



Information Galaxy: Intelligence Study on Security and Defense

— — Case of Potential Terrorism at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

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Outline

Introduction

- 1 Terrorist threat to the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games is real
- 2 Counterterrorism at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games



Introduction



Chinese Seal, Dancing Beijing

As indicated by the lighting of Olympic Flame in Olympia, Greece, on March 24, the 2008 Olympic Games are near. In general, the security situation for the games is quite stable, but still threats exist from both traditional and non-traditional security areas such as terrorism, separatism, and extremism. Terrorism is the biggest threat to the games and is not new to the Olympics.



Introduction

1 Terrorist threat to the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games is real

2 Counterterrorism at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games



1 Terrorist threat to the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games is real



Terrorism at the Munich 1972 Olympic Games

Eleven Israelis, five guerrillas, and one police officer were killed during a siege at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich. Two people were killed when a bomb exploded in Centennial Park during the 1996 games in Atlanta.



1 Terrorist threat to the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games is real

1.1 Potential terrorist threats at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

1.2 Potential terrorist groups at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games



1.1 Potential terrorist threats at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games



The National Stadium (The “Bird's Nest”)

The Beijing games face four different types of terrorist threats. The first is an attack on **sporting venues**. Interpol reports that terrorists may be planning to release plague bacteria at a major sports event. Experts believe the bacteria could be distributed by something as simple as a child's plastic horn.



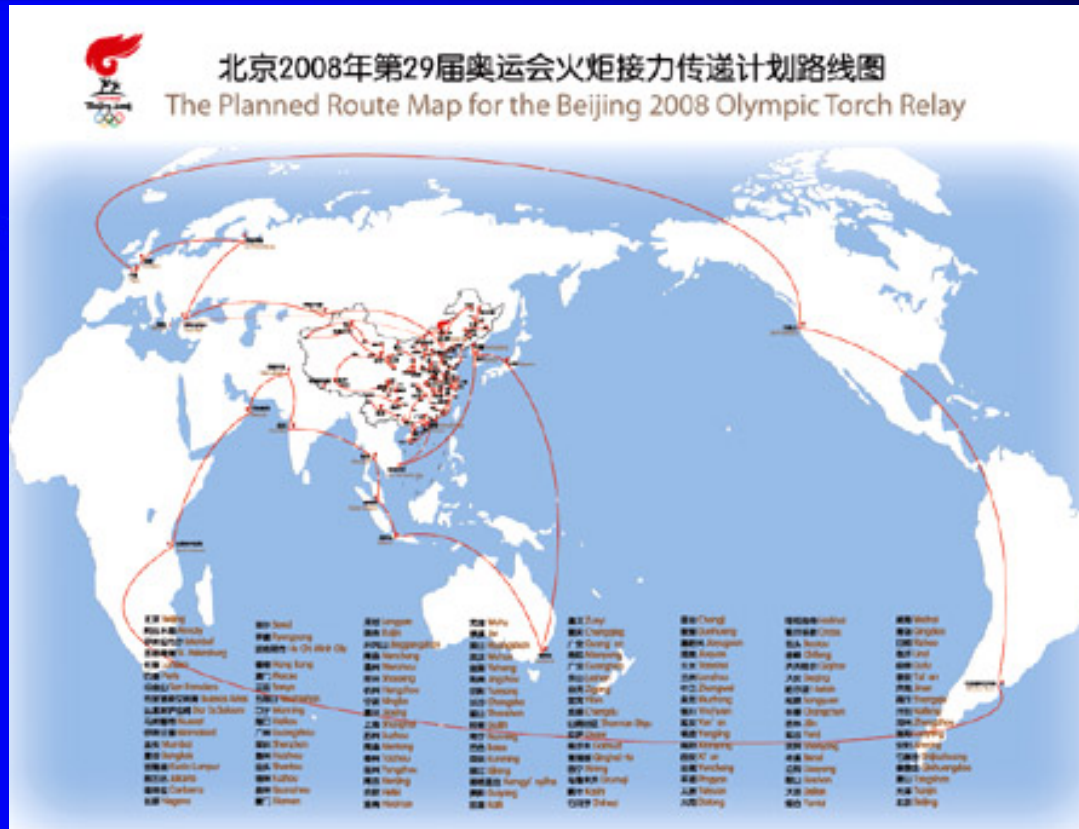
1.1 Potential terrorist threats at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games



