



Veneratio Dilligentia Vires

Homegrown Terrorism: Radicalization Continues To Be A Problem In The U.S. Prison System

By Larry Alvarez and Mayra Unzueta

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James Cromite (L), one of four suspects, is walked out of the FBI offices after being taken into custody in New York May 21, 2009. REUTERS/Chip East

The Black Panther Party was a militant, African American, left-wing, revolutionary organization which was founded in Oakland, California on October 15, 1966. The backdrop of the time was the counter-culture era with radical social, cultural, and political change taking place throughout the country. The Black Panther Party formed along ideological philosophies which espoused communism and socialism and were heavily influenced by Maoist doctrines. Goals of the Black Panther Party were to eradicate racism and an examination of their Ten Point Program can further clarify the objectives of the organization. The Black Panther Party quickly established a reputation for violence which was confirmed by numerous violent and bloody confrontations with police across the country. Violent encounters also occurred between the Panthers and other militant Black national groups on a national level such as the Chicago Blackstone Rangers street gang and US Organization on campus of UCLA.

In August, 1967, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) formed the COINTELPRO program to investigate what the bureau called, "black nationalist hate groups" and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover referred to the Black Panther Party as "the greatest threat to the internal security of the country."¹ The Black Panther Party began to split into factions participating in political, government, and social services and other factions in constant conflict with the police. Internal disagreements led to a split in the party with the confrontational members becoming tied up in the criminal justice system. The Party eventu-

ally disbanded due to internal disputes and rising legal costs.² However, the ground work for revolutionary ideals supported by a militant Black power movement willing to use violence to influence change had been set.

The early ideologies of the Panthers and charismatic influence of members in this group heavily influenced some of the early founding fathers of the notorious Crips street gang. The Crips and Bloods have since evolved in re-defining national and international gang violence, influenced criminal trends, and have had an enormous impact on criminal underworlds and networks.

While the social, cultural, and political changes of the late 1960's was affecting mainstream America and the Black Panther Party was becoming well known to law enforcement and the American public, the California Department of Corrections was also experiencing radical change. As the prison population was being divided based on racial gangs, the Black Guerilla Family (BGF) was being formed behind the walls of San Quentin State Prison.

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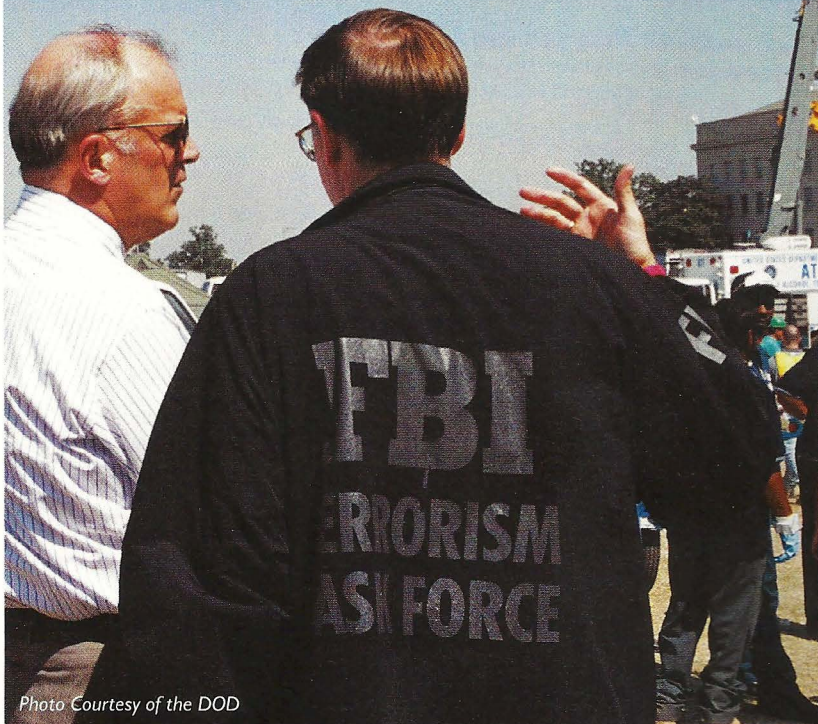


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The BGF is a male Black prison gang and it is the most politically oriented of any of the major prison gangs. BGF was formed as a revolutionary organization and upon ideologies consistent with Marxist, Leninist, and Maoist doctrines. Goals of the BGF include eradicate racism, struggle to maintain dignity while its' members are incarcerated, and overthrow of the United States government. BGF is extremely anti-government, anti-official, and their mentality is often depicted in their symbolism. BGF has associated with other radical revolutionary groups such as the Symbionese Liberation Army and the Weather Underground. Furthermore, BGF recruits heavily from convicted Black street gang members such as the Bloods, Crips, El Rukns, and Black Gangster Disciples. Many of these gang members have shown long criminal histories which include a propensity for violence, narcotics, weapons, and other aggravated criminal histories.³ These hard-

to blame, or have hostile views towards, the U.S. government as well as for those who wish to carry out future strikes against the United States.

