## **VOLUME 3 - October 11-22, 2021**

## FLOYD'S VOICE

#### MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 2021

#### **CAMBODIA**

The 1970's became a period of international turmoil that had come to a boiling point in Asia. The War in Vietnam was reaching a peaked state of unpopularity in the U.S., with demonstrations and riots reaching a critical voice. A catalyst to this was the connection with Cambodia. In October, 1970 campus disorder grew significantly over movement of U.S. soldiers into Cambodia. Many baby boomers were now at college age and eligible for the draft, and joined student, women's or hippie resistance movements. This trend was fundamental in ending the war in Vietnam and changing social norms of 20<sup>th</sup> Century. In 1972 President Richard Nixon was re-elected, and 1973 saw the end of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. The Watergate Scandal also was uncovered in 1973, leading to the resignation of President Richard Nixon in 1974 and inauguration of President Gerald Ford.

With the U.S. out of Vietnam, Khmer Rouge guerillas were able to take over Cambodia in 1975. The Khmer Rouge is the name that was popularly given to members of the Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK) and by extension to the regime through which the CPK ruled Cambodia between 1975 and 1979. The Khmer Rouge was a brutal regime that ruled Cambodia, under the leadership of Marxist dictator Pol Pot, from 1975 to 1979. Pol Pot's attempts to create a Cambodian "master race" through social engineering ultimately led to the deaths of more than 2 million people in the Southeast Asian country. Those killed were either executed as enemies of the regime, or died from starvation, disease or overwork. Historically, this period—as shown in the film *The Killing Fields*—has come to be known as the Cambodian Genocide. Workers on the farm collectives established by Pol Pot soon began suffering from the effects of overwork and lack of food. Hundreds of thousands died from disease, starvation or damage to their bodies sustained during back-breaking work or abuse from the ruthless Khmer Rouge guards overseeing the camps.

Pol Pot's regime also executed thousands of people it had deemed as enemies of the state. Those seen as intellectuals, or potential leaders of a revolutionary movement, were also executed. Legend has it, some were executed for merely appearing to be intellectuals, by wearing glasses or being able to speak a foreign language. As part of this effort, hundreds of thousands of the educated, middle-class Cambodians were tortured and executed in special centers established in the cities, the most infamous of which was Tuol Sleng jail in Phnom Penh, where nearly 17,000 men, women and children were imprisoned during the regime's four years in power. During what became known as the Cambodian Genocide, an estimated 1.7 to 2.2 million Cambodians died during Pol Pot's time in charge of the country.

The Vietnamese Army invaded Cambodia in 1979 and removed Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge from power, after a series of violent battles on the border between the two countries. Pol Pot had sought to extend his influence into the newly unified Vietnam, but his forces were quickly rebuffed. After the invasion, Pol Pot and his Khmer Rouge fighters quickly retreated to remote areas of the country. However, they remained active as an insurgency, albeit with declining influence. Vietnam retained control in the country, with a military presence, for much of the 1980s, over the objections of the United States. Pol Pot himself lived in the rural northeast of the country until 1997, when he was tried by the Khmer Rouge for his crimes against the state. Over the decades since the fall of the Khmer Rouge, Cambodia has gradually reestablished ties with the world community, although the country still faces problems, including widespread poverty and illiteracy. (SOURCE: https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/the-khmer-rouge)

#### BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR LOAN OR ADOPTION

Haing Ngor – A Cambodian Odyssey BY Haing Ngor with Roger Warner c. 1987 This is a truly an extraordinary story of a man who lost his family and witnessed the total destruction of his homeland. He spent four years under the brutal, communist Kymer Rouge regime, beaten and tortured, and having his half-starved wife die in his arms during childbirth. The stories of the suffering of the Cambodian people at the hands of Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge garnered worldwide attention in the years since their rise and fall, including through a fictional account of the atrocities in the 1984 movie The Killing Fields. (VHS of film available) What is amazing is that inside this book is a news article Floyd had saved, "Death of a Survivor," where Haing Ngor, the actor, was slain on the Streets of Los Angeles in 1996.

Ancient Cambodia - Monuments of Civilization By Donatella Mazzeo and Chlara Silvi Antonini c. 1978 – Wonderful large picture book with extensive description and photos of Angkor Wat.

In connection with response to catastrophic conflicts in the third world, William Shawcross wrote two books that address humanitarian reaction toward victims of disaster and persecution.

**Quality of Mercy – Cambodia, Holocaust and Modern Conscience** by William Shawcross c. 1984 464 Pages The book addresses how a catastrophe in the Third World evokes response in the developed World, and examines the modern conscience toward victims of disaster and persecution. The author also examines the way in which the Holocaust, the extermination of Europe's Jews, dominates modern memory as it relates to the way we perceive and react to catastrophe.

**Deliver Us From Evil – Peacekeepers, Warlords and A World of Endless Conflict** by William Shawcross c. 2000 457 Pages. Shawcross goes behind the lines to Cambodia, Bosnia, Somalia, to Sierra Leone, East Timor, Rwanda, and Kosovo. He shows how complex and costly Western interventions are how naïve are our hopes of peacemaking without bloodshed.

## FLOYD'S VOICE

### **TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 2021**

### **CHINA**

Over the years, Floyd had continued to read more about China, both from the timeframe of World War II, and then the Vietnam War era, which was in parallel time with the Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976. In the course of his expertise in Global Supply Chain, Floyd also dealt for years with shipping from China as well as growth of manufacturing in China during the last 30 years. He traveled to China several times on business, and we visited Hong Kong more than once on vacation travel to Asia in the 1980's.

Throughout the past decades, Floyd constantly interfaced with issues related to China, and would often cover economic and business issues in his Global Updates. He was extremely well read on China, and saw its tremendous growth and increasing influence on the United States. Floyd always knew both sides of an issue, and saw the alarming power of China throughout the world. This included some cautionary aspects that were always a part of Floyd's global perspective. Floyd closely followed in-depth information on a day to day basis related to Covid-19 from its identification in China in January 2020 until his death. It was a great concern, and through his Global Update Floyd was sharing news of the spread of the pandemic with a continued sense of urgency based upon his deep level of underlying political and economic dynamics.

Since the current generation timeframe being covered has been the 1970's, below is a summary of the Cultural Revolution that paralleled that period.

**Early 1960s** - Mao became concerned with the nature of post-1959 China. He saw that the revolution and Great Leap Forward had replaced the old ruling elite with a new one. He was concerned that those in power were becoming estranged from the people they were to serve. Mao believed that a revolution of culture would unseat and unsettle the "ruling class" and keep China in a state of "perpetual revolution" that, theoretically, would serve the interests of the majority, rather than a tiny and privileged elite.

**1966** – Mao launches the <u>Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution</u>. Believing that certain liberal bourgeois elements of society continued to threaten the socialist framework, groups of young people known as the <u>Red Guards</u> struggled against authorities at all levels of society and even set up their own tribunals. Chaos reigned in much of the nation, and millions were persecuted. During the Cultural Revolution, nearly all of the schools and universities in China were closed, and the young intellectuals living in cities were ordered to the countryside to be "re-educated" by the peasants, where they performed hard manual labour and other work.

The Cultural Revolution led to the destruction of much of China's traditional cultural heritage and the imprisonment of a huge number of Chinese citizens, as well as the creation of general economic and social chaos in the country. Millions of lives were ruined during this period, as the Cultural Revolution pierced into every part of Chinese life. It is estimated that hundreds of thousands of people, perhaps millions, perished in the violence of the Cultural Revolution. The authorities allowed the Red Guards to abuse and kill opponents of the regime.

1969 - Mao declared the Cultural Revolution to be over.

**1976** - Various historians in and outside of China mark the end of the Cultural Revolution—as a whole or in part—in 1976, following Mao's death and the arrest of the Gang of Four.

**1981-** The Central Committee officially declared the Cultural Revolution a "severe setback" for the PRC. It is often looked at in all scholarly circles as a greatly disruptive period for China.

Estimates of the death toll during the Cultural Revolution, including civilians and Red Guards, vary greatly. An estimate of around 400,000 deaths is a widely accepted minimum figure. In rural China alone some 36 million people were persecuted, of whom between 750,000 and 1.5 million were killed, with roughly the same number permanently injured. [245] In Mao: The Unknown Story, Jung Chang and Jon Halliday claim that as many as 3 million people died in the violence of the Cultural Revolution.

SOURCE: Mao Zedong - Wikipedia

#### **BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR LOAN OR ADOPTION**

The Rape of Nanking - The Forgotten Holocaust of World War II by Iris Chang c. 1997

**Red Dragon Rising – Communist China's Military Threat to America** By Edward Timperlake & William C. Triplett II c. 1999

Big In Asia - 25 Strategies For Business Success By Michael Backman and Charlotte Butler c. 2003

**The Art of War for Managers – 50 Strategic Rules Updated for Today's Business** By Gerald A. Michaelson and Steven Michaelson c. 2010

Bowing to Beijing – How Barack Obama Is Hastening America's Decline and Ushering A Century of Chinese Domination c. 2011

Becoming China's Bitch - and Nine More Catastrophes We Must Avoid Right Now By Peter D. Kiernan c. 2012

Age of Ambition - Chasing Fortune, Truth, and Faith in the New China by Evan Osnos c. 2014

The Hundred-Year Marathon – China's Secret Strategy to Replace America as the Global Superpower
By Michael Pillsbury c.2015 (This book is HIGHLY Recommended and copiously highlighted as a resource.)

Deceiving the Sky: Inside Communist China's Drive for Global Supremacy By Bill Gertz c. 2019

Stealth War - How China Took Over While America's Elite Slept, By Robert Spalding c. 2019

Active Defense - China's Military Strategy since 1949 By M. Taylor Fravel c. 2019

#### **WEDNESDAY – OCTOBER 13, 2021**

#### **HAPPY BIRTHDAY FLOYD!**

Today, October 13, 2021, is Floyd's Birthday, his second birthday in heaven. One of the greatest gifts we can give others is to be a witness to their **VOICE**, and I am giving him the birthday gift of sharing his voice and legacy. The repeat posting shown today was written from Floyd's **perspective** and from **his heart**, not knowing that ten days later would be his last day on earth. We can see from his words how **frustrated** and **sad** he felt about the condition of our country, and the world a year ago. How much worse he would feel if he were still writing his Global News today. I feel he was struggling with a sense of **broken heart** over what had happened to the world with the pandemic, and across our **America** through the divisiveness that was a **growing cancer** at the approach of the presidential election a year ago.

Floyd always **respected** another point of view and, in fact, was a master at **negotiation** and **debate**, executed with **integrity** and **diplomacy**. Floyd was touched to the core by the September 11<sup>th</sup> terror attacks. As a result, he began years of in-depth research to understand the **global dynamics** that leads to hate and terrorism. In the coming weeks, you will see the through his library the level of reading and investigation Floyd did. He felt the only way to **solve a problem** was to **understand the opposing sides of any issue**.

In honor of Floyd's birthday, I am sharing his VOICE. He knew everyone would not agree with what he wrote in this editorial, and he expected other points of view, and that was fine with him. He always encouraged respectful dialogue and debate over opposing points of view. I hope some of what Floyd said in his last days may leave you with some thoughts from a true patriot who loved our country and his American heritage. Floyd would make a birthday wish that everyone would use their VOICE in respectful discussion and negotiation. If each of us tries to honor a respectful tone with each other, perhaps we can use what I call "the intravenous approach" ... replacing hate with dignity "one drip at a time."