The second threat is an attack against **civil aviation**. A Chinese passenger jet that departed from Xinjiang in early March was forced to make an emergency landing after the flight crew apprehended at least two passengers who authorities say intended to sabotage the airplane. No one was injured, but the incident raised concerns over passenger safety ahead of the games.



1.1 Potential terrorist threats at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games



The Planned Route Map for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Torch Relay

The third threat is an attack against **the Olympic torch relay**. The Olympic Flame will be relayed around the world until August 8. Some organizations and individuals who would like to politicize the games are planning to disrupt it.



1.1 Potential terrorist threats at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games



The National Aquatics Center (The "Water Cube")

The fourth threat is an attack through **food**. Although Beijing has hosted many major international events and there have been no problems regarding food safety at these events, the Beijing city government is taking the food safety issue very seriously for the games.



1 Terrorist threat to the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games is real

1.1 Potential terrorist threats at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

1.2 Potential terrorist groups at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games



1.2 Potential terrorist groups at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games



The Map of China

The first group is **ETIM** (the East Turkestan Islamic Movement). The East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM) is a militant, Uyghur organization that advocates the creation of an independent, Islamic state of East Turkestan in the Xinjiang region of China. ETIM is considered a terrorist organization by the governments of China, Kazakhstan, and the United States, as well as the United Nations.



