination of virtually all member states to do something about terrorism has definitely taken off since 11 September and since the passage of (Resolution) 1373." One of the most important developments, Greenstock told a public meeting of the Security Council, was that many nations now are passing legislation to counter terrorism, not just reviewing what legislation they have. "This amounts to more than intentions. It is actually happening now," he said.

U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan Robert P. Finn, in his first press conference with the Afghan media, said he believed remnants of the al Qaeda and Taliban would continue to try to create instability in the cities as they had done in some parts of the countryside, but he did not believe they would be successful.

April 16, 2002: Brig. Gen. John Rosa, USAF, stated at a Pentagon briefing that British Royal Marine Commandos were joining other U.S.-led coalition forces in continuing offensive military operations in eastern Afghanistan against remaining Taliban militia and al-Qaida forces. Members of the 41 Commando unit were participating in Operation Mountain Lion, an ongoing U.S. operation in eastern Afghanistan. The unit specialized in high-mountain and extreme cold weather warfare.

During a joint press conference with Finnish President Tarja Halonen, at the State Department Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage said the United States was grateful for Finland's efforts in Afghanistan and for its humanitarian work in such areas as the Middle East and North Korea. Halonen said she and Armitage had a "very, very good" discussion about Afghanistan, the Middle East, and the Korean Peninsula during their meeting.

April 17, 2002: Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill said in Washington that the United States valued its close and cooperative relationship with the Netherlands Antilles on law enforcement matters "particularly now as we work to ensure that no safe haven exists anywhere in the world for the funds associated with illicit activities, including terrorism, money laundering, and tax evasion." O'Neill spoke after signing a new agreement with the Kingdom of the Netherlands that would allow for the exchange of information on tax matters between the United States and the Netherlands Antilles. He was joined by Netherlands Antilles Prime Minister Miguel Pourier.

Marc Grossman, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, said in Lisbon that the United States supported the OSCE's involvement in the war on terrorism and looked forward to the June 12 meeting aimed at coordinating OSCE efforts with those of other international organizations. Grossman, who made his comments during a joint press conference with Portugal's director-general for foreign policy Santana Carlos, was in Lisbon as part of a nine-country visit to Europe to discuss terrorism, U.S. support for NATO, and the agenda of the November NATO summit in Prague. "We want to be in support of Portugal's efforts to make the OSCE [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe] part of this global war on terrorism," Grossman said, noting that Portugal had chosen counterterrorism as a theme of its year-long OSCE presidency.

April 18, 2002: Deputy State Department Spokesman Philip Reeker said the United States welcomed the return of former Afghan King Mohammad Zahir Shah to Kabul and added: "We believe that there's a significant symbolic role for the former king in supporting the processes leading to a permanent broad-based government for Afghanistan."

April 15, 2002: Afghanistan began the process of choosing its next government as villages elected representatives to provincial assemblies. These in turn were to elect representatives to a 1,500-member consultative body known as the Loya Jirga (Grand Council).

April 19, 2002: The Treasury Department announced that it had blocked the assets of nine individuals and one organization that, it said, were linked to the terrorist activities of Osama bin Laden and the al Qaida network. The Department designated nine individuals and one organization, all linked to al Qaida and Osama bin Laden, under President Bush's Executive Order 13224 and took blocking action against them. This action would block all assets these entities had in the United States and prohibit any financial interaction between U.S. persons and these entities and individuals. Including this designation, the Department of Treasury had thus far blocked the assets of 202 entities and individuals. 161 countries had joined the United States in issuing blocking orders against these groups and individuals, and \$104 million had been frozen worldwide. \$34 million of that was blocked domestically in the United States with the remaining \$70 million blocked by its international partners.

Expressing concern over "the dire humanitarian situation of the Palestinian civilian population," the UN Security Council voted unanimously to send a fact-finding team to the Palestinian refugee camp in Jenin.

April 20, 2002: Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill hailed a decision by the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized countries to jointly designate groups and individuals as financiers of terrorism. The move marked "an important step in our international efforts to increase information sharing and coordinate our counter-terrorist financing efforts," O'Neill said in a statement following the April 19-20 meetings in Washington of G-7 Finance Ministers and central bank governors.

O'Neill said the United States was committed to providing technical assistance to advance the goal of cutting off all terrorist financing sources, as well as to ensure that non-governmental organizations (NGOs), charities and informal "hawala" banking systems not be misused by terrorists and their supporters.

April 22, 2002: Air Force Gen. Richard Myers said at a Pentagon briefing that approximately 300 U.S. Navy Seabees and Marine Corps engineers had begun arriving in the southern Philippine province of Basilan for construction projects to bolster counterterrorism efforts in the region. They would offer training, assistance and advice to Philippine military personnel on construction projects that were primarily military in nature, but also provide some benefit to the civilian population.

April 23, 2002: President Bush and Morocco's King Mohammed VI spoke briefly with reporters after discussions at the White House April 23. The King was making an official visit to Washington on April 21-24. Calling Morocco "a great friend" and steadfast supporter of the war on terrorism, Bush announced that his administration was seeking a Free Trade Agreement with Morocco.

April 24, 2002: Secretary of State Colin Powell said that Iraq "remains a significant threat" to stability in the Middle East, and that the Bush administration was working with the United Nations to strengthen international controls on Iraq. Testifying before the Senate Appropriations Committee's subcommittee on foreign operations, export financing and related programs in Washington April 24, Powell said Russia has endorsed the Goods Review List (GRL) for Iraq, which he expected the UN Security Council to implement in May. The GRL identifies materials which UN Security Council members must approve for export to Iraq and ensures continued supervision and control of dual use goods, Powell said. The Secretary said the Bush administration still strongly believed in regime change in Iraq. "[W]e look forward to the day when a democratic, representative government at peace with its neighbors leads Iraq to rejoin the family of nations," Powell said.

Authorities in Colombia had determined that at least seven Irish nationals were in the South American country at various times in the last year working with members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the terrorist group that has been leading an insurgent campaign against the government for 40 years. General Fernando Tapias, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Armed Forces of Colombia, testified before the House International Relations Committee on April 24 that three of the Irish citizens are in the custody of authorities, two were detained and released by authorities, and two left Colombia before they were interviewed.

Tapias said the two taken into custody last August are well known in the upper levels of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA), according to information Colombia received from European officials. But Tapias could not say that the suspects had been sent on an official IRA mission to train FARC members with IRA sanction.

Before being apprehended, the Irish nationals were training the FARC in military tactics, the use of explosives and the manufacture of arms, the general told the U.S. committee, speaking through a translator. In doing so, he said, they "buttressed" the terrorist activities of the FARC, which have increased markedly since mid 2001.

April 25, 2002: President Bush, following his talks with Saudi Crown Prince Abdallah, said the two had a "cordial meeting" and had established a "strong personal bond." Speaking to reporters at his ranch in Crawford, Texas April 25, Bush said the United States was interested in the prince's advice and counsel. "We share a vision," he said. Bush called the Crown Prince's recent proposal for a Middle East settlement "a breakthrough moment." "He's a man with enormous influence in the Middle East. I respect that a lot. And I'm confident we can work together to achieve a peace," Bush said. Bush said he told the Saudi leader in "plain and straightforward terms" that Israel must finish its withdrawal from Palestinian areas, and the Palestinian Authority must "clamp down" on terror.

April 26, 2002: The United States and Russia reaffirmed their commitment "to continue close cooperation in combating terrorist threats, one objective of which is the complete elimination of the terrorist infrastructure in Afghanistan," according to a joint statement issued April 26 after a meeting in Moscow of the U.S.-Russia Working Group on Afghanistan. The two sides said they continued to support the interim government of Afghanistan and would support the follow-on transitional government to be decided by the Loya Jirga assembly in June. They emphasized a key coordinating role played by the United Nations in both the political settlement and post-conflict restoration in Afghanistan.

April 27, 2002: During a joint press conference Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev and U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld expressed satisfaction over the extensive cooperation between the two countries in economic, political, and humanitarian areas-as well as in the war against terrorism. The press conference took place in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic, during Secretary Rumsfeld's five-day trip to Central Asia. President Akayev said, "Undoubtedly, Secretary Rumsfeld's visit will provide new impetus to our bilateral relations, and I am certain that this relationship will continue to develop successfully and fruitfully in the years to come." Secretary Rumsfeld noted the U.S. cooperation with Kyrgyzstan goes back to the NATO Partnership for Peace program, and expressed America's gratitude for the use of the Manas air base as well as other assistance to defeat terrorism and help rebuild Afghanistan.

The United States has "absolutely no intention" of establishing a military base in the Philippines, General Richard Myers, the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in an April 27 press briefing in Manila.

"Our presence here in training with and advising the Philippine armed forces and the other exercises we do with the Philippine armed forces," Myers told reporters, "are either in the context of the global war on terrorism or on our broader military-to-military relationship in the exercises that we've been doing for years."

Myers added, however, that "the United States government would be very receptive to requests from the Philippine government for future training assistance and advisory roles for the U.S. armed forces, if that's what the Philippine government wants." Myers noted that there has been a 10-fold increase in some of the military assistance the United States has been providing the Philippine armed forces since last year's meeting between President Bush and Philippine President Arroyo-Macapagal.

Myers said that the United States has no plans at this time to have its soldiers participate in combat operations against the Abu Sayyaf terrorist organization in the Philippines that is holding two American missionaries captive.

Speaking to troops at Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan on April 27, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld said: "The world is determined to stop the tyranny of terrorism. And it isn't just one country that can do that; it's going to take the coalition of a great many countries working together as each of you are."

Secretary Rumsfeld also met with Chairman Hamid Karzai and other Afghan leaders during his visit, part of a five-day trip to Central Asia.

"This coalition stands on the front line between freedom and fear," Rumsfeld said to the assembled U.S. and coalition troops. "You stand against an evil that cannot be appeased, it must not be ignored, and it certainly must be defeated."

April 28, 2002: President Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld pledged continued cooperation in the war against terrorism in a wide-ranging discussion that covered broad issues of security in the Caspian region. In addition, they addressed questions of humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, emergency use of airports in Kazakhstan, and the assignment of several liaison officers to the U.S. Central Command headquarters in Florida.

Minister of Defense Mukhtar Altynbayev and Secretary Rumsfeld spoke at a joint press conference in Astana, Kazakhstan, on April 28, following the meeting with President Nazarbayev. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld thanked the president and people of Turkmenistan for their humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan. Rumsfeld spoke at a brief press conference at the Turkmenbashi Airport following a meeting with President Saparmurat Niyazov and other government leaders. "Their humanitarian efforts in Afghanistan will undoubtedly save lives of the Afghan people and have been a significant contribution," Rumsfeld said. He also noted that granting overflight rights was an important contribution in the global war against terrorism. In response to a question about the role of Iran in Afghanistan, Secretary Rumsfeld said: "Iran has its own interest and it has not been notably helpful with respect to Afghanistan. Sometimes I understate for emphasis."

President Bush commended Israel's decision to allow Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat to travel freely, calling it a "helpful decision" toward resolving the situation in the West Bank.

A statement by the White House Press Secretary Ari Fleischer at the President's ranch in Crawford, Texas, also noted that Israel had also agreed "to accept international monitors with respect to six named prisoners now Chairman Arafat's custody, and to withdraw Israeli forces from Ramallah."

April 29, 2002: The Department of Defense announced that it had begun a "train and equip" program to enhance Georgia's counter-terrorism capabilities and address the situation in the Pankisi Gorge. The program included organizational and accounting training for defense ministry command staff, border guards, and security officials; tactical training in radio operator procedures, land navigation, and human rights education at the platoon level; and the transfer of fuel, uniform items, small arms and ammunition, medical and communications equipment, and construction materiel. An April 29 DOD press release said the effort "will complement other counter-terrorism efforts around the globe and will increase stability in the Caucasus."

Department of State Spokesman Richard Boucher indicated U.S. appreciation of Turkey's decision to assume command of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan for a period of 6 months. He indicated that the decision demonstrated Turkey's steadfast commitment and willingness to assume a leadership role in the war against terrorism and, in particular, to bring about peace and stability in Afghanistan. The United States was strongly committed to supporting Turkey's lead role in the ISAF, Boucher said, and was working closely with the Turkish Government, the Afghan Interim Authority and others to ensure a successful mission under Turkey's leadership

April 30, 2002: The Permanent Mission to the United Nations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) informed the State Department that the DPRK was prepared to begin talks with the United States. The United States will work to determine the timing and other details

in the coming days. In June 2001, the President proposed talks without preconditions to address a broad range of U.S. concerns with regard to North Korea's missile program and exports, implementation of the Agreed Framework, and conventional military posture, and other areas.

A Colombian rebel group and six of its members have been indicted by a U.S. federal grand jury in Washington on charges of killing three U.S. citizens in 1999, Attorney General John Ashcroft announced at a news conference.

The head of an international charitable organization in the Chicago area was arrested on charges of perjury "for allegedly lying in Federal Court documents about links to international terrorism," according to a statement from the office of the U.S. Attorney of the Northern District of Illinois April 30. Syrian-born naturalized U.S. citizen, Enaam M. Arnaout, the executive director of Benevolence International Foundation (BIF), an international charity organization based in Palos Hills, Illinois, was arrested on April 30 in his home in south suburban Justice, said the statement. U.S. Attorney Patrick Fitzgerald charged that Arnaout had ties with Osama bin Laden, and that BIF had provided logistical support to al Qaeda.

May 1, 2002: British forces in Afghanistan began a 2-week operation known as "Operation Snipe" in the Chumara Valley. Brig. Roger Lane reported that although there had been no contact with hostile forces, large quantities of weapons had been destroyed and further large-scale operations were unlikely. Later reports said that the weapons cache had been previously identified.

May 3, 2002: The EU froze the assets of 11 organizations and 7 persons designated as terrorists. The groups included Turkey's Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), Peru's Shining Path, Japan's Aum Shinrikyo, and the United Self Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC). The individuals were associated with the Basque ETA.

May 7, 2002: The Turkish Government notified the United Nations that it was willing to assume command of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan as of June 20.

May 8, 2002: A car bomb exploded next to a Pakistani Navy shuttle bus at the Sheraton Hotel in Karachi, killing 12 persons and wounding 19. Eleven of the dead and 11 of the wounded were French nationals employed in building submarines for Pakistan's Navy. Al-Qaeda was suspected of the attack, although Pakistani authorities also suspected Jaish-e-Mohammed.

May 9, 2002: A remotely-controlled bomb exploded near a Victory Day parade in Kaspiisk, Dagestan, killing 42 persons and wounding 150. Fourteen of the dead and 50 of the wounded were Russian military personnel. Islamists linked to al-Qaeda were suspected. In Moscow, President Putin compared the war against terrorism to the war with Nazi Germany.

May 12, 2002: U.S. Special Forces raided a compound at Deh Rawud, north of Kandahar. Five suspected al-Qaeda members were killed and 322 others were detained. There were no U.S. casualties in the biggest U.S. military operation in Afghanistan since "Operation Anaconda" in March.

President Musharraf announced that the Pakistani Government would establish a new federal anti-terrorism task force.

May 14, 2002: The UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1409, which allowed Iraq to sell oil and to import all humanitarian items not specifically listed as having military uses. Syria's reluctant acceptance of the resolution made the vote unanimous. Iraqi Permanent Representative Mohammed al-Douri called for the complete listing of UN economic sanctions.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir met with President Bush in Washington. They agreed to cooperate against terrorism in Southeast Asia.

May 19, 2002: Thirty-eight U.S. military advisers arrived in Tblisi, Georgia, to train Georgian troops to fight terrorists.

May 21, 2002: In its annual report on global terrorism, the State Department called Iran "the most active state sponsor of terrorism" in view of its support for Lebanese and Palestinian groups that attacked Israel. However, it also noted that Iran had cooperated with U.S. policy in Afghanistan and had reduced support for terrorist groups in Africa and Central Asia.

ASEAN Security Affairs Ministers concluded a 2-day meeting in Kuala Lumpur. They issued a communiqué agreeing to security cooperation. They also agreed that terrorism "must not be identified with any religion, race, culture, or nationality."

May 23, 2002: The UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1413, extending the mandate of ISAF in Afghanistan for six months, effective June 20. The resolution reaffirmed that responsibility for internal security outside Kabul belonged to the Afghan Interim Government.

While visiting Berlin, President Bush compared the war on terrorism to earlier struggles against Nazism and Communism. He said that he had "no invasion plans [against Iraq] on my desk," but warned that "we've got to use all means at our disposal to deal with Saddam Hussein."

May 24, 2002: President Bush visited Moscow for a summit meeting with Russian President Putin. Among the agreements that they signed was one that reaffirmed cooperation against terrorism and establishing a joint working group on counter-terrorism in Afghanistan.

At the Pentagon, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld told reporters that he had no plans to invade Iraq and declined to speculate about future military operations.

May 26-27, 2002: President Bush met with French President Chirac in Paris. They agreed on the importance of the transatlantic alliance and cooperation in the war on terrorism, but had disagreements about trade policy, globalization, and environmental issues. President Bush also visited a U.S. military cemetery in Normandy and said, "today's struggle against terrorism will require the sacrifice of our forefathers."

May 29, 2002: FBI Director Robert Mueller announced that agency personnel assigned to counter-terrorism would be tripled. He admitted that the September 11 attacks might have been prevented if warnings from field offices in Arizona and Minnesota about Middle Eastern men taking pilot training courses had been taken more seriously. The next day, Attorney General Ashcroft announced that the FBI would analyze all intelligence information at its Washington headquarters, and that field offices could inaugurate investigations independently.

In Manila, U.S. Ambassador Frank Ricciardone told reporters that the United States was offering a \$5 million reward for information leading to the capture of five leaders of Abu Sayyaf.

June 1, 2002: In an address to the graduating class of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, President Bush said that containment and mutually assured destruction were no longer adequate to deter "shadowy terrorist networks with no nation or citizens to defend." Pre-emptive attacks against such groups or against "unbalanced dictators" who might provide them with weapons of mass destruction might be necessary.

June 2-4, 2002: Secretary of State Powell attended the OAS General Assembly Meeting in Bridgetown, Barbados. Thirty member states signed an Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism.

June 6, 2002: President Bush called on Congress to establish a Cabinet-level Department of Homeland Security, which would incorporate 22 existing federal agencies, and would have a budget of \$37.5 million and a staff of 170,000.

At a meeting of NATO Defense Ministers in Brussels, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that collective self-defense should be broadened to include pre-emptive attacks on terrorist networks or states with weapons of mass destruction. However, NATO Secretary-General Lord Robertson replied, "We do not go out looking for problems to solve."

The OECD issued a report, *Economic Consequences of Terrorism* that warned that tighter security would hamper international trade and economic growth.

June 7, 2002: Philippine Army soldiers attacked Abu Sayyaf guerrillas on Mindanao Island in an attempt to rescue U.S. missionary Martin Burnham and his wife Gracia, who had been kidnapped more than a year ago. Burnham was killed, but his wife, though wounded, was freed. Filipino hostage Ediborah Yap was killed, as were four of the guerrillas. Seven soldiers were wounded.

June 13, 2002: Afghanistan's Loya Jirga elected Hamid Karzai as President of an Interim Government.

June 14, 2002: A car bomb exploded near the U.S. Consulate and the Marriott Hotel in Karachi, Pakistan. Eleven persons were killed and 51 were wounded, including one U.S. and one Japanese citizen. Al Qaeda and al-Qanin were suspected.

The U.S. Senate voted (83 to 1) to approve legislation implementing the International Conventions for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

June 16, 2002: *The Washington Post* reported that President Bush had issued an intelligence order authorizing the CIA to use "all available tools" against Saddam Hussein.

June 17, 2002: U.S. Marines who were training Philippine soldiers on Basilan Island came under fire from Abu Sayyaf guerrillas. One Philippine soldier was killed, but there were no U.S. casualties.

June 18, 2002: Saudi Arabia reported the arrest of 7 suspected al-Qaeda members.

The Moroccan Government announced the arrest of 7 al-Qaeda members who were plotting to attack U.S. and British warships in the Strait of Gibraltar.

June 20, 2002: Turkish General Akin Zorlu assumed command of the ISAF in Afghanistan. British Defense Minister Hoon announced that his country's troops would be withdrawn in July.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld authorized U.S. troops in the Philippines to go on patrol with the troops that they were training.

June 27, 2002: At the G-8 Economic Summit Meeting in Kananaskis, Canada, participants agreed that airliners from their countries should have armored cockpit doors by April 2003. They also agreed on improved security for shipping containers and sharing information on passenger lists and lost passports.

President Bush appointed former General John Gordon as Deputy National Security Advisor for Combating Terrorism after the resignation of former General Wayne Downing.

June 30, 2002: *The Washington Post* claimed that, according to U.S. and European intelligence sources, Hezbollah had been "increasingly teaming up" with al-Qaeda for logistics and training. Hezbollah denied the charge the next day, and Sheikh Fadlallah later said that cooperation was unlikely since al-Qaeda did not consider Shi'ites to be real Muslims.

July 4, 2002: An Egyptian immigrant shot and killed two people at the El Al ticket counter at Los Angeles International Airport before being killed by an El Al security guard.

The Justice Department reported that all but 74 of 1,200 Middle Eastern and South Asian men who had been detained on immigration charges after September 11 had been either deported or released.

July 5, 2002: *The New York Times* published a purported U.S. war plan involving a three-pronged invasion of Iraq that would involve up to 250,000 ground troops.

July 6, 2002: Gunmen assassinated Afghan Vice President Haji Abdul Qadeer in his office in Kabul. Qadeer, who also held the title of Minister of National Reconstruction, was one of three Vice Presidents appointed at the end of the Loya Jirga meeting and represented Afghanistan's Pashtun community. ISAF later published a report stating that protection for senior Afghan officials was inadequate, security forces lacked the capability to investigate the crime, and that the perpetrators were unlikely to be found.

July 9, 2002: The paramilitary Pakistan Rangers announced the capture of two members of Harakat-ul-Mujaheddin al-Alami who admitted to having organized the June 14 truck bombing in Karachi. The detainees also said that the truck had been used earlier in an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate President Musharraf.

July 10, 2002: The United States and Kazakhstan signed a memorandum of understanding that allowed U.S. military aircraft to refuel or make emergency landings at Almaty. The agreement did not establish a U.S. military base.

July 18, 2002: A Pakistani court in Hyderabad convicted 4 suspects in the kidnap-murder of *Wall Street Journal* reporter Daniel Pearl. Ahmad Omar Saeed Sheikh was sentenced to death; his three co-defendants to life imprisonment.

July 18, 2002: President Bush appointed Admiral James Loy, Commandant of the Coast Guard, to succeed John Magaw as head of the Transportation Security Agency.

July 23, 2002: U.S. authorities in Afghanistan announced that U.S. Special Forces would provide security for Interim President Karzai.

The U.S. military advisory mission in the Philippines was reduced from 500 to about 100 in view of the apparent defeat of the Abu Sayyaf Group.

July 31, 2002: A bomb hidden in a bag in the Frank Sinatra International Student Center of Jerusalem's Hebrew University killed 9 persons and wounded 87. The dead included 5 U.S. citizens and 4 Israelis. The wounded included 4 U.S. citizens, 2 Japanese, and 3 South Koreans. The Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS) claimed responsibility.

August 1, 2002: Iraqi Foreign Minister Naji al-Hadithi wrote to Hans Blix and invited UNMOVIC to visit Iraq to discuss the resumption of weapons inspections.

August 2, 2002: President Bush signed a bill authorizing U.S. financial and military aid to Colombian counterinsurgency forces.

August 5, 2002: Gunmen attacked a Christian school in Murree, Pakistan that was attended by children of missionaries from around the world. Six persons (two security guards, a cook, a carpenter, a receptionist, and a private citizen) were killed and a Philippine citizen was wounded. A group called al-Intigami al-Pakistani claimed responsibility.

After conferring with the UN Security Council, Secretary-General Annan said that Iraq must accept the Security Council's terms for the return of weapons inspectors.

In Iraq, Speaker of the National Assembly Saadoun Hammadi invited members of Congress and chosen experts to visit Iraq and search for weapons of mass destruction. U.S. officials dismissed Hammadi's offer as a stalling tactic.

August 6, 2002: *The Washington Post* reported that, on July 10, the Rand Corporation's Laurent Murawiec briefed the Defense Policy Board and claimed that Saudi Arabia was involved in every level of al-Qaeda terrorism, and suggested that the United States demand that Saudi Arabia stop funding Islamic fundamentalism, anti-U.S. and anti-Israel propaganda; and prosecute persons responsible for aiding terrorism. If it failed to do so, the United States should "target" Saudi oil fields and overseas financial assets. Secretary of State Powell called Foreign Minister Prince Saud and assured him that U.S. relations were still firm. Defense Department Spokesman Victoria Clark denied that the briefing was official policy, and even the Rand Corporation said that Murawiec spoke only for himself.

August 7, 2002: Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud said that relations with the United States were still strong, but U.S. forces could not use Saudi bases for military operations against Iraq.