Al Qaeda Training Manual

On May 10, 2000, British authorities searched the residence of Al Qaeda member Nazih al Wadiah Raghie in Manchester, United Kingdom. As a result of this search, documents were recovered which eventually became translated and later known as the Al Qaeda Training Manual. This manual contains eighteen chapters and provides instruction and acts as a guide in topics to include:

- Establishing military bases and the use of "safe houses."
- Counterfeit currency and forged documents
- Communication and transportation
- Training and weapons
- Member safety procedures and operational security
- Espionage and intelligence gathering
- Recruitment
- Surveillance
- Assassinations and torture, and
- Prisons and detention centers.

Chapter twelve of the manual specifically identifies the importance of identifying individuals with an opposition for the government as potential recruits. Recruitment strategies are broken into various stages over time and possibly involving several individuals. Recruiters may be tasked to identify strengths and weaknesses of the potential recruit and others to make contact and approach them to join their cause after friendships and trusts have been established. Recruiting may be direct or indirect and often times includes testing stages to ensure ability, loyalty, and dependability of the recruit for the organization.

as the cleaning of prison bathrooms.⁴ The stated aims of Al Qaeda are to drive Americans and American influence out of all Muslim lands, the destruction of Israel, and to topple pro-Western governments throughout the Middle East. Bin Laden has stated that he wished to unite all Muslims and establish an Islamic nation adhering to the rule of the first Caliphs by any means, including by force if necessary.

According to Bin Laden, it is the duty of Muslims around the world to wage a holy war against the United States, all American citizens, and Jews. Muslims who do not heed this call are considered unbelievers and also subject to ostracism and violence in the name of jihad.⁵

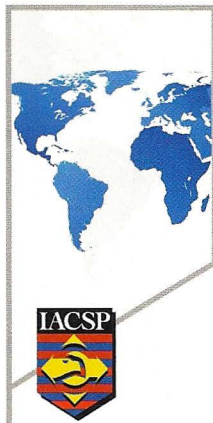
While the Al Qaeda Training Manual is a doctrine and "how to" guide for radical Islamists, one group known as the Jamaat-ul-Fuqra has been successfully implementing some of these strategies.

Jamaat-ul-Fuqra

Jamaat-ul-Fuqra, "The Community of the Impoverished," is a terrorist organization with origins inside of Pakistan. This organization operates worldwide, including North America. Despite a nine year, "War on Terror," Jamaat-ul-Fuqra operates in more than thirty five communities inside of the United States and the organization maintains a U.S. headquarters in Hancock, New York.⁶ Experts estimate that there are up to three thousand members in communities across America including Alabama, Washington D.C., Georgia, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.⁷

The founder of the Jamaat-ul-Fuqra is a Pakistani cleric named Sheikh Mubarak Ali Gilani. Gilani refers to himself as the, "Sixth Sultan Ul Faqr" and he claims to possess supernatural powers, the ability to perform miracles, and the capability to communicate with spiritual beings. Gilani's Jamaat-ul-Fuqra regards anyone who does not follow his strict interpretation of the Koran has a heretic and an enemy of Islam, including other Muslims. Members of the Jamaat-ul-Fuqra are known for their extreme hatred and the goal of this organization is the spread and purification of Islam through violence.⁸ In addition, Gilani has been shown to have close ties to Al-Qaeda founder Osama Bin Laden.⁹

Origins of the Jamaat-ul-Fuqra can be traced back to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan when Gilani called upon members of a New York Black Muslim street gang known as Dar-al-Islam (DAR). From the al-Farouq Mosque in Brooklyn, Gilani recruited these street gang members to take up arms in a holy war against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Hundreds responded