1.2 Potential terrorist groups at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

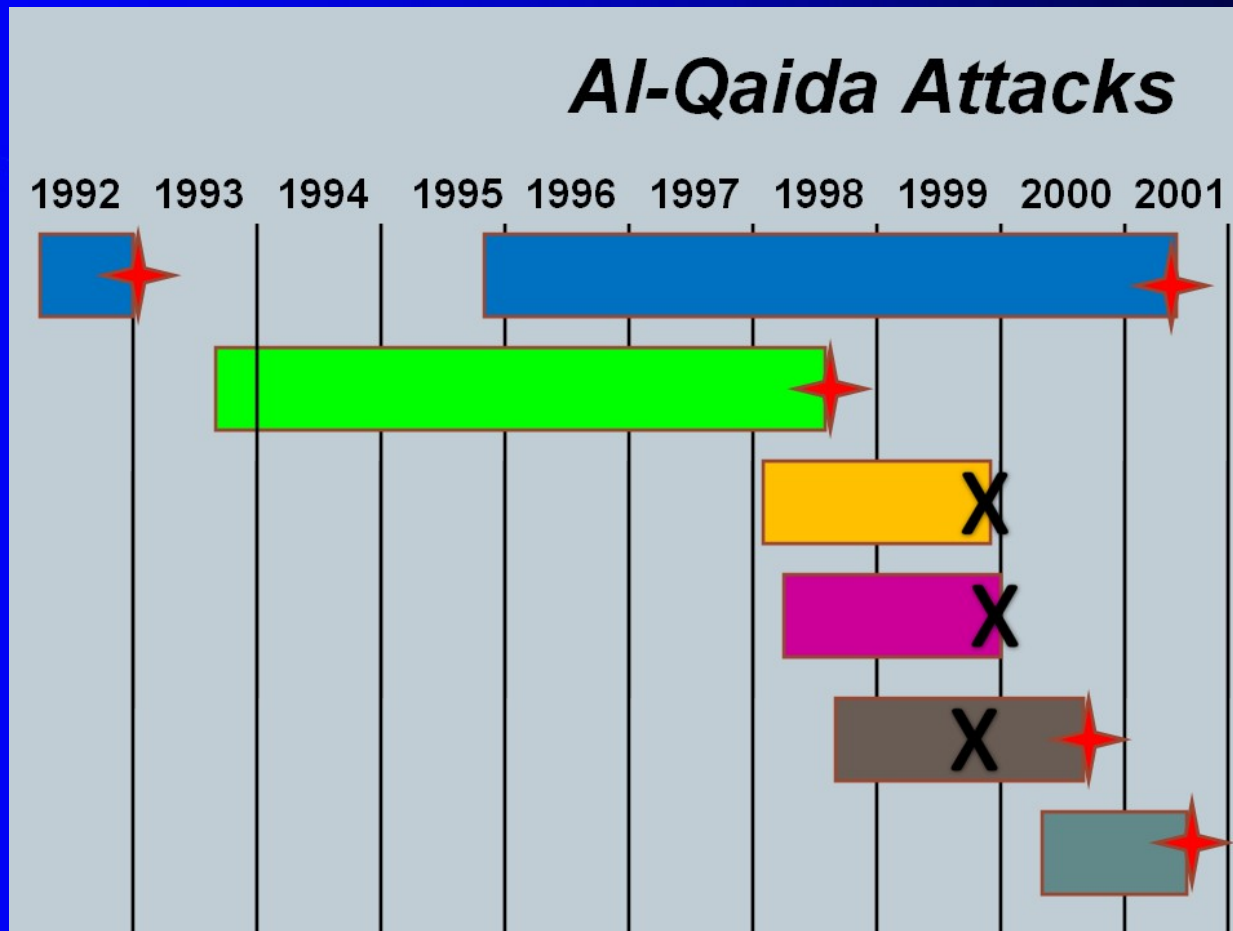


Osama bin Laden

The second group is **Al-Qaida**. Al-Qaida is an international alliance of Islamic militant terrorist organizations founded in 1988 by Azzam (later replaced by Osama Bin Laden) and other veteran "Afghan Arabs" after the Soviet War in Afghanistan. Al-Qaida has attacked civilian and military targets in various countries, the most notable being the September 11, 2001 attacks.



1 Terrorist threat to the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games is real



Al-Qaida attacks(1992-2001)



2002	200	2004	2005	2006
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Introduction

**1 Terrorist threat to the Beijing
2008 Olympic Games is real**

**2 Counterterrorism at the
Beijing 2008 Olympic Games**



2 Counterterrorism at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games



The Forbidden City, Beijing

More than 500 detailed security plans have been mapped out, covering Olympic venues, counterterrorism, information exchange, and security for celebrities. Most security measures won't be known until closer to the games, but from open source information we can conclude that **Beijing** **says NO to terrorism at the Olympic Games.**



2 Counterterrorism at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

2.1 The Chinese Government

2.2 The Chinese People

2.3 Cooperation

2.4 Advanced systems

2.5 The Information Galaxy



2.1 The Chinese Government



The Great Wall, Beijing

The Beijing city government offered professional training to 25,000 security staff and will draft large numbers of additional security personnel from outside Beijing during the games, which include the police, the People's Armed Police (PAP) and China's People's Liberation Army (PLA).



2.1 The Chinese Government



The Chinese Police

One of the Chinese police's responsibilities is to fight against terrorist activities. In China, a police officer can inquire about suspects in the street based on his intuition and arrest terrorists if he finds them.



2.1 The Chinese Government



The People's Armed Police

The People's Armed Police Force (PAP) is a paramilitary police force whose primary mission is internal security.



2.1 The Chinese Government



Snow Leopard Commando

The PAP also maintains tactical counterterrorism (CT) units in the Immediate Action Unit (IAU), Snow Leopard Commando Unit (SLCU) and various Special Police Units (SPU).



2.1 The Chinese Government



China's People's Liberation Army

In June last year, the PLA established a security unit, consisting of army, navy, and air force personnel, for the games. The PLA security unit will mainly deal with non-traditional threats during the games, particularly biochemical and nuclear terror attacks. The unit will help the police and the PAP prevent and deal with terror attacks as well as rescue operations in disaster or accident situations.