August 11, 2002: The Saudi Arabian Foreign Ministry announced that Iran had surrendered 16 suspected al-Qaeda members. Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal called Iranian cooperation "very important and very significant in fighting the terrorists."

August 12, 2002: Philippine President Macapagal-Arroyo said that she did not plan to allow U.S. forces to take part in operations against the Communist New People's Army, even though the group was on the U.S. list of international terrorist groups.

August 13, 2002: Defense Secretary Rumsfeld said that Iran was still allowing al-Qaeda members to operate in its territory.

August 16, 2002: Terrorist leader Abu Nidal (Sabri al-Banna) reportedly committed suicide in Baghdad when threatened with arrest for having entered the country illegally.

August 25, 2002: During a visit to Afghanistan, Gen. Tommy Franks said that he hoped that good relations with neighboring countries would facilitate conduct of the war on terrorism. He said that there was no deadline for withdrawing U.S. forces, and that operations would continue until terrorist cells had been eliminated from the region.

August 26, 2002: Vice President Cheney told a veterans' group in Nashville that "time is not on our side" in preventing Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction.

August 28, 2002: German authorities charged Mounir Motassadeq with having been a member of the "Hamburg cell" of al-Qaeda members who had planned the September 11 attacks.

September 1, 2002: German Justice Minister Herta and Paul Gmünder said that her government would not provide evidence against suspected hijacker Zacarias Moussaoui to the United States if he was likely to be executed if convicted.

September 2, 2002: Dutch authorities announced the arrest of 7 suspected al-Qaeda members.

September 3, 2002: Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz met with UN Secretary-General Annan during the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa. Aziz was willing to consider admitting UN weapons inspectors as part of a comprehensive arrangement to end UN sanctions.

September 4, 2002: President Bush met with Congressional leaders and said that he would seek Congressional approval and diplomatic support before taking military action against Iraq. He intended to "remind the UN that for 11 long years, Saddam Hussein has side-stepped, crawled, wheedled out of any agreement he had made not to develop weapons of mass destruction."

September 5, 2002: Afghan Interim President Karzai escaped an assassination attempt in Kandahar. Karzai's bodyguards killed three attackers; six suspects were arrested later.

Arab League Foreign Ministers met in Cairo and issued a communiqué rejecting threats against Iraq, but also calling on Iraq to allow UN weapons inspectors to do their work as part of an "overall settlement" between Iraq and the UN.

September 6, 2002: President Bush telephoned the Presidents of Russia and France to seek their support against Iraq. President Putin had "serious doubts" about the legal basis and warned about political consequences in the Middle East. President Chirac insisted on a central role for the United Nations.

September 7, 2002: British Prime Minister Tony Blair met with President Bush and senior U.S. officials at Camp David and discussed cooperation against Iraq. French President Chirac and German Chancellor Schroeder met in Hanover, Germany. They opposed unilateral action against Iraq and called for the return of UN inspectors to Iraq without preconditions. Schroeder rejected any German military role, but Chirac sought to preserve French options.

September 8, 2002: Vice President Cheney warned that Iraq was "actively and aggressively seeking to acquire nuclear weapons." He claimed that evidence showed that Iraq had sought to acquire equipment for enriching uranium.

September 11, 2002: Pakistani authorities reported the arrest of Ramzi bin al-Shibh, an al-Qaeda leader from Yemen who was said to be familiar with the September 11 attacks. Eleven other suspects were arrested and two were killed. Al-Shibh and four other suspects were transferred to U.S. custody on September 16.

Gunmen killed Kashmir's Law Minister Mushtaq Ahmed Lone and six security guards in Tikipora. Lashkar e-Tayyiba, Jamiat ul-Mujahedin, and Hizb ul-Mujahedin all claimed responsibility. No group claimed responsibility for a grenade attack on the residence of Kashmir's Minister of Tourism that wounded 4 persons.

September 12, 2002: During his address to the UN General Assembly, President Bush said that he would seek authorization from the Security Council before taking military action against Iraq. If Iraq wanted peace, it must give up all weapons of mass destruction, stop supporting terrorism, stop suppressing its people, free Gulf War prisoners, and allow the UN to resume the "oil for food" program. Secretary-

General Annan insisted that only the UN could legitimize military operations against Iraq. Iraqi Permanent Representative Mohammed Aldouri called Bush's speech "the longest series of fabrications."

September 15, 2003: The United States began working for a new UN Security Council resolution regarding Iraq.

September 16, 2003: Secretary of State Powell said that he would urge UN member states not to vote for a resolution against Iraq unless the resolution included enforcement by military action. Secretary-General Annan announced that Iraq had agreed to the unconditional return of UNMOVIC's inspectors. Iraqi Foreign Minister Sabri also said that he hoped that compliance would lead to the lifting of UN sanctions.

The German Government declined to supply the United States with evidence against Ramzi bin al-Shib in the event that he faced the death penalty. German authorities also applied for al-Shib's extradition, since he was thought to have shared an apartment in Hamburg with lead hijacker Mohammed Atta.

September 18, 2002: President Bush met with Congressional leaders in the Oval Office. They agreed to pass a resolution before Congress adjourned for its mid-term elections that would authorize any appropriate means, including military action, to enforce UN resolutions concerning Iraq and its weapons of mass destruction.

September 19, 2002: President Bush requested Congress to authorize the possible use of force against Iraq and warned that he would take action even without UN support. He also urged the UN to pass a resolution specifying what Iraq had to do to comply with earlier resolutions.

President Saddam Hussein sent a letter to the UN denying that Iraq had any weapons of mass destruction and accusing President Bush of "the utmost distortions."

German Justice Minister Daubler-Gmelin told a reporter that she thought that President Bush sought war with Iraq to distract attention from his domestic problems in a manner similar to Hitler. Senior U.S. officials said that this remark "poisoned" U.S.-German relations. Daubler-Gmelin was not reappointed after Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder's Social Democratic Party won national elections on September 22.

September 23, 2002: In a speech to the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, former Vice President Al Gore said that attacking Iraq would "severely damage" the coalition against terrorism and was a distraction from the war on terrorism.

September 24, 2002: The British Government published *Iraq's Weapons of Mass Destruction: The Assessment of the British Government*. It estimated that Iraq could deploy chemical and biological weapons at 45 minutes' notice and could develop nuclear weapons within 2 years if it could secure the necessary components. Iraqi presidential adviser Gen. Amir Hammoudi al-Saadi dismissed the British report as "a hodgepodge of half-truths and lies" and invited Prime Minister Blair to submit it to UNMOVIC or the IAEA.

September 25, 2002: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld attended an informal meeting of NATO Defense Ministers in Warsaw. He said that NATO must become an organization capable of fighting terrorists and "rogue states." If it failed to modernize and adapt, it "would not have much to offer the world." He stated that there are documented links between al-Qaeda and Iraq.

September 26, 2002: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that the United States had found "increasing contacts" between Iraq and al-Qaeda and that Iraq was training al-Qaeda members to use chemical and biological weapons.

October 1, 2002: Iraqi officials met with representatives of UNMOVIC in Vienna. Iraq agreed to end restrictions on dozens of sites, but would not grant access to eight presidential compounds. Meanwhile representatives of the permanent members of the Security Council began discussion of a new resolution to define the inspection regime.

White House Press Secretary Ari Fleischer said that although the Bush administration had no plans to lift a long-standing ban on authorizing assassinations, "a one-way ticket" or a "single bullet" would be means of achieving "regime change" in Iraq.

October 2, 2002: A bomb explosion outside a bar in Zamboanga on Mindanao Island killed 4 persons, including a U.S. soldier, and wounded 20. No group claimed responsibility, although the U.S. soldier was 1 of about 250 who were advising the Philippine Army in its campaign against Abu Sayyaf.

October 3, 2002: UNMOVIC chief Hans Blix announced that he would not send inspectors to Iraq until the UN Security Council had adopted a new resolution defining the new inspection regime.

October 4, 2002: Attorney General Ashcroft announced the arrest of six persons in Portland, Oregon, who were suspected of contributing services to al-Qaeda.

John Walker Lindh, the "American Taliban," was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment after having pleaded guilty to having fought with an enemy of the United States. Lindh had agreed to cooperate with U.S. authorities on intelligence matters. In Boston, "shoe bomber" Richard Reid pleaded guilty to 8 counts involving his attempt to explode a bomb aboard an airliner bound for Miami.

October 6, 2002: An explosive-laden boat rammed the French oil tanker *Limburg*, which was anchored about 5 miles off al-Dhabbah, Yemen. One person was killed and four were wounded. Al-Qaeda was suspected.

October 7, 2002: In a speech in Cincinnati, President Bush said that military action against Iraq was not "imminent or unavoidable." However, he said that the United States could not "wait for the final proof-the smoking gun-that could come in the form of a mushroom cloud." He cited the British dossier on the Iraqi weapons program and hinted that Iraq might give weapons of mass destruction to terrorist groups.

October 8, 2002: Two Kuwaiti gunmen fired on U.S. Marines taking part in maneuvers on Kuwait's Falaika Island. One Marine was killed and another was wounded before their comrades shot both gunmen. The gunmen were said to have been trained in al-Qaeda camps in Afghanistan.

Al-Jazeera broadcast an audiotape from al-Qaeda's Ayman al-Zawahiri in which he appeared to claim responsibility not only for the synagogue bombing on Djerba Island in April, but also the suicide car bombing in May 11 in Karachi.

October 10, 2002: The U.S. House of Representatives approved a resolution authorizing President Bush to take military action to deprive Iraq of weapons of mass destruction if diplomatic efforts failed. The vote was 296 to 133. The resolution called on the President to notify Congress within 48 hours of starting military action, encouraged cooperation with the UN's inspection actions, but authorized unilateral action.

The Malaysian Government deported Ahmed Ibrahim Bilal to the United States after the U.S. Government had revoked his U.S. passport. Bilal was suspected of belonging to an al-Qaeda cell in Portland, Oregon.

October 11, 2002: The U.S. Senate approved the resolution authorizing military action against Iraq by a vote of 77 to 23.

After a visit by British Prime Minister Blair to Russia, President Putin agreed that a new Security Council resolution was needed to ensure that UN weapons inspectors would be allowed back into Iraq.

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Annan said that he believed that most member states favored a two-stage approach toward Iraq. If the first Security Council resolution authorizing the return of UN inspectors to Iraq failed, only then should a second resolution authorizing military action be sought.

October 12, 2002: A car bomb exploded outside the Sari Club Discotheque in Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia, killing 202 persons and wounding 300 more. Seven of the dead were U.S. citizens and 88 were Australians. Al-Qaeda claimed responsibility, but Indonesian authorities suspected the Islamist group Jemaah Islamiah which has links to al-Qaeda.

October 16, 2002: President Bush challenged Iraq to make "an accurate and full and complete accounting" of its weapons of mass destruction before UN inspectors returned. Non-compliance would be treated as "bad faith and aggressive intent." He also challenged European and Middle Eastern countries to prepare to protect themselves against a future Iraqi threat.

The UN Security Council began debating the Iraq situation. Secretary-General Annan opened the debate by calling for a new resolution concerning inspections and warning Saddam Hussein that it was his "last chance" to comply or else the Security Council "would have to face its responsibilities."

October 17, 2002: The United States proposed a draft resolution to the UN Security Council that would call for further consultations before taking military action against Iraq.

The U.S. Council on Foreign Relations published a report claiming that "individuals and charities based in Saudi Arabia have been the most important source of funds on al-Qaeda."

October 18, 2002: *The New York Times* reported that U.S. officials had said that Pakistan had supplied North Korea with equipment for producing weapons-grade enriched uranium in return for ballistic missile technology. Cooperation in missile development was thought to have begun in 1993. President Musharraf denied the claim.

October 20, 2002: Secretary of State Powell told NBC News that although he believed that the Iraqi people "would be a lot better off with a different leader," the UN resolution dealt primarily with weapons of mass destruction.

Czech President Vaclav Havel informed President Bush that he could not confirm a domestic intelligence report that lead hijacker Mohammed Atta had met with an Iraqi intelligence officer in Prague in April 2001.

October 21, 2002: The United States presented its newest draft resolution concerning Iraqi weapons of mass destruction to the other permanent members of the UN Security Council.

October 23, 2002: Fifty Chechen rebels led by Movsar Barayev seized the Palace of Culture Theater in Moscow, Russia, to demand an end to the war in Chechnya. They seized more than 800 hostages from 13 countries and threatened to blow up the theater. During a three-day siege, they killed a Russian policeman and five Russian hostages. On October 26, Russian Special Forces pumped an anesthetic gas through the ventilation system and then stormed the theater. All of the rebels were killed, but 94 hostages (including one American) also died, many from the effects of the gas. A group led by Chechen warlord Shamil Basayev claimed responsibility.

The United States announced that it was designating the Southeast Asia-based Jemaah Islamiyah network as a foreign terrorist organization. It would seek to freeze the group's U.S. assets and seek UN sanctions against it.

The United States presented its draft resolution on Iraq to the UN Security Council.

October 25, 2002: Chinese President Jiang Zemin met with President Bush at his ranch in Crawford, Texas. During a joint press conference, they announced that they would cooperate against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. This included working to persuade North Korea to end its nuclear weapons program.

October 28, 2002: Gunmen in Amman assassinated Laurence Foley, Executive Officer of the U.S. Agency for International Development Mission in Amman. The "Honest People of Jordan" claimed responsibility.

November 3, 2002: A CIA Predator drone fired a missile at a car carrying six al-Qaeda members in Yemen. All were killed, including Salim Sinan al-Harithi, a senior member of al-Qaeda who was suspected in the attack on the U.S.S. *Cole*.

November 5, 2002: Indonesian police arrested Amrozi, who later confessed to having organized the October 12 bombing in Bali.

November 7, 2002: Al-Qaeda released a message claiming responsibility for the October 12 bombing in Bali.

November 8, 2002: The UN Security Council unanimously approved Resolution 1441, which gave Iraq a last chance to comply with UNMOVIC weapons inspectors or face "serious consequences." Iraq had seven days in which to confirm that it would "comply fully" and cooperate with UNMOVIC. It had 30 days in which to declare its weapons of mass destruction programs and related materials. UN inspectors were to resume work within 45 days, and would report to the Security Council on Iraqi compliance in 60 days. The inspectors would also have unrestricted access to anyplace in Iraq and could interview Iraqi scientists and officials "at their discretion."

President Bush praised the UN for taking "a principled stand." He threatened Iraq with "the severest consequences" if it failed to comply.

Gen. Richard Myers, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, conceded that Taliban fighters in Afghanistan had successfully adapted to U.S. tactics. He said that plans were being made that would allow U.S. forces to shift their efforts from pursuing Taliban and al-Qaeda remnants to reconstruction.

German Defense Minister Peter Struck met with Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld in Washington, and Rumsfeld said that relations with Germany were now "unpoisoned." Chancellor Schroeder telephoned President Bush during the visit. After the visit, Struck told reporters that Germany still opposed U.S. military action against Iraq and that a increased defense budget would not be practical.

November 12, 2002: Iraq's National Assembly voted to reject Resolution 1441, despite a letter from President Hussein's son Uday that recommended acceptance. The vote was non-binding.

Al-Jazeera broadcast an audiotape attributed to Osama bin-Laden.

Philippines police arrested Abdulmukim Edris of the Abu Sayyaf Group, near Manila. He was suspected of plotting a series of truck bomb attacks on various targets, including the U.S. Embassy.

November 13, 2002: The House of Representatives approved a bill to establish a Cabinet-level Department of Homeland Security by a vote of 299 to 121.

The United States granted permission for four citizens (three had survived the destruction of the World Trade Center) to attend the trial in Hamburg of Mounir Motassadeq, a Moroccan national who was charged as an accessory to the September 11 attacks.

Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council accepted Resolution 1441. Foreign Minister al-Hadithi continued to deny that Iraq had any hidden weapons of mass destruction or long-range missile programs.

November 15, 2002: The United States executed Pakistani citizen Mir Aimal Kasi for having killed two CIA employees outside the agency headquarters in Langley, Virginia in 1993. While there were widespread protests, violence against U.S. interests failed to occur.

The Justice Department informed the German Government that Zacarias Moussaoui and Ramzi bin al-Shib were "unavailable" to give evidence at the Hamburg trial of Mounir Motassadeq. Testimony could be taken from Ahmed Ressay, who had been convicted of terrorism in April 2001. Moussaoui allegedly supplied funds that allowed the al-Qaeda hijackers to attend U.S. flying schools, while defense lawyers believed that al-Shib could testify that Motassadeq was not aware of the planned September 11 attacks.

The German Parliament voted, 573 to 11, to authorize the continued deployment of German armed forces abroad, including in Afghanistan, for an additional year.

November 17, 2002: The Kuwaiti Government announced the arrest of a suspected al-Qaeda member who had financed the attack on the *Limburg* and had been planning an attack on a hotel housing U.S. military personnel in Yemen.

November 18, 2002: Hans Blix and Muhammad al-Baradei arrived in Baghdad to reopen UNMOVIC's offices and to discuss arrangements for the inspection program. Blix told reporters that the talks had been constructive and that Iraq was ready to comply with Resolution 1441.

British police arrested three suspected al-Qaeda members in London. Security officials denied press reports that the three had planned a poison gas attack on the London Underground.

November 19, 2002: The Senate approved a bill to establish the Department of Homeland Security by a vote of 90 to 1.

November 20, 2002: The Saudi Arabian Government announced that it had detained at least 100 suspected al-Qaeda members.

November 21, 2002: President Bush met with German Chancellor Schroeder at the NATO Summit Meeting in Prague. After the summit, Schroeder said that in the event of war with Iraq, Germany would not restrict the use of U.S. bases or German airspace.

At the end of the NATO Summit meeting, member states said that they were committed to taking "effective action" to ensure Iraqi compliance with Resolution 1441.

The United States and the Philippines signed a Mutual Logistics Support Agreement that allowed the United States to base communications equipment and other non-lethal supplies in the Philippines as part of the "war on terrorism."

A Kuwaiti policeman shot and wounded two U.S. soldiers near the Camp Doha military base. Kuwaiti officials first said that the policeman was mentally unbalanced; later press reports said that he hated Americans and Jews.

An unknown party shot and killed American nurse Bonnie Weatherall in Sidon, Lebanon. She worked at an evangelical Protestant church school and clinic.

November 24-26, 2002: French police arrested 19 suspected al-Qaeda members in the Paris area.

November 25, 2002: President Bush signed into a law a bill establishing the Department of Homeland Security and announced that Tom Ridge would be nominated as its Secretary.

The UN Security Council approved Resolution 1443, extending a revised version of the UN's "oil for food" program until December 4. The extension was for less than the usual 6 months since Russia and other Council members had opposed U.S. efforts to add GPS devices and antidotes to chemical or biological weapons to the list of prohibited imports.

A team of 17 UNMOVIC inspectors arrived in Baghdad.

In response to press reports that the wife of the Saudi Ambassador to the United States had provided money to friends of the September 11 hijackers, State Department Spokesman Boucher insisted that the Saudi Government had cooperated very closely with the United States in the war on terrorism.

November 26, 2002: White House Spokesman Ari Fleischer said that the Bush Administration was increasing pressure on Saudi Arabia to crack down on funding international terrorism. The next day, Saudi newspapers accused Fleischer of seeking to harm Saudi-U.S. relations.

November 27, 2002: The UNMOVIC inspectors made their first inspections in Iraq, visiting a factory site north of Baghdad and a graphite factory in Amariya. The next day, they investigated three "dual-use" sites.

The UN Security Council approved Resolution 1444, extending the mandate of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan for 1 year, effective December 20.

UNMOVIC inspectors arrived in Iraq to begin their search for weapons of mass destruction.

The French and German Governments agreed to provide the United States with evidence about Zacarias Moussaoui on condition that it would not be used "toward the imposition of the death penalty." The Justice Department said that any evidence would be used to determine Moussaoui's innocence or guilt, but would not determine his punishment. French and German human rights groups expressed reservations.

November 28, 2002: A three-person suicide car bomb attack on the Paradise Hotel in Mombasa, Kenya, killed 15 persons and wounded 40. Three of the dead and 18 of the wounded were Israeli tourists; the others were Kenyans. Near Mombasa's airport, two SA-7 shoulder-fired missiles were fired at an Arkia Airlines Boeing 757 that was carrying 261 passengers back to Israel. Both missiles missed. Al-Qaeda, the Government of Universal Palestine in Exile, and the Army of Palestine claimed responsibility for both attacks. Al-Ittihad al-Islami was also suspected of involvement.

December 1, 2002: Australian Prime Minister Howard said during a television interview that he would authorize military action in other countries if there was an imminent threat of terrorist attacks and if "there was no alternative." His statement was criticized in Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

December 2, 2002: The British Foreign and Commonwealth Office released a dossier about torture, mass executions, and other human rights violations under Saddam Hussein's "regime of unique horror." Amnesty International called the release "opportunistic" since Iraq had 6 more days to report its compliance with Resolution 1441.

British police arrested Hassan Butt, a member of the al-Muhajiroun group who had urged British Muslims to join in a *jihad* against the West. Butt was said to be the first member of the group to be arrested under British anti-terrorism laws.

December 3, 2002: UNMOVIC inspectors put Iraqi compliance to the test when they made an unannounced visit to the al-Sojoud presidential palace compound. The next day, Iraq's Foreign Ministry accused the inspectors of spying for the United States and Israel and of trying to provoke a crisis.

December 4, 2002: UN Security Council Resolution 1447 extended the UN's "oil for food" program in Iraq for an additional 180 days. Adjustments to the list of restricted goods would be considered in 30 days. The vote was 13 to 0, with Russia and Syria abstaining.

December 5, 2002: Iraqi President Hussein said that he would give UNMOVIC a chance to prove his country's innocence, although what mattered most was to keep his people safe from "American tyranny."

December 8, 2002: In response to UN Security Resolution 1441, Iraq submitted a 12,000-page declaration to the UN in which it claimed to no longer have weapons of mass destruction. Initially, only the permanent members of the UN Security Council got to review the document.

December 9, 2002: The U.S. Central Command began a week of communications exercises at Qatar's al-Udeid airfield.

December 10, 2002: Two Spanish warships stopped a North Korean freighter in the Indian Ocean and found 15 Scud-type missiles aboard. The ship was allowed to proceed after the missiles were found to have been legitimately ordered by the government of Yemen.

December 11, 2002: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld visited Qatar and signed an agreement to upgrade military bases for possible use in a war with Iraq.

December 14, 2002: Pakistani police arrested three suspected Harakat-e-Jihad members in Karachi and seized large quantities of explosives intended for a suicide bomb attack on U.S. diplomats.

Jordanian authorities announced the arrest of two al-Qaeda suspects in the assassination of Laurence Foley.

December 16, 2002: French police arrested three Algerians and a Moroccan in Paris. Other arrests of North Africans followed on December 21 and 24. The suspects were thought to be linked to al-Qaeda and to Chechen separatists and to having been plotting attacks on Russian targets in Paris.

The trial of 4 suspected Kuwaiti al-Qaeda members began in Kuwait City. All pleaded innocent and claimed that they had been tortured into confessing.

December 18, 2002: A Dutch court acquitted four Muslims suspected of planning attacks on U.S. facilities in Belgium and France. Three of the suspects had been arrested on September 13, 2001. Evidence was insufficient to prove that the suspects were members of al-Qaeda.

December 19, 2002: After reviewing Iraq's declaration, Secretary of State Powell said that it "totally fails" to meet the UN's demand for a complete account of its weapons programs. Much of the report was a rehash of material that had been submitted to the UN years before and that the UN had already concluded was incomplete. The report did not account for stocks of anthrax and other biological weapons or the development of mobile chemical weapons production units. Earlier in the day, Hans Blix and IAEA Director Muhammad al-Baradei had summarized the declaration before the UN Security Council. Blix said the report said little about weapons, which suggested that Iraq might still have them.

December 20, 2002: The United States and the EU signed an agreement in Copenhagen that provided for the sharing of information in cases involving suspected terrorists. The EU reserved the right not to share information or to refuse extradition if capital punishment were a possible outcome.

December 23, 2002: UN officials said that inspectors had begun interviewing Iraqi scientists in Iraq.

United Arab Emirates officials reported the arrest in November of Abdul Rahim Nashiri, a reputed regional chief of al-Qaeda operations who was said to have helped plan the attack on the U.S.S. *Cole* and the 1998 bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi.

December 27, 2002: A suicide bomb attack involving two explosives-laden trucks destroyed the offices of the pro-Russian Chechen government in Grozny. The attack killed over 80 people and wounded 210. According to a Chechen website run by the Kavkaz Center, Chechen warlord Shamil Basayev claimed responsibility.

December 29, 2002: Senior U.S. military officers told *The New York Times* that the Saudi Government would allow U.S. aircraft to fly support missions from Saudi bases in the event of war with Iraq. U.S. forces would also be able to use the operations center at the Prince Sultan air base.

December 30, 2002: A member of Yemen's Islamic Jihad (not to be confused with the Palestine Islamic Jihad) entered a Baptist hospital in Jibla, Yemen, where he shot and killed 3 U.S. missionaries and wounded a fourth. The gunman claimed that he wanted to "cleanse his religion and get closer to God" by killing Christian missionaries.

