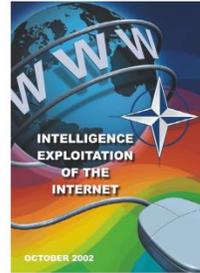
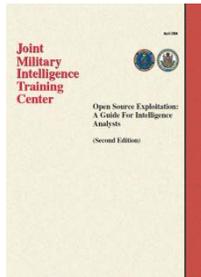
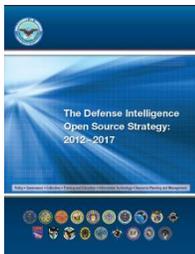
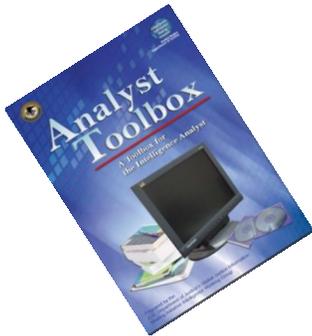


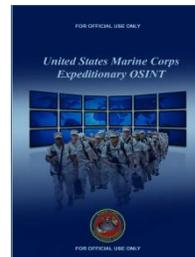
I tried classified research; I was limited. I tried unclassified research; I was without limits. Then a friend told me a secret; mine was not. E. Ben Benavides



Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) ToolKit On The Go



Robyn Winder



Open Source Intelligence is the non-cloak-and-dagger aspect of fact collecting. Alan D. Tompkins

Ninety percent of intelligence comes from open sources. The other ten percent, the clandestine work, is just the more dramatic. The real intelligence hero is Sherlock Holmes, not James Bond.

*Lieutenant General Sam Wilson, USA Ret.
Former Director, Defense Intelligence Agency*

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| Al Qaeda/Taliban | Fusion Centers |
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| Counterintelligence And Espionage | Interpol |
| Counterterrorism | Iranian Military |
| Country Links/Studies | Iraninan Websites |
| Crime & Justice | Iraq |
| Cryptome (controversial site but has good information) | Islam/Islamic Websites |
| Critical Thinking | Islamic Heraldry |
| Cuba | Islamic State |
| | Islamic Terrorr Groups (Pacific) |
| | Islamic Terror Groups (USA) |

Israel
Language Training
Language/Web Site Translators Online (In Other Words)
Law Enforcement Support
Lessons Learned
Library Resources
Link Analysis Tools/Software
Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities
Lone Wolves
Major Commands (MACOMS)
Mapping and Related Material
Marine Corps
Medical Intelligence
Military Intelligence Professional Bulletin
Military Magazines
Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOU)
Missile Threat
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Organized Crime
Pakistan
People Finder
Piracy
Ports Worldwide
Propaganda (anti-U.S.)
Public Data On Sex Offenders
Public Intelligence

Rail
Reference/Research Tools
Religions (see Also Demographics & Religions)
Resources For Online Investigators
Russia
Satellite and Space Views (real time)
Search Engines & Meta Search Engines (Includes Deep Web)
Secret Armies
Secure Email
Shopping Malls
Social Engineering
Social Networking
Software For The Open Source Analyst includes Visualization Software
Steganography and Terrorists
Submarine Cables
Suicide Bombers
Suicide Bomber Profile
Suspicious Behavior Could Indicate Terror Plotting
Suspicious Packages
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Terrorism Funding
Terrorist Targets
Terrorist Websites
The Deep Web/Dark Net
Tools For Communication Security
Tracerouting
Training Resources
Transportation
Tunnels
UAVs
Venezuela
Water Conflict
Weapons Around The Globe
Weapons of Mass Destruction
Weather
World Militaries
World News Network Sitemap (make this your first stop)
Miscellaneous



“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.”
The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

Comments

Forward any sites you feel should be added to me at ben.benavides@gmail.com

This is a living document and at the time of publication all links were active but don't give up if you get the "Page Not Found" message. If a link does not work, try copying the link to the URL window. If it still doesn't work place the cursor at the end of the URL address and backspace to the first slash and hit the enter key. If it still does not work keep backspacing to the next slash and press the enter key. Keep doing this until you either get a hit or enter the home page. Once in the homepage you should be able to find what you are looking for. But we all know the chaotic nature of the WEB and over time some sites will be pulled off or no longer function. If this is the case, you have a final recourse - the wayback machine, <http://www.archive.org/>. Copy the entire URL and paste it into the "take me back" box in the homepage. This should take you back to the original homepage and from there you can pick up key words to find what you are looking for. I have used it extensively and very rarely, although it does happen, has it come up short. You will run across several links in this handout that have a wayback machine URL. The original locations were no longer active so I gave you the web page as it was saved by the wayback machine.

I realize also that we don't think alike. If you feel some links do not belong in a particular category let me know and I will make the adjustments. If you feel a new category should be added please justify it, and if you discover links that you think are relevant to the handbook please submit your list and I will update. Together we can create a valuable guide that is not only useful to the intelligence analyst but also beneficial to all branches of the military, and civilian agencies. The idea is to develop something that any branch (infantry, artillery, armor, etc) besides MI can use for their own intelligence gathering. Remember, "Every Soldier Is A Sensor". We could also apply this to the civilian world and say "Every Citizen Is a Sensor". A good example is the individual that spotted the smoking SUV in Times Square and alerted police to the situation. Had the contents smoldered long enough it is quite possible the situation could have turned into something more serious.

While I have tried to get you to your objective as quickly as possible, there is still no substitute for effective searching techniques. I strongly recommend looking over this very basic WEB searching techniques site <http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/TeachingLib/Guides/Internet/Handouts.html> and download the tutorial with powerpoint slides and handouts. The information is from 2009 but still very appropriate. I also like Russ Haynal's Internet Training at <http://navigators.com/opensource.html> and I think you will too. Very easy to follow and digest the information even while working at your own pace.

There are two areas one cannot get away from on the WEB, pornography and theological/political agendas. I have definitely made sure that none of the links end up with the former, but the latter cannot be avoided.

I have been advised that I probably have published too much information and have made it easier for the criminal element. All the information gathered has been through open source harvesting and anyone with even the slightest knowledge of good searching techniques will be able to gather the same information. For example, the nuclear related portions in this handbook when merged together will produce a neat little file. You can gather this same information at the public library or by visiting several blogs and merging the results. Scattered throughout this handout you will run across material like Unclassified/FOUO, Law Enforcement Sensitive (LES), Restricted, Controlled Unclassified Information, Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU) and other caveats. Again, this is all open source exploitation.

Those links that require a .mil or .gov return address are included for those authorized access, they will not work for those not authorized access.

Prior to leaving the service of the U.S. Army, I established that this is my intellectual property and there are no applicable constraints on my sharing it with the public.

Definition of Military Intelligence

The use of spies to collect secrets from enemy forces goes back as far as the dawn of war itself. However, the U.S. military has only developed a formal military intelligence framework within the past 100 years. Throughout this time the discipline has evolved and the definition has become more complex. At its heart, however, military intelligence is still about knowing what the enemy doesn't want known.

Purpose

Military intelligence (MI) exposes weaknesses of the enemy forces. This in turn allows commanders to shape their battle plans to achieve maximum effect while risking the minimum number of lives. MI also reveals weaknesses in the security of friendly forces which also leads to a change in procedures that will lessen the likelihood and effectiveness of an enemy attack. This is why MI is such a crucial battlefield discipline. Practiced well, it can end engagements decisively and maybe even prevent them in the first place.

History

Prior to World War II, Military intelligence forces took on other unrelated tasks that today would be considered out of the scope of MI branches. For example, prior to WWII, Army intelligence officers also did work in public affairs and psychological warfare. In 1945, the War Department created the Military Intelligence Division, but there was no clear direction as to how intelligence units should operate in peacetime. With the onset of the Cold War, military intelligence personnel had a new target even though the U.S. was not actively at war with the Soviet Union. Over the years improvements in communications technology have led to more scientifically-based intelligence collections operations.

Types

There are several different types of intelligence sources and intelligence personnel. Imagery analysts examine satellite photos to determine the location of enemy troops and what kind of weapons they have. Signal intelligence collectors and analysts capture electronic communications and exploit them to determine enemy plans. Human intelligence collectors work on the ground, interacting with civilians, refugees, prisoners of war, even friendly forces to gain more information about enemy troops. All of these intelligence sources come together to paint a picture of the battlefield that commanders can use to find and destroy enemy forces.

Misconceptions

When people think about intelligence operations, they often have visions of spies like James Bond in their heads. In truth, most intelligence information is captured from electronic communications, photos, or even open sources such as newspapers and television shows. Human intelligence collectors often work face to face to glean information from people, but they don't have jet packs or other spy gadgets. They simply know how to listen to people.

Potential

As new methods of communication are developed, military intelligence professional will find new ways to exploit them to gain information about enemy strength and plans. Until a century ago, military intelligence operations were not well appreciated or well utilized. There is little danger of that situation returning in the future.

Open Source Intelligence (OSINT): What It Is and What It Isn't

According to the [NATO Open Source Intelligence Handbook](#), November 2001, there are four distinct categories of open source information and intelligence.

1) **Open Source Data (OSD)**. Data is the raw print, broadcast, oral debriefing, or other form of information from a primary source. It can be a photograph, a tape recording, a commercial satellite image, or a personal letter from an individual. A good example is a reporter embedded with forces in Afghanistan or Iraq. He/she is taking pictures, talking to soldiers, recording conversations and firefights, and taking notes with a pen or pencil. This is considered raw data until it goes through a conversion process to create a coherent product.

2) **Open Source Information (OSI)**. OSI is comprised of the raw data that can be put together, generally by an editorial process that provides some filtering and validation as well as presentation management. OSI is generic

information that is usually widely disseminated. Newspapers, books, broadcasts, and general daily reports are part of the OSI world. An example is a reporter embedded with forces who takes the raw data and converts it into a meaningful article that is printed in newspapers, magazines or broadcasted over the air waves. OSI is what a Soldier would purchase at the bookstore inside the Post Exchange in the form of USA Today or Newsweek.

3) **Open Source Intelligence (OSINT)**. OSINT is information that has been deliberately discovered, discriminated, distilled, and disseminated to a select audience, generally the commander and his/her immediate staff, in order to address a specific question. In the case of a battlefield commander, it would more than likely be answering the priority intelligence requirements (PIR) or specific orders or requests (SOR). OSINT, in other words, applies the proven process of intelligence to the broad diversity of open sources of information, and creates intelligence. Example: The meaningful article above (OSI) that was created from raw data is used to support an operation. It's quite possible that a photo accompanying the article may be of a house known to harbor insurgents. The photo in the article identifies the location and now can be used to support a tailored operation to attack the insurgents.

4) **Validated OSINT (OSINT-V)**. OSINT-V is information to which a very high degree of certainty can be attributed. It can only be produced by an all-source intelligence professional, with access to classified intelligence sources, whether working for a nation or for a coalition staff. It can also come from an assured open source to which no question can be raised concerning its validity (live video of an aircraft arriving at an airport that is broadcast over the media). OSINT-V is OSINT for which there are either confirming or unavailable classified sources or there are no available classified sources disputing OSINT. OSINT-V is produced only when the analyst has access to classified sources.

Example: CNN reporter takes photos and reports on a bridge. Intelligence personnel are aware the bridge is vital for the movement of insurgent supplies; however, CNN is unaware of that. Classified information confirms that such a bridge exists. This in effect validates the reporting as OSINT-V, especially if the bridge is identified to be destroyed to keep insurgents from moving supplies. But, if there isn't anything in the classified holdings to deny the existence of the bridge, it is still considered OSINT-V since this is the first time the bridge has been observed and reported, and there are other sources like other reporters to backup the findings.

People in the intelligence business are realists and know that everything cannot be monitored simultaneously; construction of new infrastructure is continuously taking place around the world. We cannot keep track of all new buildings, bridges, roads or airfields being built. This is what makes open source reporting extremely valuable. It covers the areas the classical "INTS" are not assigned to cover. The only time OSINT-V can be disputed is when there is confirming evidence to deny the information.

Summary: How do I know when I have OSINT? The simple answer is the analyst does not have OSINT until the open source information has been processed and analyzed, and supports a specific requirement. The specific requirement can be a tailored operation or simply answering a question. The analyst has to be very careful when it comes to distinguishing between OSI and OSINT. Open source information exploitation is exactly what the name implies, that which is gathered/collected from open sources. In general, it is information that is available to the general public without restrictions unless it is copyrighted material. These include newspapers, the internet, books, phone books, scientific journals, radio broadcasts, television, individuals, and other forms. On the other hand, OSINT is an intelligence gathering discipline that involves collecting information from open sources and analyzing it to produce usable intelligence, and there isn't anything that says intelligence must be classified in order for it to have utility. In the Intelligence Community, the term "open" refers to overt, publicly available sources (as opposed to covert or classified sources); it is not related to open-source software. OSINT is distinguished from straight research in that it applies the process of intelligence to create tailored knowledge supportive of a specific decision by a specific individual or group.

The Rise of OSINT in Threat Intelligence Analysis

By: Richard Hartley

Recent geopolitical events in Ukraine and the Middle East have highlighted the growing volatility of the world today. The emergence of states like Brazil, China and Russia underline how the world is moving to a more competitive place, with power more evenly distributed on a global scale. This structural shift in power distribution away from a consolidation of power in the West has been coined as the move from a unipolar to a multipolar world.

From another dimension, though, threats to governments and private sector organizations are increasingly fragmenting away from states and the traditional contours of sovereignty, and into the realm of entrepreneurial terrorist organizations.

Both of these shifts have implications for intelligence gathering in both the private and public sector.

Set against this changing threat landscape is the opportunity presented by new technology to gain more predictive intelligence about emerging threats to geopolitical stability. The recent tendency for regional conflagrations to spring up and surprise organizations raise the question of how much of these events are now predictable with the advent of Big Data.

Traditionally, risk identification and analysis has been mostly qualitative, performed by expert analysts covering a particular region who collate information themselves and then interpret and disseminate their findings. This is often a three-part intelligence process encompassing data collection, analysis and dissemination.

Investments in analytic technology

The intelligence failings that were exposed in the aftermath of 9/11, and then again during the Arab Spring, focused on the deficiencies of the analysis stage of this three stage methodology. The hypothesis was that because independent datasets were heavily siloed, it was hard to see connections between different types of data, research themes and regions. The failure to co-mingle different types of data meant that connections remained latent, rather than visible, ultimately resulting in negative surprises.

To address this issue, data fusion technology investments were inaugurated which involved putting in place technologies that could sit on top of various data stores and draw connections between events and entities through link and network analysis to, for example, identify possible terrorist cells from transactional data. Taking advantage of newly swelled defense budgets following 9/11, companies like i2, Predpol and Palantir built analytic systems to try and address this issue. By assembling the analytic architecture to support an iterative intelligence cycle, the idea was that more connections and patterns could now be seen from the data and more insight therefore derived.

New data, new opportunities

However, while the investment in flexible analytic technology resulted in more visibility in the connections between data points, it did not address growing informational deficiency -- specifically, surfacing hard to find low visibility information to show what was happening now and what might happen in the future. Thus, as more and more devices and platforms pump out situational information on a second by second basis, this information remains largely untapped to the detriment of the intelligence gathering process.

At a macro level, the decline of newspapers and the emergence of peer-to-peer information sharing platforms has fundamentally reconfigured where intelligence is situated and traditional conduits of knowledge are exchanged. Now, information moves at a lightning fast pace, with social media platforms out-sprinting publishing organizations in the production and dissemination of reports. The result is that the open web has become a reservoir of insight and a fossil layer for all content ever generated. We now require new ways to surface and explore this data at scale.

Until now, collecting this type of data was an extremely difficult and time consuming process, involving the manual aggregation of hundreds of new articles everyday by human event handlers and analysts to spot new developments. The joint proliferation and fragmentation of textual content has meant there is both more information to wade through and a greater variation of content. All this means analysts need to spend longer time on data collection, giving them less time for analysis, interpretation and their point of view.

A recent example demonstrated this problem: a predictive tweet posted by an Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) activist not picked up by anyone which may have given a public warning that ISIS sympathizers were preparing an attack on the border with Yemen. A few hashtags began circulating in early June relating to Saudi security efforts targeting Al Qaeda in the region of Sharurah. Using one of these hashtags, one Twitter account posted: "In Sharurah [we have] our greatest knights and suicide bombers. They will commit a suicide attack in the police investigation building with the help of God."

Technical challenges

Two types of technical problems involved with this type of Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) data are worth highlighting. The first is to identify the relevant items of information and collecting the data to remove it from its original source. The second part is presenting data in the way which allows analytical investigations to yield insightful

results on an ongoing, dynamic basis. This is about providing data that can be queried in a way that is malleable, reusable and extensible.

In terms of the first challenge, while it can be costly to collect and store data, new advancements in data storage and relational databases mean this is now less of an issue. Indeed, recent allegations by Edward Snowden suggest that bringing in targeted data streams at scale has already been undertaken by governments with relative ease.

The significantly more challenging and valuable problem is extracting vital fields of information from unstructured text that can yield insight -- in effect, removing the noise and secondary data and preserving only the vital parts (such as location, threat classification, date and actors). Essentially, this means transforming unstructured textual data into coherent data formats which can be organized and queried in multiple dimensions.

The clear advantage of this type of data is its reusability: traditional qualitative analysis can be used once to answer a single question, whereas big data can be switched around multiple times to answer different types of questions iteratively -- show me all terrorist attacks in Algeria; show me whether this is more or less than the regional norm; now show me attacks using improvised explosive devices in Algeria, etc.

Event extraction

A new algorithmic technique that can solve this issue is event extraction using natural language processing. This involves algorithms discovering particular items of information from unstructured text. This could include certain risk events (protests, insurgency, strikes, bomb attacks) combined with locational and temporal context.

Context can be provided by different types of extraction: geo-extraction (identifying locations from unstructured text), time extraction (identifying time from unstructured text), event extraction (identifying different types of events from unstructured text), and actor extraction (identifying different types of events from unstructured text).

Natural language processing works by identifying specific words (often verbs) in unstructured text that conform to a classification scheme. For instance, "protest," "demonstrate," "boycott," "riot," "strike" and variants all signify events relating to civil disorder. With statistical machine translation, these verbs can be identified in languages ranging from Arabic to Mandarin, giving a global coverage of civil disorder events.

Value

The clear advantage of this approach is a real-time way to discover threat events hidden within the open web that are relevant to particular intelligence products and correspond to pre-defined parameters. Rather than personally monitoring a host of websites and data feeds on a 24/7 basis, intelligence analysts can set the parameters that are relevant to them and use algorithms to discover, extract and understand the events.

The monitoring is performed by algorithms, allowing analysts to focus on the analysis side of the equation -- saving them time and allowing them to deploy their resources toward more high value pursuits. Augmenting the analytic capability of analysts by delivering real-time data in a quantifiable and organized environment is the objective. This gives organizations early warning about low visibility threats, affording them time to conceive proactive mitigation strategies.

Furthermore, given the verbosity and denseness of text, it is also extremely difficult for human analysts to wade through text and link events to times and dates and locations and actors. Performed at scale, this is best achieved using algorithms which can, for instance, identify all the possible dates which relate to a specific event in an article, and then choose the most likely one based on a set of predefined rules constructed algorithmically and refined using machine learning -- a technique by which algorithms can learn and improve based on past performance.

Disaggregating events into different buckets (location, time, types, actor) enables precise and surgical queries to be run -- for example, recent incidents of protest in northern Algeria in a short period of time. As this data is in a quantitative format, it can also be exported to various visualization tools such as Tableau, CartoDb and Tipco to show trends and patterns in the data. A recent case study we performed with clients at Cytora looked at the spatial spread of Boko Haram activity from 2012-2014.

By running advanced queries, we were able to limit the data to just events that related to Boko Haram in Nigeria and classify event data into different types, such as attacks against civilians and attacks against the military. This type of

analysis -- enabled by the malleability of the data -- enabled subtle tactical changes to Boko Haram's activity to be discovered.

Outside of the time saved and re-deployed elsewhere, event extraction built on natural language processing can bring to the surface events which are hard to find, latent or in irregular news sources which only periodically contain new information. Quite simply, a human analyst can only cover a certain number of sources and it makes sense to cover regular reporting outlets where the informational frequency and replenishment is high. This forms a bias against longer tail online sources (such as Facebook accounts used by the Mali Police Force, or websites reporting on troop deployment in Russia) which may be less frequent, but provide low visibility and potentially high impact events.

The advantage here in event extraction using algorithms is its inherent scalability and extensibility -- the costs of monitoring new sources are far lower and don't involve the same trade-off as a human analyst would experience in having to cover additional sources.

Once these discrete events are extracted and organized, it is possible to find valuable insight such as the number of bomb attacks in northern Algeria has increased 30 percent in the last month or the number of protests in Burma involving farmers in the last 3 months increased by 50 percent. The value of this type of quantitative analysis is clear in terms of spotting surges of instability in countries and identifying unusual changes in activity that diverge from historical norms. For instance, our analytics platform picked up a surge in ISIS activity in Syria and Iraq weeks before mainstream media became aware of it, or, indeed, even knew that ISIS was a threat.

The way forward

Open source data provides, at least theoretically, a record of recent history -- what has happened across a period of time and how change has occurred. It forms a bedrock of understanding why events have happened, informing us of the critical drivers and mechanisms which have brought it into being.

Piping this open source intelligence into the right algorithmic environment in real-time can yield insight that would require hundreds of analysts to emulate in terms of physical data collection. In light of the speed, scale and flux of online information, it makes sense for both private organizations and governments to use this type of technology to augment the capabilities of their analysts.

Richard Hartley is co-founder and head of products at Cytora, where he works on product strategy and design, and closely collaborates with customers to define requirements and usability. He previously worked in product management at eBaoTech, a Chinese software company based in Shanghai. Richard has spoken at various conferences about the applications of new technology to risk methodologies.

Source: <http://www.hstoday.us/industry-news/general/single-article/the-rise-of-osint-in-threat-intelligence-analysis/eb217fdd7307d3a267a0e58c8ab46e8f.html>

How To Use Open Source Intelligence

By eHow Culture & Society Editor Note: This page is no longer active at its original location, however, you can still find it at the wayback machine.

https://web.archive.org/web/20140102022401/http://www.ehow.com/how_2126848_use-open-source-intelligence.html

Open source intelligence is a process of information gathering from public and overt sources, such as newspapers and military trade journals, that produces "actionable intelligence." Far from being the hobby of amateurs, open source intelligence is used by official military and government intelligence agencies on a regular basis.

1. Gather sources. The number of possible open source intelligence outlets is limitless. Some basic ones are newspapers, which report on things like troop and fleet movement, and even civilians who visit other countries and can make relevant observations upon return. Strategy and defense information websites, such as Jane's Group, also provide high quality information for you to harvest.

2. Pick a region or topic. Monitoring all varieties of open source intelligence across regional and topical interests takes huge amounts of manpower. To effectively use open source intelligence you should focus on one region or issue at a time. This will help you to stay on top of the latest information and will allow you to develop a background understanding of intelligence items.

3. Connect the dots. Once you have gathered your sources you need to monitor news and information in order to connect the dots. Look, for example, at how heads of state visits coincide with arms sales. Then consider troop and fleet movement against rising tensions in various regions. Use widely available technology such as Google Earth, Bing Maps 3D, and others to get views of important locations. Take all this kind of information and try to deduce the most likely intelligence information from it.

4. Test your theories. One of the best ways to test a theory that you've constructed on the basis of open source intelligence is to publish the theory. You can post theories on strategy discussion forums or you can send your piece to influential military bloggers or even newspapers. Check the responses from other members of the open source intelligence community to see what the criticisms might be.

Intelligence Gathering

Sources: http://seattletimes.nwsources.com/html/nationworld/2016162814_threatwhat10.html

By The Associated Press

Some questions and answers about the gathering and use of intelligence:

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. intelligence in the struggle against terrorism comes in many forms, maddeningly general, improbably precise, a game of sorts with vast consequences for winner and loser.

It's a satellite image showing tribesmen gathering in a remote area where none should be — the photograph so clear you can see the caliber of ammunition they are carrying.

It's a snatched bit of conversation between two terrorist leaders, overheard by a trusted source the terrorists don't realize is listening.

It's a stolen diplomatic cable. That's right, we steal.

Each of these sources and a multitude of others can become the tips that put an entire nation on alert, as a single tip has done from a single source just before the 10th anniversary of the Sept. 11 attacks.

Here are some questions and answers about the gathering and use of intelligence:

Q: What is intel?

A: Simply put, it is information from anywhere that the U.S. can use to its advantage in the world, either in pursuit of its goals or to protect its people. It can be as basic as a diplomat reading a local newspaper and passing on something interesting to a superior in an embassy or Washington. But it gets much more sophisticated and aggressive than that.

In counterterrorism, bits and pieces of information form a messy picture like an impressionist painting. Those collecting the signs and signals look for a pattern, eventually an image, that gives them a target to go after or tells them which target to protect.

Q: What are the main forms of intelligence?

A: Perhaps the spookiest is measurement intelligence, known as "MASINT," using far-away technology to get extremely up close and personal. The U.S. is capable of placing a sensor near a suspected terrorist hideout that can count the number of heartbeats in a room and gauge how fast they're beating. There are even efforts to understand what a "guilty" heartbeat pattern might be.

Masint, working in combination with other kinds of intelligence-gathering, was one of the clinchers in the raid that killed Osama bin Laden. The U.S. measured the approximate height of the tall man who paced beneath the trellis outside the kitchen in a Pakistani compound, to help determine bin Laden was that man.

Then there is human intelligence, or "humint," which has been around since the dawn of spycraft and is still vital. That's the tipster you cultivate and pay, or perhaps the unproven one who simply walks into a U.S. embassy and offers information.

"Sigint," or signals intelligence, monitors or otherwise exploits radio, telephone or satellite phone transmissions. "Imint" is imagery intelligence that includes photographs showing the outlines of a nuclear power plant, obscured in desert sands, or a terrorist training base tucked in a mountainside.

Cybertracking is a newer tool, pursuing terrorists who use computers either to attack a computer network or, more often, to organize how their own human network would launch a physical attack.

Q: What happens to this mountain of raw material?

A: Each of those streams of data is captured by a multibillion-dollar worldwide network of U.S. satellites, armed drones, static blimps and high-flying spy aircraft, manned or unmanned, that suck up so much sound it takes massive computers to crunch all the data and help analysts overwhelmed by the technical information to find meaningful clues.

Sometimes these streams are collected by U.S. operatives — Americans or those in U.S. employ — who go behind enemy lines or into enemy homes, leaving behind the sensors that will provide the data.

True to its name, the Central Intelligence Agency is an "all-source" organization using all means.

Q: How do all these eyes and ears work together?

A: Sometimes they don't. After a Nigerian allegedly tried to bring down a Detroit-bound airliner on Christmas Day almost two years ago, it emerged that his father had warned U.S. diplomats about his son's possible terrorist sympathies, but that tip was lost in the blizzard of counterintelligence.

But in the bin Laden raid, a human source led to the compound in the Pakistani army town of Abbottabad. Signals intelligence monitored for phone calls emanating from there, and found none, because bin Laden forbade them, hoping to evade detection by just such technical means. Masint was derived from the imagery taken by drones and satellites.

All of this helped to convince CIA analysts they had found their man and persuade President Barack Obama to approve a dangerous and diplomatically risky raid into Pakistani sovereign territory.

Q: How is all of this intel sorted through so that the real threats are detected and averted?

A: The ever-present risk is that they won't be. One of the failings of pre-9/11 counterintelligence was that information was jealously guarded by the individual intelligence agencies. Word of a potential plot to fly planes into U.S. landmarks was received by one agency. Another agency had word terrorists might be attending flight school. Each organization kept to itself the dots of information that, when connected, could have revealed the larger pattern of a massive terrorist plot.

Before raw data and human tips can be called "intelligence," they must be analyzed, and if possible, corroborated. The CIA alone has 2,500 people in its Directorate of Intelligence devoted to that task. There are thousands more across the 16 intelligence agencies, sifting raw data, and cross-comparing within their own agencies, and with others, to spot a pattern.

Q: What does it mean to receive — and warn the public about — a credible and specific but unconfirmed threat, as in the latest case?

A: A credible threat means it was heard from a trusted source, not just anyone. Specific means the U.S. has details about when, where or how an attack might unfold. When a threat is specific and credible but unconfirmed, that means intelligence officials haven't been able to validate the information even though they trust the source who gave it to them.

This particular threat is not unusual, but it's being taken so seriously because it comes days before the 10th anniversary of 9/11, a date al-Qaida has eyed for attack.

Q: How is the intel being analyzed in the latest threat?

A: Right now, teams of analysts are combing through information gleaned from one trusted source, who heard that a small group of attackers, perhaps from Pakistan, might blow up a car bomb in New York or Washington. One or all of the attackers might be from Pakistan. Newly minted al-Qaida leader Ayman al-Zawahri might be behind it.

These analysts are looking for anything to corroborate that report in the reams of information they've gathered tracking travelers to the U.S. from Pakistan. U.S. spies overseas will be going back to their sources to see if anyone has heard the same rumor.

Everything unfolds in a hurry.

"You don't have the luxury of vetting the source and then disseminating the information," said Phillip Mudd, a former top counterterrorist official at the CIA and the FBI. "You have to tell everyone what you heard and then try to prove the information is legitimate.

He said he would be directing analysts to pore over everything that can be gleaned from flight and passport logs of potential foreign suspects who have traveled to the U.S.

"Figuring out who would-be attackers are, or even whether they exist, could take months, where the drumbeat of national security wants answers in minutes or days," Mudd said.

Q: What rules do U.S. intelligence-gatherers have to play by?

A: Looser rules than for most people.

The CIA operates under the U.S. law known as Title 50 — literally a license to break laws in foreign countries, by committing espionage, persuading a local official to commit treason, or in extreme circumstances, to go into a foreign country and target an al-Qaida suspect for killing or capture. Title 50 operations are covert, meaning the U.S. never intends to acknowledge them. Other intelligence agencies, such as the eavesdropping National Security Agency and the new Cyber Command, routinely operate under Title 50 as well.

Q: Ultimately, doesn't it all come down to getting lucky — or unlucky?

A: It can feel that way. There is a favorite expression among intelligence officials, memorably if confusingly uttered by former Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld, that captures the essence of their work:

"As we know, there are known knowns; there are things we know we know. We also know there are known unknowns; that is to say we know there are some things we do not know. But there are also unknown unknowns — the ones we don't know we don't know."

Associated Press writer Eileen Sullivan contributed to this report

Read more: <http://news.yahoo.com/intel-q-us-gets-where-goes-222353450.html>

[What I Learned in 40 Years of Doing Intelligence Analysis for US Foreign Policymakers](#)

[Congress as a Consumer of Intelligence Information](#)

OSINT Tools: The Foundation for Social-engineering and Phishing Attacks

[Marc Bleicher](#)

Have you ever wondered how someone sitting 7,300 miles away is able to easily penetrate an organization's network? How someone who has never had legitimate access to a network can learn more about that organization

than most of its own employees? It's actually pretty easy, given the right skill set and a *lot* of patience. I know cyberwarfare isn't a new thing, but it's still impressive to think that someone on the other side of the globe, a few continents away, is able to wreak so much havoc.

I recently gave a presentation to a group on the topic of open-source intelligence (OSINT). I have given this as a hands-on presentation at conferences and workshops in the past. In those workshops, my audience is usually made up of IT admins, company legal departments, and a handful of individuals from across the law enforcement community. In the weeks leading up to each workshop I always request a list of attendees from the conference sponsor, which I use to gather OSINT on the attendees. On the day of the workshop, before everyone arrives, I go around and put nametags at their seats along with a notecard that is specific for each person. When the session starts, I ask everyone to flip over the notecard and read it – to see if it's accurate. On that notecard is a complete bio and profile comprised of information that I was able to get using various publically available resources. I try to keep the notecards at a G to PG level, so they usually just include first/last name, DOB/place of birth, maiden names, parents names, kids names, schools attended, address history, phone numbers, job history, associates, affiliations, hobbies, etc. Although this isn't your typical icebreaker, it does set the mood for the day as well as elicit a few awkward stares. But if you've signed up for a class entitled "OSINT and the Internet as an investigative tool" then it's all fair game. Anyway, the point of the exercise is to illustrate to anyone who may have been naïve just how easy it is for someone like me, who doesn't work for a three-letter intel agency, to obtain this level and amount of information.

What is OSINT?

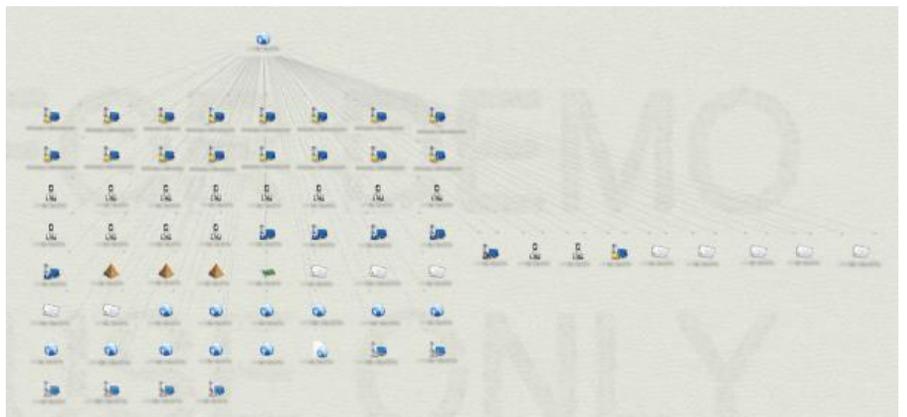
Open-source intelligence refers to finding and analyzing information from any source that is publically available. OSINT has been used for decades by the intelligence community. Only in the last 10 to 12 years has there been a methodology change. Prior to the Internet age, OSINT consisted of analyzing newspapers, magazines, radio and TV from across the globe. It wasn't until the Internet was accessible to everyone that OSINT became popular and used by all sectors. As companies evolved and technology advanced so did the competition to be the best in the market. What followed was a variety of companies that started conducting competitive intelligence against one another – or cyberespionage as its known today. During this time, as more companies joined the online community, they began to realize the efficiency of using the Internet as a tool for obtaining "competitive intelligence." It was then discovered that a lot of nation-states were also using OSINT for their own nefarious purposes. We now know that certain nation-states have entire teams devoted to conducting reconnaissance using the Internet to acquire as much intel on U.S. companies, the government and our interests aboard. To put it bluntly, China and Russia figured out long before we did that OSINT was a key to the success of their subsequent hacking operations that have become commonplace over the last decade.

The Eye-opener

During my presentation last week, I was fortunate enough to have a few C-level executives in the audience. This is always great because I get to show them first hand how easily they can become a target of a phishing email or another social-engineering attack. I started off my presentation with infrastructural reconnaissance, which focuses on gathering information on an organization such as email addresses, DNS records, IP addresses, MX servers, files, and anything else that would be useful to an attacker. Infrastructural recon differs from personal reconnaissance in that personal recon is exactly what it sounds like: gathering info on a person or individual. The two types of recon are all part of the overall objective anyway, especially if you plan to use a social-engineering attack. Before my presentation, I received permission from the executives to use them and the company as the target for my demo. The demo was split into two parts: Part 1 illustrating how much material on them and the company I could uncover using only their domain name. Part 2 was me using the results from Part 1 to obtain additional info that could be used in any number of subsequent attacks.

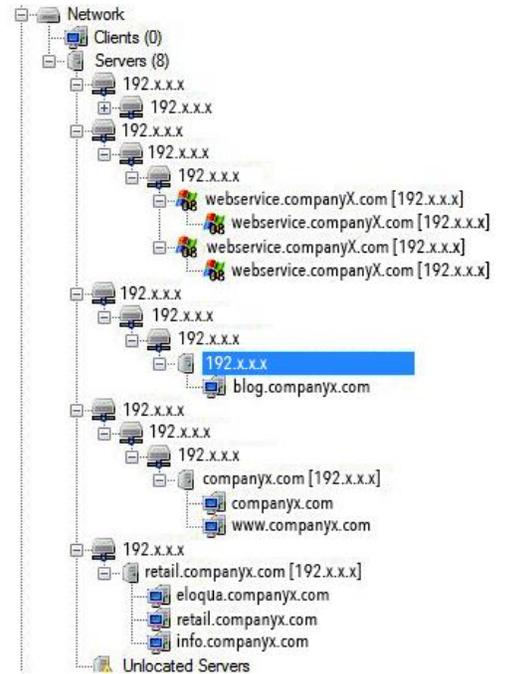
Part 1

I used [Maltego](#) to search for the domain. In under a minute the canvas was filled with a striking display of DNS names, domains, MX Records, IP addresses, phone numbers, URLs, email addresses, first and last names, NS Records, locations, documents, and social media affiliations. It's worth mentioning that since Maltego aggregates data from across the Internet and identifies everything that your search term is related to, many results can and will be irrelevant. For example, since this particular company also hosts a blog, there were many email addresses and names associated with



user comments on the company blog, which weren't helpful in my objective. Nonetheless, Maltego, as *The Ethical Hacker Network* describes it, is: "an open source intelligence and forensics application that allows for the mining and gathering of information as well as the representation of this information in a meaningful way. Coupled with its graphing libraries, Maltego, allows you to identify key relationships between information and identify previously unknown relationships between them."

After completing the search using Maltego, I started explaining the results to the audience and zeroed in on one of the several email addresses returned. The email address I chose just happened to belong to an exec sitting in the front row. Now that I had his email address, as well as the naming convention used for their email (e.g., `firstname_lastname@company.com` or `lastname@company.com`), and I had the actual email server, I was more than halfway there. I next logged into LinkedIn using an unassuming account I already created specifically for this type of work and searched for the company. As expected, the LinkedIn search returned a list of people identifying themselves as employees of this company. In that list was a familiar name, it was the same executive and now I had his full name, title, complete description of his position, and a list of his coworkers and information about their positions. Since I only had an hour, I stopped Part 1 and explained how the rest of the process might play out in a real-world malicious scenario with an attacker using this information for a phishing email.



Part 2

The second part of the demo consisted of me taking a lot of the data I obtained in Part 1 (IP address, domain names, etc.) and enumerating the network. For this I used FOCA 3.2, a free fingerprinting and information-gathering tool that can search for servers, domains, URLs and public documents and which outputs everything into a network tree. Another useful feature of FOCA is it searches for data leaks such as metadata, directory listing, unsecure HTTP methods, robot.txt files, detection and processing of svn repositories, and much more. I think this part of my demo was even more eye-opening because it showed the audience that several of their assets were exposed. Within three minutes I managed to obtain a comprehensive listing of their systems complete with IP net blocks, DNS servers, exchanges server, webmail, Microsoft Lync server, customer-facing portals, and a lot more.

The End

I barely scratched the surface in this OSINT presentation, but in less than 20 minutes I was able to gather enough information for a mass spear-phishing attack or network intrusion. Along the way I also uncovered information that, although not applicable to this particular objective, could have been useful had I decided to use another attack vector as a way in. For example, I uncovered information about the company's customers, business partners, email communications between employees and prospects, as well as vendors they used.

Like many things, these tools and techniques can be used for good or evil. Unfortunately, most of the time, OSINT is used for malicious behavior. However, as security professionals we can leverage the same TTPs as the bad guys to identify weaknesses before someone exploits them. OSINT can also be very useful for IR and forensics consultants, especially when investigating advanced threats. Having information on the attacker, such as an IP address, C2 servers, moniker, etc., I can then leverage it to my advantage in gathering additional info during forensics. Just like we tell our customers "there is no one right or all-encompassing security solution, but rather a security stack." Think of OSINT as just another layer in your overall security stack.

<https://blog.bit9.com/2013/04/15/osint-tools-the-foundation-for-social-engineering-and-phishing-attacks/>

Tactical and Strategic Intelligence

Tactical Intelligence - Intelligence that is required for the planning and conduct of tactical operations. This is in line with military operations being conducted on the battlefield, generally in direct contact with the enemy, the commander's timeframe is very much compressed, and he is dealing with towns, villages, or local tribes. The commander is troubled that an insurgent force may be just over the next hill or hiding in a building waiting to ambush his forces. He is operating in the here-and-now-in-your-face cultural environment. There is no room for error!

Strategic Intelligence - Intelligence that is required for forming policy and military plans at national and international levels. This is in line with more of an expanded timeframe and takes into consideration entire countries. The intelligence analysis may run months or years into the future. During this period, errors, which are not acceptable but do still occur, are not as critical as they are at the tactical level where life and death are daily concerns. Errors at this level can be corrected with the luxury of more room for maneuver.

Components of Strategic Intelligence

The same analytical process that takes place at the strategic level can be applied at the tactical level. The tactical commander is faced with the same issues albeit at a smaller scale. Policy makers at national level worry about Iranian and North Korean WMDs but the ground commander also worries about insurgent WTDs (weapons of troop destruction) that include but are not limited to RPGs, AKs, IEDs, suicide bombers, etc. Strategic intelligence and tactical intelligence differ primarily in level of application but may also vary in terms and scope of detail.

Information gathered as strategic intelligence may be categorized into eight components. An easy way to remember these components is through the use of the acronym **BEST MAPS**:

Components of Strategic Intelligence

- Biographic
- Economic
- Sociologic
- Transportation And Communications
- Military Geography
- Armed Forces
- Political
- Scientific And Technical

Each of these components can further be divided into a number of subcomponents. These components and subcomponents are not all-encompassing nor mutually exclusive. This approach is merely a means to enhance familiarization with the types of information included in strategic intelligence.

Biographic Intelligence:

The study of individuals of actual or potential importance, their background and personalities.

- Educational And Occupational History
- Individual Accomplishments
- Idiosyncrasies And Habits
- Position, Influence, And Potential
- Attitudes And Hobbies

Economic Intelligence:

The science of production, distribution, and use of wealth-- the material means of satisfying human desires. economic intelligence is intelligence which deals with the extent and utilization of the natural and human resources and the economic potential of nations.

- Economic Warfare
- Economic Vulnerability
- Manufacturing
- Sources Of Economic Capability

Sociological Intelligence:

The study of society, as well as the groups within society, their composition, organization, purposes and habits, and the role of the individual in relation to social institutions.

- Population, Manpower And Labor
- Cultural, Physical Characteristics Of People
- Public Opinion
- Education
- Religion
- Public Health And Welfare

Transportation and Telecommunications Intelligence:

Transportation Intelligence:

Concerned with the operation and facilities of transportation systems in foreign countries.

Telecommunications Intelligence:

Concerned with the operation and facilities of civil and fixed military communications systems in foreign countries.

Transportation

- Railways
- Highways
- Inland Waterways
- Petroleum Pipelines
- Ports
- Merchant Marine
- Aviation

Telecommunications

- Radio
- Television
- Telephone
- Telegraph
- Submarine Cable
- Related Comms
- Media

Military Geography:

Geography is the science of the description of the land, sea and air, and the distribution of plant and animal life, including man and his industries.

Military geographical intelligence is the military evaluation of all geographical factors which may in any way influence military operations.

- Description
- Natural Features
- Manmade Features
- Sub-Component Name
- Physical Geography
- Human And Cultural Geography

Armed Forces Intelligence:

Is the integrated study of the organized land, sea, and air forces, both actual and potential, of foreign nations.

Strategy: Strategic military problems of the nation in light of position, terrain, economic, political, and other factors.

Tactics: Employment of weapons, employment and operations of the various arms and services, special operations training.

Category: Order of battle - equipment - logistics - organization/administration - military manpower

Political Intelligence:

Political intelligence is intelligence concerning foreign and domestic policies of governments and the activities of political movements.

- Basic Principles Of Government/National Policies
- Government Structure
- Foreign Policy
- Political Organizations And Parties
- Pressure Groups
- Electoral Procedures
- Public Order And Safety
- Subversion
- Intelligence And Security Organization
- Propaganda

Scientific And Technical Intelligence:

Is the study and evaluation of a foreign countries scientific and technical capability and potential to supports its objective through the development of new weapons and new equipment.

- New Weapons And Equipment
- Missiles And Space
- Nuclear, Biological, And Chemical
- Basic And Applied Science

Overt Collection Responsibilities:

- Dept. Of State: Political, Sociological, Economic, Scientific And Technical.
- Dept. Of Defense: Military intelligence information (also scientific/technical and economic pertinent to DoD missions.
- CIA: Exploitation of domestic sources of foreign intelligence; monitoring of foreign radio broadcasts

THE INTELLIGENCE CYCLE

Equally important to the components of strategic intelligence is an awareness of the strategic intelligence cycle and the debriefer's role within that cycle. The first step is the identification of intelligence gaps. Analysts translate these gaps into intelligence requirements - the second step. In the third step, the strategic debriefer fulfills those requirements. The fourth step involves preparation of an intelligence report. The fifth and last step is the preparation of an intelligence report evaluation by the originator of the requirement. These evaluations measure the quality of the information as well as the quality of the report writing.

The Intelligence Cycle is the process of developing raw information into finished intelligence for policymakers to use in decisionmaking and action. There are five steps which constitute the Intelligence Cycle.

1. Planning and Direction

... is management of the entire effort, from identifying the need for data to delivering an intelligence product to a consumer. It is the beginning and the end of the cycle—the beginning because it involves drawing up specific collection requirements and the end because finished intelligence, which supports policy decisions, generates new requirements.

The whole process depends on guidance from public officials. Policymakers—the President, his aides, the National Security Council, and other major departments and agencies of government—initiate requests for intelligence.

2. Collection

... is the gathering of the raw information needed to produce finished intelligence. There are many sources of information, including open sources such as foreign broadcasts, newspapers, periodicals, and books. Open source reporting is integral to CIA's analytical capabilities. There are also secret sources of information. CIA operations officers collect such information from agents abroad and from defectors who provide information obtainable in no other way.

Finally, technical collection—electronics and satellite photography—plays an indispensable role in modern intelligence, such as monitoring arms control agreements and providing direct support to military forces.

3. Processing

... involves converting the vast amount of information collected to a form usable by analysts. This is done through a variety of methods including decryption, language translations, and data reduction.

4. All-Source Analysis and Production

... is the conversion of basic information into finished intelligence. It includes integrating, evaluating, and analyzing all available data—which is often fragmented and even contradictory—and preparing intelligence products. Analysts, who are subject-matter specialists, consider the information's reliability, validity, and relevance. They integrate data into a coherent whole, put the evaluated information in context, and produce finished intelligence that includes assessments of events and judgments about the implications of the information for the United States.

The CIA devotes the bulk of its resources to providing strategic intelligence to policymakers. It performs this important function by monitoring events, warning decisionmakers about threats to the United States, and forecasting developments. The subjects involved may concern different regions, problems, or personalities in various contexts—political, geographic, economic, military, scientific, or biographic. Current events, capabilities, and future trends are examined.

The CIA produces numerous written reports, which may be brief—one page or less—or lengthy studies. They may involve current intelligence, which is of immediate importance, or long-range assessments. The Agency presents some finished intelligence in oral briefings. The CIA also participates in the drafting and production of National Intelligence Estimates, which reflect the collective judgments of the Intelligence Community.

5. Dissemination

The last step, which logically feeds into the first, is the distribution of the finished intelligence to the consumers, the same policymakers whose needs initiated the intelligence requirements. Finished intelligence is provided daily to the President and key national security advisers. The policymakers, the recipients of finished intelligence, then make decisions triggered based on the information, and these decisions may lead to the levying of more requirements, thus triggering the Intelligence Cycle.





MiningThe Internet For Intelligence

Internet 2012 in numbers. Source: <http://royal.pingdom.com/2013/01/16/internet-2012-in-numbers/>

There is so much happening on the Internet during a year that it's impossible to capture it all in a blog post, but we're going to give it a shot anyway. How many emails were sent during 2012? How many domains are there? What's the most popular web browser? How many Internet users are there? These are some of the questions we'll answer for you.

To bring you these answers, we've gone to the ends of the web – wherever that is – and back again, and compiled a list of truly fascinating facts about the year that was. Some of the numbers are snapshots taken during the year, others cover the entire period. Either way, they all contribute to giving us a better understanding of Internet in 2012. Enjoy!

Email

- **2.2 billion** – Number of email users worldwide.
- **144 billion** – Total email traffic per day worldwide.
- **61%** – Share of emails that were considered non-essential.
- **4.3 billion** – Number of email clients worldwide in 2012.
- **35.6%** – Usage share of client, which was Mail the most popular email for iOS.
- **425 million** – Number of active Gmail of active Gmail it the leading email users globally, making provider worldwide.
- **68.8%** – Percentage of all email traffic that was spam.
- **50.76%** – Percentage of all spam that was about pharmaceuticals, the top category of all spam.
- **0.22%** – Share of worldwide emails that comprised some form of phishing attack.

Web pages, Websites, and Web

hosting

- 634 million – **Number of websites (December).**
- 51 million – **Number of websites added during the year.**
- 43% – **Share of the top 1 million websites that are hosted in the U.S.**
- 48% – **Share of the the top 100 blogs that run WordPress.**
- 75% – **Share of the top 10,000 websites that are served by open source software.**
- 87.8 million – **Number of Tumblr blogs.**
- 17.8 billion – **Number of page views for Tumblr.**
- 59.4 million – **Number of WordPress sites around the world.**
- 3.5 billion – **Number of webpages run by WordPress viewed each month.**
- 37 billion – **Number of pageviews for Reddit.com in 2012.**
- 35% – **The average web page became this much larger during 2012.**
- 4% – **The average web page became this much slower to load during 2012.**
- **191 million** – Number of visitors to Google Sites, the number 1 web property in the U.S. in November.

Web Servers

- **-6.7%** – Decline in the number of Apache websites in 2012.
- **32.4%** – Growth in the number of IIS websites in 2012.
- **36.4%** – Growth in the number of NGINX websites in 2012.

- **15.9%** – Growth in the number of Google websites in 2012.

Domain Names

- 246 million – **Number of domain name registrations across all top-level domains.**
- 104.9 million – **Number of country code top-level domain name registrations.**
- 329 – **Number of top level domains.**
- 100 million – **Number of .com domain names at the end of 2012.**
- 14.1 million – **Number of .net domain names at the end of 2012.**
- 9.7 million – **Number of .org domain names at the end of 2012.**
- 6.7 million – **Number of .info domain names at the end of 2012.**
- 2.2 million – **Number of .biz domain names at the end of 2012.**
- 32.44% – **Market share for GoDaddy.com, the biggest domain name registrar in the world.**
- \$2.45 million – **The price for Investing.com, the most expensive domain name sold in 2012.**

Internet Users

- 2.4 billion – **Number of Internet users worldwide.**
- 1.1 billion – **Number of Internet users in Asia.**
- 519 million – **Number of Internet users in Europe.**
- 274 million – **Number of Internet users in North America.**
- 255 million – **Number of Internet users in Latin America / Caribbean.**
- 167 million – **Number of Internet users in Africa.**
- 90 million – **Number of Internet users in the Middle East.**
- 24.3 million – **Number of Internet users in Oceania / Australia.**
- 565 million – **Number of Internet users in China, more than any other country in the world.**
- 42.1% – **Internet penetration in China.**

Social Media

- **85,962** – Number of monthly posts by Facebook Pages in Brazil, making it the most active country on Facebook.
- **1 billion** – Number of monthly active users on Facebook, passed in October.
- **47%** – Percentage of Facebook users that are female.
- **40.5 years** – Average age of a Facebook user.
- **2.7 billion** – Number of likes on Facebook every day.
- **24.3%** – Share of the top 10,000 websites that have Facebook integration.
- **200 million** – Monthly active users on Twitter, passed in December.
- **819,000+** – Number of retweets of Barack Obama's tweet "Four more years", the most retweets ever.
- **327,452** – Number of tweets per minute when Barack Obama was re-elected, the most ever.
- **729,571** – Number of messages per minute when the Chinese microblogging service Sina Weibo saw 2012 finish and 2013 start.
- **9.66 million** – Number of tweets during the opening ceremony of the London 2012 olympics.
- **175 million** – Average number of tweets sent every day throughout 2012.
- **37.3 years** – Average age of a Twitter user.
- **307** – Number of tweets by the average Twitter user.
- **51** – Average number of followers per Twitter user.
- **163 billion** – the number of tweets since Twitter started, passed in July.
- **123** – Number of heads of state that have a Twitter account.
- **187 million** – Number of members on LinkedIn (September).
- **44.2 years** – Average age of a LinkedIn user.
- **135 million** – Number of monthly active users on Google+.
- **5 billion** – How many times per day the +1 button on Google+ is used.
- **20.8%** – Usage share of HootSuite as a social media management tool among the world's top 100 brands.

Web Browsers (see <http://royal.pingdom.com/2013/01/16/internet-2012-in-numbers/>)

Search

- 1.2 trillion – **Number of searches on Google in 2012.**
- 67% – **Google’s market-leading share of the U.S. search market (December).**
- 1 – **The top trending question of the year on Ask.com: “Will Rob and Kristen get back together?”**

Mobile

- **1.1 billion** – Number of global smartphone subscribers.
- **6.7 billion** – Number of mobile subscriptions.
- **5 billion** – Number of mobile phone users.
- **5.3 billion** – Number of mobile handsets.
- **1.3 billion** – Number of smartphones in use worldwide by end of 2012.
- **465 million** – Number of Android smartphones sold in 2012, a 66% market share.
- **31%** – Percentage of the U.S. Internet population that used a tablet or e-reader.
- **13%** – Mobile share of global Internet traffic.
- **5 billion** – Number of mobile broadband subscriptions.
- **1.3 exabytes** – Estimated global mobile data traffic per month in 2012.
- **59%** – Share of global mobile data traffic that was video.
- **500 megabytes** – Amount of monthly data traffic consumed by the average smartphone.
- **504 kbps** – The average mobile network connection speed globally (all handsets).
- **1,820 kbps** – The average mobile network connection speed globally (smartphones).

Video

- **14 million** – Number of Vimeo users.
- **200 petabytes** – Amount of video played on Vimeo during 2012.
- **150,648,303** – Number of unique visitors for video to Google Sites, the number one video property (September).
- **1 billion** – PSY’s Gangnam Style video became the first online video to reach 1 billion views (currently just over 1.1 billion) and it achieved it in just 5 months.
- **2.7 billion** – Number of views of videos uploaded to YouTube tagged Obama or Romney during the 2012 U.S. election cycle
- **2.5 million** – Number of hours of news-related video that was uploaded to YouTube.
- **8 million** – The number of concurrent viewers of the livestream of Felix Baumgartner’s jump from the edge of space, the most ever on YouTube.
- **4 billion** – Number of hours of video we watched on YouTube per month.
- **60 million** – Number of global viewers monthly on Ustream.
- **16.8 million** – Number of total viewers in a 24 hour period for a video on Ustream, the most ever.
- **181.7 million** – Number of total unique viewers of online video in the U.S. during December.

Images

- 7 petabytes – **How much photo content Facebook added every month.**
- 300 million – **Number of new photos added every day to Facebook.**
- 5 billion – **The total number of photos uploaded to Instagram since its start, reached in September 2012.**
- 58 – **Number of photos uploaded every second to Instagram.**
- 1 – **Apple iPhone 4S was the most popular camera on Flickr.**

What about the internet in 2013?

Just a couple of weeks into 2013 we don’t yet know much about what the year ahead has in store for us. However, we can perhaps make a few predictions: we will be accessing the Internet more with mobile

devices, social media will play an increasingly important role in our lives, and we'll rely even more on the Internet both privately as well as professionally.

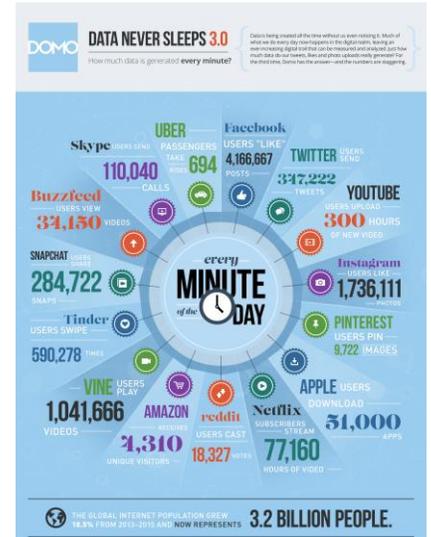
How Much Data is on the Internet and Generated Online Every Minute?

Source: <http://www.iflscience.com/technology/amount-data-internet-generates-every-minute-crazy>

In less than 20 years, we've gone from snail-pace, dial-up Internet to 4K videos seamlessly streaming to our 4G smartphones.

In a series called "Data Never Sleeps," Domo produce infographics displaying how much digital data we create every minute. Since they started in 2012, the Internet has collected another 1.1 billion users, with an estimated 3.2 billion people now hooked up to the World Wide Web.

Every minute, there are an estimated 590,278 Tinder swipes, 694 Uber rides, and 4,166,667 Facebook likes. Check out their infographic below for more mind-boggling facts on our Internet usage.



Megabytes, Gigabytes, Terabytes... What Are They?

These terms are usually used in the world of computing to describe disk space, or data storage space, and system memory. For instance, just a few years ago we were describing hard drive space using the term Megabytes. Today, Gigabytes is the most common term being used to describe the size of a hard drive. In the not so distant future, Terabyte will be a common term. But what are they? This is where it gets quite confusing because there are at least three accepted definitions of each term.

According to the IBM Dictionary of computing, when used to describe disk storage capacity, a megabyte is 1,000,000 bytes in decimal notation. But when the term megabyte is used for real and virtual storage, and channel volume, 2 to the 20th power or 1,048,576 bytes is the appropriate notation. According to the Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary, a megabyte means either 1,000,000 bytes or 1,048,576 bytes. According to Eric S. Raymond in The New Hacker's Dictionary, a megabyte is always 1,048,576 bytes on the argument that bytes should naturally be computed in powers of two. So which definition do most people conform to?

When referring to a megabyte for disk storage, the hard drive manufacturers use the standard that a megabyte is 1,000,000 bytes. This means that when you buy an 80 Gigabyte Hard drive you will get a total of 80,000,000,000 bytes of available storage. This is where it gets confusing because Windows uses the 1,048,576 byte rule so when you look at the Windows drive properties an 80 Gigabyte drive will report a capacity of 74.56 Gigabytes and a 250 Gigabyte drive will only yield 232 Gigabytes of available storage space. Anybody confused yet? With three accepted definitions, there will always be some confusion so I will try to simplify the definitions a little.

The 1000 can be replaced with 1024 and still be correct using the other acceptable standards. Both of these standards are correct depending on what type of storage you are referring.

Processor or Virtual Storage

- 1 Bit = Binary Digit
- 8 Bits = 1 Byte
- 1024 Bytes = 1 Kilobyte
- 1024 Kilobytes = 1 Megabyte
- 1024 Megabytes = 1 Gigabyte
- 1024 Gigabytes = 1 Terabyte
- 1024 Terabytes = 1 Petabyte
- 1024 Petabytes = 1 Exabyte
- 1024 Exabytes = 1 Zettabyte
- 1024 Zettabytes = 1 Yottabyte
- 1024 Yottabytes = 1 Brontobyte
- 1024 Brontobytes = 1 Geopbyte

Disk Storage

- 1 Bit = Binary Digit
- 8 Bits = 1 Byte
- 1000 Bytes = 1 Kilobyte
- 1000 Kilobytes = 1 Megabyte
- 1000 Megabytes = 1 Gigabyte
- 1000 Gigabytes = 1 Terabyte
- 1000 Terabytes = 1 Petabyte
- 1000 Petabytes = 1 Exabyte
- 1000 Exabytes = 1 Zettabyte
- 1000 Zettabytes = 1 Yottabyte
- 1000 Yottabytes = 1 Brontobyte
- 1000 Brontobytes = 1 Geopbyte

This is based on the IBM Dictionary of computing method to describe disk storage - the simplest.

Source: <http://www.whatsabyte.com/>

Now let's go into a little more detail.

Bit: A Bit is the smallest unit of data that a computer uses. It can be used to represent two states of information, such as Yes or No.

Byte: A Byte is equal to 8 Bits. A Byte can represent 256 states of information, for example, numbers or a combination of numbers and letters. 1 Byte could be equal to one character. 10 Bytes could be equal to a word. 100 Bytes would equal an average sentence.

Kilobyte: A Kilobyte is approximately 1,000 Bytes, actually 1,024 Bytes depending on which definition is used. 1 Kilobyte would be equal to this paragraph you are reading, whereas 100 Kilobytes would equal an entire page.

Megabyte: A Megabyte is approximately 1,000 Kilobytes. In the early days of computing, a Megabyte was considered to be a large amount of data. These days with a 500 Gigabyte hard drive on a computer being common, a Megabyte doesn't seem like much anymore. One of those old 3-1/2 inch floppy disks can hold 1.44 Megabytes or the equivalent of a small book. 100 Megabytes might hold a couple volumes of Encyclopedias. 600 Megabytes is about the amount of data that will fit on a CD-ROM disk.

Gigabyte: A Gigabyte is approximately 1,000 Megabytes. A Gigabyte is still a very common term used these days when referring to disk space or drive storage. 1 Gigabyte of data is almost twice the amount of data that a CD-ROM can hold. But it's about one thousand times the capacity of a 3-1/2 floppy disk. 1 Gigabyte could hold the contents of about 10 yards of books on a shelf. 100 Gigabytes could hold the entire library floor of academic journals.

Terabyte: A Terabyte is approximately one trillion bytes, or 1,000 Gigabytes. There was a time that I never thought I would see a 1 Terabyte hard drive, now one and two terabyte drives are the normal specs for many new computers. To put it in some perspective, a Terabyte could hold about 3.6 million 300 Kilobyte images or maybe about 300 hours of good quality video. A Terabyte could hold 1,000 copies of the Encyclopedia Britannica. Ten Terabytes could hold the printed collection of the Library of Congress. That's a lot of data.

Petabyte: A Petabyte is approximately 1,000 Terabytes or one million Gigabytes. It's hard to visualize what a Petabyte could hold. 1 Petabyte could hold approximately 20 million 4-door filing cabinets full of text. It could hold 500 billion pages of standard printed text. It would take about 500 million floppy disks to store the same amount of data.

Exabyte: An Exabyte is approximately 1,000 Petabytes. Another way to look at it is that an Exabyte is approximately one quintillion bytes or one billion Gigabytes. There is not much to compare an Exabyte to. It has been said that 5 Exabytes would be equal to all of the words ever spoken by mankind.

Zettabyte: A Zettabyte is approximately 1,000 Exabytes. There is nothing to compare a Zettabyte to but to say that it would take a whole lot of ones and zeroes to fill it up.

Yottabyte: A Yottabyte is approximately 1,000 Zettabytes. It would take approximately 11 trillion years to download a Yottabyte file from the Internet using high-power broadband. You can compare it to the World Wide Web as the entire Internet almost takes up about a Yottabyte.

Brontobyte: A Brontobyte is (you guessed it) approximately 1,000 Yottabytes. The only thing there is to say about a Brontobyte is that it is a 1 followed by 27 zeroes!

Geopbyte: A Geopbyte is about 1000 Brontobytes! Not sure why this term was created. I'm doubting that anyone alive today will ever see a Geopbyte hard drive. One way of looking at a geopbyte is 15267 6504600 2283229 4012496 7031205 376 bytes!

Now you should have a good understanding of megabytes, gigabytes, terabytes and everything in between. Now if we can just figure out what a WhatsAByte is.....:)

The byte converter <http://www.whatsabyte.com/P1/byteconverter.htm>

DATA IS ABUNDANT, INFORMATION IS USEFUL, KNOWLEDGE IS PRECIOUS.

Data. – Data is raw and it's abundant. It simply exists and has no significance beyond its existence . It can exist in any form, usable or not. It does not have meaning of itself. Collecting users activity log will produces data.

Information. – Information is data that has been given meaning by way of relational connection.

Knowledge. - Knowledge is the appropriate collection of information, such that its intent is to be useful.

Internet users are generating petabytes of data every day. Millions of users access billions of web pages every millisecond, creating hundreds of server logs with every keystroke and mouse click. Having only user log data is not useful. To give better service to user and generate money for business it is required to process raw data and collect information which can be used for providing knowledge to users and advertisers. **Source:** <http://www.whatsabyte.com/>

Based on these figures, I opine that intelligence exists out there just waiting to be tapped. Oh, come on now, you do have search engines to help research that data; it's only 8 zetabytes! Lots of data but guess what, even Google which is considered currently the best search engine, has only indexed about 170 terabytes. Now you know why I recommend using more than one search engine with good keywords to assist.

Must Haves References

Core Open Source Intelligence Documents & Guides

NATO Open Source Intelligence Handbook
http://www.oss.net/dynamaster/file_archive/030201/ca5fb66734f540fbb4f8f6ef759b258c/NATO%20OSINT%20Handbook%20v1.2%20%2d%20Jan%202002.pdf

NATO Open Source Intelligence Reader
http://www.oss.net/dynamaster/file_archive/030201/254633082e785f8fe44f546bf5c9f1ed/NATO%20OSINT%20Reader%20FINAL%2011OCT02.pdf

Intelligence Exploitation Of The Internet
http://www.oss.net/dynamaster/file_archive/030201/1c0160cde7302e1c718edb08884ca7d7/Intelligence%20Exploitation%20of%20the%20Internet%20FINAL%2018NOV02.pdf

INSCOM OSINT Operations Handbook
<http://www.opensourceintelligence.eu/ric/doc/INSCOM%20OSINT%20HB.pdf>
https://www.intelink.gov/inscom/docs/inscom_hb_v1.pdf

Open Source Intelligence FM 2-22.9 <http://www.fas.org/irp/doddir/army/fmi2-22-9.pdf>
Open Source Intelligence ATP 2-22.9 (replaces FM 2-22.9)
<https://www.fas.org/irp/doddir/army/atp2-22-9.pdf>

Untangling The WEB 2007 Edition
http://www.governmentattic.org/8docs/UntanglingTheWeb-NSA_2007.pdf

Open Source Exploitation: A Guide For Intelligence Analysts
http://www.riskintel.com/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2011/07/osint_handbook_apr_04_edition.pdf
https://inteldocs.intelink.gov/inteldocs/proxy/alfresco/api/node/content/workspace/SpacesStore/0c429e5d-01b8-4058-a5ce-37c7ef1d222f/JMITC_OSINT_Handbook.pdf

Internet Detective a free online tutorial designed to help students develop the critical thinking required for their Internet research. The tutorial offers practical advice on evaluating the quality of websites and highlights the need for care when selecting online information sources.

<http://www.vts.intute.ac.uk/detective/>

Utilization of Internet Resources for Open Source Intelligence (Ran Hock) <http://www.onstrat.com/osint>

Military Intelligence Students (new to IPB/COAs/MDMP or just need a refresher) give this sites a visit.

<http://www.s2company.com/index.php>

Military Factory <http://www.militaryfactory.com/>

Global Incidents (interactive maps)

Global Risk Map. <http://globalriskmap.nicta.com.au/>

Health Map <http://www.healthmap.org/en/>

Mexico Drug War Murders Since 2006 (Has a KML file to download for your own use in Google Earth. Handy for those following the drug war)

<http://www.google.com/fusiontables/DataSource?snapid=S193943h6vB>

Terrorism and Political Violence Threat Map 2011 (great interactive map)

http://www.aon.com/risk-services/political-risk-map2/map/Interactive_Risk_Map/2011_Terrorism_Political_Violence_Map/index.html

Maersk – Track ships in real time. (we certainly do make it easy for pirates!)

<http://www.maerskfleet.com/#live-map>

All the Ships in All the Seas

<http://ais.owm.io/map>

Mexico Under Siege: The Drug War at Our Doorstep <http://projects.latimes.com/mexico-drug-war/#/its-a-war>

CIA World Fact Book

<http://visunetdemos.demos.ibm.com/blogsamples/factbook2/FactBookSE.html>

Terrorist Groups Interactive Map

<http://www.nctc.gov/site/map/map.html>

Conflict Map

http://nobelprize.org/educational_games/peace/conflictmap/conflictmap.html

Tracking The Threat

<http://www.trackingthethreat.com/>

Nuclear Terrorism Blast Maps

<http://www.nuclearterror.org/blastmaps.html>

Worldwide Incidents Tracking System

<https://wits.nctc.gov/FederalDiscoverWITS/index.do?N=0>

Mexican Drug Cartels In The United States

<http://www.cnn.com/interactive/2009/05/world/map.mexican.cartels/index.html>

Food And Drug Incident Mapping (map displays food/medicine items...Spurious, Adulterated, Counterfeit, Contaminated, Tampered-With, Misbranded/Mislabeled, Recalled, Expired, and otherwise dangers products such as Food, Medicine, Tobacco, Alcohol, Meat/Seafood, and sometimes things like toys or jewelry, animal feed, and anything else that comes into contact with humans or things we consume) <http://food.globalincidentmap.com/home.php>

Outbreaks Global Incident Map <http://outbreaks.globalincidentmap.com/home.php>
Health Map Global Disease Alert Map <http://www.healthmap.org/en>
Piracy Watch <http://vfdemo.idvsolutions.com/piracy/>
Live Piracy Map <https://icc-ccs.org/piracy-reporting-centre/live-piracy-map>
Piracy Map 2014 <https://icc-ccs.org/piracy-reporting-centre/live-piracy-map/piracy-map-2014>
Mapping Gang Related Activity In North America <http://gangs.globalincidentmap.com/home.php>
USCG Ship Traffic Density Plot <http://www.amver.com/density.asp>
Today's Front Pages (interactive) <http://www.newseum.org/todaysfrontpages/flash/default.asp>
News Map <http://muti.co.za/static/newsmap.html>
Reuters AlertNet http://www.alertnet.org/map/index.htm?ct=2&style=2&ex_iso=MX,NE,TH,CD,KE
Silobreaker (for those familiar with Analyst Notebook, I think you'll like this) <http://www.silobreaker.com/>
Global Terrorism Database <http://209.232.239.37/gtd1/>
Interactive Global Incident Map (Terrorism Events and Other Suspicious Activity) <http://www.globalincidentmap.com/>
PlanetData <http://www.planetdata.net/worldnews/newsmap.php>
Google News Map <http://douweosinga.com/projects/googlenewsmap>
Alert Map Actual Incidents <http://vizz.rsos.hu/alertmap/woalert.php?lang=eng>
Baghdad: Mapping The Violence http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/in_depth/baghdad_navigator/
Interactive Map Beta <http://www.alertnet.org/map/>
Public Intelligence in The Public Interest <http://meta2.com/pdb/>
RSOE Emergency And Disaster Information Service From Budapest, Hungary <http://vizz.rsos.hu/alertmap/>

The Global Terrorism Database (GTD) is an open-source database including information on terrorist events around the world since 1970 (currently updated through 2004). Unlike many other event databases, the GTD includes systematic data on international as well as domestic terrorist incidents that have occurred during this time period and now includes almost 80,000 cases. For each GTD incident, information is available on the date and location of the incident, the weapons used and nature of the target, the number of casualties, and -- when identifiable -- the identity of the perpetrator. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/>

Tracking The Threat (is database of open source information about the Al Qaeda terrorist network, developed as a research project of the [FMS Advanced Systems Group](#). Our goal is to apply new technologies and software engineering approaches to open source intelligence while providing researchers and analysts with information about Al Qaeda) <http://www.trackthethreat.com/>
LiveLeak <http://www.liveleak.com/live>
Ogle Earth Ogle Earth brings you news about virtual globes, with a special focus on Google Earth. <http://www.ogleearth.com/>

LiveShips Map (See where water vessels are located at any time, Vessel positions may be up to one hour old or incomplete.) <http://www.marinetraffic.com/ais/>
Vessel Tracker <http://www.vesseltracker.com/en/Home.html>

Access by Topic

911 Final Report

911 Commission Final Report <https://www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/911comm.html>

The FBI: Protecting the Homeland in the 21st Century (U) Report of the Congressionally-directed (U) 9/11 Review Commission
<http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/protecting-the-homeland-in-the-21st-century>
<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/search/pagedetails.action?granuleId=&packageId=GPO-911REPORT&fromBrowse=true>

Acquisition

Defense Acquisition University
Office Of Naval Research
Office Of The Under Secretary Of Defense
Defense Procurement And Acquisition Policy

<http://www.dau.mil/>
<http://www.onr.navy.mil/02/>
<http://www.acq.osd.mil/>
<http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/>

Afghanistan/Pakistan

Wikileaks <https://wikileaks.org/wiki/Category:Afghanistan>
<https://wikileaks.org/wiki/Category:pakistan>

Afghanistan News Updates
<https://www.cimicweb.org/cmo/afg/Pages/AFGTopNews.aspx>

Afghan Wiki
http://www.afghanwiki.com/en/index.php?title=Main_Page

Who's Who in Afghanistan

<http://www.afghan-bios.info/>

Army Guide to Political Groups in Afghanistan

<http://publicintelligence.net/ufouo-u-s-army-guide-to-political-groups-in-afghanistan/>

LiveLeak Afghanistan

<http://www.liveleak.com/c/afghanistan>

Afghanistan Provincial Reconstruction Team Handbook

<http://usacac.army.mil/cac2/call/docs/11-16/toc.asp>

Afghan Security Forces Order of Battle (OOB)

<http://www.longwarjournal.org/oob/afghanistan/index.php>

Opium Survey 2011 All Regions

http://www.unodc.org/documents/afghanistan/Opium_Surveys/Winter_Rapid_Assessment/Winter_assessment_Phase_12_FINAL.pdf

Paramilitary Terrorist Insurgent Groups

<http://cryptome.org/dodi/af-insurgents.zip>

UN Maps Out Afghan Security Interactive Maps

http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052970203568004576043842922347526.html?mod=WSJ_hp_LEFTTopStories

Afghanistan War Videos

<http://www.afghanistanwarvideos.com/the-tau-of-terrorism>

Afghanistan Facilities

<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/afghanistan.htm>

Afghanistan Maps

<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/afghanistan/maps.htm>

Kajaki Dam Afghanistan

<http://cryptome.org/eyeball/kajaki-dam/kajaki-dam.htm>

Afghanistan Special Coverage

<http://www.thrall.org/special/af.html>

Afghanistan Maps

<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/afghanistan.html>

All Afghanistan News

<http://topics.nytimes.com/top/news/international/countriesandterritories/afghanistan/index.html?scp=1-spot&sq=afghanistan&st=cse>

AfPak Daily Brief has terrific analysis from experts and publishes a daily brief of the latest news from the region.

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/talibanlines/etc/links.html>

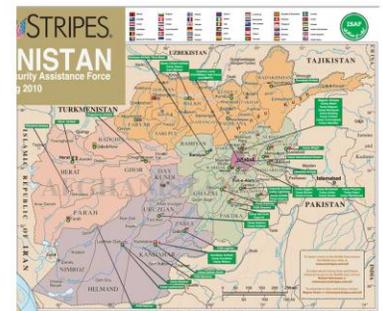
Wikileaks

<http://wikileaks.org/wiki/Category:Afghanistan>

Civil-Military Overview

<https://cmo.act.nato.int/Pages/CMOWelcome.aspx>

The Afghanistan Airport Guide



Airports and Bases <http://www.the-airport-guide.com/search.php?by=country&search=Afghanistan>
<http://eyeball-series.org/af-bases/af-bases.htm>
[Asadabad Fire Base Helicopter Landing Zone](#)
[Bagram](#)
[Gardez South Helicopter Landing Zone](#)
[Herat](#)
[Jalalabad](#)
[Kabul International](#)
[Kandahar](#)
[Khost](#)
[Kunduz](#)
[Maimana](#)
[Marnah Ghar](#)
[Mazar I Sharif](#)
[Sheberghan](#)
[Shindand](#)
[Tereen](#)

Pakistan Maps. I have included Pakistan because of their common border and the role being played out by the insurgents. http://www.nps.edu/Programs/CCS/Pakistan_Index.html
Afghanistan Information Management Services (great source for various maps) Should be of interest to all branches. <http://www.aims.org.af/root.aspx?seckeyz=39>
Kabul Specific Maps <http://www.nps.edu/Programs/CCS/Kabul.html>
Afghanistan <https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/Afghanistan%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>
Afghanistan Order of Battle 2007 FOUO (listed as FOUO but yet anyone can have access to it) <http://cryptome.org/dodi/afghan-battle.zip>
Afghanistan Terrain Analysis FOUO (can be accessed by anyone) <http://cryptome.org/dodi/afghan-terrain.zip>
Winning In Afghanistan <http://cryptome.com/0001/afghan-win.htm>

Africa

Wikileaks Category: Africa <https://wikileaks.org/wiki/Category:Africa>
Marine Corps Intelligence Activity Mozambique Country Handbook and other studies <https://publicintelligence.net/category/documents/africa-documents/>

[Africa-Wide](#)
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[Southern Africa](#)
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[Malawi](#)
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[Namibia](#)
[South Africa](#)
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[Zambia](#)
[Zimbabwe](#)

[West Africa](#)
[Benin](#)
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[Cameroon](#)
[Cape Verde](#)

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[Gambia](#)
[Ghana](#)
[Guinea](#)
[Guinea Bissau](#)

[Liberia](#)
[Mali](#)
[Mauritania](#)
[Niger](#)
[Nigeria](#)

[Senegal](#)
[Sierra Leone](#)
[São Tomé and Príncipe](#)
[Togo](#)

AllAfrica (AllAfrica is a voice of, by and about Africa - aggregating, producing and distributing 2000 news and information items daily from over 130 African news organizations and our own reporters to an African and global public. We operate from Cape Town, Dakar, Lagos, Monrovia, Nairobi and Washington DC.) <http://allafrica.com/>
New Africa Information <http://www.hmnet.com/africa/1africa.html>
AFRICOM Command Overview <http://cryptocomb.org/Overview-of-Africa-Command.pdf>
African Armed Forces <http://cryptome.org/2012/03/aafj-feb-2012.pdf>
Africa Intelligence <http://www.africaintelligence.com/>
Business Council For Africa <http://www.bcafrica.co.uk/>
African Studies Center <http://www.africa.upenn.edu/>
Africa Odyssey <http://www.africaodyssey.com/>
AFRICOM Search by Country (great interactive map) <http://www.africom.mil/interactiveMap.asp>
Civil-Military Overview <https://cmo.act.nato.int/Pages/CMOWelcome.aspx>
AFRICOM
<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/AFRICOM%20AOR%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>
AFRICOM Command Overview (labeled FOUO but in the public domain) [africom-overview.zip](#)
<http://cryptome.org/dodi/africom-02.zip>
Terrorism and U.S. Counter-Terrorism Programs in Africa: An Overview
<http://www.ccc.nps.navy.mil/si/2007/Jan/piomboJan07.pdf>
Center For African Studies <http://ica.stanford.edu/?q=afri>
Africa Online http://www.metrostage.com/africa_online.htm
African States List http://www.metrostage.com/africa_list.htm
The African Continent <http://www.maryknollafrica.org/AfricaMap.htm>
Africa Facts <http://www.maryknollafrica.org/Facts2.htm>
<http://www.calacademy.org/exhibits/africa/exhibit/facts/index.html>
Index Of Maps For Africa <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/africa/>
Democracy Index http://www.economist.com/media/pdf/DEMOCRACY_INDEX_2007_v3.pdf
Index Of Country Information <http://geoinfo.uneca.org/sdiafrica/country%20information/>
Africa News Update <http://www.afrika.no/NewsUpdate/index.html>
African Studies Center http://www.africa.upenn.edu/Home_Page/Country.html

Agriculture

Agricultural Terrorism <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agro-terrorism>
http://cisac.stanford.edu/publications/an_unaddressed_issue_of_agricultural_terrorism_a_case_study_on_feed_security
<http://www.cfr.org/homeland-security/targets-terrorism-food-agriculture/p10197>
<http://cns.miis.edu/pubs/npr/vol07/73/73casa.pdf>
Economic Research Service <http://www.ers.usda.gov/>
<http://www.ers.usda.gov/statefacts/>
<http://www.usda.gov/homelandsecurity/>

Aircraft Carrier Locations

<http://www.gonavy.jp/CVLocation.html>

Al Qaeda/Taliban

| | |
|--|---|
| Terrorist Threat | https://www.ctc.usma.edu/?s=terrorist+threat&type=all&program=all&order=desc |
| Al-Qaeda Handbook | http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/cpc/pdfs/books/alqaedatrainingmanual.pdf |
| The Jawa Report | http://mypetjawa.mu.nu/ |
| High-Tech Terror: Al-Qaeda's Use of New Technology | http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a458499.pdf |
| The Al Qaeda Manual | http://www.justice.gov/ag/manualpart1_1.pdf |
| Documents from the Harmony Database | https://www.ctc.usma.edu/?s=harmony&type=all&program=all&order=desc |

Aljazeera

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Aljazeera On You Tube | http://www.youtube.com/aljazeeraenglish http://english.aljazeera.net/ http://english.aljazeera.net/watch_now/ |
|-----------------------|---|

Ammunition Plants and Depots

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| 25 Ammunition Plants | http://cryptome.org/eyeball/ammo/ammo-eyeball.htm |
|----------------------|---|

Area/International Codes

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Area Code Listing by Number | http://www.bennetyee.org/ucsd-pages/area.html |
| All Area Codes | http://www.allareacodes.com/area_code_listings_by_state.htm |
| Canadian Code Availability | http://www.cnac.ca/mapcodes.htm |
| Geographic Areas | http://www.loc.gov/marc/geoareas/ |
| U.S. Area Codes and Time Zones | http://www.nanpa.com/area_code_maps/usmaps/USA_NPA_63_2_100.jpg |
| Area Codes Map | http://www.nanpa.com/area_code_maps/ac_map_static.html http://www.nanpa.com/area_code_maps/ac_map_flash.html |
| International Dialing Codes | http://www.countrycallingcodes.com/ |

Armies Of The World

| | |
|---|---|
| Armed Forces Of The World | http://www.strategypage.com/fyeo/howtomakewar/databases/armies/default.asp |
| From Wikipedia | http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Army |
| Armies Of The World | http://topgun.rin.ru/cgi-bin/texts.pl?mode=select&category=state&lng=eng |
| Combined Arms Research Library | http://www-cgsc.army.mil/carl/gateway/military_arm_int.asp |
| Conscription And Armies Of The World | http://www.c3.hu/~farkashe/english/countries.htm |
| World Map Showing Top 10 Countries With Largest Armies In The World | http://www.mapsofworld.com/world-top-ten/world-top-ten-countries-with-largest-armies-map.html |
| List Of Countries By Size Of Armed Forces | http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_size_of_armed_forces |
| Rank Insignia | http://hemsidor.torget.se/users/k/klix/grader_e.html |

The Worlds Armed Forces Links <http://www.armedforces.co.uk/linksworldarmies.htm>
Armed Forces of the World Discussion Board
<http://www.strategypage.com/militaryforums/30-14422.aspx>

Asia

Asian Studies The WWW Virtual Library <http://vlib.org/AsianStudies>
Asia & the Pacific <http://asiapacific.anu.edu.au/>
EurasiaNet <http://www.eurasianet.org/>
Asia Times Online <http://atimes.com/>
National Bureau of Asian Research <http://www.nbr.org/default.aspx>

Aviation

FlightRadar Live Air Traffic <https://www.flightradar24.com/33.16,-112.2/6>
Airwise <http://www.airwise.com/index.html>
Airport & Aviation Security
<http://www.ict.org.il/Articles/tabid/66/Articlsid/1105/currentpage/1/Default.aspx>

Track Planes in Real-Time with Google Maps (we just continue to make it easier for terrorists like Al Qaeda to shoot down an aircraft. Aircraft and airports are very secure and getting inside poses a high degree of risk, however, shooting down an aircraft away from the terminal would make a statement that aviation still is not that safe.)

<http://planefinder.net/>
Airport Law Enforcement Agencies Network (ALEAN) <http://www.alean.com/>
World Aero Data <http://worldaerodata.com/>
Worldwide Airfield Maps <http://www.airfieldmaps.co.uk/>
Thirty Thousand Feet <http://www.thirtythousandfeet.com/airports.htm>
World Aeronautical Database <http://www.worldaerodata.com/>
World Airport Database <http://www.world-airport-database.com/>
<http://www.tyzo.com/suppliers/airports.html>
World Airport Codes <http://www.world-airport-codes.com/>
Airports of The World <http://www.flightstats.com/go/Airport/airportsOfTheWorld.do>
World Airport Dirctory <http://airportz.info/>
<http://www.azworldairports.com/azworld/p2430.cfm>
The Airport Guide <http://www.the-airport-guide.com/index.php>
Aviation Magazines <http://www.world-newspapers.com/aviation.html>
Airport directory, flight planning, weather <http://map.aeroplanner.com/mapping/chart/apsel.cfm>
US military bases (Air Force Bases, Navy Bases, Marines Bases, Coast Guard Air Stations and Army Air Fields) all over the world. <http://www.globemaster.de/bases.html>
Airport Search <https://www.afd.scott.af.mil/>
Airport Information <http://www.airnav.com/airports/>
Airport hotels, limo, quick aids <http://www.quickaid.com/>
Flight planning & aviation weather <http://www.baseops.net/>
Air traffic publications library <http://nwp.natca.net/Administration/Documents/Airtrafficpublications/>
Aviation crime prevention <http://www.acpi.org/>
Aviation weather at BASEOPS <http://www.baseops.net/metro.html>
Defense Internet NOTAM Service <https://www.notams.jcs.mil/>
Regulatory Support Division <http://afs600.faa.gov/default.htm>
National Aviation Safety Data Analysis Center
https://www.nasdac.faa.gov/servlet/page?_pageid=213,215&_dad=nasdac&_schema=NASDAC
Interagency Airspace Coordination <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/fire/aviation/airspace/web/index.html>
National Air Traffic Controllers Association <http://www.natca.org/>
National Transportation Safety Board <http://www.nts.gov/>
U.S. Military Aviation <http://www.globalsecurity.org/>

World Aeronautical Database <http://www.worldaerodata.com/>
Airports Quick Aid <http://www.quickaid.com/>
Airports Serving Mexican Border Region <http://www.borderplanning.fhwa.dot.gov/maps.asp>
Pilot Getaways <http://www.landings.com/>
FAA Notices To Airmen <http://www.faa.gov/NTAP/>
Airport Taxi Diagrams <http://www.aopa.org/asf/publications/taxi/>
Airport Codes Of The World http://www.photius.com/wfb2001/airport_codes_alpha.html
Air Force Overviews (In this section you can find lots of information on several Air Forces. Orders of battle, databases, aircraft overviews of Armed Forces all over the world are presented here.)
<http://www.scramble.nl/airforces.htm>
Air Power Australia (includes other countries) <http://www.ausairpower.net/>

Banking & Finance

Banking & Financial Crimes <http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/banking+and+financial+crimes>
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network <http://www.fincen.gov/index.html>
<http://www.ncjrs.org/ondcppubs/publications/policy/99ndcsbudget/financial.html>
Financial Scandals <http://www.ex.ac.uk/~RDavies/arian/scandals/>
Countering Financial Crime Risks in Information Security http://www.fsa.gov.uk/pubs/other/fcrime_sector.pdf
Money Laundering and Financial Crimes <http://www.state.gov/g/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2001/rpt/8487.htm>
Money Laundering, Terrorism and Financial Institutions <http://www.civresearchinstitute.com/moneylaundering/fedreg02.html>
Money Laundering <http://www.moneylaundering.com/links/>
Transnational Threats <http://www.csis.org/tnt/rc/finance.html>
United States Secret Service http://www.secretservice.gov/financial_crimes.shtml

Biometrics

Biometrics Task Force <http://www.biometrics.dod.mil/>
Combined Arms Center <http://usacac.army.mil/cac2/call/index.asp>
Biometrics Enterprise Center <http://biometricesc.mi.army.mil/default.aspx>
Introduction to Biometrics <http://www.biometrics.org/html/introduction.html>
DoD Biometrics http://www.biometrics.org/bc2007/presentations/Thu_Sep_13/Session_I/13_Dee_DOD.pdf
Where Do We Biometrics Want To Go http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/pdf/biometrics/16-max_snijder_en.pdf
Biometric Training <http://biometricesc.mi.army.mil/training/default.aspx>
Links to Biometric Technology Websites <http://www.biometrics.org/links.htm>
Biometrics 101 Tutorial <http://www.biometrics.dod.mil/ReferenceTutorials/Biometrics101/tabid/86/Default.aspx>
Biometrics Glossary <http://www.biometrics.dod.mil/ReferenceTutorials/BiometricsGlossary/tabid/87/Default.aspx>

BLOGS

By David F. Carr DOD: Be wary of social media's 'loose lips'

In an earlier era, “loose lips sink ships” was the military’s warning not to let even small details about military movements and operations slip in casual conversation. In contrast, social media Web sites today thrive on loose lips, making it even tougher to maintain operational security. Even the smallest details shared on social media sites can play a role in security breaches.

WASHINGTON — Everyone from troops in the field to the highest brass and civilian leaders will be allowed to Twitter, blog and use Facebook and other social networking sites on the military's non-classified computer network, the Pentagon has announced.

The new policy follows a seven-month review in which the Defense Department weighed the threats and benefits of allowing the wide use of emerging Internet capabilities. It essentially seeks to manage the risks while acknowledging the Internet is proving a powerful tool for a myriad of tasks including recruiting, public relations, collaboration with a wide range of people and for communications between troops and their families.

To guard security, it allows commanders to cut off access – on a temporary basis only – if that's required to safeguard a mission or reserve bandwidth for official use. The new directive also makes practices uniform across the entire department, in which different commands previously blocked certain things while others didn't. Visiting sites for pornography, gambling or hate-crime activities is still prohibited on military computers.

"We need to take advantage of these capabilities that are out there – this Web 2.0 phenomena," said David M. Wennergren, deputy assistant secretary of defense for information technology. "The idea is be responsible and use these tools to help get the job done."

The new directive means that YouTube, MySpace and more than a dozen sites blocked by the Pentagon in May 2007 will be unblocked, he said. The Pentagon said at the time that the use of video sites in particular was straining its network and using too much of its bandwidth. But Wennergren said Friday that the move failed to stem the use of bandwidth because people just went to alternate sites.

<http://www.fcw.com/Articles/2009/06/22/Operational-Security-Presentation.aspx>

BLOGS, like social sites, are good sources of information harvesting for intelligence purposes if you have the time and patience, especially the time. Good keyword searching will cut down on the time you spend on BLOGS if your only reason for being there is to harvest information. It is very easy to get distracted though with all the videos that appear daily and you have to be focused on the task. I think that too much information is being passed around. A good analyst, foreign or domestic, can put together enough information from BLOGS to build a good intelligence file. However, I realize that people are not going to shut them down and too many folks out there want access to them.

War News Update <http://warnewsupdates.blogspot.com/> (A NEWS AGGREGATOR THAT COVERS THE WORLD'S MAJOR WARS AND CONFLICTS. MILITARY, POLITICAL, AND INTELLIGENCE NEWS ARE ALSO COVERED. OCCASIONALLY WE WILL HAVE OUR OWN OPINIONS OR OBSERVATIONS TO MAKE.)

[Aangirfan](#)
[Abu Mugawama](#)
[Alert 5](#)
[All American Patriots](#)
[All Our Might](#)
[Analysis Intelligence](#)
[Armchair Generalist](#)
[Arms Control Wonk](#)

[Asian Defense](#)
[Belmont Club](#)
[Black Five](#)
[Black Horizon](#)
[Black Horizon](#)
[Blogs Of War](#)
[Bring the Heat. Bring the Stupid](#)
[Captain's Journal](#)

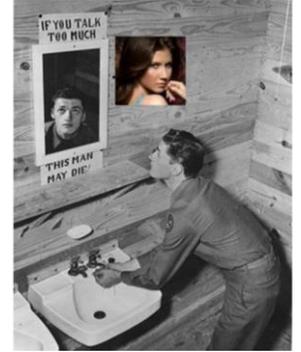
[Center For A New American Security Blog](#)
[Closing Velocity](#)
[Combat Aircraft](#)
[Counter Insurgency Blog](#)
[Covertress](#)
[Danger Room](#)
[Dark Government](#)

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|---|--|---|
| Defence And Freedom | Lawfare Blog | Small Wars Journal |
| Defence Of The Realm | Long War Journal | Snafu |
| Defence Talk | Memri | Space War |
| Defense And Freedom | Michael J. Totten | Special Force |
| Defense And Freedom | Michael Yon | Spytalk -- CQ Politics |
| Defense Tech | Middle East And Central Asia Security Report | State Failure Blog |
| Democracy Arsenal | Middle East Strategy At Harvard | Strata-Sphere |
| Department Of Defense Blog | Milcom Monitoring Post | Strategy And National Security |
| DoD Leaks | Military Blog | Strategy Page |
| Eagle Speak | Military Corruption | Stratrisks |
| ELP | Military Matters | Strike Fighter Consulting |
| Emergency Blog | Military Ring Info | Talisman Gate |
| Eurasia Review | Military Watch | Taylor Empire Airways |
| Exciting News from Around the World | Miserable Donuts | The Intelligence War |
| Fabius Maximus | Missile Defense Advocacy Alliance | The Intelligence War |
| Fogg Of War | Missing Links | The Mellow Jihadi |
| Foreign Confidential | Mountain Runner | The Religion of Peace |
| Foreign Policy Blog | Mudville Gazette | The Strategist |
| Gateway Pundit | Murdoc Online | The Tank (National Review) |
| Global Guerrillas | Musings | The Tension |
| Global Incident Map | Musings On Iraq | The Terror Wonk |
| Global military | Naval Open Source Intelligence | The Torch |
| Global News Blog | Neptunus Lex | Threatswatch |
| Global Security | New Wars | Thunder Run |
| Great Satan's Girlfriend | Nukes And Spooks | Top Secret Writers |
| Grow A Brain | Obsidian Wings | U.N. Dispatch |
| Haft Of The Spear | Out On The Porch | UAS Vision |
| Harpers Magazine -- Washington | Pat Dollard | Ubiwar |
| Babylon | Permissible Arms | Unknown Soldiers |
| Homeland Security | Politico - Morning Defense | Villagers With Torches (Pakistan) |
| HRMilitary.com | Prairie Pundit | War And Piece |
| In From The Cold | Profit From Knowledge | War In Context |
| Information Dissemination | Raman's Terrorism Analysis | War Is Boring |
| Infowars | Rantburg | War News Today (Iraq & Afghanistan) |
| Institute For War And Peace Reporting | Rebel Economy | War On Terror News |
| Insurgency Research Group | Registan | War On Terrorism |
| Intel Daily | Rethinking Security | Wars In The World |
| Intel Dump | RUSI | Weapons Blog |
| Intel Fusion | Russian Defense Policy | Westhawk |
| Intel News | Russian Navy Blog | Wings Over Iraq |
| Intellibriefs | Schneier On Security | World Defence News |
| Intelligence Summit | Secrecy News | World Defense Review |
| International Analyst Network | Security Dilemmas | Zenpundit |
| Jihad Watch | Sic Semper Tyrannis 2008 | Zero Intelligence Agents |
| Kings Of War | | |

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|---|---|
| Public Intelligence | http://www.phibetaiota.net/ |
| World Blogs (One of the Web's largest and most comprehensive directories of World Blogs, sorted by country and region.) | http://www.worldpress.org/blogs.htm |
| Fresh brewed news plus stewing views | http://www.memorandum.com/ |
| Global Politics, Economics & Ideas | http://www.foreignpolicy.com/resources/bgn.php |
| Infoshop | http://www.infoshop.org/inews/index.php?topic=16 |
| Rantburg | http://rantburg.com/index.php |
| Counterterrorism | http://counterterrorismblog.org/ |
| Technorati (scours the blogosphere) | http://www.technorati.com/ |
| Informed Comment | http://www.juancole.com/ |
| Excellent Blog on Iranian Naval Capabilities | http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/f-news/1790191/posts |
| Iranian Blogs | http://www.iraniansblogs.com/ |
| Local Blogdigger | http://local.blogdigger.com/index.html |
| Google Blog Search | http://blogsearch.google.com/ |

World Blogs (One of the Web's largest and most comprehensive directories of World Blogs, sorted by country and region.)

BLOGS, like social sites, are good sources of information harvesting for intelligence purposes if you have the time and patience, especially the time. Good keyword searching will cut down on the time you spend on BLOGS if your only reason for being there is to harvest information. It is very easy to get distracted though with all the videos that appear daily and you have to be focused on the task. Personally, I think that too much information is being passed around. A good analyst, foreign or domestic, can put together enough information from BLOGS to build a good intelligence file. However, I realize that people are not going to shut them down and too many folks out there want access to them. Be careful how you use them. Once you post information to a Blog it is basically there forever.



Africa

[Algeria](#), [Angola](#), [Benin](#), [Botswana](#), [Burkina Faso](#), [Burundi](#), [Cameroon](#), [Cape Verde](#), [Chad](#), [Congo](#), [Eritrea](#), [Ethiopia](#), [Gabon](#), [Gambia](#), [Ghana](#), [Ivory Coast](#), [Kenya](#), [Lesotho](#), [Liberia](#), [Madagascar](#), [Malawi](#), [Mali](#), [Mauritius](#), [Morocco](#), [Mozambique](#), [Namibia](#), [Niger](#), [Nigeria](#), [Rwanda](#), [Senegal](#), [Seychelles](#), [Sierra Leone](#), [Somalia](#), [South Africa](#), [Swaziland](#), [Tanzania](#), [Togo](#), [Tunisia](#), [Uganda](#), [Zambia](#), [Zimbabwe](#)

Americas

[Antigua and Barbuda](#), [Argentina](#), [Bahamas](#), [Barbados](#), [Belize](#), [Bermuda](#), [Bolivia](#), [Brazil](#), [British Virgin Islands](#), [Canada](#), [Cayman Islands](#), [Chile](#), [Colombia](#), [Columbia](#), [Costa Rica](#), [Cuba](#), [Dominica](#), [Dominican Republic](#), [Ecuador](#), [El Salvador](#), [Grenada](#), [Guatemala](#), [Guyana](#), [Haiti](#), [Honduras](#), [Jamaica](#), [Mexico](#), [Montserrat](#), [Nicaragua](#), [Panama](#), [Paraguay](#), [Peru](#), [Saint Kitts and Nevis](#), [Saint Lucia](#), [Saint Maarten](#), [Saint Vincent and the Grenadines](#), [Suriname](#), [Trinidad](#), [Trinidad and Tobago](#), [Trinidad and Tobago](#), [Turks and Caicos](#), [United States/Global](#), [United States/Puerto Rico](#), [Uruguay](#), [Venezuela](#)

Asia-Pacific

[Afghanistan](#), [Australia](#), [Bangladesh](#), [Cambodia](#), [China](#), [Cook Islands](#), [Fiji](#), [Hong Kong](#), [India](#), [Indonesia](#), [Japan](#), [Kazakhstan](#), [Korea](#), [Kyrgyzstan](#), [Malaysia](#), [Mongolia](#), [Myanmar](#), [Nepal](#), [New Zealand](#), [Pakistan](#), [Philippines](#), [Singapore](#), [South Korea](#), [Sri Lanka](#), [Taiwan](#), [Thailand](#), [Uzbekistan](#), [Vietnam](#)

Europe

[Albania](#), [Andorra](#), [Armenia](#), [Austria](#), [Belarus](#), [Belgium](#), [Bulgaria](#), [Chechnya](#), [Denmark](#), [Estonia](#), [Finland](#), [France](#), [Georgia](#), [Germany](#), [Greece](#), [Hungary](#), [Ireland](#), [Italy](#), [Lithuania](#), [Luxembourg](#), [Malta](#), [Moldova](#), [Netherlands](#), [Norway](#), [Poland](#), [Portugal](#), [Romania](#), [Russia](#), [Slovenia](#), [Spain](#), [Trinidad and Tobago](#), [Turkey](#), [Ukraine](#), [United Kingdom/Great Britain](#), [United Kingdom/Scotland](#), [United Kingdom/Wales](#)

Middle East

[Bahrain](#), [Egypt](#), [Iran](#), [Iraq](#), [Israel and the Occupied Territories](#), [Jordan](#), [Kuwait](#), [Lebanon](#), [Libya](#), [Oman](#), [Saudi Arabia](#), [Sudan](#), [Syria](#), [United Arab Emirates](#), [Yemen](#)

Bomb Threat Stand-Off Distances

Chart

http://www.nctc.gov/docs/2006_calendar_bomb_stand_chart.pdf

| Threat Description | Explosive Capacity (TNT Equivalent) | Building Evacuation Distance* | Outdoor Evacuation Distance* |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Rifle | 1.000 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 2. Rifle | 2.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 3. Rifle | 3.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 4. Rifle | 4.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 5. Rifle | 5.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 6. Rifle | 6.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 7. Rifle | 7.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 8. Rifle | 8.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 9. Rifle | 9.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 10. Rifle | 10.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 11. Rifle | 11.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 12. Rifle | 12.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 13. Rifle | 13.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 14. Rifle | 14.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 15. Rifle | 15.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 16. Rifle | 16.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 17. Rifle | 17.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 18. Rifle | 18.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 19. Rifle | 19.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 20. Rifle | 20.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 21. Rifle | 21.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 22. Rifle | 22.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 23. Rifle | 23.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 24. Rifle | 24.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 25. Rifle | 25.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 26. Rifle | 26.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 27. Rifle | 27.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 28. Rifle | 28.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 29. Rifle | 29.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 30. Rifle | 30.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 31. Rifle | 31.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 32. Rifle | 32.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 33. Rifle | 33.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 34. Rifle | 34.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 35. Rifle | 35.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 36. Rifle | 36.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 37. Rifle | 37.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 38. Rifle | 38.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 39. Rifle | 39.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 40. Rifle | 40.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 41. Rifle | 41.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 42. Rifle | 42.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 43. Rifle | 43.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 44. Rifle | 44.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 45. Rifle | 45.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 46. Rifle | 46.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 47. Rifle | 47.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 48. Rifle | 48.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 49. Rifle | 49.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 50. Rifle | 50.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 51. Rifle | 51.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 52. Rifle | 52.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 53. Rifle | 53.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 54. Rifle | 54.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 55. Rifle | 55.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 56. Rifle | 56.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 57. Rifle | 57.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 58. Rifle | 58.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 59. Rifle | 59.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 60. Rifle | 60.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 61. Rifle | 61.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 62. Rifle | 62.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 63. Rifle | 63.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 64. Rifle | 64.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 65. Rifle | 65.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 66. Rifle | 66.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 67. Rifle | 67.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 68. Rifle | 68.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 69. Rifle | 69.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 70. Rifle | 70.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 71. Rifle | 71.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 72. Rifle | 72.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 73. Rifle | 73.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 74. Rifle | 74.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 75. Rifle | 75.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 76. Rifle | 76.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 77. Rifle | 77.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 78. Rifle | 78.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 79. Rifle | 79.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 80. Rifle | 80.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 81. Rifle | 81.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 82. Rifle | 82.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 83. Rifle | 83.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 84. Rifle | 84.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 85. Rifle | 85.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 86. Rifle | 86.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 87. Rifle | 87.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 88. Rifle | 88.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 89. Rifle | 89.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 90. Rifle | 90.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 91. Rifle | 91.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 92. Rifle | 92.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 93. Rifle | 93.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 94. Rifle | 94.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 95. Rifle | 95.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 96. Rifle | 96.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 97. Rifle | 97.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 98. Rifle | 98.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 99. Rifle | 99.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |
| 100. Rifle | 100.142 | 100 FT | 100 FT |

Bridges

Top ten links to bridges
 Bridges of the world
 Famous bridges of the world

<http://www.tenlinks.com/engineering/civil/bridges.htm>
<http://glassteelandstone.com/ByTypeBridges.html>
http://www.civil.port.ac.uk/comp_prog/bridges1/
<http://architecture.about.com/od/famousbridges/>

Bridge technology
 Steel bridges in the world

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/bridge/>
http://www.sbi.se/omraden/o_dokument.asp?dld=84

http://www.sbi.se/uploaded/dokument/files/Steel%20Bridges%20by%20SBI_ver3.03.pdf

Bridges in 3D

<http://www.3dphoto.net/stereo/world/topics/bridges.html>

Bridges in the United States

http://www.4reference.net/encyclopedias/wikipedia/Bridges_in_the_United_States.html
<http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Bridges+in+the+United+States>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_bridges_in_the_United_States

Timber bridges in the U.S.

