

Information Galaxy: Intelligence Study on Security and Defense

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

By

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[Abstract] The summer 2008 Olympic Games will take place in Beijing, China on August 8-24. In general, the security situation for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games is quite stable, but still we need to face up to the threats from both traditional and non-traditional security areas such as terrorism, separatism and extremism. Terrorism is the biggest threat to the games. Effective security and defense strategies for the games require reliable intelligence. Reliable intelligence, however, is notoriously difficult to obtain even though we are immersed in vast quantities of information. How can we identify and obtain the useful intelligence from the vast sea of other less useful information? After analyzing the potential terrorism attacks and terrorists in the games, the paper analyzes the potential means for counterterrorism at the games, and tries to set up an intelligence study system based on the IG (Information Galaxy), which includes five parts: Sun (S), Earth (E), Moon (M), ISE (Information Sharing Environment) and IG (Information Galaxy). The relationships of SEM are just like the Sun, the Earth and the Moon. 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 multivariate analysis, trend extrapolation, time series, webometrics, correlation analysis, and content analysis. Especially, all the methods need to cooperate in the study of different cases in the IG system until valuable intelligence can be produced from the S, the S-E, the S-E-M, or the S-E-Ms.

[Keywords] Information Galaxy, IG, Counterterrorism, terrorism, Beijing Olympic Games, Security and Defense, Intelligence Study

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

Introduction

The summer 2008 Olympic Games will take place in Beijing, China on August 8-24. In general, the security situation for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games is quite stable, but still we need to face up to the threats from both traditional and non-traditional security areas such as terrorism, separatism and extremism¹. Terrorism is the biggest threat to this year's Beijing Olympics. The Olympic Games is a happy gathering for people from all countries, but it's also a big target for terrorism.

China is the first time to host an Olympics, and questions have arisen about its ability to cope with the many facets of the task — from completing construction of numerous new sports venues and infrastructure for Olympic activities on time to providing adequate security for teams and tourists. This report deals only with one facet: possible terrorist threats and security.

1 Terrorist threat to the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games is real

Terrorism and violence are not new to the Olympics. Eleven Israelis, five guerrillas and one police officer were killed during a siege at the 1972 Olympics in Munich.

¹ ZHOU Yongkang, State Councillor and Minister of Public Security of China. Presentation at the International Conference on Security Cooperation for 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, Beijing, China, September 2007.

Two people were killed when a bomb exploded in Centennial Park during the 1996 Games in Atlanta. Terrorists reportedly planned to attack other Olympics, but did not succeed. Since 9/11, international awareness of terrorism has heightened, and China security planners face a variety of challenges.

1.1 Potential terrorist threats at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

1.1.1 Attacks on sporting venues

Biological attacks can be either microorganisms such as bacteria or virus or toxins that can kill or incapacitate people. Interpol says there is no doubt that terrorists are planning to release a plague virus at a major sports event. Experts are convinced that the bacteria will be distributed using something as simple as a child's plastic horn. With the Beijing Olympics just months away and the World Cup to be held in South Africa in 2010, there are plenty of opportunities for an attack. Security sources say the idea of terrorists using toy horns to distribute a deadly virus is a significant possibility^{2,3}.

1.1.2 Attacks against civil aviation

A Chinese passenger jet that departed from the heavily Muslim region of Xinjiang was forced to make an emergency landing after the flight crew apprehended at least two passengers who authorities say intended to sabotage the airplane on March 7, 2008. No one was injured and the plane was diverted to Lanzhou, in western Gansu province,

² Brigitte L. Nacos. *Terrorism and counterterrorism : understanding threats and responses in the post-9/11 world* (2nd ed.) New York : Pearson Longman, c2008.

³ The Official Website of Interpol. <http://www.interpol.int/Public/BioTerrorism/default.asp> (Access: 2008.3)

before continuing on to Beijing⁴. The incident raised concerns over passenger safety ahead of the Beijing Olympic Games in August. Authorities confirmed it at a meeting where they also announced the killing and arrest of plotters allied with a radical Islamic Xinjiang independence movement who were planning terror attacks around the Games.