[2001](#) [2002](#) [2003](#)

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THE UNITED STATES AND THE GLOBAL COALITION AGAINST TERRORISM, SEPTEMBER 2001-DECEMBER 2003

[2001](#) [2002](#) **2003**

January 4, 2003: Philippine soldiers reported killing at least 5 Abu Sayyaf members in a 3-hour battle on Jolo Island. Two days earlier, Abu Sayyaf leader Merang Abante had been arrested near Zamboanga.

January 5, 2003: British police arrested 6 suspects in London. After a search of an apartment above a pharmacy found traces of ricin, four of the suspects, all of whom held Algerian passports, faced terrorism and chemical weapons charges.

January 7, 2003: Al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri posted an e-mail on the website of Egyptian lawyer Montasser al-Zayat, in which he urged al-Zayat not to discourage young Arabs from killing Americans. Al-Zayat had earlier urged al-Qaeda to end its campaign against the United States.

January 10, 2003: German police arrested two Yemeni al-Qaeda suspects in Frankfurt. One of them, Sheikh Muhammed Ali Hassan al-Mouyad, was said to be a major fund-raiser. The Justice Department said on January 15 that it would seek their extradition.

The Turkish Government announced that it would allow a U.S. military team to survey bases for possible use by U.S. forces in a war against Iraq.

January 10-11, 2003: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld signed orders that would send 62,000 U.S. military personnel to the Persian Gulf to join the 60,000 already there.

January 11, 2003: Britain sent the aircraft carrier HMS *Ark Royal* to the Persian Gulf.

January 12, 2002: British Prime Minister Blair warned that if the UN inspectors found Iraqi non-compliance, "Saddam will be disarmed by force."

January 14, 2003: National Security Advisor Rice met with Blix in New York and urged him not to schedule a follow-up report, in March, on Iraqi disarmament. Blix in turn told the UN Security Council that the 1999 resolution that created UNMOVIC required one. President Bush said: "Time is running out for Saddam Hussein ... I'm sick and tired of games and deception, and that's my view of timetables." Secretary-General Annan said that he was still "hopeful and optimistic" about a diplomatic solution.

January 15, 2003: UN weapons inspectors visited a second presidential site, a palace complex in central Baghdad.

January 16, 2003: UN weapons inspectors found 12 warheads capable of containing chemical weapons in an ammunition depot about 100 miles south of Baghdad that might not have been listed in Iraq's December report to the United Nations. Lt. Gen. Hussam Mohammed Amin, head of Iraq's National Monitoring Directorate, said that he was surprised that empty warheads dating from the 1980s should be considered significant. The inspectors also visited the Baghdad homes of two Iraqi scientists.

At the United Nations, the United States was unable to prevent Blix from scheduling a follow-up report on Iraqi disarmament for late in March. His January 27 report would be an interim one.

In Stuttgart, Germany, Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz called for NATO military assistance against Iraq.

January 17, 2003: President Saddam Hussein commemorated the 12th anniversary of the Gulf War with a speech comparing the United States to the Mongols who had devastated Baghdad in 1258 and predicting that Iraq would defeat the U.S. invasion.

January 18, 2003: Anti-war demonstrations took place in many cities in the United States, Europe, the Middle East, and Japan. Those in Washington numbered between 100,000 and 500,000.

January 19, 2003: Secretary of State Powell, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld, and National Security Advisor Rice all said that they would welcome Saddam's acceptance of exile as an alternative to war. Rumsfeld suggested that he might be offered immunity from war crimes charges.

The London-based Arabic newspaper *Asharq al-Awsat* published a lengthy statement from Osama bin Laden that urged Muslims to unite against a Western "crusader coalition."

January 20, 2003: At the United Nations, Foreign Ministers from 13 of the 15 members of the Security Council met to discuss international terrorism. French Foreign Minister de Villepin hinted that he would veto any U.S. resolution calling for military action against Iraq. German Foreign Minister Fischer urged that the UN inspectors be given "all the time which is needed." Secretary of State Powell reminded his colleagues that Resolution 1441 was Iraq's "last chance" to disarm. British Foreign Secretary Straw said that, although "time was running out," he would prefer another resolution before force was used.

Blix and al-Baradei announced that they had reached a ten-point agreement with Iraq concerning cooperation with the UN inspectors. The only demand that Iraq rejected was for the use of a U.S. Air Force U-2 to assist the inspectors. Iraq agreed to establish its own inspection teams and to allow Iraqi scientists to be interviewed without Iraqi officials being present.

U.S. Gen. Richard Myers, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, met with his Turkish counterpart and Defense Minister Vecdi Gonul in Ankara to discuss the possible deployment of U.S. forces to Turkey against Iraq. Foreign Minister Yasar Yakis said that Turkey had agreed to a smaller deployment than the 80,000 that the U.S. had sought.

The British Government announced that it would send 26,000 troops to the Persian Gulf to join the 5,000 already there.

January 21, 2003: French Foreign Minister de Villepin said in Brussels that his government would urge the European Union to oppose military action against Iraq at a forthcoming EU Foreign Ministers' meeting.

A Kuwaiti gunman fired on a car near Camp Doha, killing a U.S. civilian contract employee and wounding another. The suspect was later arrested while trying to cross into Saudi Arabia and reportedly confessed to being an al-Qaeda member.

January 22, 2003: French President Chirac and German Chancellor Schroeder met in Paris and commemorated the 40th anniversary of the 1963 Franco-German friendship treaty by issuing a joint statement opposing military action against Iraq without the approval of the UN Security Council. Both agreed to work for a peaceful solution to the Iraq crisis. France and Germany, supported by Belgium and Luxembourg, successfully opposed a U.S. request for NATO military assistance against Iraq.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld called French and German opposition a "problem," but dismissed France and Germany as "old Europe." NATO's center of gravity was shifting eastward, and newer members in Eastern Europe were more sympathetic to the U.S. position. He also announced that the Pentagon had begun broadcasting Arabic translations of its daily briefings to Iraq.

The Defense Department announced that over 20,000 more Reserve and National Guard personnel had been mobilized, bringing the total to 79,000.

The Senate voted, 94 to 0, to confirm Tom Ridge as Secretary for Homeland Security.

January 23, 2003: Secretary of State Powell said after a meeting with visiting British Foreign Secretary Straw that he was not worried about having to act unilaterally and he was sure that "many nations" would support the United States when necessary.

Deputy Secretary of Defense Wolfowitz told the Council of Foreign Relations that Iraq had coached its scientists on what to tell inspectors and had threatened to execute scientists (and their families) who were too cooperative with them.

The Foreign Ministers of Turkey, Iran, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Jordan met in Istanbul and issued a joint declaration urging Iraq "to demonstrate a more active approach" to cooperation with UN inspectors in order to avoid war.

January 26, 2003: Secretary of State Powell addressed the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, and said, "Multilateralism cannot become an excuse for inaction." The United States was prepared to act against Iraq either alone or "in a coalition of the willing."

Prime Minister Blair said that Britain would take part in an attack on Iraq without a Security Council resolution if the UN inspectors found Iraq to be "not cooperating" or "in breach of the resolution passed in November," and if another permanent member vetoed a new resolution.

January 27, 2003: Blix presented his report to the UN Security Council on Iraq's cooperation with the UNMOVIC inspectors. He said that Iraq had cooperated with the "process" by allowing access to specified sites, but had not cooperated with the "substance:" known stocks of prohibited weapons were still un-accounted for. IAEA chief al-Baradei also reported to the Security Council. His inspectors had found no evidence of a renewed Iraqi nuclear weapons program, but had not gotten "optimal cooperation" in Iraq. Iraq denied the charges.

Secretary of State Powell stressed Iraq's noncompliance and warned that time was running out. Representatives of other members of the

Security Council favored giving the inspection program more time.

EU Foreign Ministers met in Brussels and issued a statement demanding that Iraq cooperate completely with UN inspectors. They could not agree on whether to set a deadline for the inspection process.

Representatives of Iraqi opposition groups led by Ahmed Chalabi of the Iraqi National Congress held a press conference in Tehran. Chalabi said he intended to hold another meeting in February in a Kurdish zone of northern Iraq.

January 28, 2003: In his State of the Union address, President Bush said that he would ask the UN Security Council to hold a special session in which Secretary of State Powell could prevent evidence of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction programs and terrorist connections. He also warned U.S. military personnel to prepare for war. White House Press Secretary Fleischer said that another Security Council resolution was "desirable" but not "mandatory."

The State of the Union address also called for the establishment of a Terrorist Threat Integration Center that would include elements of the CIA, FBI, the Defense Department, and the Department of Homeland Security. CIA Director Tenet would be its director.

British Foreign Secretary Straw concluded that Iraq was in "material breach" of Resolution 1441. Russian President Putin said that he might support a "tougher" resolution if it were proved that Iraq had obstructed the inspections.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud met with President Chirac in Paris to discuss means of averting war.

January 29, 2003: British Prime Minister Blair met with Italian Prime Minister Berlusconi in London; Berlusconi met with President Bush in Washington the next day. Prince Saud also met with Prime Minister Blair in London.

JCS Chairman Gen. Myers confirmed that some U.S. troops were already in northern Iraq. These were believed to be Special Operations units working with the Kurds. The Defense Department announced the mobilization of 16,000 more reservists, bringing the total to 95,000. The Coast Guard announced that it would send eight 110-foot cutters and 600 personnel to the Persian Gulf.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy introduced a resolution calling on President Bush to obtain Congressional approval before attacking Iraq. Senator Robert C. Byrd introduced another that called on the United States to seek another UN Security Council resolution as well.

The Turkish Government announced that it was assembling military supplies and equipment along its border with Iraq, but the deployment did not mean that either war was imminent or that Turkey would participate.

January 30, 2003: The leaders of eight European countries (Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Denmark, Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic) signed a letter to the press supporting the U.S. position in the Iraq crisis.

Prince Saud met with President Bush and senior U.S. officials in Washington, apparently to discuss a proposal that would allow Saddam Hussein to go into exile.

Former South African President Nelson Mandela addressed the International Women's Forum in Johannesburg and said President Bush wanted to "plunge the world into a holocaust" by attacking Iraq. However, he said he would support intervention if it had UN support.

The U.S. District Court in Boston sentenced an unrepentant Richard Reid to life imprisonment plus 110 years for his attempt to blow up an airliner with explosives hidden in his shoe.

January 31, 2003: British Prime Minister Blair met with President Bush to discuss the Iraq crisis. Bush said that although he would "welcome" a second UN resolution, he believed that Resolution 1441 gave sufficient authority for military action against Iraq. They agreed that Iraq had "weeks, not months," to show that it would comply with UN inspectors.

February 3, 2003: Prime Minister Blair told Britain's House of Commons that a second UN resolution should be sought if UNMOVIC found continued Iraqi non-compliance with its efforts.

A Kuwaiti court convicted four suspected al-Qaeda members of charges relating to national security and sentenced them to 5 years' imprisonment.

February 4, 2003: British Prime Minister Blair and French President Chirac met in Le Touquet, France. Although they agreed on the need to eliminate Iraqi weapons of mass destruction and on the need to work through the United Nations, they continued to disagree about whether military action was needed.

The Kuwaiti Government announced that it would close off the northern part of the country to make it available for military use.

February 5, 2003: Secretary of State Powell made an 80-minute presentation to the United Nations that used satellite photos, communications intercepts, and reports from defectors to demonstrate that Iraq was obstructing UN inspections, continuing to develop weapons of mass destruction, and working with terrorist groups. The representatives of France, China, and Spain said that the presentation showed the need for more inspections. Iraqi representative Mohammed al-Douri called Powell's presentation "utterly unrelated to the truth."

The Defense Department announced the mobilization of 17,000 more National Guard and reserve personnel, bringing the total to 112,000.

In Australia, Prime Minister Howard lost a vote of confidence in the Senate concerning the deployment of 2,000 troops to the Middle East for possible use in Iraq. The vote was 34 to 31 and was largely symbolic.

February 6, 2003: Britain's "Channel Four News" reported that part of the British case against Iraq was based not on "intelligence material," but had been taken almost completely from an article in the *Middle East Review of International Affairs* and from articles in *Jane's Intelligence Review*. British officials said that their dossier was still "solid" and accurate.

A group of 10 eastern European countries (Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia) signed a declaration supporting U.S. policy in the Iraq crisis.

Turkey's Grand National Assembly voted (308-193) to allow certain ports and airfields to be upgraded by U.S. military personnel. Disagreements over levels of U.S. aid and over a possible Turkish role in the occupation of northern Iraq delayed the deployment of U.S. forces to Turkey.

France, Germany, and Belgium announced that they would not allow NATO to deploy military equipment to Turkey for its defense in the event of war with Iraq. Secretary-General Lord Robertson insisted that they state their objections by February 10.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld announced the deployment of the 101st Airborne Division and the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Kitty Hawk* to the Persian Gulf.

February 7, 2003: White House Press Secretary Ari Fleischer said that the United States planned a 2-week diplomatic campaign to pass a second Security Council resolution calling for Iraqi disarmament.

A car bomb exploded outside a night club in Bogota, Colombia, killing 32 persons and wounding 160. No group claimed responsibility, but Colombian authorities suspected the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC) of committing the worst terrorist attack in the country in a decade.

HAMAS founder Sheikh Ahmed Yassin called on Muslims to attack "Western interests" if the United States attacked Iraq and also called for a boycott of products made by the United States and its allies.

February 9, 2003: National Security Advisor Rice said that the United States intended to stabilize Iraq and to promote democracy there even if Saddam Hussein went into exile.

Hans Blix of UNMOVIC and Muhammad al-Baradei of the IAEA concluded a 2-day visit to Baghdad and said that they hoped to see more cooperation from Iraq.

February 10, 2003: Russian President Putin made a state visit to France in an effort to seek a common position on the Iraq crisis.

France, Belgium, and Germany acted to prevent NATO from activating plans to defend Turkey against a possible attack by Iraq. Turkey responded by invoking Article IV of the North Atlantic Treaty and calling for consultations for its defense.

February 11, 2003: Al-Jazeera broadcast a videotape in which Osama bin Laden urged Muslims to resist any U.S. attack on Iraq even though, as far as he was concerned, Iraq was governed by "apostates." Secretary of State Powell later mentioned the broadcast as evidence of contacts between al-Qaeda and the Government of Iraq.

In Indonesia, Ali Imron confessed to having assembled the bombs and parked the larger of the car bombs used in the October 2002 bombing in Bali. Imron said that he had been trained in Afghanistan, but denied that his group was linked to al-Qaeda or to any other foreign organization.

February 12, 2003: Missile experts consulted by UNMOVIC reported that Iraq had modified its al-Samoud missiles so that they could exceed the 150-kilometer range that was permitted under previous UN resolutions.

February 14, 2003: Blix reported to the UN Security Council on the progress of the UN inspectors in Iraq, in which he said that there was an "impression" of Iraqi cooperation. After more than 400 inspections at over 300 sites, only a few empty chemical weapons had been found. Blix did not rule out the possibility that proscribed weapons might still be found. UNMOVIC's role would be "open-ended until the Council decides otherwise."

Russia's Supreme Court designated 15 groups to be terrorist organizations. Most were Chechen groups, but al-Qaeda was included.

February 15-16, 2003: Large-scale demonstrations against a possible war with Iraq took place in major U.S. and European cities.

February 17, 2003: The European Council held an emergency meeting in Brussels in an unsuccessful attempt to devise a united position on the Iraq crisis. They agreed to support UN efforts to secure the disarmament of Iraq and to give UN inspectors more time to do their work. They urged Iraq to comply with UN efforts and said that force would only be a last resort.

In Pakistan, the Afghan Islamic Press reported that Taliban leader Mullah Omar had issued a message urging all Afghans to resist U.S. forces and the Karzai government.

February 18, 2003: During the EU Summit meeting, French President Chirac warned eastern European countries considering EU membership that support for the U.S. position in the Iraq crisis would jeopardize their admission.

Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayef ibn Abdul Aziz announced that 90 Saudi al-Qaeda suspects would face trial; 150 had been released and 250 more were still being questioned.

February 19, 2003: A German court convicted Mounir Motassadeq of being an accessory to the September 11 attacks on the United States and of being a member of al-Qaeda. He was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

NATO's Defense Planning Committee devised a compromise with France and Germany that would allow defensive weapons to be deployed in Turkey.

February 20, 2003: Professor Sami Amin al-Arian of the University of South Florida was arrested and charged with being the U.S. leader of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad.

The State Department announced that three Chechen groups (Riyad us-Saliheyn, the Congress of the Peoples of Chechnya and Dagestan, and the Supreme Military Majlis ul-Shura of the Mujaheddin) had been designated as terrorist organizations.

Ukraine's National Security and Defense Council announced that it would be willing to provide a battalion of anti-nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons specialists to assist the United States in the Persian Gulf.

February 21, 2003: U.S. military advisers arrived in the Philippines to take part in operations against Abu Sayyaf guerrillas on Jolo Island. Although Defense Department spokesmen said that the troops would be involved in combat operations, Philippine spokesmen said their constitution prohibited a combat role and that U.S. forces would only be involved in training and surveillance.

February 23, 2003: Former Russian Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov visited Iraq in an effort to persuade Saddam Hussein to comply with UN resolutions.

February 24, 2003: The United States, Great Britain, and Spain introduced a new UN Security Council draft resolution that contended that Iraq had failed to comply with Resolution 1441 and would "face serious consequences" if it continued to do so.

Russian presidential chief of staff Aleksandr Voloshin visited Washington to discuss the Iraq crisis.

February 26, 2003: After a visit to Moscow by German Chancellor Schroeder, President Putin said: "Russia is not ready to support any UN resolution that opens the way for the automatic use of military force against Iraq."

February 28, 2003: An Afghan gunman killed two policemen and wounded five other people outside the U.S. Consulate in Karachi. He was arrested afterwards. The attack followed a visit to Pakistan by Assistant Secretary of State Christina Rocca, who urged the Pakistani Government to support a UN Security Council resolution supporting military action against Iraq.

March 1, 2003: Pakistani police arrested Khaled Sheikh Mohammed, the reputed al-Qaeda chief of operations, in Rawalpindi. It was later reported that U.S. electronic surveillance had made Mohammed's capture possible. According to Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence Agency (ISI), Mohammed had last seen bin Laden "in a mountainous region" in December.

The Turkish Grand National Assembly rejected, by three votes, a motion to permit the deployment of up to 62,000 U.S. troops, primarily the Fourth Infantry Division, in preparation for a war with Iraq.

Iraq began destroying its stocks of al-Samoud missiles.

March 4, 2003: During a visit to London, Russian Foreign Minister Ivanov said that his government would not support a war with Iraq and would veto any UN Security Council draft resolution on the subject. Secretary of State Powell said that the United States was prepared to go to war with or without a second UN resolution.

A bomb explosion at the Davao airport on Mindanao killed 23 persons, including a U.S. missionary, and wounded 147 others. Philippine authorities blamed the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, although the Abu Sayyaf Group claimed responsibility.

March 5, 2003: French Foreign Minister de Villepin said that France would oppose a second UN resolution authorizing the use of force against Iraq.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference held an emergency summit meeting in Doha, Qatar in an attempt to prevent a war with Iraq. Participants rejected an invasion of Iraq or threats to the security of other member states. Earlier in the meeting, the Iraqi and Kuwaiti representatives exchanged insults.

Philippine President Macapagal-Arroyo said that U.S. forces would not be involved in combat operations against the Abu Sayyaf Group. A presidential spokesman also announced that a joint military exercise on Sulu Island would be postponed indefinitely.

March 7, 2003: Blix reported to the UN Security Council on the progress of UNMOVIC's inspection program. Although Iraqi compliance had not been "immediate," there had been cooperation, and Iraq's destruction of its al-Samoud missiles was "a substantial measure of disarmament." Iraq was also trying to account for biological weapons said to have been destroyed in 1991. IAEA Director al-Baradei said that U.S. and British reports that Iraq had tried to obtain uranium from Niger were "unfounded," while high-strength aluminum tubes were not suitable for use in uranium enrichment centrifuges. The Foreign Ministers of Security Council member states debated the reports in an attempt to win approval of a draft resolution calling on Iraq to demonstrate "full, unconditional, immediate, and active cooperation" with Resolution 1441 by March 17.

March 10, 2003: French President Chirac announced that his country would veto any UN resolution authorizing war with Iraq. UN Secretary-General Annan said that without such a resolution, the legitimacy of such a war would be "seriously impaired."

A German court in Frankfurt convicted four Algerian Islamists of plotting a terrorist attack in Strasbourg on New Year's Eve. They were sentenced to 10-12 years' imprisonment. A fifth Algerian had been acquitted.

March 11, 2003: A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled that 16 prisoners captured in Afghanistan and held at the Guantanamo Naval Base could not challenge their detention through the federal courts since the United States had no legal jurisdiction over the base.

March 12, 2003: At the United Nations, Great Britain circulated a draft statement in the Security Council that proposed six steps that Iraq could take to prove its willingness to disarm. France rejected the plan the next day.

March 16, 2003: President Bush, British Prime Minister Blair, and Spanish Prime Minister Aznar held a meeting at Lajes Field in the Azores Islands to discuss a last-minute UN initiative concerning Iraq. At the end of the meeting, they gave President Hussein and his two sons 48 hours to leave Iraq or be attacked.

March 17, 2003: At the UN, British Permanent Representative Sir Jeremy Greenstock said that a consensus on a draft resolution authorizing military action against Iraq "will not be possible" and hinted that France was determined to veto any such resolution. French Permanent Representative Jean-Marc de la Sablière denied Greenstock's charge. U.S. Permanent Representative Negroponte said that, except for the prospect of a veto, the vote would have been close. Secretary-General Annan deplored the inability of the Security Council to reach a consensus and announced the withdrawal of all UN personnel from Iraq.

Secretary of Homeland Security Ridge announced that persons from 33 countries (primarily in the Middle East and South Asia) who sought asylum in the United States would be detained until their applications could be processed. He also announced that the IFB would interview about 11,000 Iraqi-born citizens and Iraqi residents to obtain information about the activities of terrorist groups sponsored by the Government of Iraq.

March 18, 2003: The State Department announced that 30 countries had joined the United States in a "coalition of the willing" to disarm Iraq. Only Great Britain and Australia were providing direct military support, though others would provide access, basing, or overflight rights or expressed interest in helping with postwar reconstruction. Spokesman Boucher said that at least 15 other countries had expressed private support for the U.S. position.

French President Chirac denounced the U.S. and British decision to attack Iraq as having put "the use of force above the rule of law."

The British House of Commons voted to authorize "all means necessary" to disarm Iraq. The vote was 412 to 149, but 139 members of the ruling Labour Party voted for an amendment stating that the case for war was "not yet proven."

March 19, 2003: Kenyan authorities announced the arrest of a suspect in the November attack on a Mombasa hotel; Somali leaders were said to have cooperated.

March 20, 2003: The United States and its allies began military operations against Iraq.

U.S. forces in Afghanistan also launched Operation Valiant Strike against Taliban and al-Qaeda forces in the Sami Ghar Mountains east of Kandahar.

The United States withdrew an offer of \$6 billion in aid and \$24 billion in loans to Turkey in view of Turkey's refusal to permit the deployment of U.S. troops.

March 23, 2003: U.S. authorities announced the release of 19 Afghans who had been held at Guantanamo Bay.

March 26, 2003: Prime Minister Blair flew to the United States to meet with President Bush at Camp David. They discussed the progress of the war in Iraq and what role the United Nations should play in postwar reconstruction.

March 28, 2003: The UN Security Council unanimously approved a resolution to resume Iraq's "oil for food" program. It also unanimously approved Resolution 1471, which extended the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) until March 2004.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld warned Syria not to supply Iraq with night-vision goggles and other military equipment. A Syrian Foreign Ministry spokesperson called his statement "unfounded and irresponsible."

March 30, 2003: A suicide bombing in a café in Netanya, Israel, wounded 38 persons. Only the bomber was killed. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility and called the attack a "gift to the people of Iraq."

April 1, 2003: Secretary of State Powell began a 2-day visit to Turkey. He and Foreign Minister Abdullah Gul reached an agreement to allow supplies for U.S. troops in northern Iraq to pass through Turkey, and to allow damaged U.S. aircraft and wounded U.S. military personnel to enter Turkish territory. In turn, northern Iraq would be under Coalition rather than Kurdish control and that Turkey would be consulted in the reconstruction of the area.

British Home Secretary David Blunkett met with Homeland Security Secretary Ridge in Washington to establish a joint working group on counter-terrorism.

April 2, 2003: U.S. forces launched a campaign against Taliban and al-Qaeda members in southern Afghanistan's Tor Ghar mountains.

South Korea's National Assembly approved a motion to send 700 non-combatant troops to Iraq by a vote of 179 to 68.

April 3, 2003: Secretary of State Powell met with NATO and EU Foreign Ministers in Brussels in an effort to mend U.S.-European relations. He said that the United States would still play the primary role in reconstructing Iraq, but did not rule out a future, unspecified, UN role.