<http://www.tfhr.gov/pubrds/winter97/p97wi32.htm>

Number Of Bridges In the U.S. (As of October 2004 there are 594,470 highway bridges in the United States. This includes all bridges of 20 foot or greater length that carry roadways open to the public. It does not include railroad bridges.) Source: November 2004 issue of Better Roads. They have been reporting these numbers, broken down by state, annually since 1979.

<http://www.abcdpittsburgh.org/FAQ1.htm>

Total Bridges by State http://www.statemaster.com/graph/trn_bri_tot_num-transportation-bridges-total-number

Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL)

CALL

<https://call2.army.mil/Login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fdefault.aspx>

Center for Security Studies

http://www.css.ethz.ch/index_EN

Caucasus Analytical Digest (CAD)

The Caucasus Analytical Digest (CAD) analyzes the political, economic, and social situation in the three South Caucasus states of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia, and assesses the implications for the regional and wider international context. The series is produced by the Center for Security Studies (CSS) at ETH Zurich, the Research Centre for East European Studies at the University of Bremen, the Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies at the George Washington University, and the German Association for East European Studies (DGO). The CAD is supported by a grant from the Academic Swiss Caucasus Net (ASCN). The CAD is edited by Denis Dafflon, Lili Di Puppo, Iris Kempe, Natia Mestvirishvili, Matthias Neumann, Robert Ortung, Jeronim Perović, and Heiko Pleines.

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The Russian Analytical Digest (RAD) analyzes recent events, trends and developments within contemporary Russian politics, economics and business, foreign policy, security and society. Each issue contains original academic and policy relevant research articles by authors from across the globe, and topical statistical data, graphics and opinion polls. The series is produced by a partner network that includes the Center for Security Studies (CSS) at ETH Zurich, the Research Centre for East European Studies at the University of Bremen, the Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies at the George Washington University, and the German Association for East European Studies (DGO). The RAD is edited by Stephen Aris, Matthias Neumann, Robert Ortung, Jeronim Perović, Heiko Pleines, Hans-Henning Schröder, and Aglaya Snetkov.

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Central Intelligence Agency

The President's Daily Brief for Nixon and Ford

https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/intelligence-history/presidents-daily-brief-nixon-ford/PDB_Nixon_Ford_August_2016.pdf

Nixon and Ford administration PDBs released 24 August 2016 ([View all PDB documents](#))

Kennedy and Johnson administration PDBs released 15 September **2015** ([View all PDB documents](#))

CIA Records Search Tool

<http://www.fas.org/irp/cia/product/index.html>

The Shorthand of Experience (This true story of an exceptional spy has been reconstructed from records of the postwar debriefings of participants and witnesses to his adventures). This is the story of two men who broke nearly every rule in the spy's handbook, and were right.

<http://cryptome.org/0003/cia-shorthand.pdf>

Interactive CIA World Fact Book

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

Hypnotism and Military Applications

<http://cryptome.org/0003/cia-hypnotism1.pdf>

Hypnotism and Covert Operations

<http://cryptome.org/0003/cia-hypnotism2.pdf>

CIA Torture Memos Declassified

<http://cryptome.org/olc-cia-torture.zip>

Details of 'Covered Up' CIA Flights to Poland

<http://cryptome.org/0001/cia-pl-flights.htm>

<http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/2010/feb/22/details-posted-on-alleged-cia-flights-to-poland/>

CIA Assigned Polish Spies for Its Use in 2002

<http://cryptome.org/0001/cia-pl-spies.htm>

The CIA Memory Hole

http://www.trinicenter.com/modules.php?name=News&new_topic=85

<http://www.propagandamatrix.com/articles/november2006/051106Torture.htm>

CIA Classifies Cryptome Dossier

<http://cryptome.org/0002/>

CAMS Around the World

(why would CAMS be included in this handout? Imagine being told you have to deploy to a certain country to conduct an operation. You are told the weather is 40 degrees with a heavy overcast and it is drizzling. You can only imagine an image of what it looks like. However, with a weather cam of the area the image is vivid and in real time. Most major cities around the world have cams showing certain parts of the city which can be very helpful when planning an operation. They can show areas to avoid and roads that support your equipment.)

Live Video Cam Mapping (Most webcam maps provide updating still images of locations around the world. Ivideon cams however are actually live video feeds, many of them with sound. You can therefore use the map to watch live video streams simply by selecting a marker on the map. Ivideon customers around the world are sharing their live streams on the map. However Ivideon seems to be particularly popular in countries in Eastern Europe.)

<http://www.िवideon.com/tv/map/>

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| World Web Cams | http://www.fisgonia.com/ |
| Live weather images | http://www.weatherimages.org/weathercams/ http://cirrus.sprl.umich.edu/wxnet/wxcam.html |
| Worldwide WEB Cams | http://www.leonardsworlds.com/countries.html http://skiwillie.com/cams.htm http://www.arvada.com/spider/webcams/ http://www.rt66.com/ozone/cam.htm |
| ABC7 WEB Cam | http://abclocal.go.com/kabc/news/032301_FS_web_cam.html |
| US/Worldwide Airport WEB Cams | http://www.leonardsworlds.com/airports/airframe.html http://www.leonardsworlds.com/capitals/index.html |
| EarthCam | http://www.earthcam.com/ |
| EarthCam Map Search | http://www.earthcam.com/mapsearch/ http://search.earthcam.com/search_cam.php?offset=0&cat=WEA |
| CAMSCAPE | http://www.camscape.com/ |
| WEBCAM Directory | http://members.tripod.com/~Barusa/webcams/intlwx.htm http://www.leonardsworlds.com/camera.html |
| Railroad Cams | http://www.railroaddata.com/rllinks/Webcams/United_States/index.html |
| WEB Cam Directories | http://www.leonardsworlds.com/webcam_directories/webcam_directories.htm |
| Weather CAMS | http://www.weatherwatchers.org/wxcam/ |

Chemical/Biological/Radiological

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| CBR Threats | http://www.nti.org/threats/ |
| How Terrorists Might Infect U.S. Poultry with Bird Flu | http://publicintelligence.info/DHS-AvianFlu.pdf |
| CBRNE Terrorism Newsletter | http://www.cbrne-terrorism-newsletter.com/ |
| Radiation Dose Chart | http://sourcesandmethods.blogspot.com/2011/04/understanding-radiation-dosage-levels.html |
| Chemical Terrorism Fact Sheet | http://cryptome.org/phosphine.pdf |
| WMD Manual for First Responders | http://cryptome.org/wmd-manual.zip |
| Biological Attack Fact Sheet | http://www.nae.edu/Programs/MediaPublicRelations/FactSheetsonTerroristAttacks/BiologicalAttack.aspx |
| Chemical Attack Fact Sheet | http://www.nae.edu/Programs/MediaPublicRelations/FactSheetsonTerroristAttacks/ChemicalAttack.aspx |
| Nuclear Attack Fact Sheet | http://www.nae.edu/Programs/MediaPublicRelations/FactSheetsonTerroristAttacks/NuclearAttack.aspx |
| Radiological Attack Fact Sheet | http://www.nae.edu/Programs/MediaPublicRelations/FactSheetsonTerroristAttacks/RadiologicalAttack.aspx |
| Chemical and Biological Defense | http://www.cbiac.apgea.army.mil/ http://www.cbaci.org/cbaci/index.html |
| GLADBAD – A searchable database of databases | http://www.chem.gla.ac.uk/protein/jeremy/database/DBform.html |
| Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Plan | http://emc.ornl.gov/CSEPPweb/ |
| Emergency Preparedness and Response | http://www.bt.cdc.gov/ |
| Biological and Chemical Terrorism | http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr4904a1.htm http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/RR/RR4904.pdf http://www.stimson.org/cbw/?SN=CB2001121259 |
| Bioterrorism | http://www.academicinfo.net/terrorismbio.html |
| Chemical Terrorism | http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/bt/chemical_terrorism/chemterr.htm http://www.cidrap.umn.edu/cidrap/content/other/chem/index.html http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/emergency/chemical/index.htm |

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| Chemical Agents | http://www.unc.edu/depts/spice/chemical.html http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/agentlistchem.asp http://cdp.dhs.gov/pdfs/agert/Chemical_Agents.pdf |
| Responding to Chemical Terrorism | http://www.opcw.org/resp/ |
| Chemical and Biological Weapons Resource Page | http://www.unc.edu/depts/spice/chemical.html |
| The most dangerous U.S. chemical facilities | http://cryptome.org/chem/chem-danger.htm http://eyeball-series.org/chem/51chem-eyeball.htm http://cdp.dhs.gov/pdfs/agert/Biological_Agents.pdf |
| Biological Agents | |
| Radiological Materials and Nuclear Weapons | http://cdp.dhs.gov/pdfs/agert/Radiological_Materials.pdf |
| Chem/Bio/Nuclear Anti Terrorism | http://www.nbcnco.com/ |
| Chemical Agents | http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/agentlistchem.asp |
| Chemical Terrorism Wall Chart | http://www.unc.edu/depts/spice/chemical.html http://www.unc.edu/depts/spice/chart.pdf http://www.unc.edu/depts/spice/bioter2.pdf |
| Bioterrorist Agents | http://www.informedsource.info/images/bioterrorism%20chart.pdf |
| Chemical Terrorism Agents and Syndromes | http://www.informedsource.info/images/chemical-terrorism.pdf |
| Chemical and Biological Weapons Resource Page | http://cns.miis.edu/research/cbw/index.htm |
| Glossary Of BioChem Terrorism | http://www.yourdictionary.com/library/terror.html#geography |
| Chemical And Biological Weapon Site | http://www.cdi.org/issues/cbw/ |
| Chemical Casualty | https://ccc.apgea.army.mil/ |
| Anthrax | http://www.nctc.gov/site/technical/anthrax.html |
| Biological Threats | http://www.nctc.gov/site/technical/biological_threats.html |
| Chemical Agents | http://www.nctc.gov/site/technical/chemical_agents.html |
| Indicators of a Possible Chemical Incident | http://www.nctc.gov/site/technical/chemical_incident.html |
| Ricin | http://www.nctc.gov/site/technical/ricin.html |

China

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| USCC 2015 Annual Report to Congress. All about Chinese military capabilities. (U.S.-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION) | http://origin.www.uscc.gov/sites/default/files/annual_reports/2015%20Annual%20Report%20to%20Congress.PDF |
| The Complete Reference to China/Chinese-Related Web Sites | http://www.chinasite.com/ |
| Wikileaks Category:China | https://www.wikileaks.org/wiki/Category:China |
| (U//FOUO) Marine Corps Intelligence Activity Chinese Military Culture Field Guide and other studies. | https://publicintelligence.net/category/documents/china/ |
| China Daily Mail (China Daily Mail is a collection of original and reposted stories (from sites blocked in China), taken from around the internet.) | http://chinadailymail.com/ |
| Xinhua | http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/ |
| China Naval Modernization | http://fas.org/sqp/crs/row/RL33153.pdf |
| Want China Times | http://www.wantchinatimes.com/ |
| China Defense Blog. This is the blog of China defense, where professional analysts and serious defense enthusiasts share findings on a rising military power. | http://china-defense.blogspot.com/2014/10/photos-of-day-j-15s-twin-seater-trainer.html |
| Shall Chinese Nuclear Submarines Be Active Near the US? | |
| Three Chinese Nuclear Missile Submarines Photographed in South China Sea (freebeacon.com) | |
| Opinion: A New Era in Anti-Submarine Warfare (news.usni.org) | |
| Arrival of Chinese nuclear submarine and warships prior to Chinese President's visit confirm SL is a Chinese colony(onesilandtwonationsblogspotcom.typepad.com) | |

- Successful Test of China's JL-3 Nuclear SLBM Able to Hit Entire USA (tiananmenstremendousachievements.wordpress.com)
- Classifications of Naval Vessels migflug.com
- SinoDefence <http://www.sinodefence.com/>
- Chinese Defence <http://www.chinesedefence.com/forums/>
- Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China 2012 http://www.defense.gov/pubs/pdfs/2012_CMPR_Final.pdf
- Chinese Aircraft Carrier <http://www.snopes.com/photos/military/chinacarrier.asp>
<http://www.truthorfiction.com/rumors/c/China-New-Aircraft-Carrier.htm>
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-13692558>
- China Military Power Mashup China Powerful Military News, images and videos information <http://www.china-defense-mashup.com/>
- Chinese Stealth Aircraft Photos (Clint Eastwood where are you?) <http://cryptome.org/0003/cn-stealth.pdf>
<http://bbs.rednet.cn/thread-24610276-1-1.html>
- Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China 2010 <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/2010/2010-prc-military-power.pdf>
- Chinese Military Power <http://www.sinodefence.com/>
<http://www.comw.org/cmp/>
<http://www.sinodefence.com/military/default.asp>
- China <https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/China%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>
- Military Power Of The People's Republic Of China 2009 http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/pdfs/China_Military_Power_Report_2009.pdf
- PRC Airports And Bases <http://eyeball-series.org/cn-bases/cn-bases.htm>
- PRC Military Air Bases <http://eyeball-series.org/cn-mil-air2/cn-mil-air2.htm>
- China's Nuclear Weapons Facilities <http://eyeball-series.org/prc-nukes/prc-nukes.htm>
- This shows selected PRC nuclear weapons testing sites, research and manufacturing facilities, missile defense sites, satellite launch facilities, weapons storage areas and a submarine base.
- Compare to US Nuclear Weapons Facilities: <http://eyeball-series.org/nwsa/nwsa-eyeball.htm>
<http://eyeball-series.org/kumsc-eyeball/kumsc-eyeball.htm>
<http://eyeball-series.org/pantex-eyeball.htm>
<http://eyeball-series.org/daf-eyeball.htm>
<http://eyeball-series.org/lanl/lanl-eyeball.htm>
<http://eyeball-series.org/llnl/llnl-eyeball.htm>
<http://eyeball-series.org/ornl-eyeball.htm>
<http://eyeball-series.org/nellis-eyeball.htm>
<http://eyeball-series.org/cnws-eyeball.htm>
<http://eyeball-series.org/kings/kings-eyeball.htm>
<http://eyeball-series.org/bangor-eyeball.htm>
- <http://www.atomicarchive.com/Almanac/PRCFacilities.shtml>
<http://www.fas.org/nuke/guide/china/index.html>
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/world/china/nuke.htm>
<http://www.nti.org/db/china/wnwmdat.htm>
<http://www.cdi.org/issues/nukef&f/database/chnukes.html>
- <http://www.nuclearfiles.org/menu/key-issues/nuclear-weapons/issues/facilities/chinese-nuclear-weapons-facilities.htm>
- Maps of China <http://www.maps-of-china.com/index.shtml>
- The China Post News <http://www.chinapost.com.tw/>
- Submarines http://www.strategypage.com/fyeo/howtomakewar/databases/submarine_database/submarines.asp
- China Brief http://www.jamestown.org/publications_view.php?publication_id=4
http://www.jamestown.org/publications_archives.php?publication_id=4
- Chinese-Russian exercise with ships, tank, aircraft etc.

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| | http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=1457349235872084447 |
| Military Power of the People's Republic of China | http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/2006/2006-prc-military-power.htm |
| Chinese Military Power | http://www.comw.org/cmp/ |
| Chinese Defence Today | http://www.sinodefence.com/ |
| China Leadership Monitor | http://www.hoover.org/publications/clm |
| China Today (military weapons and equipment) | http://www.chinatoday.com/arm/ |
| Chinese Air/Land/Sea Strike Missiles | http://www.softwar.net/c801.html |
| The New Chinese Air Force | http://www.softwar.net/plaaf.htm |
| Chinese Missile Page | http://www.softwar.net/dongfeng.html |
| People's Daily Online (English version) | http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/ |
| | http://english.people.com.cn/rss/China.xml |
| China Air & Naval Power | http://china-pla.blogspot.com/ |
| Sino Defence | http://www.sinodefence.com/ |
| China's J-10: An Imagery Analysis | http://intellibriefs.blogspot.com/2008/01/chinas-j-10-imagery-analysis.html |
| Hypothetical attack on U.S. outlined by China | http://www.airforcetimes.com/news/2008/01/airforce_china_strategy_080121/ |
| The Chinese SAM Network | http://geimint.blogspot.com/2008/01/chinese-sam-network.html |
| China's Emerging Air-To-Air Missiles | http://www.strategycenter.net/research/pubID.181/pub_detail.asp |
| China's Military Power Reports | http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/china.html |
| China's Cyber-Militia | http://www.nationaljournal.com/njmagazine/print_friendly.php?ID=cs_20080531_6948 |
| China's Navy Into The Wild Blue Yonder | http://www.economist.com/world/asia/displaystory.cfm?story_id=11496828 |
| Chinese Nuclear Forces | http://www.thebulletin.org/files/064003009.pdf |
| China Air And Naval Power | http://china-pla.blogspot.com/ |
| China Defense Today | http://www.sinodefence.com/ |
| Military Aviation | http://cnair.top81.cn/link.htm |

Collective Intelligence

| | |
|---|---|
| Initiatives To Harness The Power Of Collective Intelligence | http://www.gizmag.com/go/6310/ |
| Good Thinking | http://www.gizmag.com/goodthinking/ |
| Are You Thinking What I'm Thinking | http://technology.timesonline.co.uk/printFriendly/0,,2140-7-2400772-18670,00.html |
| Handbook Of Collective Intelligence | http://www.socialtext.net/mit-cci-hci/index.cgi |
| Collective Intelligence Networks | http://colabria.sharepointsite.net/cin/default.aspx |
| COLLECTIVE INTELLIGENCE: Creating a Prosperous World at Peace | http://www.oss.net/CIB |

Computer Forensics

| | |
|---|---|
| Anti-Forensics | http://cryptome.org/0003/anti-forensics.pdf |
| COFFEE (free Computer Online Forensic Evidence Extractor Tools) | |
| Incident Response Collection Report | http://tools.phantombyte.com/ |
| First Responder Evidence Disk (FRED) | http://www.forensicswiki.org/wiki/First_Responder%27s_Evidence_Disk |
| Windows Forensic Toolchest | http://www.foolmoon.net/security/wft/ |
| Forensic Acquisition Utilities | http://www.gmgsystemsinc.com/fau/ |
| Windows Forensic Toolkit | http://www.governmentsecurity.org/archive/t4532.html |

Windows Memory Forensics Toolkit
The Forensic Toolkit (WIN NT 4.0 SP3)

<http://forensic.secure.net/>

<http://www.foundstone.com/us/resources/proddesc/forensictoolkit.htm>

Counterintelligence, Spying And Espionage

Graphic: The state of the global spy game

<http://news.nationalpost.com/2011/11/25/graphic-the-state-of-the-global-spy-game/>

Counterintelligence And Espionage News

<http://cicentre.com/>



Counterterrorism

Counterterrorism Calendar 2016

http://www.nctc.gov/site/pdfs/ct_calendar.pdf

Counterterrorism Guide

<http://www.nctc.gov/site/index.html>

The Counter Terrorist Magazine

<http://digital.ipcprintservices.com/publication/?i=62670>

National Counterterrorism Center

<http://www.nctc.gov/site/index.html>

Counterterrorism Calendar 2011 (free for download)

http://www.nctc.gov/site/pdfs/ct_calendar_2011.pdf

WayBack Machine

<http://www.archive.org/web/web.php>

International Institute For Counterterrorism

<http://www.ict.org.il/>

Countering Suicide Terrorism

<http://www.ict.org.il/var/119/51563-Countering%20Suicide%20Terrorism.pdf>

MIPT Terrorism Knowledge Base

<http://www.tkb.org/Home2.jsp>

Counterterrorism Blog

http://counterterrorismblog.org/2007/08/on_isna_and_doj_response_to_fa.php

Counterterrorism Websites And Centers

<http://counterterrorismblog.org/websites/>

Stormwarning's Counterterrorism

http://moonagewebdream.blogs.com/storms_counter_terrorism/technology/index.html

Counterterrorism Articles

<http://web.archive.org/web/20041210150855/www.ci-ce-ct.com/article/showfaq.asp?fldAuto=3>

<http://web.archive.org/web/20041208225438/www.ci-ce-ct.com/article/default.asp>

The Counter Terrorist

<http://www.thecounterterroristmag.com/>

The Islamic Counter Terrorism Center

<http://wiki.arcs.com/index.php?title=ICC>

National Counterterrorism Center

<http://www.nctc.gov/site/index.html>

Terrorist Document Indicators

<http://www.nctc.gov/site/technical/documents.html>

International Analyst Network

<http://www.analyst-network.com/news.php>

Country Links/Studies

National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (Download Country Files) Complete Files of Geographic Names for Geopolitical Areas from GNS (ISO/IEC 10646 [Unicode UTF-8] Compliant as of 18 July 2002).

We provide complete files of geographic names information covering countries or geopolitical areas. The files are not in customary gazetteer format, but are in a special format amenable to input into geographic information systems, databases, and spreadsheets, giving end users powerful capabilities for data analysis, manipulation, and display. They are offered with both names formats provided within each

of the files: Reading Order format (Mount Everest) that works well with mapping applications, and Reverse Generics format (Everest, Mount) that works well with gazetteer listings. Follow the links below to learn more and to begin downloading files. Database most recent update - July 01, 2013. <http://earth-info.nga.mil/gns/html/namefiles.htm>

[Click here to Download a single compressed zip file that contains the entire country files dataset \(Approximately 381MB compressed/1.81GB uncompressed\)](#)

Data by Country, Subject and Source

<http://www.quandl.com/c/collections>

Marine Corps Intelligence Activity Country Handbooks (Requires ID and password for access through Intelink)

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| Afghanistan | Ghana | Oceania 1 2 3 |
| Albania | Greece | Oman |
| Algeria | Guatemala | Operation Guardian Assistance |
| Angola | Guinea | Pakistan |
| Argentina | Gulf States | Panama |
| Armenia | Guyana | Paraguay |
| Azerbaijan | Haiti | Peru |
| Bahrain | Haiti Update 2010 | Philippines |
| Baltic States | Honduras | Poland |
| Bangladesh | Hungary | Qatar |
| Belarus | India | Republic of Congo |
| Belize | Indonesia | Romania |
| Benin | Iran | Russia |
| Bhutan | Iraq | Rwanda |
| Bolivia | Iraq - Transitional | Saudi Arabia |
| Bosnia | Israel | Senegal |
| Botswana | Japan | Serbia |
| Brazil | Jordan | Sierra Leone |
| Brunei | Kazakhstan | Singapore |
| Bulgaria | Kenya | Slovakia |
| Burma | Korea, Democratic | Slovenia |
| Burundi | People's Republic of | Somalia |
| Cambodia | Korea, Republic of | South Africa |
| Cameroon | KFOR | Spain |
| Cape Verde | Kosovo | Sri Lanka |
| Central African Republic | Kuwait | Sudan |
| Central Asia | Kyrgyzstan | Suriname |
| Chad | Laos | Syria |
| Chile | Latvia | Taiwan |
| China | Lebanon | Tajikistan |
| Colombia | Liberia | Tanzania |
| Comoros | Libya | Thailand |
| Costa Rica | Lithuania | Togo |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Madagascar | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Croatia | Malawi | Tunisia |
| Cuba | Malaysia | Turkey |
| Cyprus | Mali | Turkmenistan |
| Czech Republic | Mauritania | United Arab Emirates |
| Democratic Rep. of Congo | Mauritius | Uganda |
| Djibouti | Mexico | Ukraine |
| Dominican Republic | Mongolia | Uruguay |
| East Timor | Morocco | Uzbekistan |
| Ecuador | Mozambique | Venezuela |
| Egypt | Namibia | Vietnam |
| El Salvador | Nepal | Yemen |
| Eritrea | Nicaragua | Zambia |
| Estonia | Niger | Zimbabwe |
| Ethiopia | Nigeria | |
| Georgia | Norway | |

[The Department of the Army Intelligence Information Services \(DA IIS\)](#) has roadmapped the Internet by country. These Country Research Pages are provided as a courtesy to the community. You must have access along with password to enter these sites.

CENTCOM AOR

[Afghanistan](#)
[Bahrain](#)
[Egypt](#)
[Iran](#)
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[Kazakhstan](#)
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AFRICOM AOR

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[Ghana](#)
[Guinea](#)
[Guinea-Bissau](#)
[Kenya](#)
[Lesotho](#)
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[Malawi](#)
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[Mauritania](#)
[Morocco](#)
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EUCOM AOR

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[Montenegro](#)
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[Norway](#)
[Palestinian Territories](#)
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[Russia](#)
[San Marino](#)
[Serbia](#)
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PACOM AOR

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[Maldives](#)
[Marshall Islands](#)
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[Mongolia](#)
[Nauru](#)
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[Tonga](#)
[Tuvalu](#)
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[Vietnam](#)

SOUTHCOM AOR

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[Cayman Islands](#)
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[Costa Rica](#)
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[Dominican Republic](#)
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[Falkland Islands](#)
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[Grenada](#)
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[Honduras](#)
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[Saint Lucia](#)
[Saint Vincent and the Grenadines](#)

[Suriname](#)
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[Turks and Caicos Islands](#)
[Uruguay](#)

[Venezuela](#)
NORTHCOM AOR
[Canada](#)

[Cuba](#)
[Mexico](#)

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Country Files (GNS)

Database most recent update - March 09, 2015
Database next estimated update - March 30, 2015

We provide complete files of geographic names information covering countries or geopolitical areas. The files are not in customary gazetteer format, but are in a special format amenable to input into geographic information systems, databases, and spreadsheets, giving end users powerful capabilities for data analysis, manipulation, and display. They are offered with both names formats provided within each of the files: Reading Order format (Mount Everest) that works well with mapping applications, and Reverse Generics format (Everest, Mount) that works well with gazetteer listings. Follow the links below to learn more and to begin downloading files.

As of late September 2014, the GeoNames Pre-Positioned Country Files, both the separate and the combined, now include additional breakdown of content by Feature Classification (FC) values. For more information, refer to [September 2014 Prepositioned Country File format](#).

[Download Names Files for Countries and Territories \(FTP\)](#)

[Description of Names Files for Countries and Territories Format](#)

[Click here to download a single compressed zip file that contains the entire country files dataset separated by feature classification \(Approximately 446MB compressed/2.08GB uncompressed\)](#)

[Click here to download a single compressed zip file that contains the entire country files dataset \(Approximately 447MB compressed/2.19GB uncompressed\)](#)

[Click here to download a single compressed zip file that contains all the individually zipped country files \(Approximately 887MB compressed/4.16GB uncompressed\)](#)

[Subscribe to GeoNames RSS Feeds](#) 

BBC Country Profiles

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/country_profiles/default.stm

FAMiliarization

<http://fieldsupport.lingnet.org/productList.aspx?v=country>

Know Your Country

<http://www.knowyourcountry.com/index.html>

Virtual Tourist

<http://www.virtualtourist.com/travel/>

Monterrey Institute of International Studies

<http://www.miis.edu/>

IMF Staff Country Reports in Full Text

<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/CAT/scr.cfm>

Yahoo Country Directory

<http://dir.yahoo.com/regional/countries/index.html>

AtlaPedia

<http://www.atlapedia.com/>

MapZones

<http://www.mapzones.com/home.php>

<http://map.freegk.com/>

Country Profiles (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/travel-and-living-abroad/travel-advice-by-country/country-profile/>

WorldAtlas

<http://www.worldatlas.com/>

Civil Military Fusion Centre

<https://www.cimicweb.org/Pages/v6/welcome.html>

World Country News (Maps, Country Profiles)

<http://www.worldpress.org/>

Country Profiles

http://www.nti.org/e_research/profiles/index.html

PDF Queen

<http://www.pdfqueen.com/>

World Gazetteer

<http://www.world-gazetteer.com/>

Global Gazetteer Version 2

<http://www.fallingrain.com/world/>

Country Studies

<http://www.country-studies.com>

<http://countrystudies.us/>

<http://reference.allrefer.com/country-guide-study/>

Country Analysis Briefs

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/cabs/index.html>

Wikileaks

<http://wikileaks.org/wiki/Category:Countries>

The Economist Country Briefings

<http://www.economist.com/countries/>

Countries of The World With Photos

<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/>

UNDATA A World of Information (23 databases with 60 million records)

<http://data.un.org/>

Asia And The Pacific

<http://www.iie.com/research/researcharea.cfm?ResearchTopicID=50&ParentTopicID=7#koreas>

ABYZ News Links

<http://www.abyznewslinks.com/>

News Map

<http://muti.co.za/static/newsmap.html>

NationMaster (Welcome to NationMaster, a massive central data source and a handy way to graphically compare nations. NationMaster is a vast compilation of data from such sources as the CIA World Factbook, UN, and OECD. You can generate maps and graphs on all kinds of statistics with ease.) We want to be the web's one-stop resource for country statistics on everything from soldiers to wall plug voltages.

<http://www.nationmaster.com/index.php>

StateMaster (A unique statistical database which allows you to research and compare a multitude of different data on US states. We have compiled information from various primary sources such as the US Census Bureau, the FBI, and the National Center for Educational Statistics. More than just a mere collection of various data, StateMaster goes beyond the numbers to provide you with visualization technology like pie charts, maps, graphs and scatterplots. We also have thousands of map and flag images, state profiles, and correlations.) We have stats on everything from toothless residents to percentage of carpoolers. Our database is increasing all the time, so be sure to check back with us regularly.

<http://www.statemaster.com/index.php>

Lonely Planet Guide

<http://www.lonelyplanet.com/>

About Countries

<http://www.alsintl.com/countries/countrylist.htm>

Country Facts

<http://www.politinfo.com/infodesk/countryfacts/>

World Facts

<http://www.travelblog.org/World/>

<http://worldfacts.us/>

<http://www.worldoffacts.com/>

<http://www.worldoffacts.com/countries/>

International Crisis Group

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?l=1>

Ethnologue: Languages Of The World

<http://www.ethnologue.org/home.asp>

Country Assessment: Iran

<http://www.isis-online.org/publications/iran/index.html>

Country Assessment: Korean Peninsula

<http://www.isis-online.org/publications/dprk/index.html>

ISIS Publications

<http://www.isis-online.org/publications/index.html#country>

International Monetary Fund Country Information

<http://www.imf.org/external/country/index.htm>

Country Info

http://www.awesomelibrary.org/Library/Local_Information/Local_Information.html

Country Studies

<http://www.exxun.com/>

<http://countrystudies.us/>

<http://www.country-studies.com/>

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

Country Profiles

<http://www.fundforpeace.org/programs/fsi/fsiprofiles.php>

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

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/country_profiles/

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365>

<http://plasma.nationalgeographic.com/mapmachine/countryprofiles.html>

Geographic Names

http://www.exxun.com/esgn/gn_geonames_1.html

Country Analysis Briefs

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/contents.html>

GeoHive Global Statistics

<http://www.geohive.com/>

Nations of the World

<http://www.nationmaster.com/countries>

Country Based Search Engines

<http://www.philb.com/countryse.htm>

Asia and Eastern Europe Information and Analysis

<http://www.axisglobe.com/>

Field Support Modules

<http://fieldsupport.lingnet.org/index.html>

Iraq/Afghanistan

<https://www.atsc.army.mil/crc/index.asp>

The World Fact Book (CIA)

<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html>

Portals to The World

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/international/portals.html>

Geo Teacher Country Studies

<http://home.att.net/~rmmwms/students/countrystudies.html>

Country Reports

<http://www.countryreports.org/>

Geographic

<http://www.geographic.org/>

International Crisis Group

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm>

Center For Strategic And International Studies

http://www.csis.org/component/option,com_csis_pubs/Itemid,131/

Field Support Modules Language Help (This site is provided as a service by the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, Presidio of Monterrey, California. It is intended to provide basic information and language support for personnel entering a new theater of operations.)

<http://fieldsupport.lingnet.org/>

South Asia Analysis Group (The objective of the group is to advance strategic analysis and contribute to the expansion of knowledge of Indian and International security and promote public understanding. In so doing, the SAAG seeks to address the decision makers, strategic planners, academics and the media in South Asia and the world at large.)

UniMaps <http://www.saag.org/>
<http://unimaps.com/index.html>

Reuters Foundation Interactive Maps
http://www.alertnet.org/map/index.htm?x=256&y=256&scale=1&bpolygon=&iso=&fillId=&ex_iso=&ex_fillId=&slevel=1&style=2

Countries Of The World http://www.theodora.com/wfb/abc_world_fact_book.html

Search Beat <http://regional.searchbeat.com/>

Africa Intelligence <http://www.africaintelligence.com/>

Eurasianet <http://www.eurasianet.org/index.shtml>

Global Research <http://www.globalresearch.ca/index.php?context=home>

CENTCOM Area of Responsibility Interactive Map
http://www.centcom.mil/sites/uscentcom2/Misc/centcom_aor.aspx

Global Gazetteer <http://www.fallingrain.com/world/>

Control Risks <http://www.crg.com/>

TradePort <http://www.tradeport.org/countries/>

Background Notes http://www.state.gov/www/background_notes/

IMF Staff Country Reports in Full Text <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/CAT/scr.cfm>

Virtual Tourist <http://www.virtualtourist.com/>

NewsNow (I placed this site here because of the regional newsfeeds on the left hand column. Example: go to regional feed and click on a country and see the news as it is happening for that area. Good site for real-time incident reporting) <http://www.newsnow.co.uk/>

GeoCommons (A place to explore, create and share intelligent maps and geographic data. And it's totally free! Access more than 1,500 (and counting) geodata sets on population, environment, health, education, crime, politics, traffic, employment and everything in between. Move beyond pushpins on maps to intuitive and exciting visualizations of geographic data. Create and share intelligent maps to answer questions, gain insight & make decisions.)

<http://www.geocommons.com/>

World Maps <http://www.justmaps.org/>

UCLA International Institute <http://www.international.ucla.edu/>

Country Files (Complete files of geographic names for geopolitical arteas)
<http://earth-info.nga.mil/gns/html/namefiles.htm>

The Joshua Project: Mission is to convert people to Christianity. However, the site contains a wealth of information w/ respect to various peoples in the region, their respective languages and it can come with a picture so one is familiar with the dress associated with that culture.

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/>

Regional & Country Information <http://www.escapeartist.com/global8/countries.htm>

Country Reports On Human Right Practices For 2006 Vol 1 http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=110_cong_senate_committee_prints&docid=f:33723.wais.pdf

Country Reports On Human Right Practices For 2006 Vol 2 http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=110_cong_senate_committee_prints&docid=f:41618.wais.pdf

Utilization Of Internet Tools And Resources For Open Source Intelligence (awesome site for the open source analyst) <http://www.onstrat.com/osint/>

U.S. Department Of State <http://www.state.gov/countries/>

Places Of Peace And Power http://www.sacredsites.com/middle_east/iraq/iraq.html

Globalis is an interactive world atlas where you decide what is to be displayed on the map.

Globalis aims to create an understanding for similarities and differences in human societies, as well as how we influence life on the planet. This is primarily done using visual means.

<http://globalis.gvu.unu.edu/>

How To Use Globalis <http://globalis.gvu.unu.edu/doc.cfm?page=help>

Country And Culture Studies <http://www.dcsswift.com/military/country.html>

Geography Network <http://www.geographynetwork.com/>

Crime & Justice

Crimes Against Children



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ZALEWSKI



GERARDO CRUZ-
HERNANDEZ



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WILLIAM BELL



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ROGER DALE PARHAM



OTIS LEE COOPER



WAYNE ARTHUR
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JOSE ANTONIO
BARROSO



KENT DOUGLAS
EATON



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GRANT LAVELLE
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STANLEY SIMMS



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SLIWINSKI



JOSE GUSTAVO
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RENE F. RAMIREZ



WILLIAM LEE COPP



ROGER ALAN GIESE



WILLIAM WILLINGHAM



CURTIS LEE BROVOLD



REX C. REICHERT



GREGORY ROBERT
WHITEHEAD

Crime Reports By Location. Incident data is available for the past six months. Using controls you may choose to display up to 30 consecutive days' worth of data within those six months.

| | |
|---|---|
| | https://www.crimereports.com/ |
| Vehicles (search VINs/stolen vehicles) | www.nicb.org |
| Criminal Information (national sex offender list) | www.familywatchdog.us |
| Criminal Information (address information for felons) | www.felonspy.com |
| Oakland Crime Spotting (interactive) Map | http://oakland.crimespotting.org/#dtstart=2009-11-17T23:59:59-07:00&lon=-122.270&dtend=2009-11-24T23:59:59-07:00&zoom=14&types=AA,Mu,Ro,SA,DP,Na,AI,Pr,Th,VT,Va,Bu,Ar&lat=37.806&hours=0-23 |
| International Justice Statistics | http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/ijs.htm |
| Criminal Justice Resources | http://www.lib.msu.edu/harris23/crimjust/orgcrime.htm http://www.lib.msu.edu/harris23/crimjust/fedsites.htm |
| National Alliance of Gang Investigators Associations | http://www.nagia.org/mara_salvatrucha.htm |
| Mara Salvatrucha Street Gang (Al Queda's Friends) | http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/f-news/1263555/posts |
| Crime and Justice | http://www.crimeandjustice.us/ http://crimeandjustice.i8.com/ |
| National Statistics | http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nscl.asp?ID=5004 |
| National Criminal Justice Reference Service | http://www.ncjrs.org/ |
| Open Directory for Crime & Justice | http://dmoz.org/Society/Issues/Crime_and_Justice/ |
| True Crime & Justice | http://www.karisable.com/crime.htm |
| Bureau of Justice Statistics | http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/ http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance.htm http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/dtdata.htm |
| Center for Crime & Justice Studies | http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/rel/ccjs/home.htm |
| Crime Spider | http://www.crimespider.com/ |
| Crime and Criminal Justice Web Links | http://www.crimenews2000.com/links/ |
| Missing Children WEB Sites | http://www.activemostwanted.com/missingchildren.html |
| Interpol | http://www.interpol.int/ |
| Links to Criminal Justice Resources | http://www.criminaljustice-online.com/ |
| Chicago Crime Incidents Map | http://gis.chicagopolice.org/ |
| SpotCrime (online source of crime information throughout the united Staes; just select the state for interactive information) | http://spotcrime.com/ |
| Environmental Protection Agency Criminal Enforcement | http://www.epa.gov/fugitives/ |

Cryptome (controversial site but has good information)

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Eyeball Series | http://www.cryptome.org/ http://eyeball-series.org/ |
| Cryptome Archive 1996 to Present | http://cryptome.org/cryptome-archive.htm |

Critical Thinking

This free web-based training is provided as an introduction to Anacapa's scheduled and on-site courses in **intelligence analysis**. Upon completion of all three training modules, you may obtain a certificate of completion. Click on a link below to go to each module.

<http://www.anacapatraining.com/company/index.html>
[1. Introduction to Intelligence Analysis \(1 to 2 Hours\)](#)

- [2. Data Collection Tradeoffs](#)
(2-3 Hours)
- [3. Critical Thinking Strategies](#)
(2-3 Hours)

Essentials Of Critirical Thinking

http://www.free-ed.net/free-ed/TextResources/critThink_01.asp

1. Critical Thinking Basics

- [Topic Overview](#)
- [What You Should Learn](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Tips on Applications](#)
- [Important Terms](#)
- [True/False Quiz](#)
- [Multiple-Choice Quiz](#)

2. The Anatomy and Varieties of Arguments

- [Topic Overview](#)
- [What You Should Learn](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Tips on Applications](#)
- [Important Terms](#)
- [Multiple-Choice Quiz](#)

3. Clear Thinking, Critical Thinking, and Clear Writing

- [Topic Overview](#)
- [What You Should Learn](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Tips on Applications](#)
- [Important Terms](#)
- [True/False Quiz](#)
- [Multiple-Choice Quiz](#)

4. Credibility

- [Topic Overview](#)
- [What You Should Learn](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Tips on Applications](#)
- [Important Terms](#)
- [True/False Quiz](#)
- [Multiple-Choice Quiz](#)

5. Persuasion through Rhetoric: Common Devices and Techniques

- [Topic Overview](#)
- [What You Should Learn](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Tips on Applications](#)
- [Important Terms](#)
- [True/False Quiz](#)
- [Multiple-Choice Quiz](#)

6. More Rhetorical Devices: Psychological and Related Fallacies

- [Topic Overview](#)
- [What You Should Learn](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Tips on Applications](#)
- [Important Terms](#)
- [Multiple-Choice Quiz](#)

7. More Fallacies

- [Topic Overview](#)
- [What You Should Learn](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Tips on Applications](#)
- [Important Terms](#)
- [True/False Quiz](#)
- [Multiple-Choice Quiz](#)

8. Deductive Arguments I: Categorical Logic Categorical Claims

- [Topic Overview](#)
- [What You Should Learn](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Tips on Applications](#)
- [Important Terms](#)
- [True/False Quiz](#)
- [Multiple-Choice Quiz](#)

9. Deductive Arguments II: Truth-Functional Logic

- [Topic Overview](#)
- [What You Should Learn](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Tips on Applications](#)
- [Important Terms](#)
- [True/False Quiz](#)
- [Multiple-Choice Quiz](#)

10. Inductive Arguments Analogical Arguments

- [Topic Overview](#)
- [What You Should Learn](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Tips on Applications](#)
- [Important Terms](#)
- [True/False Quiz](#)
- [Multiple-Choice Quiz](#)

11. Causal Arguments

- [Topic Overview](#)
- [What You Should Learn](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Tips on Applications](#)
- [Important Terms](#)
- [True/False Quiz](#)
- [Multiple-Choice Quiz](#)

12. Moral, Legal, and Aesthetic Reasoning

- [Topic Overview](#)
- [What You Should Learn](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Tips on Applications](#)
- [Important Terms](#)
- [True/False Quiz](#)
- [Multiple-Choice Quiz](#)

Teaching Critical Thinking: Lessons From Cognitive Science

http://frank.itlab.us/forgetting/teaching_critical_thinking.pdf

The Critical Thinking Community

<http://www.criticalthinking.org/>

Cuba

Military Air Bases And Airports

<http://eyeball-series.org/cu-mil-air/cu-mil-air.htm>

[Bauta](#)

[Bayamo](#)

[Cabaiguán](#)

[Camaquey](#)

[Guáimaro Northeast](#)

[Guantánamo \(Cuba\)](#)

[Guantanamo Naval Base \(US\)](#)

[Guane](#)

[Holguín](#)

[Las Tunas](#)

[Manzanillo](#)

[Matanzas](#)

[Mayari](#)

[Morón](#)

[Morón Northeast](#)

[Querejeta \(Havana\)](#)

[Sagua de Tánamo](#)

[San Antonio de los Baños](#)

[San Luis Pinar L Rio](#)

[Santa Fe](#)

[Santiago de Cuba](#)

[Santiago de las Vegas \(Havana\)](#)

[Trinidad](#)

[Trinidad East](#)

[Villa Clara](#)

[Wajay \(Havana\)](#)

ABYZ News Links

<http://www.abyznewslinks.com/cuba.htm>

Cultural Intelligence

United States Air Force Culture and Language Center (The Expeditionary Culture Field Guides (ECFGs) are the pocket cultural tool for the deploying service member. ECFG's introduce the 3C knowledge necessary to operate in any environment, and then address the unique cultural features of particular societies. Guides on a variety of countries are available for download through the AFCLC's common access card-enabled website. The guides are intended to complement other existing teaching media, such as the AFCLC's Advanced Distributed Learning Service (ADLS) cultural awareness courseware and the live-actor, immersive Visual Expeditionary Skills Training (VEST) modules.)

http://culture.af.mil/products_fieldguides.aspx

Solving the People Puzzle: The Importance of Cultural Intelligence

<http://www.mackenzieinstitute.com/solving-people-puzzle-importance-cultural-intelligence/>

The Histomap. Four Thousand Years Of World History

http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~200375~3001080?trs=2&qvq=q%3APubList_No%3D%221810.000%22%3Blc%3ARUMSEY~8~1&mi=1

Cultural Knowledge Consortium, A Joint and Inter-Agency Effort

<https://www.culturalknowledge.org/home.aspx>

Foreign Language Guide

<http://www.design-training.com/art/foreign-language-guide.html>

Center For Advanced Operational Culture Training

<http://www.tecom.usmc.mil/caocl/>

Socio-Cultural AND Language Resources

<http://www.au.af.mil/culture/>

Cultural Awareness And The Military

<http://www.au.af.mil/au/aul/bibs/culture.htm>

Defense Language Institute

<http://www.dliflc.edu/index.html>

Center For Advanced Culture Learning

<http://www.tecom.usmc.mil/caocl/>

Small Wars Journal (material on cultural intelligence)

<http://www.google.com/custom?domains=smallwarsjournal.com&q=cultural&sitesearch=smallwarsjournal.com&sa=Search&client=pub-9082475459908859&forid=1&ie=ISO-8859-1&oe=ISO-8859-1&flav=0000&sig=jxaC0TjM5-C-A0ca&cof=GALT%3A%23008000%3BGL%3A1%3BDIV%3A%23336699%3BVLC%3A663399%3BAH%3Acenter%3BBGC%3AFFFFFF%3BLBGC%3A336699%3BALC%3A0000FF%3BLC%3A0000FF%3BT%3A000000%3BGFNT%3A0000FF%3BGIMP%3A0000FF%3BFORID%3A1&hl=en>

The American Military Advisor: Dealing With Senior Foreign Officials In The ISLAMIC World

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdf/files/PUB869.pdf>

Arabic For Dummies

<http://www.dmos.info/eng/Arabic%20For%20Dummies.pdf>

A Defence of Cultural Intelligence

<http://www.knowledge-finder.com/psychology/defence-cultural-intelligence.html>

Cultural Awareness

<http://wrc.lingnet.org/culmil.htm>

A Guide to Working with People from Other Cultures

http://ctb.ku.edu/tools/en/sub_section_main_1170.htm

Cultural Intelligence

http://www.valuebasedmanagement.net/methods_earley_cultural_intelligence.html

- Cultural Intelligence and Modern Management
http://www.1000ventures.com/ebooks/bec_ebooks_cimm.html
http://www.1000ventures.com/business_guide/crosscuttings/cultural_intelligence.html
<http://www.bkpub.com/static/culturalintelligence.pdf>
- Avoiding a Napoleonic Ulcer: Bridging the Gap of Cultural Intelligence (Or, Have We Focused on the Wrong Transformation?)
<http://www.mcu.usmc.mil/mcwar/irp/Documents/CJCS%20Essay%20-%20Smith.pdf>
- Culture and Technologies of Control
<http://slash.autonomeia.org/analysis/02/11/05/1432210.shtml>
- University of Military Intelligence
<http://128.196.21.240/cultural/default.asp>
- Religion and Beliefs
<http://www.earthstation9.com/index.html?aircraf6.htm>
- Cultural Studies
<http://www.mcia.osis.gov/culture.htm>
- Iraqi Culture Smart Card (printable version)
<http://cryptome.org/iraq-culture.htm>
<http://www.fas.org/irp/doddir/usmc/iraqsmart-0506.pdf>
- Pew Global Attitudes Project (a series of worldwide public opinion surveys)
<http://pewglobal.org/Multicultural>
http://www.awesomelibrary.org/Classroom/Social_Studies/Multicultural/Multicultural.html
- Muslim American Society
<http://www.masnet.org/>
- Field Support Modules
<http://fieldsupport.lingnet.org/afghanistan.html>
- Iraq/Afghanistan
<https://www.atsc.army.mil/crc/index.asp>
- Culture Link
<http://www.culturelink.org/>
- Middle Eastern Culture
<http://www.shira.net/culture.htm>
<http://www.albany.edu/history/middle-east/culture.htm>
- Global Connections
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/globalconnections/mideast/themes/culture/>
- Cultural Awareness Documents
<http://cgsc.leavenworth.army.mil/carl/resources/biblio/cultural.asp>
<http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/awc-lesn.htm>
- The Iraq Culture Smart Card
<http://cryptome.org/iraq-culture.htm>
- Kwikpoint Visual Language Translators
<http://www.kwikpoint.com/index.html>
- Arab Culture Comparative Cultural Patterns
http://www.sagepub.com/upm-data/11712_Chapter9.pdf
- Languages Of The World
<http://www.nvtc.gov/>
- Cultural Understanding and Language Proficiency
<https://www.us.army.mil/suite/portal/index.jsp>
- The Joshua Project: Mission is to convert people to Christianity. However, the site contains a wealth of information w/ respect to various peoples in the region, their respective languages and it can come with a picture so one is familiar with the dress associated with that culture.
<http://www.joshuaproject.net/>
- North Korean Short Video Clips
<http://www.vbs.tv/shows/north-korea/>
- Interactive Map: Sunni And Shia : The Worlds of Islam
<http://www.pbs.org/wnet/wideangle/shows/iran/map.html>
- Islamic Holy Places
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Islamic_holy_places
- Online Readings In Psychology And Culture
http://www.ac.wvu.edu/~culture/contents_complete.htm

Cyber & Information Warfare

- Watch the World Get Attacked By Cyber Criminals in Real Time
<http://gizmodo.com/5947287/watch-the-world-get-attacked-by-cyber-criminals-in-real-time>
<http://map.honeycloud.net/>
- Cyber-Security Toolbox
http://www.chesbro.net/images/Cyber-Security_Toolbox_Edition4.pdf
- CERT Coordination Center
<http://www.cert.org/>
- Information Operations
<http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/awc-info.htm>
- Information Operations
<http://www.tno.nl/instit/fel/infoops/>
- Information Warfare and Information Security on the WEB
<http://www.fas.org/irp/wwwinfo.html>
<http://www.comw.org/rma/fulltext/infowar.html>

Institute for the Advanced Study of Information Warfare <http://gib.squat.net/infowar/>
infowar: Term Contexts For 'weapon' <http://www.psycom.net/iwar.1.html>
http://www.twurled-world.com/Infowar/Update2/V_infowar_TERM_weapon.htm
The Information Warfare Site <http://www.iwar.org.uk/>
Ms. Guidance: Cyber War <http://www.t0.or.at/msguide/cyberwar.htm>
Cyber Warfare and Information Security <http://securefrontiers.com/index.php?sectionID=25>
The Security Portal for Information System Security Professionals
<http://www.infosyssec.com/infosyssec/infowar1.htm>
Georgetown Essays on Information Warfare
<http://www.cs.georgetown.edu/~denning/infosec/iw-essays/>

Books on subject

<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0275974235/102-7751075-0251322>
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0072132604/102-7751075-0251322>
<http://www.au.af.mil/au/aul/bibs/infowar/if.htm>
Frontline: CyberWar (How real is the threat of war in cyberspace, and what does the White House know that the rest of us don't? FRONTLINE investigates a new war using embedded malicious code, probes and pings, and other weapons aimed directly at America's power grid, water supply, and transportation systems. Examples include The Slammer (Super Bowl Sunday), Nimda (a week after 9/11), Code Red (summer 2001), and Moonlight Maze (from Russia's Academy of Science). View the entire 52 minute program here in six consecutive chapters.)
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/cyberwar/view/>
China's Cyber-Militia
http://www.nationaljournal.com/njmagazine/print_friendly.php?ID=cs_20080531_6948

Databases (Some Searchable) see also [The Deep Web](#)

I have yet to understand why researchers, even the serious types, tend to avoid databases. They would rather google all day long in the hopes that the sought information will magically appear, and sometimes it does I do have to admit but for the most part it is time not well spent especially if you know your subject and a database can return better results. (The majority of databases have their own internal search engines that will cut down on the time spent searching.) You also have to remember there is no such thing as the perfect search query for any of the search engines.

Investigative Resource Center. Put together by US-based investigative consultancy IRI, this site contains links to global open sources, searchable by category and region. Here you can find links to corporate and court records, government sites and national newspapers. I find IRC particularly useful for finding newspaper and media sites that are not covered by the big commercial databases.
<http://irc1.factfind.com/database.htm>

OpenCorporates (The remit of this site is to make corporate data more accessible and transparent. OpenCorporates provides basic information on around 85 million companies and its directors in more than 105 jurisdictions, with links to company registry data, where available. It is by no means comprehensive, Swiss and German companies are missing, for example, but you can search for companies in many offshore jurisdictions, such as Cyprus, Liechtenstein and Panama.)

<https://opencorporates.com/>
The National Security Archive <http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/search.html>

Getting sources of Data is always a problem when tackling a statistical or data mining project. Here are two very nice deep web assets: Source: Deep web for Data Mining, <http://deep-web.org/>

Speciality statistical data on all kinds of subjects, from countries GDP to levels of blindness.

<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx>

An awesome collection of 9,000,000 of financial, economic, and social datasets

<http://www.quandl.com/>

Wayback Machine (The Internet Archive is building a digital library of Internet sites and other cultural artifacts in digital form. Like a paper library, we provide free access to researchers, historians, scholars, and the general public [works extremely well with URL addresses])

<http://www.archive.org/index.php>

Statistics Resources and Big Data on the Internet

<http://www.llrx.com/features/statisticsdataresources.htm>

2010 Census

<http://2010.census.gov/2010census/>

2012 Statistical Abstract - The National Data Book

<http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/>

Adherents.com: Religion Statistics Geography, Church Statistics

<http://www.adherents.com/>

African Development Bank Group (AfDB) - Statistics

<http://www.afdb.org/en/knowledge/statistics/>

American Customer Satisfaction Index

<http://www.theacsi.org/>

American Demographics

<http://www.demographics.com/>

Annals of Applied Statistics (AOAS)

<http://projecteuclid.org/DPubS?service=UI&version=1.0&ver b=Display&handle=euclid.aoas>

Applied Analytics and Statistics for Academia and Industry

<http://www.seconddmoment.org/>

Asian Development Bank (ADB) - Economics and Statistics

<http://adb.org/data/main>

ASTA Advances in Statistical Analysis

<http://www.springer.com/statistics/journal/10182>

Australian Bureau of Statistics

<http://www.abs.gov.au/>

Austrian Journal of Statistics

<http://www.statistik.tuwien.ac.at/oezstat/>

bigdata@csail

<http://bigdata.csail.mit.edu/>

BigData(R)

<http://www.bigdata.com/>

Big Data News and Articles

<http://www.cmswire.com/news/topic/big+data>

Big Data University

<http://www.BigDataUniversity.com/>

Big Data – Wikipedia

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Big_data

bigml – Combines Big Data With Machine Learning

<https://bigml.com/>

BizStats

<http://www.bizstats.com/>

Bureau of Economic Analysis

<http://bea.gov/>

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLT)

<http://stats.bls.gov/>

Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) and Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA)

<http://www.bts.gov/>

Census Online

<http://www.census-online.com/links/>

CHANCE Magazine

<http://www.amstat.org/publications/chance/>

ChartsBin - Web Based Visualization Tool

<http://chartsbin.com/>

ChildStats.gov

<http://www.ChildStats.gov/>

CIA Publications

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/index.html>

City-Data.com - Comprehensive Stats on U.S. Cities

<http://www.city-data.com/>

ClearStory Data – Explore Your Data

<http://clearstorydata.com/>

Communications in Biometry and Crop Science (CBCS)

<http://agrobiol.sggw.waw.pl/cbcs/>

Computational Statistics

<http://www.springer.com/statistics/journal/180>

Council on East Asian Library (CEAL) Statistics

<http://www.lib.ku.edu/ceal/default.asp>

DataFerrett - Data Mining Tool

<http://dataferrett.census.gov/>

DataHero – Analyze, Visualize, and Understand Big Data

<http://data-hero.com/>

Deep Web and Big Data Research

<http://www.DeepWeb.us/>

eCommerce Metrics and Statistics

<http://www.montague.com/review/ecommerce.html>

Economagic.com - Economic Time Series

<http://www.economagic.com/>

Economic Census

<http://www.census.gov/econ/>

EconomicIndicators.gov

<http://www.economicindicators.gov/>

Economic Briefing Room

<http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/cgi-bin/briefroom/BriefRm>

ED Data Express – Elementary and Secondary Schools Data

<http://www.eddataexpress.ed.gov/>

Energy Information Administration (EIA)- Statistical

Agency of the U.S. Department of Energy

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/>

E-Stats - Measuring the Electronic Economy

<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/ebusiness614.htm>

Eurostats - European Statistics

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/>

Facebakers - Facebook Statistics, Application Statistics and Page Statistics

<http://www.facebakers.com/>

FactFinder

<http://factfinder2.census.gov/>

Federal Government Statistics

<http://www.library.vanderbilt.edu/romans/fdtf/statistics.html>

Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED)

<http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred/>

FedStats

<http://www.fedstats.gov/>

FRASER – Federal Reserve Archive – Discover

Economic History

<http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/>

FX Links - Statistical Resources

<http://www.fxlinks.com/>

Gapminder - Unveiling the Beauty of Statistics For a Fact Based World View

<http://www.gapminder.org/>

Google - Internet Stats

<http://www.google.co.uk/intl/en/landing/internetstats/>

Graphite - Highly Scalable Real-Time Graphing System

<http://graphite.wikidot.com/>

Guide To World Population by Richard Jensen

<http://tigger.uic.edu/~rijensen/populate.htm>

How Much Information? 2003

<http://www.sims.berkeley.edu/research/projects/how-much-info-2003/>

Human Development Reports Statistics Data

<http://hdr.undp.org/>

HyperStat Online: An Introduction to Statistics

<http://davidmlane.com/hyperstat/index.html>

IBM Big Data eBook

http://www.ibm.com/Big_Data

Industry Research from the University of Tennessee

<http://libguides.utk.edu/content.php?pid=85554&sid=636582>

InfoChimps.org - Free Redistributable Rich Data Sets

<http://infochimps.org/>

International Data Base (IDB) - Demographic and Socioeconomic Statistics for 228 Countries

<http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbnew.html>

International Economic Statistics (IES) Database

<http://liber8.stlouisfed.org/iesd/>

International Human Development Indicators

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/explorer/>

International Journal of Quality, Statistics, and Reliability

<http://www.hindawi.com/journals/ijqsr/>

International Monetary Fund (IMF) - Data and Statistics

<http://www.imf.org/external/data.htm>

International Trade Statistics

<http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/www/>

Internet 2010 Statistics

<http://royal.pingdom.com/2011/01/12/internet-2010-in-numbers>

Internet Demographics

<http://www.InternetDemographics.info/>

Internet World States - Usage and Population Statistics

<http://www.internetworldstats.com/>

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR)

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/>

IPUMS USA : Integrated Public Use Microdata Series

<http://www.usa.ipums.org/usa>

IT Facts

<http://www.itfacts.biz/>

Journal of Official Statistics

<http://www.jos.nu/>

Karmasphere – Big Data Insights for Big Data Analytics

<https://karmasphere.com/>

List of Free Statistical Software

<http://l-lists.com/en/lists/dz3a5t.html>

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

<http://www.bls.gov/lau/>

LocalCensus.com - Census and Business Information

<http://www.localcensus.com/>

Measuring America: The Decennial Censuses From 1790 to 2000

<http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/pol02marv-pt1.pdf>

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online (MBS)

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mbs>

Name Statistics

<http://www.namestatistics.com/>

National Agricultural Statistics Service

<http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)

<http://www.nber.org/>

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)

<http://nces.ed.gov/>

National Center for Health Statistics

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/>

National Statistics Online (UK)

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>

NationMaster - World Statistics and Country Comparisons

<http://www.nationmaster.com/>

OECD.StatExtracts - Complete Databases Available Via OECD's iLibrary

<http://stats.oecd.org/>

OFFSTATS - Official Statistics on the Web

<http://www.offstats.auckland.ac.nz/>

Oracle and Big Data

<http://www.oracle.com/us/technologies/big-data/index.html>

Periscopic – Socially Conscious Information Visualization

<http://www.periscopic.com/>

Platfora – Clarity from Big Data

<http://www.platfora.com/>

Quality and Comparative International Statistics

<http://www.freeprint.com/issues/080104.htm#feature>

Random.org - True Random Number Service

<http://random.org/>

SISA - Simple Interactive Statistical Analysis

<http://home.clara.net/sisa/>

Smithsonian/NASA Astrophysics Data System (ADS)

<http://ads.harvard.edu/>

Social Science Data Search

<http://sunsite3.berkeley.edu/wikis/datalab/index.php?n=Main.GoogleSearch>

GoogleSearch

Social Statistics 2.0 - Open Database of Statistics

<http://www.postyour.info/>

SORT (Statistics and Operations Research Transactions)

<http://www.idescat.cat/sort/>

States and Local Areas : National Data Book (U.S. Census Bureau)

<http://www.census.gov/compendia/databooks>

Statisphere

<http://www.statisphere.govt.nz/>

Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2012

<http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/>

Statistical Analysis and Data Mining

<http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/112701062/home>

Statistical Data Mining Tutorials - Tutorial Slides by Andrew Moore

<http://www-2.cs.cmu.edu/~awm/tutorials/index.html>

Statistical Education Through Problem Solving

<http://www.stats.gla.ac.uk/steps/>

Statistical Resources Online

<http://jolis.worldbankimflib.org/Estats/stat245.htm>

Statistical Resources on the Web

<http://www4.uwm.edu/libraries/govinfo/stats.cfm>

Statistical Sites on the World Wide Web

<http://www.bls.gov/bls/other.htm>

Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2008

<http://www.unescap.org/stat/data/syb2008/ESCAP-SYB2008.pdf>

Statistics – Wikipedia

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statistics>

Statistics.com - Research Statistics and Statistical Analysis Directory

<http://www.statistics.com/>

Statistics Canada

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/start-debut-eng.html>
Statistics Every Writer Should Know
<http://nilesonline.com/stats/>
Statistics Online Compute Resources (SOCR)
<http://socr.stat.ucla.edu/>
Statistics on the Web
<http://my.execpc.com/~helberg/statistics.html>
Statistics Sources
<http://www.rba.co.uk/sources/stats.htm>
Survey of Buying Power Online
<http://guides.emich.edu/content.php?pid=126805&sid=1123070>
Tech Crunchies - Internet Statistics and Numbers
<http://techcrunchies.com/>
The Age of Exabytes – Tools and Approaches for Managing Big Data
<http://www.readrwrite.com/reports/big-data>
The Impoverished Social Scientist's Guide to Free Statistical Software and Resources
<http://maltman.hmdc.harvard.edu/socsci.shtml>
The Internet Glossary of Statistical Terms
<http://www.animatedsoftware.com/statglos/statglos.htm>
The R Project for Statistical Computing
<http://www.r-project.org/>
The Statistics Home Page
<http://www.statsoftinc.com/textbook/stathome.html>
The World Bank - Data
<http://data.worldbank.org/>
Truthy - Analyzed and Visualize the Diffusion of Information on Twitter
<http://truthy.indiana.edu/>
UK National Statistics Online
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>
UNdata - Data Access System to UN Databases (32 Databases - 60 Million Records)
<http://data.un.org/>
UNESCO Institute for Statistics
http://www.uis.unesco.org/ev.php?URL_ID=2867&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201
United Nations Statistics Division
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/>
United States Census Bureau
<http://www.census.gov/>
U.S. and World Population Clocks

<http://www.census.gov/main/www/popclock.html>
USA.gov – Data and Statistics
<http://www.usa.gov/Topics/Reference-Shelf/Data.shtml>
USA Trade Online
<https://www.usatradeonline.gov/>
U.S. Business and Economy-Wide Statistics
<http://www.census.gov/econ/economywide.html>
USDA Economics, Statistics, and Market Information System
<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/>
USITC Interactive Tariff and Trade DataWeb
<http://dataweb.usitc.gov/>
U.S. Statistical Abstract
<http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/>
Visualizing.org - Making Sense of Complex Issues Through Data and Design
<http://www.visualizing.org/>
Vital Statistics of the United States (VSUS)
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/vsus/vsus.htm>
WebCASPAR
<http://caspar.nsf.gov/cgi-bin/WebIC.exe?template=nsf/srs/webcasp/start.wi>
Web Interface for Statistics Education (WISE)
<http://wise.cgu.edu/>
WebSM - Web Survey Methodology Portal
<http://www.websm.org/>
WisStat
<http://www.wisstat.wisc.edu/>
World dataBank - World Development Indicators (WDI) and Global Development Finance (GDF)
<http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do>
Worldometers - World Statistics Updated In Real Time
<http://www.worldometers.info/>
WTO Statistics Database
<http://stat.wto.org/>
WWW Virtual Library: Statistics
<http://www.stat.ufl.edu/vlib/statistics.html>
ZoomSphere - Detailed Statistics of Major Social Networks
<http://www.zoomsphere.com/>

Widw data Coverage (We're collecting all the numerical data in the world.)

<http://www.quandl.com/>
The World Data Bank <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx>
Knowledge Database <http://www.edqm.eu/en/Knowledge-Database-707.html>
The Directory of Open Access Repositories – OpenDOAR <http://www.opendoar.org/>
Science (Explore selected science web sites by topic) www.science.gov
Information Bridge (DOE Scientific and Technical Information provides free public access to over 322,000 full-text documents and bibliographic citations of [Department of Energy](http://www.energy.gov) (DOE) research report literature. Documents are primarily from 1991 forward and were produced by DOE, the DOE contractor community, and/or DOE grantees. Legacy documents are added as they become available in electronic format. The Information Bridge contains documents and citations in physics, chemistry, materials, biology, environmental sciences, energy technologies, engineering, computer and information science, renewable energy, and other topics of interest related to DOE's mission <http://www.osti.gov/bridge/>
Marketing Charts [http://www.marketingcharts.com./](http://www.marketingcharts.com/)
EuroStats <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home/>
American Fact Finder <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>
Census <https://www.census.gov/dataviz/>
Health Map <http://www.healthmap.org/en/>

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|---|---|
| The World Bank | http://data.worldbank.org/ |
| UNDATA A World of Information (23 databases with 60 million records) | http://data.un.org/ |
| Federal Statistics | http://www.fedstats.gov/ |
| Databases by Subject | http://www.uflib.ufl.edu/subjects.html |
| WEB Finding Tools | http://library.nps.navy.mil/home/netsearch.htm |
| World Basic Information Library | http://wbil.fmso.osis.gov/ |
| Digital National Security Archive | http://nsarchive.chadwyck.com/ |
| ProQuest | http://proquest.umi.com/pgdweb |
| http://proquest.umi.com/pgdweb?RQT=573&TS=1083434519&clientId=26841&LASTSRCHMODE=3 | |
| American Religion Data Archive | http://www.thearda.com/arda.asp?Show=Home |
| Army Libraries Directory | http://www.libraries.army.mil/ |
| CountryWatch | http://www.countrywatch.com/ |
| Early Bird | http://ebird.afis.osd.mil/ |
| Databases | http://library.nps.navy.mil/home/databases.htm |
| Databases and Electronic Resources | http://www.lib.monash.edu.au/databases/ |
| Databases in Military Science | http://library.nps.navy.mil/home/databasesmil.htm |
| EBSCO Support | http://support.epnet.com/CustSupport/Customer/Search.aspx |
| http://web35.epnet.com/selectdb.asp?tb=1&_ug=sid+0603E65C%2DB41B%2D4AF8%2DBB48%2D2EA7F7E7980E%40sessionmgr6+cp+1+1444&_us=dstb+DB+sm+DB+1D03&_uso=hd+False+C560&daerr=tr | |
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| Britannica Online | http://www.britannica.com/ |
| Federal Government Resources on the WEB | http://www.lib.umich.edu/govdocs/federal.html? |
| Government Search | http://www.queryserver.com/government.htm |
| Government Databases by Subject | http://www.ulib.iupui.edu/subjectareas/gov/dbsubject.html |
| Library Web | http://www.lib-web.org/ |
| FirstGov | http://www.firstgov.gov/ |
| The Educator's Reference Desk | http://www.eduref.org/ |
| Pro Fusion | http://www.profusion.com/index.htm |
| RootsWeb | http://www.rootsweb.com/ |
| Government Databases | http://library.stmarytx.edu/acadlib/doc/electronic/dbases.htm |
| Government Printing Office | http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ |
| Search Systems | http://www.searchsystems.net/ |
| U.S. National Archives and Records Administration | http://www.archives.gov/index.html |
| National Inventory of Dams | http://crunch.tec.army.mil/nid/webpages/nid.cfm |
| Navigating the Military Internet | http://cc.msnsocache.com/cache.aspx?q=852058223709&lang=en-US&FORM=CVRE3 |
| Naval War College Library | http://www.nwc.navy.mil/LIBDB/dblinks/ezlibRemote.htm |
| Pentagon Library | http://www.hqda.army.mil/library/databases.htm |
| UNBISNET | http://unbisnet.un.org/ |
| Periscope | http://www.militaryperiscope.com/index1.shtml |
| Reference Desk | http://www.earthstation9.com/index.html?aircraft6.htm |
| Organized Crime and Corruption Bibliographic Database Search | http://www.yorku.ca/nathanson/search.htm |
| DOD and Military Electronic Journals | http://www.au.af.mil/au/aul/periodicals/dodelecj.htm |
| The Wednesday Report - Canada's Aerospace and Defence Weekly | http://twr.mobrien.com/index.shtml |
| Direct Search | http://www.freepint.com/gary/direct.htm |
| The Invisible WEB | http://www.invisible-web.net/ |
| Complete Planet | http://aip.completeplanet.com/aip-engines/browse?thisPage=%2Fbrowse%2Fbrowse.jsp&successPage=%2Fbrowse%2Fbrowse.jsp&errorFlag=&errorMsg=&event=loadPageEvent&directPage=&directSection=4&treeQueryExpr=&treeQueryType=phrase&treeQueryTarget=tree |
| U.S. Federal Government Agencies Database | http://www.lib.duke.edu/texis/uslinks/uslinks |

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| The Academic Web Link Database Project | http://cybermetrics.wlv.ac.uk/database/ |
| Patent Searching | http://www.bl.uk/collections/patents.html |
| Databases On The World Wide WEB | http://www.wehi.edu.au/resources/databases.html |
| Federal Bulletin Board GPO Access | http://fedbbs.access.gpo.gov/ |
| GPO Access Online | http://www.gpoaccess.gov/databases.html |
| Google Scholar | http://scholar.google.com/ |
| Cold War Black Projects | http://area51specialprojects.com/ |
| Find Databases | http://wwwapp.cc.columbia.edu/ldpd/app/rti/index.jsp |
| Those Dark Hiding Places | http://library.rider.edu/scholarly/rlackie/Invisible/Inv_Web_Main.html |
| Georgetown University Library | http://www.library.georgetown.edu/advisor/index.cfm |
| Government Databases by Subject | http://www.ulib.iupui.edu/subjectareas/gov/dbsubject.html |
| Government Information Databases | http://www.ulib.iupui.edu/subjectareas/gov/dbalpha.html |
| Nuclear Weapons Database | http://www.cdi.org/nuclear/database/ |
| Terrorism Database Project | http://www.rand.org/ise/projects/terrorismdatabase/ |
| Ballistic Missiles | http://www.missilethreat.com/missiles/ |
| Terrorist Attacks and Organizations Database | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/world/issues/terrodata/ |
| Military Factory | http://www.militaryfactory.com/ |
| The Jamestown Foundation | http://www.jamestown.org/ |
| Lookups (easily search over 30 databases for the information you want) | http://www.melissadata.com/lookups/index.htm |
| International Programs Center (part of the population division of the U.S. Census Bureau) | http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/ |
| Sustainable World (This site has been developed to help government officials, students, researchers and others interested in development issues to find free [or at least reasonably Affordable] sources of national economic and social data online) | http://www.sustainableworld.com/ |
| Searchable Terrorism Knowledge Database | http://www.tkb.org/AdvancedSearch.jsp |
| Latin America Data Base (LADB is the first Internet-based news service in English about Latin America, publishing in-depth coverage of Latin American affairs since 1986) | http://ladb.unm.edu/ |
| ResearchBuzz (News about search engines, databases, and other information collections) | http://www.researchbuzz.com/wp/ |
| Hudson Institute | http://www.hudson.org/ |
| (Center on Islam, Democracy, and the Future of the Muslim World) | http://www.futureofmuslimworld.com/ |
| Science & Technology Database | http://www.stn-international.de/ |
| International Database US Census Bureau | http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbnew.html |
| Guide to Foreign and International Legal Databases | http://www.law.nyu.edu/library/foreign_intl/ |
| The Middle East Media Research Institute | http://www.memri.org/index.html |
| Global Terrorism Analysis | http://jamestown.org/terrorism/archives.php?publication_id=15 |
| The National Security Archive | http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/ |
| STINET MultiSearch (STINET MultiSearch is a STINET feature intended to assist the DOD community to access pertinent scientific and technical information over a wide range of sources) | http://multisearch.dtic.mil/ |
| Public STINET | http://stinet.dtic.mil/ |
| Energy Files (At this site you will find over 500 databases and Web sites containing information and resources pertaining to science and technology of interest to the Department of Energy, with an emphasis on the physical sciences) | http://energyfiles.osti.gov/ |
| Science Research (a free, publicly available web portal allowing access to numerous scientific journals and public science databases. It allows students, teachers, professors, researchers, and the general public to access pertinent science information quickly and easily) | http://www.scienceresearch.com/search/ |
| Terrorism Monitor Archives | http://www.jamestown.org/terrorism/archives.php?publication_id=9 |
| International Relations And Security Network | http://www.isn.ethz.ch/ |
| Monterrey Institute Of International Studies | http://www.cns.mii.edu/ |

Directory of Open Access Journals <http://www.doaj.org/>
Satellite Database http://www.ucsusa.org/global_security/space_weapons/satellite_database.html
Search For Buildings Anywhere On Earth <http://www.emporis.com/en/>
Government Databases by Subject <http://www.ulib.iupui.edu/subjectareas/gov/dbalpha.html>
<http://www.ulib.iupui.edu/subjectareas/gov/dbsubject.html>
Databases by Subject <http://www-library.st-andrews.ac.uk/External/databasessubject.html>
<http://www.co.henrico.va.us/library/DB&Web/ERpubsubj.htm>
<http://www.uflib.ufl.edu/subjects.html>
USGS Map Databases http://education.usgs.gov/common/map_databases.htm
BUBL LINK Catalogue: Selected Internet resources covering all academic subject areas.
<http://www.bubl.ac.uk/>

Authoratory (The content of **Authoratory** is produced by a computer program analyzing millions of articles indexed by [PubMed](#). The articles published by each author are carefully inspected to create a personalized report. All of the reports all available here on the **Authoratory** web site)

Telecommunications Database <http://www.telcodata.us/>
MIPT Terrorism Knowledge Base <http://www.tkb.org/Home.jsp>
Directory Of Open Access Journals (Welcome to the Directory of Open Access Journals. This service covers free, full text, quality controlled scientific and scholarly journals. We aim to cover all subjects and languages. There are now **2686** journals in the directory. Currently **803** journals are searchable at article level. As of today **133242** articles are included in the DOAJ service

<http://www.doaj.org/>
FedWorld <http://www.fedworld.gov/>
The University of Michigan Library Documents Center <http://www.lib.umich.edu/govdocs/>
The Library of Congress <http://www.loc.gov/index.html>
International Terrorist Symbols Database <http://www.adl.org/terrorism/symbols/default.asp>

EUROPA European Union Databases By Subject http://europa.eu/geninfo/info/guide/dbsubject/index_en.htm
Government Databases By Subject <http://www.ulib.iupui.edu/subjectareas/gov/dbsubject.html>
The Best Online Research Apps/Sites You've Never Heard Of <http://oedb.org/library/features/best-online-research-sites>
Joint Information Systems Committee <http://www.jisc.ac.uk/>
Global Terrorism Database <http://www.start.umd.edu/data/gtd/>
Nation Master <http://www.nationmaster.com/index.php>
State Master <http://www.statemaster.com/index.php>
National Defense Mega Directory <http://www.nationaldefensemegadirectory.com/>

Datamining Tools

NationMaster <http://www.nationmaster.com/index.php>
Tools For Data Mining <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Tools/>

Defense

Air Force Research Link <http://www.af.mil/search/>
Airport Search <https://www.afd.scott.af.mil/>
Association of the United States Army (AUSA) <http://www.ausa.org/www/ILW.nsf>
CENTCOM <http://www.centcom.mil/contactus.htm>
Center for Defense Information <http://cdi.org/>
Defense Technical Information Center <http://www.dtic.mil/>

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| Defense Link | http://www.defenselink.mil/ |
| Defense News | http://www.defensenews.com/ |
| DoD Almanac | http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/almanac/ |
| Military Resources | http://www.earthstation9.com/index.html?aircraf6.htm |
| Global Security | http://www.globalsecurity.org/ |
| Military Equipment | http://library.nps.navy.mil/home/equipment.htm#contents |
| Lessons Learned | http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/awc-lesn.htm |
| Coast Guard | http://www.uscg.mil/units.html http://www.uscg.mil/USCG.shtm |

Demographics & Religion (See Also Religion)

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|---|---|
| Religion by Location and Name | http://www.adherents.com/ |
| Religions of the World | http://library.thinkquest.org/28505/inde1.html http://www.bbc.net.uk/worldservice/people/features/world_religions/index.shtml http://www.wcc-coe.org/wcc/links/religs.html http://www.religioustolerance.org/worldrel.htm http://religionworld.org/religions.html |
| U.S. Census Bureau | http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en |
| American Religion Data Archive | http://www.thearda.com/arda.asp?Show=Home |
| Hartford Institute for Religion Research | http://hrr.hartsem.edu/ |
| Western Religions | http://www.mrdowling.com/605westr.html |
| Religion Links | http://web.ask.com/search?q=%22demographics+and+religion%22&page= http://dir.yahoo.com/society_and_culture/religion_and_spirituality/faiths_and_practices/ |
| Major World Religions | http://www.omsakthi.org/religions.html |
| A Comparative Analysis of The Major World Religions | http://www.comparativereligion.com/ |
| The Religion of The Taliban | http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/2001/Deobandi_Islam.pdf |
| Holy Qur'an Resources on the Internet | http://www.quran.org.uk/ |
| A Brief Guide to Understanding Islam | http://www.islam-guide.com/ |
| Salam Iran | http://www.salamiran.org/ |
| Understanding Islam and Muslims | http://www.islamicity.com/Mosque/uiatm/un_islam.htm |
| Interactive Map: Sunni And Shia : The Worlds of Islam | http://www.pbs.org/wnet/wideangle/shows/iran/map.html |

Denial and Deception

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|---|---|
| Background Briefing on Enemy Denial and Deception | http://www.defenselink.mil/transcripts/2001/t10242001_t1024dd.html |
| Denial and Deception Strategy | http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Oct2001/011024-D-6570C-009.pdf |
| The Security Situation in the Taiwan Strait | http://www.jinsa.org/articles/articles.html/function/view/categoryid/169/documentid/564/history/3,2360,652,169,564 |

Department of Homeland Security

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| Surveillance Truck | http://web.archive.org/web/20141228122443/http://cryptome.org/eyeball/dhs-truck/dhs-truck.htm |
| DHS Daily Open Source Infrastructure Report | http://search.dhs.gov/search?query=daily+open+source&op=Search&affiliate=dhs http://www.dhs.gov/dhs-daily-open-source-infrastructure-report |

Threat Assessment: Hotels

<http://www.ndpci.us/search/?q=hotels&s=Search>

Department of Justice

USDOJ Search Engine

http://searchjustice.usdoj.gov/search?site=default_collection&client=default_frontend&output=xml_no_dtd&proxystylesheet=default_frontend&proxycustom=<HOME/>

Department of The Treasury

Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons

<http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/sdn/t11sdn.pdf>
<http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/sdn/index.shtml>

Directories of the World

Webmaster World

<http://www.webmasterworld.com/forum17/>

Infobel

<http://www.infobel.com/world/default.asp>

International White and Yellow Pages

<http://www.wayp.com/>

Iran Online Yellow Pages

<http://www.iranianyellowpages.com/>

Links to the World Directories

<http://www.leg.state.mn.us/lrl/links/direct.asp>

<http://www.tradebusiness.com/countries/countriesa.html>

<http://www.globalyp.com/world.htm#Bermuda>

<http://www.infospace.com/home/white-pages/world>

NumberWay

<http://numberway.com/>

The Global Yellow Pages

<http://www.globalyp.com/>

World Business Directories

<http://web.idirect.com/~tiger/exportdr.htm>

Worldwide Yellow Pages

<http://www.cybercity-online.net/wwyp.html>

<http://www.yellowpagesworld.com/>



DOCUALERT is a monthly information service highlighting documents from government agencies and think tanks and articles from leading U.S. journals. The materials cover international relations, U.S. foreign and domestic policies and trends.

<http://madrid.usembassy.gov/ru/dossiers/docualert.html>

- [November 2015](#) (PDF - 580K)
- [October 2015](#) (PDF - 730K)
- [July 2015](#) (PDF - 515K)
- [June 2015](#) (PDF - 510K)
- [April-May 2015](#) (PDF - 540K)
- [February-March 2015](#) (PDF - 550K)
- [January 2015](#) (PDF - 540K)
- [September-October 2014](#) (PDF - 540K)
- [July 2014](#) (PDF - 660K)
- [April 2014](#) (PDF - 555K)
- [February-March 2014](#) (PDF - 830K)
- [January 2014](#) (PDF - 670K)
- [September-October 2013](#) (PDF - 270K)
- [June 2013](#) (PDF - 210K)
- [February-March 2013](#) (PDF - 190K)

Domain Name Servers

ViewDNSInfo

<http://viewdns.info/>

Host Name to IP Address

<http://www.hcidata.co.uk/host2ip.htm>

DNS Stuff
Search and Register Domain Names
Domain Name Search
Geektools
InterNic
Query the APNIC Whois Database
RIPE Whois Search
Check Domain
Super DNS Lookup

<http://www.dnsstuff.com/>
<http://namedroppers.com/>
<http://domainsearch.com/>
<http://www.geektools.com/whois.php>
<http://www.internic.net/whois.html>
<http://www.apnic.net/apnic-bin/whois.pl>
<http://www.ripe.net/perl/whois>
<http://www.checkdomain.com/>
<http://cgibin.erols.com/ziring/cgi-bin/nsgate/gate.pl>

Drugs and Terrorism, Drug Cartels, And Criminal Organizations

Mexican Drug Cartel Structures (2006–present)
Current updated list by **Itzli** from BB Forum as of March 17, 2015:

Beltrán Leyva Cartel
C.I.D.A.

Víctor Leonel "El Erizo" Piza Noguera

Guasave Cartel

Fausto Isidro "Chapo Isidro" Meza Flores

Los Ardillos

Celso "La Ardilla" Ortega Jiménez

Los Mazatlecos

Juan Francisco "El H2" Patrón Sánchez [Nayarit]

Oaxaca

Juan Ulises "El Buda" Galván Carmona

Golfo Cartel
Cancún

Centro

"Pantera 16/Vientos" Víctor Manuel Rico?

Paco "Cachetes" Gamboa
"Campeño" Andrés Zamora?
"Pantera 53/Wicha"
"Tepehuajes"

Edomex

Francisco Javier "La Víbora" Recillas Ríos [Formerly Centro Cartel]

Huasteca

Alfredo "58/El Papayo" Martínez Aguilar

Los Metros

Alberto "Cleofas" Martínez Gutiérrez
Alejandro "El Simple/M24/Wero Cumbias"
Leal Flores
Carlos "Carlitos" Fuentes
Guadalupe "El Tachas/Lupito/M17" Leal Flores
Jesús "Chucho/El Doctor" Romo López
José Antonio "La Hamburguesa" Romo López - Ciudad Mier
Juan Francisco "El 98/L98" Carrizales-Río Bravo
Sergio "El Gafe" Velázquez
"El Boludo"- Díaz Ordaz
"Chava 88" Gomez
"El Chiricuas/M85"
"El Choco"
"El Guero Jessi"

"Manuelito/M55 or M88"
"Nico/M65"- Juárez
"Tapon/M68"
"El Toro"

Los Talibanes

Matamoros

Mario Alberto "El Beto/El Betillo"
Cárdenas Medina

Ángel Eduardo "El Orejón/Ciclón 7" Prado Rodríguez
Carlos "El Cuate" Martínez Pérez [Osiel's son-in-law]
Gustavo [Mario Alberto's "right hand"]
José Antonio "El Romulo" García [Mario Alberto's "right hand"]
Manuel "El Cachorro/El Güero/Many/Meme" Cárdenas Medina
Rogelio "El Kelín" González Pizaña

"Chichiquema/Ciclón 12"
"Fili/Ciclón 385"
"Gil/Ciclón 4"

"La Kena"
"Many" [Leader of Los Nitros]
"Mongol/Ciclón 400"
"Nitro 8" [San Fernando]
"Nitro 22" [San Fernando]
"Riki/Ciclón 67"
"Tony/Ciclón 11"
Ariel "El Tigre" Trevino
Enrique "El Inge" Guzmán Rocha
Gerardo "El Balaceras" Silva
José Luis Martínez (Mario Alberto's brother-in-law)
José Mario "El Profe" Narvaez

Sur (new Los Rojos)

Jose "R1/El Chive" Silvestre Haro
Antonio "R2/El Tony" Silvestre Haro
Luis Manuel "R3/K23/El Canas/El Viskete"
Kadour Ponce

"El Chiskis"
"Fredy"- from Cuahutemoc, Altamira, formerly of Los Pumas
"J15"
"J18"
"Melvin"- formerly of Los Pumas
Oscarín de Ruiz Cortínez "Oscarín/Pelón"- from Rayones de Gonzalez, formerly of Los Puma

Zacatecas

Francisco "F1" Ramirez
Alejandro "La Mancha"

Guerrero Unidos

Adán "El Jitomate" Casarrubias Salgado
Ángel "El Mochomo" Casarrubias Salgado

"Chente"
Gildardo "El Gil" López Astudillo
"La Veva"
"May"
"Popoca"
Mateo "El Gordo" Benítez Palacios
Oziel "El Oso" Benítez Palacios
Reynaldo "Rey" Benítez Palacios
Salvador "Chava" Benítez Palacios
Víctor Hugo "El Tilo" Benítez Palacios

Jalisco Cartel

José "Chepa" González Valencia
Rubén Nemesio "El Mencho" Oseguera (Ocegeda) Cervantes

Alejandro "Alex/El Michoacano" [Possibly cousin of "El Mencho"]

H3 (Tercera Hermandad)

Miguel Ángel "Migueladas" Gallegos Godoy

Beto "El Tragabalas/El 5" Gutiérrez [Paracuaro plaza head]
Luis Antonio "El Americano" Torres González [Buenavista plaza head]

Los Arreola

Rescenciano "Chano" Arreola Salto

Los Caballeros Templarios (Gallito Faction)

Homero "El Gallito" González Rodríguez

La Familia Michoacana (Pez Faction)

Johnny "El Pez/El Mojarro" Hurtado Olascoaga
José Alfredo "El Foyo/El Fresa" Hurtado Olascoaga
Osvaldo "El Flahs" Olascoaga Hurtado

Miguel "La Burra" Wences Delgado [Cocula, Guerrero]

Los Farías

Juan Manuel "El Abuelo" Farías Álvarez
Uriel "El Paisa" Farías Álvarez

Los Galván

Alberto "El Gavilán" Bravo Barragan [Petacalco, Guerrero]

Adrian "El Tigre" Reyes Cadena
[Zihuatanejo]

Los Granados

Salvador "Chava" Granados Vargas

Leopodo Soberanis Hernandez
Samuel "El Baston" Granados Soberanis

Los Méndez

Antonio "El Toño" Méndez Vargas
José Méndez Vargas
Jesús "El Chuchín" Méndez (son of El Chango)

Estanislao "Papá Pitufo" Beltrán

Los Viagra

Carlos "El Viagra" Sierra Santana
[Apatzingan plaza head]
Beatriz Sierra Santana
Bernabé Sierra Santana
Mariano Sierra Santana
Nicolás "El Coruco/El Gordo" Sierra Santana
Rodolfo Sierra Santana
Severino Sierra Santana
Valentín Sierra Santana

Juárez Cartel

Juan Carrillo Leyva
Julio Cesar "El Gato" Carrillo Leyva

Jesús "El Chuyín" Salas Aguayo
Socorro "El Cachorro" Vázquez Barragán

La Línea

Los Aztecas

La Familia Cartel

Héctor or Federico "El Player" García-Ixtapan de la Sal
José Luis Oropeza Arroyo
José "El Chanis" López Vences
Josué "El Tuerto" Ramírez Cabrera
[Western Edomex]
Medardo "El Mantecas/Lalo Mantecas/El 100" Hernández Vera
Uriel "La Burra/El 50" Vences Delgado

Estado Cartel

La Oficina

Los Caballeros Templarios

Fernando "El Tena" Cruz Mendoza
Ignacio "El Nacho/El Cenizo" Rentería Andrade

Isidro "El Chicano/El Coco" Virrueta Montejano
Pablo "El 500" Toscano Padilla

Los Chapo Trini

Trinidad "El Chapo Trini" Olivas Valenzuela

Alfredo "El Chapo Alfredo" Olivas Valenzuela
Sajid Emilio "El Cadete" Quintero Navidad

Los Garibay

Manuel "El Meño" Garibay Espinoza

Los Pelones

Los Rojos

Leonor "El Tigre" Nava Romero

Omar "El Niño Popis" Cuenca Ramírez

Jorge "El Japonés" Higashi Chávez
Santiago "El Carrete/El 8" Mazari Miranda
[Morelos plaza head]

"Calentura"
"Chino"
"Eder"
Mario Cuenca Marino
Raúl
Zenén "El Chaparro" Nava Sánchez
[Chilapa]

Cartel de la Sierra/Cartel del Sur

Los Zetas

Gustavo "El Erótico/Z-15" González Castro
Juan Francisco Treviño Chávez
Juan Francisco Treviño Morales

Eduardo "Z-33" Mendoza Robles
José María "El Charly/Z-43/El Amo/El Chema" Guizar Valencia
Maxiley "El Max/Z-19/El Contador" Barahona Nadales
"Z-47" Juan Carlos Lopez Sanchez?

Adrián Alejandro "El Dandy" Gonzalez Zarazua
Ramiro "El Rama" Rojas
Regino Gutierrez Moreno
Román Ricardo "El Coyote" Palomo Rincones
Sergio Ricardo "El Grande" Basurto Peña

Oaxaca/Istmo/Díaz Parada Cartel

Poniente Cartel/La Laguna Cartel/Los Dannels

Arturo "El Alfa" Bardales Díaz [Lerdo plaza leader]
"El Junior" García Ávila

Sinaloa/Pacífico Cartel

Los Angulo

Hector Manuel Roman Angulo [San Javier, Badiraguato, Sinaloa]

Los Ántrax

Eliseo "El Cheyo/El 2" Imperial Castro

Los Araujo

Los Arreola

Los Arteaga

Alfredo "El Aquiles" Arteaga González [Tijuana]
René "El Rana" Arteaga González

Los Avendaño

Hector Manuel Avendano Ojeda

Los Avilez

Los Cabrera

Gerardo "G1" Soberanes

Los Canelos [Canelos, Durango]

Los Caro-Quintero

Rafael Caro Quintero

Los Cazarez

Blanca Margarita "La Emperatriz" Cázarez Salazar [El Mayo's Money Launder]

Los Chaidez

Olegario Chaidez

Los Chavez

Los Chavez Matamoros

Ricardo "El Gordo Matamoros" Chávez Matamoros

Los Checos

Cenobio "El Checo" Flores Pacheco

Los Coroneles

Martin Alejandro "El Aguila" Beltrán Coronel [Guadalajara, Jalisco/Canelas, Durango]

Los Damasos

Dámaso "El Licenciado" López Núñez
Dámaso "El Mini Lic" López Serrano
"El Liebre"

Los Díaz

Los Enriquez

Los Esparragoza

Juan José "El Azul/Sangre de Dulce/El Guaraches" Esparragoza Moreno

Christian Ivan Esparragoza Gastelum
Juan Ignacio Esparragoza Gastelum

Martin Humberto Ponce Felix
Ulises Guzman Ochoa

Los Estrada [Chacala, Durango]

Los Felix

Victor Manuel "Lic Vicc" Felix Beltrán

Los Gastelum

Alfredo Gastelum Serrano
Cesar "La Señora" Gastelum Serrano
Guadalupe Candelario Gastelum Serrano
Jaime Gastelum Serrano

Los Gastelum Cruz

Orson Ivan "El Cholo Ivan" Gastelum Cruz [Guamuchil, Los Mochis & Mocerito, Sinaloa]

Los Gonzalez

Los Guzmán

Aureliano "El Guano" Guzmán Loera [El Chapo's Brother]
Ernesto Guzmán Loera [El Chapo's Brother]
Iván Archivaldo "El Chapito" Guzmán Salazar [El Chapo's Son]
Jesús Alfredo "Jags" Guzmán Salazar [El Chapo's Son and right hand]
Ovidio Guzmán López [El Chapo's Son]

Humberto "El Licenciado" Loya Pérez
Jesús "El Cien" Loya Pérez

Los Herrera

Carlos Herrera Araluce

Los Machos

"Tin Macho" [Guanasevi, Durango]

Los Meño

Manuel "El Meño Ranch/M-16" Meza [Santiago Papasquiaro, Durango]
"El L2" [Santiago Papasquiaro, Durango]

Los Mezas

Raúl "El M-6" Meza Ontiveros

Los Nevarez

Los Nieblas/Los Memos

Adelmo "El Señor" Nieblas González
[Tamazula, Durango/Sonoyta, Puerto
Peñasco, San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora]
Guillermo Nieblas Nava

Los Nuñez

Adelmo "El Lemo" Nuñez Molina [El
Fuerte & Choix, Sinaloa]

Los Palma

Cándido Palma Salazar [El Güero Palma's
Brother]

Los Paredes

"El 20" [Sonora]
"El Goyo" [Sonora]

Los Payan

Los Quintero

Jose Guadalupe Tapia Quintero

Los Raygoza

Jorge "El Paisa" Raygoza [Tuxpan & San
Vicente, Nayarit]

Los Rivas

Los Retamoza

"R-1" Trejo Retamoza

Los Salazar

Adán Salazar Ramírez [Sonora]

Los Salgueiro

Los Tranqueños

"El Güero"

Los Tigres

José Antonio "El Tigre" Soto Gastélum
[Tijuana]

Los Torres

Joel Torres Jiménez

Los Verdugo

Jorge Mario "El Choclos" Valenzuela
Verdugo

Los Zambada

Ismael "El Mayo/La Momia/El MZ/El
Quinto" Zambada García

Valle de Juárez

Salas Valenciano

Miscellaneous

Alejandro Flores Cacho [Controls delivery
and reception of drugs]

Arturo "El Chaky" Hernández González
[La Laguna]

Francisco Javier "El Pinocho" Jiménez
Sánchez [DF, Mexico, Morelos, Guerrero]
Guadalupe "Don Julio" Fernandez
Valencia

Hector Miguel "Mv" Valencia Ortega
Heriberto "Capi Beto" Zazueta Godoy

Jesus Raul "Trevol" Beltran Leon
José Antonio Cueto López [Contacts in
DF/Mexico with public officials]

Roberto "El Ingeniero" Bedollo/a Corona
[Head of Central America Operations]

Tijuana Cartel

"El Kieto"

Enrique Jorquera Guerreo

Juan Lorenzo "El Chan" Vargas Gallardo
[Possible Sinaloa Cartel]

Luis Manuel Toscano aka "El Mono"

Manuel "Don Balas" López Núñez
[Possible Sinaloa Cartel]

Pedro "El 5-8/El Jaguar" Quintero
Velázquez

"El Alejo"

"El Gros"

"El Pit Junior"

Giovanni "El Sotol"

The Golden Age of Drug Trafficking: How Meth, Cocaine, and Heroin Move Around the World

<https://news.vice.com/article/drug-trafficking-meth-cocaine-heroin-global-drug-smuggling>

The geography of Mexico's drug trade: an index page

<http://geo-mexico.com/?p=8656>

How DEA Agents Took Down Mexico's Most Vicious Drug Cartel, ... And how this gave rise to the criminal empire of Chapo Guzmán. <http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2016/01/drug-enforcement-agency-mexico-drug-cartel/419100/>

2015 Forecast

The Mexican government had notable success targeting the top leadership of various criminal groups in 2014. Several senior bosses from each of the principal regional organized crime camps in Mexico were captured or killed during targeted operations involving federal troops. These successes accelerated the Balkanization of each camp while greatly shifting the balance of power among individual crime groups. The results of the government's efforts in 2014 will lead to a reorganization of each regional camp in 2015, as well as maintaining, if not accelerating, the tempo of the decentralization of organized crime in Mexico. It is likely that Balkanization will lead to new regional camps in 2015 as crime groups in geographic areas formerly controlled by outside crime bosses become entirely independent, focusing on and leveraging their own respective areas.

It should be noted that while each regional camp may experience substantial fragmentation in 2015 and lose control over criminal activities in specific geographic areas — such as the production of illicit drugs, extortion, fuel theft and kidnapping — this will not equate to an overall decline in international drug trafficking. In fact, each regional camp in Mexico will likely continue to expand its respective international drug supply chains to overseas markets such as Europe and Asia, as well as control of operations in South America.

Organized Crime in Sinaloa State

Sinaloa-based organized crime bore the brunt of targeted government operations in 2014, with the February capture of top Sinaloa Federation leader Joaquin "El Chapo" Guzman Loera in Mazatlan, Sinaloa state, being the highest-profile incident. Each of the major Sinaloa crime groups suffered losses among its senior leadership. On June 23, authorities captured one of the top leaders of the Tijuana cartel, Luis Fernando Arellano Sanchez, in Tijuana. On Oct. 1, the Mexican army captured Hector Beltran Leyva, the leader of the Beltran Leyva Organization, at a restaurant in San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato state. On Oct. 9, federal troops captured the top leader of the Juarez cartel, Vicente Carrillo Fuentes, in Torreon, Coahuila state.

In addition to these arrests, numerous lieutenants for these leaders and for other high-ranking Sinaloa crime bosses fell at the hands of authorities as well. Interestingly, none of the stated arrests altered the broader trends surrounding each group or triggered internal rifts that would likely have led to substantial escalations in violence, though organizational challenges such as those [experienced by the Sinaloa Federation since 2012](#) were likely magnified. This dynamic suggests that the continued decentralization of each group had lessened the criticality of each major crime boss within his respective organization.

Barring unexpected leadership losses or internal splits within the Tierra Caliente- or Tamaulipas-based crime groups, Sinaloa-based organized crime will likely experience the most fragmentation in 2015. Over the past two years, the Sinaloa Federation has seen its subgroups act increasingly independent from the top-tier leadership, leading to internal wars — independent of the top leadership — among subgroups in areas such as [the Golden Triangle](#) and the surrounding region, as well as the Baja California Peninsula. Similarly, the arrest of Carrillo Fuentes and his key lieutenants in 2014 could trigger leadership changes in 2015 where the remnants of his organization fall under the control of crime bosses based strictly in Chihuahua state. Such fragmentation would mean that new regional criminal camps, likely based in Sonora, Chihuahua or Baja California states, would emerge from the geographic areas currently controlled by the Sinaloa camp.

Tamaulipas Organized Crime

The Gulf cartel as it was prior to 2010 no longer exists. Instead, two crime groups — Los Zetas and the Velazquez network — now largely dominate Tamaulipas-based organized crime. The former is now the most widely operating cohesive crime group in Mexico. The crime groups calling themselves the Gulf cartel and operating in areas of Tamaulipas retained by the old Gulf cartel after the 2010 split with Los Zetas are (with the exception of the Velazquez network) in fact a collection of numerous independent groups, all of which operate more like powerful street gangs than the far-reaching transnational criminal organization that was their former parent organization.

Though the rapid expansion of Los Zetas slowed significantly in 2012 as a result of internal feuds, the growing independence of Tierra Caliente-based organized crime and government operations, the group has largely continued to defy the Balkanization experienced by every other crime group in Mexico. This has been largely thanks to a sudden shift in its overall expansion strategy that emerged at the end of 2012, when the cartel began relying more on alliances than violent seizures of territory. Crime groups from other regional camps, such as some of the Beltran Leyva Organization successor groups and the Juarez cartel (and its former enforcer arm, La Linea), have given Los Zetas access to the supply of illicit drugs and to drug trafficking routes in territories held by Sinaloa-based groups. Since the Gulf cartel gangs in Tamaulipas state likely rely on revenues gained from allowing drugs to be trafficked through their territory and are significantly less powerful than Los Zetas, it is likely that at least some of these groups are now cooperating with Los Zetas. Such cooperation could even include the gangs purchasing narcotics from Los Zetas.

Los Zetas' expansion will likely resume in Mexico in 2015, with the presence of Los Zetas operators and activities emerging in the western half of Mexico. Despite this expansion, Los Zetas will not be saved from the Balkanization trend, meaning another significant split could emerge in 2015 — though the exact timing is difficult, if not impossible, to forecast — with portions of Los Zetas competing with one another, either economically or militarily. Though organizational splits do not necessitate violent competition, Los Zetas' extensive network of alliances with other regionally based crime groups, as well as the immense territory directly under the cartel's control, increases the likelihood of any major split triggering violent turf wars. Where violence erupts depends entirely on where the organization splits internally. <https://www.stratfor.com/>

The Media Awareness Project - A worldwide network dedicated to drug policy reform. We inform public opinion and promote balanced media coverage. <http://mapinc.org/>

Global Incidents Map Of Drugs (a continuously updated global display of major drug interdiction) <http://drugs.globalincidentmap.com/>

Africa emerges as hub of new global drug trafficking routes. Parts of West and East Africa have emerged as new convenient transit points for syndicates using container ships or small boats to smuggle narcotics from Latin America or Central Asia to consumer markets.

<http://www.neurope.eu/news/wire/africa-emerges-hub-new-global-drug-trafficking-routes>

The 52d North American Invitational Model United Nations

<http://naimun.modelun.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Policia-Federal-BG.pdf>

Drug Trafficking News

<http://www.infopig.com/keywords/Drug-Traffick.html>

Drug Cartel News

<http://www.infopig.com/keywords/Drug-Cartel.html>

Drug Seizures Along The Border

<http://cironline.org/node/4741/>

<http://static.apps.cironline.org/border-seizures/>

<http://cironline.org/reports/video-all-your-pot-are-belong-us-4771>

Radio Tecnico: How The Zetas Cartel Took Over Mexico With Walkie-Talkies

<http://www.popsci.com/article/technology/radio-tecnico-how-zetas-cartel-took-over-mexico-walkie-talkies>

Mexican Cartels Control Pot Farms As Far North As Washington State

<http://www.popsci.com/science/article/2013-05/mexican-cartels-control-pot-farms-far-north-washington>

2014 Drug Threat Assessment

http://www.arc-associates.net/yahoo_site_admin/assets/docs/2014_Threat_Assessment_Final.35124838.pdf

Mapa De Las Drogas En Mexico

<https://www.google.com/search?q=mapa+de+las+drogas+en+mexico&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ei=o3cOU9TQPLiSyAG4g4CgDw&ved=0CCQQsAQ&biw=1097&bih=538>

<http://contracorrientemx.files.wordpress.com/2011/03/theeconomistdrugsanimated.gif>

2013 National Drug Threat Assessment <http://www.justice.gov/dea/resource-center/DIR-017-13%20NDTA%20Summary%20final.pdf>

2011 National Drug Threat Assessment

<http://www.justice.gov/archive/ndic/pubs44/44849/44849p.pdf>

Mexico Under Siege: The drug war at our doorstep <http://projects.latimes.com/mexico-drug-war/#/its-a-war>

Mexico Drug War Murders Since 2006 (Has a KML file to download for your own use in Google Earth. Handy for those following the drug war)

<http://www.google.com/fusiontables/DataSource?snapid=S193943h6vB>

Cartels Unrelenting Conflict (has good interactive map)

http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/32049643/ns/world_news-americas/

Narcotic News

<http://www.narcoticnews.com/Links-section-of-Narcotic-News.php>

InSight Map: The Dangerous Journey North for Migrants

<http://www.insightcrime.org/component/k2/itemlist/category/330-maps>

Drug Related Interactive Maps

<http://www.insightcrime.org/>

The Drug Violence in Mexico

<http://justiceinmexico.org/resources-2/drug-violence/>

Blog Del Narco (WARNING – EXTREMELY GRAPHIC VIDEOS)

<http://www.blogdelnarco.com/>

Field Guide to Mexican Drug Cartels

<http://www.policemag.com/Channel/Gangs/Articles/2010/11/A-Field-Guide-to-Mexican-Drug-Cartels.aspx>

Drug Cartel Challenge Coin

<http://www.policemag.com/Blog/Gangs/Story/2011/01/Drug-Cartel-Badge-Recovered.aspx>

Street Terms - The Street Terms database contains over 2,300 street terms that refer to specific drug types or drug activity. The database is used by police officers, parents, treatment providers and others who require a better understanding of drug culture.