1.1.3 Attacks against the Olympic torch relay

The Olympic Flame was lit in Olympia, Greece according to tradition on March 24, 2008. From March 24-29, the Torch Relay traveled across Greece, ending at the Panathinaiko Stadium, the site of the first modern Olympic Games in 1896. After the handover ceremony in the stadium, the Olympic Flame arrived in Beijing on March 31, 2008. In Beijing, a ceremony was held for the arrival of the flame into China and Beijing 2008 Olympic torch relay commences until August 8.

China hopes all the 135 cities on the Olympic torch relay route will also help safeguard that event. Some organizations and individuals were trying to politicize the Games and planned to disrupt the torch relay.

1.1.4 Attacks through food

China and the Beijing municipal government are taking the food safety issue very seriously, especially for the Olympics. Actually, Beijing has hosted a lot of big events and there have been no problems regarding food safety in these events. Food to be delivered to athletes will be closely monitored throughout the process of production, processing and transport. State-of-the-art technologies such as global positioning satellite

⁴ JIM YARDLEY, China Says Plane and Olympic Plots Halted, *the New York Times*, March 10, 2008

system will be used to help track food during the production and distribution process, according organizing committee action guidelines. Other measures include: Staying vigilant on food safety and enhancing information collection; Improving market entry system for food suppliers; Strengthening food safety monitoring and supervising systems; All food entering the Olympic Village will carry a logistics code so to enable tracking.

1.1.5 Other attacks

Chemical attacks are poisonous vapors, aerosols, liquids, or solids that have toxic effect on human body. They can be released by bombs, sprayed from aircrafts, boats or vehicles. Some chemical attacks are odorless and tasteless. They can have an immediate effect or may be delayed effect.

Nuclear terror. In March 2000, a plot to bomb a nuclear reactor 14 miles southwest of Sydney, Australia, was discovered and rumors continue to circulate that Saudi militant Osama bin Laden and his supporters might target this year's Summer Games there.

1.2 Potential terrorist groups at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

Terrorism is usually not a significant threat in China, where the authoritarian government takes an unflinching approach toward maintaining social stability. But Chinese security officials are very concerned that terrorism poses a serious risk as Beijing prepares to be the host for the Olympic Games in August.

The terrorist threat to the Olympics is relatively low, but Beijing faces a growing long-term threat from Islamic separatists among the Uighur population in western China's

Xinjiang region. Although Uighur separatists have launched occasional bombings and assassinations, the last serious incidents were a decade ago

1.2.1 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.

East Turkestan is another name for Xinjiang. Chinese main terror threat comes from ETIM. Although the group is believed to have no more than a few dozen members, terrorism experts say it has become influential among extremist groups using the internet to raise funds and find recruits. Chinese forces reported raiding an ETIM training camp last year and killing 18 militants allegedly linked to al-Qaeda and the Taliban. The vast Muslim-majority region borders Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan. More than 60 per cent of its 20 million people are from the Uighur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Hui, Mongol and other ethnic minorities, according to government statistics. About 7.5 million Uighurs, most of whom are Muslims, form the largest minority in Xinjiang. Millions of ethnically Chinese people have migrated to the region since it came under Communist Party control in 1949.

The Communist Party has intensified its ideological battle with Uighurs who seek an independent state in Xinjiang, linking them with terrorists and religious extremists as the "three evil forces." Xinjiang is home to a many ethnic Turkic groups, the largest of which

are the Uyghur. Only a very small minority support the views of the East Turkestan Islamic Movement. They don't represent the Uighur people^{5,6}

1.2.2 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.