April 7-8, 2003: President Bush met with Prime Minister Blair in Belfast. During a joint press conference on April 8, they outlined plans to establish a democratic government in Iraq and agreed to give the UN "a vital role." In Paris, French President Chirac responded that the reconstruction of Iraq was "a matter for the United Nations and it alone."

April 7, 2003: As the U.S. 3rd Infantry Division entered central Baghdad, a U.S. B-1 bomber attacked a building where President Hussein and his sons Uday and Qusai were thought to be meeting with senior officials. Hussein and his sons had left before the attack.

April 8, 2003: Osama bin Laden issued a message calling for suicide attacks on Coalition forces in Iraq.

April 9, 2003: U.S. soldiers helped pull down a large statue of Saddam Hussein in central Baghdad, symbolizing the end of his rule over Iraq. Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that Hussein had joined Hitler, Stalin, Lenin, and Ceausescu in "the pantheon of failed, brutal dictators," but warned that there would still be "difficult and dangerous" combat ahead.

April 10, 2003: Forces of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan captured Kirkuk. The Turkish Government immediately expressed concern, and U.S. soldiers entered the city the next day.

President Bush said that the United States intended to "build a peaceful and representative government [in Iraq] that protects the rights of all citizens. And then our military forces will leave."

April 11, 2003: The leaders of France, Germany, and Russia met in St. Petersburg to discuss the situation in Iraq. They agreed that the United Nations should coordinate relief and reconstruction, and said that they would consider writing off debts acquired by the Hussein government. They still questioned the need for military action, with Russian President Putin expressing surprise that, if Iraq had had weapons of mass destruction, it had not used them when *in extremis*.

Ten al-Qaeda suspects in the U.S.S. *Cole* bombing escaped from a prison in Aden.

April 13, 2003: Gen. Tommy Franks, commander of the U.S. Central Command, said that the occupation of Iraq might last at least a year. He told television reporters that many villages and towns had been bypassed, and that it might take a year to search up to 3,000 sites for weapons of mass destruction.

President Bush warned Syria not to interfere with U.S. military operations in Iraq. Secretary of State Powell also warned Syria against sheltering fugitive Iraqi officials, noting that the United States had long been concerned with Syrian support for terrorism.

April 14, 2003: U.S. Marines entered Saddam's home town of Tikrit. The Defense Department announced that major combat in Iraq had ended and that most naval forces would be withdrawn from the Persian Gulf. In London, Prime Minister Blair announced "victory" to the House of Commons and urged the international community to "make the peace worth the war."

White House Press Secretary Fleischer called Syria a "terrorist state" and a "rogue nation" and warned of possible diplomatic and economic sanctions in view of its weapons of mass destruction. In London, Prime Minister Blair told the House of Commons that "there are no plans to invade Syria" and that Britain sought "dialogue and partnership" instead.

An anti-terrorism court in Karachi convicted 4 members of Harakat-ul-Mujdaheddin al-Alami of planning the June 14, 2002 suicide bombing of the U. S. Consulate. Two were sentenced to death, two to life imprisonment, while a fifth was acquitted.

April 15, 2003: Retired General Jay Garner, head of the Defense Department's Office of Reconstruction and Humanitarian Assistance, convened a meeting of Iraqi notables in Nasiriyah as a first step toward forming a postwar government.

Philippine Defense Secretary Angelo Reyes announced that joint maneuvers with U.S. forces would be held in northern Luzon and southwestern Sulu. Reyes later said that U.S. forces would not be allowed to take part in combat patrols.

April 16-17, 2003: The EU Summit Meeting in Athens, despite continuing disagreement between supporters and opponents of the war in Iraq, issued a statement calling for a central role for the United Nations and a significant role for the European Union in Iraq's reconstruction.

April 22, 2003: President Bush issued a statement in which he said that he believed the Syrian Government's assurances that it wanted to cooperate with the United States.

April 22, 2003: At the United Nations, France proposed an immediate end to sanctions against Iraq and that UNMOVIC should join Coalition forces in verifying Iraq's disarmament.

April 22-23, 2003: Afghan Interim President Karzai made an official visit to Pakistan, and claimed that he and President Musharraf had agreed

to cooperate against cross-border attacks by Taliban and al-Qaeda forces.

April 24, 2003: The UN Security Council approved Resolution 1476, extending the "oil for food" program in Iraq until June 3.

April 25, 2003: Afghan Interim President Karzai announced the appointment of a 33-member commission that would help draft a new constitution.

April 29, 2003: During a visit to Saudi Arabia, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld announced that the United States would withdraw its forces from the country, leaving only a small training mission. Air operations would be directed from the al-Udeid base in Qatar, which had been CENTCOM's headquarters during the war with Iraq.

British Prime Minister Blair met with Russian President Putin in Moscow. Putin said that UN sanctions against Iraq should remain in effect until it had been confirmed that Iraq no longer had weapons of mass destruction.

Pakistani police announced the arrest of six al-Qaeda suspects in Karachi, including Walid Mohammed bin-Attach, who was suspected of planning the U.S.S. *Cole* bombing.

May 1, 2003: President Bush flew to the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Abraham Lincoln* as the ship returned from the Persian Gulf to San Diego, and announced that major combat operations in Iraq were over. He still warned that there was "difficult work to do in Iraq."

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld also announced the end of major combat operations in Afghanistan during a visit to Kabul. Although "pockets of resistance" remained, "the bulk of the country" was secure and U.S. forces would shift their efforts to stabilization and reconstruction.

May 2, 2003: Coalition authorities in Baghdad asked former police officers to resume their duties in view of continuing lawlessness.

May 3, 2003: Secretary of State Powell visited Syria. After returning to Washington, Powell said that he had told President Bashar al-Assad that the United States would be observing and measuring Syria's performance concerning terrorism and Iraq. Powell also visited Lebanon and expressed concern about the continued activities of Hezbollah and other terrorist groups.

May 5, 2003: The Defense Department announced that it planned to release about 30 Taliban and al-Qaeda members who were being held at the Guantanamo Bay naval base.

The FARC killed 10 hostages when Colombian special forces tried to rescue them from a jungle hideout near Urrao, in Colombia's Antioquia State. The dead included Governor Guillermo Gavira and former Defense Minister Gilberto Echeverri Mejia, who had been kidnapped in April 2002.

May 6, 2003: President Bush announced the appointment of former Ambassador L. Paul Bremer as head of the Office of Reconstruction and Humanitarian Assistance in Iraq. Bremer assumed his duties on May 12.

May 7-8, 2003: Deputy Secretary of State Armitage and Assistant Secretary of State Christine Rocca visited Pakistan. Armitage expressed "deep appreciation" for Pakistan's contribution to the war on terrorism.

May 7, 2003: During a visit to Washington by Spanish Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar, President Bush declared Batasuna, the political wing of the militant Basque separatist group ETA, to be a terrorist organization.

The Defense Department announced the discovery of a mobile biological weapons laboratory in Iraq. This was the first item associated with weapons of mass destruction to have been found since the start of the war.

May 10, 2003: Gen. Franks announced the dissolution of the Baath Party. Party property and records were to be turned over to Coalition forces.

May 11, 2003: A major shakeup occurred within the Office of Reconstruction and Humanitarian Assistance (ORHA) in Iraq. State Department personnel who were replaced included Barbara Bodine, Margaret Tutwiler, and John Limbert.

May 12, 2003: Suicide bombers attacked three residential compounds for foreign workers in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The 34 dead included 9 attackers, 7 other Saudis, 9 U.S. citizens, and one citizen each from the United Kingdom, Ireland, and the Philippines. Another American died on June 1. It was the first major attack on U.S. targets in Saudi Arabia since the end of major combat operations in Iraq. After visiting the scene of the attack on May 13, Secretary of State Powell said that the attack had "all the fingerprints of an al-Qaeda operation." Saudi authorities arrested 11 al-Qaeda suspects on May 28.

A truck bomb explosion demolished a government compound in Znamenskoye, Chechnya, killing 54 persons. Russian authorities blamed followers of a Saudi-born Islamist named Abu Walid. President Vladimir Putin said that he suspected an al-Qaeda connection. Also in Chechnya, two female suicide bombers attacked Administrator Mufti Akhmed Kadyrov during a religious festival in Iliskhan Yurt. Kadyrov escaped injury, but 14 persons were killed and 43 were wounded. Chechen rebel leader Shamil Basayev claimed responsibility.

The trial of Amrozi, the first of 33 suspects in the Bali bombing, began in Denpasar. Amrozi was charged with buying chemicals for the bomb and the van used to transport it.

In Buffalo's U.S. District Court, Yasein Taher, one of the so-called "Lackawana Six," pleaded guilty to supporting al-Qaeda. He admitted to having attended al-Qaeda's al-Farooq training camp in Afghanistan and to having heard a speech by Osama bin Ladin.

May 13, 2003: *The Independent* reported that there had been high-level meetings between U.S. and Iranian officials in Geneva; the chief U.S. representative was Zalmay Khalilzad, the special envoy for Iraq and Afghanistan. National Security Advisor Rice said that the contacts were about "practical issues" concerning these countries and not about normalization of relations.

May 15, 2003: Attorney-General Ashcroft announced the indictments of Yemeni citizens Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Qasaa and Jamal Mohammen Badawi for involvement in the *Cole* bombing. Both had escaped from a prison in Aden in April.

In Washington, French Ambassador Jean-David Levitte wrote a letter to the President, Congress, and the media asserting that stories that France had provided diplomatic and military aid to Iraq before the war, and had helped Iraqi officials escape to Europe afterwards were "a disinformation campaign aimed at sullyng France's image."

May 16, 2003: A team of 12 suicide bombers attacked five targets in Casablanca, Morocco, killing 43 persons and wounding 100. The targets were a Spanish restaurant, a Jewish community, a Jewish cemetery, a hotel, and the Belgian Consulate. The Moroccan Government blamed the Islamist al-Assirat al-Moustaquim (The Righteous Path), but foreign commentators suspected an al-Qaeda connection.

The Coalition announced that holders of the four highest ranks in the Baath Party would be excluded from holding office in Iraq. Officials in the

three highest levels of government would be screened for Party membership.

May 19, 2003: During a state visit to Washington by President Macapagal-Arroyo, President Bush announced that he was designating the Philippines as a "major non-NATO ally." An unspecified number of U.S. troops would support Philippine operations against the Abu Sayyaf Group, and the Philippines would receive 20 military helicopters and \$65 million for anti-terrorism training.

Under Secretary for Homeland Security Asa Hutchinson announced that, starting in January 2004, foreign visitors requiring visas would be photographed and fingerprinted when they entered the United States so that they could be compared with lists of designated terrorists.

Senator Sam Brownback introduced the Iran Democracy Act, which would provide \$50 million to opposition groups in Iran and would support a referendum concerning the establishment of a secular democracy there.

In Buffalo's U.S. District Court, Mukhtar al-Bakri, the last of the so-called "Lackawanna Six," pleaded guilty to having supported al-Qaeda. In addition to having attended a training camp in Afghanistan, he said that he had even had an audience with Osama bin Laden.

May 20, 2003: The United States, Britain, Germany, and Italy closed their diplomatic and consular missions in Saudi Arabia in view of warnings of terrorist attacks. The United States reopened its missions the next day; the other countries did so on May 24.

May 21, 2003: U.S. forces were placed on maximum alert and the Department of Homeland Security declared the second-highest level of domestic alert after *al-Jazeera* broadcast an audiotape from al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri, who called for attacks on U.S., British, Australian, and Norwegian Embassies, companies, and employees in response to the U.S. war with Iraq. Norwegians were puzzled to be on al-Qaeda's target list; although Norway had taken part in the campaign in Afghanistan, it had not been involved in the war with Iraq.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that al-Qaeda leaders were active in Iran. Since the Riyadh bombings were attributed to al-Qaeda members operating from Iran, future meetings with Iranian officials in Geneva were postponed.

May 22, 2003: The UN Security Council (except Syria) adopted Resolution 1483, recognizing the United States and Great Britain as the occupying powers in Iraq, supporting the establishment of an Interim Iraqi Administration, providing for an end to sanctions and the establishment of a development fund based on oil sales. The "oil for food" program would continue for 6 more months, after which funds remaining in the account would be transferred to a development fund in the central bank. The United Nations was urged to assume an unspecified role in Iraq.

During a G-8 Foreign Ministers' meeting in Paris, Secretary of State Powell praised France for voting for Resolution 1483, but warned that "disagreements of the past" had not been forgotten. He also denied that Defense Department decisions not to invite France to military exercises and to limit U.S. participation in the Paris Air Show were not part of "overall administration policy."

May 23, 2003: U.S. authorities announced the dissolution of the Iraqi Army, the Republican Guard, and the Defense Ministry.

May 24, 2003: Secretary-General Annan announced the appointment of Brazilian diplomat Sergio Vieira de Mello as the UN Special Representative in Iraq.

May 26, 2003: Chairman of the JCS Gen. Myers said on NBC-TV's "Today" show that al-Qaeda had been in Iran "off and on for some time, particularly after our actions in Afghanistan." Iran's official radio station announced that several al-Qaeda members had been arrested, but

none were senior members.

May 27, 2003: Secretary of State Powell denied that the United States sought "regime change" in Iran; "Our policies with respect to Iran have not changed." White House Press Secretary Fleischer called Iran's measures against al-Qaeda "insufficient." Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld warned Iran not to interfere with U.S. efforts to reconstruct Iraq during a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York.

May 28, 2003: Moroccan officials announced that the death in prison of the "general coordinator" of the May 16 bombings in Casablanca.

Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayef announced the arrest of 11 al-Qaeda members in Medina who were suspects in the May 12 bombings in Riyadh.

May 29, 2003: British Prime Minister Blair visited Iraq, met with British and U.S. officials, and addressed British soldiers in Basra. Meanwhile the BBC claimed that Blair had pressured British officials to "transform" and "sex up" the September 2002 report on Iraqi weapons of mass destruction. Blair denied the allegation the next day.

In Baghdad, Lt. Gen. David McKiernan, commander of U.S. ground forces in Iraq, declared that "the war has not ended." Attacks on U.S. forces "are not criminal activities, they are combat activities." He added, "We're still in the process of removing the regime."

May 30, 2003: Homeland Security Secretary Ridge announced that the U.S. terror alert level would be lowered from "orange" (high risk) to "yellow" (elevated risk) after 10 days of heightened alert.

The Defense Department announced that it would send an Iraq Survey Group comprising 1,300-1,400 personnel to search for weapons of mass destruction. The Group replaced the 200-member 75th Exploitation Force.

Secretary of State Powell and CIA Director Tenet both defended the intelligence on which U.S. actions against Iraq had been based.

At the end of a meeting of Organization of the Islamic Conference Foreign Ministers in Tehran, Iranian Foreign Minister Kamal Kharrazi denied U.S. charges that his country was harboring al-Qaeda fugitives, developing nuclear weapons, or aiding the anti-U.S. resistance in Iraq.

May 31, 2003: During a visit to Krakow, Poland, President Bush proposed a Proliferation Security Initiative, according to which the United States and its allies could search and seize ships or aircraft carrying materials usable in weapons of mass destruction.

June 1, 2003: The United States and Britain announced the appointment of an Iraqi advisory council to advise the Coalition.

June 2, 2003: Blix reported once more to the UN Security Council and said that UNMOVIC had been unable to prove or disprove that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction. While no evidence had been found of "continuation or resumption" of weapons programs, a "long list of proscribed items" were still un-accounted for. He urged the Security Council to keep his inspection team in being for future use.

During the G-8 Economic Summit in Evian, France, British Prime Minister Blair insisted he was "100% behind the evidence" of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction and denied that he and President Bush had made a secret agreement in September to attack Iraq. President Bush attempted to mend relations with French President Chirac, who still said that he believed the war with Iraq was "illegitimate and illegal" in the absence of UN approval. The Summit issued a communiqué describing the combination of terrorism and weapons of mass destruction as "the pre-eminent threat to international security" and warning Iran and North Korea to end their nuclear weapons program or face "if necessary, other measures in

accordance with international law." President Chirac denied that the communiqué implied any threat of force. The communiqué also did not include a proposal by Bush that ships and aircraft suspected of carrying prohibited weapons materials could be searched or seized in international waters or airspace.

In Rome, Secretary of State Powell again insisted that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction. Meanwhile, Senator John Warner (R-Virginia) announced that the Senate Armed Services Committee would hold hearings on the failure to them. The next day, Senator Pat Roberts announced that the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence would also investigate U.S. prewar intelligence.

As Iraqi political groups held an emergency meeting to discuss U.S. plans to establish an advisory council, Administrator Bremer said that the plan was in accord with Resolution 1483, which guaranteed U.S. and British authority in Iraq pending the election of a new government.

June 3, 2003: The Select Committee on Foreign Affairs of Britain's House of Commons began investigating the intelligence behind the war with Iraq, with special interest in reports about alleged weapons of mass destruction.

June 5, 2003: A female Chechen suicide bomber blew up a bus near Mozdok, killing 17 persons. Twelve of the dead were Russian military personnel.

June 6, 2003: The Defense Department released a declassified version of a September 2002 DIA study that noted the lack of "reliable information" about the state of Iraq's chemical weapons programs. Hans Blix, meanwhile, told the BBC that inspections initiated on the basis of U.S. and British intelligence had failed to find anything.

June 7, 2003: *The New York Times* reported that 13,000 out of 82,000 Arab and Muslim men who had registered with immigration authorities could be deported for violation of immigration regulations. Only 11 were suspected of terrorist connections.

A car bomb explosion in Kabul killed four German peacekeeping troops and one Afghan. German Defense Minister Struck suspected that it was a suicide bombing; Afghan officials suspected an al-Qaeda connection.

June 9, 2003: U.S. and British forensic experts concluded that a mass grave found near Salman Pak contained at least 100 Iraqi political prisoners and deserters who apparently had been executed shortly before the war.

Russia's Federal Security Service announced the arrest in Moscow of 55 members of a radical Islamic group named Hizb ut-Tahrir (Party of Liberation). Most were said to be from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, or Uzbekistan, and they were suspected of planning attacks in Moscow and Chechnya.

June 10, 2003: Secretary-General Annan announced that Demetrius Perricos would replace Hans Blix as head of UNMOVIC; Perricos was the deputy executive chairman.

June 11, 2003: A suicide bombing aboard a bus in Jerusalem killed 16 persons and wounded at least 70, one of whom died later. HAMAS claimed that the attack was revenge for an Israeli helicopter attack on HAMAS leader Abdelaziz al-Rantisi in Gaza City the day before.

June 12, 2003: NATO Defense Ministers met in Brussels. They agreed that NATO would assume charge of peacekeeping forces in Afghanistan in August, as well as providing technical support for a Polish-led multinational force in Iraq. Countries announcing that they would provide troops for service in Iraq included Spain (1,200), Ukraine (1,700), Bulgaria (500), and Poland (2,300).

June 13, 2003: Thai police arrested Narong Penanam for having 66 pounds of radioactive material intended for use in a "dirty bomb." Narong was said to have obtained cesium-137 from Russia by way of Laos.

June 14, 2003: Thai Premier Thaksin Shinawatra announced that police had thwarted a plot by Jemaah Islamiah to bomb embassies in Bangkok during the October APEC Forum meeting. Three suspects had been arrested and the bomb-maker was being sought. Their trials began September 2.

June 16, 2003: Britain appointed UN Ambassador Greenstock as its special envoy to Iraq.

June 17, 2003: Senior U.S., Afghan, and Pakistani officials met in Islamabad to form a new commission on terrorism and border security. They agreed to hold regular meetings.

June 18, 2003: U.S. forces in Iraq arrested 50 members of Saddam Hussein's security services near Tikrit and seized more than \$8.5 million in cash and over \$1 million in jewels. In Baghdad, U.S. soldiers fired on a crowd of discharged Iraqi soldiers demanding back pay and pensions, killing two. Deputy Secretary of Defense Wolfowitz said that a "guerrilla war" was taking place in Iraq, but "we can win it."

U.S. aircraft attacked a three-vehicle convoy with missiles near the Iraq-Syrian border. One vehicle was apparently destroyed on the Syrian side of the border; 5 Syrian border guards were wounded and were held by U.S. forces until June 29. U.S. forces were unable to prove that senior Iraqi officials were in the convoy; it was thought that Saddam Hussein might have been there.

Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Peter Pace told the House Armed Services Committee that 20,000 troops from at least 12 nations would begin relieving some U.S. forces in Iraq within 2 to 3 months. Britain and Poland would lead two multinational divisions that would include contingents from Italy, Spain, Ukraine, Honduras, Denmark, the Netherlands, and El Salvador.

During a visit to London, Pakistani President Musharraf said that although he agreed "in principle" about sending peacekeeping forces to Iraq, his country could not afford it and it would be politically impossible to be the only Muslim country to do so or to do it without UN approval. He said that peacekeeping forces in Afghanistan should be expanded from 14,000 to 40 to 50,000 so that the new government could exert authority in the provinces.

June 19, 2003: Attorney General Ashcroft announced the arrest of Lyman Faris, a Kashmiri-born U.S. citizen, on charges of plotting with al-Qaeda to destroy the Brooklyn Bridge. Faris pleaded guilty.

June 20, 2003: Secretary of State Powell said that Syrian measures to control terrorist groups were "totally inadequate."

During the EU Summit meeting in Porto Carras, Greece, the European Union announced a new security paper. Although it agreed with the United States about the threats of terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, it said that the European Union should use armed force only with UN approval and after diplomatic and economic measures had failed. It urged HAMAS to give up violence and warned that restrictions on its fund-raising might follow.

The United States closed its embassy in Nairobi for 5 days, citing possible terrorist threats. When the embassy reopened, a spokesman said that business hours would be varied.

June 21, 2003: In his weekly radio address, President Bush said that "dangerous pockets of the old regime" and "their terrorist allies" were responsible for continuing attacks on U.S. forces in Iraq. He said that the search for weapons of mass destruction would continue "no matter how long it takes."

On the eve of the resumption of Iraq's oil exports, an explosion damaged an oil pipeline in Hit. Sabotage was suspected.

June 22, 2003: Iraq resumed oil exports with the sale of a million barrels to Turkey. A second explosion damaged an oil pipeline near the Syrian border; sabotage was again suspected.

June 23, 2003: Walter Slocombe of the Coalition Provisional Authority said that a new Iraqi army of 40,000 would be organized within 3 years, 12,000 within the first year. An additional 200-250,000 former soldiers would receive monthly stipends ranging from \$50 to \$150 if they renounced participation in the Baath Party.

Malawi announced the arrest of 5 al-Qaeda suspects in Blantyre.. One each came from Sudan, Saudi Arabia, and Kenya; the other two were Turks. The CIA apparently provided assistance.

June 24, 2003: Iraqi insurgents killed six British soldiers in the southern Iraqi town of Majar al-Kabir. Defense Secretary Hoon said that attacks on Coalition forces were not a sign of increasing instability.

Kenya arrested four suspects in the November 2002 attack on an Israeli hotel in Mombasa.

Pakistani President Musharraf met with President Bush at Camp David, and was offered \$3 billion in economic and military aid. He agreed to take steps toward democracy, suspend weapons technology exchanges with North Korea, and to fight terrorist groups more effectively.

June 25, 2003: The annual U.S.-EU Summit in Washington issued a joint statement in which they agreed to "strengthen identification, control, and interdiction" of illegal weapons shipment and to increase funding for the IAEA. They also signed an agreement for the extradition of terrorist suspects as long as they did not face capital punishment in the United States. President Bush was unable to persuade the EU to end funding of the political wing of HAMAS.

In response to sabotage of Baghdad's electrical system, Administrator Bremer announced the establishment of a security force of former Iraqi soldiers that would protect utilities and oil facilities.

Iraqi scientist Mahdi Obeidi turned over to U.S. forces blueprints and equipment for enriching uranium that had been buried in his rose garden since 1991. The IAEA said that the finding showed that the prospect of UN inspections had halted Iraq's nuclear program; the United States said that the finding showed that the program had only been suspended.

June 26, 2003: *The New York Times* reported that the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research disputed the CIA's conclusion that two Iraqi trailers were mobile biological weapons laboratories.

June 29, 2003: As attacks on U.S. forces in Iraq continued, they responded with a campaign in central Iraq known as "Operation Sidewinder."

July 2, 2003: Polish Defense Minister Jerzy Szmajdzinski announced that his country would send 9,200 troops to central Iraq by September.

July 3, 2003: President Bush announced that six foreign nationals being held at Guantanamo Bay would be suitable for trial by a military tribunal. The six were al-Qaeda members.

The UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1490, ending the mandate of the UN Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM) and terminating the Iraq-Kuwait demilitarized zone, effective October 6.

July 5, 2003: Two female suicide bombers attacked a rock festival outside Moscow, killing 13 other persons. The bombers were believed to be Chechen rebels. President Putin later claimed that there was a connection with international terrorist groups.

July 6, 2003: *The New York Times* published an article in which former Ambassador Joseph C. Wilson described his mission to Niger, in which he had been unable to find evidence that Iraq had attempted to purchase uranium there. The next day, the White House conceded that President Bush had relied on "incomplete and possibly inaccurate information" when he mentioned in his State of the Union address that, according to the British Government, Iraq had tried to obtain uranium in Africa.