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Seeking the Edge Through Education, Training, and Technology

ened criminals are heavily influenced by anti-U.S. government sentiments and anger towards western culture and systems who they view as being unjust, immoral, and racist. With ties to criminal underground networks, history of violence, and perceived disenfranchisement from society, Black incarcerated inmates were comprised of an ideal population ripe for recruitment by those who wish

with conduct while imprisoned. This chapter addresses subject matters such as complaining of torture and mistreatment by captors, identifying the names of security officers, maintaining communications, the establishment of Islamic educational and recreational programs inside the prison system, the uniting and use of teamwork, the upholding of religion, and refusing to accept any prison work details which appear degrading or demeaning such



Veneratio Diligentia Vires

and they were sent to training camps in Pakistan which were established by Osama Bin Laden and other Mujahadeen fighters.¹⁰ Gilani transformed the

Dar-al-Islam to the Jamaat-ul-Fuqra and he established a foothold in the United States. Gilani eventually established training camps and communes across the United States including the "International Quranic Open Univeristy." This 75 acre paramilitary compound is settled in the foothills of New York's Catskill Mountains and Gilani has named it "Islamaberg." Armed guards, mostly Black men dressed in Islamic garb, remain posted at the entrance and patrol the perimeter of the compound night and day. The compound includes semi-automatic firing ranges and an obstacle course and residents complain of explosives and guerilla warfare training at the location. Visitors remain hostile to local residents as well as to any inquiries into the activities of the camp or its' members.¹¹ Complaints by residents to both local and federal authorities have been ignored and the camp remains in operation.

The Muslims of the Americas, a non-profit, tax exempt, organization established by Gilani for the Jamaat-ul-Fuqra is, according to official reports, a suspected "front organization" for terrorist activities.¹² According to court documents, Muslims of the Americas operates numerous communes across the country for primarily Black women and children. These communes have been suspected of cult-like activities.¹³ Furthermore, The Muslims of the Americas became involved in a prison ministries program. Gilani believed that he could purify Islam through violence with the aid of the socially disgruntled and economically disenfranchised inner city African American populations. The basis for this belief was that a sizeable number of African Americans fostered an ingrained hatred for the United States social and justice systems and that they could easily be recruited to further the global cry of jihad. Gilani turned to the American penal systems and focused on converting incarcerated Blacks to his radical Islamic doctrine. Imams and religious instructors were sent into the American prison systems with astounding results. Thousands of Black inmates, drawn to offers of protection, special meals, release from work details, and special religious services, were converted on a weekly basis.¹⁴ These recruits, with criminal histories, were not new to violence and the criminal underground

world and support networks. When released from the prison systems, the Muslims of the Americas provided many of these convicted felons with transportation resources to some of the numerous compounds located across the country such as the International Quranic Open Univeristy.

Over the past several years, numerous members of Jamaat-ul-Fuqra have been involved in a variety of criminal and terrorist related activities in the United States, Canada, and abroad. Some of these activities have included:

- Responsibility for the beheading of American journalist Daniel Pearl.
- Jamaat-ul-Fuqra member Melvin Lattimore supported several of the 9/11 Hijackers, including Zacaris Moussaoui, while they attended the Airman Flight School.
- On December 22, 2001, Richard Reed, the American "Shoe Bomber", who attempted to detonate explosives during an in-air commercial passenger flight was affiliated with Jamaat-ul-Fuqra.
- John Allen Muhammad, the Beltway Sniper attended training at a Jamaat-ul-Fuqra training compound.
- Jamaat-ul-Fuqra member Clement Rodney Hampton was convicted for the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center.
- Melvin Lattimore was also linked to the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center and on several occasions was seen with Oklahoma City Bomber, Timothy McVeigh, at a Jamaat-ul-Fuqra training compound located in Talihina, Oklahoma.
- Weapons and explosives violations resulting from a compound raided in Colorado
- Criminal money laundering and fraud convictions from the Red House Commune in 1993.
- A 1991 planned, but unsuccessful, ethnic bombing of an Indian cinema and a Hindu temple in Toronto, Canada.
- An ethnic targeted killing of three Indians in Tacoma, Washington, August 1984.
- A pipe bomb attack in a Portland, Oregon hotel in 1983.

With the combination of ingrained hatred, effective recruitment techniques, and sophisticated training, Jamaat-ul-Fuqra has become a serious public safety threat and activities associated with this group need the full resources of this countries local and federal law enforcement and intelligence capabilities. Jamaat-ul-Fuqra should seriously be considered by the U.S. State Department for designation as a recognized terrorist organization. Furthermore, activities of Jamaat-ul-Fuqra, including, but not limited to, radicalization, recruitment, and training, inside the U.S. prison systems needs to be identified and more closely monitored by American authorities.