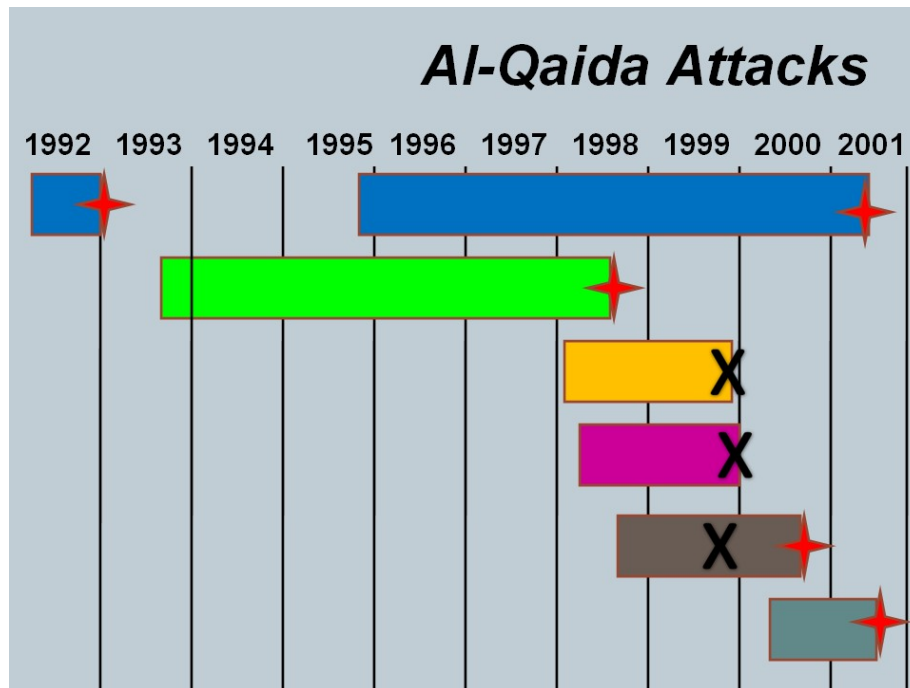


Chart 1 Al-Qaida attacks(1992-2001)

⁵ Christopher C. Harmon. *Terrorism today* (2nd ed). London; New York : Routledge. 2008.

⁶ ALAN COWELL British Court Frees a Muslim Arrested After 9/11, *the New York Times*, August 10, 2002

Al-Qaida has been labeled a terrorist organization by the United Nations Security Council, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Secretary General, the Commission of the European Communities of the European Union, the United States Department of State, the Australian Government, Public Safety Canada, the Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's Diplomatic Bluebook, South Korean Foreign Ministry, the Dutch Military Intelligence and Security Service, the United Kingdom Home Office, Russia, the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and the Swiss Government.

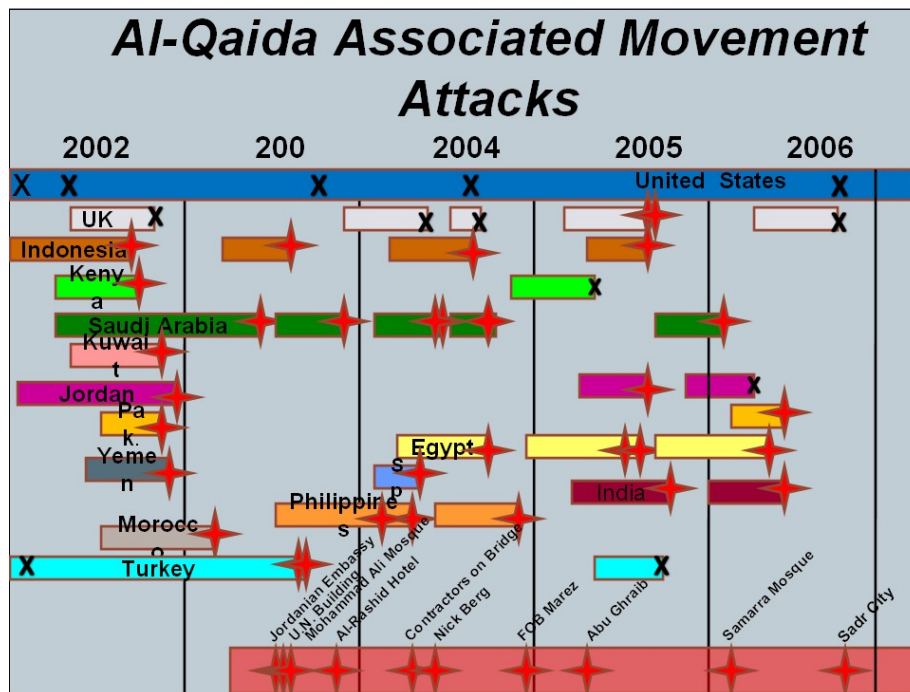


Chart 2 Al-Qaida attacks(2002-2006)

Due to its secrecy and structure of semi-autonomous cells, al-Qaida's size and degree of responsibility for particular attacks are difficult to establish.