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/streetterms/>

Los Narcos (has not been updated)

<http://drugcartelinfo.blogspot.com/>

PROJECT GUNRUNNER A Cartel Focused Strategy September 2010 (UNCLASSIFIED//LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE)

http://msnbcmedia.msn.com/i/msnbc/sections/news/Cartel_Strategy.pdf

Tracking Mexico's Drug Cartels

http://www.stratfor.com/theme/tracking_mexicos_drug_cartels

Narco Mexico

<http://narcocartels.blogspot.com/>

National Threat Assessments

<http://www.justice.gov/ndic/topics/ndtas.htm#Top>

Drug Cartel Facts: Drug cartels are criminal organization developed with the primary purpose of promoting and controlling drug trafficking operations. They range from loosely managed agreements among various drug traffickers to formalized commercial enterprises...

http://www.freebase.com/view/en/drug_cartel

Mexican Drug Cartels In The United States

<http://www.cnn.com/interactive/2009/05/world/map.mexican.cartels/index.html>

The Southern Front (The U.S.Border on the Mexico border is divided into 9 sectors. Click on each sector for more detailed information.)

<http://www.foxnews.com/hannity/sfmap/>

Drug Cartels and Other Organized Crime Groups

http://www.drugstory.org/drug_traffic/cartel_organized.asp

The Narco News Bulletin (I would treat this one lightly, credibility is suspect)

<http://www.narconews.com/>

Drug War Clock

<http://www.drugsense.org/wodclock.htm>

Drugs and Terrorism: A New Perspective (dated but useful)

<http://www.dea.gov/pubs/intel/02039/02039.html>

How Drug Prohibition Finances and Otherwise Enables Terrorism

<http://www.cfdp.ca/eoterror.htm>

How the Drug War in Afghanistan Undermines America's War on Terror

<http://www.cato.org/pubs/fpbriefs/fpb84.pdf>

The Links Between Drug Prohibition and Terrorism

<http://www.cfdp.ca/terror.htm>

Afghanistan Drugs and Terrorism http://www.house.gov/international_relations/108/91798.pdf

Crime, Drug Prohibition and Terrorism: An Inevitable Convergence <http://www.narcoterror.org/>

Mini Submarine <http://www.saag.org/%5Cpapers14%5Cpaper1312.html>

Common Sense for Drug Policy <http://www.csdp.org/news/news/colombia.htm>

The Real Drug Lords <http://www.serendipity.li/cia/blum1.html>

Mexico Fights US Drug War <http://www.csdp.org/news/news/mexico.htm>

The Globalization Of The Drug Trade <http://www.unesco.org/most/sourdren.pdf>

Drugs And Criminal Organizations <http://www.interpol.int/Public/Drugs/default.asp>

Drug Smuggling Techniques/Methods

Latin America's Top 5 Alternative Drug Trafficking Methods

The extreme risks and rewards of the drug trade have led to increasingly creative smuggling methods as criminal groups continually look for new ways to evade detection. InSight Crime counts down five of the most inventive alternative drug trafficking methods.



5. Liquid Cocaine

Liquid cocaine is powdered cocaine mixed with a variety of solvents, which can later be separated out at a shipment's final destination. Once in liquid form, the cocaine is often packed into latex capsules and swallowed by drug "mules", sprayed onto clothing, or disguised as legal liquids such as liquor.

This form of cocaine smuggling is notoriously difficult to spot. In Bolivia, for example, authorities reportedly have no way of detecting liquid cocaine and have instead trained anti-drug agents to identify traffickers based on their appearance and behavior.

4. Homemade Submarines

Criminal groups throughout Latin America have been known to build homemade submarines to transport drugs. Confiscated vessels range from small semi-submersibles that travel close to the surface, to fully-submersible vessels that are extremely hard to detect.

3. Catapults and Canons

On multiple occasions, Mexican authorities have confiscated catapults and cannons made from compressed-air guns used by criminals to fire drugs over the US-Mexico border. Smugglers typically use the machines -- which are often made out of cheap and readily available materials -- to launch bales of marijuana.

2. Drones and Ultralight Planes

While authorities in the region have begun using drones to detect and track drug shipments, the same technology has been used by Mexican drug cartels to smuggle narcotics into the United States. Criminal groups have also used ultralight one-person planes to land drugs on US soil.

Both types of aircraft are hard to detect using radar, and drones will likely become more cost-effective for traffickers as the technology advances and is further adopted by legal commercial enterprises.

1. Cocaine Disguised as Coal

Colombian authorities recently seized a shipment of coal in the Caribbean port city of Barranquilla that on closer inspection turned out to be coca base. Smugglers had coated 306 kilos of coca base with fiberglass, then painted the pieces black.

In Peru in August, drug traffickers employed a similar method, although in this case they used real pieces of coal and drilled holes in them, hiding around six tons of cocaine.

You can hide drugs up your anus or vagina but a good customs agent will find them if they're suspicious. There are also experts who make a living packing suitcases and rucksacks. It is possible to do it in a way that doesn't show up on x-rays and that feels genuinely like part of the baggage.

It's an acquired skill however and the customs boys know exactly what to look for. Another popular method is to buy platform shoes and cut out a space in the heels. This is hardly original but if you decide to try this please at least get used to wearing the things first. You'll look a little conspicuous overbalancing as you walk through the airport.

Narco Subs <http://www.wibw.com/internationalnews/headlines/97515289.html>
<http://af11.wordpress.com/2010/06/30/narco-subs-latest-in-evolution-of-drug-smuggling-methods/>
http://articles.cnn.com/2010-06-29/world/vbs.colombian.narcosubs_1_colombian-navy-traffickers-smuggling?_s=PM:WORLD
<http://militarytimes.com/blogs/scoopdeck/2010/07/06/will-new-long-range-narco-subs-change-the-game/>
<http://www.chron.com/disp/story.mpl/world/7081395.html>
[http://www.militaryphotos.net/forums/showthread.php?p=188255-Narco-subs-\(drug-runners\)-thread](http://www.militaryphotos.net/forums/showthread.php?p=188255-Narco-subs-(drug-runners)-thread)
<http://covertshores.blogspot.com/2010/06/narco-submarines-torpedoes-and-semi.html>
<http://afp.google.com/article/ALeqM5idRpyWrlCB67LHzjut5kSMOyDARw>
<http://insightcrime.org/insight-latest-news/item/1618-colombia-seizes-2-narco-submarines-in-a-week>

Cocaine Submarines – Great video by National Geographic on cocaine submarines.

http://www.documentarytube.com/cocaine-submarines?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=twitter&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+DocumentaryTube+%28Documentary+Tube%29

Colombian traffickers are using a new secret weapon smuggling cocaine north – drug submarines.



Up to 30 meters long and almost impossible to detect, are capable of delivering several tons of cocaine in one shipment. Dozens of submarines are believed to be operating between the coasts of Colombia and Mexico, and police estimate that another 70 will be built next year alone. NGC is U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency and the Colombian military agents in search of drug submarine construction in some of the most remote jungles of the planet. Here, where the malaria-infested mosquitoes swarm narco-generals and heavy hand of the local population, there are at least 300 known cocaine laboratories and finished countless drug submarines and their factories. In hard-fought war against drug trafficking, an estimated catch comes in: a surprisingly sophisticated sub built by hand in the jungle.

Mexican Drug Cartels Reach Into The U.S.

Drug Seizures Along The Border

<http://cironline.org/node/4741/>

<http://static.apps.cironline.org/border-seizures/>

<http://cironline.org/reports/video-all-your-pot-are-belong-us-4771>

Mexico Under Seige: The Drug War at Our Doorstep <http://projects.latimes.com/mexico-drug-war/#/its-a-war>

By Tristan Reed

With the escape of infamous Sinaloa cartel boss Joaquin "El Chapo" Guzman Loera in July, some speculated that his Sinaloa-based group, the Sinaloa Federation, would rise to power once again. But two months later, fissures and infighting among drug cartels continue unabated, proving that even Guzman is powerless to reverse the inevitable Balkanization of Mexico's drug trade. Ultimately, the forces that drive the evolution of organized crime are simply more powerful than any single crime boss. In fact, since Stratfor's last update in April, there has been little change in the key trends shaping Mexico's organized crime landscape.

This does not mean the territorial lines of Mexico's crime groups have not shifted, or that drug-related turf wars have subsided since the first quarter of 2015. But the trajectories of Mexico's three regional organized crime umbrellas — groups based in Sinaloa state, Tamaulipas state and Tierra Caliente — have remained constant.

Los Zetas, a Tamaulipas-based crime group, had actually expanded into Zacatecas state at the Gulf cartel's expense in an attempt to reclaim lost territory. However, the arrests of several of their leaders during the first quarter of 2015 have made it difficult for the group to consolidate its hold over criminal activity in Tamaulipas. Groups that once fell under the same crime group as Guzman are now operating autonomously and in some areas, such as in Baja California Sur, Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua and Sinaloa states, are violently competing with one another. Meanwhile, organized crime based in the Tierra Caliente region continues the steady rise it began in 2010 as crime groups fragment and the Tierra Caliente-based Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion expands into their domains.

Sinaloa-Based Organized Crime

Soon after Guzman's escape, several English- and Spanish-language outlets predicted Guzman might consolidate control over organized crime in Mexico. After demonstrating his powerful networks, relationships with Mexican authorities and incredible wealth by orchestrating his jail break, it was thought that Guzman might take advantage of divisions and infighting among Mexican drug cartels and take over the drug trade.



Read more: [Mexico's Drug War: A New Way to Think About Mexican Organized Crime | Stratfor](#)
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By [Tristan Reed](#)
Mexico Security Analyst

Since the emergence of the Guadalajara cartel in the 1980s as one of the country's largest drug trafficking organizations, Mexican organized crime has continued to expand its reach up and down the global supply chains of illicit drugs. Under the Guadalajara cartel and its contemporaries, such as the Gulf cartel, led by Juan Garcia Abrego, a relatively small number of crime bosses controlled Mexico's terrestrial illicit supply chains. Crime bosses such as Miguel Angel "El Padrino" Felix Gallardo, the leader of the Guadalajara cartel, oversaw the bulk of the trafficking operations necessary to push drugs into the United States and received large portions of the revenue generated. By the same token, this facilitated law enforcement's ability to disrupt entire supply chains with a single arrest. Such highly centralized structures ultimately proved unsustainable under consistent and aggressive law enforcement pressure. Thus, as Mexican organized crime has expanded its control over greater shares of the global drug trade, it has simultaneously become more decentralized, as exemplified by an increasing number of organizational splits.

Indeed, the arrest of Felix Gallardo in 1989 and of colleagues such as Rafael Caro Quintero and Ernesto Fonseca Carrillo a few years prior led to the breakdown of the Guadalajara cartel by 1990. Thanks to geographic factors, however, Mexican organized crime was destined to increasingly dominate the global illicit drug trade, soon even eclipsing the role Colombian drug traffickers played in supplying cocaine to the huge and highly lucrative retail markets in the United States. As international law enforcement effectively dismantled the powerful Colombian cartels and stymied their maritime trafficking routes through the Caribbean in the 1980s and 1990s, Mexican crime groups became the cornerstone for any trafficking organization wishing to profit from the high U.S. demand for illicit drugs. Given that the United States' only land border to the south is shared with Mexico, Central and South American organizations had no choice but to cooperate with Mexican crime groups if they wished to transport drugs northward over land and across the nearly 3,200-kilometer (2,000-mile) U.S. border, an area with a centuries-long history of smuggling.

The remnants of the Guadalajara cartel took advantage of the regional geography to expand their own smuggling operations, leading to the creation of seemingly new criminal organizations such as the Juarez cartel (led by the Carrillo Fuentes family), the Tijuana cartel (led by the Arellano Felix family) and what would eventually become known popularly as the Sinaloa Federation (led by a number of traffickers, most famously Joaquin "El Chapo" Guzman Loera). Operating as autonomous crime syndicates, the fragments of the Guadalajara cartel expanded their respective supply chains and overall share of the illicit drug markets in the United States and overseas. But the continued Balkanization of Mexican organized crime that began with the collapse of the Guadalajara cartel would accompany the collective expansion of Mexican crime groups up and down the illicit drug supply chains across the globe.

By 2010, the criminal landscape in Mexico differed greatly from that in 1989. Numerous crime groups, some with small but critical niches, controlled drug trafficking operations in Mexico. Even so, a few cohesive crime groups still dominated the Mexican drug trade, particularly the Juarez cartel, the Tijuana cartel, the Gulf cartel and the Sinaloa Federation. Each group sought to expand its share over the drug trade, hoping to achieve the pre-eminence of their collective predecessor, leading to violent turf wars. Each group, however, faced internal divisions, leading to further Balkanization in parallel to the turf wars.

2010 marked a rapid acceleration in crime group decentralization, with each of the four dominant groups suffering a series of internal splits. This phenomenon also afflicted their eventual successors, giving rise to the present exceptionally complex map of crime groups. As Stratfor highlighted in its April 2013 cartel quarterly update, the trend of Balkanization will not likely end even if specific crime groups such as Los Zetas momentarily defy it by continuing to expand. Now in 2015, this trend has created an organized criminal landscape where it is no longer sufficient to monitor Mexican organized crime by focusing on individual groups. Instead, one must focus on the regional umbrellas that lead the vast majority of Mexican crime groups. We have therefore had to change the way we think and write about Mexican organized criminal networks, a change made visible in the radical alterations we have made to our popular cartel map.

The Regions

In 2014, as has been the norm each year since 2010, Mexican organized crime underwent substantial devolution because of continued turf wars and pressure by law enforcement and the Mexican military. The regional challenges and leadership losses the Sinaloa Federation experienced in 2013 continued, particularly with the arrest of [top leader Guzman Loera](#). Along with leadership losses, the lower-tier structures of the Sinaloa Federation — such as the subgroups operating in Chihuahua, Sonora and Baja California states — exercised increasing autonomy from the cartel's remaining top-tier crime bosses. Meanwhile, at the beginning of 2014, the remaining Gulf cartel factions in Tamaulipas state devolved further into numerous gangs. Some cooperated in the same cities, while others waged particularly violent campaigns against one another. In Michoacan state, the Knights Templar were all but dismantled, with Servando "La Tuta" Gomez Martinez the sole remaining founding leader. Numerous crime groups, all based in the same Tierra Caliente region of southwestern Mexico from which the Knights Templar (and the La Familia Michoacana organization it once fell under) emerged, filled the void that opened in Michoacan as a result of the rapid decline of the Knights Templar.

Though continued Balkanization of Mexican organized crime creates an increasingly confusing map, three geographic centers of gravity of cartel activity exist at present: Tamaulipas state, Sinaloa state and the Tierra Caliente region.

With the Mexican organized crime landscape continuing to suffer new fractures, it is marked now by newly independent groups headed by leaders who previously had participated in the same criminal operations as their new rivals. Many of these new crime bosses were born and raised in the same communities — in many cases even sharing family ties — and thus leveraged similar geographic advantages in their rise in power.

The Guadalajara cartel exemplifies this trend. Despite its name, which it received because its leaders had hideouts in the city of Guadalajara, Jalisco state, nearly all of its leaders hailed from Sinaloa state. The cartel also relied on the geography of Sinaloa state to expand its illicit profits, which largely came from the concentration of marijuana and opium poppy cultivation in the Sierra Madre Occidental and from coastal routes for drug trafficking. The city of Guadalajara provided cartel leaders a large cosmopolitan area in which to hide while they rapidly expanded their international operations. When the cartel split, successors such as the Tijuana and Juarez cartels were in fact managed by criminal leaders originating from Sinaloa who continued to leverage some aspect of the state's geography, if they were not in fact still tied to communities there.

Until the early 2000s, Sinaloa-based organized crime dominated the vast majority of organized crime activities in Mexico, particularly drug trafficking routes. Only the Tamaulipas-based Gulf cartel remained as a major independent group, using drug trafficking routes along Mexico's east coast to push drugs into the United States through [Nuevo Laredo, one of the most lucrative trafficking points in Mexico](#). Tamaulipas-based organized crime soon expanded its geographic reach, first via the Gulf cartel and then through Los Zetas, which split from the Gulf cartel in 2010. This trend led to a [seemingly polarized criminal landscape](#) by 2011, with organized crime in Mexico breaking down along a Sinaloa-Tamaulipas divide. By 2012, the Sinaloa- and Tamaulipas-based criminal camps each faced internal divisions, with individual groups in each region beginning to form alliances with groups in the other. Nonetheless, the behavior and evolution of each group was still driven by geography more than any form of ties to groups in the opposing region.

Thus, when Los Zetas split from the Gulf cartel in 2010, despite becoming known as a new or independent crime group, the collective operations and trends of Tamaulipas-based organized crime did not change: The same players were in place managing the same criminal activities. Similarly, the ongoing expansion of Tamaulipas-based organized crime — countering the spread of Sinaloa-based organized crime — did not stop, but instead it continued under Los Zetas' banner. It should be noted that the Gulf cartel, which had been immediately weakened relative to Los Zetas, did in fact ally with the Sinaloa Federation. But even so, with Los Zetas the most powerful Tamaulipas-based crime group, the Sinaloa Federation continued facing immense competition for territory from the east.

Within a given regional criminal camp, alliances and rivalries can form overnight with immediate effects, while crime bosses can quickly switch sides without necessarily causing a shift in operations. For instance, the now-detained Tamaulipas-based crime boss, [Ivan "El Taliban" Velazquez](#), first emerged within the Gulf cartel as a member of Los Zetas, then still a Gulf subgroup. When Los Zetas broke away, Velazquez sided with it. In 2012, however, Velazquez and his faction went to war with then-Los Zetas top leader Miguel "Z-40" Trevino Morales, allied with some Gulf cartel factions and publicly rebranded his network as a part of the Gulf cartel. In Cancun, Quintana Roo state, where the Velazquez network oversaw local criminal activities, Los Zetas members overnight became Gulf cartel members without any preceding conflict.

In 2012, the main Sinaloa- and Tamaulipas-based crime groups suffered from ongoing internal fights and leadership losses at the hands of government troops. After the Velazquez network split from Los Zetas, Mexican marines killed top Zetas leader Heriberto "El Lazca" Lazcano Lazcano during an operation. Meanwhile, the Sinaloa Federation faced growing challenges in its own northwest dominion from other Sinaloa-based groups such as Los Mazatlanos and a resurgent La Linea, and certain regional crime groups outside Sinaloa state that supported the Sinaloa Federation began fighting one another, including Los Cabrera and Los Danyms in Torreon, Coahuila state. The struggles in both regional crime camps in 2012 permitted the emergence of a third dominant regional camp based in Tierra Caliente, home to groups such as the Knights Templar, the Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, La Familia Michoacana and Guerreros Unidos.

Tierra Caliente, which means "hot lands," is a rural lowland area surrounded by mountainous terrain that was initially heavily valued by drug traffickers for marijuana cultivation, though for several years now it has produced primarily methamphetamines and heroin. The value of the region for organized crime increased along with the growth of the port of Lazaro Cardenas in Michoacan, making the state a key bridge between Mexico's coast and the interior — and a key port for smuggling narcotics and chemical precursors used in regional drug production.

Most groups in Tierra Caliente originated in the 1990s, when regional organized crime was but an extension of criminal groups based in Sinaloa and Tamaulipas states. In the early 2000s, Sinaloa- and Tamaulipas-based groups, most notably the Sinaloa Federation and the Gulf cartel, began a series of nationwide turf wars that included bids for control over the Tierra Caliente region. Two prominent groups emerged from the wreckage: the Milenio cartel, which operated under Sinaloa Federation crime boss Ignacio "El Nacho" Coronel Villarreal, and La Familia Michoacana, which was supported by the Los Zetas branch of the Gulf cartel. (La Familia Michoacana first referred to itself as La Empresa.) The conflict between these groups reverberated throughout the Tierra Caliente region, ushering in other turf wars that continue today.

But the relative weakening of Sinaloa and Tamaulipas organized crime in 2012 enabled Tierra Caliente-based groups to expand — both domestically and internationally — independently as they exploited the substantial geographic advantages of the Tierra Caliente for their criminal operations. Though numerous turf wars between

regional groups continued after 2012, as a whole, Tierra Caliente-based organized crime expanded geographically thanks to the efforts of groups such as the Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion and the Knights Templar. Turf wars that emerged or escalated within Tierra Caliente in 2012, most notably the Knights Templar against the Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion and Guerreros Unidos against Los Rojos, have become some of the most violent disputes in Mexico, either directly or indirectly causing the Mexican government's greatest security concerns in 2015.

2015 Forecast

The Mexican government had notable success targeting the top leadership of various criminal groups in 2014. Several senior bosses from each of the principal regional organized crime camps in Mexico were captured or killed during targeted operations involving federal troops. These successes accelerated the Balkanization of each camp while greatly shifting the balance of power among individual crime groups. The results of the government's efforts in 2014 will lead to a reorganization of each regional camp in 2015, as well as maintaining, if not accelerating, the tempo of the decentralization of organized crime in Mexico. It is likely that Balkanization will lead to new regional camps in 2015 as crime groups in geographic areas formerly controlled by outside crime bosses become entirely independent, focusing on and leveraging their own respective areas.

It should be noted that while each regional camp may experience substantial fragmentation in 2015 and lose control over criminal activities in specific geographic areas — such as the production of illicit drugs, extortion, fuel theft and kidnapping — this will not equate to an overall decline in international drug trafficking. In fact, each regional camp in Mexico will likely continue to expand its respective international drug supply chains to overseas markets such as Europe and Asia, as well as control of operations in South America.

Organized Crime in Sinaloa State

Sinaloa-based organized crime bore the brunt of targeted government operations in 2014, with the February capture of top Sinaloa Federation leader Joaquin "El Chapo" Guzman Loera in Mazatlan, Sinaloa state, being the highest-profile incident. Each of the major Sinaloa crime groups suffered losses among its senior leadership. On June 23, authorities captured one of the top leaders of the Tijuana cartel, Luis Fernando Arellano Sanchez, in Tijuana. On Oct. 1, the Mexican army captured Hector Beltran Leyva, the leader of the Beltran Leyva Organization, at a restaurant in San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato state. On Oct. 9, federal troops captured the top leader of the Juarez cartel, Vicente Carrillo Fuentes, in Torreon, Coahuila state.

In addition to these arrests, numerous lieutenants for these leaders and for other high-ranking Sinaloa crime bosses fell at the hands of authorities as well. Interestingly, none of the stated arrests altered the broader trends surrounding each group or triggered internal rifts that would likely have led to substantial escalations in violence, though organizational challenges such as those [experienced by the Sinaloa Federation since 2012](#) were likely magnified. This dynamic suggests that the continued decentralization of each group had lessened the criticality of each major crime boss within his respective organization.

Barring unexpected leadership losses or internal splits within the Tierra Caliente- or Tamaulipas-based crime groups, Sinaloa-based organized crime will likely experience the most fragmentation in 2015. Over the past two years, the Sinaloa Federation has seen its subgroups act increasingly independent from the top-tier leadership, leading to internal wars — independent of the top leadership — among subgroups in areas such as [the Golden Triangle](#) and the surrounding region, as well as the Baja California Peninsula. Similarly, the arrest of Carrillo Fuentes and his key lieutenants in 2014 could trigger leadership changes in 2015 where the remnants of his organization fall under the control of crime bosses based strictly in Chihuahua state. Such fragmentation would mean that new regional criminal camps, likely based in Sonora, Chihuahua or Baja California states, would emerge from the geographic areas currently controlled by the Sinaloa camp.

Tamaulipas Organized Crime

The Gulf cartel as it was prior to 2010 no longer exists. Instead, two crime groups — Los Zetas and the Velazquez network — now largely dominate Tamaulipas-based organized crime. The former is now the most widely operating cohesive crime group in Mexico. The crime groups calling themselves the Gulf cartel and operating in areas of Tamaulipas retained by the old Gulf cartel after the 2010 split with Los Zetas are (with the exception of the Velazquez network) in fact a collection of numerous independent groups, all of which operate more like powerful street gangs than the far-reaching transnational criminal organization that was their former parent organization.

Though the rapid expansion of Los Zetas slowed significantly in 2012 as a result of internal feuds, the growing independence of Tierra Caliente-based organized crime and government operations, the group has largely continued to defy the Balkanization experienced by every other crime group in Mexico. This has been largely thanks to a sudden shift in its overall expansion strategy that emerged at the end of 2012, when the cartel began relying more on alliances than violent seizures of territory. Crime groups from other regional camps, such as some of the Beltran Leyva Organization successor groups and the Juarez cartel (and its former enforcer arm, La Linea), have given Los Zetas access to the supply of illicit drugs and to drug trafficking routes in territories held by Sinaloa-based groups. Since the Gulf cartel gangs in Tamaulipas state likely rely on revenues gained from allowing drugs to be trafficked through their territory and are significantly less powerful than Los Zetas, it is likely that at least some of these groups are now cooperating with Los Zetas. Such cooperation could even include the gangs purchasing narcotics from Los Zetas.

Los Zetas' expansion will likely resume in Mexico in 2015, with the presence of Los Zetas operators and activities emerging in the western half of Mexico. Despite this expansion, Los Zetas will not be saved from the Balkanization trend, meaning another significant split could emerge in 2015 — though the exact timing is difficult, if not impossible, to forecast — with portions of Los Zetas competing with one another, either economically or militarily. Though organizational splits do not necessitate violent competition, Los Zetas' extensive network of alliances with other regionally based crime groups, as well as the immense territory directly under the cartel's control, increases the likelihood of any major split triggering violent turf wars. Where violence erupts depends entirely on where the organization splits internally.

Drug Violence in Mexico Through 2012

<http://www.fronterasdesk.org/sites/default/files/field/docs/2013/02/06/130206-dvm-2013-final.pdf>

Drug Violence in Mexico Through 2013

http://seguridadcondemocracia.org/administrador_de_carpetas/biblioteca_virtual/pdf/140415-dvm-2014-released1.pdf

Economic/Financial

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| 4Traders This is an international financial website, providing information on listed companies, indices, markets and currencies worldwide. | http://www.4-traders.com/ |
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| Mish's Global Economic Analysis | http://globeconomicanalysis.blogspot.com/ |
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| Embassy of the Republic of Armenia | http://www.armeniaemb.org/ |
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| Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments | http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/chiefs/ |
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| Foreign Governments | http://www.library.northwestern.edu/govpub/resource/internat/foreign.html |
| | http://www.lib.umich.edu/govdocs/foreign.html |
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| | http://www.diplomaticnet.com/uk/ministries/paises/ |

Energy

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| The Oil Drum (discussions about energy and our future.) | http://theoildrum.com/ |
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| Energy Intelligence | http://www.energyintel.com/ |
| Electric Power Research Institute | http://www.epri.com/ |
| Energy Market Maps | http://cryptome.sabotage.org/energy-eyeball.htm |

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| California On-Line Energy Maps | http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/repse/eimap/ei_contents.html |
| Department of Nuclear Energy | http://www.energy.ca.gov/maps/index.html |
| Databases and Directories | http://www.iaea.org/worldatom/Programmes/Nuclear_Energy/index.html |
| Renewable Energy Projects | http://www.platts.com/Databases%20&%20Directories/ |
| The Coming Global Energy Crisis | http://www.crest.org/index.html |
| U.S. Department of Energy | http://www.energycrisis.org/ |
| World Energy Council | http://www.ciac.org/ciac/ |
| Energy Review | http://www.worldenergy.org/wec-geis/ |
| | http://archive.wn.com/2004/07/21/1400/energyreview/ |

Fauxtography a term used to describe instances of photojournalism (most coming from sources in the Middle East) in which photos have been either misrepresented by staging or other means, or manipulated with computer software. Source: <http://web.archive.org/web/20140826195333/http://mediamythbusters.com/index.php?title=Fauxtography>

A Concise History of the Fauxtography Blogstorm in the 2006 Lebanon War <http://acjournal.org/journal/2007/Summer/3AConciseHistoryoftheFauxtographyBlogstorm.pdf>

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| Federal Emergency Management Agency | http://www.fema.gov/ |
| White House | http://www.whitehouse.gov/ |
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| | http://www.nvcc.edu/alexandria/library/instruction/esl/esl007/government.htm |
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| Minerals Management Service | http://www.nwc.navy.mil/library/4Resources/GovtHomePage.htm |
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| Government Search | http://www.nrc.gov/ |
| | http://www.queryserver.com/government.htm |
| The Federal WEB Locator | http://www.searchgov.com/ |
| Citizenship and Immigration Services | http://www.infoctr.edu/fwl/ |
| Office of Management and Budget | http://uscis.gov/graphics/index.htm |
| Government Executive | http://www.whitehouse.gov/OMB/ |
| First Gov (US Government official web site) | http://www.govexec.com/ |
| Complete U.S. Federal Government Agencies Directory (Hierarchical) | http://www.firstgov.gov/ |
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Foreign Military Studies Office

The Foreign Military Studies Office (FMSO) at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is an open source research organization of the U.S. Army. Founded as the Soviet Army Studies Office in 1986, it was an innovative program that brought together military specialists and civilian academics to focus on military and security topics derived from unclassified, foreign media. The results were unclassified articles and papers that provided new understandings and broad access to information from a base of expertise in the U.S. Army, Department of Defense, and foreign and U.S. defense communities and universities.

<http://fmso.leavenworth.army.mil/>

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Fusion Centers

Fusion Centers Map, Locations, Contact Information <http://publicintelligence.net/fusion-centers/>
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<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/are-we-safer/fusion-centers/>

Gangs (includes gangs in the Military)

Transnational Gangs https://www.fbi.gov/fbi-search#output=xml_no_dtd&client=google-csbe&cx=005240866907727249433%3Afrylkwxx8u&cof=FORID%3A10%3BBN%3A1&ie=UTF-8&siteurl=www.fbi.gov%2Fnews%2F&q=transnational

Gang Enforcement <http://www.gangenforcement.com/>
GANGS IN THE MILITARY <http://www.gangenforcement.com/gangs-in-the-military.html>

By Scott Buhrmaster, PoliceOne Columnist Across the country, gang activity continues to grab headlines, as illustrated in numerous articles posted through PoliceOne recently. In Chicago, for example, it has been reported that officers are battling an influx of several new and violent gangs to the city. The New York Times reported earlier this month that although other types of homicides have fallen across the country, gang-related murders rose a staggering 50 percent from 1999-2002 (the last year statistics were available). Although strong counter-gang efforts by officers in Los Angeles and Chicago (the nation's leading gang center) have effectively sparked a downtrend, LAPD Chief William J. Bratton, however, called gang violence "the emerging monster crime in America," during a speech to a national gang violence conference in Los Angeles this month. USA Today reported that some experts attribute an increase in murders in the first six months of 2003 to an overall resurgence in gang activity in many cities. And it likely comes as no surprise that even rural areas across the country are not immune to gangs. The Charlotte Observer, for example, recently ran a feature article focused on the preemptive counter-gang efforts of law enforcement in a rural North Carolina area where gang affiliation has surfaced. In fact, some remote areas outside larger cities may even attract urban gang members looking for a place to set up shop in an area where police resources may be fewer and, theoretically, awareness of gangs and

tactics to suppress them may be lesser. Regardless of where you work, you will likely face the challenge of approaching gang members at some point in your career. For some of you, this may already be a daily occurrence. For others, it may be a less frequent occurrence but nonetheless one you must be tactically prepared for. Here are 10 pointers, presented specifically for patrol officers, to keep in mind when approaching gang members. Although these really just scratch the surface of the myriad gangs contact tips, they do serve as a solid foundation for your next gang contact. They also serve as a reminder that contact with gang members has unique nuances that can make a dramatic difference between well-controlled contact and a free-for-all. The better prepared you are to recognize them, the better prepared you will be to safely navigate street contact with gang members. Stay alert to your surroundings.

Knowing that they attract police attention, gang members standing in a group on the street may hide their weapons in easily accessible, nearby locations instead of on their person. Hiding spots of choice would be those easily overlooked by officers but offering quick access to gang members. Good examples are inside wheel wells of nearby cars, on top of parked car tires, inside a nearby garbage can, under bushes or under a piece of garbage on the ground. Another surrounding threat may be gang members—both friendly and rival—across the street from your contact, secreted in nearby alleys or in vehicles, driving by. To fellow gang members, your contact with their street brothers and sisters may be considered threatening and warrant distractive, perhaps offensive, action. To rival gang members, your contact with their enemies may be seen as an opportunity to attack while the enemy isn't watching - particularly if the attacker is looking to score points for courage (and stupidity) for attacking in police presence. An ideal gang contact will involve three officers: a contact officer making direct contact with the gang members, a primary cover officer spotting the contact officer and a secondary contact officer scanning the surrounding area for threats. Obviously that kind of personnel isn't always available, but when possible, the three-officer approach is preferable. Pay particular attention to underage juveniles.

Knowing that underage juveniles may face lesser weapons possession charges than older members and may be considered less threatening to an approaching officer, gangs may have younger members carry their weapons for them. When approaching gang members, stay keenly alert to the younger members, both for the fact that they may be armed and for the fact that, in an effort to impress older members, they may be more inclined to confront, challenge or act violently towards law enforcement. Pay particular attention to females.

Under the assumption that officers approaching a group of gang members may make the dangerous mistake of disregarding females as less of a tactical risk than males, gang members may have females carry their weapons for them. They may also do so with the thought that male officers without a female partner or a female officer close by may shy away from closely searching a female in the group, particularly if efforts to do so are met with resistance, threats and ridicule. Be prepared to handle females with as much tactical caution and thoroughness as you would with males. Watch out for dogs.

Obviously the presence of a dog should warrant special attention, but be aware that gang members have been known to train dogs to respond to non-verbal attack commands like touching a pant leg, pulling on a shirt or dropping a leash. A dog can be a dangerous, even deadly weapon. Handle its presence at the scene as such. Avoid showing obvious disrespect.

In gang culture, respect is often worth more than gold and can make the difference between life and death. Efforts to degrade, embarrass or show outward disrespect for gang members will likely be met with strong resistance and may incite violence that otherwise could have been avoided. Regardless of your true feelings, try to maintain an air of respect without alluding to weakness, inferiority or lack of control of the situation. A facade of respect will help you maintain control and may yield mutual respect that will prove beneficial at the point of contact and in the future. Do keep in mind, however, that in an arrest situation anything goes. If, for example, a gang member you are arresting asks that you not cuff him until he is out of eyeshot of his associates to avoid embarrassment, this is an obvious no-no. Tactical soundness takes priority over all other considerations. Don't overreact.

"Overreacting tends to make officers appear to be someone who shows fear," says PoliceOne gang expert and P1 Discussion Board moderator Bob Walker. "Gang members refer to this type of officer as 'scary'--someone who shows fear and over reacts." Fear alludes to vulnerability and lack of control, which may increase the chances that combative members may confront you. However, be sure that in your effort to avoid overreacting you don't UNDERreact. Remain in control of yourself and the situation while responding with the appropriate level of action. Know your jargon and your facts...or don't use them.

One of the quickest ways to lose respect and credibility and to put yourself in danger when dealing with gang members is to show signs of ignorance to gang jargon and culture. Although communicating with gang bangers on a colloquial level may facilitate better communication, deeper respect, and may yield more information, if you're not up to date on all the current street terms, don't use them. The same holds true with gang-related facts. If you're not sure of what you're saying, don't say it. In the world of gangs and law enforcement, ignorance is not bliss, it's dangerous. "Most street officers who are not specifically assigned to gang units are dealing with all kinds of different people and occurrences," says Walker "They don't have the convenience of dedicating time to learning lots of gang slang and then staying updated on changes "Once you start using slang, you're opening the door to the rest of your conversation being conducted in slang. If you're not fully confident of your ability to speak gang language, it's better to use no slang at all than to toss out a few terms in an effort to be cool, and then find yourself coming up short later in the conversation." Walk the walk.

Never threaten anything that you can't or won't follow through on. If you say you're going to respond in a certain way if your questions aren't answered, do it. If you say action will be taken if certain behavior isn't immediately terminated, take it. And on the flip side, if you promise something that you can in fact provide in response to cooperation, follow through on your "agreement." Another quick way to lose credibility and diminish the odds of future cooperation is to make shallow threats and meaningless promises. Pay close attention to clothing.

Some gang wear is conducive to effectively hiding weapons. Things like baggy pants with deep pockets, oversized shirts, thick coats, and ball caps lend themselves well to secreting a variety of weapons including, of course, guns. Pay very close attention to the movements of gang bangers who may be wearing clothes that are especially good for hiding weapons. Also remember to search very thoroughly and cautiously when that level of contact is warranted. Use 'interest' as a means of gathering intelligence.

You may be surprised at how much can be learned just by asking with interest and waiting for an answer. Whenever possible, ask gang members questions that may yield valuable intelligence information without a demanding or overbearing tone. Ask about things like leadership, new gang members, upcoming activities, problems with rival gangs, shifts in territory...anything and everything that may prove helpful to anti-gang efforts. Be sure to take notes when reasonable and be sure to share the intelligence with your command staff, fellow officers and your gang unit.

New Smartphone App Interprets Gang Graffiti
<http://www.lawofficer.com/articles/print/volume-10/issue-4/features/new-smartphone-app-interprets.html>

[http://www.lawofficer.com/articles/print/volume-](http://www.lawofficer.com/articles/print/volume-10/issue-4/features/new-smartphone-app-interprets.html)

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Symbols of a life of crime: Russia Gangland Tattoos

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Gang News

<http://www.infopiq.com/keywords/Gang.html>

Signs and Symbols of Cults, Gangs, and Secret Societies (Signs, symbols, emblems, flags or insignia of groups under which they organize themselves successfully and who insist on bringing their own world-systems into the existing order(s) on a local and/or global scale, often under the threat of severe sanctions from the state or government.

<http://www.forbiddensymbols.com/>

Gang Codes

http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:EDcXSt9sxlQJ:www.iu19.org/cms/lib02/PA01001470/Centricity/Domain/12/gangs%2520disc1/Gang_Codes.xls.xls+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us

Source:

<http://www.accuracyproject.org/GangAcronyms-US.html>

AB - Aryan Brotherhood -- A white supremacist prison/street gang founded in the 1960s in California. 666 is another tag associated with this Caucasian gang.

ABC - Altadena Blocc Crips -- A predominantly African-American street gang based in the San Gabriel Valley of Southern California. Their name is occasionally spelled "Altadena Bloc Crips" or "Altadena Block Crips."

ABC - Asian Boy Crips -- An Asian-American street gang founded in Minnesota.

ABCC - Acacia Blocc Compton Crips -- An African-American street gang that originated in Compton, California.

ABT - Aryan Brotherhood of Texas -- A white supremacist prison/street gang founded in Texas in the 1980s.

ABZ - Asian Boyz -- An Asian-American street gang that originated in Southern California, then later spread to a number of cities across the country. They have grown to become one of America's largest Asian street gangs. Many of the ABZ sets are comprised primarily of Cambodian-Americans. AB, ABS, and 1 2 26 (1 = A, 2 = B, 26 = Z) are a few of the other tags associated with this gang. Their colors include black, yellow, and green. A tattoo of a dragon wrapped around the letter "A" can occasionally be found on its members. Tiny Rascal Gangsters (TRG), and Wah Ching have been rivals of this gang.

AC - Aryan Circle -- A white supremacist street/prison gang that has spread to dozens of states throughout the country.

ACB - Asian Crip Boys -- An Asian-American street gang found in multiple locations, including--but not limited to--California, Washington, Illinois,

Georgia, and North Carolina.

ACG - Asian Crip Girls -- An Asian-American street gang. In Minnesota, this gang is predominantly Hmong.

ADCC - Atlantic Drive Compton Crips -- A Southern California street gang found south of Los Angeles in Compton.

ADL - Altadena Denver Lanes -- A Southern California street gang found in the San Gabriel Valley. This Bloods' gang is comprised primarily of African-Americans. Red has been their chosen color.

AFO - Arellano-Felix Organization -- A major North American drug trafficking cartel that is also known as the Tijuana Cartel.

AGC - Avalon Gangsta Crips -- An African-American street gang founded in Los Angeles, California.

AIB - Asian Insane Boys -- An Asian-American street gang in Southern California.

AIGN - Almighty Imperial Gangster Nation -- An African-American street gang. IG and AIG are a couple of other tags associated with this gang.

AKA - Asian Kick Ass -- An Asian-American street gang in Southern California. They've arguably been most active in the San Gabriel Valley, east of Los Angeles, California.

AKB - Asian Killa Boyz -- A Southern California street gang based in the San Gabriel Valley.

AKP - Asian King Posse -- A predominantly Hmong street gang in the Midwest. They've arguably been most active in Detroit, Michigan, Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minnesota and Wisconsin. 116 is another tag associated with this Asian-American gang.

ALK - Almighty Latin Kings -- Founded in Chicago, Illinois, they are one of the largest Hispanic gangs in the United States. They're also known as the Latin

Kings (LK), Almighty Latin King Nation (ALKN), and Almighty Latin King and Queen Nation (ALKQN).

ALKN - Almighty Latin King Nation (See above ALK entry)

ALKQN - Almighty Latin King and Queen Nation (See above ALK entry)

ANO - Aryan Nation Outlaws -- A white supremacist gang that was reportedly founded by members of the Aryan Brotherhood of Texas.

AOA - American Outlaws Association -- A motorcycle gang also known as the Outlaws Motorcycle Club and Outlaws Nation.

AP - Armenian Power -- An Armenian street gang most active in Hollywood, Glendale, the eastern San Fernando Valley, and western San Gabriel Valley of Southern California. AP 13, AP X3, and AP XIII are a few of the other tags associated with this gang.

AP - Avenue Pirus -- A Southern California street gang that is occasionally known as Avenue Piru Gang (APG).

APB - Athens Park Boys -- A street gang that originated in Los Angeles, California. They later popped up in a few other locations across the country.

APO - Asian Pride Only -- An Asian-American street gang most active in California and Oregon.

AS - Aryan Soldiers -- A white supremacist street/prison gang.

ASW - Asian Street Walkers -- An Asian-American street gang that is occasionally known as Asian Street Warriors. They've been active in Utah, Idaho, and especially Stockton, California. Many of their members have been of Cambodian ancestry.

A13 - Azusa 13 -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang in Southern California. The gang (also known as Varrio

Azusa 13, and Varrio Azusa 13 Rifa) can be found in the San Gabriel Valley community of Azusa, in Los Angeles County. This Mexican Mafia affiliated gang has been accused of engaging in a campaign of violence and harassment to drive African-Americans out of the city of Azusa as well as prevent blacks from moving into the SGV city. In addition to the aforementioned hate crimes, a 2011 federal indictment also showed they sought to monopolize the market for illegal drugs in Azusa, California.

ATC - Anaheim Travelers City -- An Anaheim, California street gang. SouthSide Krooks (SSK) has been a rival of this Southern California gang. ATC LM (Anaheim Travelers City Los Malos) is another tag associated with this gang.

AV - Ashland Vikings -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang based in Chicago, Illinois. AVs and AVN (Ashland Vikings Nation) are a couple of other tags associated with this gang. Their rivals include--but are not limited to--La Raza, Harrison Gents, Playboys, and Maniac Latin Disciples.

Aves - The Avenues -- A Mexican-American street/prison gang that has been most active in northeastern Los Angeles, California. Their turf has included Highland Park, Glassell Park, as well as sections of Cypress Park, and Eagle Rock. Founded in the 1950s, the gang (also known as Avenidas) was named for the avenues in northeast L.A. that cross Figueroa. They're very closely associated with the Mexican Mafia (La Eme). Members of the Avenues have been convicted of committing hate crimes aimed at driving black residents out of the predominantly Latino neighborhoods of northeastern Los Angeles. Highland Park (HLP) has been a rival of this gang. The use of an apostrophe (Ave's) occasionally appears in tagging. A tattoo of a skull wearing a fedora is commonly found on many of its members.

Cliques include Drew Street, Cypress Aves, Division Street (DVST), 43rd Aves, Avenues 57, etc.

BA - Barrio Azteca -- Founded in the 1980s, Barrio Azteca is a Mexican-American street/prison gang and drug cartel that has been most active in the Southwestern United States.

BA - Brown Authority -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang in Pico Rivera, California. Pico Viejo has been a rival of this Los Angeles County gang.

BB - Border Brothers -- A predominantly Hispanic prison/street gang that has been most active in California and Arizona. Although they are primarily known as a prison gang, they have increasingly been establishing a presence on the streets. 22 and XXII are a couple of another tags associated with the Border Bros. (The number 2 represents the letter "B" -- thus, 22 = BB.) Some cliques claim black as their gang color.

BBH - Brown Brotherhood -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang that has arguably been most active in the California cities of Vallejo (in Solano County) and Whittier (in Los Angeles County). BBH 13 and BBHX3 are a couple of another tags associated with this gang.

BCR - Brown Crowd Raza -- A Sureno street gang found in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon.

BD - Black Disciples -- An African-American street gang founded in Chicago. They are also known as the Almighty Black Disciple Nation (ABDN).

BD - Black Dragons -- An Asian-American street gang and organized crime syndicate that was founded in the 1980s. They've been most active in Monterey Park and Rosemead in the San Gabriel Valley, and Los Angeles, California. Many of their members have been ethnic Chinese from Vietnam. Black Dragons can occasionally be identified by their use of the Oakland Raiders' number 80 jersey of Jerry Rice.

BDS - Bulldogs -- A predominantly Hispanic street/prison gang in Fresno, California. FBD and F-14 (Fresno 14) are a couple of other tags associated with this gang. Red has been their traditional color.

BG - Bassett Grande -- A Southern California street gang that is also known as Bassett Grande 13. LNO (Los Nite Owls) is another tag associated with this gang.

BGC - Broadway Gangsta Crips - An African-American street gang that originated in Los Angeles, California. NOTE: It's occasionally spelled Broadway Gangster Crips.

BGF - Black Guerrilla Family -- An African-American gang that was originally called Black Family

or Black Vanguard, and was founded in 1966, at the San Quentin State Prison in California.

BH - Big Hazard -- A predominantly Mexican-American street gang found in East Los Angeles, California, and a few other locations across the country.

BHB - Bad Hamo Bloods -- A street gang on the island of O'ahu in Hawai'i. They have been most active in Kalihi, Honolulu, Hawai'i.

BHB - Big Head Boyz -- A street gang in Boston, Massachusetts. Their turf has included the area in the vicinity of the city streets of Brunswick, Creston, and Fayston. MIC (Magnolia Intervale Columbia), and Columbia Road Rockies have been rivals of this gang.

BHB - Bounty Hunter Bloods -- A predominantly African-American street gang. Although they are primarily an East Coast gang found in Virginia and New Jersey, they've also established themselves in a number of other locations across the country.

BHT - Barrio Hollister Territory -- A street gang in Hollister, California. This San Benito County gang is reportedly affiliated with the Nortenos.

BLD - Bloods -- A large, African-American gang that was founded in California. The Crips are the long-time rivals of the Bloods. Red has been this gang's traditional color. Bloods can frequently be identified by their use of red clothing, and/or red bandanas. Red is also the preferred color of spray paint for Blood graffiti.

BLST - Barrio Libre South Tucson -- A Mexican-American street gang in Pima County, Arizona. BLST 13 is another tag associated with this South Tucson gang.

BMC - Brown Magic Clique -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang that's found along the Oregon - Idaho border. BMC has been most active in Nyssa, and Ontario, in Malheur County, Oregon.

BOD - Boys of Destruction -- An African-American street gang in St. Louis, Missouri. Their gang acronym can also stand for "Brothers of Dorsey" or "Brothers of Death." The Horseshoe Posse has been a bitter rival of this Crips' gang.

BP - Barrio Pobre -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang that's been most active in California.

BP - Brown Pride -- A Mexican-American street gang found in multiple locations, including California and Arizona. BP13 and BPX3 are a couple of other tags associated with this gang.

BP - Brown Pride -- A Mexican-American street gang founded in Nashville, Tennessee. 218 and

BP 218 are a couple of other tags associated with this gang.

BPA - Brown Pride Army -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang found in multiple locations, including Southern California, and Portland, Oregon.

BPL - Brown Pride Locos -- A predominantly Mexican-American gang found in numerous locations, including--but not limited to--California, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin. A BPL gang has even been reported on the idyllic resort of Catalina Island, off the coast of Southern California. Some cliques claim black and tan as their gang colors.

BPM - Brown Pride Mexicanz -- A Mexican-American gang found in multiple locations, including--but not limited to--Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington. Their name is occasionally spelled Brown Pride Mexicans. Some are affiliated with the Surenos and may tag BPMX3, BPM SUR X3 or BPM 13, while others are affiliated with the Nortenos and sometimes tag BPM 14.

BPR - Brown Pride Raza -- A Mexican-American gang found in multiple locations, including--but not limited to--California and Oregon. BPR 13 is another tag associated with this gang.

BPS - Black P. Stones -- An African-American gang founded in Chicago in the mid-20th century. They've since grown to become a nationwide presence. Originally called Blackstone Rangers, they are also known as the Black P. Stone Nation (BPSN).

BPS - Brown Pride Surenos -- A predominantly Mexican-American street gang. They've arguably been most active in Southern California. BPS 13, BPS X3, and BPSXIII are a few of the other tags associated with this gang.

BPSC - Brown Pride Santa Cruz - A Santa Cruz County, California street gang.

BPT - Brown Pride Tokers -- A Mexican-American gang in Oregon.

BRB - Bird Road Boys -- A Florida street gang that is also known as the Bird Road Boyz.

BRD - Blood Red Dragons -- An Asian-American street/prison gang that is occasionally known as the Boston Red Dragons. They've been active in the cities of Boston, Chelsea, Fall River, Lowell, Lynn, and Revere, Massachusetts. Naturally, red has been their traditional color.

BSL - Brown Side Locos -- A predominantly Latino street gang that is arguably most active in California and Georgia.

BST - Barrio Sur Trece -- A California street gang that occasionally uses the tag BST 13.

BST - Blythe Street -- A Southern California street gang also known as Blythe Street 13 (BST 13).

BS13 - Brown Side 13 -- A Sureno street gang comprised primarily of Hispanics. They've been active in several locations, including--but not limited to--California, Georgia, New York, Oregon, Tennessee, and Washington.

BSV - Blood Stone Villains -- A street gang that's found in several locations across the country. NOTE: It's occasionally spelled Blood Stone Villainz.

BSV - Brown Society Vatos -- A Mexican-American street gang most active in California and Georgia.

BTK - Born To Kill -- A predominantly Vietnamese-American street gang founded in New York in the 1980s. They've been active in several locations, including--but not limited to--California, Georgia, Hawaii, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, and Texas.

BTK - Born To Kill Posse -- A predominantly Caucasian street gang in Brooklyn, New York.

BTM - Blue Top Mob -- A Harlem, New York-based street gang.

BTS - Brown Thugs -- A predominantly Latino street gang.

BVNS - Barrio Van Nuys -- A Southern California street gang based in the San Fernando Valley. BVNS 13 is another tag associated with this gang.

CAC - Crazy Ass Criminals -- A California street gang comprised primarily of Hispanics.

CAM - Crazy Ass Mexicans -- A Mexican-American street gang. CAM 13 is another tag associated with this gang.

CB - Crazy Bloods -- A predominantly Hmong street gang in Minnesota.

CBC - Cold Blooded Cambodians -- A Southern California street gang that later changed its name to Crazy Brother Clan.

CBC - Crazy Boy Clan -- An Asian-American street gang.

CBC - Crazy Brother Clan -- A Southern California street gang founded in Long Beach. This predominantly Asian street gang was formerly known as the Cold Blooded Cambodians.

CFM - Crazy Fucking Mexicans -- A street gang found in multiple locations, including California, and the Portland, Oregon area. They're occasionally known as the Crazy Fuckin' Mexicans.

C14 - Clanton 14 -- A Mexican-American street gang founded in Los Angeles, California. They are reportedly one of the oldest L.A. gangs, with roots dating back to the early 20th century.

CHB - Crazy Hmong Boyz -- An Asian-American street gang in Wisconsin. True Asian Bloods (TAB) has been a rival of this Midwest gang.

CIVL - Cicero Insane Vice Lords - A street gang founded in Chicago, Illinois.

CL - Campe Locos -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang that's been most active in California.

CMG - Crenshaw Mafia Gangster Bloods -- A Southern California street gang founded in Los Angeles.

COB - Color of Blood -- A predominantly Asian-American street gang that has been most active in the San Francisco Bay Area. This gang has been found in Contra Costa County, California. Although members were initially Khmu (an ethnic group in Laos), COB has grown to include some African-Americans. Sons of Death (SOD) has been a rival of this gang.

COORS Family Skins - Comrades of Our Race's Struggle Family Skins -- A white supremacist skinhead gang found in Southern California. This Caucasian gang is also known as Coors Family Skinheads (CFS).

CPA - Canoga Park Alabama -- A Southern California street gang based in the San Fernando Valley community of Canoga Park. The ethnicity of its members is primarily Hispanic.

CPB - Center Park Bloods -- A Southern California street gang that is most active in Inglewood.

CPC - Carson Pinov Compadres -- A Southern California street gang comprised primarily of Asian-Americans.

CPCC - Carver Park Compton Crips -- A Southern California street gang.

CPP - Campanella Park Piru -- An African-American street gang that originated in Southern California. This Bloods' gang is occasionally spelled Campgnella Park Piru.

CRP - Crips -- An African-American gang that was founded in Los Angeles, California. The Bloods are their long-time rivals. Blue has been this gang's traditional color. Crips can frequently be identified by their use of blue apparel, and/or blue bandanas. Blue is often the preferred color of spray paint for Crip graffiti.

CSG - Criminal Street Gang -- A generic acronym used to describe any criminal street gang.

CVL - Corona Varrío Locos -- A Southern California gang comprised primarily of Hispanics. CVL is based in the Riverside County community of Corona, and is also known as Corona Vatos Locos.

CVS - Compton Varrío Segundo -

- A Southern California street gang.

CVTF - Compton Varrío Tortilla Flats -- A Southern California street gang. They are also known as Tortilla Flats Compton Varrío, Tortilla Flats 13 (TF13), or just Tortilla Flats (TF).

CWA - Crips With Attitude -- An Asian-American street gang found in California and Minnesota. They have arguably been most active in Modesto, California and the Twin Cities (Minneapolis / Saint Paul) area of Minnesota. Some sets were originally called Cambodians With Attitude.

CXC13 - Culver City 13 -- A Mexican-American street gang based in Southern California. They are also known as the City Boys, and Culver City Boyz (CCB). CEXCE13 is another tag associated with this gang.

DBS - Diablos -- A predominantly Mexican-American street gang. EVD, EVD1, VEV XIII, VEV SUR XIII, VEVX3, 5 22 4, and 13 are a few of the other tags occasionally associated with this gang.

DDP - Dominicans Don't Play -- A multi-national gang comprised primarily of Hispanics of Dominican ancestry.

DF - Dragon Family -- An Asian-American street gang based in Northern Virginia. They've also been active in Maryland and the District of Columbia.

DIA - Down In Action -- A Southern California street gang.

DMI - Dead Man Incorporated -- A predominantly Caucasian prison/street gang founded in Maryland in the late 1990s. Dead Man Inc. later spread to numerous locations across the United States, and their membership has expanded to include other ethnicities. 4 13 9 is another tag associated with them. Black is usually their chosen color.

DOT - Den of Thieves -- A North Carolina gang.

DPG - Dog Pound Gang -- A multi-national gang found in a number of locations across the country, as well as Central America and the Caribbean.

DSB - Down South Boys -- A Florida gang also known as the Down South Boyz.

DSC - Donna Street Crips -- A predominantly African-American street gang based in Las Vegas, Nevada.

D13 - Duarte Eastside -- A Mexican-American street gang based in the Southern California community of Duarte. DuRoc Crips has been a rival of this San Gabriel Valley gang. DEG, DES, and DESG are a few of the other tags associated with this gang.

DuRoc - DuRoc Crips -- An African-American street gang based in Southern California.

They've been most active in an unincorporated area of the San Gabriel Valley between the cities of Arcadia, Duarte and Monrovia known as "No Man's Land." Monrovia Nuevo Varrío, and Duarte Eastside have been rivals of this gang. A long-time presence in Los Angeles County, DuRoc Crips have recently been establishing themselves in San Bernardino County. Roc is another tag that is occasionally associated with this gang.

EBS - Eternal Brown Soldiers -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang in Southern California. They've been most active in the San Gabriel Valley community of Hacienda Heights. They are also known as "Varrío 13 Eternal Brown Soldiers." HACxHTSgv is another tag associated with this gang.

ECB - El Cerrito Boys -- A Corona, California street gang.

ECB - Elm City Boys -- A predominantly African-American prison/street gang. They've arguably been most active in the New Haven, Connecticut area. More recently, they have branched out to other areas of Connecticut. Black and green are their traditional colors.

ECC - East Coast Crips -- Contrary to its name, this African-American gang actually originated in South Central Los Angeles, California. Florencia 13 (a large Mexican-American gang) has been one of ECC's traditional rivals.

ECC - El Camino Crips -- An Asian-American street gang in the Sacramento, California area. Their gang members are primarily Laotian.

XVIII - 18th Street gang -- The 18th Street gang is one of the largest predominantly Hispanic gangs in the United States. Founded in Los Angeles, California, in the mid-20th century, they later branched out to dozens of states throughout the country. X8, 666, 18, 18th and XV3 are other tags associated with this gang.

EK - European Kindred -- A white supremacist street/prison gang founded in Oregon in the 1990s.

EMB - Emerson Murder Boys -- A predominantly African-American gang that's been most active in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Emerson Murder Boyz, and Emerson Murda Boyz are a couple of the other spelling variations you may find for them. This Twin Cities' gang is occasionally referred to as the Emerson Money Boys.

EME - La Eme -- A Mexican-American gang founded in the late 1950s, by East L.A. Hispanics in the California Corrections System at Tracy, California. Eme is the Spanish phonetic spelling for the letter M. This gang is also known as the "Mexican Mafia" and La Eme. The use of Aztec symbols and/or the image of a small black hand

can sometimes be found within the tattoos of their gang members. Nuestra Familia (NF) has been the traditional rival of this large gang.

EMF - El Monte Flores -- A predominantly Mexican-American street gang founded in the mid-20th century. EMF 13 is another tag associated with this gang based in the San Gabriel Valley community of El Monte.

EMK - Evil Minded Kings -- A street gang most active in Southern California and Oregon. EM and EMK 365 are a couple of other tags associated with this gang.

EPT - El Paso Tangos -- A predominantly Hispanic gang in Texas.

ERS - East River Skins -- A predominantly Native American gang found in South Dakota and Montana. They've arguably been most active in the vicinity of Billings, Montana.

ESB - East Side Bolen -- A Southern California street gang based in the San Gabriel Valley community of Baldwin Park. They are also known as Varrío East Side Bolen, and East Side Bolen Parque (ESBP). This predominantly Chicano gang has been in existence for several decades.

ESB - Eastside Bloods -- An African-American street gang.

ESBP - East Side Brown Pride -- A street gang most active in the American Southwest.

ESC - Eastside Crips -- An African-American street gang.

ESL - East Side Longos -- A Southern California street gang. Tiny Raskal Gang (TRG) has been the traditional rival of this primarily Hispanic gang based in Long Beach.

ESL - Eastside Locos -- A predominantly Latino street gang. They've been active in numerous locations, including—but not limited to—California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Kansas, Florida, Georgia, and Texas. ESL 13 is another tag associated with this gang. There isn't a single, consistent color claimed by the various Eastside Locos' gangs. Some claim blue, others display orange, while others use black and white as their gang colors.

ESN - EastSide Nortenos -- A street gang in Hollister, California. This San Benito County gang is occasionally referred to as EastSide Norteos.

ESP - Eastside Piru -- A predominantly African-American street gang. Red has been this gang's traditional color. They've established themselves in a number of locations across the country. In San Diego, California, they are also known as Skyline, or Skyline Piru.

ESSJ - East Side San Jose

Peckerwoods -- A white supremacist street gang based in Central California.

EST - Eastside Torrance -- A Southern California street gang based in the city of Torrance.

ESW - Eastside Wilmas -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang found in the South Bay area of Los Angeles. They've been most active in Wilmington and Long Beach, California. Westside Wilmas (WSW) has been one of their rivals.

ESWP - East Side White Pride -- A white supremacist skinhead gang found in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon.

ETGC - Eight Trev Gangster Crips -- An African-American gang that originated in South Central Los Angeles, California.

EVL - Elsinore Vatos Locos -- A Southern California street gang based in Lake Elsinore. Elsinore Young Classics (EYC) has been the traditional rival of this predominantly Hispanic gang.

EWf - Every Woman's Fantasy -- A California street gang reportedly affiliated with the Rollin' 60s Crips.

EYC - Elsinore Young Classics -- A Southern California street gang based in Lake Elsinore. Elsinore Vatos Locos (EVL) has been the traditional rival of this predominantly Hispanic gang. EYC-13 is another tag associated with this gang.

EYC TWS - Elsinore Young Classics - Tiny Winos -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang based in Lake Elsinore, California. Tiny Winos is a subset of the Elsinore Young Classics. EYC 13 TWS is another tag associated with this gang.

FD - Flying Dragons -- A multi-national street gang comprised primarily of Asians. Although they can be found in many locations around the world, they have arguably been most active in Hong Kong, Canada, Australia, New Jersey, New York City's Chinatown, Queens, and Brooklyn.

504 - Gotti Boyz -- An African-American street gang that has been most active in the 3rd ward of New Orleans, Louisiana. They have also been found in Atlanta, Georgia, and Houston, Texas. The 504 that occasionally represents this gang has been the area code for New Orleans.

4CH - Four Corner Hustlers -- An African-American street gang founded in Chicago, Illinois in the late 1960s. They later spread to numerous locations across the United States. In their early days, black and brown were their colors. Later, black and gold emerged as their chosen colors.

4Seas - Four Seas Mafia -- A multi-national street gang and crime syndicate. Originally based in Taiwan, their sphere of

influence later spread to China, Korea, and Japan. It is the four countries of Taiwan, China, Korea, and Japan, which gives them their name, "Four" Seas Mafia. In the United States, 4Seas is a street gang, rather than a more sophisticated crime syndicate. The Four Seas Mafia has been most active in the San Gabriel Valley of Southern California.

14 - Nortenos -- The number 14 represents the letter "N" (the fourteenth letter of the alphabet) to denote the Nortenos (Spanish for Northerners), or an affiliation with them. Red has been their traditional color. They are very closely affiliated with the prison gang Nuestra Familia. The Mexican Mafia (La Eme) and the Sureños (Spanish for Southerners) have been their traditional rivals. Nebraska Cornhuskers' jerseys and related sportswear are occasionally worn by its members. University of Nebraska apparel is popular with Nortenos because of their prominent "N" and red color. In addition to the aforementioned Big Red apparel, members have also worn San Francisco 49ers' gear, and University of Nevada, Las Vegas sportswear. The meaning of the UNLV acronym being altered to "Us Nortenos Love Violence." Graffiti, or tattoos of a Huelga bird can occasionally indicate a Norteno affiliation, as can a red belt, red shoe laces, or any apparel with the number 14 prominently displayed. XIV, and X4 are a couple of other tags associated with them.

FSC - Fair Street Crips -- A predominantly African-American street gang in the Atlanta, Georgia area.

FS13 - Flip Side 13 -- A Southern California street gang comprised primarily of Filipino-Americans.

FSU - Friends Stand United -- A street gang founded in Boston, Massachusetts in the early 1990s. Their gang acronym, FSU, can also stand for Fuck Shit Up, and Forever Stand United.

FTB - Fruit Town Brims -- A predominantly African-American street gang that originated in Compton, California. They later branched out, becoming a nationwide presence.

F13 - Florencia 13 -- One of the largest Hispanic gangs in Southern California. Initially based in Los Angeles, they later spread to a number of other cities across the United States. They've been allied with the "Mexican Mafia" or La Eme. FX3 and FXIII are a couple of other tags associated with them. East Coast Crips (ECC) has been a bitter rival of this gang. F-13's gang color is usually red.

FTM - Flip Town Mob -- A California street gang also known as the Flip Town Mafia.

FTRA - Freight Train Riders of America -- A gang of homeless individuals who travel by boxcar. This trainhopping gang is most

active in the Northwest United States.

GBG - Gay Boy Gangsters -- A prison/street gang comprised primarily of homosexual members.

GD - Gangster Disciples -- An African-American street/prison gang founded in Chicago, Illinois. They later spread to dozens of states throughout the United States. The numbers 7 and 4 are closely associated with the Gangster Disciples. The number 7 represents the letter "G" (the seventh letter of the alphabet), while the number 4 represents the letter "D" (the fourth letter of the alphabet). They "represent" to the right side of the body by tilting their hats to the right side, rolling up the right pant leg, etc. Black and blue are usually their chosen colors.

GKB - Gangsta Killer Bloods -- A predominantly African-American street gang that is frequently spelled "Gangsta Killa Bloods." They have been active in several locations, including--but not limited to--Arkansas, California, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina. Red has been their traditional gang color.

GPG - Green Pond Gang -- A street gang found near Walterboro, North Carolina. Loopside Gang has been a rival of this Colleton County gang.

GS - Ghost Shadows -- An Asian-American street gang.

GSC - Grape Street Crips -- A Southern California street gang. Purple has been the traditional color of this Crips' set.

HCC - Harbor City Crips -- A Southern California street gang found in the South Bay area of Los Angeles.

HLP - Highland Park -- A street gang in the Highland Park area of northeastern Los Angeles, California. The Avenues (also known as Avenidas) has been a rival of this gang that is also known as Highland Parque.

HNS - Hmong Nation Society -- An Asian-American street gang that is most active in Sacramento and other Central California cities. Menace of Destruction (MOD) has been a bitter rival of this gang.

HP - Hawthorne Pirus -- A Southern California street gang. This Bloods' gang has been most active in the city of Hawthorne, south of Los Angeles.

HPL - Hermanos de Pistoleros Latinos -- A North American prison/street gang founded in the late 1980s. This Hispanic gang is most active in Texas and Mexico, and is also known as Hermandad de Pistoleros Latinos.

HS - Hillside 12th Street -- A Sureño street gang found in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon.

HSG - Alhambra Hellside Gang -- A Southern California gang found in the San Gabriel Valley.

HSN - Hammerskin Nation -- A white supremacist skinhead gang founded in Texas in the late 1980s. Dozens of chapters (also known as "crews") have popped up in states throughout the United States, as well as international chapters in several foreign countries.

HSP - Horseshoe Posse -- An African-American street gang in St. Louis, Missouri. Boys of Destruction (a nearby gang) has been a bitter rival of this Bloods' gang.

HTB - Hill Top Boys -- A North Carolina street gang.

HTC - Hilltop Crips -- An African-American street gang that has been most active in Tacoma, Washington.

HTHC - Hard Time Hustler Crips -- An African-American street gang in Southern California. They have been most active near Inglewood, southwest of Los Angeles.

HVK - Hidden Valley Kings -- An African-American gang founded in Charlotte, North Carolina's Hidden Valley community the 1990s. HV is another tag associated with this gang.

IB - Immortal Bloods -- The Minnesota set of this gang is predominantly Hmong. Red has been their traditional color.

IDM - Insane Diego Mob -- A Southern California street gang.

IIVL - Imperial Insane Vice Lords -- An African-American gang founded in Chicago, Illinois. IIVL sets have been active in Illinois, Arkansas, and Knoxville, Tennessee. 9-9-22-12 is another tag associated with this gang.

IP - Insane Popes -- A predominantly Caucasian street gang that originated in Chicago, Illinois, in the early 1970s.

IVL - Insane Vice Lords -- An African-American street/prison gang with roots in Chicago, Illinois. Over the years, they've arguably been most active in Indiana, Mississippi, and Chicago. Red and black are usually their chosen colors.

IZGO - Ismael Zambada Garcia Organization -- A major North American drug trafficking cartel.

JB - Joe Boys -- An Asian-American street gang that was most active during the 1970s in San Francisco, California. The Joe Boys were originally known as the "Joe Fong Boys," named for their founder, Joe Fong. This gang is notorious for their participation in the Golden Dragon massacre, in which five people were killed and eleven injured.

KAM - Krazy Ass Mexicans -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang. KAM 13 is another tag

associated with this gang. They've arguably been most active in Central and Southern California.

KB - Korat Boys -- An Asian-American street gang.

KBS 13 - Krazy Boys Surenos 13 -- A U.S. street gang found in the vicinity of El Paso, Texas.

KCB - King Cobra Boyz -- An Asian-American street gang that has been active in several locations, including--but not limited to--Fresno, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Orange County in California, as well as Las Vegas, Nevada, and Utah. Many of the gangs are comprised primarily of Laotians.

KES - Killing Every Spot -- A Gainesville, Georgia street gang founded in the late 1990s.

KGB - Kings Grant Boys -- A street gang in North Carolina and Virginia.

KGM - Known Gang Member -- A generic term used to describe any known member of a street or prison gang.

KK - Korean Killers -- An Asian-American street gang. This gang was known for their involvement with drugs, gambling, and international prostitution.

KMC - King Motherland Chicago - A street gang closely associated with the Latin Kings.

KP - Korean Pride -- An Asian-American street gang. They've been most active in California, Hawaii, Maryland, New York, and the District of Columbia.

KPCC - Kelly Park Compton Crips -- A Southern California street gang.

KTB - Kearns Town Bloods -- A Utah street gang.

KTM - KoreaTown Mobsters -- An Asian-American street gang.

KTO - Krazy Town -- A Southern California street gang comprised primarily of Hispanics.

KTO - Krew Taking Over -- A street gang in the Salem, Oregon area.

KWC - Ken Side Wah Ching -- An Asian-American street gang found in the San Gabriel Valley of Southern California. They've been most active in Alhambra.

KWS - Kings with Style -- A street gang with roots in Los Angeles, California.

KWS - Krazy Wicked Surenos -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang. KWS 13, and KWS X3 are a couple of other tags associated with this gang.

LAB - Local Asian Boyz -- An Asian-American street gang.

LAOB - LA Oriental Boys -- An Asian-American street gang founded in Los Angeles, California.

LBF - Lost Boys Family -- A Georgia street gang.

LC - Latin Counts -- A Latino street gang founded in Chicago, Illinois in the mid-20th century. They later branched out to a number of states throughout the country. They've arguably been most active in Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin.

LCM - Little Crazy Mentals -- An Asian-American street gang.

LCN - La Cosa Nostra -- An organized crime group that is more commonly known by the general public as the mafia or mob.

LE - Latin Eagles -- A predominantly Latino street gang founded in the 1960s, in Chicago, Illinois. Over the years, their rivals have included the Gangster Disciples, Spanish Cobras, Maniac Latin Disciples, Spanish Gangster Disciples, and the Vice Lords. ALEN (Almighty Latin Eagles Nation) and LEN (Latin Eagles Nation) are a couple of other tags associated with this gang. Their gang colors include grey and black.

LES 13 - Lil East Side 13 -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang founded in Southern California.

LF - Lost Foundation -- An African-American street gang found primarily on the East Coast of the United States. They have been most active in Queens, New York.

LGF - La Gran Familia -- A North American crime syndicate and Latino gang that has been most active in Atlanta, Georgia.

LGKK - Last Generation Korean Killers -- An Asian-American street gang.

LHB - Los Homeboys -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang most active in Texas. LHB 13, LHB X3 and LHB XIII are a few of the other tags associated with this gang.

LHG - Lil Hill Gang -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang based in the San Gabriel Valley of Southern California. They are occasionally referred to as Lil Hill 13 Gang, Lil Hill 13 Rifa, Lil Hill G's, and also, Lil Hill Rifa. This SGV gang has been active in Bassett, Valinda, La Puente, and City of Industry.

LJ - Latin Jivers -- A Latino street gang based in Chicago, Illinois. LJs and ILJN (Insane Latin Jivers) are a couple of other tags associated with this gang.

LK - Latin Kings -- One of the largest Hispanic street/prison gangs in the United States. With roots dating back to the mid-20th century, the Latin Kings can now be found in dozens of states throughout the country. They're also known as the Almighty Latin Kings (ALK), Almighty Latin King Nation (ALKN), and Almighty

Latin King and Queen Nation (ALKQN). Their gang colors are black and gold.

LL - Latin Lords -- A predominantly Latino gang active in numerous locations across the country. Red has been their traditional color.

LLC - Law Low Crips -- A street gang most active in the Salt Lake City, Utah area.

LLS - Little Locos -- Little Locos is a predominantly Hispanic street gang located in several cities across the country. It is also a subset of several other gangs, made up of their younger gang members. LL is another tag associated with this gang. They are arguably most active in California, Arizona, New York, Virginia, and Washington.

LMG - Love Murdering Gangsters -- A predominantly African-American street gang that has been most active in Memphis, Tennessee. The gang was originally named LeMoyné Gardens, which was the housing project many members called home. This gang is occasionally referred to as "Love Murdering Gangstas," and LMG Mafia. Gangster Disciples has been a bitter rival of LMG. Red has been their traditional gang color.

LN - Los Nietos -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang in the West Whittier-Los Nietos area, east of Los Angeles, California.

LOCC - Loaded Crip Crew -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang.

LP - Laos Pride -- An Asian-American street gang.

LPG - Laos Pride Gangsta -- An Asian-American street gang. This gang is occasionally referred to as Lao Pride Gangsta.

LRB - Lynwood Rude Boys -- A Southern California street gang, also known as the Lynwood Rude Boyz.

LRG - Lady Rascal Gang -- An Asian-American street gang that has been the female branch of the Tiny Rascal Gang, which is also known as the Tiny Rascal Gangsters or Tiny Rascals.

LRL - La Raza Loca -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang.

LRZ - La Raza -- A North American gang comprised primarily of Mexican-Americans.

LS - Latin Souls -- A predominantly Latino street gang found in several locations, including--but not limited to--California, Florida, Illinois, and New York.

LSN - Los Solidos Nation -- A predominantly Hispanic street/prison gang that has arguably been most active in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Founded circa 1990, Los Solidos has been active in numerous locations, including--but not limited to--Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, New London, and Norwich in Connecticut, as well as Rutland, Vermont. Others include the Massachusetts' cities of Boston, Fall River, Framingham, Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford, and Worcester. TSO (The Solid Ones), OFO (Original Family Organization), and BSDS (Born Solid, Die Solid) are a few of the other tags associated with this gang. Their gang colors include red and blue.

LTC - Loc Town Crips -- An Asian-American street gang in Stockton, California. This San Joaquin County gang is comprised primarily of Cambodian-Americans. Blue has been their traditional color.

LTS - Los Traviesos -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang.

LVL - Little Valley Lokotes -- A Pacific Northwest street gang found in multiple locations, including the Yakima, Washington area. Occasionally spelled "Lil Valley Lokotes," LVL13 and LVLX3 are a couple of other tags associated with this gang.

LVL - Little Vatos Locos -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang. They have arguably been most active in Maryland, Georgia, and California. They are not only an independent street gang located in several cities across the country, but also a subset (younger members, typically) of several other gangs.

LVM - Luzon Visayan Mobsters -- A Southern California street gang found in the San Gabriel Valley and other areas around Los Angeles. Their members are primarily Filipino.

MAB - Mt. Airy Boys -- Mount Airy Boys is an Asian-American street gang found in the Twin Cities (Minneapolis / St. Paul) area of Minnesota.

MBC - Menace Boy Crew -- An Asian-American street gang.

MBL - Mesa Barrio Locos -- A Mesa, Arizona street gang that is occasionally known as Mesa Varrío Locos.

MBS - Mongolian Boys Society -- An Asian-American street gang. They have arguably been most active in the Central California cities of Fresno and Visalia. Their name is occasionally spelled Mongolian Boyz Society.

MBZ - Mental BoyZ -- An Asian-American street gang that's been most active in California and Arizona.

MC - Mickey Cobras -- An African-American gang founded in Chicago, Illinois. MCs, ACN (Almighty Cobra Nation), and AMCN (Almighty Mickey Cobras Nation) are a few of the other tags associated with this gang.

MCF 13 - Michigan Chicano Force 13 -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang, occasionally tagged MCF 13 X3.

MCM - Mexican Criminal Mafia -- A Mexican-American street gang in Denver, Colorado. MCM 13 is another tag associated with this Sureno gang.

MCP - Mexicans Causing Panic - A Mexican-American street gang found in several locations across the country. They have arguably been most active in the San Fernando Valley in Los Angeles County, California.

MDB - Mad Dog Bloods -- A New York street gang.

MFL - Mexicans For Life -- A Mexican-American street gang based in the San Gabriel Valley of Southern California. Puente 13 has been a rival of this Los Angeles County gang. MFL13 is another tag occasionally associated with them.

MGB - Miller Gangster Bloods -- An African-American street gang that originated in Los Angeles, California.

MHS - Modesto Hit Squad -- A Central California street gang founded in Modesto. They are a subset of the Crips.

MIC - Magnolia-Intervale-Columbia -- A street gang in Boston, Massachusetts. The gang's named for the city streets of Magnolia, Intervale, and Columbia. Big Head Boyz (BHB) has been one of their rivals.

MIVL - Mafia Insane Vice Lords -- A faction of the Vice Lords -- A street gang based in Chicago, Illinois.

MK - Milwaukee Kings -- A street gang based in Chicago, Illinois. MKN is another tag associated with this gang. Note: They're named for Milwaukee Ave. in Chicago, not the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MLD - Maniac Latin Disciples -- A large, predominantly Hispanic street/prison gang founded in Chicago, Illinois, in the mid-20th century. In Chicago, the Spanish Cobras, and the Latin Kings have been their primary rivals. Lady Ds has been the female branch of the Maniac Latin Disciples. In spite of the fact they are often recognized primarily as a Hispanic gang, in the past, there have been documented cases of both Caucasian and African-American MLD members. LD is another tag associated with this gang. A pitchfork is one of their most common identifiers or symbols. Their gang colors include blue and black.

MNV - Monrovia Nuevo Varrio -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang based in the Southern California community of Monrovia. DuRoc Crips has been a rival of this San Gabriel Valley gang. Monrovia Nuevo Barrio, Monrovia Nuevo Barrio, Monrovia Nueva Barrio, Monrovia Nueva Vario, and Monrovia Nueva

Varrio are among the many spelling variations you may find for this gang.

MOB - Men Over Bitches -- A North Carolina street gang.

MOB - My Only Brothers -- An African-American street gang in California.

MOD - Menace of Destruction -- A predominantly Hmong street gang, also known as the Masters of Destruction, or occasionally, Men of Destruction. This Asian-American gang was reportedly founded in Fresno, California, in the late 1980s. MOD can be found in numerous locations across the United States, though they are arguably most active in California and the Twin Cities (Minneapolis / St. Paul) area of Minnesota. Hmong Nation Society (HNS) has been a bitter rival of this gang.

MPB - Mozart Park Boys -- A street gang in Boston, Massachusetts.

MPG - Mien Pride Gangsta -- An Asian-American street gang comprised primarily of Mien (a Laotian ethnic group). They have arguably been most active in the Sacramento, California area.

MPLS - Moorpark Locos -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang in Ventura County, California. They've been most active in Moorpark and Simi Valley. MP and MPL are a couple of other tags associated with this gang. Varrio Simi Valley (VSV) has been a rival of this gang.

MSB - Mad Swan Bloods -- A street gang reportedly founded in the 1970s in Los Angeles, California. They later popped up in a few other locations across the country.

MS-13 - Mara Salvatrucha -- A multi-national gang founded by El Salvadoran refugees in the late 1980s in Los Angeles, California. They later spread to a number of cities across the United States. MS-13 cliques can also be found in El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Nicaragua, and Honduras. Their rivals include--but are not limited to--Bloods, Salvadorans With Pride, and the Latin Kings.

MW - Mandingo Warriors -- An African-American gang founded in Texas in 1984.

NBCC - Nutty Blocc Compton Crips -- A Southern California street gang.

NBT - Nothing But Trouble -- A street gang in South Central Los Angeles, California, that began as a tagging crew.

NCA - Ninja Clan Assassins -- An Asian-American street gang.

NF - Nuestra Familia -- A predominantly Chicano prison gang. Nuestra Familia is very closely affiliated with the Nortenos. The Mexican Mafia (La Eme) has been the traditional rival of this large gang that was

founded in the California prison system in the 1960s. Although they are primarily known as a prison gang, they have increasingly been establishing a presence on the streets. Red has been their traditional color. LNF (La Nuestra Familia) is another tag associated with this gang.

NGB - Native Gangster Bloods -- A predominantly Native-American gang.

NHBZ - North Hollywood Boyz -- A Southern California street gang.

NHC - Neighborhood Crips -- There are a number of Neighborhood Crips' gangs, including the 46 Neighborhood Crips, Rollin' 60s Crips, 67 Neighborhood Crips, 105 Neighborhood Crips, 107 Neighborhood Crips, 111 Neighborhood Crips, in addition to a number of other Neighborhood Crip sets in Los Angeles, California, as well as other U.S. cities.

NHLS - North Hollywood Locos -- A Southern California street gang.

98 - 98 Mafia -- A street gang also known as the 98 Mafia Crips. MCG (Mafia Crip Gang) is another tag occasionally associated with them. They've been active in several locations, including--but not limited to--California, Washington, New York, New Jersey, and Nashville, Tennessee.

9400 - 9400 Boyz -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang in Oakland, California. 94th Avenue was the source of their name, and also the primary turf claimed by them. Black has been their chosen gang color.

NLR - Nazi Lowriders -- A white supremacist gang founded in Southern California.

NSB - North Side Bolen -- A Southern California street gang based in the San Gabriel Valley community of Baldwin Park. They are also known as Varrio North Side Bolen, and also North Side Bolen Parque (NSBP). This predominantly Chicano gang has been in existence for several decades.

NSBP - North Side Brown Pride - A street gang most active in the American Southwest.

NSL - North Side Locos -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang found in numerous locations from coast to coast. They are arguably most active in California, Texas, and Georgia. NSL XIV, NSL 14 and NSL X4 are a few of the other tags associated with this Norteno gang.

NSLX3 - Northside Longos 13 -- A Southern California street gang based in Long Beach and comprised primarily of Hispanics.

NSP - North Side Pasadena -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang based in Pasadena,

California. Varrio Pasadena Rifa has been one of their rivals. Blue has been this Los Angeles County gang's traditional color.

NSR - North Side Redondo -- A Southern California street gang based in Redondo Beach. This predominantly Hispanic gang is also known as Redondo 13, and NS Redondo 13.

NSV - North Side Villains -- A Washington state street gang.

OBS - Oriental Boy Soldiers -- A Southern California street gang.

OCG - Outta Control Gangstas -- A Minnesota street gang that has arguably been most active in the Twin Cities (Minneapolis / St. Paul). Their name is occasionally spelled "Outta Control Gangsters."

OKB - Oriental Killa Boyz -- An Asian-American street gang that is also known as the Oriental Killer Boys. This gang is based in San Diego, California.

OLB - Oriental Lao Boys -- An Asian-American street gang found in California.

OLB - Oriental Lazy Boys -- An Asian-American street gang.

OLG - Oriental Laotian Gangsters -- An Asian-American street gang based in Utah.

OMB - Oroville Mono Boys -- A predominantly Hmong street gang, also known as the Oriental Mono Boys. They've arguably been most active in California and Minnesota.

OMG - Outlaw Motorcycle Gang - A generic term used to describe any violent and/or criminal motorcycle gang.

OPP - Oriental Park Place -- An Asian-American street gang based in Texas.

ORB - Oriental Ruthless Boys -- A predominantly Hmong street gang that has been active nationwide. This Asian-American gang can be found in numerous locations, including--but not limited to--California, Colorado, Minnesota, Washington, Wisconsin, and New York.

OSB - Oriental Street Boyz -- An Asian-American street/prison gang in Massachusetts. Some of the most active sets have been in Boston, Lowell, and Lynn, Massachusetts. Many of their members have been of Cambodian ancestry. OB, and OBB are a couple of other tags associated with this gang. Blue has been their traditional color.

OSB - Oquirrh Shadow Boys -- A Utah street gang.

OSL - Orange Street Locos -- A Southern California street gang.

OT - Okie Town -- A predominantly Mexican-American street gang in Yuma, Arizona. OT X3 and OT 13 are a couple of other tags associated with this gang.

OT - Oriental Troops -- An Asian-American street gang found in several locations across the country. They've arguably been most active in Visalia, Tulare County, California. Although blue has been their traditional gang color, black, white, and gray may occasionally be used as well. The Nortenos have been a rival of this gang. 15 and 20 are tags associated with Oriental Troops. (The number 15 represents the letter "O" while 20 represents the letter "T" -- thus, 15 20 = OT.)

O13 - Ogden Trece -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang in Ogden, Utah. CCL (Centro City Locos) is another tag associated with this Weber County gang.

OTSD 13 - Old Town San Diego 13 -- A Southern California street gang based in the San Diego area.

OVC - Orange Varrío Cypress -- A Southern California street gang.

OVG - Ogden Violent Gangsters - A Weber County, Utah street gang.

PB - Purple Brothers -- An Asian-American street gang found in the Twin Cities (Minneapolis / St. Paul) area of Minnesota.

PBCC - Palmer Blocc Compton Crips -- A Southern California street gang.

PBG - Pinoy Boys Gang -- A Southern California street gang comprised primarily of Asian-Americans.

PBH - Pinoy Blood Hound -- A street gang founded in California.

PBS - Playboy Surenos -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang found in multiple locations across the country. PBS 13, and PBS X3 are a couple of other tags associated with this gang.

PDL - Pasadena Denver Lanes -- A predominantly African-American street gang in Southern California. This Bloods' gang later spread to a few other locations across the country. DLB (Denver Lanes Bloods) is another tag associated with this gang.

PEN1 - Public Enemy Number One -- A white supremacist street/prison gang that is most active in Orange County, California. Founded in the 1980s, they're most associated with the seaside communities of Huntington Beach, and Long Beach, California. "PEN1" is a variation of this gang's acronym, while "Public Enemy Number 1" and "Public Enemy Number One Death Squad" are variations of their name. Over the years, they have been allied with the Nazi Low Riders (NLR) and Aryan Brotherhood (AB) prison gangs.

PGV - Pleasant Grove Vatos -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang in the Dallas, Texas area. PGV X3 is another tag

associated with this Northern Texas gang.

PHV - Prince Hall Village -- A predominantly African-American street gang in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. They are also known as the Prince Hall Village Crips, and occasionally, the Prince Hall Village Gangster Crips.

PLK - Pasadena Latin Kings -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang founded in Pasadena, California. PLK 13 is another tag associated with this gang.

PN - Pico Nuevo -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang in Pico Rivera, California. Pico Viejo, and Rivera 13 have been rivals of this Los Angeles County gang.

POMC - Pagans Outlaw Motorcycle Club -- A U.S.-based outlaw motorcycle gang.

PPB - Pacoima Piru Bloods -- A Southern California street gang.

PPHG - Pimps, Players, Hustlers and Gangsters -- A Southern California street gang that is also known as Pimps, Playboys, Hustlers and Gangsters, or occasionally, Pimps, Playas, Hustlas, and Gangstas. This Crip-affiliated gang has arguably been most active in Rialto, and San Bernardino, California. Rollin' 60s Crips has been a rival of this Inland Empire gang.

PSB - Piru Street Boyz -- A Southern California street gang.

PSK - Park Side Killers -- A Philadelphia, Pennsylvania street gang that is occasionally spelled Park Side Killas.

PSW - Poorside Watson -- A Central California street gang sometimes called Poorside Watsonville. PSW X3 is another tag associated with this gang in Watsonville, Tulare County, California.

P-13 - Puente 13 -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang based in the San Gabriel Valley community of La Puente. Bassett Grande, and Mexicans For Life have been rivals of this Los Angeles County gang. LP13 is another tag occasionally associated with Puente 13 (also known as Puente Trece).

PTS - Portland Town Soldiers -- A U.S. street gang.

PUSH - Portland United Skinheads -- A white supremacist skinhead gang founded in Portland, Oregon.

PV - Pico Viejo -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang in Pico Rivera, California. Pico Nuevo, and Brown Authority have been rivals of this Los Angeles County gang. VPV (Varrío Pico Viejo) is another tag associated with this gang.

PVCC - Park Village Compton Crips -- A Southern California street gang.

PWL - Pee-Wee Locos -- Pee-

Wee Locos is not only an independent street gang located in several cities across the country, but is also a subset (younger members, typically) of several other gangs. PWLS is occasionally offered as an acronym for this gang.

QV - Quiet Village -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang found in Whittier, California. They are also known as Varrío Quiet Village, and Quiet Village Gang. QVG is another tag associated with this Los Angeles County gang.

RAC - Raymond Ave. Crips -- A predominantly African-American street gang based in Southern California.

RAW - Ready and Willing -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang in Jackson County, Oregon. This Sureno-affiliated gang has been most active in Medford, and Central Point. Blue has been their traditional color.

RCB - Royal Cambodian Bloods - An Asian-American street gang in Minnesota. They have arguably been most active in Rochester, and the Twin Cities (Minneapolis / St. Paul) area of Minnesota.

RD - Red Door -- Red Door ("Hung Mung") could be described as an Asian organized crime syndicate. They've been most active in the San Gabriel Valley, east of Los Angeles, California.

RGC - Rocafella Gangsta Crips -- A U.S. street gang founded in New York.

RNC - Rollin' 90s Crips -- An African-American street gang founded in Southern California. They've arguably been most active in Nashville, Tennessee, South Central Los Angeles, California, Georgia, Minnesota, Maryland, and North Carolina.

RSC - Rollin' 60s Crips -- An African-American street gang founded in Southern California. They've been active in several locations, including--but not limited to--South Central Los Angeles, California, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, and Washington. They are also known as the Rollin' 60s Neighborhood Crips. R60 is another tag associated with this Crips' set.

RSL - Riverside Locos -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang. They've arguably been most active in California and Georgia. RSL-13 is another tag that is occasionally associated with this gang.

RSL - Rockwood Street Locos -- A Los Angeles, California street gang comprised primarily of Hispanics. RWST, RSL-13, and RWSL are occasionally offered as acronyms for this gang.

RTC - Rollin' 20 Crips -- An African-American street/prison gang founded in Southern California. They've been most

active in Long Beach and Los Angeles, California, as well as Maryland. Young 20 Locs (YTL) has been the subset and younger generation of this gang. R20 is another tag associated with the Rollin' 20 Crips.

R13 - Rivera 13 -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang in Pico Rivera, California. They are occasionally known as Rivera 13 Viejo. Pico Nuevo has been a rival of this Southern California gang.

RU - Raza Unida -- A Mexican-American gang founded in Texas in the late 1980s.

RVL - Renegade Vice Lords -- A street gang founded in Chicago, Illinois.

SBB - Sacramento Bad Boys -- An Asian-American street gang in Sacramento, California. Their gang color is usually red or burgundy. BB, and SBB Blood are a couple of other tags that are occasionally associated with this gang.

SBCC - Santana Blocc Compton Crips -- A Southern California street gang.

SBG - Sheboygan Boy Gangsters -- A Wisconsin street gang, also known as the Sheboygan Boyz, and the Sheboygan Boys Gang.

SBZ - Seoul Boyz -- An Asian-American street gang that has been most prevalent in California.

SC - Spanish Cobras -- A street gang founded in Chicago, Illinois. With roots dating back to the mid-20th century, this Hispanic gang is also known as the Insane Spanish Cobras (ISC).

SCR - Simon City Royals -- A predominantly Caucasian street/prison gang founded in Chicago, Illinois back in the mid-20th century. This gang is a Folks allied gang. Their rivals include--but are not limited to--Spanish Cobras, Latin Eagles, Latin Kings, and MS-13. Although they now have a nationwide presence, they're most active in Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, Wisconsin, and a few other areas in the Midwest and South. Their gang colors are usually blue and black.

SD - Satan's Disciples -- A predominantly Hispanic street/prison gang founded in the 1960s in Chicago, Illinois. Satan's Disciples later spread to a number of cities across the U.S. They are also known as the Insane Gangster Satan's Disciples Nation (IGSDN). Yellow and black are their traditional colors.

SDP - Samahang Dugong Pinoy - A California-based street gang.

SGD - Spanish Gangster Disciples -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang founded in Chicago, Illinois. Over the years, they've arguably been most active in Illinois, Indiana, Florida, and Wisconsin. Graffiti, drawings or tattoos of a cross and/or Folk

Nation symbols and identifiers may also help distinguish SGD members.

SMM - Sex, Money, Murda -- A predominantly African-American street gang based on the East Coast of the United States. This gang is occasionally referred to as Sex, Money, Murder. They are arguably most active in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

SNM - Syndicato Nuevo Mexico - A predominantly Hispanic prison gang that has been most active in New Mexico.

SOD - Sons of Death -- A predominantly Asian-American street gang that has been most active in the San Francisco Bay Area. This gang has been found in the cities of Richmond, and San Pablo in Contra Costa County, California, Fairfield in Solano County, California, as well as Portland, Oregon. Although members were initially Mien (a Laotian ethnic group), SOD has grown to include other Laotians, Pacific Islanders, Vietnamese, and others. Color of Blood (COB) has been a rival of this gang.

SOS - Sisters of the Struggle -- An African-American gang that has been the female branch of the Black Gangster Disciples (BGD).

SOS - Sons of Samoa -- A street gang comprised primarily of Pacific Islanders. This gang has been most prevalent in California, Utah and Hawaii.

SOSMC - Sons of Silence Motorcycle Club -- A U.S. motorcycle gang founded in Colorado in the 1960s.

SPFG - South Park Family Gang -- A predominantly African-American street gang that is most prevalent in Tucson, Arizona.

SSB - Southside Bloods -- An African-American street gang.

SSBP - Southside Brown Pride -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang.

SSC - Southside Crips -- An African-American street gang.

SSCC - South Side Compton Crips -- A Southern California street gang.

SSF - South Side Familia -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang found in Colorado and Washington. SSF 13 is another tag associated with this gang.

SSI - State Side Islanders -- A Southern California street gang based in the San Diego area.

SSK - SouthSide Krooks -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang in Orange County, California. They've arguably been most active in Anaheim and Placentia. Anaheim Travelers City (ATC) has been a rival of this Southern California gang.

SSL - South Side Locos -- A street gang found in California,

Arizona, Maryland, Oklahoma, Washington, D.C. and several other locations throughout the United States. Some of these are known as "Southside Locos" and many are comprised primarily of Hispanics.

SSM - South Side Mesa -- An Arizona street gang. SSM 13 is another tag associated with this gang.

SSP - South Side Pasadena -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang founded in Pasadena, California. Varrio Pasadena Rifa has been one of their rivals. SSP 13 is another tag associated with this Los Angeles County gang. Red has been their traditional color.

SSVL - South Side Vatos Locos - A street gang. VL, SSVL 13 and SSVL X3 are a few of the other tags associated with this gang.

ST - Suicidal Town -- An Asian-American street gang. This gang was founded in Southern California and is occasionally referred to as the Suicidal Town Crips, or the Suicidal Town Gangsta Crips.

STC - Street Thuq Criminals -- A street gang in the Washington, D.C. and Maryland areas.

STC - Sur Trece Califas -- A Sureno street gang found in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon.

STG - Security Threat Group -- A generic term used to describe any violent and/or criminal street or prison gang.

STL - Sur Town Locos -- A predominantly Mexican-American street gang found in multiple locations, including--but not limited to--California and Colorado.

STO - Shortys Taking Over -- A predominantly African-American street gang in Minnesota. They have been most active in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Bogus Boyz has been a bitter rival of this gang.

SUR 13 - Surenos -- The Surenos (Spanish for Southerners) is a large street/prison gang that was founded in California. They're closely affiliated with the Mexican Mafia prison gang (a.k.a. "La Eme"). Although Surenos' gangs are rarely actually connected with one another, this Hispanic gang now exists throughout the United States. Blue has been this gang's traditional color, so its members can occasionally be identified by their use of blue apparel, and/or blue bandanas. Blue is often the preferred color of spray paint for their graffiti. X3, and XIII are a couple of other tags associated with them. The Nortenos (Spanish for Northerners) are their traditional rivals. NOTE: A few viewers of the History Channel's TV series, *Gangland*, drew the erroneous conclusion that this gang was located exclusively in Atlanta, Georgia.

SVL - Spanish Vice Lords -- A predominantly Latino street/prison gang founded in the early 1980s, in Chicago, Illinois. They have arguably been most active in Illinois, and Indiana. Their gang colors include maroon and black.

SVP - San Fernando Valley Peckerwoods -- A white supremacist street gang based in Southern California's San Fernando Valley. SFPW is occasionally offered as an acronym for this Caucasian gang.

SWC - Sunny Side Wah Ching -- A Southern California street gang based in the San Gabriel Valley.

SWP - Salvadorans With Pride -- A predominantly Latino street gang that has been most active on Long Island, in New York. MS-13 has been a rival of this East Coast gang.

SYC - School Yard Crips -- A Southern California street gang that is most active in South Central Los Angeles. School Yard Crips can also be found in a few other locations, including the Lawrence, Kansas area.

TAB - True Asian Bloods -- An Asian-American gang reportedly in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Crazy Hmong Boyz has been a rival of this Midwest gang.

TAP Boyz - The Arabian Posse Boyz -- An Arab-American gang based in Chicago, Illinois.

TB - Tango Blast -- A street/prison gang based in Texas. PTB and 16-20-2 are a couple of other tags associated with this gang.

TBS - Tiny Boys Surenos -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang found in multiple locations, including--but not limited to--California, Oregon, and Washington. TBS 13 is another tag associated with this gang that is occasionally known as Tiny Boy Surenos.

TBS - True Brown Style -- A multi-national street gang. TBS 13 and TBS XIII are a couple of other tags associated with this international gang.

TCB - Texas Chicano Brotherhood -- A predominantly Mexican-American gang founded in 1989, as a result of an internal rift within the Tri-City Bombers. The Tri-City Bombers became bitter rivals with this South Texas gang. TXCB is occasionally offered as an acronym for the Chicano Bro's.

TCB - Tri-City Bombers -- A predominantly Hispanic street/prison gang, also known as the Bombitas. Founded in the South Texas Rio Grande Valley, in an area known as the Tri-Cities (Pharr, San Juan, and Alamo), they've spread to multiple locations, including--but not limited to--Iowa, Minnesota and Ohio. But they are most active in the Tri-Cities area, as well as Austin, Dallas and Houston,

Texas. Po' Boys, and Texas Chicano Brotherhood have been their rivals. (Texas Chicano Brotherhood was actually founded as a result of an internal rift within the Tri-City Bombers. This has been the reason they've been such bitter rivals.) 39 and TRICB are a couple of other tags associated with this gang. A typical Bomber tattoo consists of the letters TCB with a fused, round bomb found within or attached to those letters. Their gang colors are usually red and black.

TCG - Tongan Crip Gang -- A street gang comprised primarily of Pacific Islanders. This gang--also known as the Tongan Crip Gangsters--has been most prevalent in California, Hawaii and Utah.

TCR - Tongan Crip Regulators -- A street gang based in the Salt Lake City, Utah area.

TCS - Titanic Crip Society -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang based in Utah. Blue is this gang's traditional color.

TGP - Tau Gamma Pinoy -- A predominantly Filipino-American street gang in Southern California.

THS - Tropang Hudus -- A Southern California street gang based in the San Gabriel Valley.

3AK - Third Avenue Killers -- A predominantly Native American gang found in Northern Minnesota. This American Indian gang has arguably been most active in the vicinity of Bemidji, and Cass Lake, in Beltrami and Cass Counties.

3ni - Trinitarios -- A multi-national street/prison gang comprised primarily of Hispanics of Dominican ancestry. Founded circa 1990 in New York, they quickly spread throughout the East Coast of the United States. They've been most active in New Jersey, as well as Brooklyn, The Bronx, and the Washington Heights area of New York. Their gang colors include blue, red, black and especially lime green. DPL, and Trini are a couple of other tags associated with this gang.

313 - Chaldean Mafia -- 313 represents the third and the thirteenth letters of the alphabet, to stand for "CM" (Chaldean Mafia). Based in Michigan, this "stealth" street/prison gang is comprised primarily of Middle-Eastern individuals of Iraqi ancestry.

TLS - Tiny Locos -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang that is not only an independent street gang located in several cities across the country, but also a subset comprised of the younger members of several other gangs. They've arguably been most active in California, Oregon and Washington. Some cliques claim blue as their gang color.

TLT - True Local Thuq -- An

Asian-American street gang found in the Twin Cities (Minneapolis / St. Paul) area of Minnesota. 317 is another tag associated with this gang.

TM - Texas Mafia -- A predominantly Caucasian gang founded in the Texas prison system in the early 1980s.

TMC - Tiny Man Crew -- An Asian-American street gang founded in the Texas prison system. They've been most active in Green Bay, Menasha, and Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

TMK - Tonight Monte Kills -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang based in the San Gabriel Valley area of Southern California.

TOP - Tiny Oriental Posse -- A multi-national Asian street gang in Southern California, and previously active in West Valley City, Utah.

TRG - Tiny Rascal Gangsters -- A predominantly Asian-American gang, also known as the Tiny Rascal Gang, Tiny Rascal Gang, or Tiny Rascals. TRG was founded in Long Beach, California in the mid-1980s. Many of the TRG sets are comprised primarily of Cambodian-Americans. They can now be found in a number of locations across the country, including--but not limited to--Connecticut, Central and Southern California, Brattleboro, Vermont, both Portland and Sanford in Maine, Washington, D.C., as well as the Twin Cities (Minneapolis / St. Paul) area of Minnesota. They are also reportedly found in both Lawrence and Brockton in Massachusetts. East Side Longos (ESL), and Asian BoyZ (ABZ) are among their rivals. TRG gang colors include black, blue and gray. 7126 is another tag associated with this gang.

TS - Texas Syndicate -- A street/prison gang, also known as Syndicato Tejano, that was founded in the early 1970s. Their gang members are primarily Mexican-American.

TSN - Two-Six Nation -- A predominantly Latino street gang founded in Chicago back in the mid-20th century. 2-6N, G26, and GTS are some of the other tags associated with this gang. In Chicago, Illinois, the Latin Kings are their primary rivals. Their gang colors are usually black and tan.

TSO - Texas Syndicate Originals -- A faction of the Texas Syndicate gang.

TSU - Texas Syndicate United -- A faction of the Texas Syndicate gang.

TVL - Traveling Vice Lords -- A predominantly African-American gang with roots in Chicago, Illinois. They are also known as the Traveler Vice Lords.

TVR 13 - Tooner Ville Rifa 13 -- A Mexican-American gang based in Southern California. With roots

dating back to the mid-20th century, their sphere of influence has included areas of Los Angeles, Glendale and surrounding communities.

TWS - Tiny Winos -- Tiny Winos is not only an independent street gang located in several cities across the country, but is also a subset (very young members, typically) of several other gangs.

TWS - Westside 18th Street Tiny Winos -- A Sureno street gang found in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon.

UAM - United Asian Mafia -- A Southern California street gang. They've arguably been most active in Orange County, and Pomona. Tiny Rascal Gang (TRG) has been one of their rivals.

UB - United Bamboo -- A multi-national crime syndicate comprised primarily of Asians. This triad was founded in Taiwan in the mid-20th century. They're occasionally known as the United Bamboo Gang (UBG). In the United States, this organized crime network has been most active in the San Gabriel Valley of Southern California. Specific areas that have seen United Bamboo activity include--but are not limited to--Houston, Texas, New York City's Chinatown, LA's Chinatown, and the California cities of Alhambra, Diamond Bar, Hacienda Heights, Monterey Park, Paramount, Rosemead, and Rowland Heights.

UBN - United Blood Nation -- A gang founded in 1993 at Rikers Island prison, and later spread throughout the East Coast of the United States.

UEC - Unexpected Criminals -- A Southern California street gang.

URC - Unknown Rapist Crew -- A predominantly Hmong street gang.

USC - Unstoppable Criminals -- A California-based street gang that is occasionally referred to as the "Unseen Criminals."

UTVL - Undertaker Vice Lords -- An African-American gang founded in Chicago, Illinois, in the 1970s.

UVL - Unknown Vice Lords -- An African-American gang founded in Chicago, Illinois. They're now found in numerous locations across the United States.