Infiltration Of Prison Systems

Some of the most violent members of American society are held in our penal systems. Jails and prisons, by their very nature, are secured facilities where people, movement, access, materials, and contraband are severely restricted and/or prohibited. Radical Islam has infiltrated these institutions on systematic levels through prison outreach programs and through inmate chaplain services. As a result, thousands of violent offenders are being converted to radical Islam while incarcerated.

The National Association of Muslim Chaplains (NAMC) is a support network for Muslim prisoners. NAMC provides inmates with an Islamic edu-

cation and they also lobby for prisoner rights. NAMC promotes extremism by teaching a radical branch of Islam known as Wahhabism.¹⁵

In 1978, NAMC was founded by Imam Warith-Deen Umar. Umar was the chief Muslim chaplain for the New York state prison system until his retirement in August 2000. Umar wielded considerable influence as he was responsible for the hiring and firing of all prison imams, oversight of all personnel issues, and reviewed all matters of religious training. After retiring from this position, Umar remained active in the New York prison

system. Umar was also involved in the federal penitentiary system where he led Islamic studies, presided over the weekly Friday Juma services, and provided private counseling sessions for inmates.¹⁶ Umar viewed the 9/11 terrorists as heroes and stated, "the hijackers should be honored as martyrs"; that "Osama bin Laden probably will go down in history as a hero to Muslims"; and that Muslims "who say they are against terrorism secretly admire and applaud" bin Laden's mass murderers. "Asserting that the Koran does not forbid terrorism even against the innocent, Umar said, 'This is the sort of teaching they don't want in prison. But this is what I'm doing.'¹⁷ Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) officials observed Umar's inappropriate sermons and BOP policy violations but they failed to act until the New York Press published a story in 2003 which claimed Umar was an Al-Qaeda sympathizer. Instead of using religion to preach peace and harmony, Umar glorified violence, instilled militant ideas, and incited prisoners in the name of Islam.

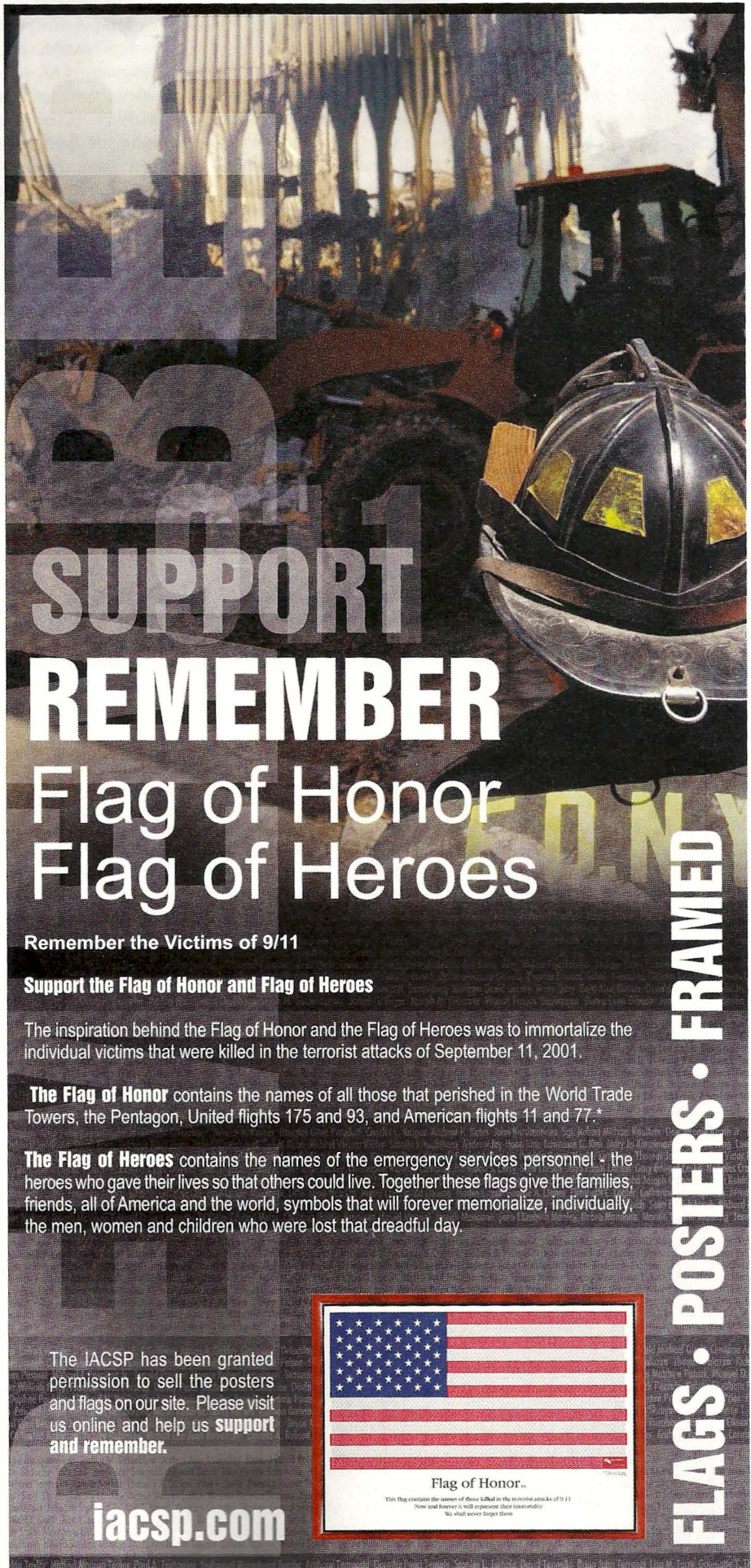
This is not an isolated case. The Islamic Society of North America (ISNA) also has endorsed federal chaplains and the Graduate School of Islamic and Social Sciences (GSISS) is an approved endorsing body for federal prison chaplains.