Happy Birthday in Heaven, Floyd! Enjoy sharing you special day with Brighton!

I hope you send us little signs that you are still watching over us with the light of one little candle at a time! Love, Kathy, Snowdon and Enzo

REPEAT OF GLOBAL UPDATE BY FLOYD STONE - 9/11/2021

### ANNIVERSARY OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 TERROR ATTACKS ON USA

Good Morning. Today is the anniversary of the AL Qaeda sponsored terrorist attacks on the United States. I sincerely hope that we as well as Americans in general never forget what happened on the clear morning in New York City, Washington DC and in a field in Pennsylvania. Because of those attacks, America and many of its allies in Europe spent the next 19 years combating terrorism around the world including wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

When you take a look at what is occurring worldwide today, there is good reason to shake your head and wonder what the heck is going on. Terrorism is still with us, cities in the United States and Europe are dealing with protests, upheaval and a pandemic that is continuing to impact people all over the world. Protesters are now militants, they use race as an excuse to burn down buildings, shoot police, assault citizens and loot stores and shops. It's happening in cities in Europe and in cities in the United States. We see ongoing protests throughout the Middle East and in many countries in

Africa. Democracy is under attack by those who want socialism. Capitalism is now a bad word and Corporations are blasted daily as not doing enough for its employees. If your a successful company, you get criticized for being successful. Many young people today have no work ethic and really have no interest in developing a career and contributing to our society. They are all about themselves. Their interest lies in where is the next party or next gig. They rely on their parents to fund them and for the government to take care of them. They march in protests not because they have a passion for the event, but because it is what is in vogue today.

It's a crazy world out there and thanks to this Global Pandemic that will end up causing the deaths of over a million people worldwide, there is no longer a norm. Retail stores are going out of business, restaurants and bars are closing at alarming levels, vacations are canceled, airlines are bordering on collapse, hotels are struggling to survive, while some companies like Wal-Mart and Costco along with Amazon and Apple are doing very well in the pandemic, others are struggling and nearing collapse. People are struggling to pay their monthly rent or mortgage, food banks are swamped by people needing food, we are also dealing with a Presidential election that will take place in under 57 days to elect the next President of the United States and we cannot believe anything that is published on social media or in our news media. The American people are frustrated over this pandemic and how it has impacted their lives, those of their children and their parents. Hacking by China, Russia, North Korea and Iran into facebook, twitter and etc has placed thousands of news items online that are false and have no foundation of truth. Add onto this the terrible reporting by the cable news stations that are loyal to one candidate and bad mouth the other candidate non stop with allegations that have little proof or foundation of truth. Even when we want to know the truth of an allegation or a statement it is basically impossible to find the facts. This Presidential election has been nasty and will get even worse as the election gets closer. Both political parties despise the other, the candidates are not the best for America but these two men are our only choice. I will comment in the next couple days on what you are facing as you plan on voting.

I could go on and on but I don't want to ruin your day. Perhaps the best thing we all can do is to take 30 seconds today and say a prayer for all those 3000 people that died on that September 11th day in 2001 and the 6000 men and women who died in the following wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Best Wishes and God bless their souls. Floyd

#### THURSDAY - OCTOBER 14, 2021

#### **CLASH OF CIVILIZATIONS**

There was a major book that Floyd and I became aware of that was published in 1997. It was *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order* By Samuel P. Huntington.

## **Summary**

The *Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order* is an extremely insightful review of global dynamics by Harvard professor of Political Science, Samuel P. Huntington. There is a quote on the cover of the book by Henry Kissinger: "One of the most important books to have emerged since the end of the cold war." Huntington presents so much historical and civilizational content that he had analyzed in depth. What is amazing is how Huntington used his analyses as a basis for suggested predictions as to further world development. Floyd and I carefully reviewed this book, and became amazed how between 2000 and present time so many of Huntington's suggested scenarios have come into reality. *The Clash of Civilizations* also created controversy regarding its predictions.

We have an entire special issue of Foreign Affairs journal published in 2013 that presented the Debate and a Twentieth Anniversary Edition related to *The Clash of Civilizations*. It includes an Introduction plus twelve essays, including one by Samuel Huntington. The essays expound on wider perspectives about the destiny of the West, and, as we like to do, provide alternative points of view, which are shown in the titles of the essays:

- 1. Introduction
- 2. The Clash of Civilizations? By Samuel P. Huntington
- 3. The Summoning "But They Said, We Will not Hearken."
- 4. The Dangers of Decadence When the Rest Can Teach the West
- 5. The Case of Optimism The West Should Believe in Itself
- 6. Civilization Grafting No Culture Is an Island
- 7. The Modernizing Imperative Tradition and Change
- 8. Do Civilizations Hold?
- 9. The West is Best
- 10. If No Civilizations, What? Paradigms of the Post-Cold War World By Samuel Huntington
- 11. Conflict or Cooperation? Three Visions Revisited
- 12. Sam's Club Samuel P. Huntington, R.I.P.

Especially significant from Huntington's work became the reality of decline of the West, and the rise of China and the Muslim world. By now, those predictions are evolving. Huntington's work helped Floyd to integrate concern for future dynamics of the reality of decline ahead of its time. Floyd's daily global updates provided clues and emerging evidence leading to the realities seen today of the rise of non-Western powers that present the threat of overtaking the West, especially China.

Floyd and I would often discuss our observations of evolving global dynamics and relate to predictions fulfilled in Huntington's work. These predictions seem especially significant in the course of the current U.S. situations. Sharing this *Clash of Civilizations* overview is a prelude to subsequent days that will review an extensive collection of books. Floyd read deeply into issues related to terrorism and war in the Middle East, before and after September 11. He was very concerned about the status of our country and the world. The recent circumstances in Afghanistan would have affirmed his knowledge and sense of growing demise.

Previously noted predictions about Generation Theory and the 4<sup>th</sup> Turning of the Crisis period seem to have come to fruition. The decline of the West could be interpreted with the evolving Crises we are witnessing. There are other books that present a case for prediction of crisis in the U.S. These books are examples of that bring genuine concern:

- ☐ That Used to Be Us How America Fell Behind in the World it Invented and How We Can Come Back. By Thomas L. Friedman and Michael Mandelbaum c. 2011
- Warnings Finding Cassandras to Stop Catastrophes By Richard A. Clark and R. P.
   Eddy c. 2017 NOTE: Chapter 11 is about possibility of Pandemic Disease

I am sharing some of the major issues from the Huntington book with page numbers. At the end of the Cold War, Huntington outlined how world dynamics could best be viewed in terms of civilizations. His analysis includes eight civilizations: (p. 45-47)

- 1. **SINIC** The common culture of China and Chinese communities in Southeast Asia and elsewhere outside of China. Confucianism is a major component of Chinese civilization.
- 2. JAPANESE Japan is a distinct civilization that was an offspring of the Chinese
- 3. **HINDU** Hinduism is the core of Indian civilization.
- 4. **ISLAMIC** Many distinct cultures or sub-civilizations exist within Islam, including Arab, Turkic, Persian, and Malay.
- 5. **ORTHODOX** Centered in Russia as a result of its Byzantine parentage, distinct religion, with limited exposure to other central Western experiences.
- 6. **WESTERN** Generally viewed as having three major components in Europe, North America, and Latin America.
- 7. **LATIN AMERICAN** Although an offspring of European civilization, Latin America has evolved along a very different path from Europe and North America.
- 8. **AFRICAN** Throughout Africa tribal identities are pervasive, but Africans are also increasingly developing a sense of African identity.

#### **HISTORY OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION (p. 51)**

- 400 Years of subordination of other societies to Western Civilization.
- 1500-1650 Great Religious Schism Religious & Dynastic Wars
- 1500-1750 First truly global empires.
- 1650-1750 Conflicts among princes-emperors, monarchs Created nation states. French Revolution –
  Conflicts between nations. Depended on improvements in ability to wage war.
- 1800 Europeans controlled 35% of earth's land.
- 1878 Europeans controlled 67% of earth's land.
- 1914 Europeans controlled 84% of earth's land.
- 1920 Europeans controlled more than 84% of earth's land.
- 1800 British Empire 1.5 MM Sq. Miles 20 MM People
- 1900 British Empire 11 MM Sq. Miles 390 MM People
- 1920 Global Political Geography 1 World (Global empires)
- 1960's 3 Worlds "Free World," Communist Bloc, Unaligned Nations.
- 1990's Half-dozen Worlds Use of civilization term "the West."

#### UNIVERSAL CIVILIZATION

Humanity divided into subgroups - tribes, nations, and broader entities called civilizations. (p. 56)

- Beneath the global concept of civilization, immense variety of cultures, peoples, religious worlds, historical traditions and historically formed attitudes. (p. 57)
- Term "universal civilization" may refer to the assumptions, values, and doctrines currently held by many people in Western civilization and by some people in other civilizations. (p. 57)
- Davos Culture Businessmen, bankers, government officials, intellectuals, and journalists from scores of countries meet in the World Economic Form - beliefs in individualism, market economies, political democracy, common among people in Western Civilization. (p. 57)

- Fallacy in the Cold War perspective that only alternative to communism is liberal democracy, and the demise of the first produces the universality of the second. (p. 66)
- Many forms of authoritarianism, nationalism, corporatism, and market communism (p. 66)
- More significantly, are all religious alternatives outside the world of secular ideologies. (p. 66)
- Non-Westerns see as Western what the West sees as universal, and non-Westerners denounce what the West sees as universal as Western imperialism. (p. 66)
  - The West, and especially the United States, which has always been a missionary nation, believe that the non-Western peoples should commit themselves to the Western values of democracy, free markets, limited government, human rights, individualism, the rule of law, and should embody these values in their institutions. (p. 184)
  - The West is attempting and will continue to attempt to sustain its preeminent position and defend its interests by defining those interests as the interests of the "world community." This gives global legitimacy to actions reflecting interests of the United States and Western powers. (p. 184)
  - The West is attempting to integrate the economies of non-Western societies into a global economic system, which it dominates. (p. 184)
  - Having achieved political independence, non-Western societies wish to free themselves from Western economic, military, and cultural domination. (p. 184)
  - "It is sheer hubris to think that because Soviet communism collapsed, the West has won the world for all time and that Muslims, Chinese, Indians, and others are going to rush to embrace Western liberalism as the only alternative." (p. 66)

#### **DECLINE OF THE WEST**

- Gradual, inexorable, and fundamental changes are occurring in the balances of power among civilizations.
   (p. 82)
- The West is a civilization in decline, its share of world political, economic, and military power going down relative to that of other civilizations (p. 82)
- The West is increasingly concerned with its internal problems and needs, as it confronts slow economic
  growth, stagnating population, unemployment, huge government deficits, a declining work ethic,
  low savings rates, and many countries social disintegration, drugs, and crime. (p. 82)
- The power of the West relative to that of other civilizations will continue to decline. (p. 82)
- European colonialism is over; American hegemony is receding. (p. 91)
- Erosion of Western culture follows, as indigenous, historically rooted mores, languages, beliefs, and institutions reassert themselves. (p. 91)
- Western power declines, the concepts of human rights, liberalism, and democracy on other civilizations also declines, and attractiveness of those values to other civilizations. (p. 92)
- In the 2020's, the West will probably control about 24% of the world's territory (down from 48%) and perhaps 15-20% of the socially mobilized population, about 30% of the world's economic product (down from a peak of probably 70%), perhaps 25 percent of manufacturing output (down from a peak of 84%), and less than 10% of global military manpower (down from 45%). (P. 91)

