

Phase 4 Individual Project

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HLS870-1402-02

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May 28, 2014

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A brief background of the case-study topic and the key players and organizations in the study.

At 8:50 am, July 7, 2005 three bombs were detonated on board several London Underground trains within fifty seconds of each other (Ryan & Montgomery, 2005). The first bomb was detonated on a multiple car train and several parallel tracks were also damaged. A second bomb was also detonated on another multiple car train and several trains that were passing by the bombed train were damaged. The third bomb was detonated on another 6-car train, the difference being here that that train was underground approximately 100 feet (known as a deep-level transport).

After an hour after the train bombings a fourth terrorist attack was achieved on a double-decker bus. The attacker took advantage of people exiting the smoke filled underground tunnels. The explosion occurred at 9:47 am in Tavistock Square and the force of the blast ripped off the roof and destroyed the rear portion of the double-decker bus.

The key players in the attacks were mostly born or raised in Britain. They include: Hasib Hussain, Mohammad Sidique Khan, Germaine Lindsay, Shehzad Tanweer (Bennetto, & Correspondent, 2005).

Al-Qaeda through the Arab website Al-Jazeera took credit for the attacks. However, this was long after the attacks had occurred. During the time of the attacks there were security alerts at other locations throughout the UK, and there were no other terrorist incidents occurring outside of central London. There were however several suspicious packages that were later destroyed in government controlled explosions in several cities (Barnes, 2006).

Problem Statement

The use of explosives and the effects of a terrorist attacks are exasperated by the confinement, location and the amount of commuters during a morning rush hour.

Research questions for the activity and policy that is being studied.

- How can authorities prevent an increasing level of problems with terrorist attacks in confined places?
- Does mass awareness information monitors prevent and minimize the effects of a train attacks?
- How can the Muslim community identify persons who exhibit a mentality for retaliation for a country's involvement in Middle East wars?
- Can the British government maintain a policy that may or may not keep citizens protected from hidden threats?

What was the current security and political policy that affected or influenced the activity?

The current security and political policy that affected the suicide bombings were two fold; One, Britain will not be influenced to change its foreign policies when it comes to attacks on its citizenry. Second, the suicide bombers had no political affiliation, only a need to disrupt and kill as many people as they could in the name of a *jihad*.

What is wrong with the policy and why?

There is nothing wrong with the policy (author's opinion). No country should be influenced to change its foreign policy based on threats. As of 2006 the UK's terrorist policy's states that a "... key principle in UK anti-terrorism policy is to treat terrorism as a crime – to

investigate, prosecute and convict people of their involvement in conspiring, supporting and executing terrorist acts.” (Talbot, 2006).

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