Imam Siraj Wahhaj, the Vice President of ISNA since 1997,¹⁸ was an unindicted co-conspirator in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing. By Wahhaj's own statements, he wishes to see the replacement of the Constitution and U.S. government with an Islamic Caliphate. In addition, Wahhaj has ties to other controversial groups such as the Council on American Islamic Relations (CAIR), the Muslim Students Association (MSA), and the Benevolence International Foundation, a charity which was shut down in 2002 for providing funding for Al-Qaeda. Furthermore, Wahhaj testified as a character witness in the trial of convicted terror mastermind Sheikh Omar Abdel-Rahman.¹⁹

GSISS also has questionable ties. After 9/11, federal authorities raided GSISS for their potential involvement in supporting terrorism. In addition, one of the senior officers of GSISS was named as an un-indicted co-conspirator in the Sami al-Arian terror case.²⁰

Classified FBI reports refer to several cases involving chaplains, contractors, and volunteers engaging in the radicalization of U.S. inmates. The possibility that at least some of these people have ties to terrorist organizations and pose a threat to national security is high.²¹ In April 2004, The U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Inspector General, conducted an investigation in which the ensuing report found that the BOP was doing inadequate background and ideology checks of federal Muslim chaplains. This report also stated that inmates and volunteers had "ample opportunity...to deliver inappropriate and extremist messages without supervision."²² These extremist messages are also being delivered straight into our prison systems through numerous outreach and "charity" programs who deliver a wide assortment of propaganda. The Islamic Assembly of North America (IANA), known for hosting Al-Qaeda speakers, is responsible for donating 530 packages of Islamic books and tapes to prisons throughout the country.²³ The IANA web site allows you to purchase a prison package for \$100 each for delivery to numerous institutions. Another prison outreach program, The Islamic Foundation of America (IFA) is under Federal scrutiny for allegedly funding terrorism and perpetuating violence. IFA was founded by Sudanese national Jaafar Idris who espouses radical Wahhabism and was deported from the U.S. in 2004.²⁴ The National Islamic Prison Foundation (NIPF) is yet another outreach program, funded by hundreds of millions of Saudi Arabian dollars, for the purpose of converting American inmates to the Muslim faith. NIPF is one of more than two dozen interconnected groups that form a nationwide network of programs that are fueled by anti-Semitic and anti-Western ideologies.²⁵

An inventory of Islamic literature among federal prisons revealed an overwhelming predominance of Wahhabi and other fundamentalist Sunni materials. Absent from these collections were texts on broader aspects of Islamic history and culture, as well as other Muslim denominations such as the Shia



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and Sufi branches of Islam. There remains disproportionate volumes of Islamic material with extremist roots available to influence the American inmate populations. This is consistent with the openly stated intentions of numerous Muslim extremists to spread their radical agendas and ideologies within the U.S. prison systems.²⁶

Case Studies

The following case studies will serve to exemplify the effects of radical ideologies spawning in our prison systems and how they can pose a threat to public safety across the country.