### RESURGENCE OF NON-WESTERN CULTURES

- Growing power of non-Western societies produced by modernization is generating the revival of non-Western cultures throughout the world. (p. 92)
- Resurgence of non-Western cultures. (p. 91)
- As non-Western societies enhance their economic, military, and political capacity, they increasingly trumpet the virtues of their own values, institutions, and culture. (p. 92)
- Economic power shifting to East Asia, military power and political influence follow. (p. 82)
- India is on the verge of economic takeoff, Islamic world increasingly hostile toward West, (p. 82)
- East Asian societies are well on their way to equaling the West economically. (p. 184)
- Asian and Islamic countries are looking to balance the West militarily. (p. 184)
- Most significant increases in power accrue to Asian civilizations, with China gradually emerging as the society
  most likely to challenge the West for global influence. (p. 83)
- Shifts in power among civilizations are leading to revival and increased cultural assertiveness of non-Western societies and to their increasing rejection of Western culture. (p. 83)

#### **MODERNIZATION**

- Modernization involves industrialization, urbanization, increasing levels of literacy, education, wealth, and social mobilization, and more complex and diversified occupational structures. It is a product of the tremendous expansion of scientific and engineering knowledge. (p. 68)
- The attitudes, values, knowledge, and culture of people in a modern society differ greatly from those in a traditional society. (p. 68)
- Increased interaction among modern societies may not generate a common culture, but it does facilitate the
  transfer of techniques, inventions, and practices from one society to another with a speed and to a
  degree that were impossible in the traditional world. (p. 69)
- Traditional society was based on agriculture; modern society is based on industry. (p. 69)
- Modernization does not necessarily mean Westernization. (p. 78)
- Non-Western societies can modernize without abandoning their own cultures and adopting wholesale Western values, institutions, and practices. (p. 78)
- Modernization strengthens cultures and reduces the relative power of the West. (p. 78)
- The world is becoming more modern and less Western. (p. 78)
- If non-Western societies modernize, they must do it their own way, not the Western way.. (p. 154)

#### WESTERNIZATION

- The idea is irrelevant that spread of Western consumption patterns and popular culture around the world is creating a universal civilization. (p. 58)
- The argument that the spread of pop culture and consumer goods around the world represent the triumph of Western civilization trivializes Western culture. (p. 58)
- "Only naïve arrogance can lead Westerners to assume that non-Westerners will become Westernized by acquiring Western goods. (p. 58)
- Global communications are one of the most important contemporary manifestations of Western power. The
  extent to which global communications are dominated by the West is, thus, a major source of the
  resentment and hostility of non-Western peoples against the West. (p. 59)

#### INDIVIDUALISM V/S COLLECTIVISM

- Individualism remains a distinguishing mark of the West among 20th Century civilizations. (p. 71)
- Dominance of individualism in the West compared to the prevalence of collectivism elsewhere. (p. 71)

#### **LANGUAGE**

- Language is second only to religion as a factor distinguishing people of one culture from those of another. (p. 70)
- The West differs from most other civilizations in its multiplicity of languages. (English, Spanish, Portugese, German, French) (p. 70)
- Japanese, Hindi, Mandarin, Russian, and even Arabic are recognized as the core languages of their civilization. (p. 70)
- Throughout history the distribution of languages in the world has reflected the distribution of power in the world.
   The most widely spoken languages—English, Mandarin, Spanish, French, Arabic, Russian—are or were the languages of imperial states which actively promoted use of their languages by other peoples. (p. 62)
- The use of English for intercultural communication helps to maintain and reinforces peoples' separate cultural identities. (p. 62)
- As the power of the West gradually declines relative to that of other civilizations, the use of English and other
  Western languages in other societies and for communications between societies will also slowly
  erode. (p. 63)
- If at some point in the distant future China displaces the West as the dominant civilization of the world, English will give way to mandarin as the worlds' lingua franca. (p. 63)

#### **RELIGION**

- Religion is a central defining characteristic of civilizations, and the great religions are the foundations on which
  the great civilizations rest. Christianity, Islam, Hinduism and Confucianism are associated with
  major civilizations. (p. 47)
- In modern world, religion is a central force that motivates and mobilizes people. (p. 66)
- The religious resurgence throughout the world is a reaction against secularism, moral relativism, and selfindulgence, and a reaffirmation of the values of order, discipline, work, mutual help, and human solidarity. (p. 98)
- The breakdown of order and of civil society creates vacuums that are filled by religious, often fundamentalist, groups. (p. 98)
- Fundamentalist movements are a way of coping with the experience of chaos, the loss of identity, meaning
  and secure social structures created by the rapid introduction of modern social and political
  patterns, secularism, scientific culture and economic development. (p. 98)
- Western Christianity, first Catholicism and then Catholicism and Protestantism, is historically the single most
  important characteristic of Western civilization. There existed a well-developed sense of community
  among Western Christian peoples that they were distinct from Turks, Moors, Byzantines, and
  others. (p. 70)
- Movements for religious revival are opposed to the relativism, egotism, and consumerism associated with
  modernism. They do not reject urbanization, industrialization, development, capitalism, science, and
  technology, and what these imply for organization of society. (p. 100)
- Movements for religious revival accept modernization and the inevitability of science and technology and the change in life- styles they bring, but they are unreceptive to the idea that they are Westernized. (p. 100)
- Islamic fundamentalist movements have been strong in more advanced and seemingly more secular Muslin societies, such as Algeria, Iran, Egypt, Lebanon, and Tunisia, and highly adept at using modern communications and organizational techniques to spread their message. (p. 101)
- The level of violent conflict between Islam and Christianity over time has been influenced by demographic growth and decline, economic developments, technological change, and the intensity of religious commitment. (p. 211)
- The Islamic Resurgence has given Muslims renewed confidence in the distinctive character and work of their civilization and values compared to those of the West. (p. 211)
- West's efforts to universalize its values and institutions, to maintain its military and economic superiority, and to intervene in conflicts in the Muslim world generate intense resentment among Muslims. (P. 211)
- The increasing contact between and intermingling of Muslims and Westerners stimulate in each a new sense of their own identity and how it differs from that of the other. (p. 211)
- Within both Muslim and Christian societies, tolerance for the other declined sharply in the I980's and I990's.
   (p. 211)

#### **CORE STATES**

- In emerging global politics, the core states of the major civilizations are supplanting two Cold War superpowers as the principal poles of attraction and repulsion for other countries. (p. 154)
- Lacking a recognized core state, Islam is intensifying its common consciousness, but so far has developed only
  a rudimentary common political structure. (p. 155)
- The core states of the European Union, France and Germany, are circled first by an inner grouping of Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg, and then other member countries such as Italy, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Britain, Ireland, and Greece. (p. 157)
- Countries tend to bandwagon with countries of similar culture and to balance against countries with which they
  lack cultural commonality. (p. 155)
- The power of core states attracts those who are culturally similar and repels those who are culturally different. (p. 155)
- In this world, the core states of civilizations are sources of order within civilizations and, through negotiations with other core states, between civilizations. (p. 156)

## **IMPLICATIONS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY**

- universal aspirations of Western civilization, the declining relative power of the West, and the increasing cultural assertiveness of other civilizations ensure generally difficult relations between the West and the rest. (p. 184)
- Asian assertiveness is rooted in economic growth. The economic development of China and other Asian societies provides their governments with both the incentives and resources to become more demanding in their dealing with other countries. (p. 102)
- Muslin assertiveness stems in considerable measure from social mobilization and population growth. Population growth in Muslim countries, and particularly the expansion of the fifteen-to-twenty-four-year-old cohort, provides recruits for fundamentalism, terrorism, insurgency, and migration. Demographic growth threatens Muslim governments and non-Muslim societies. (p. 102-103)
- Mexicans pose a problem for the United States. The American populations will change dramatically in the first half of the twenty-first century, becoming almost 50 percent white and 25 percent Hispanic. The central issue will remain the degree to which Hispanics are assimilated into American society. Some evidence suggests resistance to assimilation is stronger among Mexican migrants, as Mexicans tend to retain their Mexican identity, (p. 205-206)
- Westerners see their civilization in a position of unparalleled dominance, while at the same time weaker Asian, Muslim, and other societies are beginning to gain strength.
- Western universalism is dangerous to the world because it could lead to a major inter-civilizational war between core states, and it is dangerous to the West because it could lead to defeat of the West. (p. 311)
- The principal responsibility of Western leaders is not to attempt to reshape other civilizations in the image of the West, which is beyond their declining power, but to preserve, protect, and renew the unique qualities of Western civilization. Because it is the most powerful Western country, that responsibility falls overwhelmingly on the United States. (p. 311)

#### **BOOKS AVAILABLE**

Samuel P. Huntington, The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order, London: Simon & Schuster UK Ltd. 1997.

That Used to Be Us - How America Fell Behind in the World it Invented and How We Can Come Back. By Thomas L. Friedman and Michael Mandelbaum c. 2011

The Clash of Civilizations? The Debate: Twentieth Anniversary Edition, Foreign Affairs C. 2013

Warnings - Finding Cassandras to Stop Catastrophes By Richard A. Clarke and R. P.: Eddy c. 2017

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#### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2021

#### MIDDLE EAST

Floyd did tremendous amount of reading about the Middle East during the 1980's and 1990's plus during and after the time of September 11<sup>th</sup>. His reading included an overview of the dynamics of the Middle East, starting with the continued strife in Israel, and then gradually spreading to Lebanon, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Afghanistan. Floyd visited Israel twice and those visits were truly among his especially significant travels of a lifetime.

In an attempt to understand the dynamics of the Middle East, it is well to have Huntington's analyses of the factors affecting the area. Religion is a huge factor that will always remain distinct variables. There is also the deep history of the land, from Bible times to the Crusades, and establishment of the State of Israel after World War II. Included in this list are books that gave a special focus on the larger aspects of problems in the Middle East. In following issues, there were will additional books that focus on separate aspects of War in the Middle East and Terrorism. These are major dates related to the Middle East.