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2.2 The Chinese People

The counterterrorism effort of the games is a **people's effort**, and does not depend on the Chinese government only. This is special in China.



2.2 The Chinese People



“Red Armbands”

The most important counterterrorism force may be the “Red Armbands” who watch outside the gates of Beijing’s communities. These “Red Armbands” are familiar with their communities and will question any strangers in them.



2.2 The Chinese People



Taxis and Buses in Beijing's Streets

there are 670,000 taxis and 25,000 buses in Beijing's streets. Each bus and taxi will be a moving sentry box in the street. There are innumerable workers who send milk, water, newspapers, and so on door-to-door. They will also be used in counterterrorism efforts. Otherwise, the plainclothesmen, whose duty is to arrest the pickpockets on buses, will now work in counterterrorism.



2.2 The Chinese People



The temporary residence permit

China also has a temporary residence permit that will aid its counterterrorism efforts. That is, to guarantee the safety of Beijing at the games, people over 16 years of age who come to Beijing for business or employment, or who plan to stay in the city over one month, must register with the police as temporary residents.



2.2 The Chinese People



Waiting for the temporary residence permit

To guarantee the safety of Beijing at the upcoming Olympic Games, from February 22 2008 to March 31 2008, the police were checking temporary resident permits to make sure that everyone in the city is properly registered. People who fail to obtain the necessary permits may face a fine of up to 50 Yuan.



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2.3 Cooperation

The objectives of a secure and smooth Olympics need full involvement and close co-operation from all countries in the world. Chinese law enforcement agencies have been actively co-operating and communicating with other countries and international organizations, through which good relationships have been established. All parties to work together on the following four aspects in particular: to enhance information and intelligence exchange, and to perfect the security preparations for the Olympic Games; to strengthen international co-operation in countering terrorism to prevent and suppress terrorist activities; to share practical experiences to prevent and handle accidents and emergencies ; to adopt effective measures to ensure the smoothness of the torch relay for the Olympic Games, an important component of the Games.



2.3 Cooperation



INTERPOL

International cooperation also ensures the games' security. Interpol will help Beijing by providing details such as fingerprints and photographs of international criminal suspects. An Interpol Major Events Support Team (IMEST) will not only have instant, direct access to Interpol's full array of databases, but will also be able to exchange urgent messages with all 186 member countries and receive vital police data such as fingerprints, images, and notices of wanted individuals.



2.3 Cooperation



FBI Director Robert Mueller

The FBI will offer its expertise to China on security issues relating to the Olympics and any information sharing or other technical assistance.



2.3 Cooperation



FBI

Now, China's generally secretive police agencies have sought advice on Olympic security from Interpol, the U.S., Germany, Israel, Australia, and others.



2.3 Cooperation



The Official Mascots of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

Through the great effort of the host country, China, and the generous help of the international community, the upcoming Olympic Games will be a happy gathering for people from all countries and will be secure from terrorism.



2 Counterterrorism at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

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2 Counterterrorism at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games



The Summer Palace, Beijing

The Beijing Olympic Games is one of the highest profile international events, and it is of great importance for the Chinese Government to research and develop advanced systems to ensure its safety and security.



2.4 Advanced systems

Facial recognition system

The facial recognition system is a computer application for automatically identifying or verifying a person from a digital image or a video frame from a video source. One way to do this is by comparing selected facial features from the image and a facial database. It is typically used in security systems and can be compared to other biometrics such as fingerprint or eye iris recognition systems. The facial information includes terrorists and football hooligans provided by related countries.



2.4 Advanced systems

Detailed meteorological system

If poison gas is released in any Games venues, the Detailed Meteorological System will detect the direction of the poison gas's spread, the speed of the poison gas's spread, and the areas in danger, and transfer them to security personnel in time. The system was designed by The China Meteorological Administration.