Case Study No. 1: Jam'yyat Ul-Islam IS-Shaeeh (JIS)

Kevin James, south central Los Angeles 76th Street Crip gang member, served a ten year prison sentence for armed robbery. While incarcerated, James was introduced to Islam through the Nation of Islam. James soon became a devout Muslim and associated his beliefs with the Sunni doctrines being distributed in the prison system. James was heavily influenced by this preaching and calls for violent attacks against the U.S. government. James founded the Jam'yyat-ul-Islam Is-Saheeh (JIS) which translates to "the Organization for True Islam" and he began to distribute the JIS PROTOCOL. This protocol described James' philosophy, provided justifications for using violence against "infidels," and requires sworn allegiance, obedience, and remaining silent about the group's activities.

While serving his sentence, James met Levar Washington. Washington, another Islamic prison convert, was from the South Central Los Angeles gang culture and was also serving time for robbery. Upon release

from prison custody, James directed Washington to recruit additional members to their cause. James recruited fellow Islamic convert Gregory Patterson and Pakistani native Hammas Samana. They formed plans to commit acts of jihad and choose to target the Los Angeles airport (LAX), Israeli government facilities, U.S. military facilities and recruiting stations, and Jewish synagogues, all in the Los Angeles area. The men began a spree of gas station robberies to supply funds in order to purchase weapons and explosives for their planned attacks. A cell phone left behind at the scene of one of the robberies led investigators from the Torrance Police Department to the four men. During the investigation, a variety of jihadist documents were recovered including a planned statement to the media after the alleged attacks were to have been committed.

James plead guilty and was sentenced to sixteen years in federal prison. Washington was sentenced to twenty two years in federal prison and Patterson to seven and a half years. Hammas Samana was found unfit to stand trial. Additional state convictions and sentences for the gas station robberies were handed out.

This case illustrates how violent street gang members convicts can become radicalized in our prison systems. Once released back into society, they can use past criminal experiences and or associations to further their newly acquired agendas.

Case Study No. 2: Bomb Plot Against New York Synagogues

In 2007, Indiana State University conducted a study which estimated that since 9/11 an estimated 175,000 American inmates have converted to Islam.²⁷

At least three of the four men arrested for a 2009 Bronx terrorism plot to bomb Jewish synagogues and shoot down military aircraft were converted to Islam and in-

carcerated. Ringleader James Cromite, whose Muslim name is Abdul Rahman, is an African American who claims to have been born a Muslim. Others claim that Cromite and the other suspects were converted to Islam while in prison while serving sentences for a variety of charges.

Cromite, upset with American presence in Afghanistan and motivated by his hatred for the West and anti-Jewish sentiment, recruited David Williams, Onta Williams, and Laguerre Payen at the Masjid al-Ikhlal Mosque in Newburgh, New York. Cromite formulated a plan to bomb the Riverdale Temple and Riverdale Jewish Center in the Bronx using cell phone detonated C-4 plastic explosives. Simultaneously, the group planned to shoot down a military aircraft from the Stewart Air National Guard base using Stinger missiles. Cromite purchased the (inert) explosives and Stinger missiles from a government informant who Cromite believed to have ties to the terrorist group Jaish-e-Mohammad. After placing what they believed were vehicle bombs outside the Jewish facilities, the terror group headed towards the air base with the Stinger Missiles when law enforcement intervened and arrested them.

The four men have been charged with conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction and conspiracy to acquire and use anti-aircraft missiles and are being held without bail. These charges carry a possible maximum sentence of life in prison.

Case Study No. 3: Jose Padilla's Dirty Bomb Plot

Jose Padilla was born in New York and later moved to Chicago where he became a member of a violent street gang, the Maniac Latin Disciples. Padilla quickly became involved in criminal activity and served time for aggravated assault and manslaughter after a gang beating resulted in the death of another man whom Padilla kicked in the head. While serving his sentence, Padilla converted to Islam and he later took the Muslim name Abdulla Al-Muhajir. After his release, Padilla moved to Florida and befriended Adham Amin Hassoun at

the Masjid al-Imam Mosque in Broward County. In 2000, Padilla filled out a form to attend an Al-Qaeda training camp in Afghanistan which he reportedly graduated from.²⁸ Six months after 9/11, Padilla met with Abu Zubaydah, Osama bin Laden's Chief Operations Officer. They discussed plans to detonate a "dirty bomb" in the United States and a plot to fill apartments with natural gas and blow them up. It was decided that Padilla would return to the United States to begin plans for such an attack.