VB - Valentine Bloods -- A predominantly African-American street gang. Over the years, they've arguably been most active in California, Florida, New Jersey, North Carolina, and New York.

VB - Viet Boys -- An Asian-American street gang found in the vicinity of Seattle, Washington.

VBZ - Viet Boyz -- An Asian-American street gang that

originated in Southern California.

VC - Vario Catorce -- A street gang found in California, Oregon and Washington. 14, XIV, X4, VC 14, VC XIV, and VC X4 are a few of the tags associated with this gang.

VC - Vario Centro -- A predominantly Mexican-American street gang that has been most active in the vicinity of Fort Worth, Texas.

VCFO - Vicente Carrillo-Fuentes Organization -- A major North American drug trafficking cartel.

VDH - Vario Diamond Hill -- A street gang that has been most active in Fort Worth, Texas. Vario North Side (VNS) has been a key rival.

VDM - Very Dangerous Mexicans -- A Mexican-American street gang found in North Carolina.

VF - Volksfront -- A white supremacist street/prison gang founded in 1994. Although Volksfront chapters exist across the United States, as well as several foreign countries, they have arguably been most active in Portland, Oregon, and Missouri. Their colors include red, white and black. WP (White Power), ROA (Race Over All), and the swastika are a few of the other tags associated with this neo-Nazi group.

VFL - Vario Fallbrook Locos -- A predominantly Mexican-American street gang in Fallbrook, California. VFL 13 is another tag associated with this Southern California gang.

VHG - Vario Hawaiian Gardens - A predominantly Hispanic street gang based in Hawaiian Gardens, California. VHG has roots dating back to the mid-20th century. Members of this Southern California gang have been known to take pride in their racism and mission to rid Hawaiian Gardens of all African-American residents through a campaign of violence and intimidation. Some members have even admitted VHG is a "Hate Gang."

VHK - Vamphill Kings -- A Boston, Massachusetts street gang. Vamp Hill gang colors include black and white, and also black and silver.

VL - Vatos Locos -- A street gang active in California, Oregon, Washington, North Carolina, Georgia, Washington, D.C. and several other locations across the country. VLS and VL X3 are a couple of other tags occasionally associated with this gang.

VL - Vice Lords -- A large, predominantly African-American gang street/prison founded in Chicago in the mid-20th century. Although they now have a nationwide presence, they're most active in the Midwest. In spite of the fact they are often recognized primarily as a black gang, there have been documented cases of both

Caucasian and Hispanic Vice Lords' members. They have also been known as the Vice Lord Nation (VLN), Almighty Vice Lord Nation (AVLN), and Conservative Vice Lord Nation (CVLN). 312, which is Chicago's area code, is a common tattoo found on members of the Vice Lords. Their colors include gold, black and red.

VLA - Vario Los Avenues -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang in Yuma, Arizona.

VLM - Vatos Locos Mexicanos -- A North American street gang comprised primarily of Hispanics.

VLV - Vario Loco Town -- A predominantly Mexican-American street gang in Salt Lake City, Utah.

VM - Vietnamese Mafia -- An Asian-American street gang.

VMH - Vario Madison Heights -- A Maricopa County, Arizona street gang.

VML - Vario Mesa Locos -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang based in Oceanside, California. ML, 13 12 (13 represents the letter "M" and 12 represents the letter "L"), VMLS, and MESA are a few of the other tags associated with this San Diego County gang.

VNE - Vario Nuevo Estrada -- A Mexican-American street gang founded in East Los Angeles, California. Their sphere of influence has since spread to other Southern California communities.

VNS - Vario North Side -- A predominantly Mexican-American street gang that has arguably been most active in California, Texas, and Washington. In Fort Worth, Texas, Vario Diamond Hill (VDH) has been one of their key rivals.

VP - Viet Pride Gangsters -- An Asian-American street gang occasionally known as Viet Pride Gang or Viet Pride Gangstas.

VPL - Vario Posole Locos -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang based in Oceanside, California. P, PT, VP, VPL, VPLS, Posole, Posoles, M, Eme, Vario Posole, Posole Town, 13, 16, 16 20, 22, 22 16, 22 16 12, and 22 16 12 19 are a few of the other tags associated with this San Diego County gang.

VPR - Vario Pasadena Rifa -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang found in Pasadena, California. Both South Side Pasadena, and North Side Pasadena have been rivals of this Los Angeles County gang.

VSJ - Vario San Jose -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang based in San Jose, California.

VSLC - Venice Shoreline Crips -- An African-American street gang found in Venice, California. VSC is occasionally offered as an acronym for this Crips' set.

VSM - Varrio San Marcos -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang based in San Marcos, California. They're also known as Wolfpack, Lobo Town, and Ghost Town. VSM, SM, WP, WPLS, GT, 19 13 (19 represents the letter "S" and 13 represents the letter "M"), 23 16 (23 represents the letter "W" and 16 represents the letter "P"), and 7 20 (7 represents the letter "G" and 20 represents the letter "T") are a few of the other tags associated with this San Diego County gang.

VSV - Varrio Simi Valley -- A street gang in Ventura County, California. Organized in the 1980s, this gang was initially comprised of Mexican-Americans, though some Caucasian members have been documented. They've been most active in Simi Valley and Moorpark. Moorpark Locos (MPLS) has been a rival of this gang.

VVR - Varrio Vista Rifa -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang in Los Angeles, California. VVR X3 is another tag associated with this gang.

WB - The Wonder Boys -- A Mexican-American street gang in the Yuma, Arizona area. They are also known as Los Wonder Boys, or Wonder Bois.

WBP - Wetback Power -- A Mexican-American street gang.

WCMP - West Covina Mob Piru -- A Southern California street gang based in the San Gabriel Valley community of West Covina.

WF13 - White Fence 13 -- A Mexican-American street gang founded in East Los Angeles, California.

WK - White Knights -- A white supremacist street/prison gang founded in the Texas prison system in 1991.

WNS - Winos -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang. They have arguably been most active in California, Oregon and Washington. They are not only an independent street gang located in several cities across the country, but also a subset (younger members, typically) of several other gangs.

WSBP - West Side Brown Pride -- A predominantly Mexican-American street gang found in the American Southwest. Although they are found in several locations, they are most active in Phoenix, Arizona. WSBP13 and WSBPXIII are a couple of other tags associated with this gang.

WSBPL - West Side Brown Pride Locos -- A predominantly Mexican-American street gang found in Tucson, Arizona.

WSC - West Side Crips -- An African-American street gang.

WS18 - Westside 18th Street -- A Sureno gang found in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon. XVIII, X8 and XV3 are a few of the tags associated with this gang.

WS18TWS - Westside 18th Street Tiny Winos -- A Sureno street gang found in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon.

WSI - West Side Islanders -- A street gang comprised primarily of Pacific Islanders. They have been found in California, Oregon, Washington, and on the island of Oahu in Hawaii. They have arguably been most active in Honolulu, Hawaii, and Long Beach, California.

WSL - Westside Locos -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang found in numerous locations from coast to coast. They are arguably most active in California, Florida, and Georgia. WSL 13, WSL X3 and WSL XIII are a few of the other tags associated with this gang. Be aware that some WSL sets claim an alliance with the Nortenos, while others are allied with the Surenos.

WSM - West Side Mesa -- An Arizona street gang comprised primarily of Hispanics.

WSP - West Side Pomona -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang that originated in Pomona, California. WSP 13, WSP X3 and WSP XIII are a few of the other tags associated with this gang.

WSV - West Side Verdugo -- A Southern California street gang, also known as the Mount Vernon Gang (MVG).

WSW - Westside Wilmas -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang found in the South Bay area of Los Angeles. They've been most active in Wilmington and Long Beach, California. Eastside Wilmas (ESW) has been one of their rivals.

WTX - West Texas Tangos -- A predominantly Hispanic

street/prison gang.

WVL - Whittier Varrio Locos -- A predominantly Hispanic street gang found in the Whittier area, southeast of Los Angeles, California.

WVN - Watson Varrio Norte -- A Santa Cruz County, California street gang found in the Watsonville area.

YCT - Young Crazy Thugs -- A Southern California street gang that is occasionally spelled "Young Crazy Thugz."

YOG - Young Oriental Gangsters -- An Asian-American gang.

YOH - Youth of Hitler -- A white supremacist skinhead gang found in Portland, and Milwaukie, which is located southeast of Portland, Oregon.

YOT - Young Oriental Troop -- An Asian-American street gang found in the vicinity of Seattle, Washington.

YTK - Young Terrible Kids -- A street gang found in Hawaii.

YTL - Young 20 Locs -- A predominantly African-American street gang found in Long Beach, California. They are a subset and younger generation of the Rollin' 20 Crips (RTC). Their chosen colors are black and yellow, and members often wear Pittsburgh Steelers apparel.

ZP - Zoe Pound -- A predominantly Haitian gang found in Florida, as well as other locations.

Gang Activity Interactive Map <http://gangs.globalincidentmap.com/home.php>
The Art of Deciphering a Gang Code <http://www.correctionsone.com/gang-and-terrorist-recruitment/articles/5885211-The-art-of-deciphering-a-gang-code/>

Gang Codes
<http://www.iu19.org/site/Default.aspx?PageType=6&SiteID=1&SearchString=gang%20codes>
<http://gangs.umd.edu/Downloads/GangCommunication/Gang%20Codes%20Not%20Hiding%20in%20Plain%20Sight.pdf>

Bibliography of Gang Literature
<https://www.nationalgangcenter.gov/Content/Documents/Bibliography-of-Gang-Literature.pdf>

OGK is a gang in Albany New York, "Original Gangsta Killers"
OGK-Original Gangster Kingz is another gang that operates out of New York and perhaps Illinois
http://www.streetgangs.com/news/103009_south-end-gang-busted
<http://flickrhivemind.net/Tags/ogk/Timeline>
<http://graffiti.graffhead.com/2011/02/i-want-to-see-it-move.html>

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2gBHTDN_MgM
<http://www.puregraffiti.com/graffiti-gallery/index.php>
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JHRqBrVT-q8>

L.A. County Sheriff Improvised/Disguised Weapons Guide
<http://publicintelligence.info/LA-DisguisedWeapons.pdf>

New York City Police Department The Gang Manual
<http://publicintelligence.info/NYPDGMANUAL.PDF>

Bronx Bloods Members Communicating Through PlayStation Network (NOTE: Classification for this is U/LES, however it is obtained on the web)
<http://publicintelligence.info/FBI-BloodsPSN.pdf>

Texas Gang Threat Assessment 2010 <http://www.insightcrime.org/investigations/government-multilaterals/item/1009-texas-department-of-public-safety-texas-gang-threat-assessment-2010>

Interpreting Gangster Clothing

<http://www.policemag.com/Channel/Gangs/PhotoGallery/2010/02/Gangster-Clothing.aspx>

Gangs in The Military (According to the FBI, 15,000 men and women in the U.S. military have ties to notorious American gangs such as MS-13, the Crips, the Bloods, and the Gangster Disciples.)

<http://www.policemag.com/Videos/Channel/Gangs/2011/01/Gangs-In-the-Military-Part-1.aspx>

Gang tattoos are an excellent tool for law enforcement and corrections officers to use to identify known or suspected gang members. This gallery includes examples of tattoos worn by predominantly Hispanic gangs such as the Mexican Mafia, MS-13, and the Latin Kings. The number "13" is used because M (or La Eme) is the thirteenth letter of the alphabet and is used to signify the Mexican Mafia, which uses Sureños—gangs that swear allegiance to the Mexican Mafia—to carry out its orders from prison. <http://www.policemag.com/Channel/Gangs/PhotoGallery/2009/08/Gang-Tattoos-Hispanic.aspx>

Latin King's Gang Signs Video

<http://www.policemag.com/Videos/Channel/Gangs/2010/09/Latin-King-s-Gang-Signs.aspx>

Tattoos Associated with the Barrio Azteca Gang

<http://info.publicintelligence.net/mexicoconsulateattacks.pdf>

Investigating Gang Homicides - A gang murder investigation requires your best detective skills to solve the crime and protect the witnesses.

<http://www.policemag.com/Channel/Gangs/Articles/2010/10/Investigating-Gang-Homicides.aspx>

Gangs United (if there was reason to be concerned, what is now happening in S. Texas is more disturbing)

<http://threatswatch.org/rapidrecon/2010/11/gangs-united/>

Gang Book

<https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=gmail&attid=0.1&thid=12c6ec4f372a0a0d&mt=application/pdf&url=https://mail.google.com/mail/?ui%3D2%26ik%3D00892a2f0d%26view%3Datt%26th%3D12c6ec4f372a0a0d%26attid%3D0.1%26disp%3Datt%26zw&sig=AHIEtbR3U6DArH21pObswvi2qri4gR6f-w&pli=1>

The Barrio Azteca Trial and the Prison Gang-Cartel Interface

http://www.stratfor.com/weekly/20081119_barrio_azteca_trial_and_prison_gang_cartel_interface

Gangs In The U.S.

<http://www.accuracyproject.org/GangAcronyms-US.html>

Gangs Northwest Gangs: This website was made to give general information on street gang activity in the Northwest region of the United States.

<http://www.nwgangs.com/8001.html>

Gang Graffiti Photos

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/northwestgangs/>

Mapping Gang Related Activity In North America <http://gangs.globalincidentmap.com/home.php>

Know Gangs: Recent Gang Videos

http://www.knowgangs.com/gang_resources/menu.php

<http://www.knowgangs.com/>

All Crip Gangs in Los Angeles County

<http://www.streetgangs.com/crips/index.html>

Organized Crime Web Links

<http://www.yorku.ca/nathanson/Links/links.htm>

Gangs 101

<http://www.lincolnet.net/users/lrtrapp/block/gangs101.htm>

Gangs Or Us

<http://www.gangsorus.com/>

Gangs

<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/4111/nogangs.html>

<http://www.angelfire.com/biz4/stopvarriowar/gps.html>

Gang Intelligence Unit

<http://www.charmeck.org/Departments/Police/About+Us/Departments/Gang+Intelligence+Unit.htm>

Motorcycle Gangs Or Mafia

http://www.nagia.org/Motorcycle_Gangs.htm

Organized Crime And Political Corruption

<http://www.ipsn.org/>

Gangs Before Thrasher <http://gangresearch.net/Archives/UIC/Courses/history/beforethrash.html>

Gang Research

<http://gangresearch.net/>

<http://www.uic.edu/orgs/kbc/>

<http://tigger.uic.edu/~huk/Gang%20History/Citygangs.html>

<http://www.ericdigests.org/pre-9216/gangs.htm>

Gangs Around The World

<http://www.uic.edu/orgs/kbc/gangresources/Intgangs.html>

<http://gangresearch.net/Globalization/regions/intgangs.html>

Identifying Gang Members

<http://www.polksheriff.org/library/gangs/identifying.html>

Gang Symbols/Signs <http://www.velocity.net/~acekc/gangsymbols.htm>
<http://www.velocity.net/~acekc/gangsign.htm>
http://ga.essortment.com/gangsignsands_reyp.htm

Gang Awareness <http://www.sanantonio.gov/sapd/pdf/Awareness.pdf>

Gang Handbook <http://www.gov.mb.ca/justice/safe/gangproof/ganghandbook2004.pdf>

Gangs In Texas http://www.oag.state.tx.us/AG_Publications/pdfs/97gang.pdf

Clantone 14 <http://www.clantone.net/mainpage.html>

Gangs Speak For Themselves <http://tigger.uic.edu/~huk/Gang%20History/Gangs.html>

All Blood Gangs In Los Angeles County <http://www.streetgangs.com/bloods/>

Crips <http://www.streetgangs.com/crips/>

Hispanic Gangs In Los Angeles County <http://www.streetgangs.com/hispanic/>

Asian Gangs In Los Angeles County <http://www.streetgangs.com/asian/>

18th Street Gang <http://www.streetgangs.com/18thstreet.html>

Territory Maps of Gangs in Los Angeles <http://www.streetgangs.com/maps/>

Female Gangs In America <http://www.uic.edu/orgs/kbc/Female.html>
<http://www.angelfire.com/theforce/gps0/FemaleGangs.html>

Street Gang Websites & Related Links <http://www.angelfire.com/biz4/stopvarriowar/gps.html>

Know Gangs http://www.knowgangs.com/gang_001.htm

Mara Salvatrucha <http://www.the-solution.org/ms13.htm>
<http://home.comcast.net/~jackhyd1/structure.htm>
<http://www.islandpacket.com/news/local/story/5711073p-5115080c.html>
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/brianwisconsin/search/tags:MS-13/>
http://www.rockawave.com/news/2005/0708/Front_Page/003.html
<http://home.comcast.net/~jackhyd1/FFXPolicePres.pdf>

Gang Prevention Publications http://www.dojconnect.com/docs/resources/Gang_Prevention_Resources.pdf

Gang Profiles <http://cryptome.org/13gangs.htm>

Gang and Security Threat Group Awareness <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/gangs/index.html>

The Psychology of Criminal Behaviour <http://www.athabascau.ca/courses/crjs/360/index.html>

Bloods And Crips <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/gangs/la.html>

Street Gangs: A Dead End <http://www.fmuniv.edu/urbanaffairs/Street%20Gangs.pdf>

The Reality Of Gangs <http://www.ncpc.org/cms/cms-upload/ncpc/files/gangs.pdf>

Youth Gangs http://www.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/training/gangs/day1_pdf.pdf

Gangs Or Us <http://www.gangsor.us.com/graffiti.html>

2005 National Gang Threat Assessment http://www.stripes.com/07/feb07/gangs/2005_NAGIA_Assessment.pdf

Review Of Gang Activity Affecting The Army http://www.stripes.com/07/feb07/gangs/2006_CID_Report.pdf

Gang-Related Activity in the US Armed Forces Increasing http://www.stripes.com/07/feb07/gangs/ncis_gangs.pdf

Gangs In The Military Video <http://www.militaryspot.com/videos/video72.htm>

Gang Activity In The U.S. Military <http://usmilitary.about.com/od/justicelawlegislation/a/gangs.htm>

Gang Signs <http://zimmer.csufresno.edu/~haralds/htmlfiles/gang-signs.html>

Gangs Spreading In The Military http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2007/07/28/eveningnews/main3107316.shtml?source=RSSattr=HOME_3107316

Gang Related Activity In The Armed Forces http://militarytimes.com/static/projects/pages/ngic_gangs.pdf

Gang Activity Threat Assessment http://www.stripes.com/07/feb07/gangs/2006_CID_Report.pdf

List Of California Street Gangs http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_California_street_gangs

Gang Signal http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gang_signal

Gang Awareness Guide <http://www.state.nj.us/oag/gang-signs-bro.pdf>

Gang Hand Signs from Gang Members <http://www.hiphopmusicclassic.com/Gang-Hand-Signs-from-Gang-Members.html>

Global Incidents Interactive Maps

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|--|---|
| Plane Finder | http://planefinder.net/ |
| Maersk – Track ships in real time. (we certainly do make it easy for pirates!) | http://www.maerskfleet.com/#live-map |
| Ship Tracking | http://www.sailwx.info/shiptrack/shiplocations.phtml |
| Ships Map | http://www.marinetraffic.com/ais/ |
| | http://www.boat-project.com/cruises/ais.php |
| VesselTracker | http://www.vesseltracker.com/en/Googleearth.html |
| | http://www.digital-seas.com/ |
| Forgotten Conflicts | http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/28584056/ns/world_news/ |
| A Global Display of Terrorism and Other Suspicious Activity (requires a paid subscription) | http://www.globalincidentmap.com/map.php |
| North American Hazmat Situations and Deployments Map | http://hazmat.globalincidentmap.com/map.php |
| Displaying Actual and Suspected Cases of H1N1 North American Influenza | http://outbreaks.globalincidentmap.com/home.php |
| Gang Activity and Arrests | http://gangs.globalincidentmap.com/home.php |
| Canadian/Mexican/USA Border Security Incidents | http://border.globalincidentmap.com/ |
| Domestic Terrorism Tracking System (requires a paid subscription) | http://www.domesticterrormap.com/ |
| Displaying Amber Alerts Nationwide | http://amberalerts.globalincidentmap.com/home.php |
| Presidential Threat Map | http://president.globalincidentmap.com/ |
| Continuously Updated Global Display of Aviation Incidents and Accidents | http://aviation.globalincidentmap.com/ |
| Continuously Updated Display of Major Drug Interdictions | http://drugs.globalincidentmap.com/ |

Global Threats/Conflict

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| Conflict, Security, and Development 2011 | http://wdr2011.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/WDR2011_Overview.pdf |
| Threats Watch | http://threatswatch.org/ |
| Conflict Map (Great interactive maps for various subjects) | http://nobelprize.org/educational_games/peace/conflictmap/ |
| Forgotten Conflicts | http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/28584056/ns/world_news/ |
| Exploring Global Conflict | http://www.uwm.edu/Dept/CIS/conflict/congeneral.html |
| Global Threats and Challenges | http://www.ceip.org/files/projects/npp/resources/dia020701.htm |
| | http://www.fas.org/irp/congress/1997_hr/s970205d.htm |
| | http://www.fas.org/irp/congress/2002_hr/031902wilson.pdf |
| Global Trends 2015 | http://www.odci.gov/cia/reports/globaltrends2015/index.html |
| Identity Fraud: A Critical National and Global Threat | http://www.lexisnexis.com/presscenter/hottopics/ECIReportFINAL.pdf |
| Threat Assessments | http://www.ceip.org/files/nonprolif/resources/intelligence.asp |
| | http://www.ceip.org/files/nonprolif/templates/article.asp?NewsID=5022 |
| National Threat Assessment Center | http://www.secretservice.gov/ntac.shtml |
| World Threats | http://www.worldthreats.com/ |
| Hot Spots Around The Globe | http://www.cnn.com/interactive/maps/world/fullpage.global.conflict/world.index.html |
| The World At War: Current Conflicts | http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/index.html |
| Inventory Of Conflict And Environment | http://www.american.edu/projects/mandala/TED/ice/iceall.htm |

Google

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|---|---|
| Google Earth | http://earth.google.com/ |
| French Alternative to Google Earth | http://www.geoportail.fr/ |
| Google Alerts (Don't waste time on searches when Google can do it for you. Type in the keywords or phrases and get the results as they occur or once a day) | http://www.google.com/alerts |
| Google Answers (Ask a question, set a price get an answer) | http://answers.google.com/answers/ |
| Catalogs (Search and browse mail-order catalogs) | http://catalogs.google.com/ |
| Directories (Browse the web by topic) | http://www.google.com/dirhp |
| Froogle (Shop smarter with Google) | http://froogle.google.com/ |
| Groups (Create mailing lists and discussion groups) | http://groups-beta.google.com/grhp?hl=en&tab=wg |
| Images (Search for images on the web) | http://www.google.com/imghp?hl=en&tab=wi |
| Labs (Try out new Google products) | http://labs.google.com/ |
| Local (Find local businesses and services) | http://local.google.com/ |
| Maps (View maps and get directions) | http://maps.google.com/ |
| News (Search thousands of news stories) | http://news.google.com/nwshp?hl=en&gl=us |
| Print (Search the full text of books) | http://print.google.com/ |
| Scholar (Search scholarly papers) | http://scholar.google.com/ |
| Special Searches (Search within specific topics) | http://www.google.com/intl/en/options/specialsearches.html |
| University Search (Search a specific school's website) | http://www.google.com/intl/en/options/universities.html |
| WEB Search Features (Do more with search) | http://www.google.com/help/features.html |
| A 3D interface to the planet | http://earth.google.com/ |
| Blog Search | http://blogsearch.google.com/ |
| Simply Google | http://www.usabilityviews.com/simply_google.htm |
| Search Mash | http://www.searchmash.com/ |

Google Hacks And Others

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| Google Hacks Book Online | http://richardsprague.blogspot.com/2007/01/complex-google-searches.html |
| Safari Tech Books Online (Why buy them when you can read them online) | http://proquest.safaribooksonline.com/?uicode=califa |
| Hack Public Records | http://tuvutayik.blogspot.com/2007/01/hack-ga-public-records-search.html |
| Googling Your Dinner | http://www.amgeekwilltravel.com/?p=162 |
| 55 Ways To Have Fun With Google | http://www.55fun.com/ |
| Free Copy | http://www.55fun.com/book.pdf |
| Google Hacking Mini Guide | http://www.informit.com/articles/printerfriendly.asp?p=170880&rl=1p=170880&rl=1 |
| Computer Science Reference Books | http://shahid-tutesworld.blogspot.com/2007/01/hacking-section.html |
| Ten Government Hacks | http://www.hackszine.com/blog/archive/2007/01/10_government_hacks.html |
| Hacks | http://www.hackszine.com/blog/archive/2007/01/map_your_books.html?CMP=OTC-7G2N43923558 |
| Download Free MP3 | http://www.indiecom.net/node/166 |
| Google Hacks | http://www.hackemate.com.ar/textos/O'Reilly%20books/O'Reilly%20-20Google%20Hacks,%201st%20Edition.pdf |
| Programming For You | http://programming4you.wordpress.com/2007/02/13/google-hacks/ |
| Exploring Google's Hidden Features | |

Free E-Books

<http://www.informit.com/articles/printerfriendly.asp?p=675528&rl=1>
<http://mohitarnold.blogspot.com/2007/03/free-e-books.html>
<http://ebook.blogfa.com/8603.aspx>

Google Hacks E-Books

<http://www.news.youmule.com/2007/04/01/pc-technician-street-smarts-and-google-hacks-ebooks/>

Google Hacks N Stuff

<http://raaff.gempax.net/?p=46>

2600 The Hacker Quarterly

<http://www.2600.com/>

PGP Documents

<http://www.menet.umn.edu/docs/software/pgp/pgp.html>

PGP4Dummies

<http://www.zabalaza.net/pgp/pgp4dummies.pdf>

Guide to the Study of Intelligence

Credit to Wally Price, (CW5 Ret), who received it from a friend who is a member of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers.

http://www.afio.com/40_guide.htm

Available readings include the following:

- Why Teach About Intelligence?
- Getting Started: Initial Readings for Instructors of Intelligence;
- Who Are the Customers for Intelligence?
- Intelligence Historiography;
- Intelligence from Antiquity to Rome;
- Intelligence in the Age of Empires: 1500-1800;
- History of Intelligence: 1800-1918;
- Civil War Intelligence;
- Intelligence in World War I;
- Intelligence Between the World Wars: 1919-1939;
- Intelligence in the Cold War;
- Intelligence in the Post-Cold War World: Part I – The Changed Environment;
- Intelligence in the Post-Cold War World: Part II –Impact of Technology;
- History of the Defense Intelligence Agency;
- Perspectives on Intelligence Collection;
- Teaching Signals Intelligence;
- Imagery Intelligence;
- Open Source Intelligence:
- A Growing Window on the World;
- The Evolution of Open Source Intelligence;
- The Changing Shape of HUMINT;
- The Evolution of Geospatial Intelligence and the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency;
- Intelligence Analysis: Guide to Its Study;
- All-Source Analysis;
- Scientific and Technical Intelligence: A Memoir;
- Perspective on Intelligence Support to Foreign Policy;
- Law Enforcement Intelligence;
- Law Enforcement Intelligence: Its Evolution and Scope Today;
- Intelligence Support to Military Operations;
- Homeland Security and Intelligence: Fusing Sometimes Incompatible Missions;
- Cyber Intelligence;
- Medical Intelligence;
- Intelligence Support to Disaster Relief and Humanitarian Assistance;
- Competitive Intelligence;
- Competitive Intelligence: A Case Study of Motorola;
- Espionage Against America;
- What is Counterintelligence? Thinking and Teaching About CI;
- Counterintelligence, Homeland Security and Domestic Intelligence;
- Understanding Terrorism Analysis;
- Counterproliferation;
- The Psychology of Espionage;
- CIA and the Polygraph;
- Teaching About Covert Action;
- Industrial Espionage;
- Reforming of American Intelligence;
- Budget and Resource Management;
- Intelligence Oversight Design;
- Teaching About Intelligence and Ethics;
- Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the US Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction;
- Intelligence Collection,
- Covert Operations, and International Law;
- The History of the States Secrets Privilege;
- Canadian Intelligence Issues;
- British Intelligence;
- French Intelligence;
- Soviet and Russian Intelligence Services;
- Iran's Intelligence Establishment;
- Dutch Intelligence and Security Services;
- Sweden's Intelligence Services;
- Staying Informed: Information Sources on the Web: Bibliographies, Newsletters and Webliographies;
- Popular Student Books on Intelligence;
- The Literature of Intelligence: "Another Kind of Need to Know."

Hate Groups

How Many KKK Chapters Are In Your Area? There are 160 known, active Ku Klux Klan chapters in the United States, according to research from the Southern Poverty Law Center. How many are near you? Here's an interactive map. <http://newsone.com/3021899/how-many-kkk-chapters-are-in-your-area/>

The Anti-Defamation League
Symbols

<http://www.adl.org/mobilehatesymbols/about.html>
<http://www.adl.org/mobilehatesymbols/symbol-results-1.html>

The Hate Directory (Hate groups on the internet)

<http://www.hatedirectory.com/>

<http://www.hatedirectory.com/hatedir.pdf>

Hate Groups Interactive Map

<http://www.splcenter.org/get-informed/hate-map>

Intelligence Files <http://www.splcenter.org/get-informed/intelligence-files>



There are 160 known, active Ku Klux Klan chapters in the United States, according to research from the Southern Poverty Law Center. How many are near you? Here's an interactive map.



Human Trafficking



Human Trafficking Interactive Map
Ending Modern Day Slavery

<http://human.globalincidentmap.com/>

<http://thecnffreedomproject.blogs.cnn.com/2011/07/29/a-profitable-enterprise/>

Human Trafficking Search

<http://www.humantraffickingsearch.net/>

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| Trafficking Protection Act of 2000 Campaign Against the Trafficking of Women and Girls | http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2004/ http://www.hrw.org/about/projects/traffcamp/intro.html |
| Criminal Justice Resources Facts About Human Trafficking | http://www.lib.msu.edu/harris23/crimjust/human.htm http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/rls/33109.htm http://www.worldrevolution.org/guidepage/humantrafficking/overview |
| Human Trafficking and Modern-Day Slavery | http://www.gvnet.com/humantrafficking/ http://www.polarisproject.org/polarisproject/ http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/trafficking/ http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/trafficking_human_beings.html |
| A WEB Source for Combating Human Trafficking Children and Human Trafficking United Nations: Trafficking | http://humantrafficking.org/ http://www.interpol.int/Public/THB/default.asp http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/publications/publications_trafficking.html |
| Responses to Human Trafficking Trafficking Links Interactive Map: Human Trafficking Worldwide | http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0603/ijge/ijge0603.htm http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/trafficking_links.html http://www.pbs.org/wnet/wideangle/shows/dying/map_albania.html |
| People Smuggling Trafficking Trafficking In Human Beings | http://www.interpol.int/Public/THB/PeopleSmuggling/Default.asp https://www.atsc.army.mil/crc/Trafficking/index.htm http://www.interpol.int/Public/THB/default.asp |

HUMINT

| | |
|--|--|
| HUMAN INTelligence White Paper 1997 | http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HUMINT http://www.fas.org/irp/doddir/army/wht-ppr.htm |
|--|--|

Identity Theft

It is important to check your credit report from each credit reporting agency at least once a year. Knowing what is on your credit report allows you to catch mistakes or dispute erroneous charges/accounts. A credit report containing mistakes will affect how potential lenders determine your credit worthiness.

Check your credit report by contacting:

| | |
|------------|----------------|
| Equifax | (800) 685-1111 |
| Experian | (888) 397-3742 |
| TransUnion | (877) 322-8228 |
| Innovis | (877) 261-7685 |

What to do if you are a victim of identity theft? Place a fraud alert on your credit reports by notifying all credit reporting agencies.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Experian | P. O. Box 9532, Allen, TX 75013-9595 Tel: 888-397-3742 |
| Equifax | P. O. Box 740241, Atlanta, GA 30374-0241 Tel: 800-685-1111 |
| Trans Union | P. O. Box 6790, Fullerton, CA 92834 Tel: 800-680-7289 |
| Innovis Data Solutions | P.O. Box 1534, Columbus, OH Tel: 877-261-7685 |

Identity Theft and Terrorism <http://www.privacymatters.com/identity-theft-information/identity-theft-and-terrorism.aspx>

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Credit Card Fraud | http://www.identity-theft-help.us/credit.card.fraud.htm |
| How To Commit Credit Card Fraud | http://www.clean-credit.us/identity-theft-how.htm http://www.identity-theft-help.us/how.to.commit.fraud%20.htm |

| | |
|---|---|
| | http://www.identity-theft-help.us/how.to.commit.identity.theft%20.htm |
| Identity Theft: A Quiz for Consumers | http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/fraud/idquiz.pdf |
| Identity Theft and Fraud | http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/fraud/idtheft.html |
| Identity Theft Resources | http://www.privacyrights.org/identity.htm |
| Identity Theft Prevention and Survival | http://www.identitytheft.org/ |
| Take Charge: Fighting Back Against Identity Theft | http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/conline/pubs/credit/idtheft.htm |

Image, Audio, Video Finder

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Blinkx | Guba | Searchforvideo |
| Bing Video Search | Keepvid | TubeChop |
| Clipblast | LiveYT | Tubesurf |
| Dailymotion | MetaCafe | Videosurf |
| Documentary Wire | Oskope | Youtube |
| Download Tube | PBS Video Library | Yubby |
| Filestube | PlayAudioVideo | WWiTV |
| Flickr Specialty | Qwiki | |
| Google Image Search | | http://www.google.com/imghp?hl=en&tab=wi |
| Ditto | | http://www.ditto.com/ |
| NASA | | http://nix.nasa.gov/ |
| Flickr | | http://www.flickr.com/ |
| The MEMRI Economic NBlpog | | http://www.memrieconomicblog.org/ |
| Webshots | | http://www.memri.org/ |
| Excellent Video Clips From The Middle East | | http://www.webshots.com/ |
| YouTube | | http://www.memritv.org/ |
| GoogleVideo | | http://youtube.com/ |
| Daily Motion | | http://video.google.com/ |
| Myspace | | http://www.dailymotion.com/us |
| Metacafe | | http://myspace.com/ |
| Break | | http://www.metacafe.com/ |
| Metatube | | http://break.com/ |
| Yahoo Video | | http://www.metatube.net/ |
| Ifilm | | http://video.yahoo.com/ |
| Educate Earth | | http://www.ifilm.com/ |
| StupidVideos | | http://www.educatedearth.net/index.php |
| FileCabinet | | http://stupidvideos.com/ |
| Hi5 | | http://filecabi.com/ |
| Pandora | | http://hi5.com/ |
| MTV | | http://pandora.com/ |
| PhotoBucket | | http://www.mtv.com/ |
| OnAirToday (a collection of latest feeds from various sources. More feeds). | | http://photobucket.com/ |
| Flixxy | | http://www.onairtoday.com/ |
| | | http://www.flixxy.com/ |

[Zoomr](#) : Recent startup that is shaping up to take on Flickr. Have just announced they will be increasing monthly limits on free and paid accounts to more than what Flickr offers.

[Vmix](#) : Founded by the people behind MP3.com, Vmix offers photo and video sharing along with the ability to create you own slideshows. A busy-looking site that seems to have quite a bit of traffic.

[Flickr](#) : The daddy of photo-sharing sites, the first in the breed of web 2.0 photo sites, allows you to create galleries, tag photos etc. The biggest in terms of traffic and was acquired by Yahoo.

[Fotki](#) : Founded in 1998 Fotki has been around for ages in relation to a lot on this list, it offers a range of services such as photo-sharing, photo-printing, photo-selling and blogging.

[Fotolog](#) : Large photo blogging community - claims to have a staggering 1.5 billion page views and receive over 20 million unique visitors per month which is backed up by its alexa ranking of [33](#).

[Fototopic](#) : Another site that has been around a few years; since 1999. Offers gallery services and also prints and your photos on to various gifts within their store.

[Glowfoto](#) : A basic photo sharing site that offers galleries and the option to upload via mobile phone. 25million photos have been uploaded by 73k users so far.

[DotPhoto](#) replaced [MyPhotoAlbum](#) : Photo sharing with the usual features and also offers printing; currently offering 15 free prints to new users. Has had 32million photos uploaded so far.

[Panoramio](#) : Photo storage and a mapping feature via a mashup with google maps. Each photo gets linked with the place it was taken. 2GB storage included for free.

[Zoomonga](#) : A nice-looking site but the rather stingy 20mb of uploads per month on the free plan could be why it doesnt look exactly busy.

[Webshots](#) : Another huge site owned by Cnet. Provides the usual photo sharing features plus a desktop utility for organising photos, prints on gifts etc.

[Photobucket](#) : The favourite of myspace users, provides free and paid accounts for image hosting and video hosting along with the ability to create a flash slideshow. Have harnessed viral marketing to a tee and provide most of the image hosting for myspace and other social networks.

[PBase](#) : Not the easiest on the eye but seems to have gained huge traffic since it was established in 1999. Very basic features and a huge member's forum.

[OrangePics](#) : A basic site that emphasizes ease of use and safety of your photos. Currently offering your first full year for free, after which is an annual charge of \$24.95.

[Phanfare](#) : Offers unlimited storage for a monthly fee of \$6.95 to host your photos and video clips. Also provides downloadable organisation software.

[SmugMug](#) : Really nicely designed site that offers accounts from \$59.95 per year with a free trial. The user galleries are nice to look at and you can include video in these.

[Dropshots](#) : Front end looks nice and clean and the features are up to scratch but viewing the sample gallery lets the site down - cluttered and ugly.

[Slide](#) : Another site that has taken advantage of myspace to create viral marketing. Users upload photos and create slideshows using the editor and then post them to their profile or blog etc. Controls are nice and easy to use, will do well unless myspace bring out their own slideshow tools.

[Photosite](#) : Provides photo sharing but you get the impression the site is more about selling prints and gifts than that. looks a touch too corporate although the drag and drop tools sound impressive.

[23HQ](#) : Nice site which provides completely free accounts, basic features such as galleries, tagging and photogroups; where you can form your own community of friends and chat and share each other's photos.

[Kodak Gallery](#) : Goes under the name of a photo sharing site but looks very corporate and set up to flog merchandise rather than provide a nice website experience.

[Zoto](#) : Nice site with good features such as geo-tagging, photo blogging and the usual community features such as browsing by interest. Free version with the option to upgrade to a pro account for \$24.95 per year.

[Snapfish](#) : Another corporate site run by Hewlett Packard, offers photo sharing and digital prints of your snaps.

[Flukiest](#) : Photo, Video and music sharing with the ability to upload via mobile phone or a personalised Flukiest email address.

[Imagestation](#) : Sonys photo sharing offering, much better looking the Kodaks or HPs. Usual features with printing options but also the ability to upload via your psp.

[PictureTrail](#) : Another site that is combining photo sharing and social networking. Provides myspace style customisable profiles and some nice flash widgets to create 3d cubes of your photos, heart shapes, slideshows, screensavers and loads more bits and bobs.

[Hello](#) : Great domain and Googles offering which is designed to work in tandem with their [picasa](#) image organising software which they acquired. Picasa is great piece of software and helps you find pictures you had long forgotten about. it seems that hello allows you to send images to your friends like and instant messenger or to your blogger blog.

[Parazz](#) : Parazz is a nifty looking site which offers drag and drop uploading, slideshow creation with the option to add a soundtrack, camera phone uploads and a colour theme editor. They provide a free version or pro version for \$29 a year.

[Zeec](#) : Clean looking site with nice user galleries, offers the choice of uploading via your pc or mac with their software or via mobile phone.

IMINT (Imagery Intelligence)

Open Source IMINT <http://osimint.com/>
IMINT And Analysis (Open source military analysis, strategic thinking, and Google Earth imagery interpretation) <http://geimint.blogspot.com/>
IMINT 101 Introduction To Imagery Intelligence http://ftp.fas.org/irp/imint/imint_101.htm
Do It Yourself Imagery Analysis <http://geimint.blogspot.com/2008/01/effective-searching-in-google-earth.html>
Satellite Sensors (Learn more about each sensor and view sample satellite imagery)

[ALOS](#)
[ASTER](#)
[CARTOSAT-1](#)
[CBERS-2](#)
[FORMOSAT-2](#)
[GeoEye-1](#)
[IKONOS](#)
[LANDSAT 7](#)
[QuickBird](#)
[SPOT-5](#)
[WorldView-1](#)

Counter IMINT: The Syrian Deception <http://verificationthoughts.blogspot.com/2008/05/syrian-deception.html>
Army Geospatial Center <http://www.agc.army.mil/>

Information Dominance/Operations

Information Operations Air Force Doctrine http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/service_pubs/afdd2_5.pdf
INFORMATION OPERATIONS: Putting the 'I' Back Into DIME (Army SSI Monograph) <http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?PubID=642>

Improvised Explosive Devices

Including Explosively Formed Projectiles/Improvised Rocket Assisted Mortars

Potential Indicators of Explosives Manufacturing. In general, almost every home-made explosives manufacturing process affects the immediate environment. Individuals using concentrated hydrogen peroxide also might exhibit white-colored peroxide burns on skin that has come in direct contact with these types of substances. Some indicators that may point to homemade explosives production include the following:

Individuals who have burn marks on their hands, arms, or face, or who have stains on clothing.

Foul odors or caustic fumes coming from a room or building.

Damage to ceilings and walls, such as corrosion of metal surfaces or structural damage, and paint discoloration from harsh chemical fumes.
Strong chemical odors emanating from sewers and drain ditches.
Large industrial fans or multiple fans in windows.
Dead vegetation in the surrounding area.

Presence of metal or plastic drums for storing explosives.
Machinery such as gas burners or mixers for processing raw materials.
Discoloration of pavement, soil, or structure.
Refrigerators or coolers used to store volatile chemicals and finished products.

Indicators and Warnings for Homemade Explosives (FOUO – Publicly available)

<https://info.publicintelligence.net/DHS-HomemadeExplosivesGuide.pdf>
<http://www.cttso.gov/?q=node/233>
<http://fdintranet.troymil.gov/TrainingMaterialLibrary/HAZ-MAT%20AND%20WMD/HME%20Recognition%20Guide.pdf>
https://www.jieddo.mil/content/docs/HMEGuide_Final_v3_HR_U.pdf
<https://estudogeral.sib.uc.pt/bitstream/10316/25223/1/Tese.pdf>

UPS Printer Bomb Plot

<http://occident.blogspot.com/2010/11/third-issue-of-inspire-magazine-from-al.html>

List of Explosive Materials

<http://cryptome.org/0002/atf111710.htm>

Strategic Influence of the Improvised Explosive Device

<http://cryptome.org/0002/auag-ied.htm>

IED Defeat (The mission of the BCKS IED-Defeat *Community of Practice* is to facilitate collaborative discussions and sharing of knowledge to defeat the IED threat.)

<https://forums.bcks.army.mil/secure/communitybrowser.aspx?id=131710&lang=en-US>

IED Fact Sheet

<http://www.nae.edu/15081.aspx>

Videos On YouTube

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PEsReCOcAyM&feature=related>

Improvised Rocket Assisted Mortars/Munitions

http://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2008/06/mahdi_army_uses_flyi.php

<http://www.defensereview.com/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=1153>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lob_bomb

<http://holgerawakens.blogspot.com/2008/07/who-is-using-improvised-rocket-assisted.html>

General Information

<http://www.bombshock.com/fronts/explosive.html>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Improvised_explosive_device

<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/intro/ied.htm>

<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/intro/ied-iraq.htm>

IEDs and Convoy Protection

<http://security.lifesafety.ca/2004/articles/2004sec0048.htm>

IED: A weapons Profile

<http://www.defense-update.com/features/du-3-04/IED.htm>

Miscellaneous Explosives used as IEDs

<http://www.emergency.com/explosives-misc.htm>

Overseas Bomb Threat Awareness

<http://www.state.gov/m/ds/rls/rpt/19726.htm>

Potential Indicators of Threats Involving Vehicle Borne IEDs

<http://www.iwar.org.uk/homsec/resources/dhs-bulletin/vbieds.htm>

http://www.emergency.com/2004/Potential_Indicators_VBIEDS_files/frame.htm

http://www.usembassyjakarta.org/consular/vbied_vehicles.html

The Mechanics of a Living Bomb

<http://www.waronline.org/en/terror/suicide.htm>

Threat Resolution

<http://www.trltd.com/iedd.php>

Security Advice

<http://www.mi5.gov.uk/output/Page268.html>

Potential Indicators

<http://www.iwar.org.uk/homsec/resources/dhs-bulletin/vbieds.htm>

Terrorist IED Handbook

http://www.williambowles.info/articles/app_e.pdf

Tanks Take A Beating

<http://www.combat-diaries.co.uk/diary25/diary25military.htm>

Explosives

http://cdp.dhs.gov/pdfs/agert/Explosive_Devices.pdf

Recognizing Explosive Devices

<http://cryptome.org/ieds.htm>

<http://cryptome.org/ieds.pdf>

Common Chemicals As Precursors Of Improvised Explosive Devices: The Challenges Of Defeating Domestic Terrorism

<http://www.mipt.org/pdf/NPS-Thesis-Common-Chemicals-Precursors.pdf>

Explosive Applications for Industry and Defense

http://www.engineersaustralia.org.au/shadomx/apps/fms/fmsdownload.cfm?file_uid=E8FD073B-9386-FFB8-C9EA-478E5D773DBD&siteName=ieaust

Soft Recovery of Explosively Formed Penetrators

<http://www.dtic.mil/ndia/22ndISB2005/thursday/lambert2.pdf>
TM 31-210 Improvised Munitions Handbook <http://cryptome.org/tm-31-210.htm>
<http://cryptome.org/tm-31-210-pdf.zip>

IED Subjects On MyIntelink
<https://www.intelink.gov/search/default.aspx?targetPage=%2Fsearch%2Fdefault.aspx&q=Improvised+explosive+devices+ppt&btnSearch=Search&intelSite=www.intelink.gov%2Fblogs&intelSite=www.intelink.gov%2Fdiscussion&intelSite=www.intelink.gov%2Fwiki&intelSite=www.intelink.gov%2Finteldocs&intelSiteOther=true>

DAIS IED Products
<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2FProducts%2FIED&View=%7b78903FCC%2dEE86%2d4CCD%2d9F3A%2d467033F9F41B%7d>

IED Trigger <http://cryptome.org/ied-trigger.htm>
IEDs The Technology <http://www.ndrf.dk/documents/groupp/SS05-Dullum.pdf>
IED/EFP Articles Of Interest <http://blog.wired.com/defense/2007/09/mrap-v-superbom.html>
The Struggle To Defeat Roadside Bombs
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/world/specials/leftofboom/index.html?hpid=topnews>
LiveLeak (good source for IED/EFP videos) <http://www.liveleak.com/>
Bomb Threat Stand Off Distances http://www.nctc.gov/site/technical/bomb_threat.html
Plastic Explosives http://www.nctc.gov/site/technical/plastic_explosives.html

Intelligence Disciplines

List of Intelligence Gathering Disciplines
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_intelligence_gathering_disciplines
Military Intelligence Disciplines <http://www.intelligence.gov/mission/data-gathering.html>

Intelligence Resources

Free Articles From the Journal “Intelligence and National Security”
<http://www.matthewaid.com/post/140965978826/free-articles-from-the-journal-intelligence-and>
Intelligence Ethics <http://intelligence-ethics.blogspot.com/>
Intelligence Online <http://www.intelligenceonline.com/>
Intelligence Tradecraft And Analysis <http://jiox.blogspot.com/>
Studies in Intelligence
<https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/csi-studies/index.html>
The Intelligence Officer’s Bookshelf
https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/csi-studies/studies/vol50no2/html_files/Bookshelf_10.htm
Police Intelligence Operations <http://www.fas.org/irp/doddir/army/fm3-19-50.pdf>
The OSINT Journal <http://theosintjournal.blogspot.com/>

International Intelligence Agencies

Interactive Map of All World’s Intelligence Agencies
<http://sourcesandmethods.blogspot.com/2010/07/interactive-map-of-all-of-worlds.html>
International Government Intelligence Agencies
<http://members.tripod.com/spylopedia/ind-intlagen.htm>
International Links <http://www.route66patrol.com/INTLINKS.htm>

MILNET: Intelligence Agencies by Function
World Intelligence and Security Agencies
List of Intelligence Agencies

<http://www.milnet.com/iagency.htm>
<http://www.fas.org/irp/world/index.html>
<http://www.sagal.com/ajax/>
<http://www.loyola.edu/dept/politics/intel.html>

Internet Privacy and Security

Ad-Aware
Analyzer
Bugnosis
Cybercrime
CERT
Hacker and Spyware Protection
Email Security and Privacy
Home Network Security
Privacy and Security
Lavasoft
Leak Test
Setting up Security Zones
Shields Up
Anti Spyware Tools
Spyware Reviews
Guide to Online Privacy
Virus List
WebWasher
Snooper
Security Advisers
Spyware and Adware Removal
Top Secret Software

<http://www.lavasoft.de/software/adaware/>
<http://analyzer.polito.it/30alpha/>
<http://www.bugnosis.org/>
<http://www.cybercrime.gov/>
<http://www.cert.org/>
<http://www.looknstop.com/En/index2.htm>
<http://www.stealthmessage.com/>
http://www.cert.org/tech_tips/home_networks.html
<http://www.markusjansson.net/eienbid.html>
<http://www.lavasoftusa.com/>
<http://grc.com/lt/leaktest.htm>
<http://www.microsoft.com/windows/ie/using/howto/security/setup.msp>
<http://grc.com/su-firewalls.htm>
<http://www.spychecker.com/home.html>
<http://removespyware.net/>
<http://www.cdt.org/privacy/guide/basic/topten.html>
<http://www.viruslist.com/en/index.html>
<http://www.webwasher.com/>
<http://snoop.cdt.org/>
<http://www.wilders.org/>
<http://www.paretologic.com/xoftspy/lp/14/>
<http://www.topsecretsoftware.com/index.html>

Interpol

Interpol Home Page
<http://www.interpol.int/>
Interpol Wanted Terrorism
<http://www.interpol.int/Public/Wanted/Search/Recent.asp>



Iran/Iranian Military

Guide to the Evoluton of the Islamic Republic
http://www.cfr.org/interactives/CG_Iran/index.html#/overview/
Iran Daily
<http://www.iran-daily.com/1392/7/14/MainPaper/4620/Page/1/>
Iran News
<http://www.irannewsdaily.com/?lng=en>
Tehran Times
<http://www.tehrantimes.com/>
Iran Watch
<http://www.iranwatch.org/>
Iran Military Strength Detail by the Numbers
http://www.globalfirepower.com/country-military-strength-detail.asp?country_id=Iran
Iran Tracker
<http://www.irantracker.org/basics>
Natanz Uranium Enrichment Complex, Iran, 2002-2010

<http://cryptome.org/eyeball/natanz/natanz.htm>
<http://publicintelligence.net/iran-nuclear-site-natanz-uranium-enrichment-site/>
Iran's Naval Forces <http://www.fas.org/irp/agency/oni/iran-navy.pdf>
Iran's Nuclear Program: Status, Risks, and Consequences
<http://www.nae.edu/Publications/TheBridge/Archives/19804/19819.aspx>
Military Power of Iran 2010
http://media.washingtontimes.com/media/docs/2010/Apr/20/Iran_Military_Report.pdf
Iranian Military Video <http://www.iranian.com/main/2010/jan/iranian-military>
Iran's Military Capabilities <http://ezinearticles.com/?Irans-Military-Capabilities&id=348597>
Iran Military Guide <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/iran/index.html>
Wikileaks <http://wikileaks.org/wiki/Category:Iran>
Iran <https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/Iran%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>
Imperial Iranian Ground Forces <http://www.sarbazan.com/iigf.htm>
<http://www.sarbaz.org/>
Iranian Army <http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Iranian+Army>
Iranian Army Order Of Battle <http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Iranian+Army>
Missiles <http://www.sarbaz.org/homepage2.htm>
Iran Nuclear Resources <http://www.parstimes.com/INR.html>
Iran's Ballistic Missiles (interactive) <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/6559399>
Iranian Military <http://www.travelblog.org/World/ir-mil.html>
<http://www.saaye.com/files/csis/>
Country Assessment: Iran <http://www.isis-online.org/publications/iran/index.html>
Iran's Nuclear Facilities <http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/world/iran/nuke-fac.htm>
<http://cns.miis.edu/pubs/reports/pdfs/iranrpt.pdf>
http://www.atomicarchive.com/Almanac/IranFacilities_static.shtml
Order of Battle <http://www.exisle.net/mb/index.php?showtopic=34883>
<http://www.exisle.net/mb/lofiversion/index.php/t34883.html>
Iran Military Forum <http://www.network54.com/Forum/391461/>
<http://www.iranmilitaryforum.com/>
Tehran and Bushehr Nuclear Reactors <http://cryptome.org/tnrc/tnrc-eyeball.htm>
Iran's Nuclear Facilities <http://cns.miis.edu/pubs/reports/pdfs/iranrpt.pdf>
http://www.nti.org/e_research/profiles/3119_3120.html
http://www.nti.org/e_research/profiles/Iran/index.html
WMD Related Facilities (cut and paste geographic coordinates into google earth for good locations of facilities) <http://www.johnstonsarchive.net/nuclear/iranmap.html>
Iran Resources <http://www.aftabdaily.net/>
Irans Nuclear Network <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/6979727/>
Iranian Nuclear Facilities <http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/world/iran/nuke-fac.htm>
Iranian Nuclear Facilities Video http://www.farsitube.com/videos/Political/Iranian_Nuclear_Facilities
Iranian Warships <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/iran/ships.htm>
Naval Bases <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/iran/navy-base.htm>
Excellent Blog on Iranian Naval Capabilities <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/f-news/1790191/posts>
Iran Defence <http://www.irandefence.net/showthread.php?t=4808>
How Iran Would Apply its Assymetric Naval Warfare Doctrine in The Future Conflict
http://www.marshallcenter.org/site-graphic/lang-en/page-occpapers-research-1/static/xdocs/research/static/occpapers/occ-paper_10-en.pdf
Ammunition And Metallurgy Industries Group <http://www.diomil.ir/en/amig.aspx>
Spy Photos Reveal 'Secret Launch Site' For Iran's Long-Range Missiles
http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/middle_east/article3724048.ece
Open Source Readings On Iran
<http://uskowioniran.blogspot.com/2008/04/open-source-readings-on-iran.html>
Tehran Nuclear Research Center <http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/world/iran/tehran-tnrc.htm>

Satellite Imagery of the Tehran Nuclear Research Center

<http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/world/iran/tehran-tnrc-imagery.htm>

Esfahan / Isfahan Nuclear Technology Center N32°40' E51°40'

<http://www.fas.org/nuke/guide/iran/facility/esfahan.htm>

Nuclear Program Of Iran

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_program_of_Iran

Nuclear Facilities

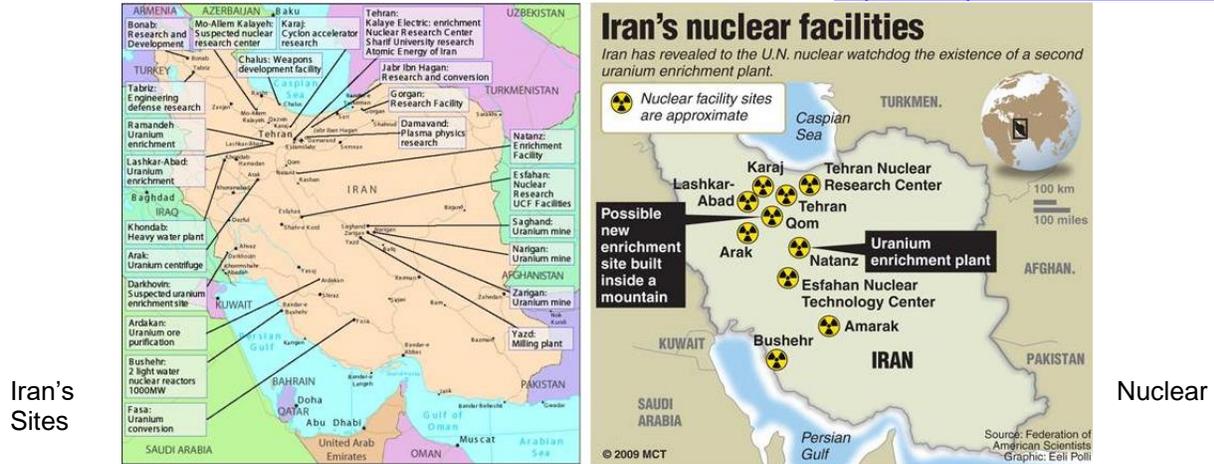
http://www.nti.org/e_research/profiles/Iran/3119_3268.html

Iran Special Collection

<http://cns.miis.edu/research/iran/index.htm>

Iran Nuclear Resources

<http://www.parstimes.com/INR.html>



<https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msa=0&msid=200862560253289452107.0004b64cdb3041762eb02&e=UTF8&t=h&vpsrc=6&ll=31.090574,50.932617&spn=15.025461,21.950684&z=6&source=embed>

http://isis-online.org/uploads/isis-reports/documents/New_Satellite_Imagery_of_Iranian_Nuclear_Sites_on_Google_Earth_11October2011.pdf

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-11927720>

<http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/interactive/2012/01/201211272451573612.html>

Evaluating Iran's missile threat

<http://nuclearfiles.org/menu/key-issues/nuclear-weapons/issues/proliferation/iran/Evaluating%20Iran%27s%20missile%20threat..pdf>

Iran Missile Chronology

http://www.nti.org/media/pdfs/iran_missile.pdf?_=1316474223

Iranian Websites

Mashreghnews ("Mashreghnews" is closed to armed forces. High likely IRGC. Due to its extreme focus on "air" related stuff, it might be connected to a company or an institute that works for IRGC's Aerospace Forces. Iran has two military. Artesh, or "Army" is the one that is conventional with most personnel, limited political involvement and low technology. IRGC or Sepah, made after Iraq's attack to Iran from ordinary people to protect the "revolution" and then remained as a whole separate military figure. Army has an Air force, IRAF. They are running the airplanes, specially F-14 Tomcats. Iran is the ONLY and largest owner of F-14s at the moment due to restrictions and also because bold military ties of U.S govt with Shah's Army before the Revolution. Back then, and even these days, Tomcats are stuff one can count on them. Army also has a Force name "Air Defense". These are the "S-300 bullshit" people who run Radars and surface to air offense. at IRGC side, they only have an Aerospace Force. While it has limited kid stuff planes, its focus is Missiles.) NOTE: Translating the site into English turns out to be very poor, however, with patience you can pick up enough key words to do follow up research <http://www.mashreghnews.ir/fa/news/156072/%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%84%DB%8C%D9%86->

<http://translate.google.com/translate?langpair=autolen&u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.mashreghnews.ir%2Ffa%2Fnews%2F156072%2F%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%AF%DB%8C%D8%AF%D8%A7%DB%8C-%D8%B1%DB%8C%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%E2%80%8C-%D8%AC%D9%85%D9%87%D9%88%D8%B1%DB%8C-%D9%85%D8%B4%D8%AE%D8%B5-%D8%B4%D8%AF>

Translation into English

<http://translate.google.com/translate?langpair=autolen&u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.mashreghnews.ir%2Ffa%2Fnews%2F156072%2F%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%AF%DB%8C%D8%AF%D8%A7%DB%8C-%D8%B1%DB%8C%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%E2%80%8C-%D8%AC%D9%85%D9%87%D9%88%D8%B1%DB%8C-%D9%85%D8%B4%D8%AE%D8%B5-%D8%B4%D8%AF>

<http://translate.google.com/translate?langpair=autolen&u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.mashreghnews.ir%2Ffa%2Fnews%2F155915%2F%D9%85%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%B1%DB%8C-%D8%A8%D8%B1-%D8%AF%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%A7%D9%88%D8%B1%D8%AF%D9%87%D8%A7%DB%8C-%D8%AF%D9%81%D8%A7%D8%B9%DB%8C-6%D8%B3%D8%A7%D9%84-%D8%B1%DA%98%D9%87-31%D8%B4%D9%87%D8%B1%DB%8C%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%87-%D8%B9%DA%A9%D8%B3>

<http://translate.google.com/translate?langpair=autolen&u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.mashreghnews.ir%2Ffa%2Fnews%2F154510%2F%D9%85%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%B1%DB%8C-%D8%A8%D8%B1-%D8%AA%D8%AD%D9%88%D9%84-%D9%85%D9%88%D8%B4%DA%A9%E2%80%8C%D9%87%D8%A7%DB%8C-%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%86%DB%8C-%D8%AF%D8%B1-%D8%B1%DA%98%D9%87-31-%D8%B4%D9%87%D8%B1%DB%8C%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%87-%D8%B9%DA%A9%D8%B3>

Rajanews ("Rajanews" is a website "officially" belong to a series of hardliners with origins in the Iran/Iraq war - they promote war, arrests, Spy executions and alike. Some info on their site is not propaganda and comes from real sources, which are, their own hardliner friends in politics, Military and Intelligence. NOTE: Translating the site into English turns out to be very poor, however, with patience you can pick up enough key words to do follow up research) <http://rajanews.com/detail.asp?id=138264>

Translation into English

<http://translate.google.com/translate?langpair=autolen&u=http%3A%2F%2Frajanews.com%2Fdetail.asp%3Fid%3D138264>

Kamangir.net

<http://kamangir.net/>

Links To Iranian Websites

<http://clibrary.um.ac.ir/iranianwebsites.htm>

http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/GenerateContent?CONTENT_ITEM_ID=24062&CONTENT_ITEM_TYPE=0&MENU_ID=260

Toronto Iranians

<http://www.torontoiranians.com/modules/mylinks/>

Iranian Link

<http://www.angelfire.com/pe/iran/>

Excellent Blog on Iranian Naval Capabilities

<http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/f-news/1790191/posts>

Iranian Blogs

<http://www.iraniansblogs.com/>

Iraq

LiveLeak Iraq

<http://www.liveleak.com/c/iraq>

Iraq Provincial Reconstruction Team Handbook

<http://usacac.army.mil/cac2/call/docs/11-03/toc.asp>

Iraqi Order of Battle June 2010

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|--|--|
| | http://www.understandingwar.org/files/IraqOrbat_DecthruJune.pdf |
| Wikileaks | http://wikileaks.org/wiki/Category:Iraq |
| Iraq | https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/Iraq%20%20OSINT%20Library/Forms/AllItems.aspx |
| Iraq Blogs | http://www.hereinreality.com/iraq_blogs.html http://www.progressiveaustin.org/blogs.htm |
| Iraqi Airfields | http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/iraq/airfields.htm |
| Iraq's 55 Most Wanted | http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/library/news/iraq/2003/030411-d-6570c-001.pdf http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/library/news/iraq/2003/030411-d-6570c-002.pdf http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/library/news/iraq/2003/iraq-030412-centcom03.htm http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/library/news/iraq/2003/05/iraq-030515-centcom_top55.htm |
| Target Iraq | http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/ops/iraq.htm |
| The Iraqi Resistance (very controversial sites, you may be offended) | http://www.albasrah.net/images/moqawama/index1.htm http://www.albasrah.net/ http://www.iraqdaily.com/ |
| Iraq Daily | |
| Future of Iraq Portal | http://www.justinalexander.net/iraq/index.html |
| U.S. Military Facilities in Iraq | http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/iraq-intro.htm |
| Iraqi Insurgent Sniper Training | http://www.military.com/ppt/iraqi_insurgent_sniper_training.htm |
| OIF Items of Interest | http://www.psywarrior.com/OpnIraqiFreedomcont1.html http://www.psywarrior.com/OpnIraqiFreedomcont2.html http://www.psywarrior.com/OpnIraqiFreedomcont3.html |
| Iraq War News | http://www.indybay.org/international/iraq/ |
| Iraq Watch | http://www.iraqwatch.org/index.html |
| Jihad in Iraq: Hope and Dangers | https://www.opensource.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_0_200_240_51_43/http%3B/apps.opensource.gov%3B7011/opensource.gov/content/Display/4727998/GMP20040728000229001.pdf |
| The Fight For Iraq: A Regional Powerplay | http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/17722026 |
| U.S. Embassy Iraq | http://eyeball-series.org/usemb-iq/usemb-iq.htm |
| Multi National Security Transition Command - Iraq | The Multi-National Security Transition |
| Command - Iraq (MNSTC-I) Mission is to assist the Iraqi Government in the development, organization, training, equipping, and sustainment of Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and ministries capable of defeating terrorism and providing a stable environment in which representative government, individual freedom, the rule of law, and the free market economy can evolve and which, in time, will contribute to Iraq's external security and the security of the Gulf Region. | http://www.mnstci.iraq.centcom.mil/ http://www.aliveinbaghdad.org/ |
| Alive In Baghdad | |
| An Introduction To The Country And People | http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/2003/iraq-intro-handbook_usmc-dec2003.pdf |
| Humanitarian Information Center For Iraq | http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iraq/psw_satellites/mosul/index.asp |
| Special Inspector General For Iraq Reconstruction | http://www.sigir.mil/reports/QuarterlyReports/Oct07/pictures.aspx |
| Iraqi Army | http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraqi_Army |
| Sacred Sites Of Iraq | http://www.sacredsites.com/middle_east/iraq/iraq.html |

Islam/Islamic Websites

Category Archives: Inspire Magazine (A CLEARINGHOUSE FOR JIHĀDĪ PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIAL, ORIGINAL ANALYSIS, AND TRANSLATION SERVICE)

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| | http://jihadology.net/category/inspire-magazine/ |
| World Almanac of Islamism | http://almanac.afpc.org/ |
| Islam By Country | http://www.thefullwiki.org/Islam_by_country |

| | |
|---|---|
| Resource Links on Islam and Christianity | http://www.answering-islam.org/links.html |
| Answering Islam | http://www.answering-islam.org/index.html |
| Islam and Terrorism | http://www.answering-islam.org/Terrorism/index.html |
| Global Muslim Population | http://pewforum.org/docs/?DocID=451 |
| Directory Of Islamic Websites | http://www.islamiccities.com/ |
| | http://www.mathaba.net/www/islamic/index.shtml |
| Top Islamic Sites | http://www.topislamiccities.com/ |
| Links For Muslim Children | http://www.islamicgarden.com/page1002.html |
| Radical Islamic Sites | http://www.threeworldwars.com/f/radical-islamic-websites.htm |
| General Islamic Sites | http://islamicwell.com/general_articles.htm |
| Sites Of Interest | http://www.convertstoislam.com/Sites/sites.html |
| Hudson Institute (Center on Islam, Democracy, and the Future of the Muslim World) | http://www.futureofmuslimworld.com/ |
| | http://virtuallyislamic.blogspot.com/ |
| Virtually Islamic | http://www.islamonline.net/english/index.shtml |
| Islam Online | http://www.islamundressed.com/ |
| Islam Undressed | http://www.islamicity.com/ |
| IslamiCity | http://www.memri.org/ |
| Middle East Media Research Institute | |

Islamic Heraldry

Introduction To Islamic Heraldry

http://freepages.family.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~heraldry/oldpage_islam.html
<http://users.panola.com/AAGHS/manluk.html>

The American Military Advisor: Dealing With Senior Foreign Officials In The ISLAMIC World

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB869.pdf>

Islamic State

Cartels Help Terrorists in Mexico Get to U.S. to Explore Targets; ISIS Militant Shaykh Mahmood Omar Khabir Among Them <http://www.judicialwatch.org/blog/2016/04/cartels-help-terrorists-in-mexico-get-to-u-s-to-explore-targets-isis-militant-shaykh-mahmood-omar-khabir-among-them/>

Mexican drug traffickers help Islamic terrorists stationed in Mexico cross into the United States to explore targets for future attacks, according to information forwarded to Judicial Watch by a high-ranking Homeland Security official in a border state. Among the jihadists that travel back and forth through the porous southern border is a Kuwaiti named Shaykh Mahmood Omar Khabir, an ISIS operative who lives in the Mexican state of Chihuahua not far from El Paso, Texas. Khabir trained hundreds of Al Qaeda fighters in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Yemen and has lived in Mexico for more than a year, according to information provided by JW's government source. Now Khabir trains thousands of men—mostly Syrians and Yemenis—to fight in an ISIS base situated in the Mexico-U.S. border region near Ciudad Juárez, the intelligence gathered by JW's source reveals. Staking out U.S. targets is not difficult and Khabir actually brags in an Italian newspaper article published last week that the border region is so open that he "could get in with a handful of men, and kill thousands of people in Texas or in Arizona in the space of a few hours." Foreign Affairs Secretary Claudia Ruiz, Mexico's top diplomat, says in the article that she doesn't understand why the Obama administration and the U.S. media are "culpably neglecting this phenomenon," adding that "this new wave of fundamentalism could have nasty surprises in store for the United States."

This disturbing development appears on the Open Source Enterprise, the government database that collects and analyzes valuable material from worldwide print, broadcast and online media sources for the U.S. intelligence community. Only registered federal, state and local government employees can view information and analysis in the vast database and unauthorized access can lead to criminal charges. Updated data gathered on Khabir reveals he's 52 years old and was ordered to leave Kuwait about a decade ago over his extremist positions. Khabir is currently on ISIS's (also known as ISIL) payroll and operates a cell in an area of Mexico known as Anapra, according to the recently obtained information.

A year ago Judicial Watch reported on an ISIS camp in this exact area, just a few miles from El Paso. JW's April 14, 2015 report identified Anapra as the location of the ISIS base, details that were provided to JW by sources that include a Mexican Army field grade officer and a Mexican Federal Police Inspector. Anapra is situated just west of Ciudad Juárez in the Mexican state of Chihuahua. At the time JW reported that another ISIS cell was established to the west of Ciudad Juárez, in Puerto Palomas to target the New Mexico towns of Columbus and Deming. Sources told JW that, during the course of a joint operation, Mexican Army and

federal law enforcement officials discovered documents in Arabic and Urdu, as well as “plans” of Fort Bliss – the sprawling military installation that houses the US Army’s 1st Armored Division. Muslim prayer rugs were recovered with the documents during the operation.

A few months later JW reported that Mexican drug cartels are smuggling Middle Eastern terrorists into a small Texas rural town near El Paso and that they’re using remote farm roads—rather than interstates—to elude the Border Patrol and other law enforcement barriers. The foreigners are classified by the U.S. government as Special Interest Aliens (SIA) and they are transported to stash areas in Acala, a rural crossroads located around 54 miles from El Paso on a state road – Highway 20. Once in the U.S., the SIAs wait for pick-up in the area’s sand hills just across Highway 20. At the time JW’s government sources revealed that terrorists have long entered the U.S. through Mexico and in fact, an internal Texas Department of Public Safety report leaked by the media documents that several members of known Islamist terrorist organizations have been apprehended crossing the southern border in recent years.

Earlier this year, as part of an ongoing investigation into national security risks in the porous southern border, JW obtained [evidence](#) that proves the U.S. government has known for more than a decade about the partnership between terrorists and Mexican drug cartels. State Department documents made public by JW in January say that for at least ten years “Arab extremists” have entered the country through Mexico with the assistance of smuggling network “cells.” Among them was a top Al Qaeda operative wanted by the FBI. Some Mexican smuggling networks actually specialize in providing logistical support for Arab individuals attempting to enter the United States, the government documents say. The top Al Qaeda leader in Mexico was identified in the September 2004 cable from the American consulate in Ciudad Juárez as Adnan G. El Shurkrjumah. The cable was released to Judicial Watch under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

The Islamic State

<http://soufangroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/TSG-The-Islamic-State-Nov14.pdf>

Countering ISIL’s Financing

http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/testimonies/CT400/CT419/RAND_CT419.pdf

ISIS: Portrait of a Jihadi Terrorist Organization

http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/Data/articles/Art_20733/E_101_14_163836165.pdf

Islamic Terrorism

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_terrorism

Profiling the Islamic State

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Research/Files/Reports/2014/11/profiling%20islamic%20state%20list/r/en_web_lister.pdf

Islamic State Senior Leadership: Who’s Who

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Research/Files/Reports/2014/11/profiling%20islamic%20state%20list/r/en_whos_who.pdf

Baghdadi vs. Zawahri: battle for global jihad

<http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2014/11/battle-global-jihad-bin-laden-legacy.html#>

Islamic Terrorr Groups Pacific

Law Enforcement Guide For Identifying Potential Violent Terrorists In The Asia-Pacific Region

<https://www.intelink.gov/Reference/301MI/20060518.pdf>

Islamic Terror Groups (USA)

Islamic Fundamentalist Networks in the United States <http://www.esuhistoryprof.com/mapof.htm>

Israel

Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs

<http://www.jcpa.org/JCPA/index.asp>

Middle Eastern Strategic Threats Interactive Map

<http://www.jcpa.org/JCPA/Templates/showpage.asp?DBID=&LNGID=&TMID=84&FID=550&PID=0>

Maps of Israel

http://www.embassyworld.com/maps/Maps_Of_Israel.html

Israeli War Criminals

<http://cryptome.org/0002/il-war-criminals.htm>
[il-war-criminals.htm](http://cryptome.org/0002/il-war-criminals.htm)

Israel's Top Secret Base Exposed on Facebook

http://www.themedialine.org/news/news_detail.asp?NewsID=29330

Wikileaks

<http://wikileaks.org/wiki/Category:Israel>

http://wikileaks.org/wiki/Category:Israel_and_Occupied_Territories

Nuclear Weapons

<http://www.fas.org/nuke/guide/israel/nuke/>

<http://nuclearweaponarchive.org/Israel/index.html>

Israel/Palestine

<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/Israel%20%20Palestine%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

Israel's Dimona Nuclear Weapons Factory In 3D, and other Israeli videos

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bbjgDERSuIl>

New Weapon To Get Terrorists <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iv7Kn0mOTsE&feature=related>

Israeli Blogs

<http://www.ringsurf.com/ring/ilblogs/>

http://judaism.about.com/od/israeliblogs/Israeli_Blogs.htm

Israeli Special Forces

<http://www.isayeret.com/>

Israeli Military Facilities

<http://cryptome.org/idf/idf-eyeball.htm>

Soreq Nuclear Research Center

<http://cryptome.org/soreq-eyeball.htm>

Israel Signal Facilities

<http://cryptome.org/ilsig-eyeball.htm>

Gaza Strip

http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/gaza_strip_may_2005.jpg

<http://cryptome.org/kerem/kerem-eyeball.htm>

Israel Intelligence Agencies

<http://www.fas.org/irp/world/israel/index.html>

Mossad

<http://www.mossad.gov.il/Mohr>

Mossad English Version

<http://www.mossad.gov.il/Mohr/MohrTopNav/MohrEnglish/MohrAboutUs/>

Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs

<http://www.jcpa.org/brief/brief-list.htm#te>

Israeli Air Force Intelligence Unit <http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=279277445708481896>

Israel/Lebanon Conflict http://www.gearthblog.com/blog/archives/2006/07/israellebanon_c.html

Israel/Palestinian ProCon

<http://www.israelipalestinianprocon.org/>

Israel Science And Technology

<http://www.science.co.il/Transportation-Companies.asp?s=software>

Israel Defense Forces

http://www.sap.com/platform/netweaver/pdf/CS_Israeli_Defense_Forces.pdf

Export And International Cooperation Institutue

<http://www.export.gov.il/Eng/Articles/Article.asp?ArticleID=3363&CategoryID>

What Would An Israeli Ground Invasion Look Like

<http://www.mcculloughsite.net/stingray/2006/07/17/what-would-an-israeli-ground-invasion-look-like.php>

Gisrael Digital Mapping

<http://www.gisrael.co.il/>

Israeli Torture Prison

<http://eyeball-series.org/facility-1391/facility-1391.htm>

General Israeli Military & Weapons Articles

<http://www.nogw.com/ilweapons.html>

Israeli/Palestinian Order of Battle

<http://imeu.net/news/article0015300.shtml>

The Secret Arsenal of The Jewish State 2003 (interactive graphic) Best to type the link into the URL box. Will not function by clicking on it.

<http://www.islamonline.net/Arabic/Media/2003/03/article1.shtml>



Type link directly into URL box; clicking will not function

<http://www.nogw.com/ilweapons.html>

Despite Israel's refusal to acknowledge its nuclear weapons status, its secret arsenal is an open secret that Israeli policy makers don't go out of their way to deny. From its beginnings in the mid-1960s, Israel's program has developed into one that rivals those of larger powers like France and Britain. Here, based on interviews with U.S. intelligence officials and nuclear experts, is a portrait of Israel's strategic weapons programs.

<http://www.sweetliberty.org/issues/israel/strategic/index.shtml>

Click on a symbol or location for more about Israel's secret arsenal.

SPECIAL REPORT Mideast endgame: an interactive guide



Israel's Nuclear Facilities

http://www.atomicarchive.com/Almanac/IsraeliFacilities_static.shtml

The following sites can be found in Google Earth or Bing Maps 3D by copying and pasting the latitudes and longitudes into the search box.

Negev Nuclear Research Center, Dimona

Negev Nuclear Research Center. Plutonium production and extraction facilities, along with other weapons-related infrastructure.

31.001504°N, 35.146723°E

Eilabun

Eilabun is Israel's second weapons storage facility. Tactical nuclear shells and land mines are among its contents.

32.760226°N, 35.412077°E

Kfar Zekharya

Suspected nuclear missile base and bomb storage storage facility.

31.766267°N, 34.88142°E

Nahal Soreq

Soreq is the equivalent of the U.S. national weapons laboratories. The lab handles weapons design and construction as well as research.

31.766267°N, 34.88142°E

Yodefat

Suspected nuclear weapons assembly facility.

32.85093°N, 35.27916°E

Tirosh

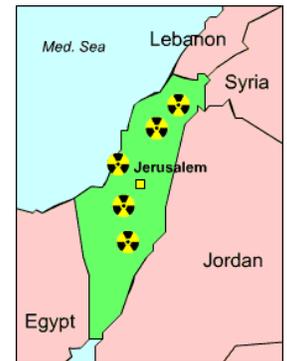
Reportedly one of two Israeli nuclear weapons storage facilities. It is speculated that that Tirosh is the strategic weapons storage site, while Eilabun is the tactical weapons storage site.

31.751963°N, 34.863524°E

Rafael

Rafael has been responsible for the actual assembly of Israeli nuclear weapons.

32.889534°N, 35.09119°E

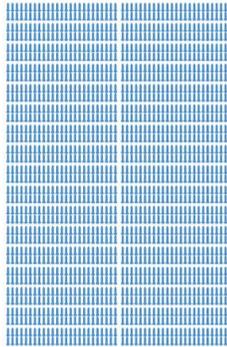


GAZA AT WAR

Operation Protective Edge is seeing an increasing number of rockets fired from Gaza ever deeper into Israel. Here's a look at how it compares with past Israel-Palestinian conflicts

2006

OPERATION SUMMER RAINS



Palestinian rockets fired: **1,700**



Palestinians killed: **400+**
Israelis killed: **7**

Reason for operation
Operation Summer Rains began in June 2006 after Hamas kidnapped Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit during a cross-border raid into Israel. The abduction occurred amid growing tensions following Israel's unilateral disengagement from Gaza in 2005 and the election of Hamas. Israel was subsequently met with increasing rocket fire, prompting the operation. It was later continued during Operation Autumn Clouds.

Targets
Sderot the main target, but Ashkelon also hit.



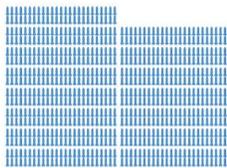
Israeli action
Israel forces crossed into Gaza and entered Khan Younis to search for Shalit, but held off from launching a full-blown attack in the hopes Hamas would release him. Its failure to do so led to a ground invasion June 25, accompanied by airstrikes and a naval blockade. The Israeli Defence Forces also arrested more Hamas members. Fighting continued under Operation Autumn Clouds.

End of the offensive
Israel agreed to a withdrawal and ceasefire Nov. 26, although there was no deal for Shalit's release. A shaky ceasefire held until May 2007, before breaking down because of infighting between Hamas and Fatah.

SOURCE: DEBILAG.COM; GLOBALSECURITY.ORG; NATIONAL POST NEWS SERVICES

2008

OPERATION CAST LEAD



Palestinian rockets fired: **750**



Palestinians killed: **1,400**
Israelis killed: **13**

Reason for operation
Operation Cast Lead began in December 2008 shortly after a six-month ceasefire in Israel-Hamas violence. Hamas had declared an end to the truce a day before the ceasefire officially expired after Israeli fire killed a Palestinian in Gaza and the group fired 20 rockets into Israel. As Hamas declined to extend the truce and continued firing rockets, Israel launched the operation.

Targets
Rockets launched from Gaza reached the towns of Ashdod and Beersheba.

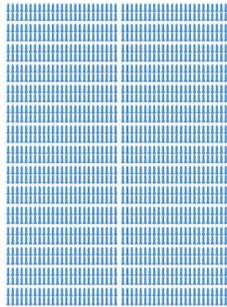


Israeli action
Airstrikes against Hamas security installations, personnel, and other facilities in the Gaza Strip, followed on Jan. 3 by ground operations. Hostilities between Israeli forces and Hamas fighters continued through Jan. 18.

End of the offensive
Amid international pressure, and since it felt its military targets had been met, Israel announced a unilateral ceasefire, which would be used as a test to see if Hamas would halt rocket attacks. Israel planned to return its troops to Gaza should Hamas not meet "quiet with quiet." While Hamas rejected Israel's ceasefire, prompting further attacks from both sides, the two agreed to a truce a few days later. Israel was reportedly promised by the United States that it would assist in stopping smuggling of weapons into Gaza.

2012

OPERATION PILLAR OF DEFENCE



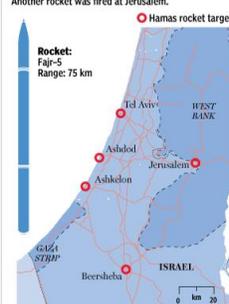
Palestinian rockets fired: **1,500**



Palestinians killed: **112+**
Israelis killed: **6**

Reason for operation
The eight-day campaign began after increased rocket fire from Gaza, including over 100 attacks on Israel in 24 hours. Israel also attributed the operation to escalating tensions resulting from a Gaza anti-tank missile that struck an IDF vehicle near the border, which injured four members of the IDF.

Targets
For the first time in 20 years, Tel Aviv was targeted. Another rocket was fired at Jerusalem.

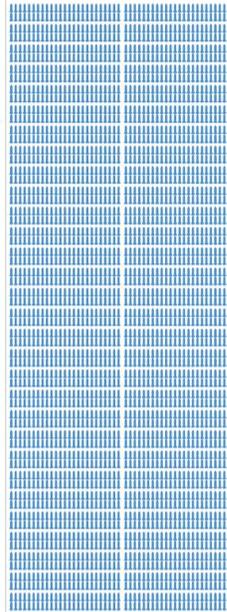


Israeli action
The offensive began with a surgical strike on Ahmed Jabari, head of Hamas' military wing. Israel said it struck 1,500 "terror sites" including almost 1,000 underground rocket launchers.

End of the offensive
Israel agreed to a ceasefire after it felt it had seriously deterred Hamas' rocket launching abilities. The deal was identical to that of Cast Lead, where no gains were made by either side of the ceasefire aside from the end of violence. The United States also promised further military assistance to Israel for accepting the Egypt-brokered deal. As part of the ceasefire deal, the two sides agreed to open negotiations about restrictions placed on goods and movement within Gaza as well as arms smuggling.

2014

OPERATION PROTECTIVE EDGE



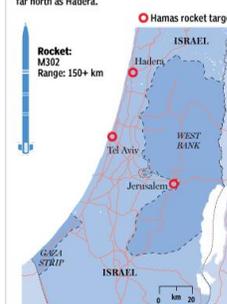
Palestinian rockets fired: **3,000+**



Palestinians killed: **1,600+**
Israelis killed: **66**

Reason for operation
Israel began a crackdown on Palestinian terrorists following the kidnapping and murder of three Israeli teenagers. The subsequent kidnapping and murder of a Palestinian teenager sparked anger. Hamas then increased rocket attacks into Israel. On July 8, 2014, Israel launched Operation Protective Edge.

Targets
Missiles fired at Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and as far north as Hadera.



Israeli action
IDF launched airstrikes on Gaza on July 8 while about 70,000 army troops massed on the border. They were initially ordered in to destroy the tunnels Hamas was using to infiltrate southern Israel and attack the inhabitants. The campaign intensified to include heavy fighting in the streets, during which tanks were deployed, and airborne attacks. A hit on the territory's sole power plant cut off most electricity.

End of the offensive?
A 72-hour ceasefire was brokered by Egypt and the U.S., but like the three earlier ceasefires was speedily breached. Palestinian fighters kidnapped an Israeli officer and killed two Israeli soldiers.

JONATHAN REVAIT, ANDREW BARR, MIKE FAULLE / NATIONAL POST

Language Training

Foreign Service Institute Free Online Language Training

<http://fsi-language-courses.org/Content.php>

Language/Web Site Translators Online (In Other Words)

European word translator. Enter one or two lower-case English words to see translations from Google Translate. <http://www.ukdataexplorer.com/european-translator/>

The notion of 'foreign' languages is beginning to disappear, thanks to ongoing developments by the likes of Google and Facebook that help the thousands of languages across the world be less foreign and more accessible. How? By making language translation easier than ever. In light of the technological progress in translation software made over the last decade, we may very well be on the cusp of witnessing the majority of language barriers between people groups disappear.

Not only does that mean everyone will be able to speak their natural tongue, learning another language will be purely out of interest or linguistic study, not a degree requirement for students or mandatory continuing education for international business people.

http://singularityhub.com/2012/07/24/will-it-matter-if-we-speak-different-languages-in-the-future/?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+SingularityHub+%28Singularity+Hub%29

[2 Lingual](#)

[*New* Bing Translate](#)

[ForeignWord](#)

[Google Translation](#)

[Litetype](#)

[NoSlang](#)

[Systran](#)

[Translation Central](#)

[Twitter Translation Center](#)

[Ultralingua](#)

[Urban Dictionary](#)

[WorldLingo](#)

[Yamli Arabic Translated](#)

[Search](#)

2lingual (super useful dual-language search tool that makes it easy to Google Search in 2 separate languages. It performs both a Google Search and a Cross-language Google Search. It also provides a query translation option that can be activated or deactivated for Cross-language Google Searches. The top-ranking Google Search Results from 2 separate languages are presented side-by-side in separate lists.) Currently, the following 37 Google Search Languages are supported.

<http://www.2lingual.com/>

- Any Language
- Arabic
- Bulgarian
- Catalan
- Chinese (Simplified)
- Chinese (Traditional)
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- German
- Greek
- Hebrew
- Hindi
- Hungarian
- Indonesian
- Italian
- Japanese
- Korean
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Norwegian
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Russian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish
- Thai
- Turkish
- Ukrainian
- Vietnamese

Multilingual Voice Search (makes it easy to Google Voice Search in 79 different spoken languages. Features include Search-by-Voice, Real-time Search Suggestions and "Did you say" Speech-to-Text Corrections.) Currently, the following 79 Speech-to-Text Languages are supported.

<http://google-multilingual-voice-search.2lingual.com/>

Twitter Multilingual Voice Search

<http://twitter-multilingual-voice-search.2lingual.com/>

- Afrikaans
- South African Afrikaans
- Bahraini Arabic
- Egyptian Arabic
- Jordanian Arabic
- Kuwaiti Arabic
- Lebanese Arabic
- Omani Arabic
- Palestinian Arabic
- Qatari Arabic
- U.A.E. Arabic
- Basque^{New!}
- Bulgarian^{New!}
- Cantonese
- Hong Kong Cantonese
- Catalan^{New!}
- Chinese
- Hong Kong Chinese
- PRC Chinese
- Taiwan Chinese
- Czech
- Czech (Czech Republic)
- Dutch
- Dutch (Netherlands)
- English
- American English
- Australian English
- British English
- Canadian English
- Indian English
- New Zealand English
- South African English
- Finnish^{New!}
- French
- Belgian French
- Standard French
- Swiss French
- Galician^{New!}
- German
- Austrian German
- Liechtenstein German
- Standard German
- Swiss German
- Israeli Hebrew
- Hungarian^{New!}
- Icelandic^{New!}
- Indonesian
- Italian
- Italian (Italy)
- Swiss Italian
- Japanese
- Japanese (Japan)
- Korean
- South Korean
- Malay
- Mandarin
- PRC Mandarin
- Taiwanese Mandarin
- Norwegian^{New!}
- Polish
- Polish (Poland)
- Portuguese
- Brazilian Portuguese
- European Portuguese^{New!}
- Romanian^{New!}
- Russian
- Russian (Russia)
- Serbian^{New!}
- Slovak^{New!}
- Spanish
- Argentine Spanish
- Castilian Spanish
- Latin American Spanish
- Mexican Spanish
- Swedish^{New!}
- Turkish
- Turkish (Turkey)
- Zulu
- South African Zulu

Linguee (Dictionary and Translation Search Engine)
Free Translation Sites

<http://www.linguee.com/>

<http://www1.ncaa.org/membership/enforcement/amateurism/international/translation>
<http://www.humanitas-international.org/newstran/more-trans.htm>

Translation Sites
Translation Web Sites

<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/refsites/dictionaries.html>

http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/GenerateContent?CONTENT_ITEM_ID=18591&CONTENT_ITEM_TYPE=0&MENU_ID=260

Links To Online Translators

<http://www.omniglot.com/links/translation.htm>

Omniglot: Writing Systems And Languages Of The World

<http://www.omniglot.com/>

Free Translation

<http://www.freetranslation.com/>

Online Translator

<http://www.online-translator.com/text.asp?lang=en>

World Lingo

http://www1.worldlingo.com/en/products_services/worldlingo_translator.html

FreeLang

<http://www.freelang.net/>

Law Enforcement Support

Europe's Most Wanted Fugitives

<https://www.eumostwanted.eu/>

TechBeat (Dedicated to reporting developments in technology for law enforcement, corrections and forensic sciences). <https://justnet.org/InteractiveTechBeat/index.html>

EU website, where you can check all issued versions for travel/identity documents.

Select by country <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/prado/en/search-by-document-country.html>
<http://edisonet.net/>

KYC360. Primarily a forum for Anti-Money Laundering and compliance specialists.

<https://www.kyc360.com/>
<https://www.kyc360.com/riskscreen-information/>

Investigative Resource Center. Put together by US-based investigative consultancy IRI, this site contains links to global open sources, searchable by category and region. Here you can find links to corporate and court records, government sites and national newspapers. I find IRC particularly useful for finding newspaper and media sites that are not covered by the big commercial databases.

<http://irc1.factfind.com/database.htm>

Gateway to News, Events, Files and Other Information [Airborne Law Enforcement Association](#)

News on freedom of expression [American Civil Liberties Union](#)

Research Resource [American Correctional Health Services Association](#)

Gateway to APPA, an international association composed of individuals from the U.S., its territories and Canada; actively involved with probation, parole and community-based corrections, in both adult and juvenile sectors including all levels of government [American Probation and Parole Association \(APPA\)](#)

Gateway to Conference, Private Examiners, Journal, Membership and other information

[American Society of Questioned Document Examiners](#)

Firearm and toolmark information [Association of Firearms and Toolmarks Examiners](#)

Gateway to Members, Publications and Related Information [Association of State Correctional Administrators \(ASCA\)](#)

Gateway to Field Divisions, Forms, Publications and Other Related Topics [Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms](#)

Distributors of Law Enforcement training media [Calibre Press](#)

Gateway to News, History, Careers, Related Sites and Resources [California Highway Patrol](#)

Resource for Information Charles C. Thomas has been producing a list of specialty titles and textbooks for the biomedical sciences [Charles C. Thomas, Publisher Ltd.](#)

Research Resource [Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies \(CALEA\)](#)

Gateway to CAVNET homepage is to serve as a searchable, authoritative source of information about violence against women, children, persons with disabilities, gays and lesbians, and others [Communities Against Violence Network \(CAVNET\)](#)

Resource and Support for families of American law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty [Concerns of Police Survivors \(COPS\)](#)

Gateway to CopLink offers chat areas, event modules, instant messaging, forums, a storefront, and more [Cop Link](#)

Gateway to listing of worldwide agencies [Copnet Agency List](#)

Gateway to information and an exchange of ideas for officers and members of the public [CopsOnLine](#)

Gateway to the Correctional Education Association (CEA), a non-profit, professional association serving educators and administrators who provide services to students in correctional settings [Correctional Education Association](#)

Gateway to Investigations includes the Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS) and the office of Criminal Investigative Policy and Oversight (CIPO) [Defense Criminal Investigative Service](#)

Gateway to the exchange of scientific and technical information [Defense Technical Information Center](#)
News and Events [Department of Defense](#)
News and Events [Drug Enforcement Administration](#)
Research Venue [Elder Abuse Prevention](#)
News and Events, Task Force Initiatives [FATF — Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering](#)
Gateway to the BOP site provides various selections, including: Quick Facts and Statistics, Weekly Population Reports, Program Statements (Policies), Inmate Information, and Employment Information [Federal Bureau of Prisons](#)
Gateway to preparation information and related links [Federal Emergency Management Agency](#)
Training Resources [Federal Law Enforcement Training Center](#)
Publications and other resources [Financial Crimes Enforcement Network](#)
Research Venue [Gang Prevention, Inc.](#)
Gateway to high-tech law enforcement [High-Tech Crime Network](#)
Institute Resources and events [Institute of Police Technology and Management](#)
Association Resources [International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators \(IACLEA\)](#)
Association Resources [International Association of Chiefs of Police](#)
Gateway to Law Enforcement Information Technology Resources [International Association of Chiefs of Police Technology Clearinghouse](#)
Standards and Continuing Education [International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training](#)
Association Resources [International Association of Law Enforcement Intel Analysts](#)
Forum, Association Resources [International Association of Law Enforcement Planners](#)
Association Resources [International Association of Women Police](#)
Association Resources [International Narcotics Control Board](#)
Information and trends in targeting narcotics traffickers [International Narcotics Interdiction Association \(INIA\)](#)
Association Resources [International Police Association \(IPA\)](#)
Association Resources [International Police Association \(IPA\) USA Section](#)
Forum, News and Events [Justice For All — A Criminal Justice Reform Organization](#)
Association Resources [Law and Society Association](#)
Employment, testing and interviewing guides to federal and state police careers [Law Enforcement Careers](#)
Gateway to Law Enforcement Resources [Law Enforcement Directory](#)
Newsletter, Seminars, News and Events [Law Enforcement Intelligence Report](#)
Memorial [Law Enforcement Memorial](#)
News and Events [Law Enforcement Product News and Technology](#)
Gateway to Domestic Violence Information and Resources [Men Against Domestic Violence](#)
Gateway to U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) protects the integrity of the Federal merit systems and the rights of Federal employees working in the systems [Merit Systems Protection Board](#)
Professional Association Resources [Michigan State Bar Assoc.](#)
Commission Resources [National Commission Against Drunk Driving](#)
Research Venue [National Crime Prevention Council \(NCPC\) On-line Resources](#)
Association Resources [National Drug Enforcement Officers Association](#)
Gateway to Education, Publications, Membership, Conferences, Training and other Resources [National Juvenile Detention Association](#)
News and Events [National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial](#)
Organization Resources [National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives \(NOBLE\)](#)

Media and Legislation News, Association Resources [National Rifle Association of America](#)
Agency Resources, News and Events [National Security Agency](#)
Association Resources [National Sheriffs Association](#)
Gateway — A tactical information and educational resource [National Tactical Officers Association](#)
News and resources for terrorism preparedness [National Terrorism Preparedness Institute](#)
Features a spotlight on Insurance Fraud, reader survey, and research on Internet fraud [National White Collar Crime Center \(NW3C\)](#)
Research Venue [North Carolina Center for the Prevention of School Violence](#)
Commission News and Resources [Nuclear Regulatory Commission](#)
Funding, Training, Programs, Statistics and Research — About The Justice System, Law Enforcement, etc. [Office of Justice Programs — U. S. Department of Justice](#)
Gateway to Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice-related Equipment [Office of Law Enforcement Standards \(OLEs\)](#)
News regarding drug control policy [Office of National Drug Control Policy \(ONDCP\)](#)
Agency Resources, News and Events [Office of Thrift Supervision](#)
Searchable database [Online Dictionary of Street Drug Slang](#)
Law Enforcement Pre-Employment and Promotional Test Preparation, Career Books and Resumé Services [Police Career](#)
Forum and Gateway [Police Executive Research Forum](#)
Foundation Resources [Police Foundation](#)
Association Resources [Police Futurists International](#)
News and Ideas [Police Magazine](#)
Gateway to Law Enforcement Resources [Police One](#)
Forum features free web pages, free guest books, message boards, chat rooms, etc. [PoliceWorld.net](#)
Research Venue [Preventing Crime: What Works; What Doesn't; What's Promising \(The Sherman Report\)](#)
Support Resources [Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network \(RAINN\)](#)
Research Resource [Responding to WTC attack](#)
Gateway to information regarding this project including Manuals and training [Restorative Justice Project](#)
Research Resource — International [Royal Canadian Mounted Police \(RCMP\)](#)
Research Resource — International [Scotland Yard](#)
Journal covering military and law enforcement [Soldier of Fortune Magazine](#)
Non-profit combating discrimination [Southern Poverty Law Center](#)
Police Department Resources [St. Louis Police Officers Association](#)
Gateway to Research, Publications, Finance and other related information [The American Correctional Association](#)
Gateway to AJA site offers membership applications, training calendars, conferences, etc [The American Jail Association](#)
Gateway to information about Community Policing Consortium is a partnership of five of the leading police organizations in the United States [The Community Policing Consortium \(CPC\)](#)
Gateway to information regarding bereavement [The Compassionate Friends](#)
Gateway to almost any correctional organization in the country [The Corrections Connection](#)
Research Resource — International [The London Metropolitan Police](#)
Agency Resources, News and Events [The National Alliance of State Drug Enforcement Agencies \(NASDEA\)](#)
Professional Association Resources [The National Association of Police Organizations \(NAPO\)](#)
Website devoted to honoring fallen law enforcement officers [The Officer Down Memorial Page](#)
Features essays and thought pieces on current issues, terrorism documents and resources [The Terrorism Research Center](#)

Resources for apprehension of fugitives [The World's Most Wanted: Fugitives and Unsolved Crimes](#)
News and Events; Services; Publications [U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections](#)
News [Unsolved Crimes](#)
Research Resource [Victim Assistance Online](#)
Research Resource [Victim Offender Mediation Association \(VOMA\)](#)
Gateway to gun policy [Violence Policy Center](#)
Official West Mercia Constabulary Website [West Mercia Police \(UK\)](#)

US Department of Justice: Office of International Affairs Fugitive Unit - International Interagency
Fugitive Lookout <http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/oiafug/fugitives.htm>

US Department of the Treasury: Office of Foreign Assets Control
<http://www.ustreas.gov/ofac/>

US Federal Bureau of Investigation: Art Theft Notices
<http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cid/arttheft/noticerecov.htm>

US Federal Bureau of Prisons: Inmate Database
<http://www.bop.gov/iloc2/Locatelnmate.jsp>

INTERNATIONAL: Interpol: Stolen Works of Art
<http://www.interpol.int/Public/WorkOfArt/Default.asp>

INTERNATIONAL: Interpol: Wanted Fugitives
<http://www.interpol.com/Public/Wanted/Search/Form.asp>

Los Angeles Police Department: Art Theft Detail
http://www.lapdonline.org/get_involved/stolen_art/art_theft_main.htm

COPS
<http://cops.usdoj.gov/RIC/ResourceDetail.aspx?RID=573>

Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysis Digital Library
<https://sites.google.com/site/lawenforcementintelligence/>

ID This Person is a free website that was recently launched and is now being used in Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio. The website is a new tool where law enforcement agencies post images of unknown suspects for the public to view. TIPs are sent via email to law enforcement and rewards are paid to those providing TIPs if they help an agency ID someone. Totally free service with no hidden fees, available to Law Enforcement throughout the US.
<http://www.idthisperson.com/>

Police Locator
<http://www.policelocator.com/>

AELE Law Enforcement
<http://www.aele.org/>

Search the Library of Case Summaries (AELE has a free search tool covering more than 30,000 case summaries, since 1975)
<http://www.aele.org/htdig/common/search.html>

Espanol For Law Enforcement (Course Goal: To attain a working knowledge of the Spanish language and apply that knowledge to law enforcement situations.)
<http://www.espanolforlawenforcement.gov/>

Crime Spider - For almost 10 years Crime Spider has looked for the best crime and law enforcement sites and categorized topics so you don't have to sort through hundreds of sites to find the one that fits the bill. You can easily find the information you want at Crime Spider. Whether you are doing research on criminalistics, forensic anthropology, FBI, unsolved murders, homicide investigation techniques, child abuse, domestic violence, the death penalty, terrorism, criminal justice, law and courts, behavioral profiling, gang violence, juvenile crime, missing persons, serial killers or mass murderers, criminals, police, crime scene photos, we can help you find the crime information you want. We also have tips for people searches and protecting your privacy as well as features on specific topics of interest to crime and law enforcement professionals, such as links to police jobs sites and crime scene investigation supplies.
<http://www.crimespider.com/>

Shield 4492: Search, Find, Investigate (more than 1,600 links to free open source Internet sites that are useful in developing investigative leads, identifying assets and conducting research. Please read disclaimer)
<http://www.shield4492.com/>

Law Enforcement Spy Guide
<http://cryptome.org/le-spy-guide.zip>

FaceBook Law Enforcement Spy Guides
<http://publicintelligence.net/confidential-facebook-law-enforcement-subpoena-guides-2007-2010/>

Lessons Learned

Marine Corps Center For Lessons Learned

<https://www.mccl.usmc.mil/>
<https://www.mccl.usmc.mil/index.cfm?disp=links.cfm>

Library Resources

The Researching Librarian's Database Library. (Note: I cannot recall where I obtained the following database but I certainly cannot take credit for it. I selected several at random to see if they were still active and inputted keywords that returned good results.)

AATA Online: Abstracts of International Conservation Literature
<http://aata.getty.edu/NPS/>

"AATA Online is a comprehensive database of more than 100,000 abstracts of literature related to the preservation and conservation of material cultural heritage."
-- Title page

ACM Digital Library
<http://dl.acm.org/portal.cfm>

Freely searchable after a fairly painless registration. "As a service to the computing community, the Digital Library will continue to offer its search and bibliographic database resources to all visitors, for free. All you need to do is register with us." -- Title page

AfricaBib
<http://www.africabib.org/>

Doing research on African libraries or librarianship? Definitely check here. "The site consists of two bibliographic databases covering Africana periodical literature (Bibliography of Africana Periodical Literature Database) and African Women's literature (African Women's Database). You will also find a comprehensive bibliography on women travelers and explorers to Africa (Women Travelers, Explorers and Missionaries to Africa: 1763-2000: A Comprehensive English Language Bibliography)." -- "About" page

ALB 1876 : American Libraries before 1876
<http://www.princeton.edu/~davpro/databases/index.html>

Part of the Davies Project at Princeton University, this database contains "Research into the History of University

Libraries in the United States and the History of their Collections." -Title Page

All Academic
<http://www.allacademic.com/>

"All Academic is an academic index. It is designed to provide scholars and researchers with useful on-line source information about scholarly works. . . . Links are direct from source citations to scholarly publications. All Academic catalogs free publications only! Links to commercial and fee based scholarly publications are not included in this database." -- "About" information

American Library Association Archives: Holdings Database
<http://www.library.illinois.edu/archives/ala/holdings//>

"This website provides a searchable interface for the American Library Association Archives' 'control card' database. The system includes records for over 1,100 archives or manuscript collections which have been arranged according to the archival principle of provenance. Materials are arranged in a three-part classification scheme of record group, record sub-group, and record series." -- Title page

Anthropological Index of the Royal Anthropological Institute
<http://lucy.ukc.ac.uk/AIO.html>

A small but surprising number of entries concerning libraries. "The Anthropological Index Online is based on the journal holdings of The Anthropology Library at the The British Museum (Museum of Mankind) which receives periodicals in all branches of anthropology, from academic institutions and publishers around the world." -- Title page

ARCHON Directory
<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/>

"The ARCHON Directory includes contact details for record repositories in the United Kingdom and also for institutions elsewhere in the world which have substantial collections of manuscripts noted under the indexes to the National Register of Archives." -- Title page

arlis.net Periodicals Database (formerly Union List of Art, Architecture and Design Serials)
<http://www.arlis.net/>

"The arlis.net service is designed to help users to locate art, architecture and design publications, plus related materials. The service currently consists of a database of periodical titles (or magazines / journals / serials), and a related directory of art library resources in general. " Click on the periodicals tab at the top of the page. -- "Introduction"**Bibliographic Database of the Conservation Information Network (BCIN)**
<http://www.bcin.ca/>

"The Bibliographic Database of the Conservation Information Network (BCIN) provides access to over 190,000 bibliographic citations for conservation literature. BCIN includes citations from the Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts (prior to 1998), technical reports, conference proceedings, journal articles, books and audiovisual and unpublished materials. The database also includes previously unavailable material from private sources, as well as new information gathered by a worldwide network of contributors." -- "About BCIN" page

Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia
<http://bsuva.org/>

Of monumental importance, the first 51 volumes of *Studies in Bibliography*, offering a vast library of articles on bibliography and textual criticism, has been made available online by the Bibliographical Society. Also available are *Shakespearean Prompt-Books of the Seventeenth Century* and Emily Lorraine de Montluzin's *Attributions of Authorship in the Gentleman's Magazine* and *Attributions of Authorship in the European Magazine*.