2.4 Advanced systems

Submarine warning system

A Submarine warning system will watch for the water sports of the Games, such as the sailing. The system was designed by The Chinese Academy of Sciences.



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2.5 The Information Galaxy

The Information Galaxy is an intelligence study system, which includes five parts: Sun (S), Earth (E), Moon (M), ISE (Information Sharing Environment) and IG (Information Galaxy). The S, the E and the M represent different methods for analyzing information. The relationships of SEM are just like the Sun, the Earth and the Moon. When the SEM works, the information it needs comes from the ISE, the IG or both. Chart 1 shows the structure of IG.



2.5 The Information Galaxy

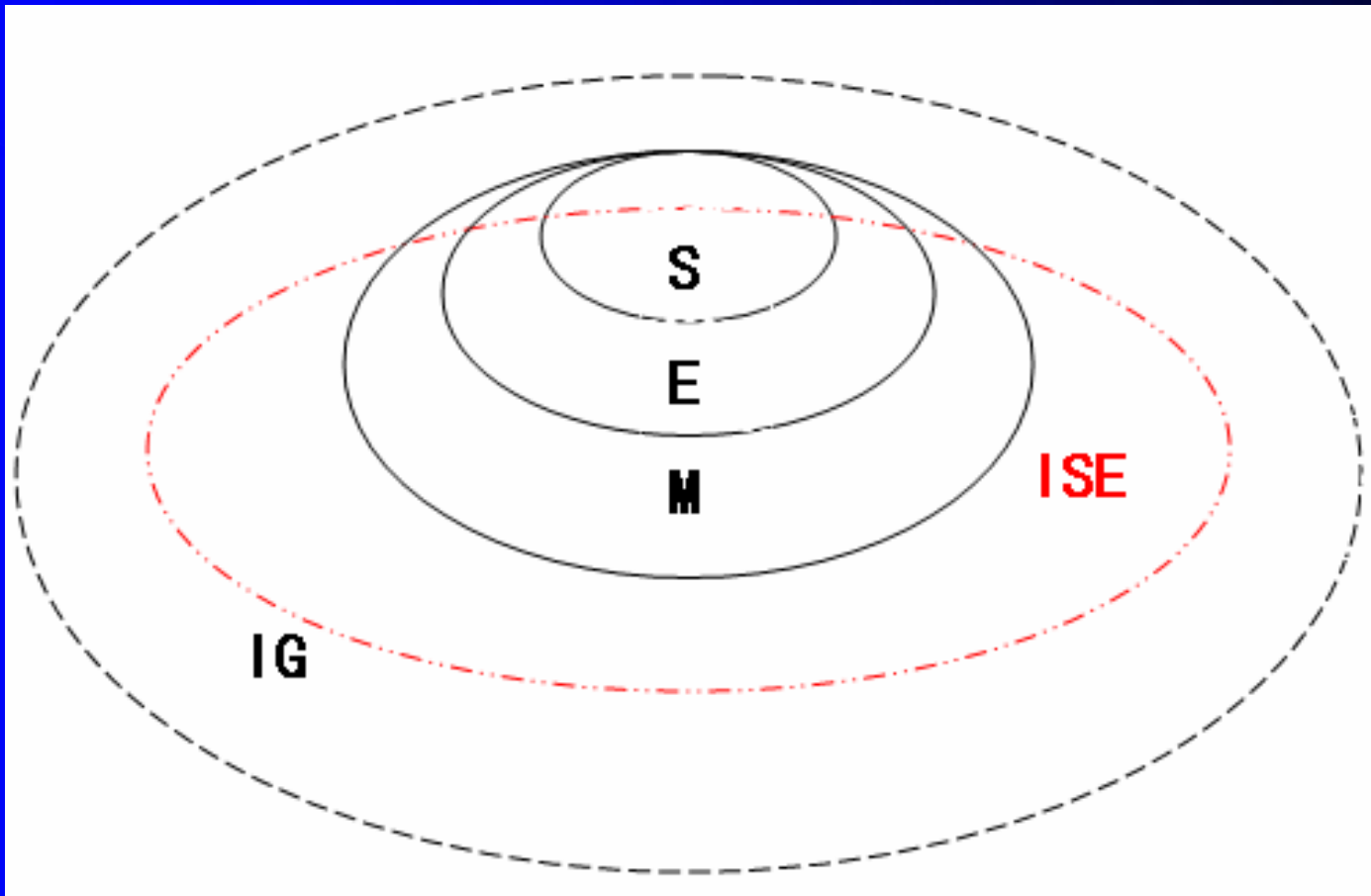
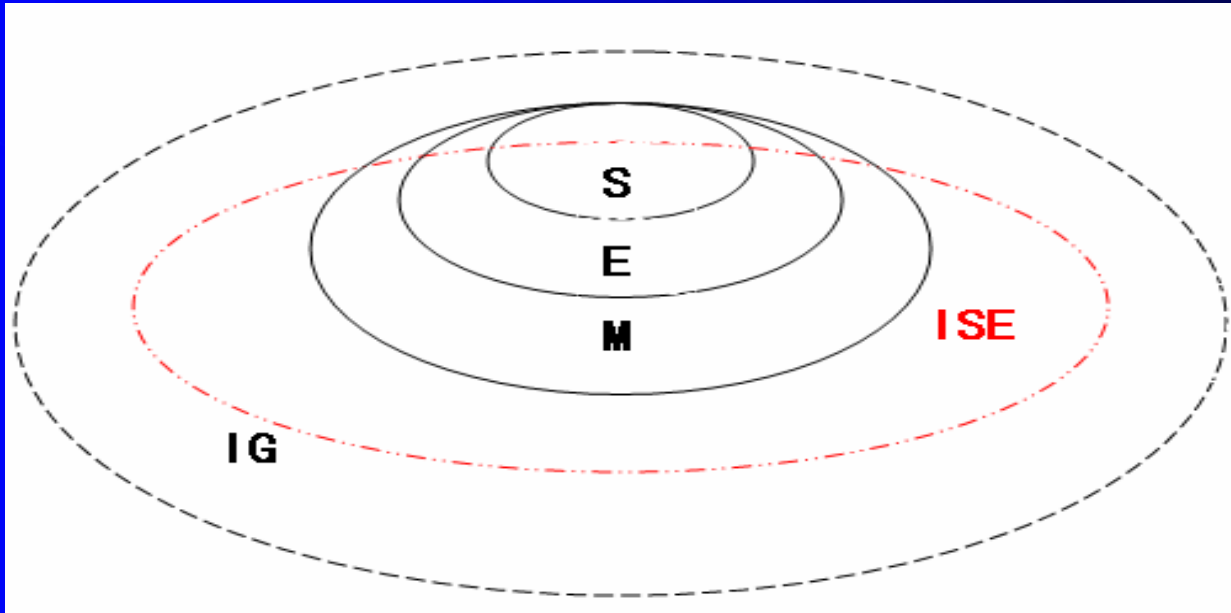