1.2.3 Other groups

Some regional and ethnic conflicts in the world might cast a shadow over the Games, and some international terrorist or extremist groups might make use of the event to launch attacks for their own purposes. Some organizations and individuals had tried to politicize the Olympics and intervene in China's internal affairs, and some others were planning to disrupt the Olympic torch relay.

Regional and "ethnic" conflicts around the world could spill over in the Games, and some international terrorist or extremist groups might make use of the event to launch attacks for their own purposes.

2 Counterterrorism at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

More than 500 detailed security plans have been mapped out, covering Olympic venues, anti-terrorism, information exchange and security for celebrities. At least 80,000 people would be directly involved in the security for the Games, including police officers, professional security guards and volunteers. The Beijing bureau had offered professional training to 25,000 security staff; and training of the rest would be completed before the Games.

2.1 The Chinese Government

Most security measures won't be known until closer to the Games, but they are said to include drafting in large numbers of additional security personnel from outside Beijing.

2.1.1 The Police

The responsibilities and structure of public security agencies in China include: the prevention, suppression and investigations of criminal activities; fight against terrorist activities; maintenance of social security and order; fight against behaviors jeopardizing social order; control over traffic, fire and dangerous objects; administration of household registration, identification cards, nationality, exit-and-entry, stay and travel of foreigners in China; maintenance of border security; protection of state assigned persons, venues and facilities; management of gatherings, parades and demonstrations; security inspection on public information networks; supervision and instruction of security work in state organizations, mass organizations, enterprises and important construction sites; and instruction of crime prevention work of community security commissions⁷.

In china, police can inquire about suspects in the street through their intuition, and then finds the criminals.

Within the MPS, there are such departments as Central Office, Supervision, Personnel & Training, Public Relations, Economic Crime Investigation, Public Order Administration, Border Control, Criminal Investigation, Exit & Entry Administration, Fire Control, Security Protection, Public Information Network Security Supervision, Penitentiary Administration, Traffic Control, Legal Affairs, International Cooperation, Logistics and Finance, Drug Control, Science & Technology, Counter-terrorism and Info-communications, assuming respective functions. Railway, navigation, civil aviation,

⁷ The Official Website of the Ministry of Public Security,
<http://www.mps.gov.cn/cenweb/English/index.htm> (access;2008.3)

forestry and anti-smuggling public security departments are under the dual leadership of their superior administration and the MPS⁸⁹.

2.1.2 The People's Armed Police (PAP)

The People's Armed Police Force (PAP) is a paramilitary police force primarily responsible for law enforcement within the People's Republic of China. In contrast to public security officers, PAP guards wear olive green instead of the dark gray or blue uniforms of the People's Police.

An individual policeman in the PAP is called an armed policeman. From January 1, 2005 to July 31, 2007 the position had been renamed 'internal guard' (内卫) with arm patches reflect this change; new uniforms issued on August 1, 2007 carried to term for "Chinese Armed Police". The PAP is estimated to have a total strength of 1.5 million, with over half its strength (800,000) employed in its internal security units (内卫部队)^{10,11,12}.

The PAP's primary mission is internal security. Such units guard government buildings at all levels (including party and state organizations, foreign embassies and consulates), provide personal protection to senior government officials, provide security functions to public corporations and major public events. Some units perform guard duty in civilian

⁸ Nan Li. *Chinese civil-military relations : the transformation of the People's Liberation Army*. London ; New York : Routledge, 2006.

⁹ Meng Qingchao. Jurisprudential and cultural perspective on modernization of Chinese police Beijing : the Press of Chinese People's Public Security University, 2006 (in Chinese).