Book History Online: International Bibliography of the History of the Printed Book and Libraries
<http://www.kb.nl/bc/abhb-en.html>

"Book History Online (BHO) is designed, managed, maintained and published by the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, National Library of the Netherlands, in co-operation with national committees in countries all over the world. BHO is a database in English on the history of the printed book and libraries. It contains titles of books and articles on the history of the printed book worldwide. It is based on ABHB, the *Annual Bibliography of the History of the Printed Book and Libraries*." -- "Introduction" page

Book Search Mashup
<http://kokogiak.com/booksearch/>

This mashup created by Web developer, Alan Taylor at his site Kokogiak, lets you run queries in Google Books, Amazon Search Inside/A9 and MSN Live Book simultaneously. Results appear side-by-side in 3 columns for quick comparison.

BookServer
<http://www.archive.org/bookserver>

"The BookServer is a growing open architecture for vending and lending digital books over the Internet. Built on open catalog and open book formats, the BookServer model allows a wide network of publishers, booksellers, libraries, and even authors to make their catalogs of books available directly to readers through their laptops, phones, netbooks, or dedicated reading devices. BookServer facilitates pay transactions, borrowing books from libraries, and downloading free, publicly accessible books." -- Homepage

British Library Catalog
<http://catalogue.bl.uk/>

"This service provides simple searching and ordering of documents from the British Library's extensive collections." -- Homepage

British Library Manuscripts Catalog
<http://molcat.bl.uk/>

"This On-line Catalogue is designed to offer a single means of access to the mainstream catalogues of the Department of Manuscripts covering accessions from 1753 to the present day." -- "About" page

British Official Publications Collaborative Reader Information Service (BOPCRIS)
<http://www.southampton.ac.uk/library/du/projects.html>

"You can use this web site to search and browse information from British Official Publications over the period 1688-1995. You can also read abstracts, and view detailed consistent subject indexing, of key documents. You can then read the digitised full-text version of a limited number of these documents." -- Title page

C-SPAN Video Library
<http://www.c-spanvideo.org/videoLibrary/>

"The C-SPAN Archives records, indexes, and archives all C-SPAN programming for historical, educational, research, and archival uses. Every C-SPAN program aired since 1987, now totaling over 160,000 hours, is contained in the C-SPAN Archives and immediately accessible through the database and electronic archival systems developed and maintained by the C-SPAN Archives." -- About page

Canadian Association of Research Libraries Open Archives Metadata Harvester
<http://carl-abrc-oai.lib.sfu.ca/>

"Welcome to the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL) Institutional Repositories Pilot Project Harvester. This Harvester is the search service for the CARL Institutional Repositories Pilot Project and aggregates material from each of the participating Canadian institutions, allowing users to seamlessly search all of the repositories at once, using one common point of access." -- About this Archive page

Catalogue of Digitized Medieval Manuscripts
<http://manuscripts.cmrs.ucla.edu/>

"The Catalogue of Digitized Medieval Manuscripts offers a simple and straightforward means to discover medieval manuscripts available on the web. Very much a work in progress, the database will initially provide links to hundreds of manuscripts, which we expect quickly to grow to thousands. Basic information about the manuscripts is fully searchable, and users can also browse through the complete contents of the database. As the project develops, a

richer body of information for each manuscript, and the texts in these codices, will be provided, where available." -- About us page

Collection of Computer Science Bibliographies
<http://iinwww.ira.uka.de/bibliography/>

"This is a collection of bibliographies of scientific literature in computer science from various sources, covering most aspects of computer science. The about 1200 bibliographies are updated monthly from their original locations such that you'll always find the most recent versions here. The collection currently contains more than one million references (mostly to journal articles, conference papers and technical reports) and consists of 660 MBytes of BibTeX entries. More than 16000 references contain crossreferences to citing or cited publications. More than 100,000 references contain URLs to an online version of the paper. There are more than 2000 links to other sites carrying bibliographic information." -- Title page

COPAC
<http://www.copac.ac.uk/>

"COPAC provides FREE access to the merged online catalogues of 21 of the largest university research libraries in the UK and Ireland." -- Title page

Current Cites
<http://currentcites.org/>

"A team of librarians and library staff monitors information technology literature in both print and digital forms, each month selecting only the best items to annotate for a free publication. The resulting issue of 10-20 annotated citations of current literature is emailed to a mailing list and is redistributed on other electronic fora. The individual citations are also individually indexed so that you can dynamically create your own Bibliography On-Demand. The items that are freely available on the Internet are also retrieved and indexed so that you can perform an Article Search of the full-text of these items." -- Title page

DART-Europe E-theses Portal
<http://www.dart-europe.eu/basic-search.php>

"DART-Europe is a partnership of research libraries and library consortia who are working together to improve global access to European research theses." - Homepage

DataFerrett
<http://dataferrett.census.gov/>

"DataFerrett is a unique data mining and extraction tool. DataFerrett allows you to select a databasket full of variables and

then recode those variables as you need. You can then develop and customize tables. Selecting your results in your table you can create a chart or graph for a visual presentation into an html page. Save your data in the databasket and save your table for continued reuse." - Homepage

DLIST - Digital Library of Information Science and Technology (University of Arizona)
<http://arizona.openrepository.com/arizona/handle/10150/105067>

"Established in 2002, DLIST, Digital Library of Information Science and Technology is a cross-institutional, subject-based, open access digital archive for the Information Sciences, including Archives and Records Management, Library and Information Science, Information Systems, Museum Informatics, and other critical information infrastructures. The dLIST vision is to serve as a dynamic archive in the Information Sciences, broadly understood, and positively impact and shape scholarly communication in our closely related fields." -- About page

Digital Collections Registry
<http://dlf.grainger.uiuc.edu/DLFCollectionsRegistry/browse/>

From the [Digital Library Federation](#). A searchable database of members' public domain, online digital collections.

Directory of Union Catalogs (IFLA)
<http://archive.ifla.org/VI/2/duc/index.htm>

"This Directory is a complete listing of all known current national union catalogues in the world, including monograph, serial and general union catalogues. In order for catalogues to be included, they must be both national (or international) and current. Closed catalogues and regional or local catalogues are not listed. Specific subject catalogues are included where known, as well as those with a general subject coverage." -- Title page

DLF Aquifer
<http://www.diglib.org/aquifer/>

From the [Digital Library Federation](#). "Our purpose is to promote effective use of distributed digital library content for teaching, learning, and research in the area of American culture and life. We support scholarly discovery and access by: Developing schemas, protocols and communities of practice to make digital content available to scholars and students where they do their work; Developing the best possible systems for finding, identifying and using digital resources in context by promoting digital library best practices and developing tools and services to improve digital resource access and use" -- Title page

E-LIS - The open archive for Library and Information Science
<http://eprints.rclis.org/>

"E-LIS is an open access archive for scientific or technical documents, published or unpublished, on Librarianship, Information Science and Technology, and related areas. E-LIS relies on the voluntary work of individuals from a wide range of backgrounds and is non-commercial. It is not a funded project of an organization. It is community-owned and community-driven. We serve LIS researchers by facilitating their self-archiving, ensuring the long-term preservation of their documents and by providing world-wide easy access to their papers." -- Title page

English Short Title Catalogue
http://estc.bl.uk/F/?func=file&file_name=login-bl-list

"The English Short Title Catalogue (ESTC) lists over 460,000 items: published between 1473 and 1800; mainly in Britain and North America; mainly, but not exclusively, in English; from the collections of the British Library and over 2,000 other libraries." -- Title page

ERIC Database
<http://www.eric.ed.gov/>

"The Education Resources Information Center (ERIC), sponsored by the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) of the U.S. Department of Education, produces the world's premier database of journal and non-journal education literature. The new ERIC online system, released September 2004, provides the public with a centralized ERIC Web site for searching the ERIC bibliographic database of more than 1.1 million citations going back to 1966. Effective October 1, more than 107,000 full-text non-journal documents (issued 1993-2004), previously available through fee-based services only, will be available for free." -- Title page

ERIC/AE Draft Abstracts
<http://ericae.net/sinprog.htm> -- No longer available (closed by U.S. Dept. of Education as of 12/09/03)

"Processing of an ERIC abstract typically takes six to nine months from the time we prepare an abstract to the final product appearing in *Resources in Education* or the *Current Index to Journals in Education*. To help you obtain the latest information on assessment and evaluation, we created this experimental database of our abstract drafts. We update this database every Thursday or Friday night. Since we usually prepare abstracts within 2 or 3 weeks of receiving the paper or journal, this information is very current." -- Title page

ERIC/AE Full Text Internet Library
<http://ericae.net/ftlib.htm> -- No longer

available (closed by U.S. Dept. of Education as of 12/09/03)

Includes sections of full-text articles on educational quality, learning theory, evaluation, student evaluation, tests and testing, professional standards, research, and statistical analysis. Article example: [How to Write a Scholarly Research Report](#).

"Here you will find links to some of the best full-text books, reports, journal articles, newsletter articles and papers on the Internet that address educational measurement, evaluation and learning theory. We have selected these documents based upon criteria that are widely accepted in the library and information science community and we have provided a framework so that you can easily browse these resources." -- Title page

ERIC/IT Full Text Database
<http://www.ericit.org/fulltext.shtml> -- No longer available (closed by U.S. Dept. of Education as of 12/09/03)

"Search over 1,000 of the latest research reports, conference papers, opinion papers, selected articles and other ERIC documents in the fields of Library Science and Educational Technology and receive the documents in full text immediately." -- Title page

EdResearch
<http://cunningham.acer.edu.au/dbtwpd/sample/edresearch.htm>

The EdResearch Online database is housed [Acer Cunningham Library](#) and indexes over 13,800 education research articles, many of which have full-text available. The database is updated monthly.

FindArticles.com
<http://findarticles.com>

"FindArticles is a specialized search engine designed to help you quickly and easily find published articles on the topics that interest you. Our database has hundreds of thousands of articles from more than 300 magazines and journals, dating back to 1998. FindArticles even brings some print-only publications to the Web for the first time." -- "Help" page

TheFreeLibrary.com
<http://www.thefreelibrary.com/>

"Since 2003, The Free Library has offered free, full-text versions of classic literary works from hundreds of celebrated authors, whose biographies, images, and famous quotations can also be found on the site. Recently, The Free Library has been expanded to include a massive collection of periodicals from hundreds of leading publications covering Business

and Industry, Communications, Entertainment, Health, Humanities, Law, Government, Politics, Recreation and Leisure, Science and Technology, and Social Sciences. This collection includes millions of articles dating back to 1984 as well as newly-published articles that are added to the site daily." -- Homepage

getCITED
<http://www.getcited.org>

"getCITED is a site that exists to facilitate the dissemination and discussion of academic research. It has numerous features, but at its core, it consists of two things: a database and a discussion forum. What makes getCITED's database truly unique is that it lets scholars and researchers decide what its content should be. What makes its discussion forum truly unique is the fact that, within the comments posted, you can create LINKS to PUBLICATIONS and IDENTITIES within the getCITED database." -- "About" page

Google Book Search
<http://books.google.com/>

The searchable interface for Google's mass book digitization project. page

GPO Access Browse Topics
<http://www.browsedtopics.gov/>

"This service arranges U.S. Government sites by topic. The main list of topics is based upon the current Guide to U.S. Government Information, also known as The Subject Bibliography Index." -- Title page

GPO Access Multi-Database Search
<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/multidb.html>

Useful for searching a variety of federal government publications for information pertaining to libraries. Includes the United States budget, Congressional bills, the *Congressional Record*, the *Federal Register*, public laws, and the *United States Code*, among other items.

GrayLIT Network - See [Science.gov](#)

HCI Bibliography: Human-Computer Interaction Resources
<http://www.hcibib.org/>

"The HCI Bibliography is a free-access online bibliographic database on Human-Computer Interaction. The basic goal of the Project is to put an electronic bibliography for most of HCI on the screens of all researchers, developers, educators and students in the field through the World-Wide Web and anonymous ftp access." -- "About" page

Index Translationum
<http://www.unesco.org/culture/xtrans/>

"INDEX TRANSLATIONUM data base contains cumulative bibliographical information about books translated and published in about a hundred of UNESCO Member States from 1979, totaling some 1,300,000 notices in all disciplines: literature, social and human sciences, natural and exact sciences, art, history, etc." -- Title page

Infotrieve
<http://www.infotrieve.com/>

Many LIS journals are indexed in ArticleFinder, "Infotrieve's free-to-search proprietary bibliographic database containing over 22 million citations and over 10 million abstracts from more than 35,000 of the most important scholarly journals from fields such as medicine, biotechnology, science, engineering, and law." -- "About" page

Ingenta
<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/>

CARL UnCover is defunct, now incorporated into Ingenta. Free searching.

Internet Archive
<http://www.archive.org/index.php>

"The Internet Archive is building a digital library of Internet sites and other cultural artifacts in digital form. Like a paper library, we provide free access to researchers, historians, scholars, and the general public." -- IA Homepage

Internet Speculative Fiction Database
<http://www.isfdb.org/cgi-bin/index.cgi>

Hosted by the Cushing Library Science Fiction and Fantasy Research Collection and Institute for Scientific Computation at Texas A&M University, "The ISFDB is an effort to catalog works of Science Fiction, Fantasy, and Horror. It links together various types of bibliographic data: author bibliographies, publication bibliographies, award listings, magazine content listings, anthology and collection content listings, yearly fiction indexes, and forthcoming books." -- Homepage

Intute
<http://www.intute.ac.uk/>

"Intute is a free online service providing you with access to the very best Web resources for education and research. The service is created by a network of UK universities and partners. Subject specialists select and evaluate the websites in our database and write high quality descriptions of the resources." -- Homepage

lexisONE
<http://law.lexisnexis.com/webcenters/lexisone/>

Provides full-text of case law (state and federal), legal forms, and a legal internet guide.

Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts (LISTA)
<http://www.libraryresearch.com/>

"EBSCO Publishing is proud to provide the Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts (LISTA) database as a free resource to anyone interested in libraries and information management. Delivered via the EBSCOhost platform, LISTA indexes nearly 600 periodicals plus books, research reports, and proceedings. With coverage dating back to the mid-1960s, it is the oldest continuously produced database covering the field of information science." -- EBSCO Free Databases page

LigerCat : Literature and Genomics Resource Catalogue
<http://ligercat.ubio.org/>

"LigerCat was created as part of the Biology of Aging project at the MBLWHOI Library at the Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory.

LigerCat is a search tool for NCBI's PubMed that uses tag clouds to provide an overview of important concepts and trends. LigerCat aggregates multiple articles in PubMed, summing their MeSH descriptors and presenting them in a cloud, weighted by frequency.

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) is a large controlled vocabulary created and maintained by the National Library of Medicine to categorize and index journal articles in the life sciences. MeSH descriptors are akin to tags in a blog post, but scientific articles are tagged with MeSH descriptors by respected librarians and scientists.

In addition to providing a visual overview of a set of PubMed articles, LigerCat can search PubMed in realtime. Simply click on one or more MeSH descriptors in a tag cloud to search PubMed for those terms instantly." -- About page

Medieval Feminist Index
<http://www.haverford.edu/library/reference/mschaus/mfi/mfi.html>

Great for items about medieval books, libraries, etc., with a feminist slant. A quick test search turned up, among others, "A Library Collected by and for the Use of Nuns" and "Reassessing Women's Libraries in Late Medieval France." "The Medieval Feminist Index covers journal articles, book reviews, and essays in

books about women, sexuality, and gender during the Middle Ages." -- "What is the MF1?" page

MagPortal

<http://www.magportal.com/>

Searches and returns full-text articles from web publications. Should prove useful for some topics.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) Abstracts Database
<http://www.ncjrs.gov/abstractdb/search.asp>

Useful for prison librarianship research. "The National Criminal Justice Reference Service Abstracts Database contains summaries of more than 160,000 criminal justice publications, including Federal, State, and local government reports, books, research reports, journal articles, and unpublished research." -- Title page

National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC)
<http://www.loc.gov/coll/nucmc/>

Provides access to the RLIN AMC (Archival and Mixed Collections) file and the OCLC bibliographic database describing archival and manuscript collections in public, college and university, and special libraries located throughout North America and around the world. "NUCMC, or the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, is a free-of-charge cooperative cataloging program operated by the Library of Congress." -- Title page

Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD)
<http://www.ndltd.org/>

The goals of the NDLTD are as follows: "To improve graduate education by allowing students to produce electronic documents, use digital libraries, and understand issues in publishing; to increase the availability of student research for scholars and to preserve it electronically; to lower the cost of submitting and handling theses and dissertations; to empower students to convey a richer message through the use of multimedia and hypermedia technologies; to empower universities to unlock their information resources; to advance digital library technology." -- Title page

NewspaperCat : Catalog of Digital Historical Newspapers
<http://www.newspapercat.org/>

"The Catalog of Digital Historical Newspapers (NewspaperCat) is a tool that facilitates the discovery of online digitized historical newspaper content from newspapers published in the United States and the Caribbean. NewspaperCat

was funded by a grant from the George A. Smathers Libraries.

Search by keyword, newspaper title or by city, county or state to locate titles. From your search result, click on the link(s) to connect to the digital newspaper(s). In many cases, this content is keyword searchable, depending on the hosting organization.

NewspaperCat currently links to over 1000 full-text newspaper titles with a goal to include links to as many US and Caribbean newspapers with archival digital content as possible. Plans are to expand the Catalog as newly digitized newspaper titles are located." -- Title page

OAster

<http://www.oclc.org/oaister/>

"OAster is a Mellon-funded project of the University of Michigan Digital Library Production Services. Our goal is to create a wide-ranging collection of free, useful, previously difficult-to-access digital resources that are easily searchable by anyone." -- Title page

OpenDOAR: Directory of Open Access Repositories

<http://www.opendoar.org/>

"The OpenDOAR service is being developed to support the rapidly emerging movement towards Open Access to research information. This will categorise and list the wide variety of Open Access research archives that have grown up around the world." -- Title page

Open Access Directory

http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/Main_Page

"The Open Access Directory (OAD) is a compendium of simple factual lists about open access (OA) to science and scholarship, maintained by the OA community at large. By bringing many OA-related lists together in one place, OAD will make it easier for everyone to discover them and use them for reference. The easier they are to maintain and discover, the more effectively they can spread useful, accurate information about OA." -- Title page

Public Library Geographic Database (PLGDB) Map

<http://www.geolib.org/PLGDB.cfm>

"The database includes the locations of America's 16,000 public libraries, population characteristics from the US Census that best describe people that use libraries, and library use statistics from the National Center for Educational Statistics." -- Homepage

PQDT Open

<http://pqdtopen.proquest.com/>

"PQDT Open provides the full text of open access dissertations and theses free of charge.

You can quickly and easily locate dissertations and theses relevant to your discipline, and view the complete text in PDF format." -- About page

PubMed (MEDLINE, etc.)

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/>

Very useful for researching medical library topics, information use in the health care industry, and so on. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, Health Libraries Review, and Hospital Libraries* are included among journals indexed.

"PubMed provides access to bibliographic information, which includes MEDLINE as well as the out-of-scope citations (e.g., articles on plate tectonics or astrophysics) from certain MEDLINE journals, primarily general science and chemistry journals, for which the life sciences articles are indexed for MEDLINE; citations that precede the date that a journal was selected for MEDLINE indexing; some additional life science journals that submit full text to PubMedCentral and receive a qualitative review by NLM." -- "Overview" page

RAMBI: The Index of Articles on Jewish Studies

<http://jnul.huji.ac.il/rambi/>

If you're researching Jewish libraries, their materials, etc., this catalog is a wonderful resource. "RAMBI - The Index of Articles on Jewish Studies - is a selective bibliography of articles in the various fields of Jewish studies and in the study of Eretz Israel. Material listed in Rambi is compiled from thousands of periodicals and from collections of articles - in Hebrew, Yiddish, and European languages- mainly from the holdings of the Jewish National and University Library, a world center for research on the Jewish people and Eretz Israel. The main criterion for inclusion in the bibliography is that the article be based on scientific research, or contain important information for such research." - "About" page

Reference Reviews Europe Online

<http://rre.casalini.it/>

"Over 1000 European reference book reviews online, full-text searchable, updated quarterly." -- Title page

refseek

<http://www.refseek.com/>

"Currently in public beta, RefSeek is a web search engine for students and researchers that aims to make academic information easily accessible to everyone. RefSeek searches more than one billion documents, including web pages, books, encyclopedias, journals, and newspapers. RefSeek's unique approach offers

students comprehensive subject coverage without the information overload of a general search engine—increasing the visibility of academic information and compelling ideas that are often lost in a muddle of sponsored links and commercial results." -- About page

ResearchIndex
<http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/index.jsp>

"ResearchIndex is a digital library that aims to improve the dissemination, retrieval, and accessibility of scientific literature. Specific areas of focus include the effective use of web, and the use of machine learning The ResearchIndex project encompasses many areas including the location of articles, full-text indexing of the articles, autonomous citation indexing, reference linking, information extraction, display of query-sensitive summaries, extraction of citation context, distributed error correction, related document detection, and user profiling." -- "Welcome" page

Science Fiction and Fantasy Research Database
<http://sfprd.library.tamu.edu/>

"The Science Fiction and Fantasy Research Database is an on-line, searchable compilation and extension of Science Fiction and Fantasy Reference Index 1878-1985, Science Fiction and Fantasy Reference Index 1985-1991, and Science Fiction and Fantasy Reference Index 1992-1995, including material located since publication of the last printed volume." -- Introduction

Science.gov
<http://www.science.gov/>

"Science.gov is a gateway to over 50 million pages of authoritative selected science information provided by U.S. government agencies, including research and development results." -- Home page. This database includes Office of Scientific and Technical Information's (OSTI) GrayLIT Network.

ScientificCommons.org
<http://www.scientificcommons.org/>

"The major aim of the project is to develop the world's largest communication medium for scientific knowledge products which is freely accessible to the public. ScientificCommons.org is a project of the University of St.Gallen (Switzerland) and hosted and developed at the Institute for Media and Communications Management." -- About ScientificCommons.org

Scirus
<http://www.scirus.com/>

This search engine retrieves a surprising number of articles from library and information science journals, in addition to relevant web sites. "Responding to the need for focused, comprehensive and reliable overviews of relevant scientific information, Elsevier Science has developed the powerful Internet search tool Scirus. Scirus distinguishes itself from existing search engines by concentrating on scientific content only and by searching

both Web and membership sources." -- "About" page

TechRepublic's White Paper Search
<http://www.techrepublic.com/whitepapers>

"TechRepublic® provides IT professionals a valuable technical content resource dedicated to meeting their day-to-day demands for timely and relevant Information Technology-focused knowledge and insight." -- "CNET Networks" page

TRAIL - Technical Report Archive and Image Library
<http://digicoll.manoa.hawaii.edu/techreports/index.php?c=1>

The Greater Western Library Alliance (GWLA) and the Center for Research Libraries (CRL) bring us "a collaborative project to digitize, archive, and provide persistent and unrestricted access to federal technical reports issued prior to 1975." -- Homepage

UNESDOC: UNESCO Full Text Documents
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/ulis/>

Provides access to full-text documents published by UNESCO, many on issues related to library and information science, such as copyright, access to information, and so on. Note that documents are in PDF format, which requires the free [Adobe Acrobat Reader](#).

Library Spot

World Category User

In this video you'll learn how to create a List on WorldCat.org and get some good ideas on fun things to do with WorldCat Lists.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vos5ivBeZ5c>

WorldCat Facebook Application. This Facebook Application gives you access to WorldCat searches and user-created lists from personalized pages within your Facebook account. The application includes a Home screen with WorldCat search box, as well as quick links to WorldCat searches based on topics listed in your Facebook profile as personal interests. The application also includes:

a built-in advanced WorldCat search

a panel that allows you to invite other Facebook friends to install WorldCat

a "Something to Read" panel that displays books recently added to WorldCat lists

a "Favorite WorldCat Lists" panel where you can track your own lists or those of other WorldCat users

<http://www.worldcat.org/toolbars/default.jsp>

American Library Association <http://www.ala.org/ala/iro/intlassocorgconf/libraryassociations.htm>

Virtual Law Library <http://www.chanrobles.com/lawlib1.htm>

The Library Index Worldwide <http://www.libdex.com/country.html>

Libraries and Catalogs Worldwide <http://www.library.upenn.edu/catalogs/worldwide.html>

Libraries Around the World <http://alexandra.di.uoa.gr/NewSite/Links/TT/OtherLibraries.html>

<http://journalfinder.uncg.edu/uncg/worldlibs.asp>

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| Library Servers | http://www.librarytechnology.org/libwebcats/ |
| Virtual Library | http://www.libraryspot.com/libraries/nationallibraries.htm http://www.ifla.org/Vl/2/p2/national-libraries.htm http://library.usask.ca/catalogs/world.html http://sunsite3.berkeley.edu/Libweb/ http://www.iisg.nl/~w3vl/ http://vlib.org/ |
| Museums Around the World | http://vimp.museophile.com/world.html |
| Virtual Library Museum Pages | http://vimp.museophile.com/ |
| New York Public Library Digital Gallery | http://digitalgallery.nypl.org/nypldigital/index.cfm |
| Awesome Library | http://www.awesomelibrary.org/ |
| Center For Research Libraries (The Center for Research Libraries (CRL) is a consortium of North American universities, colleges and independent research libraries. The consortium acquires and preserves newspapers, journals, documents, archives and other traditional and digital resources for research and teaching) | http://www.crl.edu/content.asp?l1=1 |
| Library Search Engines | http://www.allsearchengines.com/libraries.html |
| LibraryThing | http://www.librarything.com/ |

Link Analysis Tools/Software

To be filled in.

Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities

| | |
|--|---|
| Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities | http://eyeball-series.org/lng/lng-eyeball.htm |
| Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities in The U.S. | http://www.ferc.gov/industries/lng.asp |

Lone Wolves

Lone wolves: myth or reality (Lone wolves: myth or reality is a new report from Searchlight that examines the question of whether extreme-right terrorists are isolated individuals – lone wolves – or are connected with and the inevitable consequence of the activities of the various far-right, often small, organisations that espouse a violent racist and fascist ideology.

The project and report arose out of the work of Gerry Gable in gathering and analysing intelligence on the extreme right since May 1964 and his later work as an independent adviser on race hate crime to the Metropolitan Police Service. The report includes case studies of nearly 40 individuals holding far-right political views who have been convicted for serious violence or terrorist offences. It concludes that they were motivated, and obtained the knowledge and means to carry out their acts, through dangerous, far-right networks that introduced them to a perverse ideological world. The report demonstrates conclusively that far-right terrorists are not lone wolves but are connected with a number of insidious organisations.) Download Report at

<http://www.lonewolfproject.org.uk/resources/LW-complete-final.pdf>

Lone-Wolf Terrorism

<http://www.transnationalterrorism.eu/tekst/publications/Lone-Wolf%20Terrorism.pdf>

Lone Wolf Terrorism – A Brief Bibliography

<https://encrypted.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=the%20study%20of%20lone%20wolves&source=web&cd=3&ved=0CDcQFjAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.hsd.org%2F%3Fview%26did%3D727224&ei=dcfAUb3YNorwiwLR9oH4DQ&usq=AFQjCNENsTRVTIj6uMo8qw0vaqrVC6IT8Q>

Major Commands (MACOMS)

The Pentagon has divided the whole globe, just about every inch of it, like a giant pie, into six command slices: U.S. European Command, or EUCOM (for Europe and Russia), U.S. Pacific Command, or PACOM (Asia), U.S. Central Command, or CENTCOM (the Greater Middle East and part of North Africa), U.S. Southern Command, or SOUTHCOM (Latin America), and in this century, U.S. Northern Command, or NORTHCOM (the United States, Canada, and Mexico), and starting in 2007, U.S. Africa Command, or AFRICOM (most of Africa).

Unified Command Plan 2011 - The Department of Defense updated the Unified Command Plan, a key strategic document that establishes the missions, responsibilities, and geographic areas of responsibility for commanders of combatant commands. UCP 2011, signed by President Obama on April 6, 2011, assigns several new missions to the combatant commanders.

Every two years, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is required to review the missions, responsibilities, and geographical boundaries of each combatant command and recommend to the President, through the Secretary of Defense, any changes that may be necessary.

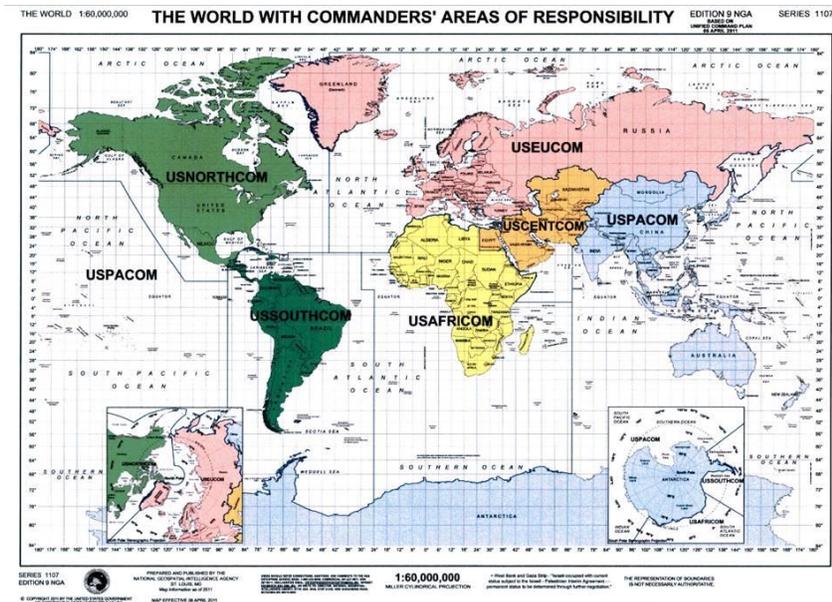
Significant changes made by UCP 2011 include:

- Shifting AOR boundaries in the Arctic region to leverage long-standing relationships and improve unity of effort.
- Giving U.S. Northern Command responsibility to advocate for Arctic capabilities.
- Codifying the President's approval to disestablish U.S. Joint Forces Command.
- Expanding U.S. Strategic Command's responsibility for combating weapons of mass destruction and developing Global Missile Defense Concept of Operations.
- Giving U.S. Transportation Command responsibility for synchronizing planning of global distribution operations.

The UCP 2011 continues to support U.S. defense security commitments around the world while improving military responsiveness to emerging crises.

Last Updated April 27, 2011

http://www.defense.gov/home/features/2009/0109_unifiedcommand/



AFRICOM
EUCOM
SOUTHCOM
PACOM
CENTCOM

<http://www.africom.mil/>
<http://www.eucom.mil/>
http://www.defense.gov/home/features/2009/0109_unifiedcommand/
<http://www.pacom.mil/>
<http://www.centcom.mil/>

United States Central Command EXTRANET Unclassified Portal

<https://www2.centcom.mil/sites/foia/rr/CENTCOM%20Regulation%20CCR%2025210/Forms/AllItems.aspx>
X

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|---|---|
| CENTCOM Area of Responsibility Map | http://www.centcom.mil/images/stories/aor_centcom.pdf |
| SOCOM | http://www.socom.mil/ |
| STRATCOM | http://www.stratcom.mil/ |
| TRANSCOM | http://www.transcom.mil/ |
| NORTHCOM | http://www.northcom.mil/ |
| FORSCOM | http://www.forscom.army.mil/ |
| Army Medical Dept AMEDD | http://www.armymedicine.army.mil/ |
| Eighth US Army | http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/ |
| Space and Missile Defense Command USASMDC | http://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/smdc/ |
| Third US Army/US Army Forces Central Command | http://www.arcent.army.mil/ |
| INSCOM | http://www.inscom.army.mil/Default.aspx?text=off&size=12pt |
| Army Material Command AMC | http://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/amc/ |
| Military District of Washington | http://www.mdw.army.mil/ |
| US Army Pacific UARPAC | http://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/usarpac/ |
| US Army Readiness Command USAREC | http://www.usarec.army.mil/ |
| US Army Training and Doctrine TRADOC | http://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/tradoc/ |
| Surface Deployment and Distribution Command SDDC (formerly Military Traffic Management Command) | http://www.sddc.army.mil/Public/Home |
| Installation Management Command (IMCOM) | http://www.imcom.army.mil/hq/about/news/ |
| Sheppard Air Force Base | http://www.sheppard.af.mil/news/socialmedia/index.asp |
| Marine Corps | http://marines.dodlive.mil/social-media/ |
| | http://www.marines.mil/usmc/Pages/SocialMedia.aspx |
| Military Health System | http://www.health.mil/2011MHSConference/socialmedia.aspx |

Mapping and Related Material

Surveillance Under Surveillance (Shows you cameras and guards — watching you — almost everywhere. You can see where they are located and, if the information is available, what type they are, the area they observe, or other interesting facts. <https://kamba4.crux.uberspace.de/>)

Free Maps from USGS & NatGeo (National Geographic has released a great new service which allows you to print free USGS Quad maps. It's also very simple to use. It allows you to just zoom in on your area of interest, select the Quad Map that you want and press print.) <http://www.natgeomaps.com/trail-maps/pdf-quads>

[AtlaPedia](#)
[Bing Maps](#)
[Digital World Map](#)
[Dual Maps](#)
[Follow Your World](#)
[Google Maps](#)
[Google Earth](#)
[Geograph](#)
[GeoNames](#)

[Global Incident Map](#)
[Healthmap](#)
[Import Genius](#)
[Mapblast](#)
[Mapquest](#)
[Mapquest "Vibe"](#)
[Neighbourhood Discovery](#)
[Mapquest Atlas](#)
[Maps & References](#)

[Maritime Piracy Map](#)
[My Topo](#)
[N2yo Satellite Tracking Portal](#)
[National Geographic Maps](#)
[NearMap Australia](#)
[Scribble Maps](#)
[Ship AIS](#)
[Vessel Tracker](#)
[Wikimapia](#)

World Aero Data

Yahoo Maps

Global Risk Map <http://globalriskmap.nicta.com.au/>
Mapillary <http://www.mapillary.com/map>
Flash Earth <http://www.flashearth.com/>
Dual Maps Version 5 <http://www.mapchannels.com/DualMaps.aspx>
World Map Finder <http://www.worldmapfinder.com/En/>
Google Earth Design <http://googleearthdesign.blogspot.com/>
GIS Lounge <http://www.gislounge.com/geography/>
Free Geography Tools <http://freegeographytools.com/>

40 Maps That Explain The World

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/worldviews/wp/2013/08/12/40-maps-that-explain-the-world/>

40 More Maps That Explain The World

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/worldviews/wp/2014/01/13/40-more-maps-that-explain-the-world/>

The Histogram. Four Thousand Years Of World History

http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~200375~3001080?trs=2&qvq=q%3APubList_No%3D%221810.000%22%3Blc%3ARUMSEY~8~1&mi=1

Gmap4 is a general purpose REST and WMS viewer that is built on the Google Maps API. The service allows users to view GIS data on top of a choice of base maps.

<http://www.mappingsupport.com/p/gmap4.php>

OpenStreetMap

<http://www.openstreetmap.org/>

Atlas of Europe

<http://www.hoeckmann.de/karten/europa/index-en.htm>

Maps Engine

<https://accounts.google.com/ServiceLogin?service=mapsengine&passive=1209600&continue=https://mapsengine.google.com/map/?gmp%3Dhome&followup=https://mapsengine.google.com/map/?gmp%3Dhome>

Arthur Zbygniew

<http://arthurzbygniew.blogspot.co.uk/p/maps.html>

Latitude and Longitude of a Point

<http://itouchmap.com/latlong.html>

WorldAtlas

<http://www.worldatlas.com/>

Google Maps Mania

<http://googlemapsmania.blogspot.com/>

<https://maps.google.com/>

GEOMA

<http://www.geoma.ca/Home.aspx>

<http://www.nomap.ca/%28S%28wyquiwvzserggn55ab2eie55%29%29/Home.aspx>

MashupForge (creation tool that allows anyone to easily create a Google Map without having to use the Google Maps API. The tool allows users to create a Google Map with markers or to create a map from an uploaded image. Adding markers to a Mashupforge map is a simple process of dropping the marker on the correct location and entering the information you wish to appear in the information window. To create a map from an image simply involves uploading an image. The screenshot above shows a map created from one of NASA's Blue Marble monthly images uploaded to Mashupforge. Custom maps created with Mashupforge can be embedded in any website by cutting and pasting the provided iframe code. Alternatively users can just share the link of their created map's URL.) <http://mashupforge.com/>

MapWindow (The MapWindow GIS project includes a free and open source desktop geographic information system (GIS) with an extensible plugin architecture; a GIS ActiveX control; and C# GIS programmer library called DotSpatial.)

<http://www.mapwindow.org/>

<http://www.mapwindow.org/conference/2011/>

Geo Names

<http://www.geonames.org/>

Shaded Relief

<https://www.shadedrelief.com/>

Relief Shading

<http://www.reliefshading.com/>

Where Am I? How to determine latitude and longitude given a street address, city, state, province, territory, country or whatever. <http://www.hmssurprise.org/Resources/whereami.html>

<http://www.ajmsoft.com/geocode.php>

<http://stevemorse.org/jcal/latlon.php>

Tactical Digital Hologram (This map with use of a flashlight or other light source brings out a 3D image of the terrain) <http://electronicsbus.com/tactical-3d-digital-holographic-technology/>

<http://defensetech.org/2011/07/29/special-operators-holographic-maps/>

Free Relief Maps for Google Maps (Maps-For-Free has produced a nice Google Maps application that lets you view a number of relief map layers. Not only can you use the application to view the relief maps you can add them to your own Google Maps. Maps-For-Free offers free relief maps and other additional layers which can easily be integrated into your own Google Map projects)

<http://www.maps-for-free.com:80/>

Wikimapia

<http://www.wikimapia.org/>

Free Geography Tools

<http://freegeographytools.com/>

Maps Compare (Maps Compare is a website with four different on-line map services on one page. The site places Google Maps, the Google Earth browser plugin, Yahoo Maps and Bing Maps beside each other, which can be quite useful if you want to compare the map coverage provided by each provider in different locations)

<http://geshout.com/mapscompare/all.php>

Buncha Maps (Map comparison sites always seem to be very popular. One of the most popular searches on Google Maps Mania seems to be for sites that let you view the different online map providers side-by-side. Buncha Maps is a new application that lets you view Google Maps, Bing Maps, ESRI Maps and OSM all in the same window. Actions in all four maps are synchronised, so if you pan and zoom in any of the maps the other maps will also show the selected view)

<http://swingley.appspot.com/maps/four>

Dual Maps (Dual Maps is a map creation tool that allows anybody to make an embeddable map that includes a Google Map, a Google Maps Street View and a Virtual Earth Bird's Eye view of the same location. You can choose between the various options of either map service, which means you can have the Google satellite view alongside Virtual Earth's Bird's Eye view or the satellite/aerial View in both maps etc)

<http://www.mashedworld.com:80/DualMaps.aspx>

World Gazetteer

<http://www.world-gazetteer.com/>

Afghanistan Information Management Services

<http://www.aims.org.af/root.aspx?seckeyz=39>

Map Resources

<http://www.ndu.edu/library/Map/map.cfm>

Quick Maps

<http://www.theodora.com/maps/>

Le Monde Diplomatique English Edition Maps

<http://mondediplo.com/maps/>

US Geological Survey manages and distributes many kinds of maps. The following links provide a wealth of information about USGS maps.

Army Geospatial Center

<http://www.agc.army.mil/>

Information about the many kinds of US Geological Survey maps available is at

<http://erg.usgs.gov/isb/pubs/booklets/usgsmaps/usgsmaps.html#Top>

Information about US Geological Survey topographic (topo) map symbols is at

<http://erg.usgs.gov/isb/pubs/booklets/symbols/>

An explanation of map scale is at

<http://erg.usgs.gov/isb/pubs/factsheets/fs01502.html>

Information about US Geological Survey topographic map standards is at

<http://nationalmap.gov/gio/standards/>

More information about map datums on USGS topographic maps is available at the following

links: <http://geology.er.usgs.gov/eespteam/GISLab/Cyprus/datums.htm>

<http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/faq.shtml#WhatNAD>

USGS Store

[http://store.usgs.gov/b2c_usgs/b2c/start/\(xcm=r3standardpitrex_prd\)/.do](http://store.usgs.gov/b2c_usgs/b2c/start/(xcm=r3standardpitrex_prd)/.do)

Geospatial Data Navigator (password required)

<https://gdn.geointel.nga.mil/gdn/gdn.cgi?>

Army Geospatial Center

<http://www.agc.army.mil/tio/index.html>

GIS For Dummies

<http://www.dmos.info/eng/GIS%20For%20Dummies.pdf>

GIS Internet Resources

<http://www.agc.army.mil/gis/>

Soviet Maps

<http://www.sovietmaps.com/index.htm>

Maps Of War

<http://www.mapsofwar.com/>

Maps and Driving Directions

<http://www.reverse-lookup.com/maps.htm>

Maps and References

http://www.cgrer.uiowa.edu/servers/servers_references.html

CIA World Fact Book

<http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/>

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| Leading source of land information. Note: Learn to use this one and you'll be quite impressed. | http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/ |
| Free Aerial Maps. Note: Learn to use and you'll get great results. | http://www.sightquest.com/travel/free-aerial-maps-3838.htm |
| Free GIS | http://freegis.org/ |
| ESRI ArcGIS | http://www.esri.com/ |
| Free Books On GIS Best Practices | http://www.esri.com/showcase/best-practices/index.html |
| GIS in the Earth Sciences & Map Library | http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/EART/gis.html |
| Latitude/Longitude Distance Calculation | http://jan.ucc.nau.edu/~cvm/latlongdist.html |
| Latitude-Longitude of US Cities | http://www.realestate3d.com/gps/latlong.htm |
| Maps of Countries and Territories | http://www.sitesatlas.com/Maps/index.htm |
| The Map Library | http://www.un.org/depts/dhl/maplib/maplib.htm |
| What do Map Scales Represent | http://id.water.usgs.gov/reference/map_scales.html |
| MapMachine | http://plasma.nationalgeographic.com/mapmachine/ |
| Mapquest | http://www.mapquest.com/ |
| Map Resources | http://www.ndu.edu/library/maps.html |
| Maps Around the World | http://maps.searchking.com/ |
| All The Worlds Maps | http://www.embassyworld.com/maps/maps.html |
| Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection | http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/map_sites/map_sites.html |
| MAPTECH | http://mapserver.maptech.com/homepage/index.cfm |
| Mileage Calculator | http://www.symsys.com/~ingram/mileage/index.php |
| Online Maps to Everywhere | http://www.multimap.com/ |
| Quick Maps | http://www.theodora.com/maps/abc_world_maps.html |
| Map Centre | http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/doc114?OpenForm |
| Terraserver | http://www.terraserver.com/ |
| Spot Image | http://www.spot.com/html/SICORP/401_.php |
| Topozone | http://www.topozone.com/default.asp |
| United Nations cartographic Section | http://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/english/htmain.htm |
| Maporama | http://www.maporama.com/share/ |
| World Atlas | http://www.worldatlas.com/ |
| What's Your Latitude/Longitude | http://www.studyworksonline.com/cda/content/explorations/0,,NAV2-5_SEP374.00.shtml |
| 3D Contour Maps | http://field.hypermart.net/ |
| Links to Map Resources (no longer updated but still useful) | http://monarch.gsu.edu/jcrampton/maps |
| Google Maps | http://maps.google.com/ |
| TerraServer-USA | http://www.terraserver.microsoft.com/ |
| GlobeXplorer | http://www.globexplorer.com/ |
| Space Imaging | http://spaceimaging.com/ |
| The World Of Maps | http://www.maps.ethz.ch/ |
| National Map Viewer | http://nationalmap.gov/ http://nmviewogc.cr.usgs.gov/viewer.htm |
| DigitalGlobe | http://www.digitalglobe.com/ |
| GIS Software | http://www.gisdevelopment.net/downloads/gis/index.htm |
| Superpages | http://yellowpages.superpages.com/yp.basic.jsp? |
| TerraFly | http://www.terrafly.com/ |
| Mapper | http://mapper.acme.com/ |
| Comet Web Search | http://search.starware.com/ |
| Traffic Reports For 60 Cities | http://autos.msn.com/everyday/trafficreport.aspx?metro=PHX&src=QL |
| Earth Satellite Corporation | http://www.mdafederal.com/home |
| National Geographic Map Machine | http://plasma.nationalgeographic.com/mapmachine/ |
| Windows Live Local | http://local.live.com/ |
| Online Map Creation | http://www.aquarius.geomar.de/omc/ |
| Planiglobe Beta | http://www.planiglobe.com/omc_set.html |

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| Mapquest Complete List Of Maps | http://www.mapquest.com/atlas/main.adp?region=index |
| ReliefWeb | http://www.reliefweb.int/map/ |
| | http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/doc114?OpenForm |
| National Guard DMS Portal | http://ngbcdmaps.gtri.gatech.edu/ |
| Earth Browser | http://www.earthbrowser.com/index.html |
| Reference Maps | http://www.exxun.com/exon/rm_index.html |
| Flash Earth | http://www.flashearth.com/ |
| Maps of the world (3,728 country maps) | http://maps.nationmaster.com/ |
| Gheos World Guide (click on gheos world guide) | http://gheos.com/atlas/ |
| Maps Of War (Interactive) | http://www.mapsofwar.com/ind/imperial-history.html |
| Digital Ortho Image Center For Kentucky | http://kymartian.ky.gov/doqq/ |
| Mapserver.Maptech | http://mapserver.maptech.com/homepage/index.cfm?CFID=3094259&CFTOKEN=52789276 |
| Geo Community | http://www.geocomm.com/ |
| Open Source Center Map Library | https://www.intelink.gov/maps/ |
| National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency | http://nga-earth.org/ |
| Web Based Access And Retrieval Port | https://warp.nga.mil/ |
| PlanetData | http://www.planetdata.net/map/ |
| UniMaps | http://unimaps.com/index.html |
| Europe Atlas | http://euratlas.com/ |
| UniMaps Links. High detail maps showing language distribution in Africa, Europe, Latin America, Canada and the Basque country. | http://www.muturzikin.com/en.html |
| UniMaps Links. Maps and commentaries of most countries, historic and current. | http://www.zum.de/whkmla/index.html |
| Reuters Foundation Interactive Maps | |
| http://www.alertnet.org/map/index.htm?x=256&y=256&scale=1&bpolygon=&iso=&fillId=&ex_iso=&ex_fillId=&slevel=1&style=2 | |
| MultiMap | http://www.multimap.com/map/places.cgi |
| ReliefWeb | http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/doc114?OpenForm |
| USGS Map Databases | http://education.usgs.gov/common/map_databases.htm |
| Maps And Geospatial Information | http://www.library.cornell.edu/olinuris/ref/maps/map.htm |
| ArcGis Explorer | http://www.esri.com/software/arcgis/explorer/index.html |
| GeoEye | http://www.geoeye.com/default.htm |
| Open Source Center Map Library | https://www.intelink.gov/maps/ |
| GeoCommons (A place to explore, create and share intelligent maps and geographic data. And it's totally free! Access more than 1,500 (and counting) geodata sets on population, environment, health, education, crime, politics, traffic, employment and everything in between. Move beyond pushpins on maps to intuitive and exciting visualizations of geographic data. Create and share intelligent maps to answer questions, gain insight & make decisions.) | |
| | http://www.geocommons.com/ |
| World Maps | http://www.justmaps.org/ |
| Interactive World Map | http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/small_continents_map.htm |
| ExpertGPS | http://www.expertgps.com/ |
| MultiMap | http://www.multimap.com/ |
| Introduction To Geographic Names | http://gnswww.nga.mil/geonames/GNS/index.jsp |
| | http://earth-info.nga.mil/gns/html/namefiles.htm |
| My Facts Page Atlas And Maps | http://www.refdesk.com/factmaps.html |
| Nation Master: Maps Of The World | http://maps.nationmaster.com/ |
| Humanitarian Information Center For Iraq | http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iraq/psw_satellites/mosul/index.asp |
| Utilization Of Internet Tools And Resources For Open Source Intelligence (awesome site for the open source analyst) | http://www.onstrat.com/osint/ |

Marine Corps

One-Eight Basetrack is an experimental media project, tracking the deployment of 1/8 – 1st Battalion, Eighth Marines, throughout the duration of their deployment to southern Afghanistan. A small team of mobile media operators is embedded with the battalion, transmitting their reports and reflections from Helmand province as they travel across the battalion's area of operations.

http://googlemapsmania.blogspot.com/2011/08/follow-eighth-marines-on-google-maps.html?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+GoogleMapsMania+%28Google+Maps+Mania%29

Marine Corps Intelligence and Security Doctrine

<http://www.fas.org/irp/doddir/usmc/index.html>
<http://basetrack.org/>

Medical Intelligence (MEDINT)



That category of [intelligence](#) resulting from collection, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of foreign [medical](#), bio-scientific, and [environmental](#) information that is of interest to [strategic planning](#) and to military medical planning and operations for the conservation of the fighting strength of friendly forces and the formation of assessments of foreign medical capabilities in both [military](#) and [civilian](#) sectors. Also called MEDINT. Operation Enduring Freedom proved the worth of incorporating medical intelligence into all-source intelligence. ([JP 2-01](#))

Health Map (HealthMap, a team of researchers, epidemiologists and software developers at Boston Children's Hospital founded in 2006, is an established global leader in utilizing online informal sources for disease outbreak monitoring and real-time surveillance of emerging public health threats. The freely available Web site 'healthmap.org' and mobile app 'Outbreaks Near Me' deliver real-time intelligence on a broad range of emerging infectious diseases for a diverse audience including libraries, local health departments, governments, and international travelers. HealthMap brings together disparate data sources, including online news aggregators, eyewitness reports, expert-curated discussions and validated official reports, to achieve a unified and comprehensive view of the current global state of infectious diseases and their effect on human and animal health. Through an automated process, updating 24/7/365, the system monitors, organizes, integrates, filters, visualizes and disseminates online information about emerging diseases in nine languages, facilitating early detection of global public health threats.)

<http://www.healthmap.org/en/>

PubMed Comprises more than 25 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>

The CIP (Center for Infrastructure Protection) report. Cyber Threats to Health Sector
<http://cip.gmu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/The-CIP-Report-March-2015-Vol-14-No-6-Health-Care-Sector.pdf>

The Ebola Epidemic <http://news.nationalpost.com/2014/07/04/graphic-the-ebola-epidemic/>

https://nationalpostcom.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/ebola_1200.jpg

Medical News

<http://www.infopig.com/keywords/Medical.html>

Explore flu trends around the world

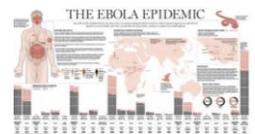
<http://www.google.org/flutrends/>

Health Map

<http://www.healthmap.org/en/>

Intelink Ebola Digest (Articles and resource documents in this digest are from open sources and unclassified. This digest contains raw open source content and is not an evaluated intelligence product. Statistics are collected from several different sources, please report any errors or send comments to the Ebola Digest Editor at claudinne.r.roe@ugov.gov. Please continue sending comments and information, and forward this news digest to interested colleagues.)

<http://eboladigest.blogspot.com/>



Ebola Virus Disease Resources <https://medlinet.amedd.army.mil/evd.htm>
Disease Outbreaks Interactive Map <http://outbreaks.globalincidentmap.com/home.php>
Visual Medical Dictionary (mapping drug-disease relationships)
<http://www.curehunter.com/public/dictionary.do>
National Center for Medical Intelligence (requires password access)
<https://www.intelink.gov/ncmi/>

There's now no denying that West Africa's Ebola outbreak has become a global crisis. After months of downplaying the threat, Western governments are facing the painful fact that the situation is deteriorating fast. It's now plain to see that the world is at the precipice of something genuinely awful, with official predictions of more than a million new infections by the new year. Given that the death rate among those infected with Ebola is roughly fifty percent — and a good deal higher in underdeveloped regions like West Africa — serious concern is warranted. Continue reading at <http://20committee.com/2014/10/03/the-ebola-crisis-and-medical-intelligence/>

Ebola Updates <http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/index.html>

The National Library of Medicine (NLM), on the campus of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, has been a center of information innovation since its founding in 1836. The world's largest biomedical library, NLM maintains and makes available a vast print collection and produces electronic information resources on a wide range of topics that are searched billions of times each year by millions of people around the globe. It also supports and conducts research, development, and training in biomedical informatics and health information technology. In addition, the Library coordinates a 6,000-member National Network of Libraries of Medicine that promotes and provides access to health information in communities across the United States. <https://www.nlm.nih.gov/>

The Health Communicator's Social Media Toolkit

http://www.cdc.gov/socialmedia/tools/guidelines/pdf/socialmediatoolkit_bm.pdf

Google Flu/Dengue Trends http://www.google.org/flutrends/intl/en_us/about/how.html

COREMINE Medical <http://www.coremine.com/medical/#search>

Health Line <http://www.healthline.com/>

National Center for Medical Intelligence (requires Intelink account) <https://www.intelink.gov/ncmi/>

Genetic Risk World Map <http://geneworld.stanford.edu/hgdp#>

Disaster Preparedness Capacity Map <http://preparedness.interaction.org/map>

Swine Flu Pandemic Interactive Map <http://www.edutube.org/interactive/swine-flu-pandemic-interactive-map>

Find Flu Shots Near You <http://www.pandemicflu.gov/whereyoulive/index.html>

Centers For Disease Control and Prevention <http://www.cdc.gov/>

Country Medical Briefings <http://www.who.int/countries/en/>

Timeline of influenza A(H1N1) cases
http://www.who.int/csr/disease/swineflu/interactive_map/en/index.html

Maps and Atlases: Public Health Maps <http://library.humboldt.edu/~rls/geospatial/pubhealth.htm>

Global Network of Neglected Tropical Diseases
<http://www.usatoday.com/news/health/swine-flu-map-timeline.htm>
<http://www.sabin.org/map/4>

Tracking The Global Spread of Swine Flu
<http://www.usatoday.com/news/health/swine-flu-map-timeline.htm>

Tracking Swine Flu Cases Worldwide
<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2009/04/27/us/20090427-flu-update-graphic.html>

Global Atlas of Infectious Diseases <http://gamapserver.who.int/GlobalAtlas/home.asp>
<http://gamapserver.who.int/GlobalAtlas/InteractiveMap/MainFrame2.asp>

Diseases: Ignored Global Killers
<http://www.globalissues.org/article/218/diseases-ignored-global-killers>

Global Diseases Alert Map <http://www.healthmap.org/en>

Outbreaks Global Incident Map <http://outbreaks.globalincidentmap.com/home.php>

PandemicFlu <http://www.pandemicflu.gov/>

Pandemic Influenza Watchboard <http://fhp.osd.mil/aiWatchboard/>

Health Map Global Disease Alert Map <http://www.healthmap.org/en>

Common Infectious Diseases Worldwide <http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0903696.html>

Travelers' Health <http://www.cdc.gov/travel/destinat.htm>

Third World Traveler <http://www.thirdworldtraveler.com/Disease/diseases.html>
Health Informatics World Wide <http://www.hiww.org/>
Medical World Search <http://www.mwsearch.com/>
Virtual Naval Hospital <http://www.vnh.org/>
World Health Organization <http://www.who.int/en/>
Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center (AFMIC) <http://www.afmic.osis.gov/osis/afmic.html>
<http://www.afmic.detrick.army.mil/>
Global Health Facts <http://www.globalhealthfacts.org/>
Medical World Search <http://www.mwsearch.com/>
Medical http://www.awesomelibrary.org/Library/Reference_and_Periodicals/Medical/Medical.html
Avian Bird Flu Information <http://www.emergencyemail.org/avianbirdfluresources.asp>
From Wikipedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armed_Forces_Medical_Intelligence_Center
Medical Intelligence (Air Force) <http://www.phsource.us/PH/MI/index.htm>
Infectious Diseases <http://usamriid.detrick.army.mil/>
Centers For Disease Control <http://www.cdc.gov/>
[U.S. National Library of Medicine](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/) that includes over 16 million citations from MEDLINE and other life science journals for biomedical articles back to the 1950s. PubMed includes links to full text articles and other related resources. <https://www.nlm.nih.gov>
Madigan Medical Library http://www.mamc.amedd.army.mil/medlib/ml_hmeindex.asp
National Library Of Medicine <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/>

Military Intelligence Professional Bulletin (MIPB)

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| 2015 Oct-Dec Intelligence Support to Situational Understanding 2015 Jul-Sep Army Reserve and National Guard Support to Intelligence 2015 Apr-Jun Intelligence Challenges 2015 Jan-Mar Self-Development and Unit Training 2014 Oct-Dec INSCOM 2014 Jul-Sep Culture, Regional Expertise, and Language 2014 Apr-Jun Intelligence Training and Leader Development 2014 Jan-Mar Emerging Intelligence Capabilities 2013 Jul-Sep Regionally Aligned Forces 2013 Apr-Jun Joint Targeting and ISR 2013 Jan-Mar Knowledge Management 2012 Oct-Dec Mission Command 2012 Jul-Sep Military Intelligence: The Tradition Continues (195 MB) 2012 Apr-Jun The Future of Intelligence Doctrine (40 | MB) 2012 Jan-Mar Language and Cultural Competency 2011 Oct-Dec Human Terrain System 2011 Jul-Sep Enabling Intelligence Analysis 2011 Apr-Jun Intelligence in the Current Environment 2011 Jan-Mar Cross-Cultural Competence 2010 Oct-Dec HUMINT Training - Joint Center of Excellence 2010 Jul-Sep Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance 2010 Apr-Jun Intelligence in Full Spectrum Operations 2010 Jan-Mar Cultural Awareness 2009 Jul-Sep GEOINT 2009 Apr-Jun Operations in OEF Afghanistan 2009 Jan-Mar (FOUO) 2008 Oct-Dec Intelligence Enterprise 2008 Jul-Sep On the Horizon: MI Missions of the Near Future 2008 Apr-Jun Special | Issue: Military Intelligence Captains Career Course Seminar 2008 Jan-Mar Knowledge Management 2007 Oct-Dec Biometrics (FOUO) (Excerpt) 2007 Jul-Sep GEOINT 2007 Apr-Jun Transformation 2007 Jan-Mar Counterinsurgency 2006 Oct-Dec National Agency Support to Intelligence Operations 2006 Jul-Sep Critical Thinking 2006 Apr-Jun Cultural Awareness 2006 Jan-Mar Diversity in the MI Mission 2005 Oct-Dec Open Source Intelligence (10 MB PDF file) 2005 Jul-Sep Leadership Development in Military Intelligence (14 MB PDF file) 2005 Apr-Jun Intelligence Support to Operations in the Urban Environment (15 MB PDF file) 2005 Jan-Mar An Adapting |
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Threat and Adapting to the Threat (5.8 MB PDF file)

[2004 Oct-Dec](#) Transformation Modular Force (11 MB PDF file)

[2004 Jul-Sep](#) Joint and Expeditionary Capabilities Within the Intelligence Community (6.5 MB PDF file)

[2004 Apr-Jun](#) The Right Soldiers With the Right Skills (15 MB PDF file)

[2004 Jan-Mar](#) Applied Intelligence Lessons Learned (6.3 MB PDF file)

[2003 Oct-Dec](#) Intelligence Lessons and Observations (5.3 MB PDF file)

[2003 Jul-Sep](#) Intelligence Support to Information Operations (6.8 MB PDF file)

[2003 Apr-Jun](#) Intelligence Support to Force Protection (6.3 MB PDF file)

[2003 Jan-Mar](#) Fundamentals of Intelligence (8.6 MB PDF file)

[2002 Oct - Dec](#) Battlefield Visualization and Presentation

[2002 Jul-Sep](#) Battlefield Visualization and Presentation

[2002 Apr-Jun](#) Echelons Above Corps

[2002 Jan-Mar](#) Analysis

[2001 Oct-Dec](#) Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield

[2001 Jan-Sep](#) KFOR: Operations in Kosovo

[2000 Oct-Dec](#) Army MI: Out Front in Transformation

[1999 Oct-Dec](#) The MI NCO

[1999 Jul-Sep](#) Transnational Threats

[1999 Apr-Jun](#) Intelligence in the Reserves and National Guard
[1999 Jan-Mar](#) Intelligence in Joint and Combined Operations

[1998 Oct-Dec](#) MI

Modernization

[1998 Jul-Sep](#) Intelligence

Training XXI - Ready Now

[1998 Apr-Jun](#)

[1998 Jan-Mar](#)

[1997 Oct-Dec](#)

[1997 Jul-Sep](#) Task Force XXI AWE

[1997 Apr-Jun](#)

[1997 Jan-Mar](#)

[1996 Oct-Dec](#)

[1996 Jul-Sep](#)

[1996 Apr-Jun](#)

[1996 Jan-Mar](#)

[1995 Oct-Dec](#)

[1995 Jul-Sep](#) Directing Intelligence

[1995 Apr-Jun](#) Breaking Out...

The Joint Intelligence Architecture

[1995 Jan-Mar](#) Support to Counterdrug Operations

Military Magazines

[Air Force Link](#)

Official U.S. Air Force site featuring news, video, photos, career information, and comprehensive general information library.

[All Military Weapons](#)

Website providing information about all kinds of military weapons from around the world.

[Army Magazine](#)

Focuses on the activities of the U.S. Army worldwide and provides articles for a professionally oriented audience.

[Army Technology](#)

Website for the defence industries.

[Blackanthem.com](#)

Independent site offering a selection of military news that normally is not found in the mainstream media.

[Canadian Military Journal](#)

Official professional magazine of the Canadian

Forces and the Department of National Defence.

[Defense-Aerospace](#)

France-based aerospace, defense and military news and information site.

[Defense Daily Network](#)

Defense industry news, analysis and business information.

[Defense Media Network](#)

Military news and history regarding the air force, navy, army and special operations.

[Defense News](#)

Find late-breaking defense news from the leading defense news weekly.

[Defense Update](#)

International magazine providing news and information about new systems and military export, covering primarily Israeli industries.

[Defense World](#)

Features defense market

news analysis, contracts & procurements news, defence market research.

[Eye Spy](#)

Magazine covering intelligence, espionage, and covert operations.

[Federation of American Scientists \(FAS\)](#)

Covers wide range of military topics and hosts various organization's projects such as Biological Weapons, CyberStrategy, Military Analysis, Nuclear Weapons, and more.

[G2mil](#)

Independent military magazine covering technology, weapons, tactics, future warfare, and military news.

[Jane's Information Group](#)

Premier source for defense and geopolitics news and information. Full articles available only for subscribers.

[Leatherneck](#)

Magazine of the Marines covering their operations, equipment, training, and history.

[Military Information Technology](#)

Features network centric warfare, information assurance, networking, tactical communications, rugged computers, video conferencing and more.

[Military Medical Technology](#)

Provides reports on the latest in NBC detection, telemedicine, pharmacy issues, and battlefield medical devices and simulation.

[Military Times](#)

Entryway to several military magazines:

[Air Force Times](#)

[Army Times](#)

[Marine Corps Times](#)

[Navy Times](#)

[MilitarySpot.com](#)
Military news and information portal.

[Pilots and Planes Military](#)
Fully digital military aircraft magazine.

[Popular Mechanics - Defense](#)
Articles covering military technology, history, and weapons.

[Soldier of Fortune](#)
Selected articles from infamous magazine covering military and intelligence operations from around the globe.

[Soldiers for the Truth \(SFTT\)](#)
Grass-roots organization of veterans seeking to inform the American public on the decline in readiness of armed forces. Produces online magazine DefenseWatch.

[Space War](#)
Daily news about military-space and nuclear-weapon technology and policy.

[Special Operations.Com](#)
Unofficial US special operations site.

[Strategy Page](#)
Covers current military technology trends, conflicts in all arenas of the world, military policy and intelligence.

[Stratfor](#)
Provides strategic intelligence on global business, economic, security, geopolitical affairs and military developments.

[War Times Journal](#)
Free access online magazine covering all periods of military history and military science. Presents articles and archives relating to wars, with an emphasis on eyewitness accounts and personal experiences.

National Defense
Military Magazines

<http://www.nationaldefensemagazine.org/Pages/default.aspx>
<http://www.world-newspapers.com/military.html>

Asian Military Review (Asian Military Review is an ABC audited publication that is read and discussed by most of the key decision makers and advisors to militaries in Asia-Pacific. Since 1993, it has become widely recognised as an authoritative provider of unbiased and objective information to its Asian readership comprising of military, government, industry and academia.)

Joint Forces Quarterly
Your Magazines Anytime Anywhere

<http://www.asianmilitaryreview.com/>
http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Press/NDUPress_JFQ_List.htm

The World Guide To Aircraft Magazines
Periscope

<http://www.qmags.com/default.asp?sessionID=47263C12BECA1CEDF070E73F4>
<http://www.aeroflight.co.uk/mags/worldmag.htm>
<http://www.militaryperiscope.com/index1.shtml>

Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT)

Irregular Warfare Center
Small Wars Council
Center For Army Lessons Learned

<http://www.irregularwarfare.org/Concepts.html>
<http://council.smallwarsjournal.com/>
<http://call.army.mil/>
<http://www.inscom.osis.gov/ngic/NGIC-1122-0062-01/ART5.htm>

Close Combat in The Urban Environment

<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/2001/closecombat2.ppt#1>

Military Operations In Urban Terrain

<http://www.inscom.osis.gov/ngic/NGIC-1122-0062-01/ART4.htm>
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/ops/mout.htm>

The MOUT Homepage
Theater of Urban Warfare

<http://www.geocities.com/Pentagon/6453/techa.html>

Urban Operations: A Historical Casebook

<http://www.globalsecurity.org/org/news/2003/030328-urbanwarfare01.htm>

Urban Battle Fields of South Asia Lessons Learned from Sri Lanka, India, and Pakistan

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2004/RAND_MG210.pdf

Small Wars Journal (lots of reference material on MOUT)

<http://www.smallwarsjournal.com/>

The Urban Operations Journal

<http://urbanoperations.8media.org/>

Street Smart: Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield for Urban Operations

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monograph_reports/MR1287/index.html

Small Wars Center of Excellence

http://www.smallwars.quantico.usmc.mil/sw_manual.asp

Small Wars Registered User

<http://www.smallwars.quantico.usmc.mil/RegsiteredUser.pdf>

Unrestricted Warfare

http://www.jhuapl.edu/urw_symposium/pages/proceedings.htm

Irregular Warfare Special Study <http://merln.ndu.edu/archive/DigitalCollections/IrregWarfareSpecialStudy.pdf>
Irregular Warfare Specialty Track http://www.usma.edu/dmi/irregular_warfare.htm
A New Era Of Irregular Warfare
<http://www.usma.edu/dmi/IWmsgs/A%20Canadian%20Perspective%20of%20Irregular%20Warfare.pdf>
Irregular Military http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irregular_military
The U.S. Army And Irregular Warfare <http://www.wooster.edu/history/jgates/book-contents.html>
History Of Irregular Warfare
http://www.sais-jhu.edu/programs/ir/strategic/courses/docs/irregular_warfare_syllabus.pdf
Some Thoughts On Irregular Warfare <https://www.cia.gov/csi/studies/96unclass/irregular.htm>
Complex Irregular Warfare
<http://www.fpri.org/enotes/20060106.military.hoffman.complexirregularwarfare.html>
Small Wars Journal <http://smallwarsjournal.com/index.php>
Small Wars Journal Research Links <http://smallwarsjournal.com/research/#OnlineJournalFree>
Minimanual Of The Urban Guerilla <http://news.skilluminati.com/?p=33>
Chinese Report On Unrestricted Warfare <http://news.skilluminati.com/?p=14>
Counterinsurgency Army Web Page
<https://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/451386?c=YmVuLmJlbnF2aWRlcw==>
Unrestricted Warfare Symposium 2007
http://www.jhuapl.edu/urw_symposium/pages/proceedings/2007/chapters/URW%202007%20Book.pdf
http://www.jhuapl.edu/urw_symposium/pages/proceedings2007.htm
Unrestricted Warfare <http://www.cryptome.org/cuw.htm>
Small Wars And Low Intensity Conflicts Currently Taking Place Throughout The World
http://www.smallwars.quantico.usmc.mil/sw_today.asp

Militia Groups

Note: Many links are very much inactive or have been discontinued, however, a good keyword search with the listed names will turn out excellent results.

Rise in Militia Groups http://www.breitbart.com/article.php?id=D9A140QG0&show_article=1
Militias by State <http://www.mathaba.net/www/militia/index.shtml>
<http://www.indexoftheweb.com/Patriot/Militia.htm>
Militia Links <http://www.angelfire.com/ny3/captbly/militia.html>

Missile Threat

An object that is forcibly propelled at a target, either by hand or from a mechanical weapon. A weapon that is self-propelled or directed by remote control, carrying a conventional or nuclear explosive.

List of missiles by country http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_missiles_by_country
List of missiles http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_missiles
Missile Proliferation <http://www.fas.org/irp/threat/missile/index.html>
Missile Threat <http://missilethreat.com/>
Missile Database <http://www.missilethreat.com/missiles/>
Missile Index (database of world's missile systems) <http://missile.index.ne.jp/en/>

Muslim Brotherhood

Official Web Site in English <http://www.ikhwanweb.com/articles.php?pid=10005>
Muslim Brotherhood Movement Homepage <http://www.ummah.net/ikhwan/>
Muslim Brotherhood in Syria: <http://www.jimsyr.com/>
Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan: <http://www.ikhwan-jor.org/>
Muslim Brotherhood Unspec: www.angelfire.com/mac/ikhwan/
Muslim Brotherhood discussion forum Unspec: <http://www.ikhwan.net/vb/forumdisplay.php?s=&forumid=16>
Muslim Brotherhood in Cairo: <http://www.dayra23.com/>
Muslim Brotherhood Unspec: <http://www.ikhwanonline.com/>
Muslim Brotherhood in English: <http://www.ikhwanweb.com>
Libyan site affiliated with the Muslim Brotherhood: <http://www.almukhtar.org/index.cfm>
Word Worker's Organization (global communist group) <http://www.iraqresistance.net/>
Muslim Access <http://www.muslimaccess.com/>
The Muslim Brotherhood English Web Site <http://www.ikhwanweb.com/Home.asp?zPage=Systems&System=PressR&Lang=E>
Muslim Brotherhood From Wikipedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim_Brotherhood
 Hamas And The Muslim Brotherhood <http://www.israelipalestinianprocon.org/bin/procon/procon.cgi?database=5%2dQ%2dSubs%2edb&comm and=viewone&id=13&op=t>
Radical Islam Videos http://uk.youtube.com/results?search_query=dispatches+undercover+mosque

National/International Most Wanted WEB Sites

Ten Most Wanted

The FBI is offering rewards for information leading to the apprehension of the Ten Most Wanted Fugitives. Select the images of suspects to display more information.

[Facts on the Program](#) | [Historical Photos of Each Top Tenner](#) | [60th Anniversary Booklet](#)



FIDEL
URBINA



VICTOR
MANUEL
GERENA



JASON
DEREK
BROWN



EDUARDO
RAVELO



WILLIAM
BRADFORD
BISHOP, JR.



GLEN
STEWART
GODWIN



ROBERT
WILLIAM
FISHER



YASER
ABDEL SAID



ALEXIS
FLORES



SEMION
MOGILEVICH

Active Most Wanted <http://activemostwanted.com/>
Most Wanted Criminal <http://musician.8k.com/>
America's Most Wanted <http://www.amw.com/>
Criminal Justice Resources <http://www.lib.msu.edu/harris23/crimjust/fedsites.htm>
Interpol <http://www.interpol.int/>
Interpol National Wanted WEB Site <http://www.interpol.int/Public/Wanted/Fugitives/Links.asp>
Most Wanted Links http://dir.yahoo.com/Society_and_Culture/Crime/Law_Enforcement/Wanted/

Most Wanted and Crime Stoppers
The Worlds Most Wanted
Ten Most Wanted
Most Wanted Terrorists
Crime Alert

<http://www.officer.com/wanted.htm>
<http://www.mostwanted.org/>
<http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/topten/fugitives/fugitives.htm>
<http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorists/fugitives.htm>
<http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/alert/alert.htm>

National and International Resources

National Resources

[U.S. Code Computer Crime Statutes](#)
[Additional Federal Statutes, Guidelines & Regulations](#)
[Complete List of Secret Service Field Offices](#)
[National Investigative Resources](#)
[Due Diligence Investigation Databases](#)
[Investigative Resources](#)
[Licensing Agencies / Money Transmitters](#)
[Non-Governmental Organizations Public Records](#)
[Reference Tools](#)
[Securities & Financial Advisors](#)
[Tribal Courts](#)
[U.S. Government: Federal Courts](#)
[U.S. Government: Federal Law Enforcement Agencies](#)
[U.S. Government: Military Appellate & Veterans Courts](#)
[U.S. Government: Public Records](#)
[Associations](#)
[Banking](#)
[Bankruptcy](#)
[Business](#)
[Information Links: Child Crime & Safety Issues](#)
[Information Links: Internet & Computer Crime](#)
[Consumer Protection Sites](#)
[Criminal Justice Information Government](#)
[Intellectual Property](#)
[International Issues/Law Enforcement Investigations](#)

[Law Enforcement](#)

[Legal](#)
[News](#)
[Search Engines/Lookups](#)

International Resources

[Secret Service Overseas Field Offices](#)
[International Investigative Resources](#)
[Canada Corporate Records](#)
[Canada Criminal Records](#)
[Canada Federal Records](#)
[Property Records](#)
[Canada Provincial Courts](#)
[Canada Public Records](#)
[Canada Securities Industry](#)
[Casa De Combios](#)
[Corporate Records](#)
[Courts](#)
[Criminal Records](#)
[E.D.D. Links](#)
[Fraud & Scam Resources](#)
[Investigative Resources](#)
[Law Enforcement Agencies](#)
[Licenses](#)
[Non-Governmental Organizations: Public Records](#)
[Offshore Due Diligence Resources](#)
[Online Translations](#)
[Property Records](#)
[Public Records](#)
[Reference Tools](#)
[Sanctions](#)
[Securities & Financial Services Industries](#)

National Security Agency (NSA) <http://www.nsa.gov/>

Top Secret America

[tsa-series-03.htm](#) Top Secret America Eyeballs 3
August 29, 2011
[tsa-series-02.htm](#) Top Secret America Eyeballs 2
August 26, 2011
[tsa-series-01.htm](#) Top Secret America Eyeballs 1
August 26, 2011

Cryptome Top Secret Sites Eyeballs

[nsa-grsoc.htm](#) NSA Georgia Regional Security Operations
Center December 27, 2010

[cmoc-09-1220.htm](#) Cheyenne Mountain Operations Center
Birdseye December 20, 2009
[nga-09-0225.htm](#) Geospatial Spy New Campus Under
Construction December 20, 2009
[odni-nctc.htm](#) Masterspy-National Counterterror Center Eyeball
December 18, 2009
[nsa-sanantonio.htm](#) NSA San Antonio Cryptological Center
Birdseye November 26, 2009
[nsa-georgia.htm](#) NSA Georgia Security Operations Center
Birdseye November 26, 2009
[harvey-eyeball.htm](#) CIA Harvey Point Bomb School Update (Hi-rez)
August 9, 2009

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|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| yrs-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the Yakima Echelon Station Update | peary3-eyeball.htm | CIA Camp Peary Eyeball Update |
| August 7, 2009 | | November 25, 2006 | |
| dia-nearby.htm | New Building Nearby Defense Intelligence Agency | fbiedu3-eyeball.htm | FBI Academy Eyeball Update |
| August 4, 2009 | | November 25, 2006 | |
| dni-0309.htm | Directorate of National Intelligence, March 2009 | fbierl3-eyeball.htm | FBI Engineering Research Lab Eyeball Update |
| July 27, 2009 | | November 25, 2006 | |
| nsa-sa-0309.htm | National Security Agency San Antonio, March 2009 | google-update1.htm | Google Earth Update of Eyeballs 1 |
| July 26, 2009 | | October 29, 2006 | |
| cia-peary.htm | CIA Camp Peary Photos | perfect-fire.htm | Blaze Guts Homeland Spy Building |
| May 26, 2009 | | October 28, 2006 | |
| panetta-home.htm | CIA Master Spy Residential Eyeball | site-r.htm | Site R Update |
| February 13, 2009 | | October 14, 2006 | |
| blair-home.htm | US Master Spy Residential Eyeball | ngic-eyeball.htm | National Ground Intelligence Center and JUIAF |
| February 10, 2009 | | October 14, 2006 | |
| pentagon-aug08.htm | Pentagon High Resolution Sat Photo August 2008 | yrs-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the Yakima Echelon Station Update |
| November 27, 2008 | | September 9, 2006 | |
| cia-hq-history.htm | CIA Headquarters History Eyeball | lairic-birdseye.htm | Los Angeles Joint Regional Intel Center Birdseye |
| November 26, 2008 | | August 20, 2006 | |
| nga-nce.htm | NGA New Campus East Eyeball | nctc-birdseye.htm | National Counterterrorism Center Birdseye |
| November 9, 2008 | | August 15, 2006 | |
| nga-sumner.htm | NGA Bethesda Sumner Eyeball | dia-wcrsc.htm | Eyeballing DIA Western CONUS Regional Center |
| November 9, 2008 | | August 15, 2006 | |
| nga-dalecarlia.htm | NGA Bethesda Dalecarlia Eyeball | nga4-eyeball.htm | National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency |
| November 9, 2008 | | Eyeballs July 6, 2006 | |
| nga-wny.htm | NGA Washington Naval Yard Eyeball | atwu-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing AT&T/Western Union Bridgeton Spies |
| November 9, 2008 | | June 24, 2006 | |
| nga-westfields.htm | NGA Westfields Eyeball | ciaest-birdseye.htm | CIA Headquarters 2430 E Street NW Birdseye |
| November 9, 2008 | | June 9, 2006 | |
| nga-newington.htm | NGA Newington Eyeball | odni-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Office of Director of National Intel |
| November 9, 2008 | | May 7, 2006 | |
| nga-college.htm | NGA College Eyeball | hayden-birdseye.htm | Michael Vincent Hayden Birdseye |
| November 9, 2008 | | May 7, 2006 | |
| dea-lab-eyeball.htm | DEA Clandestine Lab and Training Academy | cia-reston.htm | CIA Reston Birdseye |
| November 9, 2008 | | April 5, 2006 | |
| fbi-otd-eyeball.htm | FBI Operational Technology Division Eyeball | cia-dc.htm | Overt CIA Building Locations in DC Area |
| November 7, 2008 | | March 19, 2006 | |
| hrsoc-eyeball.htm | NSA Hawaii Regional Security Operations Center | harvey2-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing CIA Harvey Point Paramilitary Base |
| November 7, 2008 | | February 21, 2006 | (2.6MB Image) |
| nnsa-ost.htm | NNSA Office of Secure Transportation | nsa-wizard.htm | Eyeballing NSA Threat Operations Wizardry |
| October 25, 2008 | | February 6, 2006 | |
| nsa-nbp.htm | NSA National Business Park Eyeball | siter-sewage.htm | Site R Sewage Plant Birdseye |
| October 18, 2008 | | January 15, 2006 | |
| nsa-fanx.htm | National Security Agency Friendship Annex | movock-birdseye.htm | Moyock Naval Communications Station Birdseye |
| September 23, 2008 | | December 29, 2005 | |
| nga-reston.htm | National Geospatial-Spy Agency Reston Eyeball | ciaost-birdseye.htm | CIA Office of Special Technology Birdseye |
| September 21, 2008 | | December 27, 2005 | |
| cia-cafes.htm | CIA Cafes Birdseye | siter-birdseye.htm | Site R Birdseye |
| September 8, 2008 | | December 27, 2005 | |
| cia-sunset.htm | CIA 12020 Sunset Hills Rd Reston VA Eyeball | scs-birdseye.htm | NSA-CIA Special Collection Service Birdseye |
| August 21, 2008 | | December 24, 2005 | |
| cia-quonset.htm | CIA Cannonball Quonset Huts Eyeball | sa26-birdseye.htm | State Communications Annex 26 Birdseye |
| June 30, 2008 | | December 24, 2005 | |
| nctc-photos.htm | National Counter-terrorism Intel Center Photos | perfect-fire.htm | Blaze Guts Homeland Spy Building 902 MIG |
| April 16, 2008 | | October 28, 2005 | |
| nsa08-birdseye.htm | NSA Headquarters 2008 Birdseye | goss2-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the Porter Goss Virginia Farm |
| March 1, 2008 | | October 23, 2005 | |
| cia-chef.htm | CIA Headquarters Chef Birdseye | cmoc2-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the Cheyenne Mountain Ops Center |
| February 24, 2008 | | June 3, 2005 | |
| cia-green.htm | CIA Newest Campus Goes Green Birdseye | peary-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the CIA Camp Peary "The Farm" |
| January 27, 2008 | | June 1, 2005 | |
| cia-wtc3.htm | CIA Warrenton Training Centers Eyeball 2008 | harvey-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing CIA/DoD Harvey Point Testing |
| January 27, 2008 | | Activity May 30, 2005 | |
| spy-mike-homes.htm | Spy Mike McConnell Residences | weather-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the Mount Weather COG Bunker |
| January 21, 2008 | | May 30, 2005 | |
| dni-hq-nctc.htm | New DNI Headquarters and NCTC Birdseye | movock-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the Moyock Naval SIGINT Station |
| December 23, 2007 | | May 21, 2005 | |
| nctc-birdseye2.htm | National Counterterrorism Center Birdseye 2 | nsa-lke-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the NSA Lioniel Kemp Ensor |
| September 3, 2007 | | May 7, 2005 | |
| cia-elec-bird.htm | CIA Headquarters Electricity Supply Birdseye | nsa-sa-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing National Security Agency San Antonio |
| September 3, 2007 | | April 16, 2005 | |
| nsa-hq-0504.htm | Eyeball NSA Headquarters April 2005 | nid-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the National Intelligence Directorate |
| May 20, 2007 | | April 15, 2005 | |
| nsa-sa-eyeball.htm | National Security Agency San Antonio TX | hayden-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Michael V. Hayden |
| April 27, 2007 | | February 17, 2005 | |
| nypd-spy.htm | New York Police Spy Operation Eyeball | negro-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing John D. Negroponte |
| March 25, 2007 | | February 17, 2005 | |
| nsa-birdseye.htm | National Security Agency Birdseye | fsc-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the FEMA Federal Support Center |
| February 24, 2007 | | February 10, 2005 | |
| dni-vp-birdseye.htm | National Intelligence Directorate Veep Birdseyes | chert-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Michael Chertoff |
| December 13, 2006 | | January 12, 2005 | |
| nctc3-eyeball.htm | National Counterterrorism Center Eyeball Update | nromcc-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the NRO Mission Control Center |
| November 25, 2006 | | December 27, 2004 | |
| weath3-eyeball.htm | Mount Weather Eyeball Update | | |
| November 25, 2006 | | | |
| siter3-eyeball.htm | Site R Eyeball Update | | |
| November 25, 2006 | | | |

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|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| nsaelec-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the NSA Electrical Power Supply | |
| November 30, 2004 | | |
| goss-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Porter Goss | |
| September 19, 2004 | | |
| scheuer-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Michael Scheuer | July 2, 2004 |
| osp-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the Office of Special Plans | June 21, 2004 |
| nmic2-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the National Maritime Intel Center 2 | June 4, 2004 |
| unyric-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the Upstate NY Regional Intel Center | May 25, 2004 |
| nsaodd-eyeball.htm | Big Eyeballing NSA Odd Station | March 7, 2004 |
| navbig1-eyeball.htm | Big Eyeballing Navy Communication Station 1 | March 7, 2004 |
| fletc-eyeball.htm | Big Eyeballing Fed Law Enforcement Training Ctr | March 7, 2004 |
| ostbig-eyeball.htm | Big Eyeballing CIA Office of Black Technology | January 31, 2004 |
| scsbig-eyeball.htm | Big Eyeballing CIA-NSA Special Collection Unit | January 10, 2004 |
| nrobq-eyeball.htm | Big Eyeballing the NRO Headquarters | January 4, 2004 |
| ciabig-eyeball.htm | Huge Eyeballing the CIA | January 4, 2004 |
| cmocbig-eyeball.htm | Big Eyeballing Cheyenne Mtn Operations Center | January 4, 2004 |
| nrofb-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the NRO Stations at Ft Belvoir | January 3, 2004 |
| nsabig-eyeball.htm | Huge Eyeballing the NSA | January 3, 2003 |
| fbibig-eyeball.htm | Big Eyeballing FBI and DoJ Headquarters | January 3, 2004 |
| moles-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing RAF Molesworth Intelligence Center | August 9, 2003 |
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| mi5mi6-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing MI5 and MI6 Headquarters | August 6, 2003 |
| capen-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing UK Capenhurst Phone-Tap Tower | August 4, 2003 |
| felt-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing US/UK RAF Feltwell Intel Station | August 1, 2003 |
| boul-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing UK RAF Boulmer Intel Station | August 1, 2003 |
| chick-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing UK RAF Chicksands Intel Station | August 1, 2003 |
| digby-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing UK RAF Digby Intel Station | August 1, 2003 |
| defford-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing UK Defford Intel Station | August 1, 2003 |
| hans-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing UK Hanslope Park Intel Station | August 1, 2003 |
| irton-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing UK Irton Moor Intel Station | August 1, 2003 |
| upwood-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing UK Upwood Intel Station | August 1, 2003 |
| morwenstow.jpg | Eyeballing NSA Morwenstow UK Echelon Station | July 27, 2003 |
| LEI | Eyeballing NSA Leitrim CA Echelon Station | July 27, 2003 (offsite) |
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| dsd-au-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing AU Defence Signals Directorate | July 14, 2003 |
| skaggs-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Naval Security Group Skaggs Island | June 11, 2003 |
| nbafs-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing AF New Boston Sat Tracking Station | April 26, 2003 |
| afscn-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Air Force Satellite Control Network | April 26, 2003 |
| nmic-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Naval Maritime Intelligence Center | April 26, 2003 |
| nablc-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek | April 23, 2003 |
| calea-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the FBI CALEA Wiretap Homes | March 4, 2003 |
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| homsec-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the HQ of the Homeland Security Dept. | January 11, 2003 |
| usaic-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the U.S. Army Intelligence Center | August 13, 2002 |
| naic-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the National Air Intelligence Center | August 10, 2002 |
| nmitc-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Naval/Marine Intel Training Center | August 7, 2002 |
| nytel-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Downtown Manhattan Telephone Hubs | July 10, 2002 |
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| wtcd-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Warrenton Training Center Site D | June 30, 2002 |
| kent-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing NSA Kent Island Research Facility | June 28, 2002 |
| pantex-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Pantex Nuclear Warhead Plant | June 26, 2002 |
| mrsoc-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the Medina Regional SIGINT Center | June 22, 2002 |
| nwsa-eyeball.htm | US Nuclear Weapons Storage Areas | June 17, 2002 |
| nuke-balm.htm | Eyeballing DIRNSA Residence | June 5, 2002 |
| driver-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Naval Radio Station Driver | June 2, 2002 |
| cutler-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Naval Radio Station Cutler | June 2, 2002 |
| icrs-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Jim Creek Naval Radio Station | June 1, 2002 |
| rosman-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the Former NSA Rosman Station | May 27, 2002 |
| nsgani-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing NSGA at North Island NAS, San Diego | May 26, 2002 |
| nromf-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing NRO at Moffett Field | May 23, 2002 |
| nrohq-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing National Reconnaissance Office HQ | May 23, 2002 |
| ckafs-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Cudjoe Key Air Force Station | May 20, 2002 |
| fanx-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the NSA Friendship Annex | May 16, 2002 |
| uss-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing US Secret Service Training Facility | May 15, 2002 |
| nsgasd-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the Naval Security Group San Diego | May 15, 2002 |
| ost-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing CIA Office of Special Technology | May 13, 2002 |
| scs-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing CIA/NSA Special Collection Service | May 13, 2002 |
| nsa3-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the NSA Neighborhood | May 13, 2002 |
| moyock-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the Moyock Naval SIGINT Station | May 10, 2002 |
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| fbi2-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the FBI Academy | May 7, 2002 |
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| two-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Two Rock Ranch Communications Sta. | May 4, 2002 |
| nsga031502.htm | Naval Security Group Activity on 15 March 2002 | May 3, 2002 |
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| nro-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the National Reconnaissance Office | April 30, 2002 |
| cmoc-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the Cheyenne Mountain Operations Ctr | April 26, 2002 |
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Source: DrudgeReport.com

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ADWEEK
ANTI-WAR.COM
ATLANTIC
ATLANTIC WIRE
BBC
BILD
BILLBOARD
BLAZE
BOSTON GLOBE
BOSTON HERALD
BREITBART
BROADCASTING & CABLE
BUSINESS INSIDER
BUZZFEED
CBS NEWS
CBS NEWS LOCAL
C-SPAN
CHICAGO SUN-TIMES
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CNBC
CNN
CNN POLITICAL TICKER
DAILY BEAST
DAILY CALLER
DAILY KOS
DAILY VARIETY
DEADLINE HOLLYWOOD
DER SPIEGEL
E!
ECONOMIST
EDITOR & PUBLISHER
EMIRATES 24/7
ENT WEEKLY
ESQUIRE
FINANCIAL TIMES
FORBES
FOXNEWS
FRANCE 24
FREE BEACON
FREE REPUBLIC

GAWKER
HOT AIR
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HILL
H'WOOD ELSEWHERE
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INFOWARS
INTERCEPT
INVEST BUS DAILY
JERUSALEM POST
LA DAILY NEWS
LA TIMES
LUCIANNE.COM
MEDIA WEEK
MEDIAITE
MOTHER JONES
NATION
NATIONAL ENQUIRER
NATIONAL JOURNAL
NATIONAL REVIEW
NBC NEWS
NEW REPUBLIC
NEW YORK
NY DAILY NEWS
NY OBSERVER
NY POST
NY TIMES
NY TIMES WIRE
NEW YORKER
NEWSBUSTERS
NEWSMAX
NEWSWEEK
NKOREAN NEWS
PEOPLE
PHILLY INQUIRER
PHILLY DAILY NEWS
PJ MEDIA
POLITICO
RADAR
REAL CLEAR POLITICS
REASON
RED STATE
ROLL CALL

ROLLING STONE
SALON
SAN FRAN CHRON
SEATTLE TIMES
SKY NEWS
SLATE
SMOKING GUN
SPLASH
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD
TALKING POINTS MEMO
TIME MAG
TMZ
[UK] DAILY MAIL
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[UK] DAILY MIRROR
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[UK] EVENING STANDARD
[UK] EXPRESS
[UK] GUARDIAN
[UK] INDEPENDENT
[UK] SUN
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US NEWS
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VILLAGE VOICE
VOX
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WASH POST
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NEWSEUM The Newseum displays these daily newspaper front pages in their original, unedited form. Some front pages may contain material that is objectionable to some visitors. Viewer discretion is advised. <http://www.newseum.org/todaysfrontpages/default.asp>
Pakistan Daily Times <http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?date=7/31/2008>
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North Korea/Korean Military

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<http://www.kpajournal.com/>

Rain of Terror: 8500 high explosive shells per minute for hours, possibly days. Dprk has 13,000 artillery pieces aimed at Seoul, capable of firing 500,000 rounds per hour at the South Korean capital. If war starts, North Korea could launch every minute a total of 8,500 high-explosive shells.

What we know about North Korea's cyberarmy
http://www.pcworld.com/article/2861692/what-we-know-about-north-koreas-cyberarmy.html#tk.rss_all



The Cyberunits

North Korea's governing structure is split between the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and the National Defense Commission (NDC).

North Korea's main cyberoperations run under the Reconnaissance General Bureau (RGB), which itself falls under the Ministry of People's Armed Forces that is in turn part of the NDC. The RGB has been operational for years in traditional espionage and clandestine operations and formed two cyberdivisions several years ago called Unit 121 and Office 91.

Office 91 is thought to be the headquarters of North Korea's hacking operation although the bulk of the hackers and hacking and infiltration into networks is done from Unit 121, which operates out of North Korea and has satellite offices overseas, particularly in Chinese cities that are near the North Korean border. One such outpost is reportedly the Chilbosan Hotel in Shenyang, a major city about 150 miles from the border. A third operation, called Lab 110, participates in much the same work.

There are also several cyberunits under North Korea's other arm of government, the Workers' Party of Korea.

Unit 35 is responsible for training cyberagents and is understood to handle domestic cyberinvestigations and operations. Unit 204 takes part in online espionage and psychological warfare and Office 225 trains agents for missions in South Korea that can sometimes have a cyber component.

Training

The North Korean school system emphasizes the importance of mathematics to students from a young age. The most gifted are given access to computers where they can begin practicing programming skills and, if they are good enough, go on to one of a handful of schools that have specialist computer departments. These are typically Kim Il Sung University, the country's most prestigious seat of learning, Kim Chaek University of Technology or Mirim College. Much less is known about the latter, although it's believed to be a specialist cyberwarfare school.

The students learn general programming techniques and will also specialize in disciplines such as cyberwarfare. After graduating, they will sometimes be sent to study overseas. That's when, with an open Internet connection and the anonymity of a foreign network, they can start participating in hacker forums, developing malicious software and testing out their skills.

Over the past few years, it's estimated the schools have turned out several thousand students (estimates range from around 2,000 to around 6,000), who now make up North Korea's cyberforces.

International Network

North Korea has a single connection to the Internet, so attacks from inside the country would be quite easy to trace. As a result, the country uses computers around the globe to launch attacks. Often these are compromised PCs and the owners have no idea they've been infected with North Korean malware. Some of the initial attacks to help build this network of infected computers are thought to be launched from North Korean outpost offices in places like China, Russia and India.

Operations and attacks

While pinning down the true perpetrator of cyberattacks is incredibly difficult, a number of attacks in recent years have been blamed on North Korea. Some, like the Sony hack, have been high-profile but many others have gotten much less attention and appear more aimed at earning money than causing disruption.

July 2009 - Attackers target government websites in the U.S. and South Korea in large-scale distributed denial of service (DDOS) attacks that were later blamed on North Korea.

March 2011 - In an attack dubbed "10 Days of Rain," major South Korean government websites and sites operated by the U.S. military in South Korea are targeted in DDOS attacks.

April 2011 - South Korea's Nonghyup bank is targeted in a DDOS attack that was later traced to North Korea and linked with previous attacks.

August 2011 - South Korean police accuse a North Korean hacking ring of stealing around \$6 million in prize money from online games.

November 2011 - A hacker attempts to hack the email system of Korea University's Graduate School of Information Security in an action later blamed on North Korea.

June 2012 - Conservative South Korean newspaper *Joong Ang Ilbo* is hit by a cyberattack that succeeded in destroying databases. A week earlier, North Korea had threatened the newspaper over its coverage of the country.

March 2013 - A major cyberattack, later blamed on North Korea, paralyzes the networks of several major South Korean TV broadcasters. A bank ATM network is also hit in the attack, which attempted to wipe the hard drives of computers. A second attack pushes the DNS servers of government websites offline for several hours. At around the same time, North Korea's connection with the global Internet goes down for 36 hours.

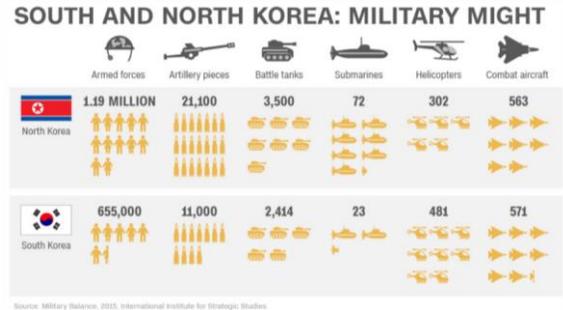
March 2013 - Responding to the attacks, the hacking group Anonymous targets North Korean websites. It succeeds in breaking into a major North Korean news portal and publishes the names and account details of thousands of subscribers.

June 2013 - Hackers post names, social security numbers and other personal information of thousands of U.S. armed forces members stationed in South Korea online.

June 2013 - South Korean government DNS servers are targeted by a DDOS attack. Similarities are found in the code that links it to the March attacks.

December 2013 - South Korean police say North Korean agents are behind a spear-fishing attack on the computer of a prominent defector.

November 2014 - South Korea's spy agency said North Korean hackers had planted malware in around 20,000 smartphones.



38 North

<http://38north.org/>

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North Korea Leadership Watch

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DPRK Submarine Bases

<http://cryptome.org/2013-info/02/dprk-subs/dprk-subs.htm>

DPRK Naval Ports 1and 2

<http://cryptome.org/2013-info/02/dprk-ports/dprk-ports-02.htm>

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DPRK Air Bases 1-3

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Lost world: Scenes from North Korea's closed society

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North Korea Web Page

<http://www.korea-dpr.com/>

Multimedia: North Korea in 2011 To coincide with the launch of our new blog on North Korea, Crisis Group has produced a multimedia presentation that looks at the history and current state of the "Hermit Kingdom". The presentation features an audio slideshow with fascinating and rare pictures from inside North Korea and commentary by Daniel Pinkston, Crisis Group's North East Asia Deputy Project Director. You can also explore the country's history, economy and military through background texts, interactive timelines and maps.