Shortly thereafter, Abu Zubaydah was captured in Pakistan. Through interrogations and gathered intelligence, officials obtained Padilla's information, identification, and learned of his plans to orchestrate attacks in the United States. This information was later confirmed by Abu Zubaydah.

Officials located Padilla in Cairo, Egypt, and surveilled him to Chicago's O'Hare International Airport where he was arrested by federal agents on May 8, 2002. Padilla was convicted of terrorism conspiracy charges and sentenced to seventeen years by a federal court.

The Padilla case sparked numerous legal debates over classifications of terrorism suspects, criminal and military court proceedings, and the status and rights of U.S. citizens held for terrorism related incidents.

Additionally, this case further illustrates how violent and disenfranchised members of American subcultures can be manipulated by extremist ideologies and become a threat to the mainstream public. The Padilla case suggests that it is not only African American inmates who are susceptible to these influences but any members of society who are disillusioned or otherwise estranged from societal norms who may be susceptible to the influences of terrorism.

Best Practices & Recommendations

The following suggestions are meant to re-iterate best practices and offer recommendations in better prepare to defend against acts of Islamic extremism and violence.

It is crucial that correctional officials, such as line officers, medical staff, counselors, intake officers, gang intelligence officers, parole & probation officers, and management receive regular in-service training in subjects such as Middle Eastern culture, Islam, terrorism, terrorist groups, and current trends. Having a basic understanding of the issues will help them to identify and be sensitive to legitimate religious activities. It will also help them distinguish between and recognize when radical activities are being concealed through the guise of religion. Once these activities are discovered by corrections officials, there should be a reporting system in place in order to capture and retrieve information as well as to make the information available for analysis and dissemination. Recently, the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) launched the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) initiated Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) program. The SAR provides a platform for gathering information from tips and leads or from officers observations, processing, reporting, analyzing,

and sharing information regarding suspicious activity in an unclassified data bank. The SAR process is meant to facilitate improved sharing of SAR information. Correctional institutions must be invited into the SAR process. In addition, there is a severe under representation, if any at all, of correctional professionals at regional fusion centers as well as the FBI's managed Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTF). Correctional professionals remain at the front lines of many criminal networks and organizations. The value of their insights, experiences, knowledge, and intelligence should not be underestimated, especially in the counter terrorism mission.

Once the above information is captured and analyzed, it must be made available for dissemination and retrievable on a Right-to-Know (law enforcement officer) Need-to-Know (legitimate law enforcement purpose) basis. Similar systems, such as the Cal Gang system, are already in place and have shown to be an effective and valuable intelligence tracking system to law enforcement. The Cal Gang system is a criminal intelligence data

base which targets members of criminal street gangs and tracks their descriptions, tattoos, criminal associates, locations, vehicles, criminal histories, and activities. The Cal Gang system operates pursuant to the United States Code of Federal Regulations, Title 28, Section 23 (28CFR23).²⁹ A customized, unclassified, counter terrorism intelligence data bank similar to the low cost, California state funded, local law enforcement maintained Cal Gang system, should be established for local, regional, and state criminal justice agencies to work and exchange information more efficiently. Input into such a system by corrections staff will further increase interaction between the institutions, parole, and local jurisdictions. This will help identify and track offenders who may pose a threat as they reintegrate back into mainstream society.

Conclusion

It is imperative that policy makers, executive level law enforcement officers, correctional institutions, and others involved in the criminal justice system and public safety recognize what is happening well

within their reach. Training, sharing of information, intelligence collection, and investigative coordination must occur on the local and state levels. The idea that terrorism is a federal responsibility and deferring the responsibility, authority, and jurisdiction to federal authorities is irresponsible and consistent with pre-9/11 mentalities. Local, municipal, and state agencies must be able to work together independently as well as in partnership with federal officials to combat the public safety threats ahead of us.

About the Authors

Larry Alvarez, MS Criminal Justice, is a police detective with over fifteen years of job related experience. He has extensive experience investigating complex organizations and intelligence operations, including counter terrorism. He also teaches criminal justice as an adjunct faculty member. Mayra Unzueta is a criminal justice student with goals of working as a U.S. Customs official.