¹⁰ Nan Li. *Chinese civil-military relations : the transformation of the People's Liberation Army*. London ; New York : Routledge, 2006.

¹¹ NICHOLAS D. KRISTOF, China Shuffles Armed Police Leadership , *the New York Times*, February 15, 1990

¹² CHRIS BUCKLEY, China and Russia Are Set to Begin Joint Military Exercises. *the New York Times*, August 18, 2005

prisons and provide executioners for the state. The PAP also maintains **tactical counter-terrorism (CT)** units in the Immediate Action Unit (IAU), Snow Wolf Commando Unit (SWCU) and various Special Police Units (SPU).

2.1.3 China's People's Liberation Army (PLA)

Chinese troops are to step up counterterrorism training to ensure the security of Beijing's Olympic Games in August. They have scheduled massive training programs before the Olympics to better prepare against any possible threat.

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 would mainly deal with non-traditional threats during the games, particularly biochemical and nuclear terror attacks. Under the comprehensive security plan of the Beijing Olympics, the PLA unit would be responsible for air protection of all arenas, and maritime safety of coastal venues. The unit would help the police and armed police forces prevent and deal with terror attacks as well as rescue operations in disaster or accident situations¹³.

The PLA would be responsible for managing border control to prevent any terrorism activities and to stop East Turkistan terrorist organizations, adherents or separatists getting to the games. It would also prevent disruptions by organizations wanting to pressure the Chinese government during the Games.

¹³ Dennis J. Blasko. *The Chinese Army today: tradition and transformation for the 21st century*. London ; New York : Routledge, 2006.

Many PLA forces would remain on alert in the air or at sea to ensure the safety of the Beijing Olympics. It would also provide security for the equestrian arena in Hong Kong if the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region government requested¹⁴.

The military bureau with the Beijing Olympic Games security command center had sent military delegations to learn from Australian and Greek military experience in protecting Olympic Games and had observed security drills from the Commonwealth Games.

The equipment and defense abilities of the PLA security unit for the Beijing Olympics will exceed those in the Athens Games.

The military bureau is the top command organ in charge of security work of the PLA and it is subject to both the Beijing Olympic Games security command center and the Headquarters of the General Staff of the PLA.

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.

2.2.1 The “Red Armbands”

¹⁴ Sun Yunlong. Chinese military steps up counter-terrorism preparations for Olympics. *Xinhua news agency*. February. 18. 2008

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.

2.2.2 The bus drivers and the taxi drivers

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.

2.2.3 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.

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.

2.3 Cooperation

International cooperation also ensures the games' security. 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.

2.3.1 With Interpol

INTERPOL is the world's largest international police organization, with 186 member countries. Created in 1923, it facilitates cross-border police co-operation, and supports and assists all organizations, authorities and services whose mission is to prevent or combat international crime.

Interpol would help organizers by providing details such as fingerprints and photographs on international criminal suspects.

Assistance to be provided to Chinese authorities includes the deployment of an INTERPOL Major Events Support Team (IMEST) to Beijing to provide immediate on-site technical and operational assistance.

Via INTERPOL's I-24/7 global police communications system, the team will not only have instant, direct access to INTERPOL's full array of databases but will also be able to exchange urgent messages from all 186 member countries and vital police data such as fingerprints, images and wanted persons notices¹⁵.

Prior to the start of the Games, INTERPOL will provide analytical support to Chinese authorities through the provision of threat assessments on issues relating to Olympic security and general transnational crime issues¹⁶.

2.3.2 With America

As preparations intensify for the summer Olympics in Beijing in 2008, an issue concerns the extent to which the United States, including the military, should support security at the games to protect U.S. citizens and should cooperate with the PLA or the paramilitary PAP, given concerns about China's internal repression surrounding international events¹⁷.

FBI Director Robert Mueller was in Beijing to discuss U.S. cooperation with Chinese police and security officials for the games this January¹⁸.

FBI is willing to offer its expertise to China on security issues relating to the 2008 Beijing Olympic¹⁹. FBI is offering every possible assistance to Beijing, in terms of information sharing or other technical assistance.