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/publication-type/multimedia/interactive-north-korea.aspx>

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/publication-type/blogs/strong-and-prosperous/south-korean-ballistic-missile-ranges.aspx>

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[South of Anch'ang-ni](#)
[North of Changch'an-ni](#)
[Chông-ch'on](#)
[Hwangju-up](#)
[Kaech'on-up](#)
[West of Kangdong-up](#)
[Kusong](#)
[Kwanso-ri](#)
[Orang-up](#)
[P'abal-li](#)
[Pangp'o-ri](#)
[North of Pyongyang](#)
[North of Samjiyon-up](#)
[North of Sanbon-dong](#)
[Sindangan-dong](#)
[Sinuiju](#)
[Southwest of Sinp'yông-ni](#)
[Toran-gol](#)
[Wonsan](#)
[Yongang-ni](#)
[North of Yonghung-ni](#)
[South of Yonghung-ni](#)
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Military of North Korea http://www.absoluteastronomy.com/encyclopedia/M/Mi/Military_of_North_Korea.htm
Country Assessment: Korean Peninsula <http://www.isis-online.org/publications/dprk/index.html>
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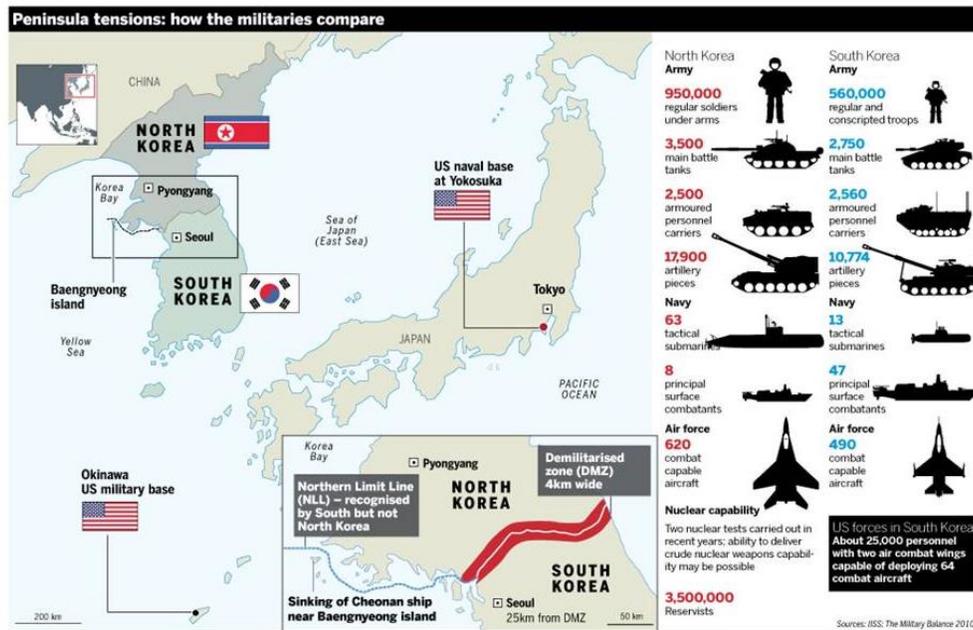
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Overview

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| 2013-1169.pdf | Fukushima Daiichi Unit 1 Turbine Water Inflow | September 7, 2013 |
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| dnws-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Defense Nuclear Weapons School | January 3, 2003 |
| wipp-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the WIPP Nuclear Waste Target | September 9, 2002 |
| daf-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Nuclear Device Assembly Facilities | August 12, 2002 |
| hanford-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Hanford Nuclear Reservation | July 9, 2002 |
| pantex-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Pantex Nuclear Warhead Plant | June 26, 2002 |
| nwsa-eyeball.htm | US Nuclear Weapons Storage Areas | June 17, 2002 |
| nellis-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Nellis Nuclear Weapons Storage Area | June 14, 2002 |
| dcnpp-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant | June 7, 2002 |
| ccnpp-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant | June 7, 2002 |
| pnpp-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the Pilgrim Nuclear Power Plant | June 7, 2002 |
| mnpp-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the Millstone Nuclear Power Plant | June 7, 2002 |
| snpp-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the Seabrook Nuclear Power Plant | June 7, 2002 |
| ornl-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Oak Ridge National Laboratory | July 21, 2002 |
| lnl-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Lawrence Livermore National Lab | May 21, 2002 |
| ymp-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the Yucca Mountain Project | May 10, 2002 |
| nts-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing the Nevada Nuclear Test Site | April 28, 2002 |
| anl-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Argonne National Laboratory | April 28, 2002 |
| ipngs-eyeball.htm | Eyeballing Indian Point Nuclear Generating Sta. | April 28, 2002 |

The Cryptome Eyeball Series began in March 2002

Compilation below in progress

| | | |
|----------------------|--|-------------------|
| tp-terr.htm | TerrPanel on WMD Terrorism (Full HTML 314K) | December 18, 1999 |
| tp-terr.zip | TerrPanel on WMD Terrorism (Full Zipped 108K) | December 18, 1999 |
| tp-terr-pt2.htm | TerrPanel Report on Domestic WMD Terrorism Pt2 | December 18, 1999 |
| tp-terr-pt1.htm | TerrPanel Report on Domestic WMD Terrorism Pt1 | December 17, 1999 |
| wmdp112699.txt | WMD Terrorism Panel Meet | November 26, 1999 |
| HM (offsite) | Nuclear Weapons Secrecy /SA | November 17, 1999 |
| hasc102699.htm | Mini Nuke Sabotage | October 27, 1999 |
| Nukes (offsite) | US Stored Nuclear Weapons in Many Nations | October 20, 1999 |
| doe101599.txt | Secret Nuke Meet, DE U-235 to CN | October 15, 1999 |
| srb090199.htm | Samuel Berger on Curbing WMD | September 2, 1999 |
| wmdp082399.htm | WMD Terrorism Panel Meeting | August 23, 1999 |
| onns081699.txt | Access to Classified and Special Nuclear Info | August 16, 1999 |
| nrc072999.txt | Digital Nuke Safety Workshop | July 29, 1999 |
| hr1555-yak3.txt | Senate Debate on Intel 2000/Nuclear Security | July 23, 1999 |
| hr1555-amend.txt | Agency for Nuclear Stewardship | July 23, 1999 |
| smallpox-wmd.htm | The Demon in the Freezer: Smallpox Bioterror | July 17, 1999 |
| nrc071699.htm | Safety of Nuke Digital Systems | July 16, 1999 |
| wmd-curb | Urge WMD Curb | July 15, 1999 |
| Terr Panel (offsite) | Panel on Domestic WMD Terrorism | June 8, 1999 |
| rudocs-gertz.htm | Top Secret US Reports on Russian Nuclear Defense | May 31, 1999 |
| s1059-393-94.txt | Senators Jaw Spying/Nuke Threats | May 28, 1999 |
| fbi-wmd.htm | FBI on WMD Combat | April 30, 1999 |
| cia-wmd.htm | CIA on WMD Proliferation | April 30, 1999 |
| doe040199.txt | Nuclear Safety Plan, Right | April 1, 1999 |
| wmd-panel.htm | WMD, Inc. Launched | April 6, 1999 |
| nrc032999.txt | Nuclear Emergency Plans | March 29, 1999 |
| uk-nuke.htm | UK Atomic Weapons Site Redevelopment | February 9, 1999 |
| cia020299.htm | CIA's Tenet on WMD, Russia, China, North Korea | February 6, 1999 |
| nuke-y2k.htm | Nukes Need Y2K TLC | December 4, 1998 |

| | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------|
| wjc111298.htm | Clinton Letter on WMD | November 13, 1998 |
| doe100798.txt | Secret Hazards at the Pantex Nuke Farm | October 7, 1998 |
| dwmd98.htm | Conference Report on Defense Against WMD 98 Act | October 2, 1998 |
| RAID (offsite) | WMD Response Team Locations | October 1, 1998 |
| hr3616-14.txt | Defense Against WMD Act of 1998 | September 24, 1998 |
| doe090998.txt | Nuke Hazards Meets | September 9, 1998 |
| nrc080398.txt | Access to Classified Nuclear Information (102K) | August 3, 1998 |
| wmd-export.htm | Tightening Weapons Export Controls | July 29, 1998 |
| hd105-271.htm | Report to Congress on Proliferation of WMD | July 15, 1998 |
| iaea060198.htm | IAEA Says Iraq Nuclear File Not Closed | June 22, 1998 |
| dod-rra-wmd.htm | DoD on Regional Rapid Assessment of WMD | May 22, 1998 |
| nrc050798.txt | NRC Fees for Personnel Investigations | May 7, 1998 |
| nrc042398.txt | IEEE Safety Criteria for Nuke Plants | April 23, 1998 |
| nrc040698.txt | AF TRIGA Reactor | April 6, 1998 |
| dod-wmd | DoD Policy: Weapons of Mass Destruct (offsite) | March 28, 1998 |
| nuke-future | Spread of WMD and US Nuclear Strategy (132K) | March 18, 1998 |
| disarm-nukes | Nuclear Weapons Abolition Campaign (offsite) | March 15, 1998 |
| wmd-lugar.txt | Sen Lugar: Combating WMD | March 14, 1998 |
| bpm021198.txt | US-IAEA Nuclear Safeguards Agreement | February 11, 1998 |
| nrc012898.txt | Nuke Plant to North Korea | February 5, 1998 |
| nrc012998.txt | Generic Letter on Y2K Readiness for Nuke Plants | January 29, 1998 |
| pd98-10.htm | Prez OKs China's Nuclear Controls | January 16, 1998 |
| mercier.htm | Terrorists, WMD, and the US Army Reserve | January 6, 1998 |
| doe010298.htm | Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Plan | January 2, 1998 |
| wmd-combat.htm | Commission on Combating Weapons of Mass Death | December 20, 1997 |
| nsam-160.htm | PK Crypto: Permissive Link for Nuclear Weapons | December 17, 1997 |
| fbi-wmd.htm | FBI Response to Weapons of Mass Destruction | December 10, 1997 |
| dod-domprep.htm | Domestic Preparedness for WMD Terrorism (113K) | December 1, 1997 |
| ndp-wmd.htm | Panel Says Defense Should Focus On WMD Terrorism | November 29, 1997 |
| nuke-sec.htm | News Report: Nuclear Weapons Labs Security | November 8, 1997 |
| rced-97-229.txt | GAO Report: Nuclear Weapons Labs Security (122K) | November 8, 1997 |
| dnfsb102197.txt | Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board FOIA | October 21, 1997 |
| hanford.htm | Report on Hanford Nuke Waste Fiasco | August 19, 1997 |
| emp-merkle.htm | Non-Nuclear EMP: Threat to Military | July 20, 1997 |
| doe060497-2.txt | Nuclear Explosives Personnel Assurance Program | June 5, 1997 |
| wmd022797.txt | WMD Report | March 14, 1997 |
| no111496.txt | POTUS on Proliferation of WMD | March 14, 1997 |
| wmd092796.txt | WMD Report | March 14, 1997 |
| wmd092995.txt | WMD Report | March 14, 1997 |
| wmd060995.txt | WMD Report | March 14, 1997 (108K) |
| wmd100694.txt | WMD Report | March 14, 1997 |
| taggants.htm | NRC on Tagging Explosives | January 24, 1997 |

Nuclear Reactors and Storage and Other Items of Interest

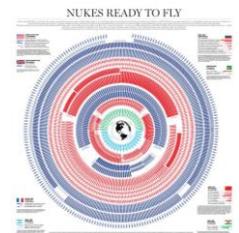
1100 DECLASSIFIED U.S. NUCLEAR TARGETS <http://futureoflife.org/background/us-nuclear-targets/#nukemap>
<http://futureoflife.org/2016/04/15/the-nuclear-terror-threat-and-funding-mismatch/>

Graphic: The World's Nuclear Missiles <http://news.nationalpost.com/2012/05/04/world-nuclear-graphic/>

https://nationalpostcom.files.wordpress.com/2012/05/fo0505_nuclearweaponsw1.pdf

10 OSINT RESOURCES ON NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

<http://osintdaily.blogspot.com/2013/12/10-osint-resources-on->



nuclear.html?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+blogspot%2FvpAFr+%28OPEN+SOURCE+INTELLIGENCE+%28OSINT%29+NEWS%29

TIME LAPSE MAP OF EVERY NUCLEAR EXPLOSION EVER ON EARTH

<http://memolition.com/2013/10/16/time-lapse-map-of-every-nuclear-explosion-ever-on-earth/>

South Korea Nuclear Power Plants

<http://cryptome.org/2013-info/08/sk-npp/sk-npp.htm>

Nuclear Safety Review for the Year 2012

http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC56/GC56InfDocuments/English/gc56inf-2_en.pdf

NucNews Source Links

<http://nucnews.net/nucnews/links.htm>

Nuclear Threat Initiative

<http://www.nti.org/index.php>

Natanz Uranium Enrichment Complex, Iran, 2002-2010

<http://cryptome.org/eyeball/natanz/natanz.htm>

<http://publicintelligence.net/iran-nuclear-site-natanz-uranium-enrichment-site/>

Plutonium Secretly Secured

<http://cryptome.org/eyeball/kurchatov/kurchatov.htm>

<http://cryptome.org/eyeball/bn-350/bn-350.htm>

Search and Access 24M Nuclear Waste Documents

<http://www.lsnnet.gov/home.aspx?pg=home>

Archive of Nuclear Data

<http://www.nrdc.org/nuclear/nudb/datainx.asp>

<http://www.nrdc.org/search.asp?cof=FORID%3A11&ie=UTF-8&q=nuclear&cx=001024953138106184952%3Alevppyplwy&hq=-inurl%3Ahttps&t=iframe#851>

How many people live near a nuclear power plant in the USA?

<http://opendata.zeit.de/nuclear-reactors-usa/#/en/>

Find a Reactor Near You

http://tools.voanews2.com/nuclear_reactors/

The World's Nuclear Power Reactors Interactive Map

http://www.netgis.de/atom_gmaps/

http://maptd.com/map/earthquake_activity_vs_nuclear_power_plants/

Lance Nuclear Missile Handbook

[lance-guide.zip](#)

Nuclear Sites Declaration

[nuke-sites.zip](#)

Israel's Dimona Nuclear Weapons Factory In 3D

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bbjgDERSuil>

The Virtual Nuclear Tourist (Includes Individual State Maps of Nuclear Waste Transportation

<http://www.nucleartourist.com/>

Routes)

Peach Bottom Atomic Power Plant

<http://eyeball-series.org/peach-npp/peach-npp.htm>

Sequoyah Nuclear Power Plant

<http://eyeball-series.org/sequoyah-npp/sequoyah-npp.htm>

Pilgrim Nuclear Power Plant

<http://eyeball-series.org/pilgrim-npp/pilgrim-npp.htm>

Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant

<http://eyeball-series.org/turkey/turkey-birdseye.htm>

Cuban Juragua Nuclear Power Plant

<http://eyeball-series.org/juragua/juragua-eyeball.htm>

Pantex Nuclear Warhead Facility Birdseye

<http://eyeball-series.org/pantex-birdseye/pantex-birdseye.htm>

Negev Nuclear Research Center

<http://eyeball-series.org/negev-eyeball/negev-eyeball.htm>

Alert Nuclear Weapons Storage Facilities

<http://eyeball-series.org/alert-nukes/alert-nukes.htm>

Nuclear Weapons Air Shipment

<http://eyeball-series.org/nuke-air/nuke-air.htm>

China's Nuclear Weapons Facilities

<http://eyeball-series.org/prc-nukes/prc-nukes.htm>

US Nuclear Weapons Storage Offshore

<http://eyeball-series.org/nuke-offshore/nuke-offshore.htm>

Barksdale Air Force Base Nuclear Weapons Storage Area

<http://eyeball-series.org/barkbig-eyeball.htm>

63 US Nuclear Power Plants

<http://cryptome.org/npp/62npp-eyeball.htm>

Indian Point Nuclear Generating Station

<http://eyeball-series.org/ipngs-eyeball.htm>

Pantex Plant

<http://eyeball-series.org/pantex-eyeball.htm>

Barksdale Air Force Base WSA

<http://eyeball-series.org/bark-eyeball.htm>

Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant

<http://eyeball-series.org/ccnpp-eyeball.htm>

Defense Nuclear Weapons School (DNWS)

<http://eyeball-series.org/dnws-eyeball.htm>

Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant

<http://eyeball-series.org/dcnpp-eyeball.htm>

Gray Air Force Base Storage

<http://eyeball-series.org/gray-eyeball.htm>

Hanford Nuclear Material Processing

<http://eyeball-series.org/hanford-eyeball.htm>

Kirtland Underground Storage

<http://cryptome.org/kumsc-eyeball.htm>

<http://cryptome.org/kumsc2-eyeball.htm>

Los Alamos National Laboratory

<http://cryptome.org/lanl/lanl-eyeball.htm>

Millstone Nuclear Power Plant

<http://eyeball-series.org/mnpp-eyeball.htm>

Nellis Air Force Base

<http://eyeball-series.org/nellis-eyeball.htm>

| | |
|---|--|
| Waste Isolation Pilot Plant | http://eyeball-series.org/wipp-eyeball.htm |
| Pilgrim Nuclear Power Plant | http://eyeball-series.org/pnpp-eyeball.htm |
| Seabrook Nuclear Power Plant | http://eyeball-series.org/snpp-eyeball.htm |
| US Nuclear Weapons Storage in Britain | http://eyeball-series.org/laken-eyeball.htm |
| Nukedump | http://cryptome.org/nukedump.jpg |
| International Nuclear Safety Center | http://www.insc.anl.gov/pwrmaps/map/world_map.php |
| List of Power Reactor Units | http://www.nrc.gov/reactors/operating/list-power-reactorunits.html http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/nuclear/page/at_a_glance/reactors/states.html |
| Nuclear Guide | http://wn.com/s/nuclearguide/index.html |
| US Nuclear Reactors | http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/nuclear/page/at_a_glance/reactors/nuke1.html |
| Dresden Nuclear Power Plant | http://cryptome.org/dresden-eyeball.htm |
| Braidwood Nuclear Power Plant | http://cryptome.org/braid-eyeball.htm |
| Salem-Hope Creek Nuclear Power Plant | http://cryptome.org/salem-eyeball.htm |
| Oyster Creek Nuclear Power Station | http://cryptome.org/oyster-eyeball.htm |
| McGuire Nuclear Power Station | http://cryptome.org/mcg-nps-eyeball.htm |
| Braidwood Generating Station | http://cryptome.org/braid-eyeball.htm |
| Selected US Nuclear Power Plants and Facilities | http://cryptome.org/npp2/npp2-eyeball.htm |
| Kirtland Nuclear Storage | http://eyeball-series.org/kumsc-birdseye.htm |
| Global Stocks of Nuclear Explosive Materials | http://www.isis-online.org/global_stocks/end2003/tableofcontents.html |
| Nuclear Weapons Programs Worldwide: An Historical Overview | http://www.isis-online.org/maproject/introduction.html |
| Nevada Test Site | http://cryptome.org/nts-eyeball.htm |
| Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory | http://cryptome.org/kapl-eyeball.htm |
| Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory | http://cryptome.org/bettis-eyeball.htm |
| International Nuclear Safety Center (maps of reactors around the world) | http://www.insc.anl.gov/ |
| World Information Service on Energy (world nuclear fuel facilities) | http://www.wise-uranium.org/index.html |
| Proliferation News and Resources (includes deadly maps) | http://www.carnegieendowment.org/npp/ http://www.carnegieendowment.org/static/npp/deadlymaps.cfm |
| Nevada Test Site for Divine Strake | http://cryptome.org/nts/nts-eyeball.htm |
| Three Mile Island | http://cryptome.org/tmi-birdseye.htm |
| Nuclear Security Advisory Council | http://www.ransac.org/ |
| Nuclear Threat Initiative | http://www.nti.org/ |
| Atomic Archive | http://www.atomicarchive.com/ |
| Soreq Nuclear Research Center | http://cryptome.org/soreq-eyeball.htm |
| Selected US Nuclear Power Plants and Facilities | http://eyeball-series.org/npp2/npp2-eyeball.htm |
| Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay and Nuclear Weapons Storage Area | http://eyeball-series.org/kings-eyeball.htm |
| Bangor Submarine Base Kings Bay and Nuclear Weapons Storage Area | http://eyeball-series.org/bangor-eyeball.htm |
| Nuclear Weapons | http://www.johnstonsarchive.net/nuclear/index.html |
| Atomic Archive | http://www.atomicarchive.com/index.shtml |
| The Nuclear-Armed Planet | http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/12269198/ |
| San Onofre Nuclear Power Plant | http://cryptome.org/san-onofre/san-onofre-npp.htm |
| The Atomic Bomb Website | http://www.vce.com/grable.html |
| Fitzpatrick Nine Mile Point Nuclear Power Plant | http://cryptome.org/fitz/fitz-birdseye.htm |
| Breaking Into A Power Station In 3 Easy Steps | http://www.news.com/8301-10784_3-9914896-7.html?tag=blogFeed |

Nuclear Terrorism

- What Are the Odds of Surviving a Nuclear Blast (great interactive google map showing the effects of a nuclear blast on a nearby city) <http://www.wouldsurviveanuke.com/>
- How to Build a Nuclear Bomb
<http://www.nationbooks.org/book/136/How%20to%20Build%20a%20Nuclear%20Bomb>
- Nuclear Posture Review Report 2010
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/library/policy/national/2010-nuclear-posture-review.pdf>
- Nuclear Dangers <http://www.nae.edu/File.aspx?id=19815>
- The Virtual Nuclear Tourist (Includes Individual State Maps of Nuclear Waste Transportation Routes) How much easier can we make it? <http://www.nucleartourist.com/>
- Create your own blast map by simply entering a zip code
<http://www.nuclearterror.org/blastmaps.html>
- Video footage of nuclear explosions <http://nuclearfiles.org/revideos/filmindex2.html>
- Links <http://www.nuclearterror.org/links.html>
- Nuclear Weapon Effects Calculator
<http://www.fas.org/main/content.jsp?formAction=297&contentId=367>

Oil

Terror's next target - Terrorist organizations have always been interested in targeting oil and gas facilities. Striking pipelines, tankers, refineries and oil fields accomplishes two desired goals: undermining the internal stability of the regimes they are fighting, and economically weakening foreign powers with vested interests in their region. In the past decade alone, there have been scores of attacks against oil targets primarily in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. These attacks have never received much attention and have been treated as part of the 'industry's risk.'

However, after the attacks on World Trade Center and the Pentagon, symbols of U.S.' economic and military dominance, terrorist organizations of global reach like al Qaeda have identified the world's energy system as a major vulnerability and a certain way to deliver a blow to America's oil dependent economy as well as global economy at large. With attacks against transportation networks, military bases and government installations becoming more difficult to execute due to heightened security, terrorists looking for a big bang might find oil, to quote al Qaeda, the "umbilical cord and lifeline of the crusader community," the object of the next major assault on the west, an assault that could wreak havoc with America's economy and way of life.

<http://www.iags.org/n0111041.htm>
<http://www.iags.org/n0121041.htm>

Keeping America's Pipelines Safe and Secure: Key Issues for Congress

<https://fas.org/sgp/crs/homesec/R41536.pdf>

Oil News

http://wn.com/oil_news

Bibliography for the Study of Oil and War

<http://www.endgame.org/oilwars-biblio.htm>

World Oil Market and Oil Price Chronologies: 1970 – 2003

<http://virtualology.com/stocksandcommodities/oil-prices.net/>

Oil Demand

http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/petroleum/analysis_publications/oil_market_basics/Demand_text.htm

Energy Review

<http://archive.wn.com/2004/07/21/1400/energyreview/>

The Oil Wars: Parts 1 and 2

<http://www.angelfire.com/ab/trog1/oilwar/>

<http://www.angelfire.com/ab/trog1/oilwar/part2.html>

Mexico Oil, the US and "Narco – Terrorism"

<http://deadlinelive.info/2015/03/10/mexico-oil-the-us-and-narco-terrorism%E2%80%8F/>

Online Services

Army A-Z

<http://www.army.mil/a-z/>

Open Source Center (formerly the Foreign Broadcast Information Service)

Log-In (requires registration)

<http://www.opensource.gov>

Open Source Intelligence Links

Intelligence Observer

<http://intelligenceobserver.com/>

Xplored (Our Xplored risk analysis reports are issued daily, weekly or monthly and are written with our clients in mind, designed especially for organizations with operational requirements. Our reports highlight current security activity and address major risk management categories such as vulnerability, physical threat, geopolitical threats and other hostile market conditions to identify risks. Reports are delivered by email and via our award winning risk management portal which is available online 24/7 and includes a range of interactive features such as real time alerts, interactive mapping and country profiles.)
<http://xplored.garda-world.com/interactive-report/gardaworld-bi-weekly-middle-east-xplored-october-24-2014-serial-146>

Foreign Military Studies Office. The Foreign Military Studies Office (FMSO) at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is an open source research organization of the U.S. Army. Founded as the Soviet Army Studies Office in 1986, it was an innovative program that brought together military specialists and civilian academics to focus on military and security topics derived from unclassified, foreign media. The results were unclassified articles and papers that provided new understandings and broad access to information from a base of expertise in the U.S. Army, Department of Defense, and foreign and U.S. defense communities and universities.

<http://fmso.leavenworth.army.mil/>

ComputerCrimeInfo

<http://computercrimeinfo.com/index.html>

Open Source Intelligence Links (Updated 04/05/2014) OSINT Training by Michael Bazzell

Note: I purposely left out some entries because of the potential that some may lead to adult sites. This is an awesome site and I encourage you to visit often.

Custom Search Tools

[Facebook](#)

[Twitter](#)

[Instagram](#)

[YouTube](#)

[Search Engines](#)

[Pastebins](#)

Search Engines (Tip: Use quotation marks around email addresses, names, and user name.)

[Google](#) (Names, Addresses, Email, etc)

[Bing](#) (Names, Addresses, Email, etc)

[BingVsGoogle](#) (Compare Results)

[Case Sensitive Search](#) (Case Sensitive)

[Yahoo Advanced](#) (Advanced Bing Options)

[eFind](#) (Names, Addresses, Email, etc)

[Exalead](#) (Names, Addresses, Email, etc)

[Zuula](#) (Multiple Search Engine Comparison)

[Yippy](#) (Names, Addresses, Email, etc)

[iSEEK](#) (Names, Addresses, Email, etc-Categorized)

[iBoogie](#) (Names, Addresses, Email,

etc-Categorized)

[iZito](#) (Names, Addresses, Email, etc-Categorized)

[Carrot2](#) (Names, Addresses, Email, etc-Categorized)

[Sliik](#) (Live View Engine)

[Yandex](#) (Russian Search Engine)

[Baidu](#) (Chinese Search Engine)

[Colossus](#) (International Engine List)

[NerdyData](#) (Code Search Engine)

[Google Groups](#) (Newsgroups)

[Yahoo Groups](#) (Newsgroups)

[Google News Archive](#) (Advanced News Search)

[Newspaper Archive](#) (Scanned Newspapers)

[Google Blogsearch](#) (Blog Searcher)

[Google Alerts](#) (Search Notifications)

[TalkWalker Alerts](#) (Google Alert Alternative)

[Google Translate](#) (Translate Text & Websites)

[Bing Translate](#) (Translate Text & Websites)

[2Lingual Google](#) (Dual Country Search)

[Google Advanced Search](#) (Custom Commands)

[Google All-In-One](#) (One Stop Google Shop)

[Google WDYL](#) (Scrapbook View)

[GlobalFile](#) (FTP Search Engine)

[Google FTP](#) (FTP Search Engine)

[Napalm FTP](#) (FTP Search Engine)

Facebook / Google Plus

[Facebook Custom Tools](#) (Search Options)

[Facebook](#) (Social Networking Page)

[Facebook Email ID](#) (Convert email to FB account)

[Facebook Wall Search](#) (Must be logged in)

[Facebook Recover Lookup](#) (ID Profile)

[Open Book](#) (Wall Search without login)

[SocialSearch](#) (Facebook Archive)

[Facebook Sketch](#) (Summarizes Available Info)

[Facebook Graph](#) (Identifies Account Info)

[Facebook Graph](#) (Displays Profile Photo)

[Facebook Photo Tracker](#) (Search)

[Facebook Directory](#) Users by Name)

[Google Plus](#) (Google + SN)

[FindPeoplePlus](#) (Google + SN)

[GPeeP](#) (Google + SN)

[GPlusSearch](#) (Google + SN)

[ChromeFans](#) (Google + SN)

Twitter

[Custom Twitter Tools](#) (Twitter Search Options)
[Advanced Twitter Search](#) (Custom Options)
[Twitter Location Search](#) (Enter GPS)
[Twitter Time Search](#) (Enter Dates and Keyword)
[Topsy](#) (Occasional Deleted Posts)
[All My Tweets](#) (Entire Archive)
[First Tweet](#) (Display Date Joining Twitter)
[TweetTunnel](#) (Display Chronological Friends)
[ConWeets](#) (Isolate Twitter Conversations)
[Gwittr](#) (Twitter Profile Data)
[TwtrLand](#) (Twitter Profile Data)
[Nearby Tweets](#) (Posts by Location)
[GeoChirp](#) (Twitter Mapped Data)
[GeoSocial Footprint](#) (Mapped Posts)
[TweetPaths](#) (Mapped Tweets by User)
[TeachingPrivacy](#) (Mapped Tweets by User)
[EchoSec](#) (Mapped Tweets)
[MIT Map](#) (Mapped Tweets)
[Harvard Map](#) (Mapped Tweets)
[OMTM](#) (Mapped Tweets)
[TweetDeck](#) (Real Time Monitoring)
[HootSuite](#) (Live Data Stream)
[Twitterfall](#) (Real Time Search)
[Twitter Name Search](#) (Twitter Name Search)
[Mention Map](#) (Closest Friends)
[Twellow](#) (Twitter Search)
[Twitonomy](#) (Twitter Analytics)
[Fake Followers](#) (Identifies Fake Accounts)
[Status People](#) (Identifies Fake Accounts)
[TagWalk](#) (Twitter Account Data)
[Twitalyzer](#) (Twitter Account Data)
[TweetReach](#) (ID ReTweets)
[Twicsy](#) (Live Twitter Photos)
[TwitCaps](#) (Twitter Photo Search)
[TwitPic](#) (Twitter Photos)
[SleepingTime](#) (Twitter Sleep Schedule)
[BackTweets](#) (Search Links Posted)
[Followermonk](#) (Analyze Associates)
[Followermonk](#) (Analyze Users)
[Twitter Directory](#) (Users by Name)

Online Maps

[Google Maps](#) (Maps-Satellite/Street View/Images/Videos)
[Google Street View](#) (Direct Address Input from Street View)
[Instant Street View](#) (High Res Option)
[GPSVisualizer](#) (Translate Address to GPS)
[Bing Maps](#) (Maps - Satellite Bird's Eye View)
[Bing Maps Twitter](#) (Mapped Tweets)
[Bing Maps Jotpix](#) (Mapped

YouTube Uploads

[Dual Maps](#) (Dual View)
[Maps Of All](#) (Various Satellite Views)
[Nokia Maps](#) (Satellite View)
[Panoramio](#) (Mapped Photos)

Photos

[Google Images](#) (Images)
[Bing Images](#) (Images)
[Yahoo Images](#) (Images)
[Twitter Images](#) (Images)
[PicSearch](#) (Images)
[TinEye](#) (Reverse Image Search)
[Google Similar Images](#) (Reverse Image Search)
[NerdyData](#) (Reverse Image Search)
[Pictriev](#) (Reverse Image Search)
[Yandex](#) (Reverse Image Search)
[Karma Decay](#) (Reddit Reverse Image)
[Flickr](#) (Photo Sharing)
[Flickr Map](#) (Search Photos by Location)
[Flickr Searchr](#) (Search Photos by GPS)
[Flickr User Map](#) (User Profile Locations)
[Flickr ID Translator](#) (Flickr Name > ID)
[Dropbox Galleries](#) (Dropbox Photos)
[Pipes](#) (Flickr Geo by User)
[Pipes](#) (Flickr Latest by User)
[Instagram API](#) (Instagram Data)
[Webstagram](#) (Instagram Search)
[Stagigram](#) (Instagram Search)
[Followgram](#) (Instagram Search by User)
[Worldcam](#) (Instagram Search by Location)
[When&Where](#) (Mapped Photos by Location)
[Instamap](#) (Instagram Map)
[Instagram Search](#) (Search Instagram)
[DataPack](#) (Banned Hashtag Search)
[DataPack](#) (Multiple Hashtag Search)
[Jeffrey's EXIF Viewer](#) (Preferred EXIF Viewer)
[Camera Summary](#) (Alternative EXIF Viewer)
[ExifViewer](#) (Alternative EXIF Viewer)
[FindExif](#) (Alternative EXIF Viewer)
[StolenCameraFinder](#) (Search by Serial)
[Camera Trace](#) (Search by Serial)
[Foto Forensics](#) (Identifies Edited Images)
[Shutterfly](#) (Photo Sharing)
[Picasa](#) (Photo Sharing)
[Photobucket](#) (Photo Sharing)
[JAlbum](#) (Photo Sharing)
[SmugMug](#) (Photo Sharing)
[Dropshots](#) (Photo Sharing)
[Fotki](#) (Photo Sharing)
[Tag Galaxy](#) (Visual Photo Tag Search)

Historical

[Google Cache](#) (Cached Views)
[Bing Cache](#) (Cached Views)
[Wayback Machine](#) (Previous Versions of Page)
[VisualPing](#) (Advanced Site Monitoring)
[Recover My Website](#) (Historic Download)
[Change Detection](#) (Notification of Site Changes)
[Follow That Page](#) (Notification of Site Changes)
[ReoCities](#) (Deleted GeoCities Web Archive)

People Search Engines

[Spokeo](#) (People Search)
[Pipl](#) (Person Search)
[PeepDB](#) (Person Search)
[Dossiiva](#) (Combined Search)
[WhatsPublic](#) (Person Search)
[123People](#) (People Meta-Search)
[Radaris](#) (Person Search)
[Profile Engine](#) (Person Search)
[Lullar](#) (Email/Moniker Search)
[Yasni](#) (People Meta-Search)
[Zaba Search](#) (Addresses and Numbers)
[Mamma](#) (Intelius Port for Personal Info)
[Zoominfo](#) (Company Searches)
[InfoSpace](#) (People Search)
[PeekYou](#) (People Search)
[YoName](#) (People Search)
[Whozat](#) (People Search)
[iSearch](#) (People Search)
[KGB People](#) (People Search)
[Waato](#) (People Search)
[Webmii](#) (People Search)
[CVGadget](#) (People Search)
[HowManyOfMe](#) (Census by Name)
[Zopeo](#) (People Search)
[Classmates](#) (Alumni Search)
[Mocavo](#) (Yearbooks)

Social Network Traffic

[Bing Social](#) (Live Social Network Search)
[IceRocket](#) (Social Network Search)
[SocialSeek](#) (Social Content Search)
[Social Searcher](#) (Social Content Search)
[Social Custom Search](#) (Google Indexed Data)
[Geofeedia](#) (Mapped Network Content)
[Mapify](#) (Mapped Network Content)
[Topsy](#) (Social Network Search)
[Convoflow](#) (Social Network Search)
[Kurrently](#) (Social Network Search)
[48ers](#) (Social Network Search)
[Spy](#) (Social Network Search)
[Buzzy](#) (Social Network Search)
[Tumblr](#) (Blogs)
[Tumblr Custom](#) (Tumblr Search)
[Tumblow](#) (Tumblr Search)
[Keotag](#) (SN Meta Search)
[Social Mention](#) (Real Time Media

Search)

[WhosTalkin](#) (Social Media Search)

[TheHoodUp](#) (Social Network)

[Black Planet](#) (Social Network)

[MiGente](#) (Social Network)

[Asian Avenue](#) (Social Network)

[Convicts Reunited](#) (Ex-Cons

Looking for Other Ex-Cons)

[Orkut](#) (Social Network)

[Delicious](#) (Search Other's Interests)

[Previous Delicious](#) (Previous Missing Search Tool)

[BlogPulse](#) (Blog Searcher)

[Technorati](#) (Blog Searcher)

[Million Short](#) (Eliminates Popular Results)

[Million Tall](#) (Only Popular Results)

Document Search

[PDFGeni](#) (PDF Document Search)

[Scribd](#) (Personal Documents)

[DocStoc](#) (Personal Documents)

[Google Docs](#) (Google Documents)

[Dropbox](#) (Uploaded Documents)

[TooDoc](#) (Locate Personal Documents)

[FindThatFile](#) (Locate Personal Documents)

[DocJax](#) (Locate Personal Documents)

[FOCA Online](#) (Document Meta Data Viewer)

[Custom Pastebins](#) (Meta Search)

[Pastebin Alerts](#) (Email Alerts)

[Cable Search](#) (Searches Leaked Docs)

[Cable Gate](#) (Searches Leaked Docs)

[Cryptome Custom](#) (Searches Leaked Docs)

[Online OCR](#) (Extract Text from Images)

Business Information

[LinkedIn](#) (Information Exchange)

[Jigsaw](#) (Business Info)

[Indeed](#) (Resumes)

[Ripoff Report](#) (Business and Individual Complaints)

[Jobster](#) (Job Posts / Resumes)

[Market Visual](#) (Maps Employees)

Communities: Online Auction / Classifieds

[Ebay](#) (Online Auctions)

[Goofbay](#) (Ebay Misspellings)

[FatFingers](#) (Ebay Misspellings)

[Flippity](#) (Ebay by Location)

[Craigslist](#) (Online Ads)

[Craigslist Archive](#) (Google Cached Posts)

[SearchAllCraigslist](#) (Searches All Regions)

[TotalCraigSearch](#) (Searches All Regions)

[Search Tempest](#) (Search All Classifieds)

[NotiCraig](#) (Alerts for CL Posts)

[Backpage](#) (Craigslist Alternative)

[Backpage Blacklist](#) ("NO-SHOW"

Search)

[EscortAds](#) (Phone Search)

[National Blacklist](#) (Banned "Johns")

[EscortAbuse](#) (Bad "Johns")

[SearchAllJunk](#) (Multiple Site Search)

[CityVibe](#) (Online Classifieds-Prostitution)

[EROS](#) (Online Classifieds-Prostitution)

[Oodle](#) (Online Classifieds)

Communities: Dating & Meetups

[Match](#) (Online Dating)

[Are You Interested](#) (Online Dating)

[PlentyOfFish](#) (Online Dating)

[Ashley Madison](#) (Online Affairs)

[TrueDater](#) (Online Dating Reports)

[Dontdatehimgirl](#) (Online Dating Reports)

[Meetup](#) (Local Event Participant Search)

User Name & Email Search

[NameChk](#) (User Name Search)

[UserNameCheck](#) (User Name Search)

[KnowEm](#) (User Name Search)

[Pipl Moniker](#) (User Name Search)

[User Sherlock](#) (User Name Search)

[SnapChat Lookup](#) (UserName to Cell)

[MailTester](#) (Email Validation)

[VerifyEmail](#) (Email Validation)

[Email Validator](#) (Bulk Email Validation)

[BytePlanet](#) (Bulk Email Validation)

[PeepMail](#) (Email Identification)

[Pipl Email](#) (Email Search)

[EmailSherlock](#) (Email Search)

[Email Permutator](#) (Prdeicts Email)

[Toofr](#) (Business Email Guess)

[Email Format](#) (Addresses and Format for Business)

[Social Network Search](#) (SN Search Engine)

[Compromised Email](#) (DB of Hacked Emails)

[HackNotifier](#) (DB of Hacked Emails)

[Amazon Search](#) (Review Info)

Telephone & Address

[Facebook Recover Lookup](#) (ID Profile)

[CID DB-OpenCNAM](#) (Caller ID Data)

[CID DB-Service Objects](#) (Caller ID Data)

[CID DB-CID Service](#) (Caller ID Data)

[CID DB-Privacy Star](#) (Caller ID Data)

[Reverse Genie](#) (Reverse Lookups)

[Number Guru](#) (Reverse Lookups)

[Mr. Number](#) (Reverse Lookups)

[SpyDialer](#) (Records Voicemail Greeting)

[SlyDial](#) (Plays Voicemail Greeting)

[411.com](#) (Reverse Lookups)

[Voter Registration](#) (Unlisted

Addresses by Voter Registration Data)

[Craigslist](#) (Custom Phone Search)

[Yahoo People Search](#) (Individual Search)

[Dex White Pages](#) (Individual Info)

[Searchbug](#) (General Info)

[PhoneTracer](#) (Reverse Lookups)

[Cell Revealer](#) (Cellular Phone Search)

[NationalCellularDirectory](#) (Phone Info)

[Super Pages](#) (Phone Info)

[WhoCallsMe](#) (Identify Incoming Calls)

[800 Notes](#) (Identify Incoming Calls)

[TNID](#) (Identifies Provider)

[Infobel](#) (International Database)

[Zillow](#) (Real Estate)

[House Number](#) (Address by Zip Code)

Criminals & Crime

[Familywatchdog](#) (Criminal Info)

[Felonspy](#) (Criminal Info)

[Inmate Search-Illinois](#) (Past & Present Inmates)

[Inmate Search-Missouri](#) (Past & Present Inmates)

[Inmate Search-Nationwide](#) (Past & Present Inmates)

[Criminal Search](#) (Criminal Records by State & County)

[CrimeReports](#) (Criminal Activity bt Address)

Videos

[YouTube](#) (Personal Video Search)

[YouTube Options](#) (YouTube Tweaks)

[YouTube Captions](#) (Extract Captions From Videos)

[YouTube Captions](#) (Alternate Extractor)

[YouTube StoryBoard](#) (Print Frames)

[Google Video](#) (Personal Video Search)

[Bing Video](#) (Personal Video Search)

[DetURL](#) (Downloads Videos)

[Archive.org Videos](#) (Video Archive with MetaData)

[Vine](#) (SN Video Search)

[WorldStarHipHop](#) (Gang Videos)

IP / Domain Hosting

[MaxMind](#) (Detailed IP Info)

[IP2Location](#) (Detailed IP Info)

[IPFingerprints](#) (Detailed IP Info)

[Whoismind](#) (Reverse Email to Websites)

[Email Location](#) (Locate Business Email Location)

[EMail Trace](#) (Header Info

Translation)

[EMail Trace](#) (Header Info

Translation)

[WholsHostingThis](#) (Determine Web Host)

[Blue Backlinks](#) (Locates Pages

Linked to Target
[SEO Backlinks](#) (Backlink Checker)
[SEO Plagiarism](#) (Similar Text Search)
[Bing IP](#) (Locate Other Sites on Server)
[DomainIntelligence](#) (Domain Report)
[Ewhois](#) (ID Google Analytics)
[Knock](#) (Identifies Sub-Domains)
[PentestTools](#) (Identifies Sub-Domains)
[Reddit Domain ID](#) (Mentions on Reddit)
[Wigle](#) (Wireless Network Names)

Online Forums

[BoardReader](#) (Forum Search Engine)
[BoardTracker](#) (Forum Search Engine)
[Omgili](#) (Forum Search Engine)
[Zhift](#) (Forum Search Engine)
[Craigslis Forums](#) (Search All CL Forums)
[Gogloom](#) (IRC Search)
[SearchIRC](#) (IRC User Search)
[Topix](#) (Local Messages)

Public Records

[Nationwide County Court Records](#) (By State & County)
[Nationwide County Court Records](#) (By State & County)
[Judici](#) (Court Records-IL)
[Property Search](#) (Example: St. Louis, MO)
[Deadbeat Parents](#) (Example: Illinois)
[Influence Explorer](#) (Campaign Contributions)
[MoneyLine](#) (Campaign Contributions)
[MelissaData](#) (Campaign Contributions)

Various Records

[BirthdayDatabase](#) (Nationwide DOB)
[Legacy](#) (Death Records)
[DOB Search](#) (Death Records)
[Public Records](#) (Search by State)
[Public Records](#) (Various)
[Public Records](#) (Various)
[SSN Validator](#) (Verify existence of SSN)
[Birth / Death Index](#) (Verify Birth / Death Record)

[SSN Death Index](#) (Verify Death Record)
[SSN Reversal](#) (ID SSN Number)
[DMV Records](#) (Varies by State)
[Marriage Records](#) (Marriage Validation from Ancestry)
[Bankruptcy Info](#) (Automated Phone Systems)
[Professional Licenses](#) (License Verification)
[Military Registration](#) (Selective Service)
[Military Personnel](#) (Personnel Records)
[DOB Search](#) (Business Records)
[Corporations Search](#) (Corporation Records by State)
[County Search](#) (All County Records by State & County)
[Google Public Alerts](#) (Public Safety Info)
[VinCheck](#) (VIN Report)
[VIN Lookup](#) (VIN Report)
[High Programmer](#) (Display DL Number)

Competitive Intelligence - A Selective Resource Guide - Completely Updated - September 2013

<http://www.llrx.com/features/ciguide.htm>

OSINT Global – Open Source Intelligence from across the globe

<http://www.osintglobal.com/>

OSINFO – Open Sources Information

<http://www.opensourcesinfo.org/>

All Source Intelligence Group

<http://www.the35fgroup.com/>

OSINT and Momentum

<http://smallwarsjournal.com/blog/2010/11/i-came-across-the-following/>

Open Source Intelligence

<http://osint4progressives.blogspot.com/>

OSINT News

<http://osintnews.blogspot.com/>

AFCEA Intelligence Serving Intelligence Professionals

<http://www.afcea.org/mission/intel/default.asp>

NightWatch

<http://www.afcea.org/mission/intel/nightwatch.asp>

Intelligence Online

<http://www.intelligenceonline.com/>

Army Open Source Portal (requires access) This link provides OSINT products on the following

<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/default.aspx>

areas:

Iraq

<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/Iraq%20%20OSINT%20Library/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

AFRICOM

<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/AFRICOM%20AOR%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

Afghanistan

<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/Afghanistan%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

CENTCOM

<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/CENTCOM%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

Counternarcotics

<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/Counternarcotics%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

China

<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/China%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

Homeland Security

<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/Homeland%20Security%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

EUCOM

<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/EUCOM%20AOR%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

Science and Technology

<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/Science%20%20Technology%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

Iran <https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/Iran%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>
Terrorism

<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/Terrorism%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

Israel/Palestine

<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/Israel%20%20Palestine%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

WMD <https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/WMD/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

North Korea

<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/North%20Korea%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

NORTHCOM

https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/NORTHCOM_OSINT_Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx

PACOM

<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/PACOM%20AOR%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

Pakistan

<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/Pakistan%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

Russia

<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/Russia%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

SOUTHCOM

<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/SOUTHCOM%20AOR%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

Foreign Military Studies Office

<http://fmso.leavenworth.army.mil/RESRCHLK.htm>

Naval Open Source Intelligence

<http://www.nosi.org/>

Naval Open Source Intelligence Blogspot

<http://nosint.blogspot.com/>

Open Source Intelligence

<http://www.oss.net/extra/tools/parser/index.cgi?url=/html/parse/index.html>

Open Source Research Forum

<http://www.geocities.com/levittcm/>

Expanding Open Source Intelligence

<http://www.isanet.org/noarchive/hulnick2.html>

Open-Source Intelligence From the Airwaves

http://www.cia.gov/csi/studies/fall_winter_2001/article04.html

Open Source Collection

<http://www.fas.org/irp/nsa/ioss/threat96/part06.htm>

Carnegie Endowment

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/>

Small Wars Journal (lots of reference material and the site is created on-the-fly daily)

<http://www.smallwarsjournal.com/>

World Facts

<http://worldfacts.us/>

Power and Interest News Report (independent organization that utilizes open source intelligence to provide conflict analysis services in the context of international relations)

<http://www.pinr.com/index.php>

Center for Media and Democracy

<http://www.prwatch.org/>

Strategy Page

<http://www.strategypage.com/>

Intellibriefs

<http://intellibriefs.blogspot.com/>

SiloBreaker (for those of you familiar with Crimelink and Analyst Notebook link diagrams, this site should be of great interest to you. Try it, you'll like it!)

<http://www.silobreaker.com/>

Global Challenges Research

<http://www.axisglobe.com/>

Global Research

<http://www.globalresearch.ca/index.php?context=home>

Defence News (World News Network)

<http://defencenews.com/>

National Intelligence Council

http://www.odci.gov/nic/NIC_home.html

U.S. Intelligence Community

<http://www.intelligence.gov/>

STRATFOR

<http://www.stratfor.com/index.php>

Stratfor Free Intelligence Reports

<https://www.stratfor.com/subscriptions/free-weekly-intelligence-reports.php>

National Security Links

<http://www.blueriver.net/%7Ewyrn/natlsec.html>

Research and Intelligence

<http://www.airsecurity.com/research.htm>

Worldwide Intelligence Agencies <http://www.fas.org/irp/world/index.html>
National Drug Intelligence Center <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/products.htm>
Gateway to Intelligence <http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/awc-ntel.htm>
Strategic Intelligence Links <http://www.loyola.edu/dept/politics/intel.html>
Gathering and Exposing Intelligence Online <http://www.internet-intelligence.org/>
Nation Master: Where Statistics Come Alive (build your own charts)
http://www.nationmaster.com/graph-T/agr_ban_imp_sha&int=5&id=EUR
Intelligence Resources <http://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/index.html>
Your Comprehensive Source for OSINT & SIGINT 24/7 <http://mediavillage.net/test/>
Threats Open Source Intelligence Gateway (requires easy registration)
<http://www.tosig.com/tosig/tosig.html>
Literally Open Source Intelligence <http://osint.blox.pl/html>
Wikipedia Open Source Intelligence Inputs http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_source_intelligence
Open Source Intelligence Search Engine <http://www.intelligencesearch.com/>
World-Check Reducing Risk Through Intelligence <http://www.world-check.com/>
Africa Intelligence <http://www.africaintelligence.com/>
Strategic Analysis And OSINT (An informative blog on issues related to its title)
<http://strategicanalysis.i-blog.gr/>
The Intelligence Summit (open source news)
http://intelligence-summit.blogspot.com/2006/11/open-source-news_13.html
Strategic Analysis And OSINT Management <http://strategicanalysis.i-blog.gr/>
Intellnet: The Intelligence Network <http://www.intellnet.org>
Bangladesh Open Source Intelligence Monitors (Archive of South Asian Intelligence monitored from Dhaka, Bangladesh. Daily updates and news on low intensity Regional warfare, study of National Liberation Movements, Moves by Intelligence agencies, Espionage debriefs, National Security agenda, Corruption, Global Jihad, The US Empire -- and our pet peeve The India. Inc DISCLAIMER: This site is a Bangladesh Citizens Initiative on the Net and is in no way connected to any Government or Intelligence agency.) <http://bdosintmonitors.blogspot.com/2007/05/bdosint-monitors-digest-number-753.html>
Noah Schachtman <http://www.noahshachtman.com/>
International Security Research and Intelligence Agency <http://www.isria.info/>
The Intelligence Network: IntellNet is dedicated to providing individuals and groups aggregated news and documents from around the world in an easy-to-access and understand format. Founded in early 2000 as a private project to more easily disseminate information, during the 4 years since its creation IntellNet proved itself to be a great source of knowledge. With today's re-launch, The Intelligence Network will stand upon the shoulders of giants in order to see further and push higher; expanding upon the very foundations of the U.S. Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) community. <http://www.intellnet.org/>
Space War Your World At War
http://www.spacewar.com/reports/Open_Source_Intelligence_999.html
Utilization Of Internet Tools And Resources For Open Source Intelligence
<http://www.onstrat.com/osint/>
IntelliBriefs http://intellibriefs.blogspot.com/2006_03_19_archive.html
Global Intelligence <http://www.isria.info/index2.php>
Strategy Page <http://www.strategypage.com/default.asp>
Sources And Methods
<http://sourcesandmethods.blogspot.com/2008/01/bahraini-foreign-minister-speaks-iiss.html>

This is a website that describes various terrorist groups of the world. It lists their known activities, their strength, location/area of operation and external aid. It is part of the SITE Institute's website that documents and tracks terror-related violence and "extremist websites, public records, and international media reports" to establish "links among terrorist entities and their supporters." Site features links to news, background on terrorist groups, material about court cases, and audio and video clips. Some material in other sections of the site available for a fee. Publisher: SITE Intelligence Group.

<http://www.clrn.org/weblinks/details.cfm?id=2316>
<http://news.siteintelgroup.com/>

Open Source Intelligence: A Strategic Enabler Of National Security

<http://se1.isn.ch/serviceengine/FileContent?serviceID=PublishingHouse&fileid=B5D36B62-0E20-BC0B-DD2E-C12E73D54892&lng=en>

Utilization Of Internet Tools And Resources For Open Source Intelligence (awesome site for the open source analyst) <http://www.onstrat.com/osint/>

Open Source Intelligence Support

What You Should Be Reading! (Blog List)

<http://sourcesandmethods.blogspot.com/2015/03/what-you-should-be-reading-blog-list.html>

| Focus of the blog | |
|--|---|
| Secrecy News (Federation of American Scientists) | Strategy and Security |
| Arms Control Wonk | Nonproliferation and Arms Control* |
| Blogs of War | National Security |
| Intel News | Espionage and Intelligence |
| PAX Sims | Conflict, Peacebuilding and Development* |
| Alfredo Passos | Competitive/Business Intelligence |
| Best Defense | National Security and Foreign Policy |
| War on the Rocks | National Security and Foreign Policy |
| Canal Blog | Competitive/Business Intelligence, General Intelligence Matters |
| CI Worldwide | Competitive/Business Intelligence |
| Cooperative Intelligence | Competitive/Business Intelligence |
| Covert Contact | Defense |
| The Crime Analyst Hotspot | Law Enforcement Intelligence |
| DarkMatters | Intelligence and Security |
| Darknet | Cyber Intelligence and Security |
| Dart-Throwing Chimp | Political Development and Instability |
| The Director's Desk | Law Enforcement Intelligence |
| Endgame | Intelligence and Security |
| Eric Garland | Competitive/Business Intelligence |
| Global Guerrillas | Warfare and Terrorism |
| Infowar Monitor | Cyber Intelligence and Security* |
| Inglorious Amateurs | General Intelligence Matters |
| INSA Cyber Intelligence Blog | Cyber Intelligence and Security |
| Intelligence Ethics | Ethics and Legal Aspects of Intelligence |
| International Journal of Intelligence Ethics | National Security |
| iRevolutions | Big Data, Technology |
| Jihadica | Jihadist Groups and the Middle East |
| JIOX | General Intelligence Matters |
| Krebs on Security | Intelligence and Security |
| Leksika | Russian and Eurasian Intelligence |
| Matthew Aid | National Security |
| The Mazz-INT Blog | National Security |
| My Bots Weblog | General Intelligence Matters |
| NedForum | Cyber Security |
| Ponemon | Cyber Security |
| Proactive Intelligence | Competitive/Business Intelligence |
| Recorded Future | Cyber Security |
| Red Team Journal | Alternative Analysis |
| RSA: Speaking of Security | Intelligence and Security |
| Selected Wisdom | General Intelligence Matters |
| SenseCy | OSINT, Cyber Intel |
| Skating on Stilts | Cyber Security |
| Software Engineering Institute: Carnegie Mellon | Cyber Security* |
| Syria Comment | Middle Eastern Studies* |
| TaoSecurity | Cyber Security |
| ThreatStream | Cyber Security |
| To Inform is to Influence | Cyber Security |
| Tripwire: The State of Security | Cyber Security |
| VeraCode | Cyber Security |

| | |
|---|--|
| War Is Boring | Warfare and National Security |
| WIRED Security | Cyber Security |
| The XX Committee | National Security* |
| All Things Counterterrorism | Counterterrorism |
| AllAnalytics | Competitive/Business Intelligence |
| AllformZ | Competitive/Business Intelligence |
| Association of Former Intelligence Officers | General Intelligence Matters |
| Aurora WDC | Competitive/Business Intelligence |
| Business Intelligence | Competitive/Business Intelligence |
| Business Intelligence and Cultural Transformation | Competitive/Business Intelligence |
| Business Intelligence Notes for SAS Users | Competitive/Business Intelligence |
| Carrying the Gun | Defense |
| Chris Webb BI Blog | Competitive/Business Intelligence |
| The Confidential Resource | Intelligence and Investigations |
| Cyveillance | Cyber Security |
| Dirk's Weblog | SIGINT, communications security |
| The Interpreter | International Policy |
| Jihadology | Jihadist Groups and the Middle East |
| Kasper deJonge | Competitive/Business Intelligence |
| Lawfare Blog | National Security |
| Tactics of Terror - Tapestri | Counterterrorism and National Security |
| Technosocial | Competitive/Business Intelligence |
| TrendLabs | Cyber Security |
| US Naval Intelligence Blog | National Security |

IntelCenter

<http://intelcenter.com/>

Free Analytical Reports, Charts & Maps. The below archive of free reports provides a small glimpse into the 151,000+ counterterrorism records in the IntelCenter Database (ICD), for more details [click here](#).

Live Maps & Visualizations

- [Islamic State & Other Jihadi Inspired & Directed Attacks Outside of Insurgent Theaters: 2014 - Present](#)
 - [Hostages Currently Being Held Map](#)
 - [Live Word Cloud of IntelCenter Traffic on Twitter](#)
- 2015**
- [Significant Kidnappings Over Time from 2014 to 22 Mar. 2015](#) - 22 Mar. 2015
 - [Terrorist & Rebel Incidents in 2015 Over Time Interactive Map](#) - 21 Mar. 2015
 - [Top 10 Most Dangerous Groups - Past 30 Days](#) - 16 Mar. 2015
 - [Top 10 Locations for Terrorist Attacks in 2015](#) - 12 Mar. 2015
 - [Top 10 Most Dangerous Countries - Past 30 Days](#) - 8 Mar. 2015
 - [Islamic State's Global Affiliates Interactive Map](#) - 7 Mar. 2015
 - [Attacks Against Homes in 2015 by Primary Target Sector](#) - 5 Mar. 2015
 - [Attacks Against Homes in 2015 by Primary Tactic](#) - 28 Feb. 2015
 - [Significant Kidnappings by Nationality for 2015](#) - 24 Feb. 2015
 - [Countries with Most Frequent Motorcycle Attacks in 2014](#) - 18 Feb. 2015
 - [Total Killed by Terrorist & Rebel Incidents by Group in 2014](#) - 10 Feb. 2015
 - [FlashNet Alert Volume by Country for 2014](#) - 5 Feb. 2015
 - [Significant Kidnappings by Place of Abduction for 2014](#) - 1 Feb. 2015
 - [Incidents Involving Vehicular Bombings \(VBIEDs\) by Country for 2014](#) - 29 Jan. 2015
 - [Significant Kidnappings by Job/Role for 2014](#) - 20 Jan. 2015
 - [Significant Kidnappings by Nationality for 2014](#) - 18 Jan. 2015
 - [al-Qaeda Arabian Peninsula's \(AQAP\) Nasr al-Inisi Claims Charlie Hebdo Attack](#) - 14 Jan. 2015
 - [Total Killed by Terrorist & Rebel Incidents by Country in 2014](#) - 12 Jan. 2015
 - [IntelCenter AQAP Hit List Named Charlie Hebdo Editor & 12 Others, Journalists Top Target](#) - 8 Jan. 2015
- 2014**
- [Worldwide Incidents by Primary Tactic from Jul. to 21 Dec. 2014](#) - 21 Dec. 2014
 - [Six Islamic State \(IS\) Iterations from 1999 - 2014](#) - 16 Dec. 2014
 - [al-Qaeda Arabian Peninsula \(AQAP\) Tactics Breakout for 2014 as](#)

- [of 7 Dec. 2014](#) - 7 Dec. 2014
- [Location of Vehicular Bombing \(VBIED\) Incidents from Jul. to 5 Dec. 2014](#) - 5 Dec. 2014
- [FlashNet Alert Volume by Country for Nov. 2014](#) - 4 Dec. 2014
- [Worldwide Incidents by Primary Target Sector from Jul. to 20 Nov. 2014](#) - 20 Nov. 2014
- [FlashNet Alert Volume by Country for Oct. 2014](#) - 7 Nov. 2014
- [FlashNet Alert Volume by Country for Sep. 2014](#) - 15 Oct. 2014
- [Islamic State Hostage Status as of 7 Oct. 2014](#) - 8 Oct. 2014
- [Islamic State Hostage Nationalities as of 6 Oct. 2014](#) - 6 Oct. 2014
- [Significant Kidnappings by Country for 2014 as of 24 Sep. 2014](#) - 25 Sep. 2014
- [FlashNet Alert Volume by Country for Aug. 2014](#) - 5 Sep. 2014
- [FlashNet Alert Volume by Country for Jul. 2014](#) - 1 Aug. 2014
- [Allegiances to Islamic State & al-Qaeda Interactive World Map](#) - 30 Jul. 2014
- [Average Killed in VBIED Incidents by Country in 2014 as of 26 Jul. 2014](#) - 26 Jul. 2014
- [Top 10 Most Deadly Terrorist/Rebel Groups in 2014](#) - 25 Jul. 2014
- [FlashNet Alert Volume by Country for Jun. 2014](#) - 6 Jul. 2014
- [Incidents in Kenya by Day of Week for 2014 as of 29 Jun. 2014](#) - 3 Jul. 2014
- [Incidents Involving Trains, Stations & Tracks by Country for 2014 as of 29 Jun. 2014](#) - 30 Jun. 2014
- [al-Qaeda Arabian Peninsula \(AQAP\) 12x Increase in English Video in 2013, Continues Rise in 2014](#) - 26 Jun. 2014
- [Incidents Involving Suicide Bombings by Country for 2014 as of 25 Jun. 2014](#) - 25 Jun. 2014
- [Incidents Involving Airports by Country for 2014 as of 20 Jun. 2014](#) - 20 Jun. 2014
- [FlashNet Alert Volume by Country for May 2014](#) - 16 Jun. 2014
- [Number Killed by Terrorist/Rebel Groups by Country for May 2014](#) - 8 Jun. 2014
- [Jihadi Insurgency Threat by Country Interactive Maps](#) - 5 Jun. 2014
- [American Hostages Still Held in Afghanistan and More than Five Other Countries](#) - 1 Jun. 2014
- [Severe Risk to Americans Overseas Following Prisoner Trade for US Hostage Bowe Bergdahl](#) - 31 May 2014
- [FlashNet Alert Volume by Country for Apr. 2014](#) - 29 May 2014

- [Attacks Targeting Foreigners in Yemen: 1 Sep. 2013 - 5 May 2014](#) - 10 May 2014
- [Incidents Involving Buses & Bus Stations by Country for 2014 as of 6 May 2014](#) - 7 May 2014
- [Incidents Involving Educational Facilities by Country for 2014 as of 30 Apr. 2014](#) - 30 Apr. 2014
- [Vehicular Bombings by Country for Mar. 2014](#) - 28 Apr. 2014
- [al-Qaeda's as-Sahab IntelCenter Database Audio/Video Listing Report](#) - 13 Apr. 2014
- [FlashNet Alert Volume by Country for Mar. 2014](#) - 4 Apr. 2014
- [Lethality of Grenade Attacks in Kenya from 2013 - Mar. 2014](#) - 31 Mar. 2014
- [al-Shabaab's Annual Audio/Video Release Volume from 2010 to 26 Mar. 2014](#) - 26 Mar. 2014
- [al-Qaeda Arabian Peninsula \(AQAP\) Targeting Guidance for Mass Casualty Car Bombs in US, UK & France](#) - 17 Mar. 2014
- [al-Qaeda Teases New English-Language Magazine Entitled "Resurgence" in New Video](#) - 9 Mar. 2014
- [al-Shabaab Global Activities Map](#) - 5 Mar. 2014
- [al-Qaeda Audio/Video Releases Focused on Egypt by Year from 2008 to 28 Feb. 2014](#) - 1 Mar. 2014
- [Significant Kidnappings by Country from Sep. 2013 - Jan. 2014](#) - 27 Feb. 2014
- [Significant Kidnappings by Hostage Job/Role from Sep. 2013 - Jan. 2014](#) - 25 Feb. 2014
- [Lethality of VBIEDs in Somalia from Sep. 2013 - Jan. 2014](#) - 22 Feb. 2014
- [FlashNet Volume by Country for Jan. 2014](#) - 21 Feb. 2014
- [al-Qaeda Arabian Peninsula \(AQAP\) Global Activities Map](#) - 19 Feb. 2014
- [Threat Volume by Country for Jan. 2014](#) - 1 Feb. 2014
- 2013**
- [al-Qaeda Speakers Word Clouds for 2001-2013](#) - 24 Jan. 2014
- [al-Qaeda Arabian Peninsula \(AQAP\) Speakers Word Clouds for 2012-2013](#) - 10 Jan. 2014
- [al-Qaeda Arabian Peninsula \(AQAP\) Annual Messaging Volume & Runtime 2009 - 2013](#) - 9 Jan. 2014
- [MANPADS Appearances/References Chart for 6 Key Terrorist/Rebel Groups in Africa: Oct. 2006 - 25 Nov. 2013 v1.0](#) - 26 Nov. 2013
- [Kidnapping Trend Analysis Report \(KTAR\): Global Jan. 2013 - 1 Oct. 2013 v1.1](#) - 21 Nov. 2013
- [Jabhat al-Nusrah Annual Messaging Volume & Runtime 2012 - 12 Aug. 2013](#) - 12 Aug. 2013
- [al-Qaeda Arabian Peninsula \(AQAP\) on Attacking Embassies & Diplomatic Personnel](#) - 6 Aug. 2013
- [al-Qaeda Arabian Peninsula's \(AQAP\) Messaging Focus for 2013 \(as of 4 Aug.\) Chart & Interactive Map](#) - 5 Aug. 2013
- [Jihadists Now Using Advanced SAMs in Syria. Video of Shoot Down with SA-8 Gecko](#) - 31 Jul. 2013
- [al-Qaeda's Audio/Video Messaging Focus for 2013 \(as of 28 Jul.\) Interactive Map](#) - 29 Jul. 2013
- [Top Tier Jihadi Group Audio/Video Messaging Volume & Runtime 2013 \(as of 2 Jul. 2013\)](#) - 3 Jul. 2013
- [Turkistan Islamic Party \(TIP\) Dramatically Steps Up Messaging Efforts](#) - 1 Jul. 2013
- [al-Qaeda Annual Messaging Volume & Runtime 2002 - 29 Jun. 2013](#) - 29 Jun. 2013
- [al-Qaeda Speakers Left Standing](#) - 8 Jun. 2013
- [al-Qaeda Arabian Peninsula \(AQAP\) Dominating English Message in al-Qaeda Orbit in 2013*](#) - 4 Jun. 2013
- [al-Qaeda Arabian Peninsula's \(AQAP\) Qasim al-Rimi Video Indicator of Upcoming Attack Against Americans](#) - 2 Jun. 2013
- [al-Qaeda's Languages of Choice Word Clouds for 2001-2013*](#) - 23 May 2013
- [Primary Country Word Clouds for Terrorist & Rebel Audio/Video Releases for 2009-2013*](#) - 17 May 2013
- [Terrorist & Rebel Video Threat Indicator Interactive Map](#) - 4 Apr. 2013
- [Syrian Rebel Group Logo ID Guide v1.0](#) - 17 Feb. 2013 (1.1MB PDF)
- [al-Qaeda Affiliates & Jihadi Groups in its Greater Orbit Interactive Map](#) - 2013
- [Terrorist & Rebel Video Listing for Nov. 2012](#) - 7 Jan. 2013 (1.7MB PDF)
- 2012**
- [Terrorist & Rebel Video Listing for Oct. 2012](#) - 20 Nov. 2012 (2.4MB PDF)
- [Terrorist & Rebel Video Listing for Sep. 2012](#) - 25 Oct. 2012 (2MB PDF)
- ["Innocence of Muslims" Interactive Threat Map](#) - 3 Oct. 2012 (Interactive Map)
- [Terrorist/Rebel Video Country Focal Points Interactive Map Jun-Sep 2012](#) - 2 Oct. 2012 (Interactive Map)
- [Terrorist/Rebel Primary Spoken Languages Charts: 1 Jan. 2012 to 5 Sep. 2012](#) - 6 Sep. 2012 (404k PDF)
- 2010**
- [al-Qaeda Messaging/Attacks Timeline v8.0](#) - 22 July 2010 (156k PDF)
- 2009**
- [Jihadi Ops Tempo Statistics \(JOTS\) v1.7](#) - 19 August 2009 (1.1MB PDF)
- [Gaza Response: Analysis of Jihadist Statements & Threatened Targets v1.0](#) - 30 January 2009 (428k PDF)
- 2007**
- [al-Qaeda Messaging Statistics \(QMS\) v3.3](#) - 9 September 2007 (1.2MB PDF)
- [Jihadi Attack Kill Statistics \(JAKS\) v1.8](#) - 17 August 2007 (728k PDF)
- [Jihadi Tactics & Targeting Statistics \(JTATS\) v1.9](#) - 2 July 2007 (708k PDF)
- 2006**
- [al-Zawahiri Video Reference \(ZVR\) v1.7](#) - 2 August 2006 (456k PDF)
- [Jihadi Master Video Guide \(JMVG\) v1.1](#) - 18 May 2006 (2.6MB PDF)
- [Iraqi Insurgent Linkages Based on Recent Group Statements Chart - 13 Feb. 2006](#) - 13 February 2006 (282k JPG)
- [al-Qaeda Messaging Dissemination Link Analysis v1.0](#) - 19 January 2006 (88k PDF)
- 2005**
- [al-Qaeda Warning Cycle Completion for CONUS \(QWCC-CONUS\) v1.1](#) - 9 December 2005 (440k PDF)
- [Jihadi Tactical Execution Timing Statistics \(JTETS\) v1.3](#) - 9 November 2005 (312k PDF)
- [Standing Assessment Brief on Most Likely Future Baseline Level Jihadi Attack Activity](#) - 7 August 2005
- [Ayman al-Zawahiri Audio/Video Release Analysis \(AZAVRA\) v1.1](#) - 5 August 2005 (320k PDF)
- [London Tube Bus Attack \(LTBA\) v1.5](#) - 28 July 2005 (1MB PDF)
- [London Tube Bus Attack Follow-On Strike \(LTBAFS\) v1.3](#) - 28 July 2005 (696k PDF)
- [Egypt Sharm el-Sheikh Bombings \(ESSB\) v1.1](#) - 23 July 2005 (168k PDF)
- [Evolution of Jihadi Video v1.0](#) - 11 May 2005 (1.2MB PDF)
- 2004**
- [Osama bin Laden Message Analysis & Threat Assessment v1.1](#) - 8 November 2004 (920k PDF)
- [al-Qaeda Videos & 3rd 9-11 Anniversary v1.0](#) - 1 September 2004 (248k PDF)
- [al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula: Shooting, Hostage Taking, Kidnapping Wave - May/June 2004 v1.1](#) - 10 July 2004 (1MB PDF)
- [al-Qaeda Targeting Guidance v1.0](#) - 1 April 2004 (208k PDF)
- [al-Qaeda Operational Tempo - Madrid Follow-on Attack Assessment v1.0](#) - 14 March 2004 (208k PDF)
- [al-Qaeda 2003 Operational Tempo: Multiple Large-Scale Strikes in Rapid Succession Chart](#) - 14 March 2004 (280k JPG)
- ["Banners of Righteousness of the Ansar al-Sunna Mujahideen in Iraq" Video v1.0](#) - 23 February 2004 (296k PDF)
- [al-Qaeda's "Badr al-Riyadh" Video v1.1](#) - 8 February 2004 (1.3MB PDF)
- [Osama bin Laden Audio Release Analysis v1.1](#) - 4 January 2004 (144k PDF)
- 2003**
- [al-Qaeda's Martyrs of Confrontations v1.0](#) - 8 December 2003 (451k PDF)
- [al-Qaeda's Riyadh Martyrdom Tapes v1.0](#) - 18 October 2003 (395k PDF)
- [al-Qaeda Attack/Messaging Statistics v1.0](#) - 22 August 2003 (479k PDF)
- [al-Qaeda & Affiliate Ops Tempo Chart](#) - 22 August 2003
- [al-Qaeda & Affiliate Ops Tempo Chart with Trend Line](#) - 22 August 2003
- [al-Qaeda/al-Ablaj Threat Assessment v1.0](#) - 30 May 2003 (197k PDF)
- [al-Qaeda Wave Attack Assessment v1.0](#) - 19 May 2003 (163k PDF)
- [Morocco Casablanca Bombings v1.1](#) - 19 May 2003 (145k PDF)
- [Saudi Compound Bombings v1.4](#) - 16 May 2003 (196k PDF)
- [al-Qaeda's Advice for Mujahideen in Iraq: Lessons Learned in Afghanistan v1.0](#) - 14 April 2003 (2.12MB PDF)

2002

• [al-Qaeda Threat to Oil Industry and US Allies v1.0](#) - 16 October 2002 (218k PDF)

• [al-Qaeda Tactic/Target Brief v1.5](#) - 14 June 2002 (235k PDF)
• [al-Qaeda Individuals/Organizations Link Analysis](#) - v0.9 (217k PDF)

National Virtual Translation Center (The National Virtual Translation Center (NVTC) was established in February, 2003 " for the purpose of providing timely and accurate translations of foreign intelligence for all elements of the Intelligence Community.) <http://www.nvtc.gov/>

Open Source Intelligence Tools

Please note even though the aim is to provide information for free OSINT Tools, some may require a subscription or commercial fee. It's not listed, but of course popular Social Networks such as Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn and alike have a wealth of information. Of course also consider older sources that are now less popular, it's amazing what people leave behind in places like MySpace. Also remember that search engines show you stuff thats popular, not perhaps the obscure stuff (deep web) you are searching for, so get creative with your search queries and use the various tools at your disposal.

Lastly I will add alot of Social Engineers dont have alot of global exposure, so do your homework of where you are targeting. If you are targeting Japan for example, their number 1 Social Network is not Facebook, so you need to do recon in the right places, and put in the extra legwork to gain the relevant access. Source: Dale Pearson

<http://www.subliminhacking.net/2012/12/27/osint-tools-recommendations-list/#comments>

[SpiderFoot](#) – Open Source Intelligence Automation Tool (OSINT)

[Spokeo](#) - People search engine and free white pages finds phone, address, email, and photos. Find people by name, email, address, and phone for free.

[theHarvester](#) - This tool is intended to help Penetration testers in the early stages of the penetration test in order to understand the customer footprint on the Internet. It is also useful for anyone that wants to know what an attacker can see about their organization.

[Foca](#) - FOCA 3.2 Free is a fingerprinnt and information gathering tool for pentesters. It searches for servers, domains, URLs and public documents and print out discovered information in a network tree. It also searches for data leaks such as metadata, directory listing, unsecure HTTP methods, .listing or .DS_Store files, actived cache in DNS Serves, etc...

[Shodan](#) - Search for computers based on software, geography, operating system, IP address and more

[Maltego](#) - Maltego is a unique platform developed to deliver a clear threat picture to the environment that an organization owns and operates. Maltego's unique advantage is to demonstrate the complexity and severity of single points of failure as well as trust relationships that exist currently within the scope of your infrastructure.

[Deep Magic](#) - Search for DNS records and other fun stuff

[Jigsaw](#) - Jigsaw is a prospecting tool used by sales professionals, marketers and recruiters to get fresh and accurate sales leads and business contact information.

[Hoovers](#) - Search over 85 million companies within 900 industry segments; Hoover's Reports Easy-to-read reports on key competitors, financials, and executives

[Market Visual](#) - Search Professionals by Name, Company or Title

[FoxOne Scanner](#) - Non- Invasive and Non-Detectable WebServer Reconnaissance Scanner

[Creepy](#) - creepy is an application that allows you to gather geolocation related information about users from social networking platforms and image hosting services.

[Recorded Future](#) - Recorded Future intelligence analysis tools help analysts understand trends in big data, and foresee what may happen in the future. Groundbreaking algorithms extract temporal and predictive signals from unstructured text. Recorded Future organizes this information, delineates results over interactive timelines, visualizes past trends, and maps future events– all while providing traceability back to sources. From OSINT to classified data, Recorded Future offers innovative, massively scalable solutions.

[MobiStealth](#) - Mobistealth Cell Phone Spy Software empowers you to get the answers you truly want and deserve. Including a host of advanced surveillance features, our Cell Phone Spy Software secretly monitors all cell phone activities and sends the information back to your Mobistealth user account.

[Snoopy](#) - Snoopy is a distributed tracking and profiling framework

[Stalker](#) - STALKER is a tool to reconstruct all captured traffic (wired or wireless alike) and parse out all of the “interesting” information disclosures. It goes beyond just grabbing passwords and emails out of the air as it attempts to build a complete profile of your target(s). You would be amazed at how much data you can collect in 15 minutes.

[LittleSis](#) - LittleSis is a free database of who-knows-who at the heights of business and government.

[Entity Cube](#) - EntityCube is a research prototype for exploring object-level search technologies, which automatically summarizes the Web for entities (such as people, locations and organizations) with a modest web presence.

[TinEye](#) - TinEye is a reverse image search engine built by Idée currently in beta. Give it an image and it will tell you where the image appears on the web.

[Google Hacking DB](#) - Google Search Query Fu to find the secret sauce

[ServerSniff](#) - ServerSniff.net – Your free “Swiss Army Knife” for networking, serverchecks and routing with many many little toys and tools for administrators, webmasters, developers, powerusers und security-aware users.

[MyIPNeighbours](#) - My IP Neighbors lets you find out if any other web sites (“virtual hosts”) are hosted on a given web server.

[Social Mention](#) - Social Mention is a social media search engine that searches user-generated content such as blogs, comments, bookmarks, events, news, videos, and more

[Glass Door](#) - Search jobs then look inside. Company salaries, reviews, interview questions, and more – all posted anonymously by employees and job seekers.

[NameCHK](#) - Check to see if your desired username or vanity url is still available at dozens of popular Social Networking and Social Bookmarking websites.

[Recon-NG](#) – A nice Python Script that automates recon on LinkedIn, Jigsaw, Shodan and some search engine fu.

[Pushpin](#) – Awesome little Python script that will identify every tweet, flicker pic and Youtube video within an area of a specific Geo address.

[Silobreaker](#) – Enterprise Semantic Search Engine, allows virtualisation of data, analytics and exploration of key data.

[Google Trends](#) – See what are the popular related topics people are searching for. This will help widen your search scope.

[Google Alerts](#) - Google Alerts are email updates of the latest relevant Google results (web, news, etc.) based on your queries.

[Addict-o-matic](#) – Nice little search aggregator. Allows you to enter a search term and build a page from search and social networking sites.

[PasteLert](#) - PasteLert is a simple system to search pastebin.com and set up alerts (like google alerts) for pastebin.com entries. This means you will automatically receive email whenever your term(s) is/are found in new pastebin entries!

[CheckUsernames](#) - Check for usernames across 160 Social Networking Sites.

[Whos Talkin](#) - social media search tool that allows users to search for conversations surrounding the topics that they care about most.

[192](#) - Search for People, Businesses and Places in the UK.

[TouchGraph SEO](#) – Java based tool for importing and visualising various data types.

OSINTInsight Shared Resources

<http://osintinsight.com/shared.php?user=Mediaquest&folderid=0#.VCzGFvldV8E>

Shodan: The scariest search engine on the Internet ("When people don't see stuff on Google, they think no one can find it. That's not true.")

<http://money.cnn.com/2013/04/08/technology/security/shodan/>

Open Source Intelligence Training

Department Of Homeland Security (requires password)

I have nothing but good things to say about these folks; they provide a superb service. I have taken all the courses below to include several webinar training sessions and I highly recommend them to the serious open source analyst.

<https://www.intelink.gov/sites/dhs-ose/training/default.aspx>

Self-Paced Training Modules

[Module 1 - The Value and Definition of Open Source](#)

[Module 2 - Assessing Reliability of Sources](#)

[Module 3 - Search Engines](#)

[Module 4 - The Deep Web](#)

[Module 5 - The Use of RSS](#)

[Module 6 - Social Bookmarking](#)

[Module 7 - Introduction to Anonymization](#)

[Module 8 - Intelink](#)

[Module 9 - OpenSource.gov](#)

[Module 10 - Non-Internet Open Source](#)

[Module 11 - Blogosphere](#)

[Module 12 - Virtual Worlds New!!](#)

Henley-Outnam University

<http://www.henley-putnam.edu/articles/osint-intelligence-training-and-analysis.aspx>

IntelTechniques (one-stop-shop for Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) training.)

<http://inteltechniques.com/>

Terrogeance OSINT Training Course Provides trainees with advanced tools to optimize intelligence-gathering skills from open web sources, from advanced search to drill-down and data management. <http://www.terrogeance.com/solutions/webint-training-workshops/osint-training-course/>

Toddington Training Solutions

<http://training.toddington.com/>

Proposed Training

<http://www.reuser.biz/>

International Relations And Security Network

<http://www.isn.ethz.ch/edu/training/osint.cfm>

InfoSphere http://www.infosphere.se/extra/pod/?id=142&module_instance=1&action=pod_show

http://www.infosphere.se/extra/pod/?id=117&module_instance=1&action=pod_show

Open Source Solutions

<http://www.oss.net/>

OSINT Training Ltd

<http://www.linkedin.com/in/osint>

OSINT Training

<http://opensourceintelligencetraining.com/index.htm>

INSCOM Intelligence Analyst Training Program

<https://www.us.army.mil/suite/portal/index.jsp>

The idea with this training course is to help students understand how to gain intelligence on people or organizations using Internet based open source intelligence. Although the course is presented by Paterva the course does not center just on Maltego technology. The training course focuses on the underlying technology and techniques and tries to give students insight in how the tool collects and correlates the information. <http://www.paterva.com/web4/index.php/services>

OSINT Exploitation and The Criminal Threat

First off let me state that no self respecting criminal would be without a wireless connection and all the apps that go with it.

This section is devoted to technology that is very easily exploitable by criminals. I use the word “criminal” as an umbrella term for anything from gangs to terrorists, human/drug/weapon smugglers to burglars, and anything in between. In other words, it is all-encompassing. It is not difficult to think like a criminal; all of us have at some point thought about doing something cruel. But for the most part we do not carry out our thoughts into action because we are law abiding citizens and we are rational people. Think about the time when a neighbor, a friend, girlfriend, boyfriend, or relative did something to displease us. Human nature, and psychology, says get even and do something back. But again, we are rational people. What I am trying to drive here is the point that all of us are capable of evil thought and it does not matter who we are.

We just don't admit to it. Remember Jimmy Carter and lust; not necessarily evil though. How about Bill Clinton and "I did not inhale ". They admitted to things in the hope that by doing this they would get positive results but instead those innocent comments came back to haunt them and they became the butt end of jokes. So, go ahead! Think like a human or drug smuggler. Think like a terrorist. Think like a gang banger. Think like a drug cartel boss. But most of all think! How can I exploit technology to further my criminal enterprise? By doing this brand of thinking you help law enforcement counter the threat whatever it may be or at least make them aware of the type of countermeasures to employ.

Why is it that most of the OSINT discussions are held behind firewalls and there is a requirement for passwords to access the subject? No, enough! I am going out on a limb and invite all to it. What a contradiction in terms. Open source but yet very hush, hush. We are not fooling anyone. Even criminals know how to exploit open source information and create intelligence from it. When I told a good friend of mine of what I intended to do, this is what he had to say. "We are not dealing with ignorant or stupid people. These people come from our professions, the computer industry, are computer engineers, etc. If you check open source you will see the bad guys asking for people with these skills. Not putting the information out in the open or in a book because the bad guys will find out and use it is only for those that are new to the game, do not understand the criminal element or their MO. In addition not having this information will hinder us as the new people to the game may not even know we know... Bad guys leave trails when they get sloppy and they do."

Personal Drones: When and where does it end? That is, making it easier for the enemy. Let's go beyond celebrity stalking and spying on your neighbors. Drug Cartels, human and drug smugglers are always on the lookout for anything that will make their activities more successful. Let's role play: I am a smuggler (humans or drugs) and I have lookouts on high hills overlooking the border fence reporting activities back to me, however, they are static and cannot maneuver from their high points. I can utilize drones to hover over the fence/border for 360 degree coverage. I can see where the Border Patrol vehicle is on the other side of the fence; something my lookout even on a high point cannot observe. I can also determine how long it takes for the patrol to make a round of the area. What else can I make out? What they look like and now I can make contact with them when they are off duty for possible bribery. The options are without limits. I have millions at my disposal. I will buy several for the kids along the border to enjoy flying while I interleave my own surveillance drone into the mix. I could also land mine on the other side to lay in wait and observe. Granted the batteries do not last long but I don't need that much downtime. As soon as I observe what I need, I can bring my craft back over the fence and send another to lie in wait or do other types of collection. I can hire techies and have them experiment with the drones to extend their range and battery life. Does it sound far fetched? I don't think so.

Pandora's Box

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-1327343/Personal-recreation-drones-developed.html>
<http://robotrule.com/html/ar-parrot-drone.php?ref=drone1#video>

When The Drones Come Marching In

<http://techcrunch.com/2011/01/29/drones/#>

The Nano Humminbird

<http://www.avinc.com/>
<http://www.engineeringtv.com/video/AeroVironment-Wasp-and-Switchbl>

Smartphone Applications

Now here are two apps no self respecting terrorist or smuggler should be without; Compass and GpsCompassMap. My intentions are not of sounding heartless or to delve into the macabre but rather to point out the control criminals obtain with this technology. The following examples deal mostly with Google Earth and how it has been utilized by terrorists. With the newer applications one does not need the desktop or laptop computer but a simple smartphone with all the bells and whistles of a regular CPU. The other advantage is that you do not leave as large an electronic footprint. The smartphone GPS is turned on as needed to avoid detection. There are other ways also.

No doubt you have heard or read about Iraqi insurgents having Google Earth imagery of British military bases (<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2007/03/070312-google-censor.html>).

There are indications that the gunmen who stormed Mumbai on November 26, and the people who trained them, were technically literate. The group appears to have used complex GPS systems to navigate their way to Mumbai by sea. They communicated by satellite phone, used mobile phones with several different SIM cards, and may have monitored events as the siege unfolded via handheld Blackberry web browsers

(http://technology.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/tech_and_web/the_web/article5311241.ece).

Israel's fears in regards to Google Earth's satellite imaging tools have come to fruition. Members of Palestine's al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, a group aligned with the Fatah political party, has admitted to using Google Earth for mapping targets for rocket strikes. Khaled Jaabari, the group's commander, has said that they are using Google Earth images to check details against their own maps in order to find sensitive areas that are vulnerable to strikes (<http://mashable.com/2007/10/25/missile-attacks-israel-google-earth/>).

Compass – I have tried this one and although still a little quirky it gives GR8 results. I can just begin to imagine the ways a criminal can put this technology to use. It is accurate when it comes to the coordinates and addresses. I cross referenced it with Google Earth, also on my smartphone, and it is right on. Using those two in concert give excellent results. Very handy for a criminal away from built up areas where all they want are coordinates that can be saved and returned to at a later date. I think you get my implication here.

GpsCompassMap – Another great little app. Combine Google Earth, Compass and this one and you have some power at your disposal. This one could replace Compass altogether but the more apps to cross check for accuracy, the better. Criminals are sure to fall in love with this one. It is extremely accurate. Went home for lunch and adjusted all the settings for the round-trip. It tells how many satellites are available and the number it is taking advantage of. Speed (miles, kilometers, knots, etc) of vehicle is very accurate as I compared it to my speedometer. As you leave the departure point the screen adjusts to show the entire track and at the end shows distance traveled. Geo coordinates which change according to location are a great feature. Superb tool for smugglers on the Southwest (Arizona/Mexico) Border, but that's as far as I go with how to use it.

Untraceable Encrypted Blackberrys - Mexico has no reliable register of handsets, mobile numbers, or users. Vendors are unregistered and sell the phones and SIM cards for cash, no questions asked. In other words, the cartels have nothing to worry about until such a time that Mexico makes strides to establish an official registry. (<http://www.theage.com.au/national/bikies-trafficking-in-data-secrecy-using-mexican-blackberrys-20110205-1aht9.html>)

Open Source Software

(necessary for the sharing of all forms of information)

The Free Software Portal

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portal:Free_software

STRONG ANGEL TOOZL

<http://www.strongangel3.net>

Operations Security (OPSEC)

OPSEC Awareness for Military Members, DoD Employees and Contractors (This is an interactive web-based course that provides OPSEC awareness for military members, government employees, contractors and dependents. The course provides information on the basic need to protect unclassified information about operations and personal information to ensure safe and successful operations and personal safety. The course includes a printable certificate which can serve as evidence that a student completed the course. When a student takes the course using this link, DSS will not maintain any record of that student by name or any personally identifiable information. If the student needs documentation that he or she has completed the course he or she will have to print the certificate at the end of the course.) The course may take a few minutes for the initial download on slow internet connections. This training will take approximately 45 minutes to complete.

<http://cdsetrain.dtic.mil/opsec/index.htm>

Government contractor Frazier-Masonry provides detailed photographs of some of their contract work. Clients include Navy SEALs, NCIS, Marine Corp Special Operations Command West, EOD and various other agencies in and around Southern California. The work of these mostly U.S. Navy agencies is highly sensitive and the release of such photos, which reveal location, building lay-out and structural nature is a serious violation of Operational Security(OPSEC). Posted on social networking site.

<http://cryptome.org/0001/frazier.htm>

Order of Battle

Global Firepower

<http://www.globalfirepower.com/>

Countries Ranked by Military Strength (2014)

<http://www.globalfirepower.com/countries-listing.asp>

Comparisons of World Military Strengths

<http://www.globalfirepower.com/countries-comparison.asp>

Organized Crime

Criminal Justice Resources

<http://www.lib.msu.edu/harris23/crimjust/orgcrime.htm>

Organized Crime Web Links

http://www.yorku.ca/nathanson/Links/links.htm#General_Overview

<http://www.yorku.ca/nathanson/default.htm>

Organized Crime Database Search

<http://www.yorku.ca/nathanson/search.htm>

Organized Crime Selected Resources

http://www.questia.com/Index.jsp?CRID=organized_crime&OFFID=se5

Pakistan

Pakistan's Tribal Belt Interactive Map

<http://www.cfr.org/publication/18405/>

Wikileaks

<http://wikileaks.org/wiki/Category:Pakistan>

Note: Various countries can be obtained by simply replacing the current country in the URL with the one you wish to see.

Pakistan Airport Guide

Pakistan Maps <http://www.the-airport-guide.com/search.php?by=country&search=Pakistan>
Pakistan Airports And Bases http://www.nps.edu/Programs/CCS/Pakistan_Index.html
Pakistan <http://eyeball-series.org/pk-bases/pk-bases.htm>
<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/Pakistan%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

Patriot Groups

Patriot Groups in The United States and Their Geographical Locations
<http://www.pa-aware.org/who-are-terrorists/pdfs/C-13.pdf>
Anti Government Patriot Groups <http://www.unitedstatesaction.com/anti-govt-patriot-groups.htm>

People Finder

123People <http://www.123people.com/>
411Canada <http://411.ca/>
AnyWho <http://www.anywho.com/whitepages>
Badoo <https://badoo.com/>
PeekYou <http://www.peakyou.com/>
PeopleSearch <http://www.peoplesearch.net/>
SnitchName <http://snitch.name/>
The New Ultimates <http://www.newultimates.com/>
Yatedo <http://www.yatedo.com/>
YoName <http://www.yoname.com/>
Isearch <http://www.isearch.com/>
ZabaSearch <http://www.zabasearch.com/>
ZoomInfo <http://www.zoominfo.com/>
IceRocket <http://www.icerocket.com/>
Spock <http://www.spock.com/>
PeekYou <http://www.peakyou.com/>
Pipl <http://pipl.com/>
Wink <http://wink.com/>

Piracy

Import Genius <https://importgenius.com/>
Vessel Tracker <http://www.vesseltracker.com/app>
Maersk – Track ships in real time. (we certainly do make it easy for pirates!)
<http://www.maerskfleet.com/#live-map>
Ship Tracking <http://www.sailwx.info/shiptrack/shiplocations.phtml>
Ships Map <http://www.marinetraffic.com/ais/>
<http://www.boat-project.com/cruises/ais.php>
VesselTracker <http://www.vesseltracker.com/en/Googleearth.html>
<http://www.digital-seas.com/>
Piracy Watch (interactive Map) <http://vfdemo.idvsolutions.com/piracy/>
Operation Ocean Shield <http://www.shipping.nato.int/CounterPir>
International Maritime Bureau Piracy Reporting Center
http://www.icc-ccs.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=30&Itemid=12

Piracy Map 2005 http://www.icc-ccs.org/index.php?option=com_fabrik&view=visualization&controller=visualization.googlemap&Itemid=104

Piracy Map 2006 http://www.icc-ccs.org/index.php?option=com_fabrik&view=visualization&controller=visualization.googlemap&Itemid=103

Piracy Map 2007 http://www.icc-ccs.org/index.php?option=com_fabrik&view=visualization&controller=visualization.googlemap&Itemid=102

Piracy Map 2008 http://www.icc-ccs.org/index.php?option=com_fabrik&view=visualization&controller=visualization.googlemap&Itemid=89

Piracy Map 2009 http://www.icc-ccs.org/index.php?option=com_fabrik&view=visualization&controller=visualization.googlemap&Itemid=219

Piracy News http://www.icc-ccs.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=60&Itemid=51

USCG Ship Traffic Density Plot <http://www.amver.com/density.asp>

Combating Piracy <http://www.hansonwade.com/events/combating-piracy-09/index.shtml>

Ports Worldwide

World Port Source provides interactive satellite images, maps and contact information for 4,764 ports in 196 [countries](#) around the world. Quickly find any port using our [regional map](#) of the world. Or, if you're looking for a bit of fun, see if you can guess [today's Port of Call](#).

<http://www.worldportsource.com/index.php>

Directory of Worldwide Ports

<http://sailings.to/ports-home.html>

Port Guide

<http://www.portguide.com/>

International Ports

<http://www.mesteel.com/cgi-bin/w3-msql/goto.htm?url=http://www.mesteel.com/countries/intl/ports.htm>

Port Index (this one is especially valuable when used in conjunction with Google Earth. Cut and paste the port names from the alphabetical listing into Google Earth for instant views)

http://www.schednet.com/port_index/port_index.asp

Links to Worldwide Cargo Ports

<http://www.infomarine.gr/ports/>

Ports Worldwide

http://www.anlloyd.be/Ports_worldwide/default.html

<http://www.sailorschoice.com/worldports/>

<http://www.ilwu19.com/links/portlinks.htm>

Cargo Port Links

<http://www.hal-pc.org/~nugent/port.html>

<http://www.mesteel.com/cgi-bin/w3-msql/goto.htm?url=http://www.mesteel.com/countries/intl/ports.htm>

Propaganda (anti-U.S.)

Camera/Iraq This site was active between 2004 and 2008 and it may still come in handy for research. Very much a propaganda site so read with caution.

http://web.archive.org/web/*/http://www.camerairaq.com/2004/05/doctored_photos.html

Public Data On Sex Offenders

MAKO (Movement Against Kindred Offenders)

<http://www.mako.org.au/home.html>

The National Sex Offender Public Website (coordinated by the Department of Justice—enables every citizen to search the latest information from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and numerous Indian tribes for the identity and location of known sex offenders. To run a search:

Enter the site, select the “I agree” button under Conditions of Use, fill out the Search form, and select “Search.” You can also search registry websites maintained by individual jurisdictions by following the links below. Note: the information contained in the national registry and the state and tribal registries is identical; the national registry simply enables a search across multiple jurisdictions.)

<http://www.fbi.gov/scams-safety/registry>

States

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Alabama | Louisiana | Oklahoma |
| Alaska | Maine | Oregon |
| Arizona | Maryland | Pennsylvania |
| Arkansas | Massachusetts | Puerto Rico |
| California | Michigan | Rhode Island |
| Colorado | Minnesota | South Carolina |
| Connecticut | Mississippi | South Dakota |
| Delaware | Missouri | Tennessee |
| District Of Columbia | Montana | Texas |
| Florida | Nebraska | Utah |
| Georgia | Nevada | Vermont |
| Hawaii | New Hampshire | Virginia |
| Idaho | New Jersey | Washington |
| Illinois | New Mexico | West Virginia |
| Indiana | New York | Wisconsin |
| Iowa | North Carolina | Wyoming |
| Kansas | North Dakota | |
| Kentucky | Ohio | |

Territories

[Guam](#)
[Northern Mariana Islands](#)
[Puerto Rico](#)
[U.S. Virgin Islands](#)

Tribes

Note: Some Tribes have entered into agreements with other entities to post their registered sex offender data on their official sites.

[Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma](#)
[Ak-Chin Indian Community](#)
[Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas](#)
[Bay Mills Indian Community](#)
[Blackfeet Nation](#)
[Bois Forte Band of Chippewa](#)
[Caddo Nation of Oklahoma](#)
[Chehalis Tribe](#)
[Cherokee Nation](#)
[Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma](#)
[Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe](#)
[Chickasaw Nation](#)
[Chippewa Cree Tribe](#)
[Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana](#)
[Citizen Potawatomi Nation](#)
[Cocopah Tribe](#)
[Colorado River Indian Tribe](#)
[Comanche Nation](#)
[Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation](#)
[Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation](#)
[Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation](#)

[Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation](#)
[Crow Tribe](#)
[Delaware Nation](#)
[Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians](#)
[Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation](#)
[Ely Shoshone Tribe](#)
[Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe](#)
[Fort Belknap Indian Community](#)
[Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation](#)
[Fort Mojave Indian Tribe](#)
[Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes](#)
[Gila River Indian Community](#)
[Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians](#)
[Hannahville Indian Community](#)
[Havasupai Tribe](#)
[Hopi Tribe](#)
[Hualapai Tribe](#)
[Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska](#)
[Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma](#)
[Jicarilla Apache Nation](#)
[Kaibab Paiute Tribe](#)
[Kalispel Tribe of Indians](#)
[Kaw Nation](#)
[Keweenaw Bay Indian Community](#)
[Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma](#)
[Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma](#)
[Kootenai Tribe of Idaho](#)
[Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians](#)
[Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe](#)
[Makah Tribe](#)
[Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation](#)

[Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan](#)
[Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin](#)
[Mescalero Apache Tribe](#)
[Miami Tribe of Oklahoma](#)
[Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians](#)
[Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma](#)
[Muscogee \(Creek\) Nation](#)
[Navajo Nation](#)
[Nooksack Indian Tribe](#)
[Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation](#)
[Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi](#)
[Ohkay Owingeh Tribe](#)
[Omaha Nation](#)
[Oneida Indian Nation](#)
[Osage Nation](#)
[Otoe-Missouria Tribe](#)
[Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma](#)
[Pascua Yaqui Tribe](#)
[Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma](#)
[Poarch Band of Creek Indians](#)
[Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe](#)
[Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation](#)
[Pueblo of San Ildefonso](#)
[Pueblo of Acoma](#)
[Pueblo of Cochiti](#)
[Pueblo of Isleta](#)
[Pueblo of Jemez](#)
[Pueblo of Laguna](#)
[Pueblo of Santa Ana](#)
[Pueblo of Santa Clara](#)
[Pueblo of Taos](#)
[Pueblo of Zuni](#)
[Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of](#)

[Nevada](#)
[Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma](#)
[Quinault Indian Nation](#)
[Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians](#)
[Reno-Sparks Indian Colony](#)
[Rosebud Sioux Tribe](#)
[Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma](#)
[Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa \(Meskwaki Nation\)](#)
[Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan](#)
[Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe](#)
[Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community](#)
[San Carlos Apache Tribe](#)
[Santee Sioux Nation](#)
[Sault Sainte Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan](#)
[Seminole Indian Tribe](#)
[Seminole Nation of Oklahoma](#)
[Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma](#)
[Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe](#)
[Shoshone-Bannock Tribes](#)
[Shoshone-Paiute Tribes \(in Idaho\)](#)
[Shoshone-Paiute Tribes \(in Nevada\)](#)
[Sisseton Wahpeton Ojate](#)
[Skokomish Indian Tribe](#)
[Snoqualmie Indian Tribe](#)
[Southern Ute Indian Tribe](#)
[Spirit Lake Tribe](#)
[Spokane Tribe of Indians](#)
[Squaxin Island Tribe](#)
[Standing Rock Sioux Tribe](#)
[Sugumish Tribe](#)
[Swinomish Indian Tribal](#)

[Community](#)
[Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone](#)
[Three Affiliated Tribes](#)
[Tohono O'odham Nation](#)
[Tonto Apache Tribe](#)

[Tulalip Tribes](#)
[Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians](#)
[United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians](#)
[Upper Skagit Indian Tribe](#)

[Ute Indian Tribe](#)
[Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California](#)
[White Mountain Apache Tribe](#)
[Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska](#)
[Wyandotte Nation](#)

[Yankton Sioux Tribe](#)
[Yavapai-Apache Nation](#)
[Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe](#)

Online Detective resources for finding Sex Offenders

http://www.onlinedetective.com/browse/Sex_Offenders

The Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW)

<http://www.nsopw.gov/Core/Conditions.aspx>

Sex Offenders

<http://www.criminalcheck.com/>

National Sex Offender Public Registry

<http://www.nsopr.gov/>

Valuations and Data for 65,000,000 + Homes (ever wonder why a person with no means of high income lives in a mansion?) Could it be criminal activity?

<http://www.zillow.com/>

Family Watchdog

<http://www.familywatchdog.us/>

Arizona

<http://az.gov/webapp/offender/searchZip.do>

Florida Sexual Offenders and Predators

<http://offender.fdle.state.fl.us/offender/homepage.do>

Public Intelligence

This site publishes documents that have been discovered through open source methods available to any member of the public. It includes U/FOUO, U/LES, U/FOUO/LES, and other classifications. However, with the recent release of documents by WikiLeaks and Edward Snowden I can understand how some may feel about releasing more sensitive material. I will not publish any of the material here but direct you to the site.

What is Public Intelligence? Public Intelligence is an international, collaborative research project aimed at aggregating the collective work of independent researchers around the globe who wish to defend the public's right to access information. We operate upon a single maxim: equal access to information is a human right. We believe that limits to the average citizen's ability to access information have created information asymmetries which threaten to destabilize democratic rule around the world. Through the control of information, governments, religions, corporations, and a select group of individuals have been able to manipulate public perception into accepting coercive agendas which are ultimately designed to limit the sovereignty and freedom of populations worldwide.

<https://publicintelligence.net/about/>

Public Intelligence Blog

<http://www.phibetaiota.net/>

Rail

Amtrak <http://www.amtrak.com/servlet/ContentServer?pagename=Amtrak/HomePage>

Federal Railroad Administration

<http://www.fra.dot.gov/>

Freight World

<http://www.freightworld.com/railroads.html>

Metra Rail

<http://www.metrarail.com/>

Military Rails

<http://military.railfan.net/>

New York City Transit

<http://www.mta.nyc.ny.us/nyct/>

North American Passenger and Urban Transit

http://www.railserve.com/Passenger/North_America/

Freight Product Information by State

<http://www.tomorrowsrailroads.org/industry/moving.cfm>

Short Line Railroads

<http://www.uprr.com/customers/shortline/lines/index.shtml>

Railroads Page

<http://www.tours.com/railroads.php>

Rail Industry Links

<http://www.railindustry.com/industry/pages/>

Reference/Research Tools

| | |
|---|---|
| PDF Queen | http://www.pdfqueen.com/ |
| Bates Information Services (provides GR8 tips for doing research) | http://batesinfo.com/Writing/Archive/Archive/feb2010.html |
| Dictionary for translations | http://freedict.com/ |
| Dictionary | http://dictionary.reference.com/ |
| Thesaurus | http://thesaurus.reference.com/ |
| Translator | http://dictionary.reference.com/translate/text.html |
| Encyclopedia | http://encyclopedia.com/ |
| Online Encyclopedia | http://www.neohumanism.org/ |
| Fast Facts | http://www.refdesk.com/facts.html http://www.refdesk.com/fastfact.html http://www.freepint.com/gary/handbook.htm |
| Foreign Words | http://foreignword.com/ |
| Librarians Index to the Internet | http://lii.org/ |
| One Look Dictionary Search | http://onelook.com/ |
| WEB Translation | http://www.online-translator.com/srvurl.asp?lang=en |
| ProQuest | http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb |
| Translating Dictionaries | http://dictionaries.travlang.com/ |
| Word Reference | http://wordreference.com/ |
| World Fact Book | http://worldfactbook.com/ |
| Your Dictionary | http://yourdictionary.com/ |
| Encyclopedia Of The Orient | http://i-cias.com/e.o/index.htm |
| Reference Desk: The Single Best Source For Facts | http://refdesk.com/ |
| Reference, Facts Look-up, & Library Resources | http://www.harrold.org/rfhextra/referenc.html |

Religions (see Also Demographics & Religions)

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Adherents | http://www.adherents.com/ |
| Major Religions of the World | http://www.adherents.com/Religions_By_Adherents.html |
| Religion Studies | http://www.foreignpolicy.com/resources/links.php?cat=35 |

Resources For Online Investigators (courtesy Toddington International)

| |
|---|
| http://www.uvr.com - UVRX Social Search: Search social media sites, including Facebook, Twitter, MySpace and LinkedIn |
| http://www.keek.com - The Twitter of video? Keek lets users send and watch short video clips with 111 character descriptions |
| http://www.lucidchart.com - Collaborative flow chart maker with some potential for intelligence analysis |
| http://www.fixtracking.com - "How-to stop getting tracked in your Browser" courtesy of http://duckduckgo.com |
| http://www.twitonomy.com - Tool that allows real-time monitoring of Twitter conversations by keywords, users or lists |
| http://www.weknowwhatyouredoing.com - Social network privacy experiment drawing public information from Facebook and Foursquare |
| http://www.tweetping.net - Map display that shows global Twitter activity in real time. Fascinating. |
| http://www.netcomber.com - Interesting site finding non-obvious relationships that may link various websites to a common owner |
| http://www.worldbrainthefilm.com - "Google and the World Brain", an upcoming documentary on Google's efforts to scan the world's books |
| http://www.downrightnow.com - Status alerts for various web services generated via user reports and official announcements |
| http://www.giphy.com - Search engine for animated GIFs |

<http://www.base-search.net> - Bielefeld Academic Search Engine, searches more than 40 million documents from over 2,400 sources

http://www.nirsoft.net/utills/wireless_network_watcher.html - Wireless Network Watcher, free utility that displays computers & devices connected to your WiFi network

<http://www.allmytweets.net> - Enter a user name and get that account holder's last 3,200 tweets all on one page

<http://www.veooz.com> - Free sentiment analysis tool that pulls data from various social media platforms

<http://www.safestyle-windows.co.uk/secret-door/> - Takes you to random places around the world via Street View (careful, this can be addictive)

<http://www.coccoc.com> - Search engine specific to Vietnam, indexing some 2 billion in-country pages

<http://www.answerpot.com> - Comprehensive and searchable mailing list archive

<http://www.here.com> - Mapping site (and app) from Nokia that effectively competes with Google Maps

<http://www.picsearch.com> - Image search site with an index of some 3 billion pictures

<http://www.privacyfix.com> - PrivacyFix for Firefox lets you control your online privacy by "calculating" your online exposure

<http://www.twocation.com> - Site that lets you see the geographic locations of your Twitter followers

<http://www.mind42.com> - Collaborative, browser-based online mind mapping tool

<http://www.readnotify.com> - Free tool for tracking when an email or document is sent, received, opened or forwarded

<http://www.werelate.org> - Locate individuals and their relatives on WeRelate, "the world's largest genealogy wiki"

<http://www.encryptur.com> - Ensure your online files are protected with this online file encryption tool

<http://www.digitalquick.com> - New Dropbox encryption service providing US government standard encryption - <http://goo.gl/Hb8QV>

<http://www.tools.meraki.com/stumbler> - View your wifi network neighbourhood (including channels & MAC addresses) using this free web-based tool

<http://www.kurrently.com> - Search social media networks for real-time results and monitor live events

<http://www.whostalkin.com> - Find out what topics are relevant and trending on social media with this conversation search tool

<http://www.recordedfuture.com> - Collects, organizes, and analyzes web-based info to allow for future predictions and insights

<http://www.keotag.com> - Search for tags in social bookmarking and blog sites with this simple-to-use search engine

<http://www.silobreaker.com> - "Must have" search engine for searching, aggregating and analyzing pertinent open source intelligence

<http://www.mamma.com> - Meta search tool, "the mother of all search engines", generating results from leading search engines

<http://www.visibletweets.com> - Twitter search tool for viewing tweets relating to keywords in a uniquely visualized format

<http://www.groowe.com> - Search Google, Yahoo, Bing, Ask and other search engines right from your browser's toolbar

<http://www.statigr.am> - Search for users, tags and pictures on Instagram with search tool Statigram

<http://www.jolicloud.com> - Jolidrive allows you to access all of your online data in one place from your browser

<http://www.my-ip-neighbors.com> - Determine if any other websites are hosted on a specific web server

<http://www.social-searcher.com> - Facebook, Google+, Twitter, MySpace and LinkedIn search tool

<http://www.socialseek.com> - Social media monitoring tool that allows you to search tweets, videos, news and blogs

<http://www.skipease.com> - People search portal with social media and public record search engines all in one place
<http://www.trendsmap.com> - Worldwide, real-time Twitter trends map, searchable by topic or location
<http://www.backtweets.com> - "Twitter time machine" for searching previously tweeted URLs
<http://www.flickrriver.co> - Flickr viewer and search tool, searchable by user, tag, group and place

Russia

The Moscow Times <http://www.themoscowtimes.com/>
TASS Russian News Embassy <http://tass.ru/en>
Embassy of the Russian Federation <http://www.russianembassy.org/>
REESWeb (Created in 1993, REESWeb is the Virtual Library covering Russia and Eastern Europe. In its history, REESWeb has sought to help users identify high quality web content that is located in or focuses on the region stretching from Bohemia to Central Asia. All web sites listed in REESWeb are vetted by the editors, categorized for easy searching, and annotated to provide users with a good idea of what they will find upon visiting a site. This hands-on orientation places a high value on precision and quality in its listings rather than volume and, as such, should provide helpful to researchers, academics and casual users who want to find relevant material on the web rather than sifting through thousands of search results.)