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1945 LEBANON becomes independent from FRANCE
1946 JORDAN becomes Independent Kingdom
1946 SYRIA gains independence from FRANCE
1947 UN Votes to Divide PALESTINE into ARAB STATE and JEWISH STATE
1948 State of ISRAEL Declared – BRITAIN Gives Up its Mandate to ISRAEL
1949 JORDAN takes control of West Bank of Jordan River JERUSALEM Divided
1950 JERUSALEM Capital of New State of ISRAEL
1952 EGYPT – Gamal Abdel Nasser overthrows King and takes control
1956 EGYPT – Unsuccessful War with ISRAEL
1958-1961 SYRIA and EGYPT Become UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
1967 Six Day War Between ISRAEL and ARAB STATES
1967 JORDAN loses West Bank to ISRAEL - ISRAEL Takes Control of JERUSALEM
1970-1981 EGYPT – Anwar Sadat President
1971-2000 SYRIA - Hafid al-Assad Rules with Oppressive Regime - Succeeded by son, Bashar
1973 SAUDI ARABIA Raises Oil Prices Causing Economic Downturn
1973 Yom Kippur War Between ISRAEL and ARAB STATES
1975 Civil War in LEBANON Between Muslim and Christian Groups – Lasting 19 Months
1979 Islamic Revolution in IRAN
1979 EGYPT PEACE Agreement with ISRAEL
1980-1988 First Gulf War Between IRAQ and IRAN – President Saddam Hussein
1981 EGYPT - President Anwar Sadat Assassinated
1982 ISRAELI Troops Invade LEBANON to Expel PLO – ISRAELIS Stay until 1985
1988 UN Achieves Peace between IRAQ AND IRAN
1988 PLO Declares New Palestinian State – JORDAN Relinquishes Claim to West Bank to PLO
1990-1991 2<sup>nd</sup> Gulf War – IRAQI Troops Invade KUWAIT
1991 UN Troops - PEACE Achieved in 1991 - Defeat by Multinational Force
1993 ISRAEL and PLO Sign Oslo Accords
1993 US Bombs IRAQ Bases when IRAQ Violates Ceasefire
1994-1999 Phased Withdrawal ISRAELI Troops - Limited PALESTINIAN Self-Rule Gaza & West Bank
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1998 IRAQ Bombed by U.S. and BRITISH Forces as IRAQ Not AllowS UN Inspectors re Disarmament

#### **BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR ADOPTION**

The Arms Bazaar - From Lebanon to Lockheed By Anthony Sampson c. 1977 352 Pages

Pity the Nation – The Abduction of Lebanon – The Epic Account of the Experience of Modern War in the Middle East By Robert Fisk c. 1990 678 Pages

**The Great War for Civilisation – The Conquest of the Middle East** By Robert Fisk c. 2005 1107 Pages

Jerusalem - The Biography -By Simon Debag Montefiore c. 2012 650 Pages

Lawrence in Arabia – War, Deceit, Imperial Folly and the Making of the Modern Middle East By Scott Anderson c. 2013 577 Pages

Shadow Wars - The Secret Struggle for the Middle East By Christopher Davidson

## **FLOYD'S VOICE**

#### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2021

#### THE C.I.A. AND COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE

Floyd's in-depth knowledge of international dynamics began with World War II in the 1940's, Korean War in 1950's, Vietnam War in 1960's, and horrific oppression and genocide in China and Cambodia in the 1970's. Vietnam ended in the 1970's, Mao died in 1976, and Vietnam destroyed the Khymer Rouge in Cambodia by 1979. As things were settling down in Asia, the Middle East tension had emerged with terrorism and the first Gulf war between Iraq and Iran in 1980. It became critical for the C.I.A.'s advanced intelligence and deep understanding of the cultural and religious foundations that are so intense in the Middle East.

Floyd was always very concerned about international security, and the need to have highly effective defensive strategies in place. Threats of international terrorism grew in the 1980's as terrorist groups strengthened in intent to train more Jihad followers and plan attacks. Floyd had a strategic mindset like a C.I.A. agent, and anyone who worked with him in global supply chain knows he was a master of logistics and security, and took it very seriously. Therefore, he targeted his reading toward understanding the intelligence strategies of the C.I.A. This became especially important to him after the September 11<sup>th</sup> World Trade Center attack, that was a failure in intelligence. Floyd's library includes a rich collection of books on intelligence, as well as understanding of the minds and strategies of terrorists. There was no doubt that he lived the leadership strategy of "knowing the enemy." He would want his knowledge of security to be shared with others, as one person can make a difference, and knowledge is power. It was amazing for me to see on an everyday basis how much Floyd really knew!! Bless him!

In the coming days, there will be a significant collection of in-depth books related to international terrorism and the dynamics surrounding the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. This is a list of books that involved issues related to the C.I.A. and counter-intelligence.

#### **BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR ADOPTION**

VEIL - The Secret Wars of the CIA 1981-1987 By Bob Woodward c. 1987

Inside Terrorism By Bruce Hoffman c. 1998

Charlie Wilson's War – The Extraordinary Story of How the Wildest Man in Congress

And a Rogue CIA Agent Changed the History of Our Times By George Crile c. 2003

Intelligence Matters – The CIA, the FBI, Saudi Arabia, and the Failure of America's War
On Terror – By Senator Bob Graham c. 2004

Licensed to Kill - Hired Guns in the War on Terror By Robert Young Pelton c, 2006

At the Center of the Storm - My Years at the CIA by George Tenet c. 2007

Good Hunting - An American Spymaster's Story By Jack Devine c. 2014

A Spy Among Friends - Kim Philby and the Great Betrayal By Ben Macintyre c, 2014

The Great War of Our Time – The CIA's Fight Against Terrorism from Al Qa'ida to ISIS

By Michael Morell c. 2015

Enhanced Interrogation – Inside the Minds and Motives of the Islamic Terrorists Trying
To Destroy America By James E. Mitchell c. 2016

### FLOYD'S VOICE

SUNDAY - October 17, 2021

#### **GENERATION EFFECT**

In transitioning through the decades, we can also see the effect of Generation Theory. The label of the Generation Theory group is based on the grouping of close to 20 years that are the birth years of the group. The characteristics of the group are generally built upon the society and historical experiences that the group had during its adolescent years.

The Boomer Generation was born between 1946 and 1964, a period of 18 years. The characteristics of that group were defined based on the experiences of the group between 1959, when the youngest born in 1946 turned age 13, and 1982, when the oldest of the Boomer Group born in 1964 turned 18. You can summarize the Boomer group therefore as being affected by the historical happenings of the 1960's and 1970's.

The Gen-X Group was born between 1965 and 1980. So that group would have been influenced by the historical happenings during their teen years from 1978 to 1998, which was primarily during the 1980's and earlier 1990's.

The Gen-Y Group is referred to as the Millennials, born between 1981 and 2000. Their teen years of influence would have been from 1994, when those born in 1981 turned 13, until 2018, when the oldest born in 2000 turned 18. They would have been influenced between the years 1995 and 2018.

I have tried to make more sense of this Generation dynamic by developing a chart, where I show the actual decades, the Generation span, the Teen years of each generation, and the major historical happenings during that teen period. Finally, I have then included a column which shows the current ages of each group.

You can see that the Silent Generation is now between ages of 76 and 98.

The Boomer Generation is now between the ages of 57 and 75, and approaching the culmination of careers and transition into retirement. With the economic downturn in 2009, there was a cautionary approach to retirement and many at retirement age have elected to stay in the job market due to economic uncertainty for the future and flattened real estate values. Boomers have concern about the success of their grown children, many of whom are Millennials, and concern about future for grandchildren.

The Gen-X Generation is now between the ages of 41 and 56. This is a time when they are moving up to take over leadership roles being vacated by retiring Boomers. They were teens during the 1980's when there was a severe economic downturn, and this generation became extremely cautious and skeptical. First Generation with both parents working a norm. Now that they are entering the leadership roles in the country, and women expecting equal opportunity at high level leadership positions. It is hoped that their careful and strategic perspective may help the country survive the current turmoil caused by the pandemic. Extended families often located in other parts of country.

The Millennial Generation is now between the ages of 21 and 40. They have gone through disappointment in terms of expected job opportunities in early careers, or are still in college, or just entering the job market. They grew up in their teen years of the first decade of the millennium and carried the encouraging and optimistic message from parents and education that they could do anything they want, follow their passion, and have fun. Their early aspirations were thwarted by the economic downturn of 2009, as well as being saddled by enormous student loans when entering the job market. This led to postponing the previous traditional pattern of their parents in terms of marriage, owning homes and having families. Expensive child care is now a burden with both parents working. Parents of many Millennials are Boomers. These Boomers as grandparents are still working and limited in ability to help with care of grandchildren. Extended families are often located in other parts of the country.

DECADE IN TIME	GENERATION BIRTH YEARS	TEEN YEARS	HISTORY AFFECTING TEEN YEARS	AGE NOW
1920- 1929	SILENT	TEEN	HISTORY EISENHOWER X 2	SILENT
	1922-1945	1935- 1965	1940 WW 2 TRUMAN X 2	98 Old Age
1930- 1939			1950 KOREAN WAR	76 Retirement
1940- 1949	BOOMER	TEEN	HISTORY - KENNEDY - JOHNSON	<b>BOOMER</b> Mature Adult Years
	1946-1964	1960- 1985	1960 VIETNAM – WOMAN RIGHTS	75 Retirement
1950- 1959	Ist Turning AMERICAN HIGH		1970 MAO CHINA/CAMBODIA NIXON – FORD - CARTER	57 Late Careers
1960- 1969	GEN-X	TEEN	HISTORY REAGAN X 2	<b>GEN-X</b> Prime Adult Years
	1965-1980	1980- 2000	1980 WAR IRAN/IRAQ /ECONOMY	56 Peak Career
1970- 1979	2 <sup>nd</sup> Turning CONSCIOUS REV		1990 MIDDLE EAST GULF WAR G. W. BUSH – CLINTON X2	41 Rising Career
1980- 1989	MILLENNIAL	TEEN	HISTORY –  G. BUSH – OBAMA X 2 -	MILLENNIAL Early Adult Years
	1981-2000	1995- 2020	2000 SEPT 11 / AL QAEDA/IRAQ	40 Establish Career
1990- 1999	3 <sup>rd</sup> Turning CULTURE WAR		2010 ISIS/ AFGHANISTAN	21 College/Career
2000- 2009	GEN Z	TEEN	HISTORY - 2010 <b>OBAMA - TRUMP</b>	<b>GEN-Z</b> Children
	2000 - 2020	2010- 2030	2020 COVID PANDEMIC – BIDEN	20 COLLEGE
2010- 2019	4 <sup>th</sup> Turning CRISIS			1
2020				

Personal/Lifestyle Characteristics	Veterans (1922-1945)	Baby Boomers (1946-1964)	Generation X (1965-1980)	Generation Y (1981-2000)
Core Values	Respect for authority Conformers Discipline	Optimism Involvement	Skepticism Fun Informality	Realism Confidence Extreme fun Social
Family	Traditional Nuclear	Disintegrating	Latch-key kids	Merged families
Education	A dream	A birthright	A way to get there	An incredible expense
Communication Media	Rotary phones One-on-one Write a memo	Touch-tone phones Call me anytime	Cell phones Call me only at work	Internet Picture phones E-mail
Dealing With Money	Put it away Pay cash	Buy now, pay later	Cautious Conservative Save, save, save	Earn to spend

#### **BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR ADOPTION:**

Dreams From My Father By Barack Obama c. 1995

BOOM! Voices of the Sixties Personal Reflections on '60's Today By Tom Brokaw c. 2007

Warren Buffett - The Snowball and the Business of Life By Alice Schroeder c. 2008

Decision Points By George W. Bush c. 2010

Colonel Roosevelt By Edmund Morris c. 2010

Leadership - 50 Points of Wisdom For Today's Leaders By General Rick Hiller c. 2010

It Worked for Me In Life and Leadership By Colin Powell c. 2012

World Order By Henry Kissinger c. 2014

Destiny and Power - The American Odyssey of George Herbert Walker Bush
By Jon Meacham c. 2015

Democracy - Stories from the Long Road to Freedom By Condoleezza Rice c. 2017

#### ADDITIONAL MILLENNIAL GENERATION RESOURCES:

Millennials Rising - The Next Great Generation By Neil Howe and William Strauss c. 2000

Generation Me – Why Today's Young Americans Are More Confident, Assertive, Entitled – and More Miserable Than Ever Before By Jean M. Twenge c. 2006

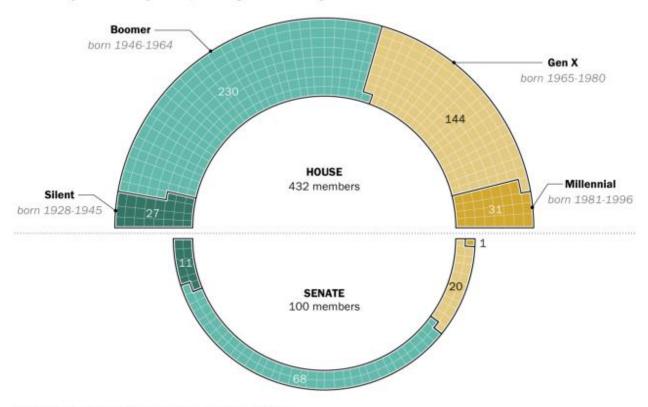
Bridging the Generation GAP – How to Get Radio Babies, Boomers, GenXers, and Gen Yers to Work Together and Achieve More By Linda Gravett and Robin Throckmorton c. 2007

Millennials & K-12 Schools By Neil Howe & William Strauss C, 2008

# Which generations have the most members in Congress?

## Which generations have the most members in Congress?

Number of members of the 117th Congress in each generation



Note: Data is for 532 voting members as of Feb. 8, 2021.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis. Birthdate data from Biographical Directory of the United States Congress and other published sources.