Chart 1 structure of information galaxy



2.5 The Information Galaxy



The analysis methods in S include behavior study, experience science, and logical thinking. The analysis methods in E include analytic hierarchy process, decision tree and decision table, systems analysis, and optimization. The analysis methods in M include multivariant analysis, trend extrapolation, time series, webometrics, correlation analysis, and content analysis.



2.5 The Information Galaxy

We can analyze information on potential terrorism at the Beijing Olympic Games by the IG and get the intelligence we needed for counterterrorism. However, information analysis on terrorism is a complicated process which includes many steps and many elements. Chart 2 is the information analysis flow based on the IG. Especially, all the methods need to cooperate in the study of different terrorism cases in the IG system until valuable intelligence for counterterrorism is produced from the S, the S-E, the S-E-M, or the S-E-Ms.



2.5 The Information Galaxy

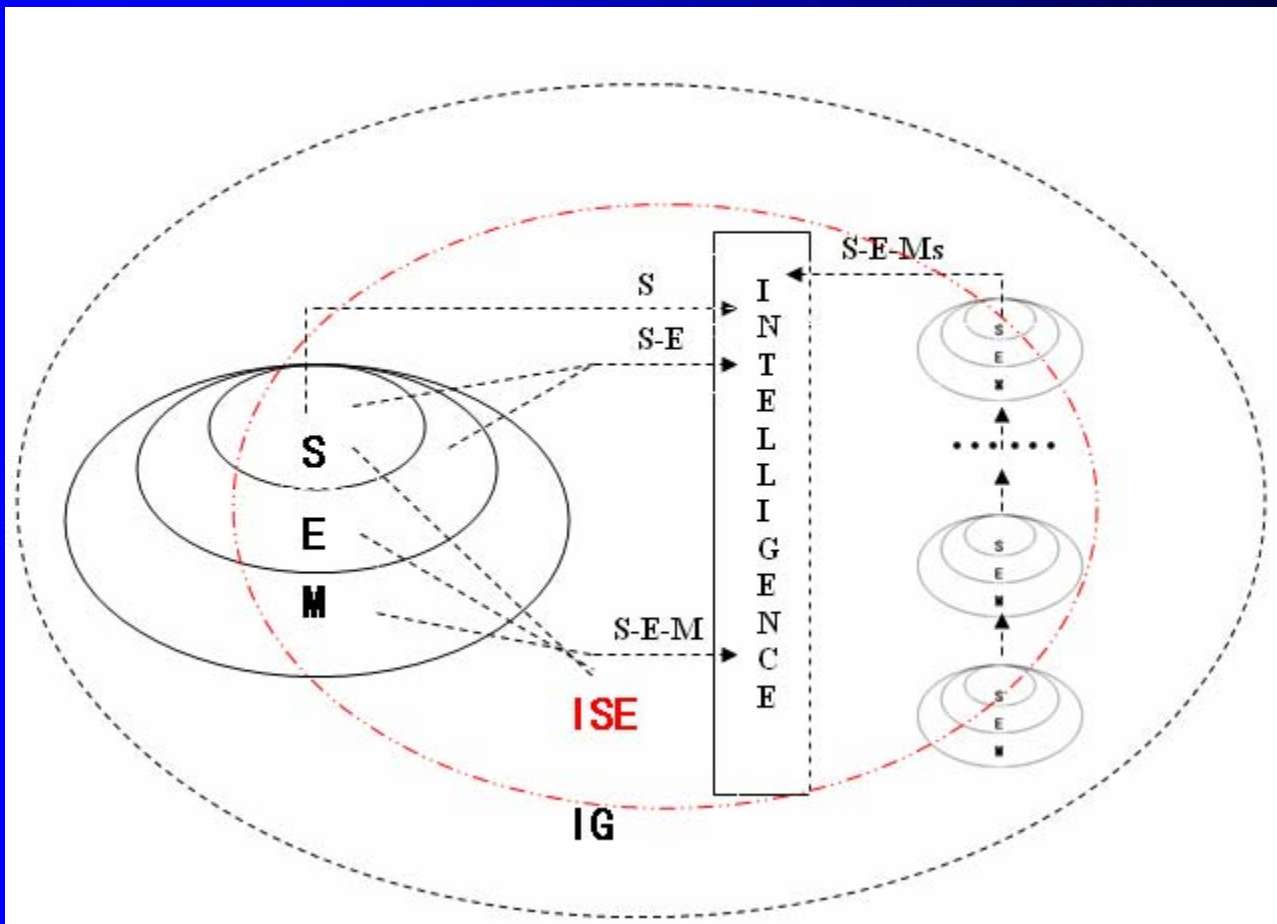


Chart 2 Information Analysis flow based on the IG



Welcome to Beijing!



MANY THANKS

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