¹⁵ Olympics-Terrorism seen as biggest threat to Beijing Games. *Reuters news agency*. September.11.2007

¹⁶ INTERPOL provides China with range of security services for 2008 Olympics. *INTERPOL media release*. October.09.2007

¹⁷ FBI chief 'impressed' with Beijing Olympics security. *China daily*. January.30.2008

¹⁸ FBI in the United States is willing to provide a safe Beijing Olympic Games support. *China fun*. June.14.2007

On the Olympics, the FBI has previously advised host cities on security, and similar support was being given to Beijing. Much of the discussions centered on “securing Olympic venues from attacks principally from terrorists.”

The FBI began posting a liaison agent in Beijing in 2002 and China later began doing the same in Washington.

2.3.3 The Others

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

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) has conducted a significant offshore counter terrorism desktop exercise with its counterparts in the People's Republic of China in Beijing as part of the security preparations for Beijing Olympic Games.

The desktop exercise brought counter-terrorism experts from the AFP and the Chinese Ministry of Public Security (MPS) together for the first time to coordinate a response to a major hypothetical crisis, linked to the 2008 Beijing Olympics.

2.4 Advanced systems

¹⁹ FBI offers to assist China with Olympic security. *Reuters news agency*. June.13.2007

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.

2.4.1 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 countries²⁰.

2.4.2 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 time²¹. The system was designed by The China Meteorological Administration.

2.4.3 Submarine warning system

²⁰ CHENG Yifeng. Facial recognition system of Beijing 2008 Olympic Games *Xinhua news agency*. April. 17, 2007

²¹ The Official Website of China Meteorological Administration (CMA)
http://www.cma.gov.cn/qxzt/ayqx/ayqxwx/t20070927_216340.phtml (Access:2008.3)

A Submarine warning system will watch for the water sports of the Games, such as the sailing²². The system was designed by The Chinese Academy of Sciences.

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, E and 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, IG or both. Chart 3 shows the structure of the IG.

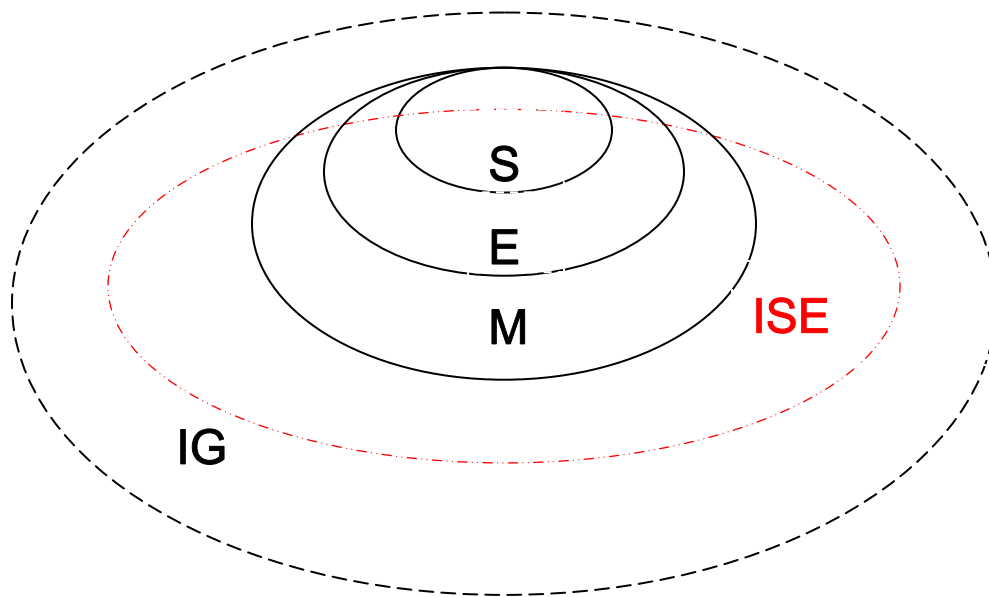


Chart 3 Structure of the Information Galaxy

2.5.1 Analysis methods in part M

²² The Official Website of the Chinese Academy of Science
<http://www.cas.cn/html/Dir/2006/12/11/14/63/15.htm>(Access:2008.3)

The analysis methods in M include multivariant analysis, trend extrapolation, time series, webometrics, correlation analysis, and content analysis. As analysis methods on terrorism, they can be used not only independently and also cooperatively. In cooperation with other analysis methods (of S and E), they are the foundation of the information analysis on terrorism using the analysis methods of S and E. Time series, trend extrapolation, and multivariant analysis are quantitative analysis methods on terrorism.