#### PEW RESEARCH CENTER

### **MONDAY – OCTOBER 18, 2021**

#### THE GROWTH OF TERRORISM

Floyd's passion was international travel, and well as his increasing professional expertise in Global Supply Chain. He followed very closely the gradual increase in terrorist events international locations, especially the Middle East. He developed a significant source of concern at the terrorist incidents that continued to increase in the involvement of Airlines. Any hijacking or bombing of an airliner shakes the sense of global security of anyone who flies. That psychology of fear continued to grow from the attack and hijacking at the Rome Airport in 1973, through the growing number of airline hijackings and bombings in the 1980's and beyond.

It became a personal and professional mission for Floyd to investigate and gain an indepth profile of enemy that has a mindset of terrorism, and integrate a deep understanding of the dynamics of the various sources of international threat.

The U.S. Department of State has online resources that Floyd would examine on a daily basis, and share any alerts that might be of concern for others he knew would be traveling. The State Department website also has an extensive chronology of significant terrorist incidents from 1961, to 2003. I am including in today's narrative a modified list of the terrorist events during the 1960's, 1970's and 1980's. Further listings of events in the 1990's and after 2000 will be provided in subsequent days.

In Floyd's quest for international security, he continued to read extensively long before September 11<sup>th</sup>. As you can see from the State Department list, there were a disturbing number of shocking terrorist attacks in the 1980's, and Floyd's calling to understand the enemy began over 30 years ago. The next days will expand the list of Floyd's books that are part of his extensive international security library. Bless Floyd for all his efforts to spread his knowledge of global security and his mission to alert and protect all of us.

## **U.S. Department of State Archive**

## Significant Terrorist Incidents, 1961-2003: A Brief Chronology

Significant Terrorist Incidents 1961-2003: A Brief Chronology (state.gov)

## <u>1960's</u>

First U.S. Aircraft Hijacked, May 1, 1961: - forced at gunpoint a National Airlines plane to fly to Havana, Cuba,

Ambassador to Guatemala Assassinated, August 28, 1968: - Guatemala City - car forced off road

Ambassador to Japan Attacked, July 30, 1969: U.S. Ambassador to Japan attacked.

Ambassador to Brazil Kidnapped, September 3, 1969: U.S. Ambassador kidnapped by the Marxist group MR-8.

#### 1970's

Attack on the Munich Airport, February 10, 1970: Three terrorists attacked El Al passengers in a bus at the Munich

U.S. Agency for International Development Adviser Kidnapped, July 31, 1970: In Montevideo, Uruguay

"Bloody Friday," July 21, 1972: (IRA) bomb attacks killed eleven people and injure 130 in Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Munich Olympic Massacre, September 5, 1972: Eight Palestinian "Black September" terrorists seized eleven Israeli athletes in the Olympic Village in Munich, West Germany. 9 hostages and 5 terrorists were killed.

Ambassador to Sudan Assassinated, March 2, 1973:at Saudi Arabian Embassy in Khartoum

Consul General in Mexico Kidnapped, May 4, 1973: U.S. Consul General in Guadalajara kidnapped

Attack and Hijacking at the Rome Airport, December 17, 1973: Five terrorists pulled weapons from their luggage in the terminal lounge at the Rome airport, killing two persons. They then attacked a Pan American 707 bound for Beirut and Tehran, destroying it with incendiary grenades and killing 29 persons, including 4 senior Moroccan officials and 14 American employees of ARAMCO. They then herded 5 Italian hostages into a Lufthansa airliner and killed an Italian customs agent as he tried to escape, after which they forced the pilot to fly to Beirut. After Lebanese authorities refused to let the plane land, it landed in Athens, where the terrorists demanded the release of 2 Arab terrorists. In order to make Greek authorities comply with their demands, the terrorists killed a hostage and threw his body onto the tarmac. The plane then flew to Damascus, where it stopped for two hours to obtain fuel and food. It then flew to Kuwait, where the terrorists released their hostages in return for passage to an unknown destination.

Ambassador to Cyprus Assassinated, August 19, 1974: killed by snipers outside the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia.

**Domestic Terrorism, January 27-29, 1975**: Puerto Rican nationalists bombed a Wall Street bar. 2 days later, Weather Underground explosion in a bathroom at the U.S. Department of State in Washington.

June 16, 1976; Ambassador and Economic Counselor kidnapped in Beirut on their way to meet with President-elect

Entebbe Hostage Crisis, June 27, 1976: Seize of Air France airliner and 258 passengers. Forced landing Uganda.

Assassination of Former Chilean Diplomat, September 21, 1976: killed by a car-bomb in Washington.

Kidnapping of Italian Prime Minister, March 16, 1978: Seized by Red Brigade and assassinated 55 days later.

Ambassador to Afghanistan Assassinated, February 14, 1979: Kidnapped in Kabul. Demand release terrorists

Iran Hostage Crisis, November 4, 1979: After President Carter agreed to admit the Shah of Iran into the US, Iranian radicals seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and took 66 American diplomats hostage. Thirteen hostages were soon released, but the remaining 53 were held until their release on January 20, 1981.

Grand Mosque Seizure, November 20, 1979: 200 Islamic terrorists seized the Grand Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, taking hundreds of pilgrims hostage. Saudi and French security forces retook the shrine after an intense battle in which some 250 people were killed and 600 wounded.

#### 1980's

August 27, 1980: Unknown assailants in Beirut fired on Ambassador car. Party escaped unharmed.

U.S. Installation Bombing, August 31, 1981: Red Army bombs U.S. AF Base at Ramstein, West Germany.

Assassination of Egyptian President, October 6, 1981: Soldiers who were secretly members of the Takfir Wal-Hajira sect attacked and killed Egyptian President Anwar Sadat during a troop review.

**Murder of Missionaries, December 4, 1981**: Three American nuns and one lay missionary were found murdered outside San Salvador, El Salvador - Killed by members of the National Guard, and the killers are currently in prison.

**Assassination of Lebanese President, September 14, 1982**: President Bashir Gemayel was assassinated by a car bomb parked outside his party's Beirut headquarters.

Colombian Hostage-taking, April 8, 1983: U.S. citizen seized and held for ransom.

Bombing of U.S. Embassy in Beirut, April 18, 1983: 63 people, including CIA's Middle East director, killed and 120 injured in a 400-pound truck-bomb attack on the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, by Islamic Jihad.

Naval Officer Assassinated in El Salvador, May 25, 1983:assassinated by National Liberation Front.

North Korean Hit Squad, October 9, 1983: Blew up delegation from South Korea in Rangoon, Burma, killing 21

Bombing of Marine Barracks, Beirut, October 23, 1983: Suicide truck-bomb attacks on American and French compounds in Beirut, Lebanon, killing 242 Americans. 58 French troops killed at destroyed French base.

U.S. Naval Officer Assassinated in Greece, November 15, 1983: while his car was stopped at a traffic light.

**Kidnapping of Embassy Official, March 16, 1984**: Islamic Jihad kidnapped and murdered Political Officer William Buckley in Beirut, Lebanon. Other U.S. citizens were seized over a succeeding two-year period.

Restaurant Bombing in Spain, April 12, 1984: Eighteen U.S. servicemen were killed and 83 people were injured in a bomb attack on a restaurant near a U.S. Air Force Base in Torrejon, Spain.

Temple Seizure, June 5, 1984: Sikh terrorists seized the Golden Temple in Amritsar, India. One hundred people died when Indian security forces retook the Sikh holy shrine.

Assassination of Indian Prime Minister, October 31, 1984: Premier Indira Gandhi was shot to death.

Kidnapping of U.S. Officials in Mexico, February 7, 1985: Drug Enforcement agent kidnapped, executed.

TWA Hijacking, June 14, 1985: TWA flight hijacked en route to Rome from Athens by two Lebanese Hizballah terrorists and forced to fly to Beirut. The 8 crew members and 145 passengers were held for seventeen days, during which one American hostage, a U.S. Navy sailor, was murdered. After being flown twice to Algiers, the aircraft was returned to Beirut after Israel released 435 Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners.

Attack on a Restaurant in El Salvador, June 19, 1985: Killing 4 U.S. Embassy Marine Security Guards, 9 others

Air India Bombing, June 23, 1985: A bomb destroyed an Air India Boeing 747 over the Atlantic, killing all 329 people aboard. Both Sikh and Kashmiri terrorists were blamed for the attack. Two cargo handlers were killed at Tokyo airport, Japan, when another Sikh bomb exploded in an Air Canada aircraft en route to India.

Soviet Diplomats Kidnapped, September 30, 1985: Beirut, Lebanon, Sunni terrorists kidnapped Soviet diplomats.

Achille Lauro Hijacking, October 7, 1985: 4 PLO terrorists seized Italian cruise liner in eastern Mediterranean, taking more than 700 hostages. U.S. passenger murdered before Egypt offered safe haven.

Egyptian Airliner Hijacking, November 23, 1985: An EgyptAir airplane bound from Athens to Malta and carrying several U.S. citizens was hijacked by the Abu Nidal Group.

Airport Attacks in Rome and Vienna, December 27, 1985: 4 gunmen attacked El Al and TWA ticket counters at Rome's Airport with grenades and automatic rifles. 13 persons were killed and 75 wounded before Italian police and Israeli security guards killed three of the gunmen and captured the fourth. 3 more Abu Nidal gunmen attacked the El Al ticket counter at Vienna's Schwechat Airport, killing 3 persons and wounding 30.

Aircraft Bombing in Greece, March 30, 1986: Detonated bomb as TWA Flight 840 approached Athens airport.

Berlin Discothèque Bombing, April 5, 1986: 2 U.S. soldiers killed, 79 American servicemen injured in bomb attack on a nightclub in West Berlin, West Germany. U.S. military jets bombed targets - Tripoli and Benghazi.

Kimpo Airport Bombing, September 14, 1986: North Korean agents detonate explosive device Seoul's airport.

Bus Attack, April 24, 1987: 16 U.S. servicemen in Greek Air Force bus near Athens injured in bombing attack.

Downing of Airliner, November 29, 1987: North Korean agents plant bomb aboard Korean Air Flight 858,

Servicemen's Bar Attack, December 26, 1987: Catalan separatists bomb Barcelona bar killing 1 U.S. citizen

**Kidnapping of William Higgins, February 17, 1988**: U.S. Marine Corps Lieutenant kidnapped and murdered by the Iranian-backed Hizballah group while serving UN Truce Supervisory Organization in southern Lebanon.