July 7, 2003: Civil Administrator Bremer announced that new banknotes would be printed to replace the "Saddam dinar" on a one-for-one basis, starting in mid-October. Bremer also announced the inauguration of an elected 37-member city council in Baghdad.

July 13, 2003: The Iraqi Governing Council held its first meeting in Baghdad. The Council had been formed by Civil Administrator Bremer and a seven-member "leadership council." Its 25 members comprised 13 Shi'ites, 5 Sunnis, 5 Kurds, 1 Christian, and 1 Turkmen. Two members were women. The Council's first decision was to abolish holidays associated with Saddam Hussein's rule and to declare April 9 a national holiday.

July 14, 2003: German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer began a 4-day official visit to Washington in an attempt to mend relations with the United States. In the course of the visit, Fischer said that German troops would only go to Iraq at the invitation of a "legitimate" Iraqi provisional government and under a UN Security Council mandate.

Indian External Affairs Minister Yashwant Singh announced that his government would not send troops to Iraq without a UN mandate.

July 16, 2003: Gen. John Abizaid, who had succeeded Gen. Franks as chief of CENTCOM, held a press conference in Qatar and admitted that U. S. forces faced "a classical guerrilla-type campaign" in Iraq.

Britain assumed charge of a multinational force in southeast Iraq, with its headquarters in Basra.

July 17, 2003: British Prime Minister Blair visited Washington, met with President Bush, and addressed a joint session of Congress. He said that he still expected Iraqi weapons of mass destruction to be found, and even if they were not, the United States and Great Britain had been justified in removing "a threat that is at its least responsible for human carnage and suffering."

Eleven al-Qaeda detainees at Guantanamo Bay were returned to Pakistan.

July 18, 2003: The White House announced that two al-Qaeda members who were British subjects and were held at Guantanamo Bay would not be tried by a military tribunal and would not be subject to the death penalty.

UN Secretary-General Annan called on the occupying powers in Iraq to establish "a clear timetable leading to the full restoration of sovereignty."

July 21, 2003: A German court approved the extradition to the United States of two Yemeni nationals who were al-Qaeda suspects on condition that they would not be tried by a military tribunal and would not face the death penalty.

July 22, 2003: Soldiers of the 101st Airborne Division killed Saddam Hussein's sons Udai and Qusai in a 5-hour gun battle in Mosul. A son of Qusai and an Iraqi bodyguard were also killed; five other Iraqis and four U.S. soldiers were wounded.

July 23, 2003: After a 5-day visit to Iraq, Deputy Secretary of Defense Wolfowitz said that although many worst-case scenarios had not taken place in Iraq, the United States had not expected that there would be continued resistance by Baath Party loyalists.

President Bush announced that Civil Administrator Bremer had devised a "comprehensive strategy" to measure progress toward establishing a new government in Iraq.

July 24, 2003: Congress released a declassified version of a report by a joint panel of the House and Senate Intelligence Committees about the intelligence background of the September 11 attacks. Twenty-eight pages dealing with the possible involvement of foreign governments were heavily censored, leading to speculation about whether they described the funding of al-Qaeda terrorists by Saudi nationals. Saudi Ambassador Prince Bandar bin Sultan called the claims "outrageous."

July 26, 2003: The House of Councillors of Japan's Diet voted (136 to 102) to send Japanese Self-Defense Force personnel to Iraq to take part in humanitarian and logistical operations in "safe areas."

July 29, 2003: President Bush declined a request by the Saudi Government for declassification of the censored parts of the September 11 report, saying that it would hamper further investigations.

The al-Arabiya television network broadcast an audiotape by Saddam Hussein in which he described his dead sons as "the honor of this nation" and predicted that "America will be defeated."

July 30, 2003: President Bush said during a news conference that he was ultimately responsible for the inclusion in his State of the Union address of an erroneous report about Iraqi attempts to purchase nuclear materials. He said that close examination of "miles of documents" captured in Iraq ultimately would verify Iraq's weapons of mass destruction programs.

The Iraqi Governing Council agreed on who would be its presiding officers. Eight of its 25 members would serve rotating, month-long terms as chairman. Ibrahim Jaferi, leader of the Shi'ite Da'wa Party, was the Council's first chairman.

August 1, 2003: A suicide truck bomb exploded outside a Russian military hospital in Mozdok, killing 50 persons and wounding 70. The bomber was thought to be a Chechen rebel affiliated with Shamil Basayev. Basayev later denied responsibility.

August 5, 2003: A car bomb exploded outside the Marriott Hotel in Jakarta, Indonesia, killing 10 persons and wounding 150. One of the dead was a Dutch citizen. The wounded included an American, a Canadian, an Australian, and two Chinese. Indonesian authorities suspected the Jemaah Islamiah, which had carried out the October 12, 2002, bombing in Bali.

The first death of a U.S. contract employee in Iraq occurred when a truck carrying an employee of the Halliburton Company hit a land mine north of Tikrit.

August 7, 2003: A car bomb exploded outside the Jordanian Embassy in Baghdad, Iraq, killing 19 persons and wounding 65. Most of the victims were apparently Iraqis, including 5 police officers. No group claimed responsibility.

Gen. Abizaid, chief of CENTCOM, met with Kurdish leaders in Mosul and made an unsuccessful attempt to persuade them to allow Turkish troops to enter Iraq for peacekeeping operations.

An Indonesian court in Denpasar, Bali, convicted Amrozi of involvement in the Bali bombing and sentenced him to death. Amrozi had admitted to buying the explosives, but denied taking part in the planning; his lawyers planned to appeal.

August 10, 2003: Administrator Bremer told *The New York Times* that the Ansar al-Islam group, which was thought to have connections with al-Qaeda and Saddam Hussein, may have been involved in the bombing of the Jordanian Embassy.

August 11, 2003: NATO assumed control of the ISAF in Afghanistan.

August 12, 2003: The first suicide bombings since the June 29 Israeli-Palestinian truce took place. The first, in a supermarket at Rosh Haayin, Israel, killed 1 person and wounded 14. The second, at a bus stop near the Ariel settlement in the West Bank, killed 1 person and wounded 3. The al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades claimed responsibility for the first; HAMAS claimed responsibility for the second.

Hemant Lakhani, a British international arms dealer, was arrested near the Newark Airport for attempting to smuggle a Russian-made surface-to-air missile into the United States for sale to Islamist terrorists. The arrest followed 18 months of cooperation between U.S., British, and Russian intelligence services. Lakhani was not known to have al-Qaeda connections.

August 13, 2003: The Iraqi Governing Council announced the formation of a 25-member committee to discuss plans for a new constitution.

August 14, 2003: Thai police assisted by CIA agents arrested Ridaun Isamuddin, better known as Hanbali, in Ayutthaya. Hanbali, former operations chief of Jemaah Islamiyah, was suspected of organizing bombings in Indonesia and the Philippines and was said to be the most senior non-Arab member of al-Qaeda.

In Hamburg, Abdelghani Mzoudi went on trial for having aided the September 11 terrorists as part of al-Qaeda's "Hamburg cell."

The UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1500, establishing a UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), with a staff of 300 and an initial mandate of 12 months. The resolution also welcomed the establishment of the Iraqi Governing Council as a first step toward establishment of a new government. The vote was 14 to 0, with Syria abstaining.

August 18, 2003: The al-Arabiya television network broadcast a purported statement by al-Qaeda that claimed that Osama bin Laden and Mullah Omar were still alive and that foreign Islamist jihadis were involved in recent attacks on U.S. forces in Iraq.

August 19, 2003: A truck loaded with surplus Iraqi ordnance exploded outside the UN Headquarters in Baghdad's Canal Hotel. A hospital across the street was also heavily damaged. The 23 dead included UN Special Representative Sergio Viera de Mello. More than 100 persons were wounded. It was not clear whether the bomber was a Baath Party loyalist or a foreign Islamic militant.

A suicide bombing aboard a bus in Jerusalem killed 20 persons and injured at least 100, one of whom died later. Five of the dead were American citizens. HAMAS and Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility, although HAMAS leader al-Rantisi said that his organization remained committed to the Israeli-Palestinian truce while reserving the right to respond to Israeli military actions.

August 21, 2003: U.S. forces in Iraq announced the capture of Gen. Ali Hassan al-Majid, a cousin of Saddam Hussein who was known as "Chemical Ali" for his use of poison gas against Kurdish rebels and civilians in the 1980s.

August 26, 2003: A roadside bomb explosion in Iraq killed a U.S. soldier, bringing the U.S. postwar death toll in Iraq to 139 and exceeding the number of combat deaths during the war.

The Treasury Department announced that an agreement with Saudi Arabia would allow 15 FBI and IRS agents to be stationed in the country to track the financial connections of terrorist groups.

August 29, 2003: A car bomb explosion outside the Shrine of the Imam Ali in Najaf, Iraq, killed at least 81 persons and wounded at least 140. The dead included the Ayatollah Mohammed Bakir al-Hakim, one of four leading Shi'ite clerics in Iraq. Al-Hakim had been the leader of the Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SCIRI) since its establishment in 1982, and SCIRI had recently agreed to work with the U.S.-sponsored Iraqi Governing Council. It was not known whether the perpetrators were Baath Party loyalists, rival Shi'ites, or foreign Islamists.

September 1, 2003: The Iraqi Governing Council announced the formation of a new Cabinet. The 25-member body included 13 Shi'ites, 5 Sunni Muslims, 5 Kurds, a Turkoman, and an Assyrian Christian. The one female member was Public Works Minister Nesreen Berwari, a Kurd. The Cabinet assumed office September 3.

British troops captured Haji Qalam at his home in Kabul; Qalam was believed to have planned the June suicide bombing of a German army bus.

September 2, 2003: An Indonesian court convicted Abu Bakar Bashir, alleged spiritual leader of Jemaah Islamiah (JI), of subversion and sentenced him to 4 years' imprisonment. Bashir was acquitted of treason; judges claimed there was insufficient evidence that he was head of JI. The judges also found evidence linking him to specific terrorist attacks to be insufficient.

September 3, 2003: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld visited Baghdad and said that his highest priority would be to recruit, train, and deploy Iraqi security forces. He had said earlier that all former military personnel up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel were potentially eligible.

An international division under Polish command assumed responsibility for south-central Iraq.

International financial experts met in Brussels to plan for a conference to be held in Madrid to discuss the economic reconstruction of Iraq.

September 4, 2003: *Vanity Fair* magazine published an article in which former White House adviser Richard Clarke confirmed that, after the September 11 attacks, senior officials had allowed a number of prominent Saudis, including relatives of Osama bin Laden, to leave the country. Dale Watson, formerly of the FBI, said that none had been interviewed by law enforcement agencies.

September 6, 2003: EU Foreign Ministers placed the political wing of HAMAS on its list of organizations supporting terrorism.

September 7, 2003: President Bush delivered an address to the nation in which he called Iraq the "central front" of the war on terrorism. He announced a request for a supplemental appropriation of \$87 billion: \$66 billion for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, \$20 billion for reconstruction in Iraq, and \$800 million for reconstruction in Afghanistan. He said that he expected other countries to contribute to the reconstruction of Iraq, and urged them to consider sending peacekeeping forces there.

September 8, 2003: The British Government announced that it would send 1,200 more troops to Iraq. Up to 1,000 more might follow after a review of the situation.

September 9, 2003: Two suicide bombings took place in Israel. The first, at a bus stop near the Tsrifin army base southeast of Tel Aviv, killed 7 soldiers and wounded 14 soldiers and a civilian. The second, at a café in Jerusalem's German Colony neighborhood, killed 6 persons and wounded 40. HAMAS claimed responsibility the next day.

Iraq sent a delegation headed by Foreign Minister Hoshiyar Zebari to an Arab League Foreign Ministers' meeting in Cairo. Zebari announced that Iraq would "adopt a new foreign policy" based on peaceful relations with neighboring countries.

September 10, 2003: In a speech at the FBI training academy at Quantico, Virginia, President Bush said that he might ask Congress to pass another Patriot Act that would expand the use of capital punishment in terrorist cases, restrict bail for suspected terrorists, and make it easier for law enforcement to seize documents.

James Yee, a Muslim chaplain in the U.S. Army at Guantanamo Bay, was arrested for unauthorized possession of classified materials, leading to suspicions that there was an al-Qaeda spy ring on the base. Two other arrests followed: Airman Ahmad al-Halabi and civilian translator Ahmed Mehalba.

An Indonesian court on Bali convicted Imam Samudra of plotting the October 12, 2002 bombings and sentenced him to death. Samudra denied belonging to Jemaah Islamiyah but was otherwise unrepentant.

September 11, 2003: Spanish police arrested Syrian-born *al-Jazeera* reporter Tayseer Alouni and charged him with supplying money and information to al-Qaeda. Alouni denied the charges.

September 13, 2003: Secretary of State Powell attended a meeting in Geneva of Foreign Ministers of the other permanent members of the UN Security Council and found them cool to the U.S. plan for the political reconstruction of Iraq.

September 14, 2003: Secretary of State Powell visited Baghdad and warned that a too-rapid transfer of power in Iraq would fail.

September 16, 2003: Under Secretary of State for Arms Control John Bolton told the House International Relations Committee that Syria was still developing weapons of mass destruction, supporting terrorist groups, and had failed to prevent Islamic militants from crossing into Iraq. Syrian Foreign Minister al-Sharaa denied the charges.

September 17, 2003: President Bush said that although no evidence had yet been found, "there's no question that Saddam Hussein had al-Qaeda ties."

Spanish judge Baltasar Garzon issued an international arrest order for Osama bin Laden and other al-Qaeda members on the grounds that

the September 11 attacks had been "planned partially in Spain."

The al-Arabiya television network broadcast an audiotape in which Saddam Hussein urged U.S. forces to leave Iraq or face the consequences.

September 18, 2003: An Indonesian court on Bali convicted Ali Imron of participating in the October 2002 bombings. Since he had cooperated with authorities and shown remorse, he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

French Interior Minister Nicolas Sarkozy threatened to close mosques where "extremist Islam" was being preached and to expel foreign-born imams who preached fundamentalist sermons.

September 20, 2003: Gunmen shot and seriously wounded Akila Hashimi, one of three female members of the Iraqi Governing Council, near her home in Baghdad. She died September 25.

The leaders of Germany, France, and the United Kingdom met in Berlin, but were unable to agree on a common position regarding a UN Security Council draft resolution on Iraq. The next day, French President Chirac proposed an immediate transfer of sovereignty to the Iraqi Governing Council, with a gradual transfer of power taking place over 6 to 9 months.

September 22, 2003: A second suicide bomb attack on the UN Headquarters in Baghdad killed the bomber and an Iraqi security guard and wounded 19 other persons. Secretary-General Annan then considered withdrawing all UN personnel from Iraq.

September 23, 2003: President Bush addressed the UN General Assembly and defended the U.S. war on terrorism. He also called on the UN Security Council to adopt a resolution to criminalize the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. He faced much criticism of U.S. unilateral action, notably from Secretary-General Annan and French President Chirac. His efforts to persuade other countries to contribute troops or funds for the reconstruction of Iraq were unsuccessful.

A brigade comprising Spanish and Central American soldiers assumed responsibility for the city of Najaf.

September 24, 2003: Saudi Arabian officials announced that suspected al-Qaeda member Zubayr Rimi had been killed in a gun battle with security forces in Jizan. Rimi was suspected of involvement in the May 12 bombings in Riyadh. Saudi Arabia also transferred nine suspects to Yemen. Some were suspected of involvement in the bombing of the French tanker *Limburg*.

September 25, 2003: Secretary-General Annan announced that most of the UN's 86 relief workers in Iraq would be "temporarily" withdrawn to Jordan

Philippines President Macapagal-Arroyo expressed willingness to send troops and aid to Iraq if a UN role could be defined.

September 26, 2003: Secretary of State Powell announced that the United States would give the Iraqi Governing Council six months to draft a new constitution.

Administrator L. Paul Bremer told a Pentagon news conference that U.S. forces in Iraq held 248 non-Iraqis, including 19 suspected al-Qaeda members.

September 27, 2003: After meeting with President Bush at Camp David, Russian President Putin said during a joint news conference that

their friendship had enabled him to prevent Russia from opposing the U.S. war with the Taliban. He said that Russian participation in the reconstruction of Iraq would depend on passage of a UN resolution. He also denied that Russia was helping Iran to develop nuclear weapons.

September 28, 2003: The al-Jazeera and al-Arabiya networks played an audiotape from al-Qaeda's Ayman Zawahiri in which he called for the overthrow of Pakistan's President Musharraf and urged Muslims to fight the "Christian-Zionist crusade."

September 30, 2003: A Belgian court convicted two Tunisian members of al-Qaeda. Nizar Trabelsi was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for plotting an attack on a U.S. military base, and Tarek Maroufi got 6 years for being an al-Qaeda recruiter. Sixteen other North Africans were convicted of lesser charges.

October 2, 2003: David Kay, head of the Iraq Survey Group, gave closed briefings to the House and Senate Intelligence Committees. His group concluded that Iraq's nuclear weapons program was in "the very most rudimentary state." While no chemical or biological weapons had been found, "significant amounts of equipment " and "dozens of WMD-related program activities" had been found. The investigation had been hampered by looting of Iraqi laboratories and records areas and the apparent destruction of documents. Kay estimated that 6 to 9 more months would be needed for further investigations. Only 10 out of 130 Iraqi weapons depots had been thoroughly inspected.

Federal Judge Leonie M. Brinkema forbade the prosecution to present evidence that suspected hijacker Zacarias Moussaoui had been involved in the September 11 attacks and ruled that Moussaoui would not be eligible for the death penalty if he were convicted of being part of an al-Qaeda conspiracy.

Pakistani authorities reported the killing of 8 suspected al-Qaeda members and the capture of 18 and the seizure of ordnance and surveillance equipment in the South Waziristan tribal area.

An Indonesian court sentenced Islamic religious teacher Ali Gufron, known as Mukhlas, to death for his role in organizing the Bali bombing.

October 4, 2003: A female Palestinian suicide bomber attacked a restaurant in Haifa, killing 19 Israelis and wounding at least 55. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility. Israel responded by bombing a terrorist training camp in Syria the next day.

October 6, 2003: President Bush announced the formation of an Iraq Stabilization Group that would be headed by National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice. The Group would coordinate the efforts of government agencies involved in the reconstruction of Iraq.

October 7, 2003: U.S. Special Envoy Zalmay Khalilzad warned that the Taliban and al-Qaeda might be planning "more spectacular attacks" to disrupt the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

After an informal meeting of NATO Defense Ministers in Colorado Springs, NATO agreed in principle to authorize the International Security Assistance Force to operate outside Kabul.

The Turkish Parliament voted (358 to 183) to send peacekeeping troops to Iraq. The Iraqi Governing Council, particularly its Kurdish members, was hostile to the idea.

The House International Relations Committee voted (33 to 2) to impose economic sanctions on Syria until the President had certified that it had ended its support for terrorist groups, its occupation of Lebanon, its missile and weapons of mass destruction programs, and its support for insurgents in

Iraq. The sanctions could be waived except for those preventing the sale of "dual use" technology.

October 9, 2003: Three terrorist incidents in Baghdad caused 12 deaths. Gunmen assassinated a Spanish military attaché. An ambush in Sadr City killed two U.S. soldiers and wounded four; an ambush in the town of Baqubah killed another soldier. A suicide car bomb attack on a Baghdad police station killed 8 Iraqis and wounded 40 as they were about to be paid.

During the NATO Defense Ministers' meeting in Colorado Springs, Russian Defense Minister Ivanov said that he expected U.S. forces to withdraw from bases in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan after Afghanistan had been stabilized. He also said that Russia reserved the right to intervene in former Soviet republics if the rights of their ethnic Russian communities were threatened.

October 11, 2003: Organization of the Islamic Conference representatives met in Putrajaya, Malaysia and called for the prompt withdrawal of foreign forces from Iraq and UN administration of the reconstruction process. Iraqi Governing Council spokesman Riyadh al-Fadhli opposed the deployment of peacekeeping forces from Turkey or from other neighboring countries.

Secretary of State Powell said that he was seeking support for a new Security Council resolution concerning Iraq, and hoped to reach a decision by October 13.

October 12, 2003: Two suicide car bombs exploded outside the Baghdad Hotel, killing 8 persons and wounding 32. The hotel was said to house U.S. officials; 3 of whom were slightly wounded. Iraqi and U.S. guards apparently kept the vehicles from actually reaching the hotel.

Philippine police on Mindanao Island shot and killed Fathur Rahman al-Ghozi, a leader of Jemaah Islamiyah, who had escaped from prison in Manila on July 14. Al-Ghozi had been arrested in Manila in January and had been convicted of plotting to bomb the U.S. Embassy and other Western targets in Singapore. He was suspected of bombing the home of the Philippine ambassador to Indonesia in August 2000, and of a series of bombings in December 2000 that killed 22 people in Manila.

In a speech to the Heritage Foundation, Vice President Cheney defended U.S. policy in Iraq and said that the United States did not need "unanimous international assent" to act against security threats.

October 13, 2003: The United States outlined a draft resolution for the UN Security Council that would define the terms of its role in Iraq. The draft set a December 15 deadline for the Iraqi Governing Council to produce a timetable for drafting a constitution and holding elections, and spoke of a wider UN role in the reconstruction of Iraq "as circumstances permit."

The UN Security Council unanimously approved a resolution that would authorize peacekeeping forces in Afghanistan to operate outside Kabul.

Participants in the OIC meeting in Malaysia sought to decide what role Islamic countries should play in the reconstruction of Iraq. The consensus appeared to be that no active role was likely until the United Nations authorized such a role.

October 14, 2003: At the United Nations, a U.S.-sponsored draft resolution concerning Iraq gained ground as Russia, France, and Germany agreed to amendments that conceded U.S. control over the transfer of power to a future Iraqi government. They still favored a stronger Security Council role in monitoring the transition process. Secretary-General Annan was also said to be displeased with the U.S. draft resolution. Ambassador Negroponte said that he intended to seek a vote on October 15.

As President Bush prepared for a trip to Asia, National Security Advisor Rice said that he intended to seek more assistance for the war on terrorism and for the reconstruction of Iraq. She called Southeast Asia "an area of great concern on the terrorism front" and said that Bush would offer support to countries of the region in their campaigns against terrorism.

The U.S. Treasury Department declared Pakistan's Al Akhtar Trust International to be a sponsor of terrorist activity in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq.

A car bomb exploded outside the Turkish Embassy in Baghdad, killing the bomber and in Iraqi bystander. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the attack would not change Turkey's plans to send peacekeeping troops to Iraq.

The United States and Germany signed an agreement to allow the sharing of evidence in major international criminal cases. In a bow to German objections to capital punishment, the agreement allowed either side to deny information "if essential interests" of either side would be harmed.

October 15, 2003: Ambassador Negroponte reported that an agreement had been reached with Russia, China, and Pakistan on a UN Security Council resolution concerning Iraq. Under the latest version of the resolution, U.S. forces would be part of a UN-mandated force whose mandate would expire when a new Iraqi government took office. After meeting with his French and German counterparts, Russian Permanent Representative Sergei Lavrov asked that the vote be delayed for a day so that he could consult with his government, and so that President Putin could consult with the leaders of France and Germany.

The House of Representatives approved by a vote of 398 to 4 a resolution calling on the President to impose economic sanctions on Syria if it continued to support terrorist groups, to occupy Lebanon, and to seek weapons of mass destruction.

A remote-controlled bomb destroyed a car in a U.S. diplomatic convoy in the northern Gaza Strip. Three security guards were killed and a fourth was wounded. President Arafat and Prime Minister Qurei condemned the attack, while the major Palestinian militant groups denied responsibility. The next day, Palestinian security forces arrested several suspects, some of whom belonged to the Popular Resistance Committees.

October 16, 2003: The UN Security Council unanimously approved Resolution 1511, which authorized a multinational force under U.S. command in Iraq and set a December 15 deadline for the Iraqi Governing Council to draft a timetable to draft a constitution and hold elections for a new government. Both the timetable and the role of the multinational force would be subject to review, and the force's mandate would expire when the new government took office. The resolution also provided for a broader UN role in the reconstruction of Iraq, condemned recent terrorist attacks there, and called on member states to prevent terrorists from going to Iraq and urged them to contribute to the reconstruction.

After the vote, France, Russia, Germany, and Pakistan announced that they did not plan to make any new contributions to reconstructing Iraq and regretted that the resolution did not provide more authority to the UN. Secretary of State Powell called the resolution "a great achievement," but did not expect immediate results in terms of contributions.

During a stop in California while en route to Asia, President Bush said: "America is following a new strategy. We are not waiting for further attacks. We are striking our enemies before they can strike us again." He also said that he would discuss the importance of bringing Islamic militants to justice when he visited Indonesia. In an interview with Indonesian television, Bush said that he was ready to resume military-to-military cooperation with Indonesia.