For a list of references, please go to page 63



IRAQ: Inside the Inferno 2005-2008

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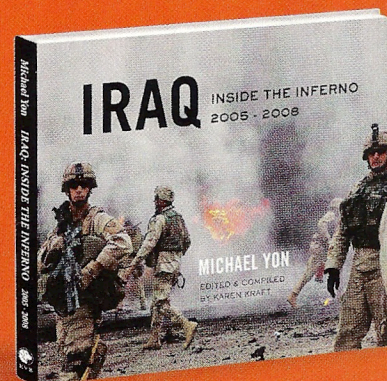
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Illegal Immigration / Page 24

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(3) Law 1975 (04/12/1991) clarifies explicitly the Police responsibility for controlling the borders (article 3, paragraph 4), the entrance of immigrants (article 6), the stay of immigrants (articles 12, 13, 14), work permits of immigrants (articles 21, 22, 23) and restrictions and deportation procedures (articles 26, 27, 28, 29).

(4) Presidential Decree (P.D. 358/97): "Prerequisites and procedures for the legitimate stay and work of foreigners who are not citizens of EU member-states", and the Presidential Decree (P.D 359/97): "Issue of residence card of limited duration for foreigners."

(5) The Law was voted in 2001 (L.2910): "Entrance and Stay of Foreigners in Greek territory, Legitimization and other measures."

(6) Article 3 of Law 3386/2005 is referring to the process of social dialogue in order to shape policies which are promoting the integration of immigrants in all spheres of society according to the International Law and the European Vest.

(7) Law 3536/2007 is referring to the foundation of the National Committee for the integration of immigrants from the Greek Ministry of Interior. Articles 3 & 4 are referring to the general prerequisites for the renewal of the residence permit of immigrants.

(8) On 30th November 2008, a Greek Police Officer (who wants to keep his anonymity) who has worked in immigration issues gave me an interview and he talked about the practical problems that the Police is facing with illegal immigrants and the difficulties they have in order to implement the Laws for combating illegal immigration.

(9) Since 2003, Greece is implementing the Dublin II regulation according to which the responsibility for handling illegal immigrants in the EU belongs to the country that they first entered. Actually, wherever in Europe an illegal immigrant is arrested (who has passed through Greece) is pushed back to Greece which has become a Reception Center for illegal immigrants. However, on 15th July 2010, Greek Deputy Minister attended an European Union Ministerial Council of Justice and Interior Ministers (in Brussels) on "How to Achieve a Common European Asylum System until 2010" and he asked the temporary postponement of the Dublin II regulation for Greece.

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(14) European Commission, Regulation No.377/2004 of the European Council of 19th February 2004 put the bases for the creation of a network of Immigration Liaison Officers (ILO). Official Journal of EU, 02.03.2004, L.64/1.

(15) Ibid.

(16) The European Police Agency (EUROPOL) was founded in July 1995 and started working on 1st October 1998. EUROPOL is responsible for

combating crime and terrorism but it is not a European Police. It is an institutional body in the service of EU member-states which has an aim to assist them in dealing more efficiently with criminal activities.

(17) "In the year 2015, immigrants in Greece will exceed 4,200,000!" To Paron, (Greek Newspaper), Sunday 22nd March 2009.

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Is Your Local Mosque / Page 38

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(4) Presidential Decree (P.D. 358/97): "Prerequisites and procedures for the legitimate stay and work of foreigners who are not citizens of EU member-states", and the Presidential Decree (P.D 359/97): "Issue of residence card of limited duration for foreigners."

(5) The Law was voted in 2001 (L.2910): "Entrance and Stay of Foreigners in Greek territory, Legitimization and other measures."

(6) Article 3 of Law 3386/2005 is referring to the process of social dialogue in order to shape policies which are promoting the integration of immigrants in all spheres of society according to the International Law and the European Vest.

(7) Law 3536/2007 is referring to the foundation of the National Committee for the integration of immigrants from the Greek Ministry of Interior. Articles 3 & 4 are referring to the general prerequisites for the renewal of the residence permit of immigrants.

(8) On 30th November 2008, a Greek Police Officer (who wants to keep his anonymity) who has worked in immigration issues gave me an interview and he talked about the practical problems that the Police is facing with illegal immigrants and the difficulties they have in order to implement the Laws for combating illegal immigration.

(9) Since 2003, Greece is implementing the Dublin II regulation according to which the responsibility for handling illegal immigrants in the EU belongs to the country that they first entered. Actually, wherever in Europe an illegal immigrant is arrested (who has passed through Greece) is pushed back to Greece which has become a Reception Center for illegal immigrants. However, on 15th July 2010, Greek Deputy Minister attended an European Union Ministerial Council of Justice and Interior Ministers (in Brussels) on "How to Achieve a Common European Asylum System until 2010" and he asked the temporary postponement of the Dublin II regulation for Greece.

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