Naples USO Attack, April 14, 1988: Car-bomb outside a USO Club in Naples, Italy, killiS one U.S. sailor.

Attack on U.S. Diplomat in Greece, June 28, 1988: Attaché U.S. Embassy in Greece killed by car-bomb Athens.

Pan Am 103 Bombing, December 21, 1988: Pan Am Flight 103 blown up over Lockerbie, Scotland, by bomb believed placed on aircraft by Libyan terrorists in Frankfurt, West Germany. All 259 people killed.

Assassination of U.S. Army Officer, April 21, 1989: Colonel killed in Manila. 2 U.S. government contractors killed

Bombing of UTA Flight 772, September 19, 1989: Bomb destroyed UTA Flight 772 over the Sahara Desert in southern Niger during flight from Brazzaville to Paris. All 170 persons aboard were killed.

Assassination of German Bank Chairman, November 30, 1989:

### 1990's (To Follow in Next Posting)

## **BOOKS FOR ADOPTION:**

**The Culture of Fear – Risk-taking and the Morality of Low Expectation Risk-taking** By Frank Furedi c. 2002

Terror in the Name of God - Why Religious Militants Kill By Jessica Stern c. 2003

Knowing the Enemy - Jihadist Ideology and the War on Terror By Mary Habeck c. 2006

**Chechen Jihad – Al Qaeda's Training Group and the Next Wave of Terror** By Yossef Bodansky c. 2007

**The Siege of Mecca – The Forgotten Uprising in Islam's Holiest Shrine and the Birth of Al Qaeda**By Yarolslav Trofimov c. 2007

Unholy Terror - Bosnia, Al-Qa'lda, and the Rise of Global Jihad By John R. Schindler c. 2007

Descent Into Chaos – The United States and the Failure of Nation Building in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Central Asia.. By Ahmed Rashid c. 2008

The Most Dangerous Place - Pakistan's Lawless Frontier By Imtiaz Gul c. 2010

**Yemen – Dancing on the Heads of Snakes –** By Victoria Clark c. 2010

Defeat is an Orphan – How Pakistan Lost the Great South Asian War By Myra MacDonald c. 2017

*The Islamic Enlightenment – The Struggle* Between Faith and Reason 1798 to Modern Times c. 2017

**The Islam in Islamic Terrorism – the Importance of Beliefs, Ideas, and Ideology** By Ibm Warraq c. 2017

### **TUESDAY – OCTOBER 19, 2021**

#### 1990'S - THE RISE OF JIHAD

The Rise of Terrorism in the 1980's was significant. The list of Terrorist events in the 1990's continued to expand, showing the increase in kidnappings and taking hostages. By 1999, terrorist factions were larger, and having a sense of religious commitment to a mission of Jihad. The 1990's saw the rise in Al Qaeda. By the turn of the millennium in 2000, they were only 21 months away from executing the plan of the major terrorist attack of 9/11 of the World Trade Center. How sad that it could not have been thwarted through enhanced U.S. intelligence.

It is significant that on February 26, 1993, the World Trade Center in New York was badly damaged when a car bomb planted by Islamic terrorists exploded in an underground garage. The bomb left 6 people dead and 1,000 injured. In 1994, an Air France jet was hijacked, and in 1995, 5,700 were injured in a Sarin nerve gas attack on a crowded subway station in the center of Tokyo, Japan. Also in 1995 the Federal building in Oklahoma City experienced what was up to then the largest terrorist attack on American soil, when a massive truck bomb killed 166 and Injured hundreds.

Clues were emerging that terrorism was on a trajectory to get worse, more widespread, and threatening to assume the reality of larger targets. Again, the hijacking of airliners, attacking of international travelers and business people, and increasing civilian victims made security a looming concern across the globe. Floyd was in a corporate expert in Global Supply Chain that involved all aspects of international transportation and security. He also became a corporate source for the latest updates on travel advisories from the State Department. He felt a strong loyalty to his fellow corporate travelers to keep them aware of any place they might travel on business that had a potential need for caution and heightened security. He readily shared up-to-date knowledge about any place a friend or colleague might be scheduled to travel, and he enjoyed helping others travel safely. Floyd was always excited to know when anyone would be going somewhere! He truly had the heart and soul of global logistics and patriotism!

Floyd's global expertise also included weather! Just in a passing conversation at home, he would suddenly tell me about an approaching typhoon in Hong Kong, or terrible flooding or avalanche somewhere in Europe. He would talk about weather around the world like it was only 200 miles away. Bless him!

## **U.S. Department of State Archive**

## Significant Terrorist Incidents, 1961-2003: A Brief Chronology

### 1990's

U.S. Embassy Bombed in Peru, January 15, 1990: Bombing the U.S. Embassy in Lima, Peru.

U.S. Soldiers Assassinated in the Philippines, May 13, 1990: 2 U.S. Air Force personnel killed near AF Base

Attempted Iraqi Attacks on U.S. Posts, January 18-19, 1991: Iraqi agents plant bombs at Ambassador to Indonesia's home residence and at the USIS library in Manila.

**Sniper Attack on the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, February 13, 1991**: Three Red Army Faction members fired automatic rifles from across the Rhine River at the U.S. Embassy Chancery.

**Assassination of former Indian Prime Minister, May 21, 1991**: A female LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) killed herself, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and 16 others by detonating explosive vest after presenting flowers.

Kidnapping of U.S. Businessmen in the Philippines, January 17-21, 1992: Senior official of corporation kidnapped in Manila by the Red Scorpion Group, and two U.S. businessmen seized by Forces of Colombia.

Bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Argentina, March 17, 1992: Hizballah blast that leveled the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, caused deaths of 29 and wounding 242.

Kidnappings of U.S. Citizens in Colombia, January 31, 1993: Terrorists kidnapped three U.S. missionaries.

World Trade Center Bombing, February 26, 1993: World Trade Center in New York City badly damaged when a car bomb planted by Islamic terrorists exploded in underground garage. The bomb left 6 people dead and 1,000 injured. Men carrying out the attack were followers of Umar Abd al-Rahman, an Egyptian cleric.

Attempted Assassination of President Bush by Iraqi Agents, April 14, 1993: The Iraqi intelligence service attempted to assassinate former U.S. President George Bush during a visit to Kuwait. In retaliation, the U.S. launched a cruise missile attack 2 months later on the Iraqi capital Baghdad.

**Hebron Massacre, February 25, 1994**: Jewish right-wing extremist and U.S. citizen Baruch Goldstein machinegunned Moslem worshippers at a mosque in West Bank town of Hebron, killing 29 and wounding about 150.

FARC Hostage-taking, September 23, 1994: FARC rebels kidnapped U.S. citizen Thomas Hargrove in Colombia.

Air France Hijacking, December 24, 1994: Members of the Armed Islamic Group seized an Air France Flight to Algeria. The four terrorists were killed during a rescue effort.

Attack on U.S. Diplomats in Pakistan, March 8, 1995: Two gunmen killed two U.S. diplomats and wounded a third in Karachi, Pakistan.

Tokyo Subway Station Attack, March 20, 1995: Twelve persons were killed and 5,700 were injured in a Sarin nerve gas attack on a crowded subway station in the center of Tokyo, Japan. A similar attack occurred nearly simultaneously in the Yokohama subway system. The Aum Shinri-kyo cult was blamed for the attacks.

Bombing of the Federal Building in Oklahoma City, April 19, 1995: Right-wing extremists Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols destroyed Federal Building in Oklahoma City with a massive truck bomb that killed 166 and injured hundreds more in what was up to then the largest terrorist attack on American soil.

**Kashmiri Hostage-taking, July 4, 1995**: In India six foreigners, including two U.S. citizens, were taken hostage by Al-Faran, a Kashmiri separatist group. One non-U.S. hostage was later found beheaded.

Jerusalem Bus Attack, August 21, 1995: HAMAS claimed responsibility for the detonation of a bomb that killed 6 and injured over 100 persons, including several U.S. citizens.

**Attack on U.S. Embassy in Moscow, September 13, 1995**: A rocket-propelled grenade was fired through the window of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, ostensibly in retaliation for U.S. strikes on Serb positions in Bosnia.

**Saudi Military Installation Attack, November 13, 1995**: Islamic Movement of Change planted bomb in a Riyadh military compound that killed one U.S. citizen, several employees of U.S. government, and over 40 others.

**Egyptian Embassy Attack, November 19, 1995**: A suicide bomber drove a vehicle into the Egyptian Embassy compound in Islamabad, Pakistan, killing at least 16 and injuring 60 persons.

**Papuan Hostage Abduction, January 8, 1996**: In Indonesia, 200 guerrillas abducted 26 individuals in Lorenta nature preserve, Irian Jaya Province. Indonesian Special Forces rescued remaining nine hostages on May 15.

**Kidnapping in Colombia, January 19, 1996**: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas kidnapped US citizen and demanded a \$1 million ransom. The hostage was released on May 22.

**Tamil Tigers Attack, January 31, 1996**: Explosives-laden truck rammed into the Central Bank in heart of downtown Colombo, Sri Lanka, killing 90 civilians and injuring more than 1,400 others, including 2 US citizens.

**IRA Bombing, February 9, 1996**: An Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomb detonated in London, killing 2 persons and wounding more than 100 others, including 2 U.S. citizens.

**Athens Embassy Attack, February 15, 1996**: Rocket fired at U.S. Embassy compound in Athens, causing minor damage to three diplomatic vehicles and some surrounding buildings.

**ELN Kidnapping, February 16, 1996**: Six alleged National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas kidnapped a U.S. citizen in Colombia. After 9 months, the hostage was released.

**HAMAS Bus Attack, February 26, 1996**: In Jerusalem, a suicide bomber blew up a bus, killing 26 persons, including three U.S. citizens, and injuring some 80 persons, including three other US citizens.

**Dizengoff Center Bombing, March 4, 1996**: HAMAS and the Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ) both claimed responsibility for a bombing outside of Tel Aviv's largest shopping mall that killed 20 persons and injured 75 others.

**West Bank Attack, May 13, 1996**: Arab gunmen opened fire on a bus and a group of Yeshiva students near the Bet El settlement, killing a dual U.S./Israeli citizen and wounding three Israelis.

**AID Worker Abduction, May 31, 1996**: Gang of former Contra guerrillas kidnapped a U.S. employee of the Agency for International Development (AID) who was assisting with election preparations in rural northern Nicaragua.

**Zekharya Attack**, **June 9**, **1996**: Gunmen opened fire on a car near Zekharya, killing a dual U.S./Israeli citizen and an Israeli. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) was suspected.

**Manchester Truck Bombing, June 15, 1996**: An IRA truck bomb detonated at a Manchester shopping center, wounding 206 persons, including two German tourists, and caused extensive property damage.

**Khobar Towers Bombing, June 25, 1996**: Fuel truck carrying a bomb exploded outside US military's Khobar Towers facility in Dhahran, killing 19 U.S. military personnel and wounding 515, including 240 U.S. personnel.

**ETA Bombing, July 20, 1996**: A bomb exploded at Tarragona International Airport in Reus, Spain, wounding 35 persons, including British and Irish tourists.

Bombing of Archbishop of Oran, August 1, 1996: Bomb exploded at home of French Archbishop of Oran, killing him and his chauffeur. The attack occurred after the Archbishop's meeting with the French Foreign Minister.

**Sudanese Rebel Kidnapping, August 17, 1996**: Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) rebels kidnapped six missionaries in Mapourdit, including a U.S. citizen, an Italian, three Australians, and a Sudanese.