In Portland, Oregon, the last two members of a reputed terrorist cell pleaded guilty to having attempted to travel to Afghanistan to join the Taliban. The plot had failed when Pakistani officials refused to give them visas. Four members of the "Portland Seven" had already pleaded guilty; another, a Jordanian, remained at large. Attorney-General Ashcroft told reporters that the Patriot Act had been instrumental in securing the pleas.

October 17, 2003: During a visit to Japan, President Bush thanked Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi for pledging \$1.5 billion in reconstruction aid and peacekeeping troops for Iraq.

Saudi authorities said that they had disrupted an al-Qaeda cell during the summer. One of the seven to ten suspects was said to be a Saudi-born American citizen.

October 18, 2002: President Bush visited Manila and addressed a joint session of the Philippine Congress. He called terrorists the latest totalitarian threat to civilization, warned that nations not taking part in the war on terrorism endangered others, and specifically mentioned Jamaah Islamiya and Abu Sayyaf as regional threats. He promised a 5-year program to upgrade the Philippine armed forces.

Al-Jazeera broadcast an audiotape in which Osama bin Laden urged Iraqis to resist the U.S. occupation and youths from neighboring countries to join a jihad against it. He also promised more "martyrdom operations inside and outside the United States."

October 20, 2003: The *Federal Register* announced the freezing of the U.S. assets of the Algerian-based Dhamat Houmet Daawa Salafia, which was said to have terrorist connections.

The Saudi Arabian Interior Ministry announced the arrest of a large number of terrorist subjects and the seizure of a large quantity of weapons and ammunition.

October 21, 2003: The APEC Economic Cooperation Summit, which President Bush attended, issued a communiqué in which it called the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction a challenge to promoting free and prosperous economies. It also promised to ensure the security of its peoples. Participants were working on an agreement to control the production, storage, and export of shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles.

After leaving the APEC Summit, President Bush flew from Bangkok to Singapore for a meeting with Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong. Singapore subsequently sent one transport plane and one warship to Iraq.

The *Wall Street Journal* reported that U.S. officials now believed that captured al-Qaeda leader Khalid Sheikh Mohammed may have killed reporter Daniel Pearl.

October 22, 2003: President Bush met with Indonesian President Sukarnoputri on Bali and offered \$157 million to assist the Indonesian educational system. He also met with religious leaders and assured them that the war on terrorism was not a war on Islam.

The United Nations released a report that was highly critical of its failure to provide security for its office in Baghdad, which was destroyed by a truck bomb on August 19.

In a memorandum to senior Defense Department officials, dated October 16, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld suggested that the Defense Department was ill-suited to conducting a war on terrorism and that a new organization might be needed for the purpose. He predicted that there would be a "long, hard slog" before victory was reached in Afghanistan and Iraq.

October 23, 2003: President Bush addressed the Australian Parliament in Canberra and warned against terrorists who hoped to gain chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons and praised Prime Minister Howard for his country's military support in Afghanistan and Iraq.

October 24, 2003: The International Conference for the Reconstruction of Iraq ended in Madrid with a total of \$9 billion in loans and \$4 billion in grants having been pledged. These sums, plus the \$20 billion pledged by the United States, were well short of the \$56 billion that the United Nations and the World Bank had said would be needed within 5 years. Secretary of State Powell said that the sum was still larger than expected, and Treasury Secretary Snow called the conference "an enormous success."

The British Government warned of possible terrorist attacks in Saudi Arabia and repeated that its warning against unnecessary travel there remained in effect.

October 25, 2003: A convoy of civilian contract employees was attacked near Habbaniya with a roadside bomb, rocket-propelled grenades, and small arms fire. Three employees of the British-based firm European Landmines Solutions were killed and two were wounded.

Opponents of the war in Iraq demonstrated in major U.S. and European cities.

October 26, 2003: Iraqis using an improvised rocket launcher bombarded the al-Rashid Hotel in Baghdad, killing 1 U.S. Army officer and wounding 17 persons. The wounded included 4 U.S. military personnel and 7 American civilians. Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul D. Wolfowitz, who was staying at the hotel, was not injured. After visiting the wounded, he said of the perpetrators, "They're not going to scare us away; we're not giving up on this job."

October 27, 2003: A series of suicide car bombings in Baghdad killed 35 persons and wounded at least 230. One U.S. soldier was killed and 8 were wounded. Four attacks were directed at Iraqi police stations, the fifth and most destructive was directed at the International Committee of the Red Cross headquarters, where at least 12 persons were killed. A sixth attack failed when a car bomb failed to explode and the bomber was wounded and captured by Iraqi police. U.S. and Iraqi officials suspected that foreign terrorists were involved; the unsuccessful bomber said he was a Syrian national and carried a Syrian passport. After a meeting with Administrator Bremer, President Bush said, "The more successful we are on the ground, the more these killers will react."

Secretary of State Powell said that while he expected international organizations to reassess their security needs, he hoped that they would be able to stay in Iraq: "Their work is needed. And if they are driven out, the terrorists win."

October 28, 2003: U.S. officials announced that Faris Abdul Razaq al-Assam, one of three deputy mayors of Baghdad, had been assassinated by two gunmen on October 26. President Bush, meanwhile, said during a press conference that although Baath Party loyalists and "foreign terrorists" made Iraq "dangerous," no additional U.S. troops would be needed there.

Deputy Secretary of State Armitage told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that although Iran's nuclear program and its sheltering of al-Qaeda and Ansar al-Islam members were still matters of concern, the United States was "prepared to engage in limited discussions . . . about areas of mutual interest, as appropriate." Normalizing relations was not being considered, but, in a reply to Senator Chuck Hagel, Armitage said that the United States was not seeking "regime change" in Iran.

CIA operatives William Carlson and Christopher Mueller were killed in an ambush in southeastern Afghanistan. Both were members of the Directorate of Operations and were veterans of the Army and Navy Special Operations forces, respectively. The Agency did not say whether Carlson and Mueller had taken part in a battle in Paktika Province in which 18 Taliban rebels were killed and 6 Afghan militiamen were wounded.

October 29, 2003: International organization responded to the latest bombings in Iraq by announcing the withdrawal of most of their personnel.

The United Nations intended to withdraw its last 17 staff from Baghdad to either Cyprus or Jordan, ostensibly for consultation and pending review of security arrangements. Forty-three personnel would remain in Irbil. The International Committee of the Red Cross announced that it would withdraw some of its personnel from Iraq, while Doctors Without Borders said that all 7 non-Iraqi personnel would move to Jordan.

Iranian spokesman Abdullah Ramezanzadeh responded to Armitage's pronouncements by saying that his government would not share information about terrorists, turn over suspects, or resume dialogue until the United States ended sanctions and undertook other confidence-building measures.

October 30, 2003: An explosion of undetermined origin set fire to several buildings near Baghdad's bazaar. One person was killed and several others injured.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said during a news conference that videotapes shown on Fox News in which Iraqi militiamen tortured, maimed, and killed prisoners "portray a regime that was about as vicious as any regime could conceivably be."

Former President Clinton met with UN Secretary-General Annan in New York and praised the creation of a fund that would allow donations for Iraqi reconstruction to be made outside the control of the Coalition Provisional Authority.

October 31, 2003: The U.S. Army reported that a Special Forces soldier had been fatally wounded in a battle with the Taliban in southern Afghanistan.

UN Under Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Jean-Marie Guehenno told the Security Council that the Taliban controlled three districts in Afghanistan that adjoined Pakistan. The United Nations had suspended operations in four southern provinces and in much of Kandahar province.

Secretary of State Powell told ABC "Nightline" that he was skeptical about reports that either Saddam Hussein or Izzat Ibrahim was coordinating attacks in Iraq.

The *Federal Register* announced the designation of the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) as a terrorist organization under Executive Order 13224, thereby blocking its assets in the United States and barring most transactions with it.

November 1, 2003: Taliban rebels kidnapped Turkish engineer Hasan Onal and his Afghan driver as they worked on reconstruction of the Kabul-Kandahar highway in eastern Afghanistan. They demanded the release of six Taliban prisoners. Onal was released "without conditions" November 29 after negotiations between his captors and tribal authorities.

In Baghdad, leaflets warning of a "day of resistance" reduced daily commerce and led most students to stay away from school. During a news conference, Bremer spoke of the need to include members of Iraq's former army in the country's new army. The goal was to expand Iraq's new army to 200,000 by September 2004.

In his weekly radio address, President Bush said, "Leaving Iraq prematurely would only embolden the terrorists and increase the danger to America."

November 2, 2003: Iraqi insurgents shot down a U.S. Army CH-47 Chinook helicopter near Fallujah, apparently with an SA-7 shoulder-fired missile. Fifteen soldiers were killed and 25 wounded. Another soldier died November 6.

Foreign Ministers of Turkey, Iran, and Arab countries bordering Iraq concluded a 2-day meeting in Damascus. They condemned terrorist attacks in

Iraq and called for cooperation to control their borders with Iraq. Hoshayr Zebari, Foreign Minister of the Iraqi Governing Council, had declined a last-minute invitation to the conference and said that the Council would not be bound by its decisions.

November 3, 2003: The Afghan Government released a new constitution drafted by a 35-member commission. The document proposed an elected president and vice president who would serve 5-year terms, a bicameral legislature, an independent judiciary, a central bank, and a human rights commission. The president's nominations to his cabinet and the supreme court would be approved by the legislature. The president would appoint a third of the legislature's upper house, and a third of the appointees were to be women. Each province was to elect a woman to the lower house. While not mandating Islamic law and providing for freedom of religion, the constitution said that no law could be contrary to Islam and declared Afghanistan to be an Islamic Republic. Approval would follow a December meeting of a 500-member loya jirga, or national assembly. Presidential elections would be held 6 months after the constitution's approval, with legislative elections to follow a year later.

November 4, 2003: Administrator Bremer said that he was more favorably disposed to a proposal by the Iraqi Governing Council to organize a paramilitary security force that would include a domestic intelligence capability. Meanwhile four persons were wounded in an apparent mortar or rocket attack on the U.S. headquarters compound in Baghdad.

In Washington, Turkish Ambassador Osman Faruk Logoglu said that his government was still willing to send troops to Iraq, but only if the Iraqi Governing Council formally invited them.

Spanish Foreign Minister Ana Palacio announced that all but four or five embassy personnel would be withdrawn from Baghdad to Amman, and that the remaining staff would move to a more secure location. The Polish Government announced that it was considering moving its embassy staff to southern Iraq, where Polish troops had been deployed.

November 5, 2003: In a luncheon address to the Council on Foreign Relations, Senator John McCain said that more U.S. troops should be sent to Iraq and more needed to be done to establish Iraqi authority.

Jalal Talabani, interim head of the Iraqi Governing Council, said, "The question of sending Turkish troops is closed." He also said that if an Iraqi counterterrorism force was organized, he hoped to end attacks on U.S. forces within a year.

U.S. authorities released former Taliban Foreign Minister Wakil Ahmed Muttawakil after 18 months' imprisonment in Kabul. The release was said to have been part of President Karzai's efforts to win over some Taliban members.

November 6, 2003: President Bush addressed the National Endowment for Democracy and said, "The establishment of a free Iraq at the heart of the Middle East will be a watershed event in the global democratic revolution." He also signed into law a bill providing \$87.5 billion for operations in Iraq, including nearly \$20 billion for reconstruction.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld announced plans to restructure U.S. forces in Iraq. Army units presently in Iraq would be replaced by elements of the 1st Infantry and Cavalry Divisions, the 2nd and 25th Infantry Divisions, and the 1st Marine Division. Overall troop strength would fall from 132,000 to 105,000. The National Guard and Reserves would provide 43,000 personnel (37,000 Army and 6,000 Marines), mainly for support units. Iraqi security forces, presently 118,000 strong, were expected to reach 221,000 a year later. *The New York Times* reported that the Defense Department had recently organized a new Special Operations unit, Task Force 121, to hunt for Saddam Hussein, Osama bin Laden, and other leading terrorists.

Administrator Bremer announced that he planned to organize a project management office to oversee use of the newly-authorized \$20 billion

in reconstruction aid. He also announced the appointment of Ambassador Richard H. Jones as his senior policy officer and retired Gen. Joseph K. Kellogg, Jr. as chief operations officer.

Polish peacekeeping forces in Iraq had their first combat death when Maj. Hieronim Kupczyk was killed in an ambush near al-Mussaib.

The Saudi Interior Ministry announced that two suspected terrorists had blown themselves up when surrounded by security forces in Mecca.

The State Department updated its travel warning for the Middle East to include terrorist threats to "commercial aircraft and maritime interests."

November 7, 2003: A U.S. Army Black Hawk helicopter was shot down near Tikrit while on a flight from Mosul to the 4th Infantry Division's headquarters. Six soldiers were killed. Iraqi insurgents were thought to have used a rocket-propelled grenade.

The State Department closed its Embassy in Jeddah and closed two consulates in Saudi Arabia, citing "highly credible and specific information" about possible terrorist attacks. The U.S. Embassy in Kabul warned journalists that the Taliban might try to kidnap them to seek the release of prisoners. The FBI and the Department of Homeland Security warned that al-Qaeda might try to hijack cargo planes and crash them into infrastructure targets.

November 8, 2003: During a visit to Baghdad, Deputy Secretary of State Armitage told a press conference, "We are involved in an insurgency, and that's pretty close to war." U.S. planes bombed targets in Tikrit in the first air strikes in Iraq since the official end of major combat on May 1. The International Committee of the Red Cross announced that it was closing its offices in Baghdad and Basra, citing security concerns.

In Riyadh, a suicide car bombing took place in the Muhaya residential compound, which was occupied mainly by nationals of other Arab countries. Seventeen persons were killed and 122 were wounded. The latter included four Americans. The next day, Deputy Secretary of State Armitage said al-Qaeda was probably responsible.

U.S. and Iraqi investigators said that since the end of hostilities, 263 mass graves containing up to 300,000 bodies had been found in Iraq. Most of the dead were believed to be Kurdish and Shi'ite rebels.

Turkey withdrew its offer to send peacekeeping troops to Iraq. The announcement followed a telephone conversation between Foreign Minister Gul and Secretary of State Powell.

November 9, 2003: After a meeting with visiting Spanish Foreign Minister Palacios, Iraqi Interim Foreign Minister Hoshayr Zubari said that security problems might delay meeting UN timetables for drafting a constitution and scheduling elections.

U.S. soldiers arrested 35 Iraqis suspected in the October 26 missile attack on Baghdad's al-Rashid Hotel.

November 10, 2003: U.S. forces in Afghanistan announced the start of Operation Mountain Resolve on November 7 in Nurestan and Konar Provinces. Elements of the 10th Mountain Division and Afghan militia were pursuing Taliban and al-Qaeda members and followers of former Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. Hekmatyar, meanwhile, issued a statement saying that he would fight until the coalition and its "puppet government" left Afghanistan.

In Saudi Arabia, King Fahd made a rare public statement and vowed to use "an iron fist" against al-Qaeda terrorists in response to the November

8 bombing. There was widespread shock in the Middle East that al-Qaeda should have targeted fellow Arabs and Muslims.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld told reporters that U.S. plans for troop rotation in Iraq were not an exit strategy. Instead, "Our exit strategy in Iraq is success."

The Supreme Court agreed to decide whether prisoners at Guantanamo Bay could have access to federal courts in order to challenge their detention.

November 11, 2003: Administrator Bremer returned to Washington to discuss the situation in Iraq with senior officials. They planned to discuss how to expedite the formation of a provisional government in Iraq. President Bush, meanwhile, gave a Veterans' Day speech and addressed the Heritage Foundation and said, "The United States has made an unbreakable commitment to the success of freedom in Afghanistan and Iraq."

In Baghdad, Gen. Ricardo Sanchez said that U.S. forces would intensify their campaign against "former regime loyalists, criminals and foreign terrorists," and that a "turning point" in the "war" was near.

In London, Prime Minister Blair told American journalists that an increasingly skeptical British public needed to give him and President Bush a chance to explain their policies on Iraq.

November 12, 2003: A suicide truck bomb destroyed the headquarters of the Italian military police in Nasiriyah, Iraq, killing 18 Italians and 11 Iraqis and wounding at least 100 persons. Twenty of the wounded were Italians. The deaths of 2 Iraqis later raised the toll to 31. Prime Minister Berlusconi told the Italian Senate that "no intimidation must deter us from the will to help this country to lift itself up."

Administrator Bremer concluded 2 days of talks in Washington and returned to Iraq to discuss political options with the Iraqi Governing Council. Secretary of State Powell told reporters, "We are looking at all sorts of ideas, and we do want to accelerate the pace of reform. We want to accelerate our work with respect to putting a legal basis under the new Iraqi government." The Bush Administration was said to be considering forming a provisional government before writing a constitution, as well as holding elections early in 2004. The Iraqi Governing Council favored such a scenario.

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* published a classified CIA report from Baghdad that warned that the continuing insurgency in Iraq was reducing the Iraqi public's confidence in U.S. forces and the Iraqi Governing Council.

National Security Advisor Rice told *Washington Post* reporters that the United States still considered the Iraq-based Iranian Mujaheddin-e Khalq (MEK) to be a terrorist group. Her interview followed an earlier article stating that U.S. forces in Iraq had been lenient about disarming or restricting MEK forces.

Retired General and Democratic Presidential candidate Wesley K. Clark said at Dartmouth College that the United States should form a joint commando team with Saudi Arabia that would hunt for Osama bin Laden and other al-Qaeda leaders along the Afghan-Pakistan border.

November 13, 2003: The Italian Government announced that it would send 50 more Carabinieri to Iraq to replace its losses from the November 12 bombing. However, Cabinet Secretary Yasuo Fukuda said that Japan might delay sending Self-Defense Force personnel to Iraq until the security situation improved, while President Roh Moo-Hyun said that South Korea did not plan to send more than 3,000 peacekeeping troops there.

Afghan Foreign Minister Abdullah Abdullah claimed that the Pakistani Government was allowing Taliban leaders to move freely in Quetta and

other cities. The Pakistani Government denied it. Abdullah also denied reports that Muttawakil, his Taliban predecessor, had been released; he was merely no longer in U.S. custody.

President Bush announced that Bremer was returning to Iraq to work out a plan for an interim government in Iraq.

Germany's Constitutional Court agreed to the extradition of Yemeni Sheikh Muhammad Al Hassan al-Mouyad to the United States on condition that he would not be tried by a military tribunal or executed. Al-Mouyad had been arrested January 10 on charges of financing al-Qaeda through a mosque in Brooklyn and claimed to have been Osama bin Laden's spiritual adviser. .

Gen. Abizaid said that the United States probably faced no more than 5,000 insurgents in Iraq, most of whom were Baath Party loyalists. They were well-organized and well-supplied with weapons and cash. He doubted that Saddam had organized a resistance movement before the war. The next day, he said that operations in Afghanistan were "every bit as difficult as those that go on in Iraq." The Coalition intended to "continue to close with and destroy the enemy while reconstruction takes place."

November 14, 2003: Bremer returned to Iraq to discuss the formation of a provisional government with the Iraqi Governing Council. President Bush said that the new government did not represent a U.S. exit strategy and that the United States would keep working for "a free and peaceful" Iraq. UN Secretary-General Annan praised the new plan.

The State Department announced the reopening of diplomatic and consular posts in Saudi Arabia.

Iraqi insurgents wounded a Portuguese journalist near the Kuwait border and kidnapped another. Carlos Ruleiras was released unharmed near Basra 36 hours later.

November 15, 2003: Two suicide truck bombs exploded outside the Neve Shalom and Beth Israel synagogues in Istanbul, killing 25 persons and wounding at least 300 more. The initial claim of responsibility came from a Turkish militant group, the Great Eastern Islamic Raiders' Front, but Turkish authorities suspected an al-Qaeda connection.

The Iraqi Governing Council announced a timetable for the formation of a new government. Starting in February 2004, a set of basic laws would serve as a provisional constitution. Rules for local elections of delegates to a transitional assembly would be drafted in May. The transitional assembly would elect a provisional government in June; the provisional government would supersede the Iraqi Governing Council at the end of the month. A permanent constitution and an elected government would follow in 2005. President Bush praised the plan and said the United States was ready to help Iraq to enact it. In Japan, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that June 2004 was not a deadline for the withdrawal of U.S. forces, which would remain in Iraq until the new government was ready for their departure.

In an interview with David Frost, President Bush said that although most of the insurgents in Iraq were Saddam loyalists, there were also "mujahedin types or al-Qaeda" who wanted to "install a Taliban-type government, or they want to seek revenge for getting whipped in Afghanistan."

Two Black Hawk helicopters belonging to the 101st Airborne Division collided and crashed in Mosul, killing 17 U.S. soldiers and injuring 5. It was not clear whether either was the victim of hostile fire.

Canadian Prime Minister-designate Paul Martin said that he hoped to mend relations with the United States, but did not intend to try to coordinate the two countries' immigration policies.

Pakistani President Musharraf announced the banning of three new Islamic militant groups: Kudam-ul Islam (formerly Jaish e-Mohammed), Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan and Tehrik-e-Jafria Pakistan. Dozens of activists were arrested the next day.

Grenade attacks on two bars frequented by Americans in Bogota killed 1 person and wounded 72, including 4 Americans. Colombian authorities suspected FARC (the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia). The U.S. Embassy suspected that the attacks had targeted Americans and warned against visiting commercial centers and places of entertainment.

November 16, 2003: The al-Arabiya network aired an audiotape in which Saddam Hussein urged more attacks on U.S. forces and "agents brought by foreign armies," and said that only he and the Baath Party could restore order. President Bush dismissed the broadcast as "propaganda." He was undaunted by what he called "a sad day" and "a tough week." Administrator Bremer told "Fox News Sunday" that he believed that Saddam might have organized the resistance movement before the war.

The London-based newspaper *al-Quds al-Arabi* received an e-mail in which an al-Qaeda branch called the Brigades of the Martyr Abu Hafz al-Masri claimed responsibility for the Istanbul synagogue bombings. Israeli Foreign Minister Shalom flew to Istanbul to meet with his Turkish counterpart and to visit the scenes.

French UN aid worker Bettina Goislard was shot and killed by two gunmen on a motorcycle in Ghazni. She was the first UN worker to be killed in Afghanistan since the fall of the Taliban government. Both assailants were captured, and President Karzai had to insist that local officials protect them from being lynched by an outraged public. The United Nations suspended relief activities in southern Afghanistan 2 days later, and other relief agencies were considering whether to follow suit. Ms. Goislard was buried in Afghanistan, as she had requested.

November 17, 2003: President Bush told visiting members of the Iraqi Governing Council that the new plan for a provisional government was not a U.S. exit strategy and assured them that the United States would continue to work for a free and democratic Iraq.

Secretary-General Annan said that he hoped that the United Nations could play an important role in Iraq, but a return of UN personnel would depend on the security situation. Secretary of State Powell, who had met with Annan, said that the United States was amenable to a UN role and a new Security Council resolution.

In Washington, German Foreign Minister Fischer met with Powell and called the new U.S. timetable for a provisional government in Iraq "a very important step forward." In Paris, however, French Foreign Minister de Villepin told *La Croix* that the transfer of power wasn't fast enough. More members should be added to the Iraqi Governing Council, which could then form an assembly that could choose a cabinet by the end of the year.

Sheikh Moddamed Ali Hassan Mouyad and his assistant Mohammed Mohsen Yahya Zayed were extradited from Germany to Brooklyn.

The *Weekly Standard* magazine published a classified memorandum from Under Secretary of Defense Douglas J. Feith to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence alleging that raw intelligence reports showed that, as early as 1990, al-Qaeda had received training and logistical support from Iraq. Stephen F. Hayes' article "Case Closed" appeared in the November 24 issue.

November 18, 2003: Secretary of State Powell met with EU Foreign Ministers in Brussels before joining President Bush's state visit to London. He briefed them on the situation in Iraq and said that he was urging Secretary-General Annan to appoint a new UN special envoy to replace the late Sergio Vieira de Mello.

Zalmay Khalilzad, the new U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan, told reporters that Pakistan was not doing enough to prevent Taliban attacks on U.

S. personnel and warned that continued Taliban and al-Qaeda activity, crime, and drug trafficking threatened the stability of the new Afghan Government.

Michael Young, Chairman of the State Department's Commission on International Religious Freedom, said during a hearing that Saudi Arabia still funded and exported Wahabi Islam and was thus a "strategic threat" to the United States.

Turkish authorities concluded that the Istanbul suicide bombers were Turkish militants with possible al-Qaeda connections.

In its annual report, the Treasury Department announced plans to focus on combating strategies that terrorist groups used to raise or transfer money.

November 19, 2003: *The Washington Post* reported that the United States planned to seek a new UN resolution that would define the UN's role in the reconstruction of Iraq and ensure international recognition of a postwar Iraqi government.

During a state visit to London, President Bush addressed foreign policy experts in Whitehall. He emphasized the "special relationship" between Britain and the United States and identified three pillars of international security: working with "other responsible governments," "the willingness of free nations, when the last resort arrives, to restrain aggression and evil with force," and "our commitment to the global expansion of democracy." Peace and security in the Middle East depended on shaking off "decades of failed policy" that often tolerated "oppression for the sake of stability" and pursuing "a forward strategy of freedom in the Middle East."