Content analysis is a research tool used to determine the presence of certain words or concepts on terrorism within texts or sets of texts. Texts can be defined broadly as books, book chapters, essays, interviews, discussions, newspaper headlines and articles, historical documents, speeches, conversations, advertising, theater, informal conversation, and any other occurrence of communicative language.

Correlation analysis is one of the most promising methods for analyzing terrorism. The characteristics of terrorism intelligence are that we cannot get them easily via simple means or direct means but via complex means or indirect means. Correlation analysis includes qualitative and quantitative analysis. Quantitative analysis on terrorism is a statistical technique that evaluates the relationship between two variables; i.e., how closely they match each other in terms of their individual mathematical change. Qualitative analysis on terrorism is an intelligence process that evaluates the relationship between two variables. In most cases, qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis are often used hand in hand²³.

²³ Lu Taihong. Information analysis methods. Guangzhou:Zhongshan University Press,1993 (in Chinese)

Webometrics (also cybermetrics, web metrics) on terrorism tries to measure the World Wide Web to get knowledge on terrorism through the number and types of hyperlinks, the structure of the World Wide Web and usage patterns. According to Björneborn and Ingwersen (2004), the definition of webometrics is "the study of the quantitative aspects of the construction and use of information resources, structures and technologies on the Web drawing on bibliometric and informetric approaches." The term webometrics was first coined by Almind and Ingwersen (1997). The webometrics promises to be an important new tool for analyzing terrorism.

2.5.2 Analysis methods in part E

The analysis methods in E include analytic hierarchy process, decision tree and decision table, systems analysis, and optimization. As the analysis methods of E on terrorism, they can be used to analyze information on terrorism independently and also to develop the result of M and support the analysis of S.

Optimization method and systems analysis method both grew out military operations and were rapidly developed during World War II. Of course, the optimization of intelligence project is relative to actual effect.

The method of decision tree and decision table refers to the risk analysis of terrorism. It can tell us that there will be several cases during the action of different intelligence project, and it can also tell us the result of different cases but cannot tell us which case will occur.

The analytic hierarchy process is a method for formalizing analysis on terrorism making where there are a limited number of choices but each has a number of attributes and it is difficult to formalize some of those attributes.

As rapid development of the applied mathematics and computer, the optimization method, the systems analysis method and the analytic hierarchy process all have very bright futures for helping us to analyze counterterrorism²⁴.

2.5.3 Analysis methods in part S

The analysis methods in S include behavior study, experience science, and logical thinking. They can be used to analyze terrorism independently, and they can also be used to complete and complement the results of M and E.

Logical thinking is the process by which one uses reasoning consistently to come to a conclusion on counterterrorism. Based on the terrorism information, it runs by the logic means of analysis and synthesis, comparison and classification, and conclusion and deduction. In the information analysis on terrorism, although the logical thinking has the characteristics of qualitative analysis and common sense, its result is not often so precise and can not be explained quantitatively.

The method of experience science has the same characteristics and shortcomings. However, the reports on terrorism will be more authentic and credible once the conclusions of M, E and S can perfect and complement each other. Of course, there are a lot of relative factors for the information analysis on terrorism. If we use other methods

²⁴ Wang Shacheng, Zhao Chengmou, "New Military Revolution: Study on Avoiding Risks during the Defense Acquisition", Library and Information Service, Vol.50, No.11, pp.75-78, 2006 (in Chinese)

of information analysis, it will cost more or be inefficient. Or for the time reasons, the methods of logical thinking and experience science will be the first to choose²⁵.