**PUK Kidnapping, September 13, 1996**: In Iraq, Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) militants kidnapped four French workers for Pharmaciens Sans Frontieres, a Canadian UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and two Iraqis.

Assassination of South Korean Consul, October 1, 1996: In Vladivostok, Russia, assailants attacked and killed a South Korean consul near his home.

Red Cross Worker Kidnappings, November 1, 1996: In Sudan a breakaway group kidnapped three International Committee of Red Cross workers, including a U.S. citizen, an Australian, and a Kenyan.

Paris Subway Explosion, December 3, 1996: A bomb exploded aboard a Paris subway train as it arrived at the Port Royal station, killing two French nationals, a Moroccan, and a Canadian, and injuring 86 persons.

**Abduction of US. Citizen by FARC, December 11, 1996**: Members of Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia kidnapped and later killed a U.S. geologist at a methane gas exploration site in La Guajira Department.

**Tupac Amaru Seizure of Diplomats, December 17, 1996**: Several hundred people taken hostage at a party given at Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima, Peru. Hostages were several US officials, foreign ambassadors and other diplomats, Peruvian Government officials, and Japanese businessmen.

**Egyptian Letter Bombs, January 2-13, 1997**: Series of letter bombs with Alexandria, Egypt, postmarks were discovered at Al-Hayat newspaper bureaus in Washington, New York City, London, and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Three similar devices, also postmarked in Egypt, were found at a prison facility in Leavenworth, Kansas.

**Tajik Hostage Abductions, February 4-17, 1997**: In Tajikistan, paramilitary group abducted United Nations (UN) military observers. Vctims included two Swiss, one Austrian, one Ukrainian, and their Tajik interpreter. The kidnappers demanded safe passage from Afghanistan to Tajikistan

**Venezuelan Abduction, February 14, 1997**: Six armed Colombian guerrillas kidnapped a US oil engineer and his Venezuelan pilot in Apure, Venezuela.

Empire State Building Sniper Attack, February 23, 1997: A Palestinian gunman opened fire on tourists at an observation deck atop the Empire State Building in New York City, killing a Danish national and wounding visitors from the United States, Argentina, Switzerland, and France before turning the gun on himself.

**ELN Kidnapping, February 24, 1997**: National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas kidnapped a U.S. citizen employed by a Las Vegas gold corporation who was scouting a gold mining operation in Colombia.

**FARC Kidnapping, March 7, 1997**: FARC guerrillas kidnapped a U.S. mining employee and his Colombian colleague who were searching for gold in Colombia. Rebels released 2 hostages after receiving \$50,000 ransom.

Hotel Nacional Bombing, July 12, 1997: A bomb exploded at the Hotel Nacional in Havana, injuring three persons and causing minor damage.

Israeli Shopping Mall Bombing, September 4, 1997: 3 suicide bombers of HAMAS detonated bombs in Ben Yehuda shopping mall in Jerusalem, killing 8 persons, including bombers, and wounding nearly 200 others.

**OAS Abductions, October 23, 1997**: In Colombia rebels kidnapped two foreign members of Organization of American States (OAS) and a Colombian human rights official at a roadblock. The ELN claimed that the kidnapping was intended "to show the international community that the elections in Colombia are a farce."

**Yemeni Kidnappings, October 30, 1997**: Al-Sha'if tribesmen kidnapped U.S. businessman near Sanaa. The tribesmen sought the release of two fellow tribesmen who were arrested on smuggling charges and several public works projects they claim the government promised them. .

**Murder of U.S. Businessmen in Pakistan, November 12, 1997**: Four U.S. auditors from Union Texas Petroleum Corporation and Pakistani driver shot after they drove away from the Sheraton Hotel in Karachi

Tourist Killings in Egypt, November 17, 1997: Gunmen killed 58 tourists and 4r Egyptians and wounded 26 others at the Hatshepsut Temple in the Valley of the Kings near Luxor. 34 Swiss, 8 Japanese, 5 Germans, 4 Britons, 1 French, 1 Colombian, Bulgarian/British citizen, and 4 unidentified persons were among the dead.

**UN Observer Abductions, February 19, 1998**: Armed supporters abducted 4 UN military observers from Sweden, Uruguay, and the Czech Republic.

**FARC Abduction, March 21-23, 1998**: FARC rebels kidnapped US citizen Sabaneta, Colombia. Also killed 3 persons, wounded 14, and kidnapped at least 27 others at a roadblock near Bogota.

**Somali Hostage-takings, April 15, 1998**: Somali militiamen abducted 9 Red Cross and Red Crescent workers at an airstrip north of Mogadishu. The hostages included a U.S. citizen, a German, a Belgian, a French, a Norwegian, two Swiss, and one Somali.

IRA Bombing, Banbridge, August 1, 1998: A 500-pound car bomb planted by the Real IRA exploded outside a shoe store in Banbridge, North Ireland, injuring 35 persons and damaging at least 200 homes.

U.S. Embassy Bombings in East Africa, August 7, 1998: Bomb exploded at U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, killing 12 U.S. citizens, 32 Foreign Service Nationals (FSNs), and 247 Kenyan citizens. Approximately 5,000 Kenyans, 6 U.S. citizens, and 13 FSNs were injured. The U.S. Embassy building sustained extensive structural damage. Almost simultaneously, a bomb detonated outside the U.S. Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, killing 7 FSNs and 3 Tanzanian citizens, and injuring 1 U.S. citizen and 76 Tanzanians. The explosion caused major structural damage to the U.S. Embassy facility. Usama Bin Laden held responsible.

IRA Bombing, Omagh, August 15, 1998: A 500-pound car bomb planted by the Real IRA exploded outside a local courthouse in the central shopping district of Omagh, Northern Ireland, killing 29 persons and injuring over 330.

**Colombian Pipeline Bombing, October 18, 1998**: Bomb exploded on Ocensa pipeline in Antioquia Department, killing approximately 71 persons and injuring at least 100 others.

**Armed Kidnapping in Colombia, November 15, 1998**: Armed assailants followed U.S. businessman home in Cundinamarca Department and kidnapped his 11-year-old son , stealing money, jewelry, one automobile, and two cell phones. The kidnappers demanded \$1 million in ransom.

Angolan Aircraft Downing, January 2, 1999: A UN plane carrying shot down, according to a UN official. No deaths or injuries were reported. Angolan authorities blamed attack on National Union f Total Independence of Angola.

**Ugandan Rebel Attack**, **February 14**, **1999**: Pipe bomb exploded inside a bar, killing 5 persons and injuring 35 others. One Ethiopian and four Ugandan nationals died in the blast, and one U.S. citizen working for USAID, two Swiss nationals, one Pakistani, one Ethiopian, and 27 Ugandans were injured.

**Greek Embassy Seizure, February 16, 1999**: Kurdish protesters stormed Greek Embassy in Vienna, taking Greek Ambassador and 6 other persons hostage. Protesters released the hostages and left the Embassy. Kurds also occupied Kenyan, Israeli, and other Greek diplomatic facilities in France, Holland, Switzerland, Britain, and Germany,

**FARC Kidnappings, February 25, 1999**: FARC kidnapped three U.S. citizens working for the Hawaii-based Pacific Cultural Conservancy International. On March 4, the bodies of the three victims were found in Venezuela.

**Hutu Abductions, March 1, 1999**: 150 armed Hutu rebels attacked 3 tourist camps in Uganda, killed 4 Ugandans, and abducted 3 U.S. citizens, 6 Britons, 3 New Zealanders, 2 Danish citizens, 1 Australian, and 1 Canadian national. 2 of the U.S. citizens and 6 of the other hostages were subsequently killed by their abductors.

**ELN Hostage-taking, March 23, 1999**: Armed guerrillas kidnapped a U.S. citizen in Boyaca, Colombia. Demanded \$400,000 ransom. On 20 July, ELN rebels released the hostage unharmed following a ransom payment of \$48,000.

**ELN Hostage-taking, May 30, 1999**: In Cali, Colombia, armed ELN militants attacked a church in the neighborhood of Ciudad Jardin, kidnapping 160 persons, including 6 U.S. citizens and one French national. The rebels released approximately 80 persons, including 3 U.S. citizens.

**Shell Platform Bombing, June 27, 1999**: In Port Harcourt, Nigeria, armed youths stormed a Shell oil platform, kidnapping one U.S. citizen, one Nigerian national, and one Australian. Further seizures of oil facilities followed.

**AFRC Kidnappings, August 4, 1999**: Faction kidnapped 33 UN representatives near Occra Hills, Sierra Leone. The hostages included 1 U.S. citizen, 5 British soldiers, 1 Canadian, 1 from Ghana, 1 from Russia,1 from Kyrgystan, 1 from Zambia, one from Malaysia, local Bishop, 2 UN officials, 2 local journalists, and 16 Sierra Leonean nationals.

**Burmese Embassy Seizure, October 1, 1999**: Burmese dissidents seized the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand, taking 89 persons hostage, including one U.S. citizen.

**PLA Kidnapping, December 23, 1999**: Colombian People's Liberation Army (PLA) forces kidnapped a U.S. citizen in an unsuccessful ransoming effort.

Indian Airlines Airbus Hijacking, December 24, 1999: Five militants hijacked a flight bound from Katmandu to New Delhi carrying 189 people. The plane and its

### **BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR ADOPTION**

Inside Al Qaeda - Global Network of Terror By Rohan Gunaratna c. 2003

Inside the Jihad – My Life with Al Qaeda – A Spy's Story By Omar Nasiri C 2006

The Search for Al Qaeda - Its Leadership, Ideology and Future By Bruce Riedel c. 2008

Pakistan on the Brink – The Future of America, Pakistan, and Afghanistan By Ahmed Rashid c. 2012

The Last Refuge – Yemen, Al-Qaeda, and America's War in Arabia By Gregory D. Johnson C. 2013

The Syrian Jihad – Al-Qaeda, the Islamic State and The Evolution of an Insurgency By Charles R. Lister c. 2015

The Terror Years - From Al-Qaeda to the Islamic State By Lawrence Wright c. 2016

# **FLOYD'S VOICE**

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2021

#### **SEPTEMBER 11 - NEVER FORGET**

In the past days, I have provided an overview of the decades prior to September 11th, 2001, and the growth of terrorism that was a continuing concern expressed in Floyd's Global Updates. October 13th was Floyd's birthday, and I felt it a worthwhile legacy to share the last posting he did on September 11, 2020. You can see Floyd's continued dedication to global security expressed within the September 11, 2020 context of the Covid pandemic. Today, I am sharing the archive of Floyd's Global Update message from September 11, 2019. This was prior to the pandemic, when the country was settled in a positive environment prior to the onset of Covid. You can see in this message how even in good times, Floyd continued to remind us not to become complacent about terrorism, and his message was always, 'NEVER FORGET."

The list of books I am sharing today covers 9/11, and a number of in-depth books attempting to better understand Osama Bin Laden. Floyd was drawn to investigate the mindset and logistics that were able to defeat U.S. counter-intelligence and allow the unfortunate success of the 9/11 attacks. In his global wisdom, Floyd was called to understand the enemy and continue to be on defense regarding global security. I hope there are others today who continue to carry Floyd's torch of preparedness.