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld announced the mobilization of 15,000 more National Guard and Reserve personnel for possible duty in Iraq, raising the total to 58,000 as part of a plan for troop rotations.

U.S. forces in Iraq offered \$10 million for information leading to the death or capture of Gen. Izzat Ibrahim, a top aide to Saddam Hussein who was thought to be directing the insurgency in Iraq.

November 20, 2003: Two more suicide truck bombings devastated the British HSBC Bank and the British Consulate General in Istanbul, killing 27 persons and wounding at least 450. Four of the dead were British, including Consul General Roger Short. U.S., British, and Turkish officials suspected that al-Qaeda had struck again. The U.S. Consulate in Istanbul was closed, and the Embassy in Ankara advised American citizens in Istanbul to stay home. Britain urged its nationals to avoid non-essential travel to Turkey. Al-Qaeda and the Great Eastern Islamic Raiders' Front claimed responsibility in an anonymous call to the Anatolia News Service.

A suicide car bombing in Kirkuk killed 5 persons and wounded 30. The target appeared to be the headquarters of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan. PUK officials suspected the Ansar al-Islam group, which was said to have sheltered fugitive Taliban and al-Qaeda members after the U.S. campaign in Afghanistan.

President Bush and Prime Minister Blair held a joint press conference in London, in which they pledged to continue the war on terrorism and denied that the U.S.-British alliance in Iraq had provoked terrorist attacks. Bush hinted that reductions in U.S. forces in Iraq would depend on the security situation there. No agreement was reached on how British nationals being held at Guantanamo Bay would be tried. At least 70,000 persons demonstrated in London against the war.

November 21, 2003: During the last day of his state visit to Britain, President Bush said that Turkey had become a new front in the war on terrorism and offered to share U.S. and British intelligence information with the Turkish Government. In Turkey, Foreign Minister Gul said that suspects had been arrested in the latest Istanbul bombings; the newspaper *Hurriyet* spoke of seven.

JSC Vice Chairman Gen. Pace visited Kabul and said that he was pleased with progress in reconstructing Afghanistan. He said that recent attacks by the Taliban and al-Qaeda were signs of desperation.

Iraqi insurgents used rocket launchers hidden in donkey carts to attack Iraq's Oil Ministry and the Palestine and Sheraton Hotels in Baghdad. Two persons were wounded, one of them a U.S. employee of Kellogg, Brown & Root who was staying at the Palestine Hotel. Other, unused, launchers were found near the Italian and Turkish Embassies and near the Baghdad law faculty.

At the United Nations, representatives of France, Germany, and Russia suggested to the Security Council that an international conference should be held to determine the political future of Iraq. Such a body would provide a wide role for the United Nations and all Iraqi political groups. U. S. Ambassador Negroponte said the proposal would be studied; British Ambassador Emyr Jones Perry urged the Security Council to wait for the Iraqi Governing Council's December 15 report.

November 22, 2003: Two surface-to-air missiles damaged a DHL A-300 cargo plane after it left Baghdad International Airport. It returned to the airport and landed safely. DHL and Royal Jordanian Airlines, the only airlines serving Baghdad, suspended operations for 1 and 3 days, respectively. U.S. authorities suspended civilian flights into Baghdad the next day. This was the first attack on a civilian aircraft in Iraq. The French magazine *Paris Match* later published photographs of the missile launchings.

Suicide car bombers attacked police stations at Khan Bani Saad and Baquba, killing 16 Iraqis and wounding at least 50

The Washington Post reported that the FBI had subpoenaed a number of bank accounts of the Saudi Arabian Embassy to investigate whether Saudi funds had gone to terrorists.

November 23, 2003: A crowd in Mosul shot two soldiers from the 101st Airborne Division. The crowd also looted the car and tried to burn it. The Defense Department later denied initial reports that the dead soldiers had been stoned, beaten, or knifed.

November 24, 2003: *The Washington Post* reported that the Defense Department was considering organizing special Army units that would be composed mainly of engineers, military police, civil affairs units, and other specialists for use in peacekeeping and postwar reconstruction operations.

The Iraqi Governing Council, with U.S. approval, closed the Baghdad offices of the al-Arabiya television network in response to its November 16 broadcast of an audiotape in which Saddam Hussein urged resistance to the U.S. occupation. Both Interim President Talabani and State Department Spokesman Boucher said that the broadcast had incited violence.

Turkey's State Security Court charged nine persons with belonging to or aiding an illegal organization in connection with the Istanbul bombings. Three other suspects were released.

Jalal Talabani, acting President of the Iraqi Governing Council, urged the UN Security Council to adopt a resolution endorsing the U.S. plan to establish a provisional government in Iraq by June 2004. Ambassador Negroponte said that the United States would have to study Talabani's letter; Russian Ambassador Sergei Lavrov was disappointed that the letter did not say more about the UN's role in Iraq.

Talabani also said that groups represented in the Iraqi Governing Council planned to organize a "security committee" and an "anti-terror front" to promote domestic security.

President Bush addressed military personnel at Fort Carson, Colorado and told them that their comrades had risked and sacrificed their lives to preserve "democracy, tolerance, and the rights and dignity of every people."

The Defense Department announced the release of 20 prisoners held at Guantanamo Bay. More were scheduled for release if their countries' governments would agree to continue legal proceedings against them.

November 25, 2003: During a joint press conference in Baghdad, Gen. Abizaid said that there had been fewer attacks on U.S. forces. Administrator Bremer discerned a shift to attacks on Iraqis working with the coalition.

In Washington, Senators Carl M. Levin and Richard G. Lugar sent a letter to President Bush that urged him to hasten the creation of a new Iraqi army and to reconstitute some disbanded units.

Yemen announced the capture in Sanaa of al-Qaeda leader Mohammed Hamdi Ahdal, who had been sought for nearly two years for organizing the attacks on the *Cole* and the *Limburg*. Saudi security forces thwarted a car bombing in Riyadh, killing two suspects. The Saudis later announced that they had found 2.6 tons of explosives, more than had been used in the November 8 bombing.

The British Foreign Office warned against non-essential travel to Turkey in view of intelligence reports warning of terrorist attacks in Ankara and Istanbul.

The Army announced the release of Capt. James Yee, the Muslim chaplain suspected of espionage while serving at Guantanamo Bay. Yee remained under investigation for unrelated charges.

November 26, 2003: Abdul Aziz al-Hakim, a spokesman for the Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani, Iraq's leading Shi'ite cleric, called for direct elections for a provisional government and a more explicit recognition of Iraq's Islamic character in the new constitution.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld announced the deployment of 3 Marine battalions to Iraq and the mobilization of another 7,900 National Guard and Reserve personnel.

A German court convicted Jordanian al-Qaeda member Shahdi Abdellah of plotting attacks on Jewish targets in Duesseldorf and Berlin and sentenced him to 4 years' imprisonment.

November 27, 2003: President Bush paid a surprise visit to Baghdad, where he had Thanksgiving dinner with U.S. soldiers and met with four members of the Iraqi Governing Council.

Senators Hillary Clinton and Jack Reed visited Afghanistan, meeting with President Karzai and having Thanksgiving dinner with U.S. soldiers. Both called for more U.S. or NATO troops to be sent there to increase security, and Senator Clinton said the Taliban "are fighting a losing battle."

British police arrested two suspected terrorists in Gloucester and Manchester; other suspects were being sought in Blackburn.

November 28, 2003: Hundreds of Iraqis, some of them relatives of policemen killed in suicide bombings, rallied in Baghdad's Firdus Square to call for "democracy and reconstruction." They chanted, "yes to Iraq, no to terrorism."

Senators Clinton and Reed visited Baghdad and called for a greater effort to internationalize the reconstruction of Iraq. They visited Kirkuk the next day.

A Korean Defense Ministry spokesman said that his government was considering sending special forces to Iraq. The Japanese Government announced that it planned to send 550 Self-Defense Forces personnel to Iraq during February and March. They were expected to undertake construction work near Samawah. Air Self-Defense Force cargo planes might start operating from Kuwait in January.

November 29, 2003: Iraqi insurgents stepped up attacks on other members of the Coalition. An ambush in Mahmudiyah, killed seven out of a party of eight Spanish intelligence officers. Iraqi insurgents also killed two Japanese diplomats near Tikrit. The Prime Ministers of Spain and Japan said they were undaunted by the attacks. In Baghdad, Gen. Sanchez told a press conference that screening of Iraqi recruits had not always prevented insurgents from joining the new security forces and attacking Coalition forces.

The Turkish Government announced the arrest of an unnamed figure in the Istanbul synagogue bombings as he attempted to cross from Turkey into Iran. The suspect, later identified as Yusef Polat, was charged with trying to overthrow Turkey's constitutional order, a charge equivalent to treason.

Gen. Abizaid met with President Karzai in Kabul. They discussed cooperation against Taliban and al-Qaeda members operating across the Afghanistan-Pakistan border.

November 30, 2003: Iraqi insurgents ambushed two U.S. convoys carrying cash to banks in Samarra. U.S. forces claimed that 54 insurgents were killed, 18 were wounded, and 8 were captured in the ensuing battle. Many were found to be wearing uniforms of the Saddam's Fedayeen militia. Five U.S. soldiers were wounded. Iraqis claimed that there were only 8 Iraqi fatalities, most of them civilians. Attacks on other Coalition personnel continued when another ambush near Tikrit killed two South Korean electrical workers and wounded two more. A Colombian employee of Kellogg Brown & Root was killed and two were wounded in an ambush near Balad.

The Iraqi Governing Council unanimously agreed to hold elections in June, but also formed a committee to report on the "political and technical difficulties." They also agreed to remain in office after formation of the new interim government. They were still said to be at odds with Grand Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani about direct elections for a provisional government.

Time Magazine reported that the United States planned to release 140 out of 660 prisoners at Guantanamo Bay; they were described as "the easiest 20 percent."

The Syrian Government announced the arrest of 22 suspects in the Istanbul suicide bombings and extradited them to Turkey.

December 1, 2003: State Department Spokesman Boucher said that Secretary of State Powell had expressed his condolences to the Foreign Ministers of Japan and South Korea, and had found that the deaths of their nationals in Iraq had not shaken their resolve.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld and Gen. Pace attended a NATO Defense Ministers' meeting in Brussels. Rumsfeld noted the "contradiction" between resistance by "a limited number of people" and the ongoing reconstruction of Iraq. Gen. Pace summarized the battle in Samarra as follows: "They attacked and they were killed. So I think it will be instructive to them." Participants discussed NATO's role in Afghanistan and in supporting a multinational division in southern Iraq, but reached no agreements.

A UN committee reported that 108 nations had not filed reports on their actions in the war on terrorism. Secretary-General Annan, meanwhile, called on a 17-nation advisory group to report on a future UN role in the reconstruction of Iraq.

Under Secretary for Homeland Security Asa Hutchinson announced that the National Security Entry-Exit Registration System (NSEERS), which

had been criticized for focusing on men from 25 Muslim and Arab countries, would be terminated. It was to be replaced by biometric identification system called US-VISIT, which would begin in January.

An Indonesian court of appeals reversed the conviction for treason of Abu Bakar Bashir, who had been arrested after the 2002 Bali bombings. His sentence was reduced from 4 years to 3.

December 2, 2003: U.S. and Iraqi officials agreed to organize a counterterrorism battalion in the Iraqi Civil Defense Corps that would be composed of members drawn equally from militias affiliated with Iraq's 5 largest political parties.

In Northern Iraq, soldiers of the 173rd Airborne Brigade raided Hawija. Although they arrested 27 suspected insurgents, a report by a Kurdish official that Baath Party leader Izzat Ibrahim had been captured proved to be false.

In Afghanistan, warlords Abdurrashid Dostum and Attah Mohammad agreed to turn over their tanks and heavy artillery to the Afghan National Army.

The U.S. Embassy in Saudi Arabia warned against visits to housing compounds in Riyadh.

December 3, 2003: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld visited Azerbaijan and met with President Ilham Aliyev. They discussed possible access by U.S. forces to military bases, and Rumsfeld offered aid for securing Azerbaijan's Caspian Sea territorial waters.

British police announced the arrest of Sajid Badat, an alleged accomplice of convicted "shoe bomber" Richard Reid. The Saudi Government announced the arrest of a suspect in the Riyadh bombings, along with the capture of a large quantity of weapons, including a surface-to-air missile.

The New York Times reported that Iraq's census bureau had devised a plan to conduct a census between June 30 and September 1, 2004 that would serve as a basis for voter registration for national elections. U.S. officials reportedly turned down the plan, and some members of the Iraqi Governing Council said that they had never heard about it.

The Defense Department announced that David Hicks, an Australian Muslim convert who had been captured while fighting with the Taliban in Afghanistan, was the first Guantanamo Bay detainee to be assigned a lawyer. Whether Hicks would face a military tribunal or would seek a plea bargain remained uncertain. In Buffalo, Mukhtar al-Bakri, the youngest of the "Lackawanna Six," was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for supporting al-Qaeda. A second suspect, Yasein Taher, was sentenced to 8 years the next day.

In Rome, Italian Prime Minister Berlusconi, current President of the EU, said that the "community of democracies" should be prepared not only to export freedom but to use force to defend it, which "might well require a change in international law."

December 4, 2003: At a NATO Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Brussels, Secretary of State Powell urged NATO to take on a greater role in the reconstruction of Iraq. Secretary-General Robertson replied that NATO was more focused on Afghanistan. Powell also called for more UN involvement.

The chief of the Bavarian police announced the arrest of an Iraqi man in Munich. The suspect was believed to belong to Ansar al-Islam and to be involved with recruiting Islamic militants in Germany for service in Iraq.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld met with President Karzai in Kabul and said he was skeptical about the Taliban's ability to disrupt elections

in Afghanistan. Earlier in the day, he met with warlords Abdul Rashid Dostum and Atta Mohammad in Mazar-I-Sharif. Shortly after Rumsfeld left Kabul, a rocket exploded near the U.S. Embassy, causing no damage. Taliban members also ambushed a convoy of Afghan census workers in the southwest, killing one and wounding 11.

December 5, 2003: A suicide bomb attack killed 44 persons and wounded 150 aboard a Russian commuter train in the south Russian town of Yessentuki. Russian officials suspected Chechen rebels; President Putin said the attack was meant to disrupt legislative elections. Chechen rebel leader Aslan Maskhadov denied any involvement.

President Bush appointed former Secretary of State James A. Baker III as his Special Envoy in charge of seeking a restructuring of Iraq's foreign debt.

French police announced the arrest of ETA leader Ibon Fernandez Iradi in Mont-de-Marsan. Iradi was suspected of involvement in 4 assassinations and 14 terrorist attacks in Spain.

As Bremer warned of escalating terrorist attacks in Iraq during the transition, about 1,000 Iraqis demonstrated in Baghdad against terrorism.

December 6, 2003: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld visited Kirkuk and Baghdad, defended U.S. strategy in Iraq, and said that he planned to hasten the expansion of Iraqi security forces.

Former Iraqi Lt. Col al-Dabbagh told the London *Sunday Telegraph* that the Iraqi Army had weapons of mass destruction that were intended for use by the Saddam Fedayeen and the Special Republican Guard at "a critical stage" in the war. "The secret weapon," which was not described, went unused since Saddam Hussein never ordered its use and much of the Iraqi Army refused to fight. It remained hidden at secret locations in Iraq. Lt. Col al-Dabbagh had spied for the London-based Iraqi National Accord and was currently an adviser to the Iraqi Governing Council. He believed that his reports were the basis for the British claim that Iraq could have used weapons of mass destruction within 45 minutes.

In Afghanistan, U.S. planes attacked the village of Atala in Ghazni Province, killing a suspected Taliban leader and 9 children. Villagers said the suspect may have escaped, and President Karzai said he was "profoundly shocked" at the civilian casualties. A bomb explosion in a Kandahar market wounded 20 persons; President Karzai called it an attempt by the Taliban to disrupt elections. A Taliban spokesman denied responsibility, but said persons taking part in loya jirga elections deserved to die. Taliban members also kidnapped two Indian highway workers in Zabol Province. The Indians were released unharmed on December 23.

Heads of state and government from 10 Mediterranean countries (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, and Mauritania) met in Tunis to reiterate their strong condemnation of terrorism and all of its forms, and of organized crime (notably drug trafficking), arms dealing, and money laundering. They issued the "Tunis Declaration" on December 8.

December 7, 2003: Gen. Sanchez told reporters in Baghdad that he expected Iraqi insurgents to escalate their attacks in the hope of disrupting the transfer of power to a provisional government. He also urged the Iraqi public to help find Saddam Hussein. South Korean engineers and technicians working for the Washington Group International Inc. responded to the deaths of two of their colleagues and apparent neglect of security by their managers by deciding to leave Iraq,

Philippine Army spokesmen announced the wounding and capture of Galib Andang, an Abu Sayyaf Group leader suspected of involvement in the kidnapping of Western tourists in April 2000, and of Americans and Filipinos in 2002.

December 8, 2003: A special court in Athens convicted 15 members of the Greek "November 17" terrorist group. November 17 was responsible

for 23 assassinations since 1975; 3 were of U.S. officials. Four suspects were acquitted.

In Jakarta, Indonesian Foreign Minister Noer Hassan Wirajuda called U.S. policy in Iraq "an utter failure" likely to result in the disintegration of the country along ethnic and sectarian lines.

Saudi security forces killed Ibrahim Mohammed Abdullah Rayes, one of the country's most-wanted terrorist suspects, at a gas station in Riyadh. A second suspect was also killed.

The Afghan Government announced that the loya jirga constitutional convention would be postponed until December 13, to allow delegates more time to travel to Kabul and to allow President Karzai more time to persuade them to support a draft constitution.

U.S. forces in Afghanistan launched a new offensive, "Operation Avalanche," against Taliban and al-Qaeda forces in the south and east. It involved 2,000 U.S. soldiers as well as Afghan government forces. At the end of December, 10 suspects had been killed and 100 detained; 2 Afghan soldiers had been killed and 2 U.S. and 2 Afghan soldiers had been wounded.

Dutch police arrested an unnamed Iraqi at Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport. He was suspected of recruiting Islamic militants for combat in Iraq, and German authorities were seeking his extradition.

December 9, 2003: The Iraqi Governing Council agreed to form a special tribunal to try members of Saddam Hussein's government for crimes against humanity during the Baath Party's rule over Iraq. The court's personnel were to be Iraqis, although U.S. officials persuaded the Council to add an amendment authorizing the appointment of international judges.

The Iraqi Governing Council also agreed to expel the Iranian People's Mujaheddin from the country and to seize its assets and weapons.

Deputy Defense Secretary Wolfowitz announced that the United States would only allow companies from "coalition partners" to bid for 26 reconstruction contracts in Iraq. France, Germany, and Russia, which opposed the war and had extensive commercial ties with Saddam Hussein's government, were not on the list.

An Iraqi suicide car bomber attacked a U.S. Army base in Tall Afar, near Mosul. Sixty-one soldiers were wounded; base defenses apparently prevented a greater toll.

A female suicide bomber killed 5 other persons and wounded 14 outside Moscow's National Hotel. She was said to be looking for the State Duma.

As 2,000 Afghan militiamen turned their weapons in Kabul, U.S. Ambassador Zalmay Khalilzad warned of attempts to disrupt the loya jirga.

The Japanese Cabinet approved the deployment of 600 Self-Defense Force personnel to Iraq. They would be involved in reconstruction near Samawah but would be fully armed.

French police announced the arrest of Gorka Palacios Alday and three other members of ETA near Pau. Alday was wanted for a series of bombings in Spain.

December 10, 2003: Foreign reaction to the Defense Department's announcement that only Coalition countries could bid on major

reconstruction contracts in Iraq was hostile. Russian Defense Minister Ivanov said his country would not agree to write off Iraq's debts. Canadian Deputy Prime Minister John Manley said that the decision made it "difficult" to agree to provide more reconstruction aid. French and EU spokesmen said that they would study whether such restrictions were compatible with international law. State Department Spokesman Boucher said that the restrictions would not apply to subcontractors and that the World Bank and the IMF had their own regulations for contracts.

In Afghanistan, a U.S. military spokesman admitted that another air strike against a suspected Taliban leader had resulted in civilian casualties: six of the eight dead were children. The attack had taken place near Gardez on December 5, and the bodies were not found until after U.S. Special Forces searched the compound and found them under a collapsed wall. Residents of Narai Kalai denied that Mullah Akhtar Mahad Jalani, who apparently escaped, was a member of the Taliban. Army spokesman Lt. Col. Bryan Hilferty said that the raid had met with heavy resistance and that large quantities of weapons had been found.

Secretary-General Annan issued a report to the Security Council stating that Iraq was still too dangerous for UN personnel to return to. The headquarters for UN operations would be in Nicosia, with an annex in Amman. Humanitarian operations across the border would continue, and Ross Mountain of New Zealand was appointed to oversee UN activities. He called for an effective security force to safeguard UN workers and for countries that had not yet provided reconstruction aid to reconsider.

Lebanese officials announced that a possible attack on the U.S. Embassy in Beirut had been thwarted when two men, one of whom carried explosives, were arrested nearby.

The United States authorized the Iraqi Governing Council to organize a domestic intelligence service that would be trained by the CIA and Jordan and responsible to Iraq's Interior Ministry. However, the Defense Department announced that 250 of the first 750 soldiers in the new Iraqi army had resigned. Inadequate pay was cited. The Iraqi Governing Council removed Iskander Witwit as Governor of Hilla Province, claiming that he was too closely linked to the Baath Party. Witwit denied the charge, replying that 17 members of his family had been killed and others tortured under the Baath regime. Many residents of Hilla demanded that Witwit's successor be elected rather than appointed.

Representatives Frank Wolf and Christopher Shays reported on a recent visit to Baghdad and southern Iraq. They urged the Bush Administration to be more willing to admit mistakes, to accept international aid, and to agree to outside monitoring of the situation in Iraq.

December 11, 2003: President Bush defended his decision to restrict reconstruction contracts in Iraq to Coalition members, telling reporters: "Friendly coalition folks risked their lives, and therefore the contracting is going to reflect that, and that's what the U.S. taxpayers expect." However, White House Press Secretary McClellan suggested that countries that forgave Iraqi debts might thereby become eligible to compete. Prime Minister Chretien said that Bush had told him that he would remove Canada from the list.

A German court freed Abdelhane Mzoudi, a Moroccan charged with helping the September 11 terrorists, after police disclosed information, apparently derived from U.S. sources, that Mzoudi had no advance knowledge of the attacks. The ruling called into question the case against Mounir al-Motassadeq, who had been convicted of aiding an al-Qaeda cell in Hamburg.

Human Rights Watch published a report entitled "Off Target: The Conduct of the War and Civilian Casualties in Iraq," that claimed that excessive use of cluster munitions had caused excessive civilian casualties, and that "decapitation strikes" had killed at least 100 Iraqi civilians while failing to kill Iraqi leaders. The report also criticized the Iraqi army for using human shields, abusing medical emblems, and placing military equipment in mosques, hospitals, and schools.

In Baghdad, Administrator Bremer warned that there would be more violence in Iraq during the next 6 months, but expressed confidence that

a democratic government could be established there. In Tikrit, 4th Infantry Division commander Maj. Gen. Raymond T. Odierno said that his soldiers had recently captured several insurgent financiers and had seized \$2 million in cash in Samarra.

The General Accounting Office reported that federal agencies were still having difficulty staying abreast of methods that international terrorists used to finance their operations. Inter-agency cooperation also still left much to be desired.

December 12, 2003: Special Envoy Lakhdar Brahimi warned that increasing violence might force the United Nations to abandon reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan. White House Press Secretary McClellan hoped that the UN would continue to operate there. The opening of the loya jirga was postponed for a day, ostensibly to give delegates from more remote areas time to arrive. President Karzai told reporters that the Taliban insurgency in the south and east was alienating the people and would fail. He had no interest in running for president if the loya jirga adopted a parliamentary system. He also urged the U.S. to reconsider airstrikes against Taliban leaders in view of civilian casualties.

Members of the Iraqi Governing Council, including interim President Abdelaziz al-Hakim, traveled to Spain as the first stage of a series of visits to European countries. The Council was also said to be considering seeking U.S. military assistance to expel the Mujahedeen e-Khalq from Iraq.

Pakistan extradited six suspected terrorists to Indonesia. They included Rusman Gunawan, younger brother of Jemaah Islamiya leader Hambali.

December 13, 2003: In Baghdad, Gen. Sanchez said that recruiting of an Iraqi army of 40,000 would continue; pay scales would be revised after large-scale desertions from the first battalion. He admitted that U.S. forces in Iraq held nearly 10,000 detainees, including 3,800 members of the Mujahedeen e-Khalq. In reply to reports that Israeli officials were advising U.S. forces about counter-terrorism, he said that circumstances in Iraq were different from those faced by Israel. He declined to speculate about how long it would take to capture Saddam Hussein.