<http://www.ucis.pitt.edu/reesweb/>

2014: Russia's New Military Doctrine Tells It All

<http://carnegie.ru/eurasiaoutlook/?fa=57607>

The Russian Military- Author: Jonathan Masters, Deputy Editor Updated:
March 20, 2015

Land Power <http://www.cfr.org/russian-federation/russian-military/p33758>
Russia Military Strength <http://fmso.leavenworth.army.mil/OEWATCH/201404/201404.pdf>

http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/2014/ssi_giles-monaghan.pdf
List of equipment of the Russian Ground Forces

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_equipment_of_the_Russian_Ground_Forces

The Russian Military <http://www.cfr.org/russian-federation/russian-military/p33758>
Pravda <http://english.pravda.ru/>

Missions and C2 Structure 3 October 2014 of New Russian 'Northern' Strategic Command
Analyzed <http://fmso.leavenworth.army.mil/OEWATCH/Current/current.pdf>

A Glimpse of the Russian Rapid Reaction Force in the Crimea?
<http://fmso.leavenworth.army.mil/OEWATCH/201404/201404.pdf>

RUSSIAN MILITARY TRANSFORMATION—GOAL IN SIGHT?
http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/2014/ssi_giles-monaghan.pdf

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http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/2010/ssi_blank-weitz.pdf

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<http://www.russianforces.org/>
http://www.spets.dk/spets_stofmrk.htm
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Russian Military Bases
Moscow Region

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Deep Web Research and Discovery Resources 2015

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<http://www.ipl2.org>

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<http://www.infoplease.com/index.html>

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www.dmoz.org

Clusty Visualization Search Engine

www.clusty.com

Infomine - comprehensive virtual library and reference tool for academics. But I've found it not too useful, better engines out there.

<http://infomine.ucr.edu/>

Gigablast

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Duck Duck Go (Search anonymously; removes referral information; disallows cookies)

<https://duckduckgo.com/>

Vimeo (Video sharing site)

www.vimeo.com

2Lingual (Simultaneous search in two different languages)

www.2lingual.com

Blinkx (Video Search Engine)

www.Blinkx.com

Lexxe (natural language queries) www.lexxe.com
Pixsy (videos and images) www.pixsy.com
Baidu (Asian-focused search engine) www.baidu.com/
Search Both www.searchboth.com
Powerset – technology that attempts to mine meaning out of web pages -- specifically, Wikipedia articles. This isn't a general-purpose search engine, but it is a tremendous tool if you are looking for information on a subject that spans a number of Wikipedia articles, or that has a number of meanings. <http://www.powerset.com/>
Hakia – Same as Powerset above. <http://www.hakia.com/>
Top 15 Most Popular Search Engines | September 2012 <http://www.ebizmba.com/articles/search-engines>
Search Engine Watch (tips on conducting good searches) <http://searchenginewatch.com/sereport/>
International Search Engines <http://www.arnoldit.com/lists/intlsearch.asp>
Search Engine Listing <http://www.arnoldit.com/lists/searchlist.html>
Search Engines of The World http://www.escapeartist.com/Search_Engines/Search_Engines.html
Search Engine Colossus <http://www.searchenginecolossus.com/>
Quick Click To Search Engines <http://www.aresearchguide.com/2quick.html>
Ixquick (It can search in 17 languages, including Chinese and Turkish) <http://www.ixquick.com/>
ResearchBuzz (designed to cover the world of Internet research) <http://www.researchbuzz.org/wp/>
Country Based Search Engines <http://www.philb.com/countryse.htm>
SearchEzee <http://www.searchezee.com/>
QuickFindIt <http://www.quickfindit.com/>
All Search Engines <http://www.allsearchengines.com/>
Foreign Search Engines <http://www.allsearchengines.com/foreign.html>
Search.Com <http://www.search.com/>
Meta Crawler <http://www.metacrawler.com/>
Pandia Search Central <http://www.pandia.com/>
Mamma The Mother Of All Search Engines <http://www.mamma.com/>
Weblog Search Engines <http://www.daypop.com/>
<http://www.blogsearchengine.com/>
<http://www.blogdigger.com/>
<http://www.technorati.com/>
<http://www.seochat.com/>
Search Engine Optimization
KartOO (is a metasearch engine with visual display interfaces. When you click on OK, KartOO launches the query to a set of search engines, gathers the results, compiles them and represents them in a series of interactive maps through a proprietary algorithm. <http://www.kartoo.com/>
Quintura <http://www.quintura.com/>
Country Based Search Engines <http://www.philb.com/countryse.htm>
Search Engine Guide <http://www.searchengineguide.com/>
Webbrain (results in tree structure) http://www.webbrain.com/html/default_win.html
ChaCha <http://www.chacha.com/>
Dog Pile <http://www.dogpile.com/>
Zuula (takes advantage of 16 search engines) <http://www.zuula.com/>
Planetsearch (takes advantage of 16 search engines) <http://www.planetsearch.com/>
GoshMe (You may not know but there are more than half a million search engines out there on the Internet, with exclusive content and features. GoshMe will be the way to discover them, and even better, the key to know when and how to use them.) <http://www.goshme.com/login.jsp>
Yahoo Short Cur Cheat Sheets <http://help.yahoo.com/help/us/ysearch/tips/tips-01.html>
WayBack Machine (Browse through over 150 billion web pages archived from 1996 to a few months ago. To start surfing the Wayback, type in the web address of a site or page where you would like to start, and press enter. Then select from the archived dates available. The resulting pages point to other archived pages at as close a date as possible. Keyword searching is not currently supported.) *Note: If you find some links in this handout that no longer work you can get some practice with this site. Copy and*

paste the URL that is no longer active into the wayback machine. This should take you back to how the web page existed. Then by using keywords it's possible you may be able to reach the new site with new and updated content.

- <http://www.archive.org/web/web.php>
- Search Engine For Arabic Speakers <http://www.ayna.com/>
- SearchMash <http://www.searchmash.com/>
- CrossEngine <http://www.crossengine.com/>
- Factbites (A search engine that is calibrated for searchers rather than for surfers. I don't want to find the hottest web site about Britney Spears; I want information on best practices for call centers, or background on the California mortgage industry.) <http://www.factbites.com/>
- Intelways (Intelways.com, formerly CrossEngine and before that, mrSAPO, isn't a metasearch engine; you type in your query and then select which search engine to use. Intelways provides one-click access to around 300 different search tools, organised by broad channels.) <http://www.intelways.com/>
- Alt Search Engines <http://altsearchengines.com/archives/>
<http://altsearchengines.com/wp-content/uploads/2007/11/the-top-100-alternative-search-engines-november-2007.pdf>
- Goshme <http://beta3.goshme.com/>
- Taya It (Arabic) Tayait offers their users the ability to search in the following language modes:
Morphological Search: Results include all inflections of the keyword. Expanded Search: Results include all derivatives of the keyword. Synonyms (Thesaurus): Return all synonyms and dialectical variants.
Cross Language: The ability to input English words to search through Arabic Documents
Phrase: The ability to link multiple keywords more loosely or tightly. <http://www.tayait.com/>
- YamLi (Arabic) <http://www.yamli.com/>
- Ayna (Arabic) <http://www.ayna.com/>
- Araby (Arabic) <http://www.araby.com/>
- Le Moteur (French) <http://lemoteur.orange.fr/>
- Carrot Clustering Engine An open source search-results-clustering engine, just recently out in beta. In a nutshell, it takes search results, analyzes them and, on the fly, creates groups of the most common concepts or terms from those results. Since this is all done by algorithms rather than by humans, expect the odd result every once in a while. (BatesInformation Services, www.BatesInfo.com/tip.html)
<http://demo.carrot2.org/demo-stable/main>
- Tianamo has developed a visually search engine that represents your search results as a terrain map. You decide if it has utility. <http://search.tianamo.com/index2.php>
- Semantics – in a nutshell, the study of words. Great site of 302 semantic web videos and podcasts. <http://www.semanticfocus.com/blog/entry/title/302-semantic-web-videos-and-podcasts/>

Secret Armies

Secret Armies <http://www.secretarmies.com/index.html>

Secure Email

Perfectly Private <http://www.perfectlyprivate.com/>

Hush Mail <https://www.hushmail.com/?PHPSESSID=bf416cbe6609e186dd2a7da3720296f4>

Mail2WEB <http://mail2web.com/>

Crypto Heaven <http://www.cryptoheaven.com/secure-email.htm>

The Case For Secure Email <http://luxsci.com/extranet/articles/email-security.html>

Shopping Malls

Potential Indicators of Terrorist Activity <https://info.publicintelligence.net/DHSshoppingmalls.pdf>
Active Shooter Individual Response Measures <https://publicintelligence.net/dhs-connecticut-intelligence-center-ctic-active-shooter-individual-response-guidelines/>
Security and Best Practices at Malls and Theaters

<http://www.ndpci.us/upload/iblock/6d1/CIAC%2012-190%20Security%20and%20Best%20Practices%20for%20Malls%20and%20Theaters2.pdf>

List of largest shopping malls in America

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_largest_shopping_malls_in_the_United_States

List of shopping malls in the United States

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_shopping_malls_in_the_United_States

Shopping Mall Studies

<http://www.easternct.edu/depts/amerst/Malls.htm>

Largest Shopping Malls in The US

<http://www.easternct.edu/depts/amerst/MallsLarge.htm>

Map of shopping malls

[https://maps.google.com/maps?sl=37.6,-](https://maps.google.com/maps?sl=37.6,-95.665&sspn=57.4808301,95.9691834&q=shopping+malls+in+america&output=classic&dg=opt)

[95.665&sspn=57.4808301,95.9691834&q=shopping+malls+in+america&output=classic&dg=opt](https://maps.google.com/maps?sl=37.6,-95.665&sspn=57.4808301,95.9691834&q=shopping+malls+in+america&output=classic&dg=opt)



Social Engineering

Social engineering is the act of manipulating people into performing actions or divulging confidential information. The term typically applies to trickery or deception for the purpose of information gathering, fraud, or computer system access; in most cases the attacker never comes face-to-face with the victim.

A few months back my wife and I, along with our daughter and son-in-law, were in a certain town for a particular event that my daughter was registered in. She had to meet a few of her friends in a certain hotel to get ready for the event. We went to the hotel but the outside doors were locked and could not get in. We saw a couple with their kids coming our way and I decided to try a ploy that had worked in the past. I took out one of my credit cards, which are the same size as the cards the hotel gives to tenants for access to the grounds, and stuck it in the slot. I made believe that it was having no effect in opening the gates. In a loud voice I said, "well, here we are stuck outside again." The couple approached us and the husband mentioned they had had the same problem with their key. (Believe me, everyone has had that problem.) So they kindly let us in. Believe me, social engineering works if applied correctly. Did I feel bad about what I had done? To a certain extent yes. I took advantage but in our case we were not there to do harm. What if it had been someone to place an explosive on the hotel grounds? People are extremely vulnerable.

Social Engineering Fundamentals, Part I: Hacker Tactics

<http://www.symantec.com/connect/articles/social-engineering-fundamentals-part-i-hacker-tactics>

Social Engineering Fundamentals, Part II: Combat Strategies

<http://www.symantec.com/connect/articles/social-engineering-fundamentals-part-ii-combat-strategies>

Social Networking

Social networking sites can be especially useful for the analyst. Many of the sites are used by terrorists, gangs, criminals and others with less than honorable intentions. Careful analysis of these open source worlds can yield intelligence you never knew existed. Like a jigsaw puzzle, you may have to visit several sites (as the enemy does to post bits and pieces of information so as to not leave a trail) to bring it all together. This is the heart of analysis: bringing it all together to monitor the beat.

[Courtesy Toddington International Inc. Archivist](#)

[Backtype](#)
[Backtweets](#)
[Blogdigger](#)
[Bloggernity](#)

[Bloglines](#)
[Bottlenose](#)
[Buddyfetch](#)
[Cloud.li Twitter Search](#)

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| eBay Pulse | Planely | Tweetstats |
| Facebook Search | PleaseDontStalkMe | Tweet Downloader |
| Follower Wonk | Plizy | Tweet Insight |
| Geofeedia | Pulse of the Tweeters | Twitter Sentiment |
| Get Blogs | Quora | Twitter Trends Map |
| Get Prismatic | Rankspeed | Tweepz |
| Google Blog Search | Result.ly | Twilert |
| GPlusSearch | SamePoint | Twitter Heatlamp Project |
| HowLongHaveYouBeenTweeting | Snapbird | Twitter Search |
| IceRocket | Social Mention | Twitterfall |
| IACP Social Media Center | Spruce | Typelink |
| Klout | Strawberry Jam | Voisak |
| Knowem | TagLikeMe | Was It Hacked? |
| LiveJournal | Technorati | Whostalkin |
| Memolane | TipTop Twitter Answer Search | Who Unfollowed Me |
| MentionMap | Topsy | Wikibuddy |
| Monitter | Truhy | Wikistats |
| Pearltrees | Twazzup | Your Open Book |
| PostPost | Tweetcharts | Zesty Facebook Search |

THE EXPLOITATION OF SOCIAL MEDIA BY CLANDESTINE GROUPS, HOW LAW ENFORCEMENT & INTELLIGENCE CAN BETTER UTILIZE SOCIAL MEDIA, AND LEGAL CONCERNS TO ENSURE ITS APPROPRIATE USE BY GOVERNMENT ENTITIES

http://sdsu-dspace.calstate.edu/bitstream/handle/10211.10/2583/Chidester_Mindy.pdf?sequence=1
SOCIAL MEDIA FOR CRISIS MAPPING: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND APPLICATION IDEAS FOR CRISIS RESPONSE

http://sdsu-dspace.calstate.edu/bitstream/handle/10211.10/4204/Rittiner_Dawn.pdf?sequence=1
Social Media Training Sites <http://kommein.com/25-free-online-social-media-classes/>

<http://kommein.com/25-social-media-how-tos-resources-tutorials-and-lessons/>

<http://www.newsu.org/>

<http://www.afspc.af.mil/shared/media/document/AFD-100521-024.pdf>

<http://www.defense.gov/socialmedia/education-and-training.aspx/>

<http://businessjournalism.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/Social-Media-101-Handout.pdf>

<http://businessjournalism.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/Social-Media-202-Handout.pdf>

<http://businessjournalism.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/Social-Media-303-Handout.pdf>

<http://businessjournalism.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/Soc-Media-handout.pdf>

U.S. Central Command <http://www.centcom.mil/faq-on-security-for-social-media>

DoD Social Media Hub <http://www.defense.gov/socialmedia/>

US Army Social Media Handbook 2011 <http://www.slideshare.net/USArmySocialMedia/army-social-media-handbook-2011>

US Army Official Blog <http://armylive.dodlive.mil/index.php/category/social-media/>

National Nuclear Security Administration <http://nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/socialmedia>

Department of Homeland Security http://www.dhs.gov/xabout/gc_1238684422624.shtm

Military Home Front

http://www.militaryhomefront.dod.mil/portal/page/mhf/MHF/MHF_HOME_1?section_id=20.110.500.10.0.0.0.0.0

Indiana National Guard <http://www.in.ng.mil/Home/SocialMediaHub/tabid/1120/Default.aspx>

West Point <http://www.usma.edu/Dcomm/smedia/list.html>

NASA <http://www.jpl.nasa.gov/social/>

Installation Management Command (IMCOM) <http://www.imcom.army.mil/hq/about/news/>

Social Networking Intelligence Web Search. This is a custom Google search that goes through various social networking and other similar sites to maximize your intelligence search capabilities and efficiency by reducing the clutter and false positives you are likely to encounter when searching the web.

<http://www.google.com/cse/home?cx=013791148858571516042:ntbykhk-kus>

SPY (spy can listen in on the social media conversations you're interested in. What do you want to listen for?) <http://www.spy.appspot.com/>

Spokeo (not your grandmas phone book) <http://www.spokeo.com/>

Searching for Saddam. A five-part series on how the U.S. military used social networking to capture the Iraqi dictator. <http://www.slate.com/id/2245228/>

Top Ten <http://social-networking-websites-review.toptenreviews.com/>
List Of Social Networking Sites http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_social_networking_websites

20 Free Social Media Monitoring Tools You Should be Using <http://smallbiztrends.com/2012/09/20-free-social-media-monitoring-tools.html>

1. [Hootsuite](#)

Hootsuite is a web-based dashboard that allows you to monitor multiple social networks in one place. You can collaborate with fellow employees, schedule messages, and assign tasks to your team. It's particularly great for managing multiple accounts on the same platform. This is one of my personal favorites.

2. [Klout](#)

Klout provides an influencer score based on your social media activity. Your Klout score is determined using over 400 variables. In addition to working on your own Klout score, you can look at your influences and who you influence to regularly share content that is of the highest quality from trusted sources.

3. [TweetReach](#)

Who is reading your tweets? How is it being shared? What is the measured impact of what you're putting out there? TweetReach is a social analytics tool that helps you capture this valuable information.

4. [TwentyFeet](#)

TwentyFeet aggregates your activity from various social media platforms so you can get the full picture of your online presence. Then, you can determine which of your activities are most valuable.

5. [Twitalyzer](#)

Measure your impact, engagement, and influence on Twitter with this tool. They offer three plans, depending on your needs, Individual, Business and Agency, all at a very reasonable price. They do offer their three most popular reports for free, so just connect your Twitter account and start Twitalyzing.

6. [PeerIndex](#)

Use this tool to determine your online authority and who your online brand advocates are. Learn which topics are best for you to focus on and who to connect with to spread the word.

7. [Facebook Insights](#)

This dashboard gives you all of the analytics data related to your Facebook page so that you can track growth and impact. Use the Insights to better understand your followers and reach the right audience.

8. [SocialMention](#)

Track and measure who is talking about you, your company, your product, or any topic related to your industry. SocialMention pulls data from hundreds of social media services to give you the most accurate, real-time information.

9. [SocialPointer](#)

This tool allows you to track and monitor social mentions and respond in real-time. Find potential customers, listen to what your competitors are saying, and get immediate feedback about your business.

10. [SocialBro](#)

Manage and analyze your Twitter account with SocialBro. This tool gives you detailed information about your Twitter community so that you can interact with followers more efficiently and garner the best results.

11. [FollowerWonk](#)

This Twitter analytics service, now owned by SEOMoz, allows you to understand and sort your followers. Learn when your influential followers are most active so that you can select the best times to engage your community and to ensure you're reaching the right people at the right time.

12. [HowSociable](#)

Measure your brand's impact online with this tool that provides you with a magnitude score. The score analyzes your level of activity online so that you can determine whether you have enough of a presence.

13. [Seismic](#)

Manage all of your business' social media accounts in one place with Seismic. Quickly view and respond

to social activity in real-time even from your mobile devices.

14. [Engag.io](#)

This is a great tool for managing your conversations on social networks. Engag.io provides you with valuable insights into the people you are talking to via social media and also gives you a place to track whether or not you've responded.

15. [TweetDeck](#)

Arrange feeds from all of your social networks in one place using the TweetDeck dashboard. You can also schedule tweets and set-up customizable feeds for your social search needs.

16. [Brand Monitor](#)

Track your brand across numerous social media sites. Find where conversations relevant to your business are taking place so that you can start becoming an active social media participant. Learn trending keywords and measure conversation engagement to help bring more valuable brand content to social media platforms.

17. [Kred](#)

Similar to Klout, Kred mines social data to give you a Kred score. The score is a combination of your influence and your outreach activity. Kred measures how often you tweet or post, how people interact with you, and the growth of your audience. Kred gives you a detailed breakdown of your score so that you know exactly where you should improve and the areas in social that are working well for your company.

18. [Google Analytics Social Reports](#)

Nicely integrated into your Google Analytics platform, Social Reports helps measure how social traffic is directly impacting your conversions. Using an overview of your social networks, this tool allows you to visualize your social traffic so that you know where your time is best spent in the social world.

19. [TwitterCounter](#)

TwitterCounter tracks Twitter users to give you statistics and usage information for your account. This service offers a very basic free package with graphical data, but you can pay a bit more for access to an account comparison feature, more updates, report exports, and more.

20. [Topsy](#)
This is a real-time social search engine. Sort through the latest social activity related to your industry, brand, or community and apply that knowledge to future business decisions.

There's a lot of overlap in the services these social media monitoring tools provide. It's most important that you find the tool that aligns with your business needs and personal preferences.

Software/Tools For The Open Source Analyst

MakeUseOf (I include this site under this section because the analyst can probably make use of some of the free books available here.) <http://www.makeuseof.com/>

Free and Open-source Social Network Analysis Software

[GraphChi](#) can run very large graph computations on just a single machine, by using a novel algorithm for processing the graph from disk (SSD or hard drive).

[Graphviz](#), open source graph visualization software.

[JUNG](#), the Java Universal Network/Graph Framework, a software library for the modeling, analysis, and visualization of network data.

[libsna](#), Python open-source library for Social Network Analysis.

[Maltego Community Edition](#), an open source intelligence and forensics application; allows you to identify key relationships and networks. Commercial edition available.

[NETINF](#), infers a who-copies-from-whom or who-repeats-after-whom network of news media sites and blogs using the MemeTracker dataset.

[Network Workbench](#): a large-scale network analysis, modeling and visualization toolkit for biomedical, social science and physics Research.

Visualization software: commercial

<http://www.kdnuggets.com/software/social-network-analysis.html#free>

[Advisor Analyst](#), interactive data visualization for business

[Antaeus](#), data visualization based on the idea of a virtual scatter plot matrix (free for non-commercial use).

[Augify](#), cloud-based platform for real-time meaning and visualization.

[bi-drillet](#), web-based tool which animates tabular data; presents a "slice" of a "cube" as a 2D bar graph and animates a "dimension".

[Centrifuge Systems](#), supports open ended Who, What, Where, Why and When questions, for rapid discovery of non-obvious relationships, anomalies, and more.

[CViz Cluster Visualization](#), for analyzing high-dimensional data in large, complex data sets.

[Daisy](#), a graphical analysis and interactive investigation program (available as OCX).

[Data Desk](#), provides interactive tools for exploratory data analysis and display

[Networkx](#), Python package for the creation, manipulation, and study of the structure, dynamics, and functions of complex networks.
[Pajek](#), program for Large Network Analysis.
[R](#), includes several packages relevant for social network analysis: [igraph](#): generic network analysis package; [sna](#): for sociometric analysis of networks; [network](#) manipulates and displays network objects.

[Social Networks Visualiser \(SocNetV\)](#), a flexible and user-friendly tool for the analysis and visualisation of Social Networks.

[Subdue](#), graph-based knowledge discovery system that finds structural, relational patterns in data representing entities and relationships.

[sna: R Tools for Social Network Analysis](#), including node and graph-level indices, structural distance and covariance methods, structural equivalence detection, and more.

[statnet](#), a suite of R packages for social network analysis, simulation and visualization.

[Tulip](#), an information visualization framework dedicated to the analysis and visualization of relational data (free).

[DataMontage](#), Java graphing library for multivariate time-oriented data.

[Davisor Chart](#), a web charting and reporting J2EE™ component suite, designed for server-side use.

[Drillet](#), interactive, online visual analysis of data in spreadsheet format by "drill down".

[Eaagle visual text mining software](#), enables you to rapidly analyze large volumes of unstructured text, create reports and easily communicate your findings.

[Grapheur 2.0](#), data mining and interactive visualization tool (free trial).

[GraphInsight](#), explore your graphs through high-quality 2D and 3D visualizations.

[Gsharp](#), on-line and batch environment for business graphics

[High Tower TowerView](#) presents huge quantities of data (up to 10,000 different parameters) in a three-dimensional graphical environment.

[i2 Analyst's Workstation](#), i2 Inc. software for volume incident analysis; used worldwide to support intelligence-led policing, COMSTAT

processes, anti-terrorism/force protection and more.

[IBM ILOG Visualization](#), a comprehensive set of graphics products for creating highly graphical, interactive displays.

[IDL](#), the Interactive Data Language, enables in-depth data analysis through industry-leading visualization

[InetSoft Style Intelligence](#), visualization-driven operational business intelligence platform for dashboards and data mashups.

[InetSoft Style Scope](#), real-time web-based visual data analysis and dashboard application with drag and drop designer.

[InFlow Network Mapping Software](#)

[InfoZoom](#), an easy to use visual data analysis tool that works with multiple databases without SQL-querying.

[InstantAtlas™](#), improves the visual communication of location-based statistical data, with reporting solutions that combine statistics and map data.

[IRIS Explorer](#), advanced visual programming environment for 3-D data visualization, animation and manipulation

[JMP](#), offers significant visualization and data mining capabilities along with classical statistical analyses.

[K.wiz](#), provides a range of Java visualization components including heatmaps, decision trees, 3D scatter plots and association rules.

[LeadScope](#), provides specialized data mining and visualization software for the pharmaceutical industry.

[Mercury Visualization Sciences Group](#), offering high-end 3D visualization software tools for scientific and industrial applications.

[Miner3D](#), data visualization technology with Dynamic Filters, PCA, K-means and other powerful methods enabling advanced visual data analysis in business and science.

[NETMAP](#), innovative combination of link analysis and data visualization, with applications to fraud detection and claims analysis.

[NovoSpark Visualizer](#), multidimensional data visualization tool for analysis of static and dynamic data, available in commercial and free (on-line) versions.

[Oculus](#), offering many unique and custom software solutions for business visualization.

[Office Advizor](#), interactive data visualization software for individual analysis.

[OpenViz](#), visualization components (both ActiveX and Java)

[Panopticon](#), data visualization tools optimized for monitoring and analysis of real-time data, with an in-memory OLAP data model and ability connect to virtually any data source.

[Parallax: Multi-Dimensional Graphs](#), software for visualization and classification by Alfred Inselberg, inventor of parallel coordinates method.

[Partek](#) interactive data analysis and visualization software for life sciences and engineering.

[Polychart Embeddable](#), a charting tool that can be placed anywhere on the web.

[PV-WAVE](#), array oriented fourth-generation programming language that enables users to rapidly import, manipulate, analyze and visualize data.

[Quantum 4d](#), multi-user visualization, knowledge and insight platform; empowers experts and non-technical users to build, navigate, edit and explore n-dimensional universes of insight using a dynamic 3D interface.

[Quadrigram](#), a platform for creating customized data visualizations, with a flexible visual language and many visualization templates.

[RapAnalyst](#), uses a combination of Neural Nets, Genetic algorithms, and SOM to visualize the knowledge and work with high dimensional data within the two-dimensional Knowledge Filter™.

[SAP BusinessObjects Xcelsius Enterprise](#), a data visualization tool for interactive analytics and dashboards with secure, live connections to SAP BusinessObjects Enterprise and SAP BusinessObjects Edge.

[SAP Business Objects Tools For Advanced Visualization: Startree, Tablelens, Timewall, and Vizserver](#), let you easily set up visual environments to explore extensive hierarchies and relationships in your applications, spot relationships and analyze trends in tabular data, and visualize long time horizons.

[ScienceGL](#), professional software solutions for 3D/4D scientific visualization.

[Sentinel Visualizer](#), with advanced social network analysis and visualization.

[Spatial Key](#), a next generation Information Visualization, Mapping, Analysis and Reporting System.

[Starlight Visual Information System \(VIS\)](#), from Future Point Systems, is a comprehensive visual analytics platform that transforms mountains of data into actionable intelligence.

[Tableau](#), a visual spreadsheet for databases that allows you to visually explore, analyze and create reports.

[TIBCO Spotfire](#), business class visualization platform.

[Treparel KMX Text Analytics Visualization](#) platform includes landscaping of large documents sets, document similarity, precision and recall, frequency distribution and classification scores.

[Viscovery](#), intuitive visual representation, exploration, and modeling of complex data distributions, based on Self-Organizing Maps and classical statistics.

[Visokio Omniscopie](#), desktop data discovery tool for interactive data visualization and publishing, including FeatureFinder for make and maintain DataPlayers especially for the web and desktop.

[Visual Insights](#) offers a comprehensive array of packaged and custom software solutions to help track and analyze eBusiness performance

[Visual ilo](#), provides cloud-based, enterprise class immersive business analytics and visualization solutions.

[Visualinks\(r\)](#), a platform-independent, graphical analysis tool used to discover patterns, trends, associations and hidden networks in any number and type of data sources.

[VisuMap](#), information visualization tools for high dimensional non-linear data.

[WITNESS Miner](#), a graphical data mining tool with decision trees, clustering, discretisation, feature subset selection, and more.

[Xanalys Link Explorer](#), providing visualization by query to support intelligence-led investigations and finding missing links in investigative paths.

Visualization software: free

<http://www.kdnuggets.com/software/social-network-analysis.html#free>

[Antaeus](#), data visualization based on the idea of a virtual scatter plot matrix (free for non-commercial use).

[d3.js: Data-Driven Documents](#), a JavaScript library for manipulating and visualizing HTML documents based on data.

[Databionic ESOM Tools](#), a suite of programs for clustering, visualization, and classification with Emergent Self-Organizing Maps (ESOM).

[DataWrangler](#), an interactive tool for data cleaning and transformation from Stanford Visualization Group.

[Gephi](#), open-source, free interactive visualization and exploration platform for all kinds of networks and complex systems, dynamic and hierarchical graphs.

[GGobi](#), next edition of xgobi.

[Graf-FX](#), analyze Up to 8 Numerical Values and drilldown to 5 levels of detail. View your data in a variety of 2D or 3D graphs and queries. Interfaces with Access 95, 97, 2000

[Graphviz](#), open source graph visualization software.

[IBM OpenDX: Open Visualization Data Explorer](#), visualization framework for animating data.

[InetSoft Dashboardfree: Style Scope Free Edition](#), a free downloadable web-based application for interactive Flash dashboards and visualizations. [InetSoft Visualize Free](#), a free web-based visualization service for sifting through multi-dimensional data.

[JuiceKit™ from JuiceAnalytics](#), a Software Development Kit (SDK) for building visualizations and Information Experience™ applications.

[Tulip](#), an information visualization framework dedicated to the analysis and visualization of relational data (free).

[i Visalix](#), a free web application for visual data analysis and clustering.

[VisDB](#), a Visual Data Mining and Database Exploration System, supporting Pixel-oriented Techniques (Spiral, Axes, and Grouping Techniques), Parallel Coordinates, and Stick Figures.

[Weave](#), a web-based visualization platform designed to enable visualization of any available data by anyone for any purpose.

[XDAT: X-dimensional Data Analysis Tool](#), reads high-dimensional data in column-based format and uses parallel-coordinates to visualize and analyse all dimensions at once.

[XGOBI](#), a data visualization system for viewing high-dimensional data

[XmdvTool](#), a public-domain software package for the interactive visual exploration of multivariate data sets.

Relavint Desktop (LexisNexis® Relavint™ Desktop is an easy-to-use visualization and drawing tool specifically designed for creating link analysis charts—visual relationships between individuals, addresses, vehicles, corporations, and other items.)

<http://www accurint.com/relavintdesktop.html>

Paterva

<http://www.paterva.com/web6/>

RFFlow 5 (a powerful, yet easy to use, tool for drawing flowcharts, organization charts, and many other kinds of diagrams. You will quickly create professional-looking charts for documents, presentations, or the Web.)

<http://www.rff.com/>

Lucidchart (collaborative flow chart maker with some potential for intelligence analysis)

<https://www.lucidchart.com/>

Earthpoint - Excel To KML - Maps Excel worksheets onto Google Earth. Optional columns let you control balloon text, icon selection, mouse-over effects, and more. Supports Lat/Lon, UTM, UPS, MGRS, USNG, GEOREF, and State Plane coordinates. (Includes multiple other functions and features.)

<http://www.earthpoint.us/Default.aspx>

Encryption Wizard (EW) DoD Software Protection Initiative - EW is an SPC implementation of the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) (Rijndael) augmented with a file manager Graphical User Interface (GUI) for ease of use. The 128-bit encryption/decryption algorithm used by Encryption Wizard is considered cryptographically strong and is routinely used in National Security Agency (NSA) and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) certified products. Encryption Wizard is designed to protect data at rest and in transit (such as email attachments). EW is an easy to use tool for protecting sensitive (but not classified) documents, and for protecting files before transmission via email. It allows a user to encrypt files using a 128-bit implementation of the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) with simple drag-and-drop efficiency. Encryption Wizard can significantly increase an organization's security posture at little to no cost to protect sensitive data in transit (E-mail, FTP, or shared web folders) or at rest on a removable storage device.

<http://spi.dod.mil/ewizard.htm>

Epi Info 7 - Epi Info is a suite of free data management, analysis, and visualization tools designed specifically for the public health community. It is used extensively, not just at CDC, but also domestically at the state and local level, as well as internationally. Epi Info allows you to: Rapid Electronic Form Creation and Data Entry - Rapidly create electronic data entry forms; these forms can have intelligence built into them. For example, you can automatically calculate a patient's age based on the survey data date of birth; you can also move the cursor past certain fields; you can even hide and unhide fields based on various conditions. It also allows you to enter data into those forms. Statistical Analysis - You can conduct various types of statistical analysis, including frequencies, 2x2 (two by two) tables, analysis of variance, conditional and unconditional logistical regression, Kaplan Meier survival analysis, complex samples, and many others. Mapping and Visualization - Epi Info also allows you to create several types of maps, and also has graphing and charting capabilities. Report Design and Generation - And finally, Epi Info allows you to design and generate reports. <http://www.cdc.gov/epiinfo/7/index.htm>

Mendeley - Mendeley is a free reference manager and academic social network that can help you organize your research, collaborate with others online, and discover the latest research.

- Automatically generate bibliographies
- Collaborate easily with other researchers online
- Easily import papers from other research software
- Find relevant papers based on what you're reading
- Access your papers from anywhere online

<http://www.mendeley.com/>

Microsoft Mathematics 4.0 - teachers/guides/Pages/Mathematics-guide.aspx - With the Mathematics 4.0 free download, you get a full-featured graphing calculator with a formulas and equations library, a triangle solver, a unit conversion tool, ink handwriting support, and more.

<https://www.microsoft.com/education/en-us/teachers/guides/Pages/Mathematics-guide.aspx>

Near Repeat Calculator - This software originates with the relatively recent discovery of the near repeat phenomenon in burglary patterns, a discovery that has highlighted the communicability of crime events that affect the risk level at nearby locations. The near repeat phenomenon states that if a location is the target of a crime (such as burglary), the homes within a relatively short distance have an increased chance of being burgled for a limited number of weeks (Townshley et al, 2003; Bowers and Johnson, 2004; Johnson and Bowers, 2004a, 2004b). This communicability of risk to nearby locations for a short amount of time raises the possibility that other crime types may also suffer from a near repeat spatiotemporal pattern of behavior. The analytical method employed builds on a space-time clustering methods first pioneered by Knox (1964) to study the epidemiology of childhood leukemia. The Knox test seeks to determine whether there are more event-pairs observed that occur with a closer proximity in space and time than would be expected on the basis of a random distribution. To do this, each shooting for a particular dataset is compared with every other and the spatial and temporal distance between them recorded. The result is a matrix of space-time distances. <http://www.temple.edu/cj/misc/nr/>

Orange - Open source data visualization and analysis for novice and experts. Data mining through visual programming or Python scripting. Components for machine learning. Add-ons for bioinformatics and text mining, and data analytics. <http://orange.biolab.si/>

Python Programming Language - Python is a remarkably powerful dynamic programming language that is used in a wide variety of application domains. Python is often compared to Tcl, Perl, Ruby, Scheme or Java. Some of its key distinguishing features include:

- very clear, readable syntax
- strong introspection capabilities
- intuitive object orientation
- natural expression of procedural code
- full modularity, supporting hierarchical packages
- exception-based error handling
- very high level dynamic data types
- extensive standard libraries and third party modules for virtually every task

- extensions and modules easily written in C, C++ (or Java for Jython, or .NET languages for IronPython)
- embeddable within applications as a scripting interface

<http://www.python.org/>

Qiqqa - Essential software for PDF and research management

- Superior PDF management and reference management
- Unique tools to understand, discover and recall
- Annotate, tag, cite, cloud sync, OCR, and much more
- Free

<http://www.qiqqa.com/>

Quantum GIS - Quantum GIS (QGIS) is a user friendly Open Source Geographic Information System (GIS) licensed under the GNU General Public License. QGIS is an official project of the Open Source Geospatial Foundation (OSGeo). It runs on Linux, UNIX, Mac OSX, Windows and Android and supports numerous vector, raster, and database formats and functionalities.

<http://www.qgis.org/>

Decision Analyst STATS 2.0- This easy-to use, Windows-based statistical software for marketing research performs multiple functions, including:

- Random numbers generator
- Sample size determination
- Mean, standard deviation, standard error, and range
- Standard error of a proportion
- Significance testing
- Correlation
- Cross-tabulation
- Factor analysis
- Multiple regression
- Cluster analysis

<http://www.decisionanalyst.com/download.aspx>

Squidmat – Decision analysis software. The program compares two or more courses of action based on two or more evaluation criteria. The user arranges the evaluation criteria in descending order of importance and tells the program how much more important each criterion is than the next lower criterion. These importance ratings are used to calculate weights for each criterion. SquidMat takes usersupplied values for each course-of-action/criterion combination and converts them to Z scores. Using the criterion weights, the program calculates weighted sums for each course of action. The course of action with the highest weighted sum is considered to be the best. SquidMat is designed as a replacement decision matrix program for the CAS3 program DECMAT.

<http://faculty.tamu-commerce.edu/jmstauffer/squidmat/squidmat.htm>

CrimeStat III - CrimeStat III is a spatial statistics program for the analysis of crime incident locations, developed by Ned Levine & Associates under the direction of Ned Levine, PhD, that was funded by grants from the National Institute of Justice. The program is Windows-based and interfaces with most desktop GIS programs. The purpose is to provide supplemental statistical tools to aid law enforcement agencies and criminal justice researchers in their crime mapping efforts. CrimeStat is being used by many police departments around the country as well as by criminal justice and other researchers. The latest version is 3.3. The program inputs incident locations (e.g., robbery locations) in 'dbf', 'shp', ASCII or ODBC-compliant formats using either spherical or projected coordinates. It calculates various spatial statistics and writes graphical objects to ArcGIS®, MapInfo®, Surfer for Windows®, and other GIS packages.

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/CrimeStat/>

Significant Activities, abbreviated as SigActs, is a military term that refers to incidents occurring on a battlefield. In today's globalized economy, news and events transpiring around the world can have an impact on international supply chains and local public safety. SigActs.com is an attempt to identify and display the geographic relevance of news from around the globe.

<http://www.sigacts.com/endpoints/map/webapp/#>

Analysis of Competing Hypotheses Software -- Analysis of Competing Hypotheses (ACH) is a simple model for how to think about a complex problem when the available information is incomplete or ambiguous, as typically happens in intelligence analysis. The software downloadable here takes an analyst through a process for making a well-reasoned, analytical judgment. It is particularly useful for issues that require careful weighing of alternative explanations of what has happened, is happening, or is likely to happen in the future. It helps the analyst overcome, or at least minimize, some of the cognitive limitations that make prescient intelligence analysis so difficult. ACH is grounded in basic insights from cognitive psychology, decision analysis, and the scientific method. It helps analysts protect themselves from avoidable error, and improves their chances of making a correct judgment. This software was developed by Palo Alto Research Center (PARC) in collaboration with Richards J. Heuer, Jr. It was developed for use by the U.S. Intelligence Community with funding from the Intelligence Community's Advanced Research and Development Activity (ARDA) and the Office of Naval Research (ONR). In distributing ACH, PARC is making the presently downloadable version of the program available to the general public at no cost when used for non-commercial or educational purposes subject to the terms and conditions of its end user license. <http://www2.parc.com/istl/projects/ach/ach.html>

CARVER2 - Target Analysis Software -- CARVER2, a free software tool that provides a non-technical method of comparing and ranking critical infrastructure and key resources. It is the only assessment tool that ranks critical infrastructure across sectors. The CARVER2 vulnerability assessment tool is designed to quickly and easily identify and compare potential natural disaster and/or terrorist targets at the local, state and national levels in order to assist government officials in the allocation of protective resources. The CARVER2 target analysis tool is available free of charge to federal, state, and local government officials and agencies, as well as non-profit and educational institutions.

<http://www.ni2cie.org/CARVER2.asp>

Computer Online Forensic Evidence Extractor -- Microsoft COFEE is being made available to individuals employed by law enforcement agencies within the United States and Canada. COFEE means the Computer Online Forensic Evidence Extractor tool that fits on a USB drive and automates the execution of commands for data extraction and related documentation. Distribution is limited to law enforcement agencies. Access to the COFEE product requires verification of employment with a law enforcement agency and agreement to the terms and conditions of the Microsoft/NW3C Sublicense Agreement. The verification process is automated if you have an email account with RISS.NET or LEO.GOV, or have an account with NW3C. <https://cofee.nw3c.org/>

Computer Security Evaluation Tool -- The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has released its latest cyber system assessment tool to the Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CI/KR) community. The Computer Security Evaluation Tool (CSET) is a desktop software tool that guides users through a step-by-step process to evaluate their cyber systems and network security practices against recognized industry standards. According to DHS, the benefits of CSET include:

- Contributing to an organization's risk management and decision-making process;
- Raising awareness and facilitating discussion on cyber security within the organization;
- Highlighting vulnerabilities in the organization's systems and providing recommendations on ways to address those vulnerabilities;
- Identifying areas of strength and best practices being followed in the organization;
- Providing a method to systematically compare and monitor improvement in the cyber systems; and
- Providing a common industry-wide tool for assessing cyber systems.

http://www.us-cert.gov/control_systems/satool.html

CrimeStat III -- CrimeStat III is a spatial statistics program for the analysis of crime incident locations, developed by Ned Levine & Associates under the direction of Ned Levine, PhD, that was funded by grants from the National Institute of Justice. The program is Windows-based and interfaces with most desktop GIS programs. The purpose is to provide supplemental statistical tools to aid law enforcement agencies and criminal justice researchers in their crime mapping efforts. CrimeStat is being used by many police departments around the country as well as by criminal justice and other researchers. The latest version is 3.3. The program inputs incident locations (e.g., robbery locations) in 'dbf', 'shp', ASCII or ODBC-compliant formats using either spherical or projected coordinates. It calculates various spatial statistics and writes graphical objects to ArcGIS®, MapInfo®, Surfer for Windows®, and other GIS packages. <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/CrimeStat/>

Comprehensive R Archive Network -- Comprehensive R Archive Network a freely available language and environment for statistical computing and graphics which provides a wide variety of statistical and graphical techniques: linear and nonlinear modelling, statistical tests, time series analysis, classification, clustering, etc. <http://cran.r-project.org/>

Decrypto 8.5 -- Decrypto is a fast and automated cryptogram solver by Edwin Olson. It can decode word games often found in newspapers, including puzzles like cryptoquips and patristocrats. You can also download a stand-alone version. [We have also found this program useful for quickly breaking simple substitution ciphers used by some criminal gangs.] <http://www.blisstonia.com/software/WebDecrypto/>

Encryption Wizard (EW) DoD Software Protection Initiative -- EW is an SPC implementation of the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) (Rijndael) augmented with a file manager Graphical User Interface (GUI) for ease of use. The 128-bit encryption/decryption algorithm used by Encryption Wizard is considered cryptographically strong and is routinely used in National Security Agency (NSA) and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) certified products. Encryption Wizard is designed to protect data at rest and in transit (such as email attachments). EW is an easy to use tool for protecting sensitive (but not classified) documents, and for protecting files before transmission via email. It allows a user to encrypt files using a 128-bit implementation of the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) with simple drag-and-drop efficiency. Encryption Wizard can significantly increase an organization's security posture at little to no cost to protect sensitive data in transit (E-mail, FTP, or shared web folders) or at rest on a removable storage device. The primary version for government users utilizes a FIPS 140-2 validated encryption engine licensed from RSA <http://spi.dod.mil/ewizard.htm>

Near Repeat Calculator -- This software originates with the relatively recent discovery of the near repeat phenomenon in burglary patterns, a discovery that has highlighted the communicability of crime events that affect the risk level at nearby locations. The near repeat phenomenon states that if a location is the target of a crime (such as burglary), the homes within a relatively short distance have an increased chance of being burgled for a limited number of weeks (Townesley et al, 2003; Bowers and Johnson, 2004; Johnson and Bowers, 2004a, 2004b). This communicability of risk to nearby locations for a short amount of time raises the possibility that other crime types may also suffer from a near repeat spatio-temporal pattern of behavior.

The analytical method employed builds on a space-time clustering methods first pioneered by Knox (1964) to study the epidemiology of childhood leukemia. The Knox test seeks to determine whether there are more event-pairs observed that occur with a closer proximity in space and time than would be expected on the basis of a random distribution. To do this, each shooting for a particular dataset is compared with every other and the spatial and temporal distance between them recorded. The result is a matrix of space-time distances.

To establish a null hypothesis measure against which to test the shooting patterns, we employ a Monte Carlo simulation process. By computing multiple simulations of the expected values, it is possible to generate an expected distribution under a null hypothesis – using the actual study data. This provides a unique way to examine what would occur if there were no near repeat patterns.

<http://www.temple.edu/cj/misc/nr/>

Problem Analysis Module -- Problem Analysis Module (PAM) gives you a framework for analyzing any persistent crime and public safety problem. PAM will ask you to input information concerning every aspect of the problem and then suggest the kinds of responses you could try. PAM was developed to assist police problem solving through the asking of specific questions. The questions come from research into a set of powerful theories within the field of Environmental Criminology – particularly Routine Activity Theory, Situational Crime Prevention, and Crime Pattern Theory.

<http://www.popcenter.org/learning/pam/>

RFFlow 5 -- RFFlow is a powerful, yet easy to use, tool for drawing flowcharts, organization charts, and many other kinds of diagrams. You will quickly create professional-looking charts for documents, presentations, or the Web. RFFlow has the capability to generate crime analysis charts.

<http://www.rff.com/index.htm>

http://www.rff.com/sample_criminal_analysis.htm

RAIDS On-Line Public Crime Map -- BAIR's free public crime map, RAIDS Online, connects law enforcement with the community to reduce crime and improve public safety. RAIDS Online is absolutely free to law enforcement and the public! RAIDS On-line's public crime map works with any RMS to allow law enforcement to share crime data with the public through an easy-to-use online crime map and analytics dashboard. The data is displayed with 8 fields of limited offense information to protect victim privacy. This is a valuable tool for law enforcement to communicate crime activity to their citizens and the media.

<http://bairanalytics.com/raidsonline>

Squidmat (courses of action evaluation program) -- The program compares two or more courses of action based on two or more evaluation criteria. The user arranges the evaluation criteria in descending order of importance and tells the program how much more important each criterion is than the next lower criterion. These importance ratings are used to calculate weights for each criterion. SquidMat takes user-supplied values for each course-of-action/criterion combination and converts them to Z scores. Using the criterion weights, the program calculates weighted sums for each course of action. The course of action with the highest weighted sum is considered to be the best. SquidMat is designed as a replacement decision matrix program for the CAS3 program DECMAT.

<http://faculty.tamu-commerce.edu/jmstauffer/Squidmat/>

Tools 4 Noobs

<http://www.tools4noobs.com/summarize/>

Free Summarizer (Summarize any text online in just a few seconds)

<http://freesummarizer.com/>

Addict-O-Matic (instantly create a custom page)

<http://addictomatic.com/>

PasteLert (PasteLert is a simple system to search pastebin.com and set up alerts (like google alerts) for pastebin.com entries. This means you will automatically receive email whenever your term(s) is/are found in new pastebin entries!

<http://www.andrewmohawk.com/pasteLert/>

Social Mention (real-time social media search and analysis)

<http://www.socialmention.com/>

Whos Talking

<http://www.whostalkin.com/>

Kurrently - A real-time search engine for Facebook and Twitter (just for the heck of it, I searched for "drug cartels" and very interesting conversations were taking place)

<http://www.kurrently.com/>

Social Networking Intelligence Web Search. This is a custom Google search that goes through various social networking and other similar sites to maximize your intelligence search capabilities and efficiency by reducing the clutter and false positives you are likely to encounter when searching the web.

<http://www.google.com/cse/home?cx=013791148858571516042:ntbykhk-kus>

Analyst Toolbox: A Toolbox For The Intelligence Analyst

http://it.ojp.gov/documents/analyst_toolbox.pdf

22 Free Tools for Data Visualization and Analysis (There are many tools around to help turn data into graphics, but they can carry hefty price tags. The cost can make sense for professionals whose primary job is to find meaning in mountains of information, but you might not be able to justify such an expense if you or your users only need a graphics application from time to time, or if your budget for new tools is somewhat limited. If one of the higher-priced options is out of your reach, there are a surprising

number of highly robust tools for data visualization and analysis that are available at no charge.)
http://www.computerworld.com/s/article/9214755/Image_gallery_22_free_tools_for_data_visualization_and_analysis

| Tool | Category | Multi-purpose visualization | Mapping | Platform | Skill level | Data stored or processed | Designed for Web publishing? |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Data Wrangler | Data cleaning | No | No | Browser | 2 | External server | No |
| Google Refine | Data cleaning | No | No | Browser | 2 | Local | No |
| R Project | Statistical analysis | Yes | With plugin | Linux, Mac OS X, Unix, Windows XP or later | 4 | Local | No |
| Google Fusion Tables | Visualization app/service | Yes | Yes | Browser | 1 | External server | Yes |
| Impure | Visualization app/service | Yes | No | Browser | 3 | Varies | Yes |
| Many Eyes | Visualization app/service | Yes | Limited | Browser | 1 | Public external server | Yes |
| Tableau Public | Visualization app/service | Yes | Yes | Windows | 3 | Public external server | Yes |
| VIDI | Visualization app/service | Yes | Yes | Browser | 1 | External server | Yes |
| Zoho Reports | Visualization app/service | Yes | No | Browser | 2 | External server | Yes |
| Choozel | Framework | Yes | Yes | Chrome, Firefox, Safari | 4 | Local or external server | Not yet |
| Exhibit | Library | Yes | Yes | Code editor and browser | 4 | Local or external server | Yes |
| Google Chart Tools | Library and Visualization app/service | Yes | Yes | Code editor and browser | 2 | Local or external server | Yes |
| JavaScript InfoVis Toolkit | Library | Yes | No | Code editor and browser | 4 | Local or external server | Yes |
| Protovis | Library | Yes | Yes | Code editor and browser | 4 | Local or external server | Yes |
| Quantum GIS (QGIS) | GIS/mapping: Desktop | No | Yes | Linux, Unix, Mac OS X, Windows | 4 | Local | With plugin |
| OpenHeatMap | GIS/mapping: Web | No | Yes | Browser | 1 | External server | Yes |
| OpenLayers | GIS/mapping: Web, Library | No | Yes | Code editor and browser | 4 | local or external server | Yes |
| OpenStreetMap | GIS/mapping: Web | No | Yes | Browser or desktops running Java | 3 | Local or external server | Yes |
| TimeFlow | Temporal data analysis | No | No | Desktops running Java | 1 | Local | No |
| IBM Word-Cloud Generator | Word clouds | No | No | Desktops running Java | 2 | Local | As image |
| Gephi | Network analysis | No | No | Desktops running Java | 4 | Local | As image |
| NodeXL | Network analysis | No | No | Excel 2007 and 2010 on Windows | 4 | Local | As image |

8 more free tools for data visualization and analysis

http://blogs.computerworld.com/18212/8_more_free_tools_for_data_visualization_and_analysis

GeoChat It is designed to enable self-organizing group communications by allowing users to link the field, headquarters, and the local community in a real-time, interactive conversation visualized on the surface of a map. GeoChat is a tool for group communications based on SMS, email, and Twitter. People use GeoChat to simplify team communications, logistics and data reporting, and they can extend their own software applications using the open APIs. GeoChat is a flexible open source group communications

technology that lets team members interact to maintain shared geospatial awareness of who is doing what where — over any device, on any platform, over any network. GeoChat allows you and your team to stay in touch one another in a variety of ways: over SMS, over email, and on the surface of a map in a web browser. Whether you are sitting at a computer with a high-speed Internet connection, or on the go with your mobile phone, GeoChat lets you react to events on the ground with maximum agility, forming cross-organizational virtual teams on the fly, linking field to headquarters, and keeping everyone on your team connected, in sync, and aware of who is doing what, and where.

<http://instedd.org/technologies/geochat/>

New Tools of Military Soft Power <http://www.nationaldefensemagazine.org/Pages/default.aspx>

Broadcast Television Tools to Help Intelligence Analysts Wade Through Data

<http://www.nationaldefensemagazine.org/Pages/default.aspx>
<http://www.nationaldefensemagazine.org/archive/2011/March/Pages/BroadcastTelevisionToolstoHelpIntelligenceAnalystsWadeThroughData.aspx>

Granted there are many units out there that do not have the budget to buy or subscribe to expensive analytical software, but this should not stop the analyst from doing his/her work. There are abundant resources of freebies that when used in conjunction with each other provide just as powerful analytical capabilities. I actually view this as a heavy **plus (+)**. When we use expensive commercial versions of analytical software that give instantaneous analysis/gratification we tend to depend too much on the outcome and in many cases take the results for granted. When we do this we cheat ourselves from doing our own critical thinking and critical analysis for good predictive analysis. However, by taking advantage of the free (or very cheap) community versions and using them together we force ourselves to do more critical thinking/analysis because we are trying to determine what information to input into one program based on the output of another program.

Recorded Future (scour the web, extract, analyze and rank, then explore the past, present and future.) <https://www.recordedfuture.com/>

IP Locator (Find an Internet user's geographic location without invading visitor's privacy)

IP Locator Object is a multiplatform API that will help you understand your visitors better by geographical location. IP Locator Object provides a wealth of information you can use to geotarget.

<http://www.melissadata.com/dqt/ip-locator.htm>

Sample Output using IP Locator Object

| | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| IP Address | 216.231.3.166 |
| Latitude | 33.4774 |
| Longitude | -117.705 |
| ZIP | 92624 |
| Region | CALIFORNIA |
| Name | COX COMMUNICATIONS INC |
| Domain | COX.NET |
| City Name | DANA POINT |
| Country | UNITED STATES |
| Abbreviation | US |

Google Goggles. You have to try this one and see for yourself. My mind wandered as I gave this one a spin. Suppose a drug cartel member is interviewed in a strange location, however, in the distance you are able to distinguish a building and.... What if you found a note at a terrorist location in a different language. The possibilities are endless. Google Goggles lets you search Google using pictures from your

camera phones. We take an image as input, and using several image recognition backends (object recognition, place matching, OCR, etc), we return relevant search results.

<http://www.google.com/mobile/goggles/#text>

Google Squared. Google Squared is an experimental tool that takes a category (like US presidents, roller coasters, or digital cameras) and attempts to create a starter "square" of information, automatically fetching and organizing facts from across the web. You can modify your square by removing rows and columns you don't like--or by adding new rows and columns and having Google Squared attempt to fetch the relevant facts. Verify and correct the facts in your square by exploring the original sources and investigating other possible values. If you're happy with your square you can save it and come back to it later. Google Squared does the grunt work for you, making research fast and easy. I use this one often. You can then export the results into an excel spreadsheet that you can then modify to suit your needs. Using this one in conjunction with Google Squared helps fill in the blanks.

<http://www.google.com/squared>

Google News Timeline is a web application that organizes information chronologically. It allows users to view news and other data sources on a zoomable, graphical timeline. You can navigate through time by dragging the timeline, setting the "granularity" to weeks, months, years, or decades, or just including a time period in your query (ie. "1977"). I queried MS-13 and was amazed at the results. Went back to 1996 and was able to do some raw trend analysis. Did the same thing with "California Gangs". It will take patience. Available data sources include recent and historical news, scanned newspapers and magazines, blog posts and Twitter status messages, sports scores and various types of media like music albums and movies. Using this one in conjunction with Google Squared helps fill in the blanks.

<http://newstimeline.googlelabs.com/>

Maltego is an open source intelligence and forensics application. It will offer you timous mining and gathering of information as well as the representation of this information in a easy to understand format. Coupled with its graphing libraries, Maltego allows you to identify key relationships between information and identify previously unknown relationships between them.

<http://www.paterva.com/web5/>

ORA is a dynamic meta-network assessment and analysis tool developed by CASOS at Carnegie Mellon. It contains hundreds of social network, dynamic network metrics, trail metrics, procedures for grouping nodes, identifying local patterns, comparing and contrasting networks, groups, and individuals from a dynamic meta-network perspective. *ORA has been used to examine how networks change through space and time, contains procedures for moving back and forth between trail data (e.g. who was where when) and network data (who is connected to whom, who is connected to where ...), and has a variety of geo-spatial network metrics, and change detection techniques. *ORA can handle multi-mode, multi-plex, multi-level networks. It can identify key players, groups and vulnerabilities, model network changes over time, and perform COA analysis. It has been tested with large networks (106 nodes per 5 entity classes).Distance based, algorithmic, and statistical procedures for comparing and contrasting networks are part of this toolkit.

<http://www.casos.cs.cmu.edu/projects/ora/>

Computational Models and Social Network Tools

http://www.casos.cs.cmu.edu/computational_tools/tools.html

RFFlow is a powerful, yet easy to use, tool for drawing flowcharts, organization charts, and many other kinds of diagrams. You will quickly create professional-looking charts for documents, presentations, or the Web. 30 day free trial period; \$49.00 thereafter for individual.

<http://rff.com/>

The Brain Simply type in your ideas. Drag and drop files and web pages. Any idea can be linked to anything else. Using your digital Brain is like cruising through a Web of your thinking. See new relationships. Discover connections. Go from the big picture of everything to a specific detail in seconds

<http://www.thebrain.com/>

SPY (spy can listen in on the social media conversations you're interested in. What do you want to listen for?)

<http://www.spy.appspot.com/>

Spokeo (not your grandmas phone book)

<http://www.spokeo.com/>

Silobreaker (for those familiar with Analyst Notebook, I think you'll like this)

<http://www.silobreaker.com/>

Evolution (It has applications in forensic investigations, law enforcement, **intelligence operations**, identity fraud, and identity verification processes). Download the free community edition. It is not as powerful as the commercial version, which is also very expensive, but has great utility when used in conjunction with other free sites like Silobreaker.

<http://www.paterva.com/web2/>

A Periodic Table of Visualization Methods (If you've ever wondered how to model something, or were looking for new ideas for segmenting and presenting complex concepts, this is an incredible online resource. A neat graphical explanation and example of each "element" (ex; a cycle diagram) appears as soon as your cursor scrolls over them. For instance, they've color-coded their categories: data, metaphor, concept, strategy, information, and compound visualisation techniques. As if that were not enough to spark your brain, the creators also provide clues as to whether the model works best for convergent or divergent thinking, and whether it is more for an overview vs. detailed perspective.)

http://www.visual-literacy.org/periodic_table/periodic_table.html

Sentinel Visualizer (for those of you who have experience with Crime Link and Analyst Notebook this one should be quite interesting. You can download a 45-day fully functional with all the bells and whistles copy and take it for a spin, and at the same time train yourself to use the software. It may come in handy down the road and you can always say you know how to use it)

<http://www.fmsasg.com/>

The Best Ever Freeware Utilities

<http://www.techsupportalert.com/>

Ideas Worth Spreading: Imagine what the open source analyst has at his/her disposal with this type of technology. View the video and see what I mean

<http://www.ted.com/index.php/talks/view/id/129>

Free Antivirus And Spyware Software

<http://free.grisoft.com/doc/5390/us/frt/0>

Want Your Own Blog? It's Easy. It's Free

<https://www.blogger.com/start>

<http://wordpress.com/>

TOR Anonymizer

<http://www.torproject.org/>

Images (convert 2D to 3D online for free) The 3D face reconstruction may have utility if you only have a frontal face shot of a suspect.

<http://sourcesandmethods.blogspot.com/2008/02/convert-2d-to-3d-online-for-free.html>

<http://make3d.stanford.edu/>

Semantics – in a nutshell, the study of words. Great site of 302 semantic web videos and podcasts.

<http://www.semanticfocus.com/blog/entry/title/302-semantic-web-videos-and-podcasts/>

NNDB Mapper (a visual tool for exploring the connections between people in NNDB, linking them together through family relations, corporate boards, movies and TV, political alliances, and shadowy conspiracy groups. Maps can be saved and shared for others to explore.)

<http://www.nndb.com/>

Generate Maps of the Blogosphere (Generate animated clickable maps of connected blogs from [Blogger](#) . Simply enter the URL of a blog website to start mapping.

http://www.lococitato.com/blogger_map/blogger_map.html

<http://www.lococitato.com/>

TouchGraph Google Browser (The touch graph google browser reveals the network of connectivity between websites, as reported by Googles database of related websites)

<http://www.touchgraph.com/TGGoogleBrowser.html>

SquidMat (The program compares two or more courses of action based on two or more evaluation criteria. The user arranges the evaluation criteria in descending order of importance and tells the program how much more important each criterion is than the next lower criterion. These importance ratings are used to calculate weights for each criterion. SquidMat takes user-supplied values for each course-of-action/criterion combination and converts them to Z scores. Using the criterion weights, the program calculates weighted sums for each course of action. The course of action with the highest weighted sum is considered to be the best.

<http://faculty.tamu-commerce.edu/jmstauffer/Squidmat/>

Decision Matrix Software Download

<http://www.dcsswift.com/military/software.html>

NNDB Tracking the Entire World. Not sure if this one has any utility but I throw it in for your perusal. I had fun with Fidel Castro, Hugo Chavez and Vladimir Putin. NNDB is an intelligence aggregator that tracks the activities of people we have determined to be noteworthy, both living and dead.

Superficially, it seems much like a "Who's Who" where a noted person's curriculum vitae is available (the usual information such as date of birth, a biography, and other essential facts.). But it mostly exists to document the connections between people, many of which are not always obvious. A person's otherwise inexplicable behavior is often understood by examining the crowd that person has been associating with.

<http://www.nndb.com/>

Visualization Software: Analysts are great when it comes to understanding relationships. Visual results jump right at you. If they can query a search engine that produces results in a relational (visual) format, they immediately grasp the information and start drawing conclusions. Visual results are more appealing than endless lists of browsing results which are extremely time consuming even when doing key word searches.

Viewzi is a metasearch engine. It searches not only Google and Yahoo, but also Flickr, YouTube and other great sources of information to present the search results blended in different "flavors". You not only get one, but seemingly countless ways to view your search results, each using thumbnail images, screenshots and more as visual aids

<http://www.viewzi.com/>

NeXplore lets you choose between three ways of viewing search results. For starters, there is the regular list of web search results: Title, description and URL. But you get much more than that. Thumbnail images and pop-up previews which make it easier to browse the search result and decide which to click.

<http://www.nexplore.com/>

TouchGraph
Quintura

<http://touchgraph.com/TGGoogleBrowser.html>

<http://quintura.com/>

Steganography and Terrorists

How To Send Messages That Even The NSA Cannot Read

<http://www.forbes.com/sites/josephsteinberg/2013/09/08/how-to-send-messages-that-even-the-nsa-cannot-read/>

Steganography is the science of writing hidden messages in such a way that no one apart from the sender and intended recipient even realizes there is a hidden message.

Sunday, July 31, 2011

In 2010 Moscow communicated with a ring of alleged spies in America by encoding instructions in otherwise innocent-looking images on public websites. It's a process called steganography.

Steganography is a smart way to hide data into other files, called carriers. Modified carriers will look like the original ones, without perceptible changes. The advantage of steganography, over cryptography alone, is that messages do not attract attention to themselves. Plainly visible encrypted messages will arouse suspicion, and may in themselves be incriminating in countries where encryption is illegal.

Today we can use some free tools to create covert transmission for any sensitive data or to protect your copyright.

Protecting files copyright is by using Watermarking which is the process of embedding information into a digital signal which may be used to verify its authenticity or the identity of its owners. Still images, video, music, text, and software are all easily copied and illegally distributed, causing the authors to lose out on considerable income in royalties.

By embedding identifying information in a file, watermarking software enables authors to control the distribution of and to verify ownership of their digital information.

The first tool is OpenPuff a freeware steganography tool for Microsoft Windows created by Cosimo Oliboni and still maintained as independent software author.

The program is notable for being the first steganography tool (version 1.01 released on December 2004) that:

- *Let's users hide data in more than a single carrier file. When hidden data are split among a set of carrier files you get a carrier chain, with no enforced hidden data theoretical size limit (256Mb, 512Mb... depending only on the implementation)*

- *Implements 4 layers of hidden data obfuscation (cryptography, scrambling, whitening and encoding)*
- *Extends deniable cryptography into deniable steganography*



The current version is OpenPuff 3.40 and released on the 18th of July.

Another interesting tool is QuickStego which lets you hide text in pictures so that only other users of QuickStego can retrieve and read the hidden secret messages.

Once text is hidden in an image the saved picture is still a 'picture', it will load just like any other image and appear as it did before.

The image can be saved, emailed, uploaded to the web as before, the only difference will be that it contains hidden text

QuickStego Software Free Steganography Software by QuickCrypto

<http://quickcrypto.com/free-steganography-software.html>

<https://www.infosecisland.com/blogview/15439->

[Steganography-and-Digital-Watermarking-Tools.html](#)

Steganography & Digital Watermarking - Information Hiding <http://www.jjtc.com/Steganography/>

What is Steganography?

<http://www.stegoarchive.com/>

OutGuess

<http://www.outguess.org/>

Bin Laden: Steganography Master?

<http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,41658,00.html>

Steganography Software

<http://www.securekit.com/>

Terrorists Use of Steganography

<http://www.brendastardom.com/arch.asp?ArchID=48>

Steganography: A New Age of Terrorism

http://www.giac.org/practical/GSEC/Stephanie_Betancourt_GSEC.pdf

Did The Hijackers Hide Their Messages?

<http://www.y2k.msnbc.com/id/3067670/>

Steganography: High-Tech Hidden Messages

<http://enterprisesecurity.symantec.com/article.cfm?articleid=1314&PID=11610559&EID=0>

When a Picture Is Worth a Thousand Secrets: The Debate Over Online Steganography

<http://www.benton.org/publibrary/digitalBeat/db103101.html>

Steganography for Dummies

<http://www2.cio.com/research/security/edit/a08012006.html>

Conference Papers

<http://www.jjtc.com/stegdoc/stegdoc.html>

Hide And Encrypt Your Files

<http://www.makeuseof.com/tag/become-a-secret-steganographer/>

<http://www.makeuseof.com/tag/2-ways-to-hide-porn-important-folders/>

Submarine Cables (connecting the world)

After reading as much as I could on submarine cables I am convinced that our privacy is not secure at all. You will feel the same when you study the maps and see how connected the globe is. So simple to tap into practically any location and start absorbing all the information. I'm certain the NSA is rejoicing.

Intelligence agencies target information highways

Submarine cables make the global information highways a reality. The newest spy scandal forces states to further expand their networks. Now, the idea of a European internet has been put forward.

Fiber optic cables have taken hold of the pole position with a share of 95 percent of worldwide data traffic, replacing satellite links. In the last 15 years numerous high-performance submarine cables were laid between continents, for the internet. Massive amounts of data stream through them. Full order books are a reason for various cable manufacturers to be happy. For intelligence agencies, for instance for the NSA, this enormous mass of data is a real paradise. In order to keep information secret, several states are now placing their bets on new cable links.

Continuous network expansion

Without submarine cables, there would be no global communications network. They transport vast amounts of phone calls and emails, make cable television possible and provide a fast internet. In order to meet rising demand and to reach new regions, the networks are being continuously expanded.

For outsiders, submarine cables appear to be unproblematic – cables laid in great depths appear to be risk-free. Yet they were never secure. Dangers already lurked in the past.

After all, cables withstand mostly currents and the high pressure levels of the deep sea. However, problems always pose themselves near the coast. Trawl nets and anchoring ships damage cables. For example, the anchor of a ship harboring in the port of Mombasa, Kenya, severed a submarine cable. As a consequence, large parts of East Africa were cut off from the internet.

Spying on the net

Sea quakes, currents and sandbanks can also create disturbances. Cables are also a target for attacks. Last year, divers planned on severing the SEA-ME-WE 4 submarine cable off of the coast of Egypt, a cable important for providing the internet connection between Europe, Southeast Asia, India and the Middle East.

On top of it all, whistleblower Edward Snowden last year revealed that spying activities, chiefly of the USA and Great Britain, had got out of hand. Spying was justified by claiming it was being done to fight terrorism and to warn of imminent attacks. However, many states were shocked by the full extent of intelligence gathering.

Even though modern fiber optic cables have replaced copper coaxial cables over the course of the last years, intelligence agencies were able to eavesdrop. Already at the turn of this millennium reports surfaced, claiming US submarines were tapping into these cables, which back then hardly appeared possible. Experts assume that fiber optic cables are also wiretapped on land. Especially amplifiers and nodes are seen as suitable targets.

Rich harvest

Fiber optic cables allow for a rich harvest, as they transmit a huge amount of data. Optical fibers transmit data as light impulses, nearly with the speed of light. Data rates of around 160 gigabit per second are currently standard, for a pair of optical fibers. Fiber optic cables thus remain essential for carrying data. Data rates are higher, and bandwidth is greater than what satellites can offer. This makes them economically viable, despite high costs for laying them under the sea.

Both phone calls and data are transferred over fiber optic cables. Despite strong tubing, they can be spied upon, to a certain degree. Where fiber optic cables are slightly bent, data can leave its path. A small amount of optical information is, due to Rayleigh scattering. The emitted light can be captured by sensors, amplified and turned back into information.

Typical fibre optic cables are protected by a stainless steel tube, and are placed in a water blocking compound. On the outside, another layer of material protects the cable from salt water. Layers of steel wires covered by plastics add further protection. A layer of copper foil can also be employed. Hybrid cables also feature a copper cable.

Tapping into submarine cables

Cable system TAT-14 made the headlines during the wiretapping scandal, a system owned by German telco Deutsche Telekom. A large part of German overseas communication uses this system.

The 15.000 kilometer long cable runs twice through the North Atlantic and connects Europe with the USA. Four fibre optic pairs with 640 GBit/s SDH capacity and a total design capacity of 3.2 Bit/s. British signals intelligence agency GCHQ gained access to TAT-14 as part of the Tempora program, English newspaper "The Guardian" reported. In turn, US intelligence agency tapped submarine cable Sea-MeWe 4, which is 18.800 kilometers long and connects France with Singapore. Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing (DWDM) is used to increase capacity of the fibers, using different wavelengths to transmit data.

New connection – without the USA

Data is routed nearly completely over US networks. "We need to respect privacy, human rights and the sovereignty of nations," Brazilian president Dilma made clear. Furthermore, she stated industrial espionage was undesired. A plan has therefore been made to create a direct connection between Europe and Brazil through a submarine cable. Cable laying will start in summer 2014, the 185 million dollar expensive project spanning 8,500 kilometers is to be completed 18 months later. The aim is to make it a lot more difficult for the US to tap the cable.

Finland also wants to protect itself against spies through a new submarine cable. The cable is to be laid across the Baltic Sea and is supposed to link the Scandinavian country with Germany. The background is that Sweden, Finland's neighbor, has been allowing foreign data traffic to be tapped, since a couple of years. Finnish minister Pekka Haavisto sees "Sweden spying," the neighboring country is viewed as a tool for foreign agencies. So far, the only



internet cable runs through Sweden, Finland wants to change the situation. A new cable needs to be laid.

A “European internet”

First, a global network of high performance cables was rolled out. Now, further cables will be installed, to bypass the USA and its control of data flows. The cable market remains on the move, even though the reasons are unfortunate. In Europe, the spy scandal has meanwhile given birth to the idea of an internet of its own.

The fastest route so far was across nodes in the USA or Asia, which made it easy for intelligence agencies to listen in and spy. Now, views have changed. “In light of the data scandals it not only makes economic sense for us to reduce our dependency from America,” Austrian EU commissioner Johannes Hahn said in an interview with German newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung. German chancellor Angela Merkel also sees need for action. Talks with French president François Hollande also included new routes for cables. The chancellor stated “it is unnecessary for one’s emails and so on to pass over the Atlantic, communication networks can also be created within Europe”. Should such a network be constructed, data originating in Germany would be transmitted over cables within Germany.

The trump card

As a product, cables will not only continue to play a central role for the expansion of the internet, but also as a trump card to prevent espionage. The silver bullet, the development of spy-proof cables, appears to be far in the future. Innovations in the fields of wire and cable will be presented at wire Düsseldorf, taking place from April 4 to 8, 2016 at Düsseldorf fairgrounds.

NOTE: Russian submarines and spy ships now operate near the vital undersea cables that carry almost all global Internet communications, raising concerns among some American military and intelligence officials that the Russians could attack those lines in times of tension or conflict. http://www.nytimes.com/2016/04/21/world/europe/russia-bolsters-submarine-fleet-and-tensions-with-us-rise.html?_r=0

Submarine Cable Map 2016 <http://submarine-cable-map-2016.telegeography.com/>
[List of cables](#) at wikipedia,
[Submarine Cable Map](#) from Telegeography, [Greg's cable map](#).
Alcatel maps: [world map](#), [mediterranean](#), [Caribbean](#), [asian](#), [north europe](#),
[Submarine Telecom forum](#). Tons of information about underwater cables, [Huge almanac](#), [list of previous monthly journals](#), example [issue 42](#))
Video animations: [Laying the cables](#), [repairing cables](#)
[International cable protection committee](#).
[NSW](#) a cable company
[Some pictures of cables](#).
[detailed narration of a cable project](#) (long but lots of insight)
[Cable Cut Presentation](#) - shows all the cable cuts from a major earthquake near Taiwan
[Alcatel-lucent](#) - submarine network solutions ([map](#), and [brochure](#))
Submarine Cables of the World Almanac <http://subtelforum.com/Issue13/#?page=0>
Internet Exchange Map <http://www.internetexchangemap.com/>

Suicide Bombers

Understanding Suicide Terrorism <http://www.interdisciplines.org/terrorism/papers/1>
<http://www.interdisciplines.org/terrorism>
The Cult Of The Suicide Bomber
<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/fisk/robert-fisk-the-cult-of-the-suicide-bomber-795649.html>
Profiling Islamic Suicide Terrorists http://www.cpt-mi.org/pdf/profiling_arab_terr.pdf
The Face of Terror: Confessions of a Failed Suicide Bomber (video)
http://newsweek.washingtonpost.com/postglobal/islamsadvance/2008/03/suicide_bomber_interview_afghanistan.html
Muslim Female Fighters: An Emerging Trend
<http://www.jamestown.org/terrorism/news/article.php?articleid=2369824>

Female Suicide Bombers <http://english.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/F420CC21-DF4B-4DF6-AFCC-61C27FBBE851.htm?FRAMELESS=true&NRNODEGUID=%7bF420CC21-DF4B-4DF6-AFCC-61C27FBBE85>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eSpH0wtwRzs>
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Up1yxJv8IKI>

Suicide Bomber Profile

Following is a checklist for observing, reporting, responding and investigating suicide bombing incidents. It is not designed as a comprehensive or complete list of all considerations in these areas but is suggestive of the types of common concerns that may affect police and other emergency service responders. A noted authority on terrorism states that Israeli authorities and psychologists have carefully developed behavioral profiles that might help security personnel identify a potential suicide bomber. The following are among the most obvious signs of such persons according to this source.

- The wearing of heavy clothing, no matter what the season. Long coats or skirts may be used to conceal explosive belts and devices.
- An unusual gait, especially a robotic walk. This could indicate someone forcing or willing himself/herself to go through with a mission.
- Tunnel vision. The bomber often will be fixated on the target and for that reason will look straight ahead. He or she also may show signs of irritability, sweating, tics, and other nervous behavior. (The Al Qaeda terrorist Ahmed Ressam, who was captured at a border crossing in Washington state while driving a car filled with bomb-making materials, caught the attention of authorities because of his excessive sweating, furtive eyes, and other nervous movements.)
- The appearance of being drugged. The suicide truck bomber who attacked the U.S. Marine Barracks in Beirut in 1983 had been drugged before the attack and was tied to the seat of his vehicle.
- Signs of drug use - including, for example, enlarged pupils, fixed stare, and erratic behavior.
- Bags or backpacks (used to carry explosives, nails, and other shrapnel). The bomber generally holds his or her bag or backpack tightly, sometimes gingerly, and may refuse to be separated from it.
- A fresh shave—a male with a fresh shave and lighter skin on his lower face may be a religious Muslim zealot who has just shaved his beard so as not to attract attention, and to blend in better with other people in the vicinity.
- A hand in the pocket or tightly gripping something—this could be someone clutching a detonator or a trigger for an explosive device. Such triggers, which may be designed in the form of a button, usually are rather stiff so that they may not be set off accidentally. (One Israeli acquaintance described how he and several guards shot a would-be bomber numerous times, but found his twitching finger still on the button—and still posing a danger, thereafter.)
- Evasive movements. It seems obvious that anyone who tries to avoid eye contact, or to evade security cameras and guards, or who appears to be surreptitiously conducting surveillance of a possible target location, may be a bomber.

Such profiles are valuable not only for law enforcement personnel but for all persons who work in security or related fields in facilities or other locations that are potential targets or, where intelligence indicates an elevated risk of a terrorist attack. Programs throughout the United States have successfully recruited key personnel within the community to act as additional eyes and ears for law enforcement. Mall security officers for example have been introduced to the above type of profile information in order to more effectively spot potential terrorist threats. Similarly, community outreach programs provided training to other persons who are in positions where they are more likely to interact with terrorist cells or operatives, such as car rental agents, truck rental agents, security storage operators, hotel and motel managers, school and hospital security officers, and related persons.

Questions

1. Which of the following statements is *false*?

- (a) *Suicide bombing attempts have not yet been made within the United States.*
- (b) *Most of what we know presently about suicide bombings has come from experiences overseas in Israel and Iraq.*
- (c) *A major disadvantage of suicide bombers on foot is the limited amount of explosives that they can reasonably conceal and carry.*
- (d) *A major advantage of suicide bombers on foot is that they can penetrate targets not otherwise available to motor vehicles.*

2. Which of the following statements is *false*?

- (a) *The main advantage of vehicular suicide bombers is the ability to carry large explosive payloads.*
- (b) *Bloodborne pathogens can be delivered by suicide bombers.*
- (c) *Suicide bombers can and have penetrated heavily fortified compounds.*
- (d) *None of the above is false.*

3. Which of the following statements is *false*?

- (a) *Suicide bombers often target location where large numbers of persons gather.*
- (b) *In the preincident phase, surveillance of a target is often performed.*
- (c) *Most commonly, suicide bombers are unmarried males between 16 and 40 years of age.*
- (d) *Females have not been used for suicide bombings.*

Answers

1. (a) Suicide bombing attempts have been made within the United States.
2. (d) None of the statements is false.
3. (d) Females have been used as suicide bombers.

Suspicious Packages

How to Handle Suspicious Mail

What constitutes a suspicious letter or parcel? Some typical characteristics which ought to trigger suspicion include letters or parcels that:

- Have any powdery substance on the outside.
- Are unexpected or from someone unfamiliar to you.
- Have excessive postage, handwritten or poorly typed address, incorrect titles or titles with no name, or misspellings of common words.

Wikileaks

<http://www.wikileaks.org/wiki/Category:Taiwan>

Note: Various countries can be obtained by simply replacing the current country in the URL with the one you wish to see.

Military Air Bases And Airports

<http://eyeball-series.org/tw-bases/tw-bases.htm>

[Cimei Township](#)

[Hsinchu Airport](#)

[Hualien City](#)

[Husi Township](#)

[Husi Township 2](#)

[Linluo Township North](#)

[Linluo Township South](#)

[Mituo Township](#)

[Quemoy Island](#)

[Shueishang Township](#)

[Situn District](#)

[Song Sang Airport](#)

[Taichung Airport](#)

[Tainan Airport](#)

[Taitung City](#)

[Taitung City Military](#)

[Taiwan International](#)

[Taiwan International Military](#)

[Wang An Township](#)

[Wu Liting Hengchun Airport](#)

Taliban

All Taliban News

<http://topics.nytimes.com/top/reference/timestopics/organizations/t/taliban/index.html>

Behind Taliban Lines

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/talibanlines/etc/links.html>

Long War Journal

<http://www.longwarjournal.org/>

Taliban presence, by district and tribal agency, in the Northwest Frontier Province and the Federally Administered Tribal Agencies, and in some districts in Punjab and Baluchistan.

<http://www.longwarjournal.org/maps.php>

Taliban Code Of Conduct FOUO (requires password access to Intelink)

https://www.intelink.gov/wiki/Taliban_Code_of_Conduct

Analysis of The Taliban Code of Conduct FOUO

https://www.intelink.gov/wiki/Taliban_Code_of_Conduct

<http://www.nps.edu/Programs/CCS/index.html>

Technology Theft/Transfer

Technology Magazines

newspapers.com/technology.html

Economic And Competitive Intelligence

<http://www.loyola.edu/dept/politics/ecintel.html>

<http://www.world->

Terrorism (includes eco-terrorism)

DOMESTIC EXTREMIST GROUPS - EUROPE
THE MAP



Special Report: The Psychology of Terrorism: <http://www.scientificamerican.com/article/special-report-the-psychology-of-terrorism/>

What Research Says about Defeating Terrorism: <http://www.scientificamerican.com/article/what-research-says-about-defeating-terrorism/>

Fueling Terror: How Extremists Are Made: <http://www.scientificamerican.com/article/fueling-terror-how-extremists-are-made/>

Rescue Mission: Freeing Young Recruits from the Grip of ISIS: <http://www.scientificamerican.com/article/rescue-mission-freeing-young-recruits-from-the-grip-of-isis/>

Jihadist Guide for Moms: Encourage Kids to Use Toy Guns (A guide for Muslim mothers advises them to introduce jihad to their children "in a fun way" by having them play with toy guns and learn about combat at a young age.) <http://www.cnsnews.com/news/article/lauretta-brown/jihadist-guide-moms-encourage-kids-use-toy-guns>

How to Survive in The West: A Mujahid Guide (2015) <http://www.scribd.com/doc/257644663/10-How-to-Survive-in-the-West-2015#scribd>

Terrorist News (daily updates) <http://www.infopig.com/keywords/Terrorist.html>

UAE Cabinet approves list of designated terrorist organisations, groups.

<http://www.wam.ae/en/news/emirates-international/1395272478814.html>

Terrorism Research and Analysis Consortium

<http://www.trackingterrorism.org/>

The Geography of Terrorism

<http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2014/11/the-geography-of-terrorism/382915/>

Domestic Extremist Groups – Europe

<http://www.athenainstitute.eu/en/europe>

The Meir Amit Intelligence and Terrorism Center <http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/en/index.aspx>
19 OSINT RESOURCES ON TERRORISM, NATIONAL SECURITY, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE
http://osintdaily.blogspot.com/2014/08/19-osint-resources-on-terrorism.html?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+blogspot%2FvpAFr+%28OPEN+SOURCE+INTELLIGENCE+%28OSINT%29+NEWS%29

1. To find excellent news about what's happening right now in Pakistan, click [HERE](#)

2. [The Defense Daily Network](#) is the leading source for business news, market research, competitive analysis & actionable intelligence in the global defense industry.

3. The [Foundation For Defense of Democracies](#) (FDD) focuses on terrorism, democracy and counterterrorism education, strategic communications and investigative journalism. It fights the ideologies that drive terrorism.

4. [Real Clear Defense](#) is the source for the best defense news and commentary in one place. I rate this as excellent for OSINT research due to the varied and numerous articles available.

5. The [Georgetown Journal of International Affairs](#) (GJIA) is the official publication of the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University. It often contains articles about terrorism, the Intelligence Community (IC), and military affairs.

6. The [Center for the Study of the Drone](#) (Drone Center) has articles about issues surrounding the use of drones.

7. The [START Consortium](#) is a center of excellence committed to the scientific study of human causes and consequences of terrorism in the U.S. and around the world.

8. [Domestic Preparedness](#) has a wealth of info for first

responders, police and the lay public that prepares them for a terrorist attack or catastrophic event.

9. [War on the Rocks](#) is a web magazine for analysis, commentary, and debate on foreign policy and national security issues through a realist lens. It features articles and podcasts produced by an array of writers with deep experience in these matters: top notch scholars who study war, those who have served or worked in war zones, and more than a few who have done it all.

10. The [Global Security Newswire](#) offers articles about WMD's, terrorist operations, counterterrorism, and national security in general.

11. [Jason Leopold of Aljazeera News](#) is an investigative reporter covering Guantanamo, counterterrorism, national security, human rights, open government and civil liberties issues. He's been called a "FOIA Terrorist" by federal employees for his aggressive use of the Freedom of Information Act, which included suing the FBI and forcing the agency to change its policies.

12. [Military\(dot\)com](#) offers hundreds of articles and updates about each branch of the military and concerns about national security and global anti-terrorism efforts.

13. [Breaking Defense](#) offers professional articles regarding military and defense issues of our land, air and sea forces. In addition, the site discusses congressional issues, intelligence & cyber happenings, and the strategies and policies that affect America's defense needs.

14. [Defense One](#) provides the latest news, analysis and ideas for the new era in America's national security.

15. [The Aspen Security Forum](#) provides professional, well-documented information and discussion on issues concerning America's Homeland Security, National Security, Counterterrorism, Intelligence, Cybersecurity and Local Law Enforcement.

16. The [Center For A New American Security](#) is an independent, private consortium of experts who develop strong, pragmatic and principled national security and defense policies. The site provides innovative, fact-based research, ideas and analysis concerning national security issues.

17. [The Chatham House- Royal Institute of National Affairs](#) is an independent policy institute based in London concerned with international security. High quality & policy relevant insight and analysis on a wide range of critical defence and security issues is provided.

18. [The Association of Old Crows \(AOC\)](#) is a non-profit international professional association with over 13,000 members and 200+ organizations engaged in the science and practice of Electronic Warfare (EW), Information Operations (IO), and related disciplines.

19. [Government Matters](#) is a TV news broadcast that covers federal government concerns in general, but often covers in-depth issues concerning the U.S. Intelligence agencies, terrorism and national security.

Homegrown Terrorism Cases, 2001-2013

<http://homegrown.newamerica.net/>

Center for a New American Security

<http://www.cnas.org/>

Center for Security Policy

<http://www.centerforsecuritypolicy.org/index.xml>

Center for the Study of Political Islam

<http://www.cspipublishing.com/>

Institute for the Study of War

<http://www.understandingwar.org/>

Jihad Watch

<http://www.jihadwatch.org/>

jihadismstudies.net

<http://www.jihadismstudies.net/>

MEMRI Blog

<http://www.memri.org/middle-east-media-research-institute.html>

Middle East Forum

<http://www.meforum.org/>

Perspectives on Terrorism

<http://www.terrorismanalysts.com/pt/index.php/pot>

Small Wars Council

<http://council.smallwarsjournal.com/index.php>

Small Wars Journal

<http://smallwarsjournal.com/>

South Asia Terrorism Portal

<http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/satp/index.html>

Terror Finance

<http://terrorfinance.org/>

The Combating Terrorism Center at West Point

<http://www.ctc.usma.edu/>

The Investigative Project on Terrorism

<http://www.investigativeproject.org/>

The Long War Journal

<http://www.longwarjournal.org/>

Walid Phares

<http://www.walidphares.com/>

warisboring.com

<http://warisboring.com/>

Washington Institute for Near East Policy

<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templatel01.php>

Incidents of Mass Casualty Terrorism

<http://www.johnstonsarchive.net/terrorism/wrip394.html>

Worst terrorist strikes—worldwide

<http://www.johnstonsarchive.net/terrorism/wrip255i.html>

2013 Terrorism & Political Violence Map

<http://www.aon.com/terrorismmap/2013-Terrorism-Map-14-05-2013.pdf>

http://www.zerohedge.com/sites/default/files/images/user3303/imageroot/2013/05/20130517_terr

[or.jpg](#)

Action Against Terrorism

http://www.coe.int/t/dlapil/codexter/default_en.asp

National Counterterrorism Center

<http://www.nctc.gov/site/other/wits.html>

Worldwide Incidents Tracking System

<https://wits.nctc.gov/FederalDiscoverWITS/index.do?N=0>

Tactics of Eco-Terrorists to Thwart Cops (U/LES)

<http://cryptome.org/0003/fbi-ecoterrorism.pdf>

Country Reports on Terrorism 2009, August 2010

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/141114.pdf>

Terrorism Tracker

<https://www.terrorismtracker.com/index.php>

Terrorist Groups Interactive Map

<http://www.nctc.gov/site/map/map.html>

Terrorist Website Search Engine (kind of dated but still fulfills a requirement)

<http://www.google.com/cse/home?cx=012389276654712134826%3Amiiykhqamla>

Tracking The Threat

<http://www.trackthethreat.com/>

Terrorism World

<http://terrorismworld.com/>

Fact Sheets On Terrorist Attacks (The National Academies has prepared, in cooperation with the Department of Homeland Security, fact sheets on five types of terrorist attacks. Drawing on our many reviewed publications, the expertise of our members, and the knowledge of other esteemed authorities, the fact sheets provide reliable, objective information.)

<http://www.nae.edu/Programs/MediaPublicRelations/FactSheetsonTerroristAttacks.aspx>

Terrorism

<https://www.intelink.gov/sharepoint/osp/Terrorism%20OSINT%20Products/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

Country Reports On Terrorism 2013 <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/225886.pdf>
Terrorist Recognition Handbook 2d Edition

<https://crockettives.files.wordpress.com/2010/12/terrorist-recognition-handbook-second-edition.pdf>

Map of Worst Terrorist Attacks Worldwide

<http://www.johnstonsarchive.net/terrorism/globalterrorism1.html>

Terrorist And Criminal Attacks Targeting Children

<http://www.johnstonsarchive.net/terrorism/wrjp39ch.html>

Global Terrorism Analysis

<http://www.jamestown.org/terrorism/news/article.php?articleid=2369824>

Global Terrorism Database

<http://www.start.umd.edu/data/gtd/>

Office of Anti-Terrorism Assistance

<http://www.diplomaticsecurity.org/>

Terrorism

<http://www.users.fl.net.au/~nds/terror.html>

<http://www.cdi.org/program/index.cfm?programid=39>

<http://www.nsi.org/terrorism.html>

http://www.awesomelibrary.org/Classroom/Social_Studies/Terrorism/Terrorism.html

War on Terrorism Resource Guides

<http://personal.ecu.edu/durantd/wot/index.html>

International Law Terrorism

<http://www.un.int/usa/terror.htm>

Implementing international action against terrorism

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/terrorism.html>

UN Action Against Terrorism

<http://www.un.org/terrorism/>

The World's Most Wanted Terrorists

<http://www.mostwanted.org/Terrorists.html>

<http://www.fbi.gov/mostwant/terrorists/fugitives.htm>

Terrorism Research Center

<http://www.terrorism.com/>

Terrorism Portal

<http://www.theterrorismportal.com/>

Terrorism Resources

<http://library.nps.navy.mil/home/tgp/tgpndx.htm>

<http://library.nps.navy.mil/home/tgp/tgp2.htm>

<http://www.ceip.org/files/projects/npp/resources/terrorism.htm>

Terrorist Financing

http://www1.oecd.org/FATF/TERFinance_en.htm

War on Terrorism Latest News

<http://www.terrorismfiles.org/>

Terrorism/Counterterrorism Web Links

<http://www.usip.org/library/topics/terrorism.html>

Terrorism Questions and Answers

<http://www.terrorismanswers.org/home/>

<http://cfrterrorism.org/thisweek/>

<http://cfrterrorism.org/index/>

Terrorism Disasters

<http://www.disasters.org/emgold/Terrorism.htm>

Terrorism and Terrorists

<http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/terrorism/terrorism1.htm>

Terrorism, Anti-Terrorism, Taliban and Afghanistan Links

<http://www.windweaver.com/politics/terrorism.htm>

Terrorism 2004

<http://www.au.af.mil/au/aul/bibs/terrornew/terrorism.htm>

South Asia Terrorism Portal

<http://www.satp.org/>

Terrorism and Homeland Security

http://www.rand.org/research_areas/terrorism/

WWW Sites related to Terrorism

<http://www.sima.co.at/terror.htm>

<http://www.jmu.edu/orgs/wrni/links.html>

<http://www.blkbox.com/~guillory/terr.html>

Patterns of Global Terrorism

<http://www.mipt.org/Patterns-of-Global-Terrorism.asp>

International Global War on Terrorism

<http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/cps-terr.htm>

Terror Analysis

<http://www.terroranalysis.com/>

Comprehensive Guide to International Terrorist Organizations

<http://www.specialoperations.com/Terrorism/SOCGuide/Default.htm>
Terrorist Group Profiles
http://www.specialoperations.com/Terrorism/Terrorist_Groups/Default.htm
Terrorism Knowledge Base <http://www.tkb.org/Home.jsp>
A Military Guide To Terrorism In The 21st Century
<http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/army/guidterr/>
Terror Group Emblems <http://www.osis.gov/docs/TerrorGroupEmblems.pdf>
Fighting Terror <http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/2004/fighting.terror/index.html>
Terrorism Unveiled <http://athena.blogs.com/athena/>
Global Terror Alert <http://www.globalterroralert.com/>
Guide to Research Terrorism and Insurgency
<http://www.library.georgetown.edu/guides/terrorism/>
<http://www.library.georgetown.edu/guides/right.htm#int>
Terrorism Database Project <http://www.rand.org/ise/projects/terrorismdatabase/>
Terrorist Attacks and Organizations
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/world/issues/terrordata/>
Terrorism Research <http://www.washburn.edu/faculty/aschbley/publications.html>
Nuclear Terrorism <http://www.nci.org/nci-nt.htm>
<http://www.nuclearterrorism.org/>
<http://www.fas.org/irp/crs/RL32595.pdf>
What If Terrorists Go Nuclear <http://www.cdi.org/terrorism/nuclear.cfm>
Targeting The Threat (TrackingTheThreat.com is a database of open source information about the Al Qaeda terrorist network and you can search the database by terrorist name)
<http://www.trackingthethreat.com/index.jsp>
Tracking The Terror <http://www.cnn.com/US/tracking.terror/archive/>
Global Terrorism Analysis <http://www.jamestown.org/terrorism/>
http://www.jamestown.org/terrorism/archives.php?publication_id=9
South Asia Terrorism Updates <http://www.satp.org/>
Interactive United States/Afghanistan War Machine
<http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/usa/Osama.htm#>
South Asia Conflict Map http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/southasia/images/Conflict_Map.pdf
Geography Of Terrorism <http://www.yourdictionary.com/library/terror.html#geography>
Searchable Terrorism Knowledge Database <http://www.tkb.org/AdvancedSearch.jsp>
Jihadi and Islamist Activities on MySpace.com <http://www.nbcnco.com/MySpace/Jihad.pdf>
A Picture Speaks A Thousand Words <http://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/~ilr/emblems/index.html>
Terrorism Focus http://jamestown.org/terrorism/news/uploads/tf_002_015.pdf
Global Terrorism Analysis http://jamestown.org/terrorism/archives.php?publication_id=15
Terrorism and Crime Studies <http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/terrorism.html>
Gobs And Gobs Of Terrorism Links <http://library.nps.navy.mil/home/terrorism.htm>
World Conflict Quarterly (News, Analysis and Articles on Terrorists & Terrorism)
<http://www.globalterrorism101.com/>
<http://www.globalterrorism101.com/UnderstandingTerrorismSummary.html>
How Modern Terrorism Uses The Internet <http://www.usip.org/pubs/specialreports/sr116.pdf>
Terrorism Archived Records <http://rantburg.com/thugburg.php?ORGEX=Al-Qaeda>
Congressional Research Service Reports on Terrorism
<http://www.fas.org/sqp/crs/terror/index.html>
South Asia Terrorism Portal <http://www.satp.org/>
Combatting Terrorism Center At West Point <http://www.ctc.usma.edu/atlas/default.asp>
Cross Border Financing http://www.fincen.gov/cross_border/CBFTFS_Complete.pdf
Terrorist Selection And Recruitment http://www.rand.org/pubs/reprints/2006/RAND_RP1214.pdf
Beyond Al Qaeda Parts 1 & 2 http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2006/RAND_MG429.pdf
http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2006/RAND_MG430.pdf
Terrorism And Homeland Security: Documents Available Online
<http://www.rand.org/pubs/online/terrorism/index.html>
Breaching The Fortress Wall: Understanding Terrorist Efforts to Overcome Defensive Technologies
http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2007/RAND_MG481.pdf

- Terrorist Organizations <http://www.terrorist-organizations.com/>
A Look At The History Of Suicide Attacks <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=4760240&sc=emaf>
MIPT Terrorism Knowledge Base <http://www.tkb.org/Home.jsp>
EU Terrorism Situation and Trend Report <http://cryptome.org/eu-terrorism.pdf>
International Terrorist Symbols Database <http://www.adl.org/terrorism/symbols/default.asp>
The Islamic Imagery Project: Visual Motifs In Jihadi Internet Propaganda <http://www.ctc.usma.edu/CTC%20-%20Islamic%20Imagery%20Project.pdf>
Study Of Terrorism And Response To Terrorism (START) The Global Terrorism Database (GTD) is an open-source database including information on terrorist events around the world since 1970 (currently updated through 2004). Unlike many other event databases, the GTD includes systematic data on international as well as domestic terrorist incidents that have occurred during this time period and now includes almost 80,000 cases. For each GTD incident, information is available on the date and location of the incident, the weapons used and nature of the target, the number of casualties, and -- when identifiable -- the identity of the perpetrator. <http://www.start.umd.edu/data/gtd/>
Terrorism General Resources <http://c21.maxwell.af.mil/terrorism.htm>
Library Websites On Terrorism And Homeland Security <http://www.library.uiuc.edu/doc/godort/terrorism.htm>
Transportation Terrorism Directory http://www.sigl.com/security/terrorism/transportation_terrorism.htm
Everything Terrorism: Counterterrorism Directory <http://www.sigl.com/security/terrorism/counterterrorism.htm>
Osama Bin Laden Directory http://www.sigl.com/security/terrorism/Osama_bin_Laden.htm
South Asia Terrorism Portal <http://www.satp.org/>
Terrorism Online http://www.slais.ubc.ca/courses/libr500/04-05-wt1/www/m_au/index.htm
Terrorism News And Media http://www.kinghost.com.br/diretorio/Society/Issues/Terrorism/News_and_Media/
The Investigative Project On Terrorism <http://www.investigativeproject.org/>
The Terrorist Network In America 1991-2007 <http://www.investigativeproject.org/maps.php>
Groups And Networks, Individual Terrorists, Apologists or Extremists, Terrorist Organizations And
Other Groups Of Concern <http://www.investigativeproject.org/profile/all/>
Terrorism Cases <http://www.investigativeproject.org/cases.php>
The Investigative Project On Terrorism Audi And Video Clips <http://www.investigativeproject.org/multimedia.php>
2005 Terrorism Risk Map <http://folk.uio.no/erikro/WWW/corrqr/insurance/terrorismMap.pdf>
Terrorism Threat Map 2007 <http://www.aon.com/se/se/attachments/Aon%20Terrorism%20map%202007.pdf>
Terrorism News (News on Terrorism continually updated from thousands of sources around the net.) <http://www.topix.com/news/terrorism>
Terrorism 2002-2005 http://www.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terrorism2002_2005.pdf
Terrorist Recognition Cards http://www.dia.mil/site6_images/cards/index.htm
Rewards For Justice <http://www.rewardsforjustice.net/>
Wanted Terrorists http://www.rewardsforjustice.net/index.cfm?page=Wanted_Terrorist&language=english
Links To War On Terror http://www.copleydc.com/cns_links/cns_links_terrorism.htm
Rogues Gallery http://www.rantburg.com/rogues_gallery.php
The Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center <http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/site/home/default.asp>
Terrorism News (News on Terrorism continually updated from thousands of sources around the net.) <http://www.topix.net/news/terrorism>
FBI's Most Wanted Domestic Terrorists <http://www.wfxg.com/story/31565483/fbis-most-wanted-domestic-terrorists>
Most Wanted Terrorists http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/wanted_terrorists/@@wanted-group-listing



LIBAN HAJI MOHAMED



ABDUL RAHMAN YASIN



JOANNE DEBORAH CHESIMARD



AHMAD ABOUSAMRA



JAMEL AHMED MOHAMMED ALI AL-BADAWI



RADDULAN SAHIRON



MOHAMMED ALI HAMADEI



ALI SAED BIN ALI EL-HOORIE



HASAN IZZ-AL-DIN



ABDULLAH AHMED ABDULLAH



JABER A. ELBANEH



HUSAYN MUHAMMAD AL-UMARI



ISNILON TOTONI HAPILON



AHMAD IBRAHIM AL-MUGHASSIL



ABD AL AZIZ AWDA



ADNAN G. EL SHUKRIJUMAH



DANIEL ANDREAS SAN DIEGO



AYMAN AL-ZAWAHIRI



ADAM YAHIYE GADAHN



MUHAMMAD AHMED AL-MUNAWAR



RAMADAN ABDULLAH MOHAMMAD SHALLAH



ABDELKARIM HUSSEIN MOHAMED AL-NASSER



JEHAD SERWAN MOSTAFA



ALI ATWA



IBRAHIM SALIH MOHAMMED AL-YACOUB



WADOUD MUHAMMAD HAFIZ AL-TURKI



ZULKIFLI ABDHIR



JAMAL SAEED ABDUL RAHIM



SAIF AL-ADEL



MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH KHALIL HUSSAIN AR-RAHAYYAL

Seeking Information - Terrorism

Select the images of suspects to display more information.