#### **REPEAT OF GLOBAL UPDATE:**

## On Sep 11, 2019, at 2:41 PM, <a href="mailto:fcsstone@aol.com">fcsstone@aol.com</a> wrote:

#### **Good Morning.**

Enclosed is an overview of the Terrorist attacks that occurred in the USA on Sept. 11th, 2001. We should all remember that those attacks killed just over 3000 people, drove the United States and its Allies to attack Afghanistan and instigate a war against Iraq. In those 18 years, the USA has spent nearly 1 Trillion USD\$\$ to fight in Afghanistan and another 1 Trillion USD\$\$ to initiate a war against Iraq and the subsequent invasion of Iraq. As we look at where we are some 18 years later, we are still involved in Afghanistan fighting the Taliban, AL Qaeda and ISIS. Iraq is struggling to manage itself. Terrorism continues to be a Global plaque and shows no signs of ending.

The man who planned and coordinated the Terror attack on the USA--Osama Bin Laden is dead. He was killed by US Navy seals in a raid on his compound in Pakistan. Here was a man who came from a very wealthy Saudi Family, inherited Millions of USD\$\$ from his family but found that his calling was to develop and lead a terror organization that had as its focus, to attack the United States and its allies for various reasons most of them emanating from the USA and its allies basing soldiers in Saudi Arabia to drive Saddam Hussein from Kuwait in the first Gulf war. He put together Al Qaeda, based it at first in Somalia, but then moved it to Afghanistan, lived in caves where he developed the plans for attacking the United States.

Why did the attacks succeed? They succeeded because our Intelligence teams and that includes the CIA, FBI, National Security Dept. and etc did not believe it was possible for somebody to use airplanes as a weapon to attack America. It was a lack of creativity in how our intelligence teams evaluated threat levels. Its pretty amazing when you think about it, that Bin Laden was able to send 16 young Muslim men into America, have 6 of them go to flying schools in Arizona and Florida to learn to fly a plane--not to take off or land--just to take control for flying, convince these 16 young men that committing suicide and killing thousands would bring them countless rewards in the next life and spend less than 1 Million USD\$ to initiate the entire attack.

Its important to remember that it is not just the 3000 souls who died on Sept. 11th, but add to that the 2700 soldiers that have died in Afghanistan and the 4000 that have died in Iraq and hundreds of others who are contractors and agents that we will never know who they are. People ask if we are seeing a decline in terrorism and the answer is no..we are not. We saw what ISIS was able to do in the Middle East and Libya, butchering thousands of people over the past 6 years. Some people say that AL Qaeda is yesterdays news--don't believe it. They are out there and they are planning. Some say that ISIS is becoming old news--don't believe it...Yes, thanks to the USA, Russia, NATO and others, thousands of ISIS fighters are dead, but many of escaped to filter into the refugees that have went to Europe. They are planning and waiting for the opportunity to

initiate lone wolf attacks against Americans and Europeans. Thousands more ISIS fighters are still in Iraq, Syria, Libya, Egypt and Lebanon. New ISIS initiatives are underway in Somalia, Sudan, Mali, Kenya, Uganda and Nigeria.

About 4 months prior to the Sept. 11th attacks, intelligence teams in England, Germany, France, Russia, Israel, Denmark and Holland were telling the US Government that AL Qaeda was coming and they were bringing an attack on the America homeland. One month prior to the attacks, the cell phone chatter and intelligence reports from these same countries were telling American intelligence that AL Qaeda was in America and that the attacks were only weeks away from being implemented. Regretfully those reports were not heeded. There was a few men and women in the FBI and the CIA who understood what was coming, but they could not convince the decision makers that the attacks were imminent.

The next time you go to your church of choice, say a prayer for all those men and women who died on Sept. 11th and for those men and women who have died since Sept. 11th, fighting to defeat terrorism. I still remember the morning it occurred and I was in my office typing on my computer when a lady ran in and said we are under attack. It was a very sad day. America and the world changed on that day.

**Best Wishes. Floyd** 

## **BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR ADOPTION**

**9-11** By Noam Chomsky *c. 2002* 

Towers of Deception - The Media Cover-Up of 9/11 By Barrie Zwicker c. 2006

The Bin Ladens - An Arabian Family in the American Century By Steve Coll c. 2008

Growing Up bin Laden – Osama's Wife and Son Take Us Inside Their Secret World By Najwa bin Laden, Omar bin Laden, and Jean Sasson c. 2009

Triple Cross – How Bin Laden's Master Spy Penetrated the CIA, the Green Berets, and the FBI By Peter Lance c. 2009

The Eleventh Day – The Full Story of 9/11 and Osama Bin Laden By Anthony Summers and Robbyn Swan c. 2011

Osama Bin Laden By Michael Scheuer c. 2011

After Bin Laden - Al Qaeda, the Next Generation By Abdel Bari Atwan c. 2012

Hunting in the Shadows - The Pursuit of Al Qa'lda Since 9/11 By Seth G. Jones C. 2012

No Easy Day – The Autobiography of a Navy Seal – The Firsthand Account of The Mission that Killed Osama Bin Laden By Mark Owen c. 2012

Anatomy of Terror - From the Death of Bin Laden to the Rise of the Islamic State c. 2017

Directorates – The C.I.A. and America's Secret Wars in Afghanistan and Pakistan By Steve Coll c. 2018

## THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 2021

### **GLOBAL LIBRARY**

September 21<sup>st</sup> was the one year anniversary of Floyd's passing. On that day I resurrected his email account and began a daily FLOYD'S VOICE to share insightful reflections in his memory. Plus, it was also a way to share every day listings of his books that are encouraged for adoption. The original plan was to begin on September 21, and continue the daily Floyd's Voice updates until October 22<sup>nd</sup>, which is our wedding anniversary. I have followed my commitment, and have shared every day a narrative based on a certain topic, plus a list of books available for each grouping. I had only a vague idea at the time how the one month period would work out, but I came pretty close to getting through the majority of Floyd's book collection.

In honor of our wedding anniversary tomorrow, I am going to share my personal narrative dedicated to Floyd, and there will be no list of books. Therefore, I am providing today a long list of books that are also available. They include the books on ISIS, Afghanistan, and the Taliban. Plus there is a large selection of books that address the entire global dynamic that looks at America's future within the dynamics of global geography and politics. You can see from the global titles how well Floyd looked at the world through a wide geopolitical lens, as well as addressing specific areas of conflict, terrorism, war and political concern.

If anyone would like a review of the titles of Floyd's books, I can provide a review of the book titles by topic. You will also note that for each list, the older copyright dates are on top and latest copyright dates on the bottom. I have only had a few requests for books so far, and do hope for additional adoptions. Below is the label that will be affixed inside each book that is adopted. If you have any other sources or persons who would genuinely appreciate some books from this complex collection, please contact me. I do have a general resource for book donations that deals with any types of books. However, I would like to have the Floyd's books find homes with others who might share his dedication to Global dynamics and international security.

The knowledge that Floyd had continues to amaze me! I hope he is still busy helping the world in his own unique style! It's ironic that there is now a concern about Global Supply Chain! That was Floyd's ultimate expertise!

Forever Love,

**Kathy** 

## **BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR ADOPTION**

## **IRAQ AND ISIS**

The Greatest Threat – Iraq, Weapons of Mass Destruction, and the Growing Crisis of Global Security By Richard Butler c. 2000

The Devil We Know - Dealing with the New Iranian Superpower By Robert Baer C. 2008

Seal Team Six – Memoirs of an Elite Navy Seal Sniper By Howard E. Wasdin and Stephen Templin c. 2011

Rise of ISIS - A Threat We Can't Ignore - By Jay Sekulow c. 2014

Black Flags - The Rise of ISIS By Joby Warrick c. 2015

Boko Haram - Inside Nigeria's Unholy War By Mike Smith c. 2015

The Unraveling - High Hopes and Missed Opportunities in Irag By Emma Sky c. 2015

The Master Plan – ISIS, Al-Qaeda, and the Jihadi Strategy for Final Victory By Brian H. Fishman c. 2016

Shatter the Nations - ISIS and the War for the Caliphate By Mike Giglio c. 2019

## **AFGHANISTAN AND TALIBAN**

An Unexpected Light - Travels in Afghanistan By Jason Elliot c. 1999

In the Graveyard of Empires - America's War in Afghanistan By Seth G. Jones c. 2009

The Great Gamble - The Soviet War in Afghanistan By Gregory Feifer c. 2009

Horse Soldiers – The Extraordinary Story of a Band of U.S. Soldiers Who Rode to Victory in Afghanistan c. 2009

Taliban - The Unknown Enemy By James Fergusson c. 2010

Lions of Kandahar – The Story of a Fight Against All Odds By Major Rusty Bradley c. 2011

The Taliban Shuffle - Strange Days in Afghanistan and Pakistan By Kim Barker c. 2011

The Outpost – An Untold Story of American Valor By Jake Tapper c. 2012

The Good War – Why We Couldn't Win the War or the Peace in Afghanistan by Jack Fairweather C, 2014

The Taliban Revival – Violence and Extremism on the Pakistan – Afghanistan Frontier By Hassan Abbas c. 2014

Bloos Year - The Unraveling of Western Counterterrorism By David Kilcullen c. 2016

Farewell Kabul – From Afghanistan to A More Dangerous World by Christina Lamb c. 2015

## **GLOBAL DYNAMICS**

The Triumph of Meanness – America's War Against Its Better Half By Nicolaus Mills c. 1997

The Wealth and Poverty of Nations – Why Some are so Rich and Some so Poor - By David S. Landes C. 1998

Black Hawk Down - A Story of Modern War By Mark Bowden c. 1999

Longitudes and Attitudes – The World in the Age of Terrorism By Thomas L. Friedman c. 2003

Crossing the Rubicon – The Decline of the American Empire at the End of The Age of Oil By Michael C. Ruppert c. 2004

Global Crises, Global Solutions By Bjorn Lomborg c. 2004

Hegemony or Survival – America's Quest for Global Dominance By Noam Chomskky c. 2004

Imperial Hubris - Why the West is Losing the War on Terror By Anonymous c. 2004

The Pentagon's New Map – War and Peace in the Twenty-First Century By Thomas P.M. Barnett c. 2004

Blueprint for Action – A Future Worth Creating - The Pentagon's New Map By Thomas P. M. Barnett - c. 2005

Shadow World – Resurgent Russia, the Global New Left, and Radical Islam By Robert Chandler c. 2008

The Way of the World – A Story of Truth and Hope in an Age of Extremism By Ron Suskind c. 2008

The Coming Economic Armageddon – What Bible Prophecy Warns about the New Global Economy By Dr. David Jeremiah c. 2010

Cultures of War - Pearl Harbor, Hiroshima, 9-11, Iraq By John W. Dower c. 2010

Monsoon – The Indiana Ocean and the Future of American Power By Robert D. Kaplan c. 2010

The Tenth Parallel – Dispatches from the Fault Line Between Christianity and Islam By Eliza Griswold c. 2010

Maphead – Charting the Wide, Weird World of Geography Wonks By Ken Jennings c. 2011

The Post-American World Release. 2.0 By Fareed Zakaria c. 2011

The Revenge of Geography – What the Map Tells Us About Coming Conflicts and the Battle Against Fate By Robert D. Kaplan c. 2012

Why Nations Fail – The Origins of Power, Prosperity, and Poverty By Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson c. 2012

Dirty Wars - The World is a Battlefield By Jeremy Scahill c. 2013

The Fourth Revolution – The Global Race to Reinvent the State By John Micklethwait and Adrian Wooldridge c. 2014

Unholy Alliance – The Agenda Iran, Russia, and Jihadists Share for Conquering the World By Jay Sekulow c. 2016