Soldiers of the 1st Brigade of the 4th Infantry Division and the Special Operations Task Force 121 captured Saddam Hussein in a hole in a compound in the village of Dawr, near his hometown of Tikrit. Two other Iraqis were also captured, and \$750,000 in cash was seized. Gen. Odierno, commander of the Division, said: "He was in the bottom of a hole, so there was no way he could fight back. So he was just caught like a rat." When captured, Hussein said: "I am Saddam Hussein, President of Iraq, and I am willing to negotiate." His captors replied: "President Bush sends his regards." Since Hussein had let his hair and beard grow while he was a fugitive, he was identified by former colleagues and by DNA testing and was photographed while undergoing a medical examination.

In Kabul, President Karzai predicted that the loya jirga would devise a constitution for Afghanistan after intense debate.

In Mecca, King Fahd urged an assembly of Muslim scholars in Saudi Arabia to counter religious extremism and to rebut "aberrant individual fatwas" that justified violence and suicide attacks. He also denounced Islamic militants who proclaimed Muslims who disagreed with them to be heretics.

As special envoy James A. Baker prepared to leave for Europe, German Cooperation and Development Minister Heidemarie Weczorek-Zeul warned him not to expect forgiveness of Iraq's debts if Germany remained ineligible to compete for reconstruction contracts.

December 14, 2003: After the capture of Saddam Hussein had been confirmed, President Bush proclaimed, "A hopeful day has arrived. All Iraqis can now come together and reject violence and build a new Iraq." He also warned that terrorists in Iraq would continue to fight, but would be defeated. As if to prove the point, a suicide bomb attack on a police station in Khaldiya killed 17 persons and wounded 33.

Iraqi Governing Council member Adnan Pachachi said that the Council expected to put Hussein on trial for war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity. There was widespread rejoicing in Iraq.

The loya jirga held its first meeting in Kabul. Former King Mohammed Zahir Shar urged delegates to "think of the benefit of Afghanistan." President Karzai called for a strong presidential government and implied that he wanted to lead it. Delegates chose former president Sebqatallah Mojadedi as chairman of the assembly.

Pakistani President Musharraf escaped an assassination attempt when a bomb destroyed a bridge that his motorcade had just crossed during a visit to Rawalpindi. He blamed "extremist religious forces." No one was hurt and no group claimed responsibility.

December 15, 2003: President Bush said during a news conference that Saddam Hussein should be tried in an Iraqi court rather than by an international tribunal and that the Iraqi people should determine his fate. The United States would help ensure that the trial "will stand international scrutiny." IGC spokesman Salem Chalabi said that a court could be ready soon. Bush said of Hussein, "Good riddance. The world is better off without you, Mr. Saddam Hussein. And I find it very interesting that when the heat got on, you dug yourself a hole and you crawled in it." Since Hussein had denied involvement in the postwar insurgency or having any weapons of mass destruction, Bush was skeptical that interrogations of a known liar would provide any useful information. Although there were still "holdovers of Saddam" and "foreign terrorists" to be fought, U.S. intelligence was improving.

In Iraq, much useful information had been collected from documents found in Saddam Hussein's hideout. U.S. forces had captured unnamed Baath Party officials, including three former Iraqi generals. The same day there were two suicide car bomb attacks on Iraqi police stations. One at Husainiyah killed 8 persons and wounded 20. The other, at Ameriyah, wounded 7 Iraqi police. Guards repelled a second vehicle. In Samarra, a patrol from the 4th Infantry Division's Stryker Battalion defeated a series of attacks, killing 11 insurgents without loss to themselves. Demonstrations in favor of Hussein occurred elsewhere in Iraq.

Iraqi Grand Ayatollah Sistani accepted a U.S. plan for a combination of elections and caucuses to select a provisional government, but wanted the UN to supervise the process and certify the results.

French Foreign Minister de Villepin announced after a meeting with members of the Iraqi Governing Council that he was willing to work with the Paris Club toward an agreement to forgive part of Iraq's foreign debts. No agreement could be reached until an Iraqi government was in office. President Bush said during his news conference that while "the American taxpayers understand" why reconstruction contracts should be restricted to Coalition members, there were other ways in which states like France, Russia, and Germany could participate in the reconstruction of Iraq.

China listed the Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement as a terrorist organization; the United States had already listed it as one.

At the Afghan loya jirga, Chairman Segahatullah Mojadeddi announced there would be three deputy chairmen. None of three female candidates was selected, and women delegates were further disappointed when Mojadeddi told them, "Even God has not given you equal rights." Mojadeddi relented and agreed to appoint a fourth, female deputy after a Pashtun woman reminded him that among her people, it was customary to respect a woman's request in a council.

December 16, 2003: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that the CIA would be in charge of questioning Saddam Hussein. In Baghdad, Brig. Gen. Martin E. Dempsey of the 1st Armored Division said that documents captured in Saddam Hussein's hideout had revealed links between several insurgent networks. Thus far, Saddam's role in the insurgency seemed to be more symbolic than active. During an interview with Diane Sawyer on ABC News "Primetime," President Bush said that Hussein deserved "the ultimate penalty," but that his fate was for the Iraqi people to decide. Iraqi judge Dara Mooraldin said that it would take months to organize the court, and that the future provisional government would determine Hussein's fate. During an interview on the al-Arabiya television network, Hussein's daughter Raghada said that he should be tried by

an international court. UN Secretary-General Annan said that he would oppose the death penalty for Hussein, and the British Government said that it would not take part in a trial that might impose it. Cardinal Renato Martino, head of the Vatican Council for Justice and Peace, criticized the United States for treating Hussein like "a cow" by releasing photos of his medical exam. Rumsfeld replied to such criticisms by saying, "It's terribly important that he be seen by the public for what he is—a captive, without question."

Soldiers of the 4th Infantry Division captured at least 72 suspected insurgents in a series of raids in Samarra. The captives included Qais Hattam, who was described as a "high-value target" for his role in financing attacks on U.S. forces. During a press conference in Baghdad, Gen. Sanchez and JCS Chairman Gen. Myers said that they expected "the violence to continue at some level for some time." Demonstrations in favor of Hussein continued in the "Sunni Triangle."

U.S. envoy Baker met with French President Chirac in Paris and with German Chancellor Schroeder in Berlin and gained an agreement to reduce Iraq's foreign debt. Details remained to be worked out; French Foreign Minister de Villepin repeating that Iraq would need to have a fully sovereign government before its debts could be reduced. While in Paris, Baker met with Iraqi Interim Finance Minister Kamel Peylani and Central Bank Governor Sinan Shabibi.

Iraqi Interim Foreign Minister Hoshiyar Zubari addressed the UN Security Council and criticized the United Nations for failing to save Iraq from 35 years of tyranny and for its reluctance to return to Iraq. Although Secretary-General Annan repeated that Iraq was still too dangerous to return to and its role needed to be more clearly defined, he spoke favorably of a U.S.-Iraqi proposal to form regional caucuses to elect a provisional government.

In an interview with Armstrong Williams, Vice President Cheney predicted that the war on terrorism "is going to go on for a long time," and that his greatest fear was that terrorists could use a biological or nuclear weapon in a major U.S. city.

Afghan President Karzai took time off from the loya jirga to officially reopen the highway between Kabul and Kandahar. Foreign dignitaries present included U.S. Ambassador Khalilzad and AID Director Natsios.

December 17, 2003: An explosion in Baghdad that killed 13 persons was apparently not a terrorist attack but the result of a collision between a fuel tank truck and a bus. A 4th Infantry Division spokesman reported the arrest of 24 suspected insurgents in Samarra. Iraqi Governing Council member Mowaffak al-Rubaie denied reports that Saddam Hussein was being held outside Iraq; Hussein would remain in Baghdad pending his trial. In Paris, IGC member Jalal Talabani said that months of questioning should precede the trial, and that Hussein should be imprisoned for life rather than executed. Baath Party loyalists were suspected in the assassination of Muhammad Hakim, a member of the Shi'ite Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq. Hakim was chief of security at the Education Ministry and a cousin of interim IGC President Abdul Aziz Hakim.

David Kay announced that he planned to resign as chairman of the Iraq Survey Group by February 2004, possibly before the Group's next interim report on the search for Iraqi weapons of mass destruction.

After a meeting in Rome between Baker and Prime Minister Berlusconi, Italy agreed to work for reduction of Iraq's foreign debt. Italian officials suggested that negotiations should also include Middle Eastern states that lent money to Saddam Hussein's government.

In Brussels, outgoing Secretary-General Robertson said that NATO should consider an active role in Iraq, but that stabilizing Afghanistan was still the first priority.

In Kabul, woman delegate Malalai Joya created a furor when she denounced some of the warlord delegates to the loya jirga as "criminals" who had ruined the country. The United Nations granted her protection the next day. Other delegates threatened to walk out over the question of

presidential versus parliamentary government.

The State Department issued a terrorism warning for Saudi Arabia, advising against travel there and suggesting that nonessential personnel and private citizens consider leaving the country.

A special court in Athens sentenced 6 members of the November 17 terrorist group to multiple life sentences. Leader Alexandros Giotopoulos received 21 terms plus 25 years, and chief hit man Dimitris Koufodinas received 13 terms plus 25 years.

December 18, 2003: U.S. forces in Iraq had their first combat fatality since the capture of Saddam Hussein when a patrol from the 1st Armored Division was fired on in Baghdad. One soldier was killed, another soldier and an Iraqi interpreter were wounded. The Defense Department ordered the 1st Brigade of the 82nd Airborne Division to go to Iraq in January, while its 3rd Brigade would stay in Central Iraq until April, so that its replacement, the Washington National Guard's 81st Armored Brigade, would have more time to train.

Special Envoy James A. Baker continued his mission to persuade other countries to consider debt relief for Iraq. He met with British Prime Minister Blair in London and then with Russian President Putin in Moscow. Putin said that Russia was prepared to discuss debt relief within the framework of the Paris Club. However, during a televised question-and-answer session, he said he still disapproved of the U.S. war in Iraq.

State Department Spokesman Boucher announced a plan to hire Iraqi scientists and technicians who were formerly involved in weapons of mass destruction for reconstruction projects. The plan was similar to U.S. payments to Russian scientists under the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction program. The plan would cost \$22 million over two years. An office would open in 2 months and would spend 6 months and \$2 million identifying major projects.

Two suspected Islamic militants were arrested in Singapore. They, along with four who were held in Indonesia and five who were held in Malaysia, were suspected of being the leaders of a new branch of Jemaah Islamiah called al-Ghuraba and of having been trained in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

At his annual year-end news conference, Secretary-General Annan observed that the United Nations had not been mentioned in U.S. plans for a provisional government in Iraq, and invited the United States, its allies, and Iraqi leaders to a January 15 conference that would discuss the UN's role in Iraq. U.S. Ambassador Negroponte said that he had not been told of the plan, but that he would welcome the return of UN personnel to Iraq whenever possible. Annan also urged member states to send more peacekeeping forces to Afghanistan.

Two members of a three-judge panel of the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the President did not have the power to declare a U.S. citizen arrested in the United States to be an "enemy combatant" who could be held indefinitely in military custody. Jose Padilla, who had been held in South Carolina for 19 months for plotting to explode a "dirty bomb," must be charged with a crime, declared a material witness, or freed within 30 days. White House Press Secretary McClellan said that the Bush Administration would seek a stay and might appeal the decision. In a related ruling, Judge Stephen Reinhardt of the 9th Circuit Court decided that Faleh Ghorebi, a Libyan who was being held at Guantanamo Bay, should have a court hearing in the United States concerning his detention. The Defense Department, meanwhile, appointed a military lawyer to represent Yemeni detainee Salim Ahmed Hamdan.

Prime Minister Koizumi approved a plan to send up to 1,000 Japanese Self-Defense Force personnel to Iraq.

December 19, 2003: The U.S. Navy announced that the U.S.S. *Decatur* had captured a sailing vessel in the Strait of Hormuz on December 15 that carried nearly 2 tons of hashish and 4 suspected al-Qaeda members. This was said to be the first evidence that al-Qaeda was seeking to raise money from drug trafficking.

President Bush and Prime Minister Blair announced that Libya had agreed to dismantle its weapons of mass destruction programs and to accept international inspection as proof of good faith. Bush and Blair said that the agreement followed 9 months of secret diplomacy that began when Libya approached the United States and Britain on the eve of the invasion of Iraq. Bush said that U.S. diplomatic and military efforts against Iraq had warned other leaders that seeking weapons of mass destruction "bring isolation and otherwise unwelcome consequences," while abandoning their development offered improved relations with the United States. Blair said: "This courageous decision by Col. Qadhafi is an historic one." Libya's Foreign Ministry said the decision to eliminate their weapons of mass destruction had been made freely.

Al-Jazeera aired an audiotape in which al-Qaeda second-in-command Ayman Zawahiri claimed victory in Afghanistan and promised that Americans would be hunted everywhere.

In Iraq, U.S. forces announced the start of "Operation Iron Justice," a crackdown on financiers who financed insurgents through counterfeiting, drug trafficking, and black market sales of gasoline. Administrator Bremer admitted that he had escaped an assassination attempt on December 6, when a convoy that he was traveling in was ambushed. Coalition spokesman Dan Senor said that he did not believe Bremer had been targeted. A bomb destroyed the Baghdad office of the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, killing a woman and wounding at least seven other persons.

Special Envoy Baker returned to Washington after his mission to Europe to seek reduction in Iraq's debts. White House Press Secretary McClellan said that Baker planned to visit other countries later. In Russia, Deputy Foreign Minister Yuri Fedotov said that debt relief and access to reconstruction contracts might be linked. Russian oil contracts with Saddam Hussein's government had been suspended.

A U.S. official announced that Syria had arrested six to eight suspected al-Qaeda couriers who were carrying \$23.5 million in cash.

December 20, 2003: The head of Libya's National Board of Scientific Research met with IAEA Director El Baradei in Vienna to discuss the dismantling of Libyan weapons of mass destruction. U.S. officials announced that U.S. and British intelligence personnel had visited Libya in October and December, and had confirmed that Libya had centrifuges capable of enriching uranium, a large stock of mustard gas and bombs capable of distributing it, and North Korean-made Scud-C missiles with a range of 500 miles. Libya had also experimented with nerve gases. Lifting of sanctions would depend on whether Libya kept its promises.

In Kabul, Lt. Gen. David Barno, commander of U.S. forces in Afghanistan, said that more U.S. forces would be deployed in the south and east to provide security for reconstruction. He said that the three major regions of Afghanistan needed different strategies. U.S. troops would continue to pursue al-Qaeda and Taliban members along the southern border with Pakistan, followers of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar would be pursued in the north, but in the southeast, attempts would be made to win over lower-level Taliban members. Gen. Barno said that moving his headquarters from Bagram to Kabul showed a new emphasis on stabilizing the country before elections. Four "provincial reconstruction teams" were operating and 8 more were to be organized; four would operate in the southeast.

Al-Arabiya broadcast an audiotape in which Osama bin Laden called the war in Iraq part of a new Crusade. The CIA suspected that the tape was a re-run; Zawahiri's al-Jazeera tape sounded more authentic.

In Iraq, Spanish Prime Minister Aznar made a 4-hour visit to his country's troops in Diwaniyah. Iraqi insurgents set fire to gasoline storage tanks in southern Baghdad and damaged an oil pipeline 15 miles to the north. In Sleiman Beg, U.S. soldiers mistook Iraqi policemen for bandits and fired on them, killing three and wounding two.

December 21, 2003: The U.S. Department of Homeland Security announced a Code Orange terrorism alert. Secretary Ridge said the danger of

a "near term" attack was "perhaps greater now than at any point since September 11, 2002." Flights from overseas were thought to be vulnerable to hijacking.

U.S. forces in Iraq were alerted against a possible new wave of attacks intended partly to take advantage of Christmas and partly to avenge the capture of Saddam Hussein. Meanwhile they continued to hunt for insurgent leaders in the "Sunni Triangle" in "Operation Santa Claws." Sixty suspects had been captured and two Iraqis killed.

IGC President Abdul Aziz al-Hakim met with President Assad in Damascus in an attempt to reach an agreement with Syria on controlling their common border. Another IGC delegation visited Moscow to discuss debt relief and reconstruction contracts.

December 22, 2003: President Bush and Homeland Security Secretary Ridge advised the American public to continue with holiday plans despite the Code Orange alert.

Administrator Bremer visited Washington, and reported that he was making slow but steady progress with Iraqi political leaders toward devising a system for electing a provisional government.

The White House announced that Special Envoy Baker would visit Japan, China, and South Korea, starting on December 27, to discuss debt relief for Iraq. IGC members discussed debt relief in Moscow, and found Russia willing to forgive 65 percent of Iraq's \$8 billion debt in return for favorable oil contracts. President Hakim said that debt relief would make Russian businesses welcome in Iraq, and Jalal Talabani said that granting favorable oil contracts to Russia might lead to a complete write-off of Russia's debts.

In Iraq, U.S. forces announced the capture in Baquba of former Maj. Gen. Mumtaz Taji, who was suspected of recruiting former soldiers and organizing attacks. Meanwhile, a bomb explosion near Baghdad killed two U.S. soldiers and an Iraqi interpreter and wounded two other soldiers. Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski and Defense Minister Jerzy Szmajdzinski visited Polish troops in Hilla. In Kirkuk, Kurds demonstrated to demand that the city be transferred to their authority.

Libya agreed to allow IAEA experts to inspect its nuclear facilities; Director El Baradei said that he planned to go to Libya next week to arrange the inspections. Chief of State Qadhafi told CNN that he wanted to improve relations with the United States and the resumption of U.S. and British investments. He hoped that his example would lead other Arab countries to follow, after which Israel would be forced to disclose its weapons of mass destruction. U.S. officials repeated that sanctions would continue until international observers had confirmed Libya's disarmament.

The United States and Saudi Arabia added two organizations and one person to the UN's list of terrorist sponsors. The Bosnian charity Vazir was found to be a branch of the Saudi-based al-Haramain, which had been designated a terrorism sponsor in March 2002. Director Safet Durguti was placed on the list. Hochburg AG, based in Liechtenstein, was also added since a designated terrorism sponsor held a controlling interest in it.

Gulf Cooperation Council states concluded a 2-day summit meeting in Kuwait City in which they signed an anti-terrorism pact and praised the United States for its plan to establish an interim government in Iraq. After the meeting, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud linked Iraqi debt relief to the formation of a fully sovereign Iraqi government.

In Kabul, loya jirga delegates voted overwhelmingly in favor of a presidential system of government in 10 working groups. Delegate Abdul Hakim Nurzai said that many of his colleagues feared that a parliamentary system would lead to "a parliament of warlords."

December 23, 2003: Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld and Gen. Myers said during a press conference at the Pentagon that the capture of

Saddam Hussein was still providing useful information to U.S. forces in Iraq, and that more Iraqi informants had volunteered information about the insurgency. Rumsfeld also said that it was now much harder for al-Qaeda to raise money, cross borders, communicate, or assemble. They also said that the Code Orange terrorist alert was to be taken seriously. Homeland Security spokesmen said that intercepted "chatter" between al-Qaeda members had led to the alert, and that there were concerns that passenger or cargo planes might be hijacked overseas and used against U.S. targets.

South Korea's Cabinet announced that it would provide up to 3,000 soldiers to Iraq, subject to approval by the National Assembly. The troops might include commandos and marines, and would be stationed around Kirkuk. There were demonstrations against the plan outside the National Assembly.

Chechen warlord Shamil Basayev issued a statement in which his "martyrs' fighting brigade" claimed responsibility for recent suicide bombings in Yessentuki and Moscow.

December 24, 2003: Six Air France flights between Paris and Los Angeles were cancelled in view of terrorist threats. French police questioned 13 passengers and released them. Other suspects were thought to have missed the flights in view of premature disclosure of security measures.

Iraqi insurgents fired a mortar shell at Baghdad's Ishtar Sheraton Hotel, but caused no casualties. A roadside bomb killed three soldiers near Samarra. A suicide car bomb attack on the Kurdish Interior Ministry in Irbil killed 5 persons and wounded 101.

Pakistani President Musharraf announced that he would relinquish his post as army chief of staff at the end of the year, give up his powers to remove prime ministers or to dissolve parliament by decree, and to seek a vote of confidence within a month. These measures were intended to conciliate Islamic opposition parties.

December 25, 2003: Pakistani President Musharraf escaped another assassination attempt. Two suicide truck bombers killed 14 persons as a presidential motorcade passed through Rawalpindi. Pakistani officials suspected Afghan and Kashmiri militants.

In Baghdad, Iraqi insurgents fired rockets and mortars at two hotels, the Iranian and Turkish Embassies, an apartment near the German Embassy, and the Interior Ministry. There was little damage and two Iraqis were wounded. However, a mortar attack on an Army camp near Baquba killed 2 U.S. soldiers and wounded 4.

Iraq's Sunni Muslim community announced the formation of a national council, or shura, to ensure that its interests would be heard under a new government. The Shura held its first meeting at Baghdad's Umm al-Qura (formerly Mother of Battles) Mosque.

December 26, 2003: Air France resumed service between Paris and Los Angeles.

In Iraq, an ambush of a U.S. convoy near Duluiya killed one soldier and wounded another. Another soldier was killed while disposing of a roadside bomb near Baquba. In Mosul, a Kurdish tribal leader and his son were assassinated.

December 27, 2003: Iraqi insurgents launched a series of suicide attacks on Coalition forces in Karbala, killing 15 persons and wounding 172. The dead included 5 Bulgarian and 2 Thai soldiers; the wounded included 37 Coalition military personnel, including 5 Americans.

The Coalition Provisional Authority offered \$1 million rewards for the capture of each of the 12 remaining members on its list of 55 most-wanted Iraqis.

In Afghanistan, suspected al-Qaeda members ambushed Afghan security forces in eastern Khost Province. An Afghan intelligence officer and 6 of the attackers were killed; another Afghan official was wounded.

Libyan Foreign Minister Chalgham announced that his country would sign a UN protocol that would authorize short-notice inspections of its nuclear facilities and urged Israel to end its nuclear weapons programs. While en route to Tripoli, IAEA Director-General El Baradei told reporters that he did not believe that Libya had enriched uranium, but inspections would settle the question.

December 28, 2003: After a meeting between James A. Baker and Prime Minister Koizumi, the Japanese Foreign Ministry announced its willingness to forgive "the vast majority" or Iraq's debts if other Paris Club members did so.

Dr. El Baradei's IAEA mission visited four previously secret nuclear research facilities in Tripoli.

The British Government issued a warning against travel to Saudi Arabia and announced that armed sky marshals would be assigned to some international flights. Saudi officials denied British press reports that terrorist pilots planned to crash light planes into a British Airways flight in the country.

In Kabul, four Afghan intelligence officers and their driver were killed when a suspect blew himself up after being detained near the international airport. The Taliban later claimed responsibility for the attack.

During an interview with Britain's ITV network, Administrator Bremer was skeptical about reports cited earlier by Prime Minister Blair that the Iraq Survey Group had found "massive evidence of a huge system of clandestine laboratories" capable of producing weapons of mass destruction.

December 29, 2003: Homeland Security Secretary Ridge announced that the United States would require foreign airlines to place armed security personnel aboard certain flights to, from, and across the United States. The British Air Line Pilots Association objected to the requirement as increasing safety risks.

Baker visited China, and Prime Minister Wen Jiabao said that China would consider reducing Iraq's debts "out of humanitarian concern."

At the conclusion of his mission to Libya, IAEA Director El Baradei described Libya's nuclear program as being in its early stages and "years away from [producing] a nuclear weapon." The equipment found had apparently come from "a sophisticated network" that operated in several countries, though not necessarily with official knowledge.

December 30, 2003: The Defense Department announced the establishment of a four-member review panel to oversee the decisions of U. S. military tribunals. The four included former Attorney General Griffin B. Bell, former Transportation Secretary William T. Coleman, Jr., Rhode Island Chief Justice Frank J. Williams, and former Representative Edward G. Biester, Jr. The members of the review panel would hold the rank of major general during their 2-year term of office.

Saudi Arabian authorities announced the arrest of al-Qaeda suspect Mansour bin Muhammad Ahmad Faqih.

Philippines authorities announced that James and Michael Ray Stubbs, two American brothers who were Muslim converts, would be deported to the United States as "undesirable aliens" for having met with members of the Abu Sayyaf Group and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. The brothers denied the charges and claimed to have been raising funds for Muslim charities in the Philippines.

December 31, 2003: An Aero Mexico flight from Mexico City to Los Angeles was forced to turn back for security reasons.

A car bomb explosion outside Baghdad's Nabil Restaurant killed 8 persons and wounded 35. The wounded included 3 *Los Angeles Times* reporters and 3 local employees.

Treasury Secretary Snow announced that U.S. firms had 90 days in which to donate funds to private organizations engaged in humanitarian aid to Iran after an earthquake on December 26 that destroyed the city of Bam and killed at least 25,000 persons.

The White House and the State Department confirmed a *Wall Street Journal* article that said that a shipload of parts of uranium enrichment centrifuges bound for Libya had been intercepted in October. The shipment left a Persian Gulf port aboard a German freighter; when the ship's owner was notified of the shipment, it was diverted to an Italian port.

[2001](#) [2002](#) **2003**

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