GHAZI NASR AL-DIN



SHAYKH AMINULLAH



AMER EL-MAATI



FAKER BEN ABDELAZZIZ
BOUSSORA



ABDERRAOUF JDEY



ABDULLAH AL-RIMI



SIRAJUDDIN HAQQANI

Terrorism Funding

- Terrorism Financing in Saudi Arabia (in Arabic) <http://cryptome.org/0002/gao-11-190.zip>
<http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-09-883>
<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d09883.pdf>
- Counterterrorism Blog http://counterterrorismblog.org/2010/09/getting_a_better_handle_on_ter.php
- Intel – Terrorism Funding <http://werzit.com/intel/terrorism/funding/>
- A Banking System Built For Terrorism <http://web.archive.org/web/20041226110228/http://www.ci-ce-ct.com/article/showquestion.asp?faq=3&fldAuto=1393>
<http://web.archive.org/web/20041210150855/www.ci-ce-ct.com/article/showfaq.asp?fldAuto=3>
- Hawala Money Laundering <http://www.interpol.int/Public/FinancialCrime/MoneyLaundering/hawala/>
<http://repositories.cdlib.org/imbs/socdyn/sdeas/vol1/iss2/art6/>
- Protecting Charitable Organizations <http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/key-issues/protecting/fto.shtml>

Terrorist Targets

- Potential Terrorist Attack Methods <http://info.publicintelligence.net/PotentialTerroristAttackMethods.pdf>
- Threat to Critical Infrastructure <http://fas.org/irp/threat/terrorism/sup2.pdf>
- Worship Places (FOUO) <http://cryptome.org/worship-sec.pdf>
- Gambling Places (FOUO) <http://cryptome.org/gamble-sec.pdf>
- Critical Infrastructure Protection http://www.eei.org/industry_issues/energy_infrastructure/critical_infrastructure_protection/
- Prototypes for Targeting America: A Soviet Assessment <http://fmso.leavenworth.army.mil/fmsopubs/ISSUES/prototypes/prototypes.htm>
- Foreign Terrorists in America http://www.fas.org/irp/congress/1998_hr/s980224c.htm
- Terrorist Attacks on Americans 1979-1988 <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/target/etc/cron.html>
- Guarding America: Security Guards and U.S. Critical Infrastructure Protection <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/RL32670.pdf>
- Commercial Nuclear Reactor Sites as Terrorist Targets http://www.neis.org/literature/Reports&Testimonies/Here_today_there_tomorrow_report_10-22-01.pdf
- Transportation and The Terrorist Threat <http://www.strom.clemson.edu/opinion/whitehurst/transterror.pdf>
- Passenger Ferries Could Be Prime Terrorist Targets http://www.transportationsec.com/ar/security_passenger_ferries_prime/index.htm
- Terrorists planning to assemble bombs on planes

http://transportationsec.com/ar/security_terrorists_planning_assemble/index.htm
Target America <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/target/>
Plan Targets Terrorist Use Of Shipping Containers
<http://www.newsmax.com/archives/articles/2002/6/7/52635.shtml>
Task Force to Bolster Security for Attractive Terrorist Targets
<http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/nation/terror/20040419-0736-terrorism-taskforce.html>
The Top 100 Terrorist Targets in the United States (if you can steer away from the political
comments, it makes good for further study)
http://www.lilithgallery.com/articles/terrorist_targets.html
Chronology of Major Terrorist Attacks Against U.S. Targets
<http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/f-news/1087538/posts>
Thoughts on Terrorist Targets <http://antiwar.com/utley/?articleid=1900>
Terror's Next Target <http://www.iags.org/n0111041.htm>
Developing Trends in Terrorist Strategy
http://www.siteinstitute.org/terrorismlibrary/charts_maps/charts_maps_1103218242.pdf
Mapping The Risks http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2004/RAND_MG142.pdf
How Terrorists Plan And Conduct An Attack On Infrastructure Targets
http://www.ibtta.org/files/PDFs/bell_alan.pdf

Terrorist Websites

(some may be quite offensive, especially the multimedia)

The Jihadi Fan Club <http://www.youtube.com/user/jihadifanclub>
Terrorist Websites, Pages Indexed: 11,700,000
<http://www.google.com/coop/cse?cx=012389276654712134826%3Amiiykhqamla>
<http://clearinghouse.infovlad.net/>
<http://www.al-ekhlaas.org/forum/>
<http://www.atstdp.com/>
Radical Islamic Websites <http://www.threeworldwars.com/f/radical-islamic-websites.htm>
The Search For International Terrorist Entities (videos of suicide bombings and attacks on U.S.
Forces) <http://siteinstitute.org/index.html>
Global Terror Alert (videos of suicide bombings and attacks on U.S. Forces) not a terrorist
website but fits in this group <http://www.globalterroralert.com/>
Terrorist Website Resources <http://website-101.info/terroristwebsites/>
Islamic Terror Web <http://uk.geocities.com/johnathanrgalt/>
Terrorism/Terrorist Group Websites <http://members.tripod.com/spylopedia/ind-terror.htm>
The Battar Training Camp <http://www.homelandsecurityus.com/battar7.asp#Targets>
Anti-Terrorism Intelligence <http://atdatabase.r8.org/>
Jihad Online http://www.adl.org/internet/jihad_online.pdf
Background on Saudi Arabia's 26 Most Wanted
http://www.siteinstitute.org/terrorismlibrary/charts_maps/charts_maps_1099422145.pdf
The Iraqi Resistance (very controversial sites, you may be offended)
<http://www.albasrah.net/images/mogawama/index1.htm>
<http://www.albasrah.net/>
Special Report <http://memri.org/bin/articles.cgi?Page=archives&Area=sr&ID=SR3104>
A Trio of Disinformers: Islam Memo, Muhammad Abu Nasr, and Jihad Unspun
<http://aljazeera.com/>
<http://www.jihadunspun.com/home.php>
<http://www.islammemo.cc/>
<http://www.albasrah.net/>
Albasrah <http://www.middle-east-online.com/english/?id=12332>
Middle East Online
The Army Of Ansar Al-Sunnah http://www.infovlad.net/mirror_alansar_alsunnah/
<http://online2005.100free.com/>
Pro Pakistani Islamic Jihad and pro Al Qaeda sites in Urdu (some also have Arabic and/or

- English.) <http://akhbaar.jeeran.com/news004.htm>
http://islaminfo.50g.com/oldweb/shaheed_and_shahadaut1.htm
www.almuslimoon.jeeran.com/mansoor.htm
http://www.geocities.com/igaaz_magazine/new/index.htm
www.geocities.com/qadianis
www.zavaj.com/i_saw_the_bodies.html
www.free-webspace.biz/muwahideen/tibyaan/index.htm
http://content.jeeran.com/miras_main.htm (Arabic)
www.nuzool.tripod.com/naqshbandi.html
<http://aljihad.esmartweb.com/>
http://mitglied.lycos.de/muwahideen/unfolding_the_agenda.htm
<http://almagribi.blogspot.com/>
Jihadist Videos <http://www.ansar-jihad.com/>
Ansar Jihad <http://www.camagat.com/>
Camagat <http://www.jihad-films.com/index.php>
Jihad Films <http://www.w-n-n.net/>
World News Network
World News Network Videos
<http://www.w-n-n.net/forumdisplay.php?s=a5ca51ad7ec647ce066fb6f3090d8403&f=10>
Pro Terrorist Hacker Web Site (The URL is linked to 9 different Arabic websites and is mentioned in 1,770 different web-pages via GOOGLE.) **NOTE: Use extreme caution with this site, especially if you don't know Arabic because it could compromise your systems.** <http://mooj3.jeeran.com/18hakar.htm>
Pro Iraqi Resistance <http://www.iraqresistance.net/>
Palestinian Media Watch <http://www.pmw.org.il/>
Indoctrination of Children <http://www.pmw.org.il/tv%20part1.html>
Marketing of Terrorism Through The Internet
http://www.intelligence.org.il/Eng/sib/12_04/int_m.htm
http://www.intelligence.org.il/eng/eng_n/al_aqsa_e.htm
Iraqi Insurgent Sniper Training http://www.military.com/ppt/iraqi_insurgent_sniper_training.htm
al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade (data on creating explosives) <http://www.kataebaqsa.org/>
al-Bramj (how to make the highly explosive acetone peroxide) <http://www.bramjnet.com/>
Tajdeed <http://www.tajdeed.org.uk/>
Jihadi Du Jour <http://jihadidujour.blogspot.com/>
Radical Islamic Websites <http://www.threeworldwars.com/f/radical-islamic-websites.htm>
The site of the Islamic Block, Hamas' student wing <http://www.alkotla.com/>
In The Name Of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful <http://bassel114.spaces.live.com/>

The Deep Web/Dark Net

Working Links to the Deep Web/How to Access the Deep Net
<https://sites.google.com/site/howtoaccesssthedeepnet/working-links-to-the-deep-web>
THE DEEP WEB AND THE DARKNET: A LOOK INSIDE THE INTERNET'S MASSIVE BLACK BOX (Many believe a Google search can identify most of the information available on the Internet on a given subject. But there is an entire online world – a massive one – beyond the reach of Google or any other search engine)
https://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/stip_dark_web.pdf

What is the Deep Web? <http://www.brandpowder.com/how-deep-is-your-web/>
<http://money.cnn.com/infographic/technology/what-is-the-deep-web/>

The Deep Web you don't know about

http://money.cnn.com/2014/03/10/technology/deep-web/index.html?hpt=hp_t3

What we commonly call the Web is really just the surface. Beneath that is a vast, mostly uncharted ocean called the Deep Web.

By its very nature, the size of the **Deep Web** is difficult to calculate. But top university researchers say the Web you know -- Facebook (**FB**, **Fortune 500**), Wikipedia, news -- makes up less than 1% of the entire World Wide Web.



When you surf the Web, you really are just floating at the surface. Dive below and there are tens of trillions of pages -- an unfathomable number -- that most people have never seen. They include everything from boring statistics to human body parts for sale (illegally).

[Related story: Shodan, the scariest search engine on the Internet](#)

Though the Deep Web is little understood, [the concept is quite simple](#). Think about it in terms of search engines. To give you results, Google ([GOOG](#), [Fortune 500](#)), Yahoo([YHOO](#), [Fortune 500](#)) and Microsoft's ([MSFT](#), [Fortune 500](#)) Bing constantly index pages. They do that by following the links between sites, crawling the Web's threads like a spider. But that only lets them gather static pages, like the one you're on right now.

What they don't capture are dynamic pages, like the ones that get generated when you ask [an online database](#) a question. Consider the results from a query on the [Census Bureau site](#).

"When the web crawler arrives at a [database], it typically cannot follow links into the deeper content behind the search box," said Nigel Hamilton, who ran Turbo10, a now-defunct search engine that explored the Deep Web.

Google and others also don't capture pages behind private networks or standalone pages that connect to nothing at all. These are all part of the Deep Web.

So, what's down there? It depends on where you look.

[Infographic: What is the Deep Web](#)

The vast majority of the Deep Web holds pages with valuable information. A [report](#) in 2001 -- the best to date -- estimates 54% of websites are databases. Among the world's largest are the [U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration](#), [NASA](#), the [Patent and Trademark Office](#) and the Securities and Exchange Commission's [EDGAR](#) search system -- all of which are public. The next batch has pages kept private by companies that charge a fee to see them, like the government documents on [LexisNexis](#) and [Westlaw](#) or the academic journals on [Elsevier](#).

Another 13% of pages lie hidden because they're only found on an Intranet. These internal networks -- say, at corporations or universities -- have access to message boards, personnel files or industrial control panels that can flip a light switch or shut down a power plant.

Then there's Tor, the darkest corner of the Internet. It's a collection of [secret websites](#) (ending in .onion) that require [special software](#) to access them. People use Tor so that their Web activity can't be traced -- it runs on a relay system that bounces signals among different Tor-enabled computers around the world.

[Shopping for LSD and AK-47s online](#)

It first debuted as [The Onion Routing project](#) in 2002, made by the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory as a method for communicating online anonymously. Some use it for sensitive communications, including political dissent. But in the last decade, it's also become a hub for black markets that sell or distribute drugs (think [Silk Road](#)), stolen credit cards, illegal pornography, pirated media and more. You can even hire assassins.

[Related story: NSA has its eye on Tor](#)

While the Deep Web stays mostly hidden from public view, it is growing in economic importance. Whatever search engine can accurately and quickly comb the full Web could be useful for Big Data collection -- particularly for researchers of climate, finance or government records.

Stanford, for example, has built a prototype engine called the Hidden Web Exposer, [HiWE](#). Others that are publicly accessible are [Infoplease](#), [PubMed](#) and the University of California's [Infomine](#).

And if you're really brave, download the [Tor browser bundle](#). But surf responsibly.

Academic Index

<http://www.academicindex.net/>

Deep Web Search Tools for Everyone

<http://deep-web.org/>

By Alisa Miller 100 Useful Tips and Tools to Research the Deep Web

Experts say that typical search engines like Yahoo! and Google only pick up about 1% of the information available on the Internet. The rest of that information is considered to be hidden in the deep web, also referred to as the invisible web. So how can you find all the rest of this information? This list offers 100 tips and tools to help you get the most out of your Internet searches.

Meta-Search Engines

Meta-search engines use the resources of many different search engines to gather the most results possible. Many of these will also eliminate duplicates and classify results to enhance your search experience.

1. [SurfWax](#). This search engine works very well for reaching

deep into the web for information.

2. [Academic Index](#). Created by the former chair of Texas Association of School Librarians, this meta-search engine only pulls from databases and resources that are approved by librarians and [educators](#).
3. [Clusty](#). Clusty searches through top search engines,

then clusters the results so that information that may have been hidden deep in the search results is now readily available.

4. [Dogpile](#). Dogpile searches rely on several top search engines for the results then removes duplicates and strives to present only relevant results.

5. [Turbo 10](#). This meta-search engine is specifically designed to search the deep web for information.
6. [Multiple Search](#). Save yourself the work by using this search engine that looks among major search engines, social networks, flickr, Wikipedia, and many more sites.
7. [Mamma](#). Click on the Power Search option to customize your search experience with this meta-search engine.
8. [World Curry Guide](#). This meta-search tool with a strong European influence has been around since 1997 and is still growing strong.
9. [Fazzle.com](#). Give this meta-search engine a try. It accesses a large number of databases and claims to have more access to information than Google.
10. [Icerocket](#). Search blogs as well as the general Internet, MySpace, the news, and more to receive results by posting date.
11. [Izito](#). Get results from a variety of major search engines that come to you clustered in groups. You can also receive only US website results or receive results with a more international perspective.
12. [Ujiko](#). This unusual meta-search tool allows for you to customize your searches by eliminating results or tagging some as favorites.

Semantic Search Tools and Databases

Semantic search tools depend on replicating the way the human brain thinks and categorizes information to ensure more relevant searches. Give some of these semantic tools and databases a try.

13. [Hakia](#). This popular semantic search engine only accesses websites that are recommended by librarians.
14. [Zotero](#). Firefox users will like this add-on that helps you organize your research material by collecting, managing, and citing any references from Internet research.
15. [Freebase](#). This community-powered database includes information on millions of topics.
16. [Powerset](#). Enter a topic, phrase, or question to find information from Wikipedia with this semantic application.
17. [Kartoo](#). Enter any keyword to receive a visual map of the topics that pertain to your keyword. Hover your mouse over each to get a thumbnail of the website.
18. [DBpedia](#). Another Wikipedia resource, ask complex

questions with this semantic program to get results from within Wikipedia.

19. [Quintura](#). Entering your search term will create a cloud of related terms as well as a list of links. Hover over one of the words or phrases in the cloud to get an entirely different list of links.
20. [\[true knowledge\]](#). Help with current beta testing at this search engine or try their Quiz Bot that finds answers to your questions.
21. [Stumpedia](#). This search engine relies on its users to index, organize, and review information coming from the Internet.
22. [Evri](#). This search engine provides you with highly relevant results from articles, papers, blogs, images, audio, and video on the Internet.
23. [Gnod](#). When you search for books, music, movies and people on this search engine, it remembers your interests and focuses the search results in that direction.
24. [Boxxet](#). Search for what interests you and you will get results from the "best of" news, blogs, videos, photos, and more. Type in your keyword and in addition to the latest news on the topic, you will also receive search results, online collections, and more.

General Search Engines and Databases

These databases and search engines for databases will provide information from places on the Internet most typical search engines cannot.

25. [DeepDyve](#). One of the newest search engines specifically targeted at exploring the deep web, this one is available after you sign up for a free membership.
26. [OAlster](#). Search for digital items with this tool that provides 12 million resources from over 800 repositories.
27. [direct search](#). Search through all the direct search databases or select a specific one with this tool.
28. [CloserLook Search](#). Search for information on health, drugs and medicine, city guides, company profiles, and Canadian airfares with this customized search engine that specializes in the deep web.
29. [Northern Light Search](#). Find information with the quick search or browse through other search tools here.
30. [Yahoo! Search Subscriptions](#). Use this tool to combine a search on Yahoo! with searches in journals where you have subscriptions such as Wall

- Street Journal and New England Journal of Medicine.
31. [CompletePlanet](#). With over 70,000 databases and search engines at its disposal, this is an excellent resource for searching the deep web.
32. [The Scout Archives](#). This database is the culmination of nine years' worth of compiling the best of the Internet.
33. [Daylife](#). Find news with this site that offers some of the best global news stories along with photos, articles, quotes, and more.
34. [Silobreaker](#). This tool shows how news and people in the news impacts the global culture with current news stories, corresponding maps, graphs of trends, networks of related people or topics, fact sheets, and more.
35. [spock](#). Find anyone on the web who might not normally show up on the surface web through blogs, pictures, social networks, and websites here.
36. [The WWW Virtual Library](#). One of the oldest databases of information available on the web, this site allows you to search by keyword or category.
37. [pipi](#). Specifically designed for searching the deep web for people, this search engine claims to be the most powerful for finding someone.

Academic Search Engines and Databases

The world of [academia](#) has many databases not accessible by Google and Yahoo!, so give these databases and search engines a try if you need scholarly information.

38. [Google Scholar](#). Find information among academic journals with this tool.
39. [WorldCat](#). Use this tool to find items in libraries including books, CDs, DVDs, and articles.
40. [getCITED](#). This database of academic journal articles and book chapters also includes a discussion forum.
41. [Microsoft Libra](#). If you are searching for computer science academic research, then Libra will help you find what you need.
42. [BASE – Bielefeld Academic Search Engine](#). This multi-disciplinary search engine focuses on academic research and is available in German, Polish, and Spanish as well as English.
43. [yovisto](#). This search engine is an academic video search tool that provides lectures and more.
44. [AJOL – African Journals Online](#). Search academic research published in AJOL with this search engine.

45. [HighWire Press](#). From Stanford, use this tool to access thousands of peer-reviewed journals and full-text articles.
46. [MetaPress](#). This tool claims to be the "world's largest scholarly content host" and provides results from journals, books, reference material, and more.
47. [OpenJ-Gate](#). Access over 4500 open journals with this tool that allows you to restrict your search to peer-reviewed journals or professional and industry journals.
48. [Directory of Open Access Journals](#). This journal search tool provides access to over 3700 top "quality controlled" journals.
49. [Intute](#). The resources here are all hand-selected and specifically for education and research purposes.
50. [Virtual Learning Resource Center](#). This tool provides links to thousands of academic research sites to help [students](#) at any level find the best information for their Internet research projects.
51. [Gateway to 21st Century Skills](#). This resource for [educators](#) is sponsored by the US Department of Education and provides information from a variety of places on the Internet.
52. [MagBot](#). This search engine provides journal and magazine articles on topics relevant to [students](#) and their teachers.
53. [Michigan eLibrary](#). Find full-text articles as well as specialized databases available for searching.

Scientific Search Engines and Databases

The scientific community keeps many databases that can provide a huge amount of information but may not show up in searches through an ordinary search engine. Check these out to see if you can find what you need to know.

54. [Science.gov](#). This search engine offers specific categories including agriculture and food, biology and nature, Earth and ocean sciences, health and medicine, and more.
55. [WorldWideScience.org](#). Search for science information with this connection to international science databases and portals.
56. [CiteSeer.IST](#). This search engine and digital library will help you find information within scientific literature.
57. [Scirus](#). This science search engine moves beyond journal articles and also includes searches among such resources as scientists' webpages, courseware, patents, and more.

58. [Scopus](#). Find academic information among science, technology, medicine, and social science categories.
59. [GoPubMed](#). Search for biomedical texts with this search engine that accesses PubMed articles.
60. [the Gene Ontology](#). Search the Gene Ontology database for genes, proteins, or Gene Ontology terms.
61. [PubFocus](#). This search engine searches Medline and PubMed for information on articles, authors, and publishing trends.
62. [Scitopia](#). This "deep federated search" brings the best information from the fields of science and technology.
63. [Scitation](#). Find over one million scientific papers from journals, conferences, magazines, and other sources with this tool.

Custom Search Engines

Custom search engines

narrow your focus and eliminate quite a bit of the extra information usually contained in search results. Use these resources to find custom search engines or use the specific custom search engines listed below.

64. [CustomSearchEngine.com](#). This listing includes many of the Google custom search engines created.
65. [CustomSearchGuide.com](#). Find custom search engines here or create your own.
66. [CSE Links](#). Use this site to find Google Coop custom search engines.
67. [PGIS PPGIS Custom Search](#). This search engine is customized for those interested in the "practice and science" of PGIS/PPGIS.
68. [Files Tube](#). Search for files in file sharing and uploading sites with this search engine.
69. [Trailmonkey's Custom Search Engine](#). This outdoor adventure search engine will help find information such as trails, maps, and wildlife around the world.
70. [Rollyo](#). "Roll your own search engine" at this site where you determine which sites will be included in your searches.
71. [Webhoker.com](#). Use this custom search engine to find information about Northern Ireland.
72. [Figure Skating Custom Search Engine](#). Use this search engine to learn about figure skating. The more this search engine is used, the better the results become.
73. [Custom Search Engines](#). There are three custom search engines here, two of which may be relevant for anyone interested in Utah constitution or juvenile justice.

74. [Go Pets America Custom Search Engine](#). This search engine will help you find information on pets and animals, their health and wellness, jobs in the field, and more.

Collaborative Information and Databases

One of the oldest forms of information dissemination is word-of-mouth, and the Internet is no different. With the popularity of bookmarking and other collaborative sites, obscure blogs and websites can gain plenty of attention. Follow these sites to see what others are reading.

75. [Del.icio.us](#). As readers find interesting articles or blog posts, they can tag, save, and share them so that others can enjoy the content as well.
 76. [Digg](#). As people read blogs or websites, they can "digg" the ones they like, thus creating a network of user-selected sites on the Internet.
 77. [Technorati](#). Not only is this site a blog search engine, but it is also a place for members to vote and share, thus increasing the visibility for blogs.
 78. [StumbleUpon](#). As you read information on the Internet, you can Stumble it and give it a thumbs up or down. The more you Stumble, the more closely aligned to your taste will the content become.
 79. [Reddit](#). Working similarly to StumbleUpon, Reddit asks you to vote on articles, then customizes content based on your preferences.
 80. [Twine](#). With Twine you can search for information as well as share with others and get recommendations from Twine.
 81. [Kreoo.com](#). This collaborative site offers shared knowledge from its members through forums, blogs, and shared websites.
 82. [Talk Digger](#). Find information on the Internet based on what others are saying about it. Members discuss web sites, blogs, and specific topics here.
- Tips and Strategies**
Searching the deep web should be done a bit differently, so use these strategies to help you get started on your deep web searching.
83. **Don't rely on old ways of searching.** Become aware that approximately 99% of content on the Internet doesn't show up on typical search engines, so think about other ways of searching.
 84. **Search for databases.** Using any search engine, enter your keyword alongside "database" to find any searchable databases (for example, "running database" or "woodworking database").

85. **Get a library card.** Many public libraries offer access to research databases for users with an active library card.
86. **Stay informed.** Reading [blogs](#) or other updated [guides about Internet searches](#) on a regular basis will ensure you are staying updated with the latest information on Internet searches.
87. **Search government databases.** There are many [government databases](#) available that have plenty of information you may be seeking.
88. **Bookmark your databases.** Once you find helpful databases, don't forget to bookmark them so you can always come back to them again.
89. **Practice.** Just like with other types of research, the more you practice searching the deep web, the better you will become at it.
90. **Don't give up.** Researchers agree that most of the information hidden in the deep web is some of the best quality information available.

Helpful Articles and Resources for Deep Searching

- Take advice from the experts and read these articles, blogs, and other resources that can help you understand the deep web.
91. [Deep Web – Wikipedia](#). Get the basics about the deep web as well as links to some helpful resources with this article.
 92. [Deep Web – AI3::Adaptive Information](#). This assortment of articles from the co-coiner of the phrase "deep web," Michael Bergman offers a look at the current state of deep web perspectives.
 93. [The Invisible Web](#). This article from About.com provides a very simple explanation of the deep web and offers suggestions for tackling it.
 94. [ResourceShelf](#). Librarians and researchers come together to share their findings on fun, helpful, and sometimes unusual ways to gather information from the web.
 95. [Docuticker](#). This blog offers the latest publications from government agencies, NGOs,

think tanks, and other similar organizations. Many of these posts are links to databases and research statistics that may not appear so easily on typical web searches.

96. [TechDeepWeb.com](#). This site offers tips and tools for IT professionals to find the best deep web resources.
97. [Digital Image Resources on the Deep Web](#). This article includes links to many digital image resources that probably won't show up on typical search engine results.
98. [Federated Search 101](#). Learn about federated search tools in this article that will be helpful to businesses thinking about purchasing a federated search product.
99. [Timeline of events related to the Deep Web](#). This timeline puts the entire history of the deep web into perspective as well as offers up some helpful links.
100. [The Deep Web](#). Learn terminology, get tips, and think about the future of the deep web with this article.

Deep Web Search Engines

Multi Search engines

[Deeperweb.com](#) – This is my favorite search engine. It breaks your results down into categories – general web, blogs, news, academic, cloud, metrics, research, etc. This allows you to quickly focus on the type of answer you were looking for. Makes my top 10 websites!
[Zuula.com](#) – nice multi engine aggregator
[Surfwax](#) – They have a 2011 interface for rss and a 2009 interface I think is better. Takes 60 seconds to understand how to use it.
[Dogpile](#) – another multi engine aggregator
Scout Project- [scout.wisc.edu](#) — Since 1994, the Scout Project has focused on developing better tools and services for finding, filtering, and presenting online information and metadata.

Cluster Analysis Engine

[TouchGraph](#) – A brilliant clustering tool that shows you relationships in your search results using a damn spiffy visualization. The smart way to use it, is to let it help you find new sources to your search topic. I have to add, the wiggly effect on the visualization is damn cool, just grab the center item and move it to understand what I'm talking about. (sometimes it doesn't wiggle, however. Java issue?)
[Yippy.com](#) – A useful, non-graphical clustering of results. Give it 2 minutes of your time to understand how it works and it will give back hours of saved research time.
[www.quintura.com](#) – An interesting data mining search engine that shows related words to your target. Good if you aren't

sure what the exact name of the subject is you seek
[www.navagent.com/](#) - Not a web based search engine, requires you download software. Highly rated, very interesting especially to the 35F intel types.

Specialty Deep Web Engines

[Infomine](#) - comprehensive virtual library and reference tool for academics. But I've found it not too useful, better engines out there.
[Archive.org](#) – Huge behemoth of media now public domain – rare books, sound recordings, video, 20 year archived images of all old websites, and free audio books! Makes my top 10 list. (and my top 3)

[WWW virtual library](#) – a listing of indexes to industries. Need to know about Architecture? Biochemical war? Zoology? This may get you there.
[FindArticles.com](#) – FindArticles has articles from about 500 periodicals with coverage back to 1998, and is completely free of charge.
[Library of Congress](#) – loc.gov – Phenomenal digitized archives, "American Memory" especially interesting. Includes a good newspaper archive.
[www.osti.gov](#) - Government research archives, if your tax dollars paid for it, the results are here. Also a huge collection of science presentation videos.
[US Geologic Survey](#) – Imagery and Maps galore. 3 portals to fetch data, EarthExplore, Glovis and Seamless. Extremely complex. There are tutorials on

[how to get free aerial photos](#) over at [learninggis.com](#).
[US National Map by USGS](#) - The source for current geospatial data from the USGS.
[http://adswwww.harvard.edu/](#) – Physics and Astronomy data engine for academic papers

General

[GPO's Catalog of US Government Publications](#) — Federal publications database.
[Smithsonian Institution Libraries](#) — 20 libraries from museum complexes around the world.
[The National Archives](#) — National Archives' research tools and online databases.
[HighWire Press](#) — Online catalog of the largest repository of free full-text and non-free text, peer-reviewed content, from over 1000 different journals.
[Education Resources Information Center \(ERIC\)](#) — A catalog with more than 1.2 million bibliographic records, many with full text. Sponsored by the US Department of Education.
[Encyclopædia Britannica](#) — The old and authoritative encyclopedia searchable with full text online. No longer printing paper copies. The internet killed the library star.
[Topix.net](#) — A news search engine.
[Internet Public Library](#) — Internet's public library. More for kids than adults, IMHO.
[San Francisco Public Library](#) – A great online library. This is just one example of many such local public libraries that offer similar services. Sorry, you can't use their

access to commercial archives unless you are a member.

[Xrefer \(commercial\)](#) — Fee based database of 236 titles and over 2.9 million entries.

[LexisNexis \(commercial\)](#) — Billed as the world's largest collection of public records, unpublished opinions, legal, news, and business information. Over 35,000 individual sources are claimed as searchable. I've not been able to justify subscribing, so I don't know.

[Forrester Research \(Commercial\)](#) — An independent technology and market research company, publishing in-depth research reports on a variety of subjects. [Factiva \(Commercial\)](#) — Online collection of about 10,000 individual sources. It's a fact.

Find People & Background Checks

[Pipl.com](#) — for finding people

[zabasearch.com](#) — finding people

[Intellus \(commercial\)](#) — Finding people plus background checks on people and other features.

[US Search \(commercial\)](#) — Finding people plus background checks on people.

[123 People \(commercial\)](#) — A multi search engine built around finding people. [Integriscan](#) — Finding people plus background checks on people.

[State of Texas DOT Criminal Background Check](#) — The central background check for felonies provided by the state. Most misdemeanors don't show up.

Books Online

[Archive.org](#) — Has books online in epub, txt, and pdf formats. The collection encompasses others such as Gutenberg Press, etc. So this is the best site to start with. Again, this makes my top 10 websites. Share the love.

[Books.google.com](#) — They are putting the squeeze on all the book scanning businesses. They want to scan the world to add it to the Google Borg. You will be assimilated.

[The Online Books Page](#) — A searchable database of more than 28,000 English works with full text available for free online.

[Bibliomania](#) — A database of free literature from more than 2,000 classic texts. Archive.org crushes this.

[Project Gutenberg](#) — The granddaddy of online books with a catalog of more than 20,000 free books with full text available online. Included in Archive.org.

[The National Academies Press](#) — Only about 3,000 free books online and ~900 for-sale PDFs.

[ebrary](#) — A database of about 20,000 full-text books. Focusing on academia and business.

[UNZ](#) — An odd collection of periodicals and book scanned.

[Get Abstracts \(commercial\)](#) — Large online library of more than 8,000 business book summaries. It is the most efficient way to get the best business titles.

Newspaper Archives Online

[Library of Congress Newspaper Resource List](#) — LOC does a great job getting the list together of wonderful newspaper archives.

[NewspaperArchive.com](#) — (commercial) — Known for a large collection. I haven't used it, so I can't confirm this.

[xooxleanswers.com](#) — Great list of newspaper archives from Xooxle. Good list and a funky name. Two thumbs up. [University of Penn Newspaper Archive](#) — List of US newspaper archives and dates. Looked like a deeper list of Texas newspapers, so this effort may be a deep comprehensive list.

Audio Books Online

[LibreVox.org](#) — Huge selection of audio recordings and AudioBooks read by volunteer voice artists

Business Deep Web Engines

[AAAAgencySearch.com](#) — Advertising agencies via the American Association of Advertising Agencies.

[Agency ComFile](#) — Advertising and marketing agencies.

[Alibaba](#) — An international marketplace of businesses looking for businesses.

[Kompass](#) — Business to business search engine.

[GPO Access Economic Indicators](#) — Gateway for economic indicators from January 1998 to present.

[Government Printing Office](#) — Big catalog of stuff published by the Government Printing office. Has business stuff but much much more. Environmental reports, legal docs, nature stuff. Hell, I typed in 'mushroom' and pulled up 34 entries.

[Hoovers](#) — The Big Boy of info on businesses.

[ThomasNet](#) — Just an industrial product search directory.

[SBA Loan Data](#) — Loan program approval activity from the Small Business Administration.

[GuideStar.org](#) — A searchable database of non-profit organizations including 501c.

Consumer Engines

[US Consumer Products Safety](#)

[Commission Recalled Products](#) — Listing of products, sortable by company name.

[Melissa Data](#) — Comprehensive directory of demographic data, sortable by ZIP code.

[Kelley Blue Book](#) — A guide to pricing new and used vehicles.

[Edmunds](#) — A recognized and established guide to pricing new and used vehicles.

[Consumer Reports](#) — (commercial) A trusted guide to product reviews, including autos, appliances, electronics, computers, personal finance, etc. I use it.

Economic and Job Search Engines

[EUROPA Press Release Database](#) — Database of press releases by the European Union.

[FreeLunch.com](#) — Directory of free economic data.

[Bureau of Labor Statistics](#) — Job-based and consumer economic info from the US Department of Labor.

[Salary Wizard Calculator](#) — Tools that shows national average salaries adjusted by location for different jobs.

[Econmagic](#) — A data directory containing over 200,000 econ files.

[Penn World Tables](#) — National income data for all countries for the years 1950-2007.

[America's Job Bank](#) — Database of jobs and resumes.

[USAJOBS](#) — Portal of data on federal government jobs.

[Regional Economic Conditions \(RECON\)](#) — Economic data available by state, county, and MSA.

Finance

[Bankrate.com](#) — Database of interest rates for different loan types, mortgages, and savings accounts.

[InvestIQ](#) — Market data from around the world in regions.

[BigCharts](#) — Quotes and performance charts on different stocks and mutual funds.

[SmartMoney.com Tools](#) — A portal of for stock analysis tools.

[NASDAQ Trader](#) — A database of stock data from the NASDAQ stock exchange.

[SEC Info](#) — EDGAR and SEC filings searchable by name, industry, SIC code, etc.

[EDGAR Online](#) — SEC filings searchable by ticker or company name.

Government Search Engines

[Copyright Records \(LOCIS\)](#) — Online copyright records, documents, serials, and multimedia.

[American FactFinder](#) — Aggregate census bureau data to be searched by city, county, or ZIP code.

[FedStats](#) — Gateway for statistics on 100 US federal agencies.

[United States Patent and Trademark Office](#) — Database of patents, full-text and full-page images.

[Historical Census Browser](#) — Repository of historical US census data. Going back to 1790 compiled by the University of Virginia.

[Geospatial One Stop](#) — Awesome GIS data warehouse of geographic data, shapefiles, imagery, and displayable on maps.

[Grants.gov](#) — Grant opportunities, from everything under the sun.

[Technology Opportunities Program Grants Database](#) — Listing of technology grants, peruse by keyword, state, and year.

[United States Government Printing Office \(GPO\)](#) — I mentioned this earlier, they seem to have everything. A search engine for multiple government databases: US budgets, campaign reform hearings, code of federal regulations, congressional bills, etc

[CIA Electronic Reading Room](#) — The usual uninteresting declassified CIA documents.

[POW/MIA Databases and Documents](#) — Info on POWs and MIAs.

[ZIP+4 Lookup](#) — US ZIP codes and ZIP+4 codes

International Search Engines

[International Data Base \(IDB\)](#) — Statistical tables and demographic information for countries and areas.

[FIRST](#) — <http://first.sipri.org/> Military aggression database and weapons holdings.

[Economics of Tobacco Control](#) — Information regarding tobacco usage and policy for 180 countries.

[Country Indicators for Foreign Policy](#) — Statistical tables on countries' foreign policies.

[World Bank Data](#) — Key development data and statistics for countries and worldwide groups.
[CIA Factbook](#) — Reference materials containing information on every country in the world.
[US International Trade Statistics](#) — International trade statistics, by country or type of good.
[US Foreign Trade Highlights](#) — Information of US international trade.
[Energy Information Administration International Energy Data and Analysis](#) — Energy balances sorted by country. Explains why the US gives huge amounts of cash to oil producing countries.

Law and Politics

[THOMAS \(Library of Congress\)](#) — Legislative information from the Library of Congress.
[Law Library of Congress](#) — Allegedly, the largest collection of legal materials in the world, over 2 million volumes.
[Global Legal Information Network](#) — Laws, regulations, judicial decisions, and other legal sources.
[FindLaw](#) — Free legal database, with collections of cases and codes, legal news.
[Office of Postsecondary Education Security Statistics](#) — Contains college campus crime statistics, sortable.
[Bureau of Justice Statistics](#) — <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/> Legal and judicial statistics, everything from crime to law enforcement.
[The Avalon Project at Yale Law School](#) — Documents in law, history, and diplomacy.
[US Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774–1873 \(Library of Congress\)](#) — The historical Congressional records, bills, documents, statutes, journals, and debates from LOC.
[Lobbying Database](#) — Who spent what on firms who have spent lobbying money from 1998. The US, with the finest Congress money can buy!
[Legislative Activities](#) — Synopsis of House of Representatives' bill summary, status, public laws, and votes.
[heionline.org](#) — (commercial) — Claims to be the 'worlds largest image based database of legal documents'. I was able to find an obtuse document on using Bayes Theorem for fact finding in a criminal case.
[Project Vote Smart](#) — Government officials and election candidates database, order by last name or ZIP code.

Medical and Health

[PubMed](#) — The U.S. National Library of Medicine contains over 16 million citations from MEDLINE and other life science

journals going back to the 1950s. Contains links to full-text articles and external resources. Supposed to be the best damn resource for medical out there.
[National Institute for Health Research Archive](#) — <http://www.nihr.ac.uk/Pages/NIHRArchive.aspx> Database of ongoing or completed projects funded by the British NHS.
[National Institutes of Health](#) — Encyclopedia of health topics. More of a kind-of-deep-web resource, as Google has this indexed.
[American Hospital Directory](#) — Index of US hospital information.
[Globalhealthfacts.org](#) — Searchable world health information, by country, disease, condition, program, or demographic. Quickly lay out the conditions in a country.
[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Data and Statistics](#) — Statistical health information according to the CDC. Not true deep web, but useful.
[New England Journal of Medicine \(commercial\)](#) — A Leading medical journal with full text past issues available online. Commercial, but you can access most for free.

Science and Academic

[\(Scholarly Paper search engines now have their own page\)](#)
[ScienceResearch.com](#) — Searchable access to scientific journals and databases.
[Academic Index](#) — Main search is a filtered Google search aimed at high authority rank sites, mainly .edu and .gov which filters a great deal out. Second search ties into deep web academic and non-academic databases skewed to librarians and educators.
[Science.gov](#) — Gateway to science info provided by US government agencies.
[VideoLectures.net](#) - Phenomenal video lecture coverage from high authority rank sources. A great go-to place to find peer-reviewed, conference presented, in depth coverage of a topic at a conference. A nice bonus, is the presentation slides are shown separately, and you can jump to slides of interest to you. Heavily technology based, and 66% is in English. Most lectures 45 minutes or longer.
[WebCASPAR](#) — A horrible interface to an alleged wealth of statistical info on science and engineering. I found the site slow, cludgy and designed around 1965 run off of candle power. From their website: "The WebCASPAR database provides easy access to a large body of statistical data resources for science and engineering (S&E) at U.S. academic institutions. WebCASPAR emphasizes S&E, but its data resources also provide information

on non-S&E fields and higher education in general."

[The Complete Work of Charles Darwin](#) — Charles Darwin's published works, search-able and available online. He's still old and his works still ramble. Scanning didn't help him much.
[USGS Real-Time Water Data](#) — Real-time map of streamflow and water quality data of the USA's rivers and reservoirs.
[USGS Earthquake Hazards Program](#) — Showing real-time earthquake data. Focus on US but covers world as well.
[IEEE Publications \(Commercial\)](#) — Contains over 1.4 million documents from the Institute of Electronics and Electrical Engineers.
[Society of Petroleum Engineers Archive \(Commercial\)](#) — Petroleum engineers technical papers.
[Arxiv](#) — arxiv.org/ — Cornell University repository. Access to 700,000+ technical papers on everything from quantitative biology to computer science. Appears to offer full text in several formats.
[VADLO](#) — www.vadlo.com/ — (malware present as of 11/9/12) Life Science Search Engine. Very hit and miss. Don't have high expectations.
[Deep Dyve \(Commercial\)](#) — www.deepdyve.com. DeepDyve has aggregated millions of articles across [thousands of journals](#) from the world's leading [publishers](#), including *Springer*, *Nature Publishing Group*, *Wiley-Blackwell* and more. Haven't paid the premium to give it a test ride, if someone has, please write a review below.
[Data Mining Data sources](#) - <http://www.kdnuggets.com/datasets/index.html> — Links to gobs of free and commercial datasets used for data mining.
Transportation
[FAA Flight Delay Information](#) — A map of the United States with flight delay information from the nation's largest airports.
[NTSB Accident Database and Synopses](#) — The National Transportation Safety Board's database of aviation accidents, ranging from 1962 to present.
[NTSB Aviation Accident Database](#) — Aviation accident data from the National Transportation Safety Board
[National Highway Traffic Safety Administration](#) — A database of car and car part defects, searchable by item number or car make and model.
[SaferCar.gov](#) — Crash test safety ratings for automobiles since 1990.
[flightwise.com](#) — Real-time flight tracking, with support for Google Earth.
[FlightAware](#) — Fee flight tracking with history, graphs, and maps.

Brief How-tos (This page briefly explains how to use various tools which enhance your privacy, anonymity and overall security. The guides are written in an easy to understand, step-by-step manner. The difficulty & time required for most of them don't provide any reason to not secure your communications and blurring your digital traces)

How the dark web spurs a spying 'arms race'

<https://www.cryptoparty.in/learn/how-tos>

Privacy Shielding against Mass Surveillance

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/technology-31948818>
<http://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1402/1402.4009.pdf>

Secure File Deletions: Discard confidential digital files safely using an effective file shredding software. Any deleted file could be recovered until it is being overwritten. Files in the recycle bin are not overwritten until you empty it.

[DBAN-Darik's](#) Boot and Nuke is a boot disk that securely deletes any contents of any hard disk. It is ideal for bulk or emergency data destruction as it can automatically wipe away the contents of any detected hard disk without a trace. This is the ultimate shredder.

[File Shredder](#)-This is a reliable source of secure file deletion that will completely erase files from your hard drive. It has a user-friendly interface. It has the functionality to let you browse and choose which files you want deleted. You can also choose 5 options for shredding algorithms.

A Guide to Giving NSA the Finger Without Them Ever Knowing

<http://www.sovereignman.com/nsa-black-paper/>

If you are ever faced with a situation where you feel your communications are being intercepted the approach is to encrypt your files before emailing them to the person you're communicating with. They will have to know the password in order to decrypt and open the files. These are some tools for your use.

[VaultLetSuite](#)

[Encrypt Files](#)

[dsCrypt](#)

[MEO Encryption](#)

[LockNote](#)

[4t Hit Mail Privacy](#)

How To Send Messages That Even The NSA Cannot Read

<http://www.forbes.com/sites/josephsteinberg/2013/09/08/how-to-send-messages-that-even-the-nsa-cannot-read/>

<http://www.spammimic.com/>

[Duckduckgo](#) bills itself as a search engine alternative to google. Back in April, the question was how a small company could compete with the google goliath. The CEO stated that it was because they do not track your searches or target with advertising, and because of that, the company has benefited since the NSA leak alerted Americans that



the government was, in fact, collecting data. Since the NSA news broke, duckduckgo web traffic has surged 33%. The CEO, Gabe Weinberg, did not anticipate a traffic increase as a result of competitors giving information to the government? It has long been known that people didn't

want tracked and so it's no surprise that people are making a choice to switch to things, **they can still get great results and also real privacy**. In a six-month period yahoo! said that they had 12,000 to 13,000 inquiries from the government, Apple, 4,000 to 5,000 inquiries, duckduckgo had zero inquiries, and the reason for that is that no data is stored. So if they come to us and they know it's in our privacy policy, we have nothing to handover. It's all anonymous data. So on big-tech companies and usually big companies in general, that information is stored in data warehouses and that's why it can be requested. With duckduckgo all information is literally thrown away. It never gets written into anywhere and never to disk. A lot of these companies, they're saving the data because they want to get advertising around that data. So how does duckduckgo make money? We don't need to track users to make money on web search, because it's based off the key word. You do mortgage research for your house; you type in mortgage bank rates and get a mortgage ad. We can do that without tracking. We have an ad on our site based on the keyword, not the person. To put it in perspective, it took 435 days to get from one to 2 million searches a day, and then only eight days to get from 2 million to 3 million, and all of them are new customers? I think people are out there having conversations with their friends and family and saying, hey, we don't want to be tracked. No one wants to be tracked. Why don't you try duckduckgo? You know, google is out there saying, look, we anonymize the information. They try not to give out the information and resist the government inquiries as much as possible but at the end of the day, if you have a valid court order, you have to do what it says.

How to Shield Your Calls, Chats, and Internet Browsing From Government Surveillance

http://www.slate.com/blogs/future_tense/2013/06/07/how_to_secure_and_encrypt_your_email_and_other_communications_from_prism.html

The Open Technology Fund has supported the development of tools that can be used for secure communication in the field. These tools include encrypted end-to-end cell phone conversations, encrypted text messaging, encrypted group chat and document sharing, anonymous communication on the Internet and secure

instant messaging. We've created a short guide describing these tools, including available languages, use cases and where to access the tools for use today. You can download the May 2013 edition of the guide as a PDF document. [Download the Guide \[pdf\]](#)

Tools Included in the Guide

RedPhone is an Android app that secures your calls for free, with iOS support coming in the summer of 2013. RedPhone provides end-to-end encryption, securing your conversations so that nobody can listen in.

TextSecure is an Android app that secures your SMS/MMS communication, which encrypts your text messages in transit and on your phone. It's almost identical to your normal text messaging application, and is just as easy to use.

Cryptocat is an open, accessible instant messaging platform that encrypts your conversations right in your browser. Android and iOS apps are expected in the summer of 2013. Cryptocat aims to leverage both the ease of use and accessibility afforded by web applications and the security provided by client-side cryptography.

Orbot is an android application that allows mobile phone users to access the web, instant messaging and email without being monitored or blocked by their mobile internet

service provider. Orbot brings the features and functionality of Tor to the Android mobile operating system. Tor prevents somebody watching your Internet connection from learning what sites you visit, and it prevents the sites you visit from learning your physical location.

Orweb is an android application that works hand in hand with Orbot to provide web access that is able to circumvent web filters and firewalls, while also improving a users ability to remain anonymous online.

Gibberbot is an android application offering private, encrypted chat for Google, Facebook, AOL and any Jabber or XMPP server using true verifiable end-to-end encrypted communications.

ChatSecure is an iOS application that offers private, encrypted chat and instant messaging for Google, Facebook and any Jabber or XMPP server using true verifiable end-to-end encrypted communications.

Tor is free software and an open network that helps you defend against a form of network surveillance that threatens personal freedom and privacy, confidential business activities and relationships, and state security known as [traffic analysis](#) . [Download Tor](#)

Anonymous Email and Chat/Messaging Services Smart Card

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[BT Guard](#) anonymous bittorrent services

[Pretty Good Privacy \(PGP\)](#) is a popular program used to [encrypt](#) and decrypt e-mail over the Internet. It can also be used to send an encrypted [digital signature](#) that lets the receiver verify the sender's identity and know that the message was not changed en route.

[GnuPG](#) is the GNU project's complete and free implementation of the OpenPGP standard as defined by RFC4880 . GnuPG allows you to encrypt and sign your data and communication, features a versatile key management system as well as access modules for all kinds of public key directories. GnuPG, also known as GPG, is a command line tool with features for easy integration with other applications. A wealth of frontend applications and libraries are available. Version 2 of GnuPG also provides support for S/MIME.

[Cloudfogger](#) encrypts your data on the local device before it gets uploaded to the cloud. That guarantees that Dropbox and others never get access to the content of your files. Cloudfogger protects your privacy with 256bit AES ([Advanced Encryption Standard](#)) encryption.

[Dropbox](#) to store private documents online.

[Jitsi](#) can be used for peer-to-peer encrypted video calls.

Silent Circle to make and receive encrypted calls and send encrypted texts and files, though your communications will be fully secure only if both parties to the call, text or file transfer are using the app.

The digital age has made it far trickier to thwart eavesdroppers who may be sitting at a desk thousands of miles away. But it can still be done. There are plenty of software tools anyone can use to keep prying marketers and hackers out of their business.

TrueCrypt: Security begins at home, and what's on your hard drive can say a lot about you -- and about everyone you know and communicate with. Encrypting the data on your computer's drive won't make it impossible (nothing is impossible), but it'll be extremely difficult for anyone to uncover what's stored there. TrueCrypt is free and can be used to encrypt an entire hard drive or a virtual disk to keep prying eyes out. For individual files, there's AxCrypt, which lets you encrypt and password-protected files with a click. It's great for sharing confidential documents, but you've also got to share the password.

Tor: Used by political activists and dissidents Tor is a free, open-source Web surfing program that runs in the background and hides your surfing habits and location. It accomplishes this by routing your connection through numerous nodes or hops, so it can also slow down your page views. On the other hand, it has proved adept at thwarting oppressive government officials. It has also been useful for criminals delivering viruses, so much so that some security programs automatically tag Tor traffic as malware.

VPN: One way the authorities (and hackers) trace things back to you is using your IP (Internet Protocol) address, which ISPs are often forced to render to authorities. That's how law enforcement sometimes learns military generals have supposedly secret email accounts, which they can then subpoena without their knowledge. To prevent such traces you can use a VPN, or virtual private network service, to hide your IP address. It's the same sort of connection used by many corporations to prevent security breaches using encrypted tunneling, but you can use it to route your connections through a remote server, often in a different country, and thus thwart trackers. **Free VPN services include Private WiFi and proVPN.**

Google Voice: One of the disruptive technologies Google has introduced -- but not enough people use -- is an online phone service based on technology it acquired when it bought Grand Central. Google Voice is intended to provide a single phone number that you can then use to route calls to any other number (up to five at a time). It's also great at filtering calls, and because it's free, you can get a new number for special sources and then close it down, making it difficult for authorities to eavesdrop or even figure out who called who.

Burner: Based on the concept of so-called burner phones (cheap, temporary cell phones that have no identifying account information and are later thrown away), the Burner app for Android and iPhones generates a temporary phone number you can give out instead of your real number. When you're done, you simply delete the number and it's gone. It's not free, however. Getting a number that lasts a week with 20 minutes of talk time, for example, costs \$1.99. Is it foolproof? Probably not if the government is trying to track you, but it makes it darn difficult.

DeadDrop: Another tool that has been used in various guises by whistle-blowers is DeadDrop. It uses Tor and provides a place online where sources can anonymously post confidential documents and information for reporters (just like the physical dead drops of the spy-vs.-spy cold war). The New Yorker magazine recently publicly announced it would begin using the technology for its Strongbox service.

It should be noted that many of these techniques are used by terrorists and ordinary criminals today. Law enforcement will no doubt decry their use -- and continue to come up with ways to hack into these privacy tools.

<http://www.foxnews.com/tech/2013/05/20/tech-tools-to-keep-one-step-ahead-feds/>

Tracerouting

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| Geek Tools Traceroute | http://www.geektools.com/traceroute.php http://www.tracert.com/cgi-bin/trace.pl http://cities.lk.net/trlist.html http://www.traceroute.org/ |
| Using Traceroute | http://www.exit109.com/~jeremy/news/providers/traceroute.html |

Training Resources

| | |
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| MIT OpenCourseWare (hundreds of free classes online) | http://ocw.mit.edu/index.htm |
| Introduction to Intelligence Analysis (1 to 2 Hours) | |
| Data Collection Tradeoffs (2 to 3 Hours) | |
| Critical Thinking Strategies (2 to 3 Hours) | http://www.anacapatraining.com/webtraining/index.html |

Transportation

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| National Transportation Library | http://ntl.bts.gov/ |
| Transportation Search Engines | http://ntl.bts.gov/tools/search_engines.html |
| Bureau of Transportation Statistics | http://www.bts.gov/ |
| Major Transportation Facilities of The U.S. 2009 (interactive map) | |
| http://www.bts.gov/programs/geographic_information_services/maps/major_transportation_facilities/html/map.html | |

Tunnels

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Tunnels in The USA and Canada | http://freespace.virgin.net/john.cletheroe/usa_can/tunnels/ |
| Tunnel Links | http://www.mysteries-megasite.com/main/bigsearch/tunnels.html |
| New York City Tunnel No 3 | http://www.water-technology.net/projects/new_york/ |
| Notable PA Railroad Tunnels | http://www.railfanusa.com/pa/patunnels.html |
| Longest Railroad Tunnels in the World | http://www.robl.w1.com/Transport/tunnel.htm |

UAVs/Drones

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| Center for the Study of the Drone | http://dronecenter.bard.edu/ |
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The Five Most Deadly Drone Powers in the World.
In the Golden Age of Drones, these countries lead the pack.

<http://nationalinterest.org/feature/the-five-most-deadly-drone-powers-the-world-12255>

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) aren't new. Nations have been using drones in combat since at least World War II, and they've made up an important part of the aerial arsenal ever since. In the last two decades, however, the massive expansion of communications bandwidth has combined with the ongoing miniaturization of electronic components to

produce a Golden Age of UAV technology. Drones, once relegated to intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) missions, have become star players in the U.S. Wars on Terror, and now play critical roles in the military establishments of many nations.

What countries have made the most of the drone age? Some of the answers are unsurprising; nations with huge investment capacity and ongoing military conflicts have obvious advantages in the ability to develop drones, and to develop ways of using them for strategic purpose. This article looks at the five nations that have most effectively taken advantage of the Golden Age of the Drone, with more of an emphasis on how these countries have managed innovation, organization, and deployment than on the characteristics of specific weapons.

United States

The United States remains, by far, the world's leader in drone technology. A decade of extensive operational work with drones has given the U.S. military tremendous experience with the architecture, design, and employment of UAV technology. Although inter-service and inter-agency conflicts slowed the development of drones in the latter half of the Cold War, the need for airpower in the Wars on Terror has prompted a massive wave of innovation.

Every U.S. service employs thousands of UAVs, conducting missions that range from strike to ISR to communications relay. The drone campaigns over Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, and Somalia have captured imaginations, and not always in a good way. Not since the use of B-52s over North Vietnam has an air campaign [earned quite so much international criticism](#). However, these campaigns barely scratch the surface of UAV contributions to U.S. military operations.

The United States is also pushing the limits of drone innovation. However the [UCLASS UAV program \(Naval Drones\)](#) works out, it will provide the United States with the foundation for a carrier borne drone capability that can keep U.S. naval aviation vital. The United States has also pioneered work on stealth drones, high altitude surveillance drones, and other vehicles that fill needs across the spectrum of political and military policy.

Israel

Like the United States, Israel has extensive experience with drones, having used them for decades in an ISR capacity. The Predator drone itself has an Israeli pedigree, as some of the earliest designs came from an Israeli immigrant to the United States. Israel has taken the same capital, technology-intensive route to drone development as the United States, producing UAVs that fill key roles within a broader surveillance-strike complex.

Drones allow Israel to keep close, constant tabs on Gaza, the West Bank, and southern Lebanon, as well as parts of Syria near the Golan Heights. Particularly relevant for a country that obsesses as much about the potential for prisoners of war as Israel, drones have also taken on a strike role, operating in Egypt and the occupied territories.

Perhaps most importantly, Israel has become a huge exporter of drone technology, sending UAVs with support equipment and trainers to a wide array of countries around the globe. The extent to which Israeli technology has directly influenced drone programs in Russia and China remains an open question. However, there is no question that Israeli technology and production is pushing the global drone "race" forward.

China

The People's Republic of China, perhaps recognizing how lucrative the emerging international market might prove, has begun to invest heavily in drone production. China has (so to speak) allowed a hundred flowers to bloom with respect to UAV production and development, with both the big state-owned defense enterprises and a host of smaller, private suppliers trying to enter the market. This has resulted in a

bewildering array of options for the Chinese government, with drones that have the potential to fill a lot of different niches in the PLA's military framework, including counter-terror operations.

The Chinese have also begun to work out the implications of drones for their A2/AD system, as well as for ongoing efforts at "salami slicing" in the East and South China Seas. With respect to the former, drones in the ISR role can provide the critical data input that China's systems of anti-access systems need to function. On salami slicing, drones offer a degree of escalatory uncertainty that suits a "relaxed" aggressor interested in probing the defenses and resolve of a coalition of opponents. Using drones gives China access to airspace over contested areas, without conveying the same threat that manned aircraft would offer.

China will remain a huge player in the drone market moving forward, and seems to be taking the right tack by emphasizing public-private cooperation in technology. This is an approach that the Americans and Israelis have also adopted.

Iran

Whatever threat Iran may pose to Middle East stability, the Islamic Republic is rarely mentioned in lists of cutting edge technology. Iran regularly boasts of extremely sophisticated systems (recall the [Qaher 313 "stealth fighter"](#)), and many of its claims on military technology need to be taken with a grain of salt.

But on drones, Iran [punches well above](#) its technological weight. Iran has struggled with putting together the systems needed to deploy a tactical attack drone, but it's done a good job with [affordable, reliable engines and airframes](#). Iran's experience shows that modest investment can, in the right circumstances, have a high payoff. Iran has used drones extensively in Syria and Iraq, supplying the Iraqi and Syrian governments with recon data and identifying targets for manned airstrikes. Altogether, Iran probably has more operational experience with drones than any country other than Israel or the United States.

Iran has also had success in [exporting its drones](#) to proxies, such as Hezbollah, where they mostly play the same ISR role. Hezbollah has experimented with suicidal drones (not quite the same thing as cruise missiles, but not that far off), and Israel can probably anticipate a more complex aerial environment in the next Lebanon conflict.

Russia

The Golden Age of Drones didn't strike at quite the right time for Russia. In the 1990s and 2000s, Russia was saddled with a large, inefficient, not particularly innovative military-industrial complex that was essentially hung over from the Soviet years. Developing advanced new UAVs, especially ones that depended on access to high tech communications networks, didn't fall into the wheelhouse of the Russian system.

Things have changed, somewhat. The Russian aerospace industry still has enough kick to produce interesting airframes, and Russia has accumulated enough war experience in the last fifteen years to develop some good operational doctrine with respect to employment. Russia also seems to have a good appreciation of what UAVs [can offer from a military standpoint](#).

There's no indication thus far that Russia has used attack drones in Ukraine, but there's little doubt that Russian forces [have used UAVs](#) to identify and track Ukrainian forces, supplying data to "separatists." Russia has also explored the [potential for drones in the Arctic](#). Long-range surveillance drones can undoubtedly improve Russia's ability to manage and monitor its vast northern regions.

Conclusion

Looking ahead, the United States, China, and Israel will almost certainly remain on this list ten years from now. Each of these countries has developed the industrial capacity and human capital for drone development, and each has good reasons for staying on the edge of innovation. Iran and Russia may struggle to stay on top. Boxers can only punch above their weight for so long, and notwithstanding the creative ways that Iranians have employed drones thus far, a basic lack of industrial and innovative capacity relative to larger military-industrial complexes may eventually hamstring them. The Russian MIC remains large, but

problems with the Russian economy, combined with the hugely expensive demands of reforming and recapitalizing the entire Russian military, could slow progress on drones. Who might replace these countries? Good candidates include India, Brazil, and several EU countries. India combines familiarity with Russian practice, friendship with the United States, and an innovative tech sector. Brazil's military aviation industry continues to grow, and the Brazilian military may become a reliable customer. France, when it decides to move in that direction, could potentially produce some very effective UAVs. The field remains open, and opportunities abound.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and Drone Aircraft

<http://www.militaryfactory.com/aircraft/unmanned-aerial-vehicle-uav.asp>

Drone Geography: Mapping a System of Intelligence

<http://dronecenter.bard.edu/drone-geography/>

Center for the Study of the Drone

<http://dronecenter.bard.edu/>

RISE OF THE DRONES

<http://www.popsci.com/tags/rise-drones>

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/feb/24/drone-warfare-life-on-the-new-frontline>

Unmanned

<http://www.unmanned.co.uk/>

United States Air Force Unmanned Aircraft Systems Flight Plan

2009-2047

[http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-](http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA505168&Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf)

[bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA505168&Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf](http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA505168&Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf)

Flight of The Drones

<http://www.economist.com/node/21531433>

NanoEye

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/68542133/Nano-Eye>

<http://defensetech.org/2011/10/12/the-armys-tiny-future-spy-satellite/>

Drones That Think

<http://www.c4isrjournal.com/story.php?F=magazine>

Unmanned Aircraft Systems Present & Future Capabilities <http://cryptome.org/dodi/uav-future.pdf>

See what it's like to fly a UAV: Welcome to the UAV pilot training program. Your mission is to locate and destroy enemy targets using AGM-114 Hellfire missiles launched from a MQ-9 Reaper.

<http://www.airforce.com/interactive/uav/index.html>

The Spy Flight Website

<http://www.spyflight.co.uk/main.htm>

The Complete UAV Field Guide

[http://www.popsci.com/technology/gallery/2010-02/gallery-](http://www.popsci.com/technology/gallery/2010-02/gallery-future-drones)

[future-drones](http://www.popsci.com/technology/gallery/2010-02/gallery-future-drones)

A Worldwide Roundup

<https://web.archive.org/web/20110228142309/http://www.aiaa.org/aerospace/Article.cfm?issuetocid=365>

<https://web.archive.org/web/20110115173148/http://www.aiaa.org/images/PDF/WilsonChart.pdf>

UAV World

<http://www.uavworld.com/>

Photo Gallery

<http://www.uavforum.com/library/photo.htm>

Video Theater - A 5-10 Sec Video Clip Of A Featured UAV Each Month

<http://web.archive.org/web/20090513061222/http://www.uavforum.com/library/video.htm>

List of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_unmanned_aerial_vehicles

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Website Links

<http://www.garmin-air-race.freeola.com/links%20listing/77.htm>

Drones: America's New Air Force

<http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2009/05/08/60minutes/main5001439.shtml>

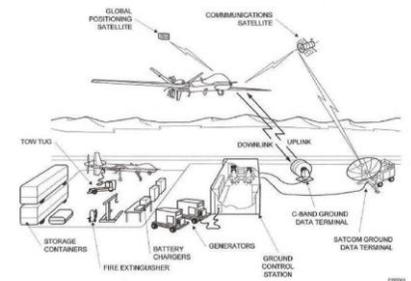
Drone Photos

<http://cryptome.org/2012-info/drone-photos/drone-photos.htm>

Drone Crew Photos

<http://cryptome.org/2012-info/drone-crew/drone-crew.htm>

Cryptome Foreign Drone Bases Series



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|---|---|------------------------|
| 2015-1708.htm | update Akrotiri Cyprus U-2 Base | August 23, 2015 |
| 2015-1707.htm | update Niamey Niger Drone Base | August 23, 2015 |
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| 2015-1319.htm | Jalalabad Afganistan Drone Base | April 14, 2015 |
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- [Aji](#)
 - [Anaco](#)
 - [Barcelona Air Base](#)
 - [Barquisimeto Air Base](#)
 - [Boca del Rio Air Base](#)
 - [Cabruta](#)
 - [Cabimas](#)
 - [Caracas Air Base/International](#)
 - [Carizaltes Air Base](#)
 - [Chaparral](#)
 - [Ciratobo](#)
 - [Coro](#)
 - [Ciudad Bolívar](#)
 - [Cumaná](#)
 - [El Vigía](#)
 - [Guina](#)
 - [Higuerote](#)
 - [Inglaterra](#)
 - [La Orchila Air Base](#)
 - [Las Piedras](#)
 - [La Trinidad de Orichuna](#)
 - [La Uva](#)
 - [Maracaibo Air Base](#)
 - [Maturin](#)
 - [Mayupa](#)
 - [Ocumare del Tuy](#)
 - [Palo Negro Air Base](#)
 - [Pariaguán](#)
 - [Porlamar](#)
 - [Potrento](#)
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NationMaster <http://www.nationmaster.com/country-info/compare/Russia/United-States/Military>
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World News Network Sitemap (make this your first stop)

Ultimate News Database

<http://www.infopig.com/>

World News

http://wn.com/world_news_sitemap/news

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[Top 100 Newspapers in North America](#)

[Top 100 Newspapers in Latin America](#)

[Top 100 Newspapers in Europe](#)

[Top 25 Newspapers in Oceania](#)

[Top 50 Newspapers in Africa](#)

[Top 100 Newspapers in Asia](#)

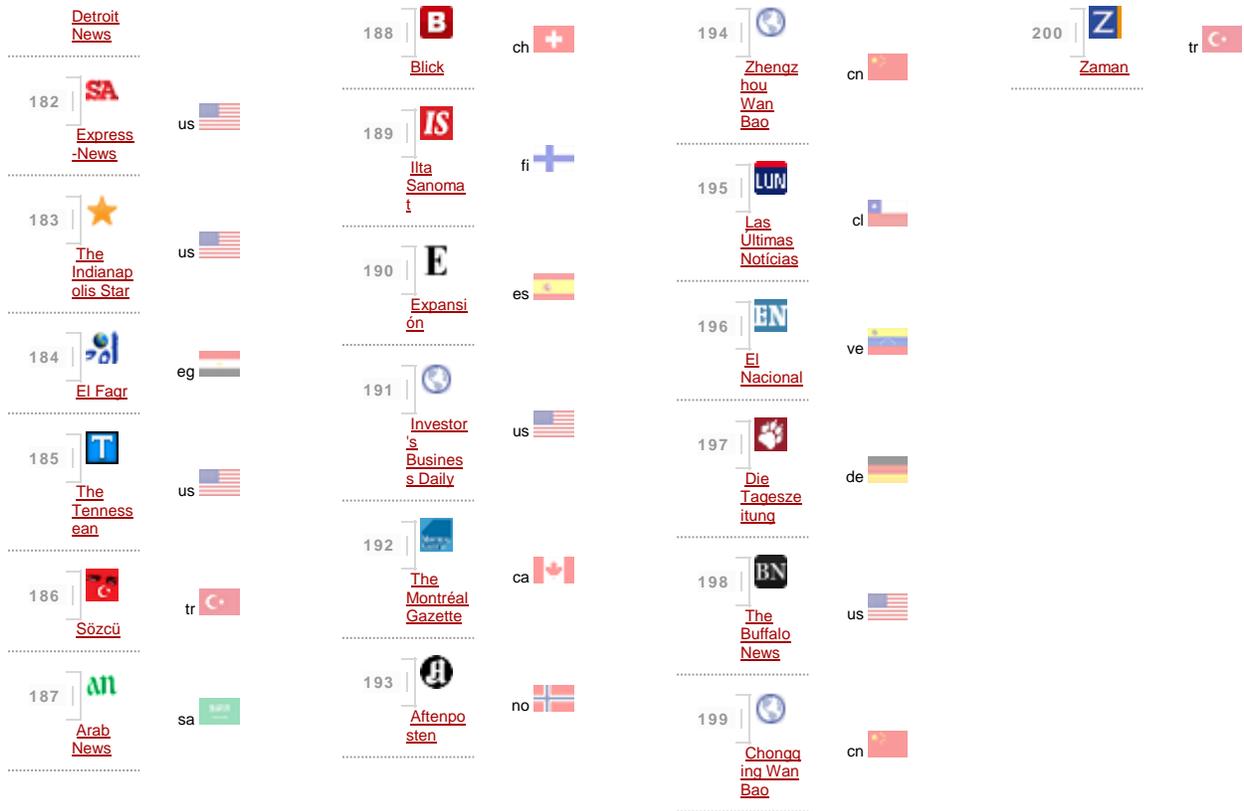
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|---|---|--|----|--|--|----|--|--|----|---|--|
| 1 |  The New York Times | us  | 8 |  USA Today | us  | 15 |  United Daily News | tw  | 22 |  Bild | de  |
| 2 |  The Guardian | gb  | 9 |  The Times of India | in  | 16 |  The Economic Daily | cn  | 23 |  Le Figaro | fr  |
| 3 |  The Daily Mail | gb  | 10 |  The Independent | gb  | 17 |  Le Monde | fr  | 24 |  The Sydney Morning Herald | au  |
| 4 |  China Daily | cn  | 11 |  Los Angeles Times | us  | 18 |  Daily Mirror | gb  | 25 |  Houston Chronicle | us  |
| 5 |  The Washington Post | us  | 12 |  El País | es  | 19 |  El Mundo | es  | 26 |  Hürriyet | tr  |
| 6 |  The Daily Telegraph | gb  | 13 |  Financial Times | gb  | 20 |  Daily News | us  | 27 |  Chicago Tribune | us  |
| 7 |  The Wall Street Journal | us  | 14 |  The Republic | cn  | 21 |  La Repubblica | it  | 28 |  The Republic | us  |

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| 29 |  New York Post | us  | 42 |  Daily Express | gb  | 55 |  Clarín | ar  | 68 |  The Oregonian | us  |
| 30 |  Asahi Shimbun | jp  | 43 |  Kompas | id  | 56 |  Chosun Ilbo | kr  | 69 |  The Dong-a Ilbo | kr  |
| 31 |  Corriere della Sera | it  | 44 |  The Indian Express | in  | 57 |  Die Zeit | de  | 70 |  Nación | ar  |
| 32 |  The Economic Times | in  | 45 |  Yomiuri Shimbun | jp  | 58 |  The Onion | us  | 71 |  The Hindustan Times | in  |
| 33 |  Milliyet Gazetesi | tr  | 46 |  Gazeta Wyborcza | pl  | 59 |  Metro | gb  | 72 |  San Jose Mercury News | us  |
| 34 |  Marca | es  | 47 |  The Hindu | in  | 60 |  ABC | es  | 73 |  The Dallas Morning News | us  |
| 35 |  Liberty Times | tw  | 48 |  The Toronto Star | ca  | 61 |  The Seattle Times | us  | 74 |  AS | es  |
| 36 |  Die Welt | de  | 49 |  The Sun | gb  | 62 |  The Times | gb  | 75 |  The Australian | au  |
| 37 |  The Globe and Mail | ca  | 50 |  The Age | au  | 63 |  Gazzetta dello Sport | it  | 76 |  Star Tribune | us  |
| 38 |  Nihon Keizai Shimbun | jp  | 51 |  The Boston Globe | us  | 64 |  Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung | de  | 77 |  Qingdao News | cn  |
| 39 |  The Hollywood Reporter | us  | 52 |  Philippine Daily Inquirer | ph  | 65 |  The Hill | us  | 78 |  The Jerusalem Post | il  |
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| 41 |  The | us  | 54 |  WT | us  | 67 |  The Philadelphia Inquirer | us  | 80 |  L'Equipe | fr  |

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| 83 | | cz | 96 | | 108 | | 120 | | sg |
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| 141 |  | fr  | Les Echos | 154 |  | th  | Bangkok Post | 166 |  | us  | Daily Star |
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Miscellaneous

- All My Favorites (links to hundreds of the net's most popular pages) <http://www.allmyfaves.com/>
- Official Department Of The Army Publications And Forms <http://www.army.mil/usapa/>
- World Statistics Clock <http://www.poodwaddle.com/worldclock.swf>
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SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOR COULD INDICATE TERROR PLOTTING

By Anthony L. Kimery

'... *being able to distinguish the ordinary from the extraordinary*'

Coinciding with concerns among some intelligence services that suspected Hezbollah "sleeper cells" in Canada have been activated, Canadian law enforcement authorities increasingly are training for

spotting potentially suspicious activity and behavior that may indicate terrorists are conducting surveillance or other goings-on in preparation for targeting a specific structure or location for attack.

Several years ago, Robert David Steele, an outspoken veteran intelligence officer, told HSToday.us that “50 percent of the ‘dots’ that prevent the next 9/11 will come from bottom-up [local] level observation” and unconventional intelligence from “private sector parties.”

Since 9/11, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and law enforcement in the Washington, DC capital region have actively urged citizens to report “suspicious activity.” Mobile electronic signs urging people to report suspicious activity are routinely placed at strategic locations throughout the metro area for periods of time. The last one of these portable warnings I saw was at the convergence of Key Bridge and George Washington Memorial Parkway on the Virginia-side of the Potomac River just across from Georgetown.

Lynda Howes, a civilian member of the emergency event and management unit of the Calgary (Canada) Police Service, told attendees of the “Tri-lateral Security Conference” in Calgary last week that law enforcement must learn how terrorists operating in order to prevent attacks. She said counterterrorism is only manageable if it is tackled at the grass roots level. She explained that it’s vital that everyone - including the public, the police, government and private industry – recognizes the potential indicators of terrorism and what actions to take if, and when, they are encountered.

Howes said terrorists must recruit members, research their targets, procure resources, receive, transfer and conceal money, and provide transportation and communication.

And “each one of those phases represents an activity” that can be identified if a person is trained to know what to be on the look-out for. “Those activities are associated with a behavior. Once we have that behavior, those are things you and I will be witnessing every single day and are things we can pick up on as potential indicators.”

In late 2002, The Air Force’s Office of Special Investigations launched “Eagle Eyes,” a program to “deter terrorism by recognizing and reporting pre-attack activities,” according to an OSI memo.

“Every terrorist act is preceded by observable planning activities,” according to the OSI memo. “When troops and citizens know what to look for and how to report suspicious activity, terrorist acts can be prevented.”

Department of Defense personnel have routinely been advised to report suspicious reconnoitering of military facilities, people asking detailed information about specific sites, and any other activity which could indicate a “dry run” attack.

DHS says “knowing what to look for and being able to distinguish the ordinary from the extraordinary are the key elements to successful surveillance detection.”

“A persistent stream of reported suspicious incidents requires an understanding of the purpose of terrorist surveillance, to know what terrorists look for, and how they conduct surveillance operations,” DHS’s advice states.

DHS states “terrorists conduct surveillance to determine a target’s suitability for attack by assessing the capabilities of existing security and discerning weaknesses in the facility. After identifying weaknesses, they plan their attack at the point of greatest vulnerability.”

“Because terrorists must conduct surveillance-often over a period of weeks, months, or years-detection of their activities is possible,” DHS continued, noting, “regardless of their level of expertise, terrorists invariably make mistakes. The emphasis of surveillance detection is to key in on indicators of terrorist surveillance activities.”

DHS states “successful surveillance detection efforts require immediate reporting of incidents similar to the following:

- Multiple sightings of the same suspicious person, vehicle, or activity, separated by time, distance, or direction;
- Individuals who stay at bus or train stops for extended periods while buses and trains come and go;
- Individuals who carry on long conversations on pay or cellular telephones;
- Individuals who order food at a restaurant and leave before the food arrives or who order without eating;
- Joggers who stand and stretch for an inordinate amount of time;
- Individuals sitting in a parked car for an extended period of time;
- Individuals who don’t fit into the surrounding environment because they are wearing improper attire for the location or season;

- Individuals drawing pictures or taking notes in an area not normally of interest to a tourist or showing unusual interest in or photographing security cameras, guard locations, or watching security reaction drills and procedures; and
- Individuals who exhibit suspicious behavior, such as staring or quickly looking away from individuals or vehicles as they enter or leave facilities or parking areas

Other activity which should cause a heightened sense of suspicion include:

- Suspicious or unusual interest;
- Surveillance (suspicious in nature);
- Inappropriate photographs or videos;
- Note-taking;
- Drawing of diagrams;
- Annotating maps; and
- Using binoculars or night vision devices

“Terrorists may also employ aggressive surveillance techniques, such as making false phone threats, approaching security checkpoints to ask for directions, or ‘innocently’ attempting to smuggle nonlethal contraband through checkpoints,” DHS’s advice states. “The terrorists intend to determine firsthand the effectiveness of search procedures and to gauge the alertness and reaction of security personnel.”

Karen Morley, senior director of TerraGo Technologies, Atlanta, Ga., who began her career in the geospatial industry in the US Air Force as a target intelligence specialist, told HSToday.us that terrorists need to conduct careful surveillance of a potential target in order to be confident that they can pull off a successful attack.

In 2004, RAND developed the book, [“Mapping the Risks: Assessing Homeland Security Implications of Publicly Available Geospatial Information.”](#) for the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, determined that “potential attackers, such as terrorist groups or hostile governments, are more likely to [utilize] reliable and timely information ... such as through direct access or observation. In addition, many types of attacks, such as those by ground parties, are likely to require detailed information for attack planning purposes (depending on the target type and mode of attack). This type of information, which mostly comes from such nongeospatial sources as engineering textbooks or human expertise on the operations of a particular type of industrial complex, is essential for attackers to have a high confidence in their plan.”

But according to John Bumgarner, an 18-year veteran of special operations who has worked with most of the three-letter intelligence agencies at one time or another and is now research director for security technology at the US Cyber Consequences Unit, a non-profit research institute, because of training like that promoted by Howes it has become more and more difficult for terrorists to physically recon targets, especially in the US.

“To actually start planning very detailed reconnaissance of a building, and all the streets that go into it, and all the alleyways and everything else, that could require a lot of physical reconnaissance on the ground - it’s not something that you can actually just easily do anymore,” Bumgarner stressed, especially in the post-9/11 environment where conspicuous photographing, videoing and other apparent physical surveillance can, and has - repeatedly across the nation - caused people to be detained and questioned about their activities.

“In other words,” said Bumgarner, “it’s gotten a whole lot harder for a terrorist to conduct the kind of conspicuous physical surveillance of a target that’s necessary for conducting a large-scale or mass casualty attack.”

Consequently, more sophisticated terrorists are utilizing easily accessible geospatial information, which was examined in the April *HSToday* cover report, [“Every Eye a Spy.”](#)

Taking Advantage Of Search Engines and RSS Feeds To Do Your Work

My favorite search engines, and I'm sure you have your favorites, are the Copernic Suite followed by Google and then others. I use them extensively and use them to my advantage when doing research and I just don't have the time to sit in front of the computer and type in all the keywords. First let me start with the Copernic Suite. It is comprised of [Copernic Agent Professional](#), [Copernic Tracker](#) and [Copernic Summarizer](#). Tracker and summarizer are exactly what the titles imply. The tracker keeps track of websites and alerts you when there are changes to it. Summarizer will take an article and summarize it to a more manageable article; and you determine the number of words in the summarized article. The following applies to copernic agent professional and how to customize it to work for you.

You'll notice on the graphic below how I have formatted my copy. On the right side is a box where folders are created as I have done. In the top center are the keywords I used for the Iran folder in the box at right. I have programmed the engine to do automatic searches at 0800 every day (by this time I have had my first cup of coffee and just waiting for all the results to come in). You also will notice that on the search term "Iranian military capabilities" there is a number 24 in parenthesis. These are the new results that came in at 0800, so you will always know about new results. Just below the box with the keywords are all the hits that came in. The green check mark indicates that it is a valid link. Now look at the left hand side in the quick search box and you should notice that I have 1005 search engines enabled. With these many search engines enabled you should be able to pin down what you're looking for.

The screenshot displays the Copernic Suite software interface. At the top, there is a menu bar with 'Favorites', 'Tools', 'Window', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for 'Find in Results', 'Browse', and 'Summarize'. The main window is divided into several sections:

- Search Results Table:** A table with columns for search terms, filters, result counts, and dates. The selected row is 'iranian military capabilities' with 40 results (24 new) as of 8/31/2007 8:19:48 AM.
- Folders Panel:** A list of folders on the right side, including 'Africa', 'Al Qaeda', 'Drug War', 'HUMINT', 'IEDs and EFPs', 'IMINT', 'Iran', 'MASINT', 'OSINT', and 'SIGINT'. The 'Iran' folder is selected.
- Quick Search Panel:** A panel on the left with a search box and a list of categories. The 'Terrorism' category is selected, and it shows '1005 engines enabled'.
- Search Results List:** A list of search results with a green checkmark indicating a valid link. The results include 'USPACOM Speeches and Transcripts', 'Iran Navy', 'NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL', 'Maritime Interdiction in the Gulf:', and 'Fundamentals of Operational Warfighting'.

Quick Search

Search for: [Advanced](#)

- Exact phrase
- Automatically verify links

Category: [1005 engines enabled](#)

- ★ Favorites
 - The Web
 - Newsgroups
 - E-mail Addresses
 - Images
- My Categories
 - Terrorism
 - Business & Economy
 - Computers & Internet
 - Encyclopedia & Reference
 - Entertainment & Media
 - Government & Law
 - News
 - Recreation, Home & Lifestyle
 - Shopping

[Switch to Category Bar](#)

Common Tasks

- Create new search
- Analyze results
- Browse results
- Filter results
- Organize categories

Page Preview

| Sort by: Update Date | Oldest on top | Folders |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------|
| iranian military weapons | Exact phrase Terrorism 68 results 8/30/2007 1:23:45 PM | Africa |
| iranian websites | Exact phrase Terrorism 303 results 8/30/2007 1:38:06 PM | Al Qaeda |
| iranian naval capabilities | Exact phrase The Web 23 results 8/31/2007 8:19:34 AM | Drug War |
| iranian military capabilities | Exact phrase The Web 40 results (24 new) 8/31/2007 8:19:48 AM | HUMINT |

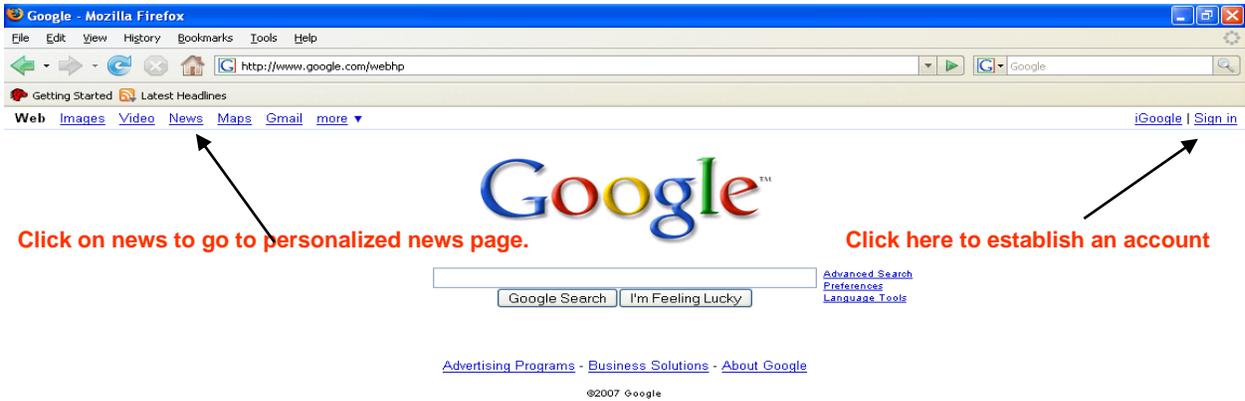
- Africa
- Al Qaeda
- Drug War
- HUMINT
- IEDs and EFPs
- IMINT
- Iran
- MASINT
- OSINT
- SECRET

Look for: In: Result list Find Now Options Advanced Find Clear

| Sort by: Score | Most relevant on top |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> USPACOM Speeches and Transcripts | 81% |
| ... warned of the growing shadow of Iranian influence in the Middle East region. ... Iranian support for terrorism and sectarian violence ... | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> www.pacom.mil/speeches/sst2007/070130-fallon-sasc-centcom.shtml | Netscape Netcenter, CompuServe, Yahoo!, FAST Search (alltheweb.com), L... |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Iran Navy | 80% |
| GlobalSecurity.org is the leading source for reliable military news and military information ... Navy. The Iranian navy has always been the smallest of the three services, having about 14,500 ... | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/iran/navy.htm | Netscape Netcenter, CompuServe, Yahoo!, FAST Search (alltheweb.com), M... |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL | 79% |
| 28 or oil infrastructure on its eastern coast. 58 Damage or destruction of these facilities would cause severe disruptions in the Kingdom, possibly leading to a major crisis. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> www.ccc.nps.navy.mil/research/theses/burke04.pdf | Netscape Netcenter, CompuServe, Yahoo!, FAST Search (alltheweb.com), M... |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maritime Interdiction in the Gulf: | 77% |
| As the international community seeks to develop a concatenation of ... for an overview of Iranian naval capabilities (http://www.globalsecurity.org... npec-web.org/Essays/050620IranKnightsMaritimeInterdictionintheGulf.pdf - | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> www.npec-web.org/Essays/050620IranKnightsMaritimeInterdictionintheGulf.pdf | Netscape Netcenter, CompuServe, Yahoo!, FAST Search (alltheweb.com), L... |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fundamentals of Operational Warfighting | 72% |
| Iranian naval capabilities pose another dilemma for Riyadh. Since the 1991 Gulf War, Iran has made major improvements in its abilities to threaten Gulf ... | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/2001/Reference.pdf | Netscape Netcenter, CompuServe |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ISCIIP - The NIS Observed: Analytical Review - 13 June 2001 | 71% |
| ... way of co-opting Iranian opinions and lessening anti-Russian sentiment on the ... Tehran stressing that Russian-Iranian relations should ... | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> www.bu.edu/iscip/digest/vol6/ed0610.html | Netscape Netcenter, CompuServe, Lycos, MSN Web Search |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asia Times Online Community and News Discussion - Iran Unable to Block ... | 69% |
| Anthony Cordesman and the people at CSIS are pretty sharp, I wish the guy that ... of Cordesman's summary of Iranian naval capabilities in the report in question, ... | |

22 results (plus 1 filtered)

Let's now look at Google and see how it can be customized to work for you. What you're looking at now is the traditional page. On the upper right is the "sign in" link. Click on this link to establish an account. Once you establish an account click on the news link to go to the personalized news page.



Clicking on the news link brings up the following page. You'll notice on the left hand side where I have established all keywords of interest to me. I have included all the classical "INTs" along with some others of interest. Clicking on a keyword, for example "explosively formed projectiles", brings up the latest search on that term. I use the same keywords in Copernic above because the results are not always the same for both search engines. By using two search engines to do my bidding I stand a better chance of getting a plethora of results and thus more solid news from around the world.

Google News - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://news.google.com/nwshp?tab=mn

Getting Started Latest Headlines

Gmail - Inbox

ben.benavides@gmail.com | Web History | My Account | Sign out

Web Images Video News Maps Gmail more

My keywords

Google News Search and browse 4,500 news sources updated continuously. Click here to personalize your page.

News archive search | Advanced news search | Blog search

Auto-generated 20 minutes ago

Top Stories Personalized News Go

Thompson a Target at GOP Debate
New York Times - 45 minutes ago
Republican presidential candidates gathered for a debate Wednesday night at the University of New Hampshire in Durham. By MICHAEL LUO and MICHAEL COOPER DURHAM, NH, Sept. [GOP debate covers Iraq, taxes and absent rival](#) USA Today [Actor may have mistimed his entrance](#) Sydney Morning Herald [Winston-Salem Journal](#) - [Yahoo! News](#) - [Salon](#) - [CNN Political Ticker](#) [all 636 news articles >](#)

Military probes how nukes flew over US
Chicago Tribune - 4 hours ago
WASHINGTON - An Air Force B-52 bomber carrying six cruise missiles armed with nuclear warheads flew across the central United States last week after the nuclear weapons were mistakenly attached to the plane's wing, defense officials said Wednesday. [Six of Our Nukes Went Missing -- But Don't Worry](#) Washington Post [Air Force statement about B-52 weapons incident](#) Shreveport Times [Melbourne Herald Sun](#) - [The Carpetbagger Report](#) - [Sydney Morning Herald](#) - [Bismarck Tribune](#) [all 655 news articles >](#)

Recommended for ben.benavides@gmail.com > [Learn more](#)

4 Suspects on Trial in Denmark on Terrorism Charges
Voice of America - Sep 5, 2007 - In April, a Danish court sentenced a Moroccan man to three and a half years in prison for promoting ... [Bloomberg](#) - [CNN International](#) - [Stratfor \(subscription\)](#) [all 460 news articles >](#)

Remarks by the CIA Director at Ceremony for the NCS Director
Student Operated Press - [and more >](#)

Terrorism in Germany thwarted, police say
Akron Beacon Journal - [all 1,266 news articles >](#)

IMI Urban Fighter APC/IFV Out-MRAP's MRAP for Anti-IED/EFP Protection
Defense Review - [all 2 news articles >](#)

Studying IEDs
WHSV - [all 2 news articles >](#)

Rift on Iraq as Bush meets man tipped as next Australian PM
AFP - [all 1,366 news articles >](#)

Craig's conundrum — Day 10
The Carpetbagger Report - [all 1,789 news articles >](#)

906 Human West Nile Virus Infections Reported In US To Date
News Locale - [all 127 news articles >](#)

Apple to launch touch-screen iPod, lower price of iPhone
Chicago Tribune - [all 4,200 news articles >](#)

Done

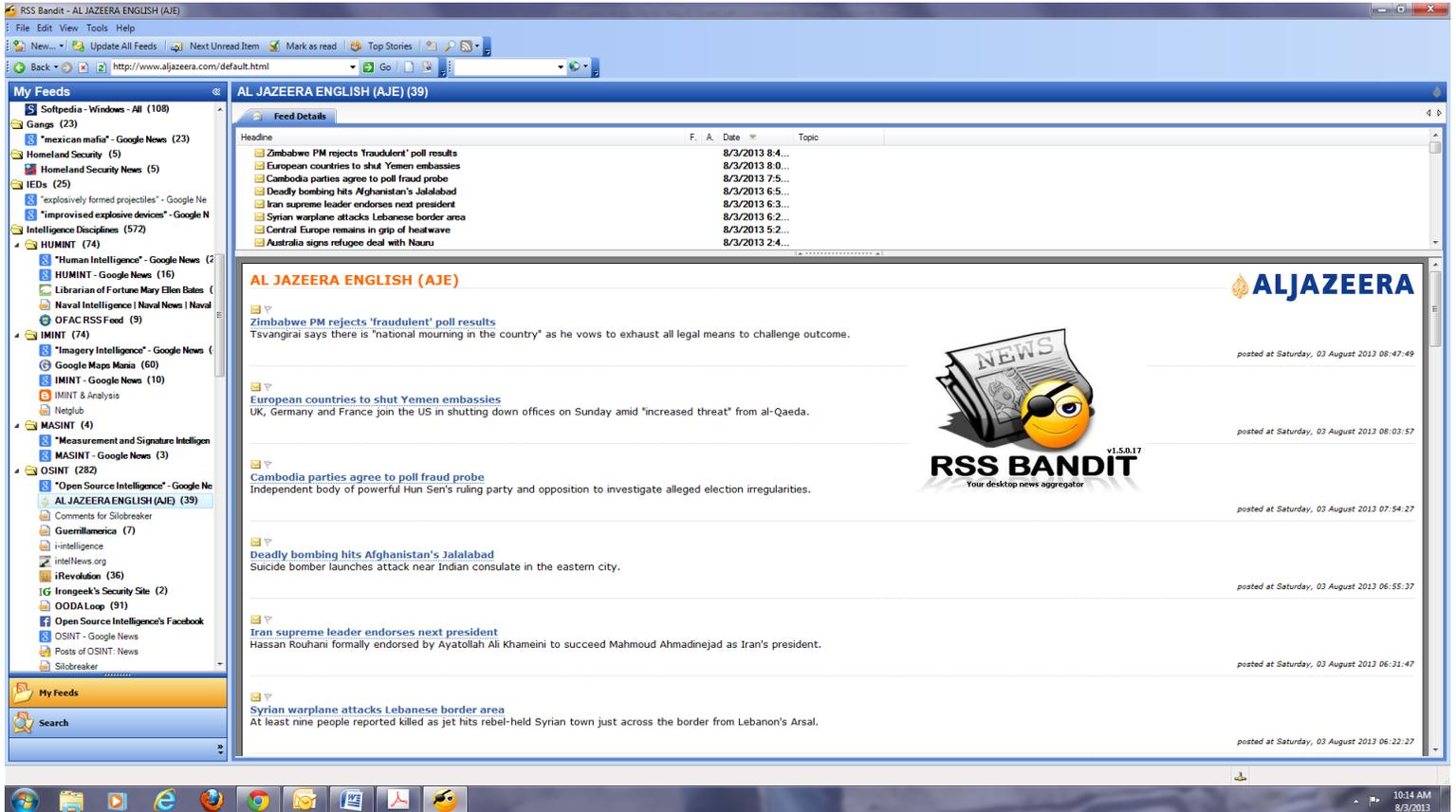
start Google News - Mozilla... MIWEB Quick Refere... Microsoft PowerPoint ...

Clicking on the "edit this personalized page" brings up the following where the user enters all the keywords of interest to them. You'll notice that all my keywords match those on the left hand side.

...and of course I also have my favorite RSS feed called “RSS Bandit.” I have gotten so used to it that I can manipulate it quite easily. I especially like the search feature in it. There are several other RSS feeds that exceed the the capabilities of RSS Bandit but I am so comfortable with it that I will continue using it for a bit longer.

RSS Feed Camp

<http://www.feedcamp.com/top-feeds/?d=2013-8-3&s=a>



How do you subscribe to a site's RSS feed?

<http://techland.time.com/2013/07/01/r-i-p-google-reader-hello-four-best-rss-reader-replacements/>

Everyone handles this differently, but in most cases, you're looking for a button (usually orange) on each site that reads “RSS” or an icon (also usually orange) that look like a wireless symbol tipped on its side (a dot with two curved lines stacked above, extending to the right). If you click on TIME's [RSS link](#) (top of [the homepage](#), right-hand side), you'll jump to [a sub-site](#) and find our feeds sorted into categories like [Top Stories](#), [Most Viewed](#) or [Techland](#). Click any of these and you'll conjure a list of popular Web-based readers to import the feed to. If you're using an unlisted reader, you're looking for the “view XML” option, which takes you to the actual RSS URL (in this case, [TIME Tech's](#)); drop that into your RSS reader's “add feed” or “subscribe” dialog box and you're in business.



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Open Source Intelligence Familiarization Documents

The intent of this single-page document is to share basic knowledge about Open Source Intelligence (OSINT). Although the documents may appear dated, which they are, there is extremely valuable information throughout.

History

Quincy Wright, [“Project for a World Intelligence Center”](#) (1957)
Al Gray, [“Global Intelligence Challenges of the 1990’s”](#) (1988-1989)
Robert Steele, [Critique of CIA/FBIS OSINT Plan](#) (1989, Still Valid in 2006)
USMC, [OSINT Program Debate History](#) (1989-1995)
Robert Steele, [“E3i: Ethics, Ecology, Evolution, & Intelligence: An Alternative Paradigm”](#) (1992)
Robert Steele, [“God, Man, and Information: Comments to INTERVAL In-House”](#) (1993)
Robert Steele, [“Creating a Smart Nation”](#) (1996)
Robert Steele, [“The OSINT Story”](#) (2004)
Robert Steele, [“Basic Lectures on Secret Intelligence Shortfalls and All-Source Reform”](#) (2004)

Context

MCIA, [“Model for Analysis of Expeditionary Environment”](#) (1989)
MCIA, [“Expeditionary Environment Strategic Generalizations”](#) (1990)
USMC, [“Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield”](#) (1992)
Robert Steele, [“OSINT: What Is It? Why Is It Important to the Military?”](#) (1994)
Robert Steele, [“Expeditionary Environment in 21st Century”](#) (1994)
Ben Gilad, [Business Blindspots](#) (1996)
Robert Steele, [“Virtual Intelligence & Information Peacekeeping”](#) (1997)
Robert Steele, [“Information Peacekeeping: The Purest Form of War”](#) (1998)
Robert Steele, [“Asymmetric Warfare and Four Forces After Next”](#) (1998)
Robert Steele et al, [“Relevant Information”](#) (1999)
Amitai Avishalom, [“Overcoming Impediments to Information Sharing”](#) (2003)
Defense Science Board [“Strategic Communication”](#) (July 2004)
United Nations, [“A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility”](#) (2004)
Robert Steele, [“Address to the Department of State”](#) (2004)
Robert Steele, [“Peacekeeping Intelligence”](#) (2004)
Robert Steele, [“Information Peacekeeping”](#) (2004)
Robert Steele, [“Questions Any National Intelligence Manager Should Be Able to Answer”](#) (2005)
Robert Steele, [“Address to the Department of Homeland Security”](#) (2005)
Robert Steele, [“Briefing for the Department of Defense”](#) (2006)
C. K. Prahalad, [The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid](#) (2006)
Robert Steele, [“Reinventing Intelligence”](#) (2006)

Practice

Robert Steele, [“Creating a Bare Bones OSINT Capability”](#) (1994)
Jack Davis, [Compendium of Analytic Tradecraft](#) (1997)
Robert Steele, [OSINT Executive Overview](#) (1998)
NATO [Open Source Intelligence Handbook](#) (2001)
NATO [Open Source Intelligence Reader](#) (2002)
NATO [Intelligence Exploitation of the Internet](#) (2002)
Robert Steele, [“New Rules for the New Craft of Intelligence”](#) (2002)
Robert Steele, [“Peacekeeping Intelligence Leadership Digest 1.0”](#) (2003)
Robert Steele, [“Special Operations Forces Open Source Intelligence Handbook”](#) (DRAFT, 2004)
Robert Steele, [“Primer on Public Intelligence”](#) (2005)
Essential Individual Access & Analytic Toolkit via [SILOBREAKER](#) (2006)
Robert Steele, [The Practice of Intelligence and Related Documents](#) (2006)

Policy & Investment

Mr. Boyd Sutton, [“Challenge of Global Coverage”](#) (1997)
Dr. Joseph Markowitz, [“Open Source Investment Strategy”](#) (2000)
Dr. Stephen Cambone, USDI, [Speech to SASA](#) (2004)
Defense Science Board, [“Transition to and From Hostilities”](#) (2004)

Robert Steele, "[Creating a Defense Open Source Agency](#)" (2005)
Robert Steele, "[Funding a National Open Source Agency at \\$2B a Year](#)" (2005)
Robert Steele, "[Commercial Imagery and Geospatial Funding at \\$600M a Year](#)" (2005)
Robert Steele, "[Creating a Combatant Commander Open Source Program](#)" (2005)
Congressman Rob Simmons (R-CT-02), "[Foreword](#)" to Book on Information Operations (2006)

Media

John Perry Barlow in [Forbes](#) (2002)
Robert STEELE in [TIME](#) (2003)
Kris Alexander in [WIRED](#) (2005)
"The Power of Us" in [Business Week](#) (2005)

Reference

Annual Training Conference, [Proceedings](#), 1992-date (less 2005, none held)
Portal Pages and Archives, [www.oss.net](#), 1992-date
Robert Steele, [Amazon Lists](#) of Recommended Books (look at this first)
Robert Steele, [Amazon Reviews](#) (Be patient, two hours = overview of reality)

Getting The Most Out Of Google

Source: <http://toddington.com/>

The Internet and Social Media is having a profound effect within the law enforcement and regulatory communities. Cost effective and able to provide decision makers with timely information, online Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) has frequently proven itself highly effective in providing critical leads in ongoing investigations and intelligence gathering activities.

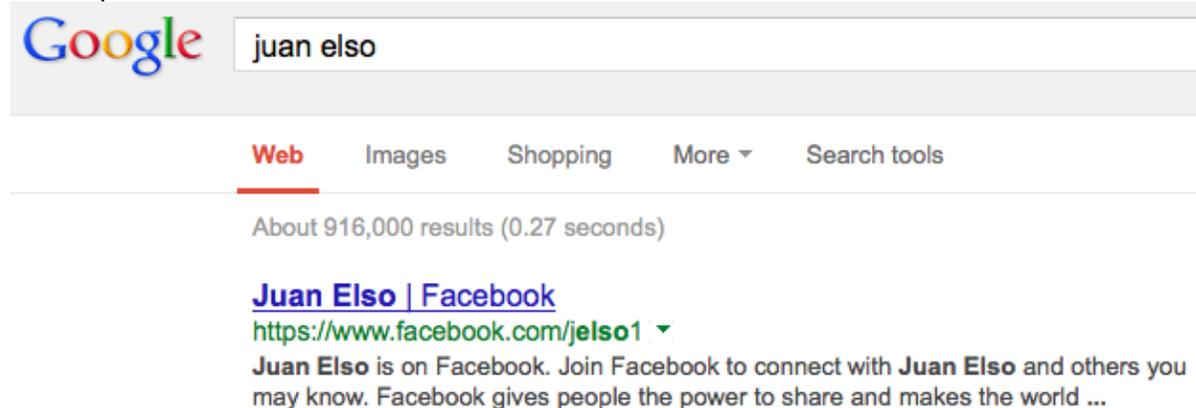
The sheer magnitude of cyberspace poses numerous challenges to the online investigator however - Consider that every 60 seconds some 72 hours of video are uploaded to YouTube, nearly 700,000 pieces of content are shared on Facebook, some 4 thousand images are uploaded to Flickr and nearly 500 new websites are created. And if these statistics don't seem overwhelming enough, give some thought to recent estimates that the average Internet user is doubling the amount of information they share online annually.

With the number of people online now estimated at 2.25 billion and expected to top 3.5 billion by 2017, we are connected like never before and we are awash in information.

Using the unstructured approach and simple search techniques typical of so many Internet users, the majority of investigators waste time and do not find all of the critical information relevant to their research projects.

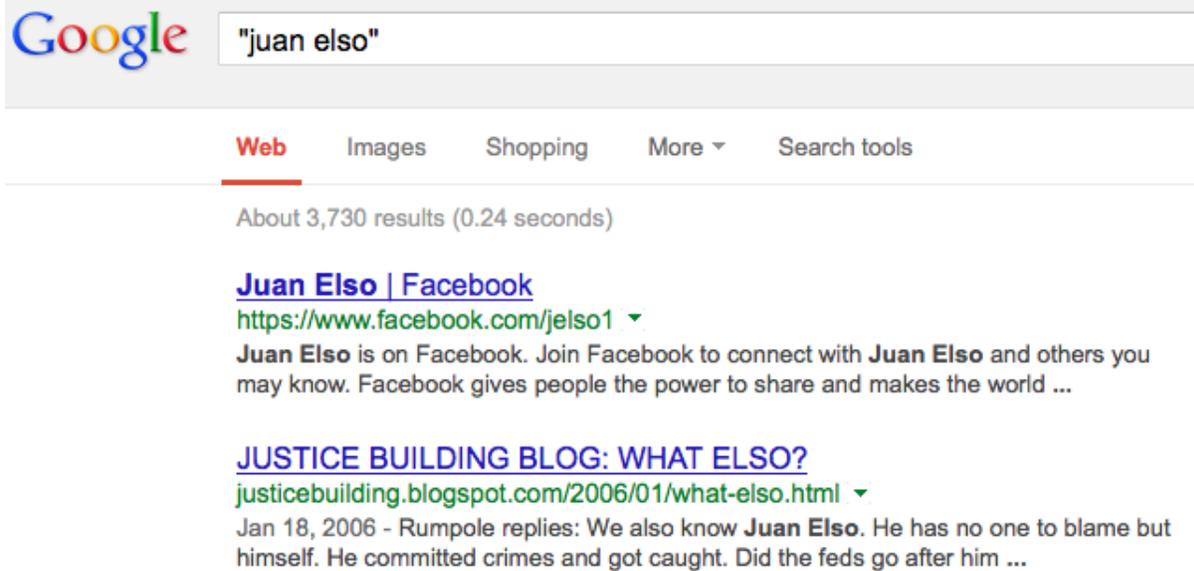
Just as successful investigative work in the physical world requires specialized training and creative thinking, an online investigator must know what questions to ask, where to ask the questions and how to ask the question if they are to be consistently effective.

While there are many methods of maximizing the effectiveness of search tools, a simple technique to get the most out of just about any search engine is through the use of what we call "Enforced Term Operators".



Searching Names (Quote Marks to Enter Keywords as a Phrase)

One of the most popular enforced term operators is the use of quote marks when entering keywords into a search engine. Quote marks around keywords will force the search engine to produce results showing the keywords in the exact order that they were entered, a particularly useful technique when querying a subject's name.



As an example, when the name Juan Elso is entered into the Google search engine, some 916 thousand results are produced. Many of these results will be irrelevant to the online research being conducted on the convicted criminal of the same name however, as they are documents containing the two keywords specified, but in no particular order.

Alternatively, when quote marks are used and the name is entered as "Juan Elso", a more manageable 3,730 results are produced.

Quote marks have the effect of forcing the keywords to be entered as a phrase, in this case, a first name immediately followed by a last name. The benefit is in using quote marks on a name is the elimination of potentially hundreds of thousands of irrelevant results – documents that contain the same two keywords but not in the order intended.

Unique to Google, and useful when conducting a search on a person, a "wildcard" operator can also be added to the search string. The asterisk, when used within a string of keywords encompassed by quote marks, will match up to four consecutive wildcard words in that phrase.



Using an asterisk between a first and last name (for example, "Juan * Elso") can be a powerful way of finding previously unknown middle names and even spouses (i.e. a result of John and Mary Doe when entering "John * Doe") who could then become secondary search subjects.

Further Enhancing Results by Restricting to a Specific Domain

In this example, a search on Juan Elso, a convicted US felon, the site: command can also be used to instruct Google to only return results from specific sites. Assume you are looking specifically for documents relating to US federal court proceedings in which Elso was a party: By entering the query as "juan * elso" site:uscourts.gov Google will produce results only from the United States Federal Judiciary Web site (uscourts.gov) and also specific to the subject's full name (Juan Carlos Elso).

Specific Spelling

A key problem with current search technology is that it is essentially "dumb"; while search engines can effectively match keywords, they are not yet able to properly evaluate context and irrelevant sites will often be returned among any given search results.

Consider that variations in the spelling of a word may significantly affect search results: Entering the American spelling of the phrase "**Organized Crime**", the Google search engine will produce some 12.4 million hits – Using the UK spelling "**Organised Crime**" Google produces over 3.5 million results (of completely different pages). Further illustrating this point, "**Marihuana**" produces 32 million results while "**Marijuana**" produces over 105 million very different results. This lack of contextual understanding can sometimes have significant implications when searching for people's names (i.e. "**Rob**", "**Robert**", "**Bob**", "**Bobby**") online.

Google is a remarkable tool but it is important to always consider that it cannot necessarily understand the meaning of what you are asking and it cannot be relied upon to accurately evaluate context.

Correctly structuring your queries will produce better results and save you time.

A saying popular with computer programmers, "Garbage In, Garbage Out" applies also to online search; a badly constructed query will result in ineffective results - Learning essential online research skills is the key to efficiency and assuring yourself that you really are finding as much relevant information as possible online.



The Founding Fathers gave the free press the protection it must have to bare the secrets of government and inform the people. Hugo L. Black, U.S. Supreme Court Justice