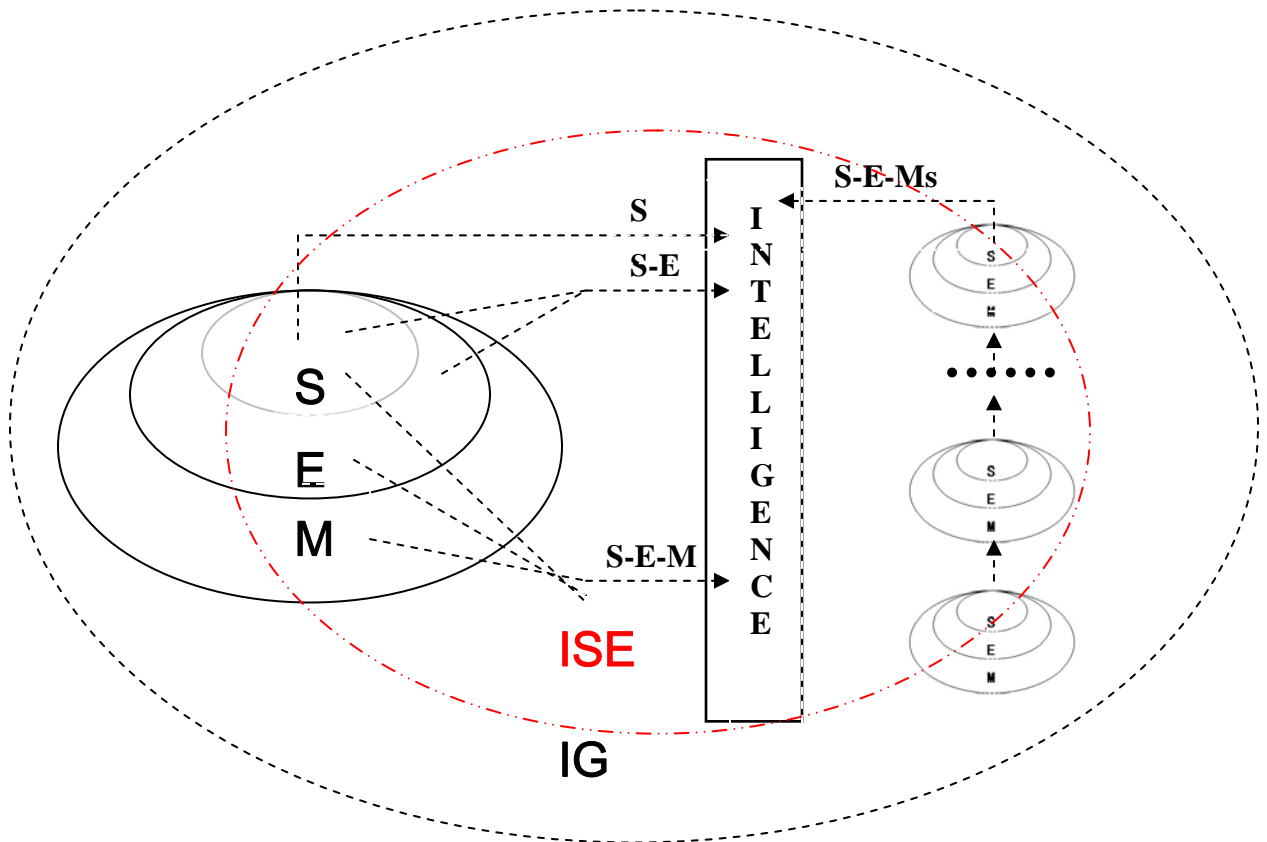


Chart 4 Information Analysis flow based on the IG

Specially, we should pay more attention to the method of behavior study in that it has more about the humanism. With the same intelligence, different terrorists may take different actions.

2.5.4 Information Analysis flow based on the IG

²⁵WANG Shacheng. Counter-cyberterrorism Based on Intelligence. *The 18th Annual Conference of International Information Management Association*, Beijing. 2007

We can analyze information on potential terrorism at the Beijing Olympic Games by 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 4 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.

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