

PERTEVMUN'25



Co-Under Secretary General: Ceyda Gürsoy

Co-Under Secretary General: Kağan Aşık

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1. Letter from Secretaries General:

Esteemed Delegates and Distinguished Guests,

First of all we are more than honored to welcome you all to the second annual session of PERTEVMUN, which will take place at our precious home, Pertevniyal Anatolian High School on 18th, 19th and 20th of April 2025.

Since the beginning of high school, as your Co-Secretary Generals, we have been doing literally everything together. We started doing MUNs together, we were Co-Director Generals at PERTEVMUN'24, moreover we are currently and proudly standing here as the club presidents and Co-Secretaries General. We can not thank enough to our school and our advisors, Gülşah Teacher and Yaprak Teacher for providing us the opportunity to organize this conference.

Throughout our committee preparations, we have the chance to meet with excellent MUNers and expand our knowledge. Accordingly, your USG's Ceyda and Kağan were two of these amazing people. We simply do not know how to express our gratitude for them!!

Last but not least we could not forget our excellent organization team and their hard work. Our Co-Director Generals İnci and Yiğit have worked so hard to prepare you for the most unforgettable conference.

We know that the best is soon, see you in rewinded springs.

Yağmur Raife APAYDIN & Beyzanur ÖZSIĞINAN
Co-Secretaries General of PertevMUN'25

2. Letter from Co-Under-Secretaries General

Dear Delegates,

It is our utmost pleasure to welcome you to the second edition of PertevMUN , and to the United States Special Operations Command.

This committee will begin on the morning of September 11, 2001, in the immediate aftermath of the terrorist attacks on the United States. As senior officers within United States Special Operations Command, it is your duty to choose whether the proper action is through diplomacy or through waging a war against those that are responsible.

The fate of the United States of America depends on your choice, so expect you to be well informed about the structure and capabilities of USSOCOM in 2001 and the broader geopolitical context of the early 21st century.

If you have any questions about the committee, you can contact us via our e-mail addresses. Looking forward to seeing you in PertevMUN'25!

Co-Under-Secretaries General

Ceyda Gürsoy (ceydagursoy2224@gmail.com)

Kağan Aşık (kagankasik555@gmail.com)

3. Introduction to the Committee

USSOCOM develops and employs the world's finest special operations forces to conduct global special operations and activities as part of the Joint Force, in concert with the U.S. Government Interagency, Allies, and Partners, to support persistent, networked, and distributed combatant command operations and campaigns against state and non-state actors all to protect and advance U.S. policies and objectives. USSOCOM is headquartered at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Florida.

USSOCOM is involved with clandestine activity, such as direct action, special reconnaissance, counter-terrorism, foreign internal defense, unconventional warfare, psychological warfare, civil affairs, and counter-narcotics operations.

The current commander of USSOCOM is General Charles R. Holland. He is the first Air Force officer to lead USSOCOM, assuming command in October 2000. A graduate of the U.S. Air Force Academy (Class of 1968), he holds an advanced degree in astronautical engineering and has completed professional military education at the Air Command and Staff College, National War College, and Squadron Officer School.

With over 5,000 flight hours, including extensive experience in C-130 and special operations aircraft, Holland has commanded at multiple levels within the special operations community. Prior to his current position, he led both the 16th Special Operations Wing and Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC), and served as Commander of Special Operations Command Pacific (SOCPAC).



a. USSOCOM and Components:

i. The United States Army Special Operations Command (USASOC):



The United States Army Special Operations Command mans, trains, equips, educates, organizes, sustains, and supports forces to conduct special operations across the full range of military operations and spectrum of conflict in support of joint force commanders and interagency partners, to meet theater and national objectives.

Personnel: Approximately 36,000 in total, consisting of;

- Special Forces (Green Berets)
- Rangers
- Special Operations Aviators
- Civil Affairs Soldiers
- Psychological Operations Units
- Training Cadre
- Sustainment Soldiers



Some notable admirals of USASOC in this committee are:

Admiral Denise Eagle, Admiral River Eyefull, Admiral Aycha Eyeas

ii. Naval Special Warfare Command (NAVSPECWARCOM):



Naval Special Warfare (NSW) provides maritime special operations forces capability to enable Joint Force lethality and survivability inside denied and contested areas. NSW mans, trains, equips, educates, deploys, resources, and sustains forces to conduct direct action and special reconnaissance, support advise-and-assist programs, and build partner capability, in or out of the maritime environment, by employing tailored capabilities in support of military commanders, chiefs of mission, interagency, and foreign partners and allies.

Personnel: Approximately 11,000 in total, consisting of;

- Sea, Air, Land (SEALs)
- Special Warfare Combatant-craft Crewmen (SWCC)
- Combat Support
- Combat Service Support

Some notable admirals of NAVSPECWARCOM in this committee are:

Admiral Bess T. Sprout, Admiral K. Ye Batih, Admiral Riverana Carter



AFSOC is home to:

- Air Commandos
- Special Tactics
- Special Operations Aviators
- Support Air Commandos

Some notable admirals of AFSOC in this committee are:

Admiral Rai F. Toobright, Admiral Light Innerrefugee, Admiral Wish Clamate



iv. **Joint Special Operations Command (JSOC)**

The Joint Special Operations Command, located at Fort Liberty, North Carolina, is a sub-unified command of the U.S. Special Operations Command. JSOC prepares assigned, attached and augmented forces and, when directed, conducts special operations against threats to protect the homeland and U.S. interests abroad.

Some notable admirals of JSOC in this committee are:

Admiral Jasmine Honest, Admiral Meefe Toughrock, Admiral Pras Famwhite



b. **Relevant Theater Special Operations Commands:**

i. **Special Operations Command - Central (SOCCENT):**



SOCCENT, in partnership with interagency and international partners, campaigns to support U.S. Central Command's and SCSOCOM's objectives by employing special operations to deter and degrade malign actors, influence relevant populations, and enhance regional partners to protect U.S. national interests and maintain regional stability. When directed, SOCCENT employs special operations forces for contingency and crisis response.

Area of Focus:

SOCCENT's area of focus includes 20 countries. These countries include Afghanistan, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, and Yemen.

For the purposes of this committee, the general who is in charge of SOCCENT is General Jade Thickbloodline.

ii. **Special Operations Command - Europe (SOCEUR):**



SOCEUR's function is to plan for use of Special Operations forces within US European Command's area of responsibility, employ the forces, and assess whether they are achieving the desired results. SOCEUR conducts these activities as part of the US effort to strengthen the military capabilities and security of partner nations in Europe and counter threats to the US and its European partners.

Area of Focus:

SOCEUR's Area of Responsibility (AOR) consists of the 51 countries within US European Command's AOR that extends from Greenland east through the European continent and all of Russia, and south of the continent to include the Mediterranean Sea, south to the Caucasus region.

For the purposes of this committee, the general who is in charge of SOCEUR is Dave K. Lover.

4. Timeline of Islamist Terrorism Against US and US-Affiliated Targets

a. February 1993 World Trade Center Bombing

World Trade Center bombing of 1993, terrorist attack in New York City on February 26, 1993, in which a truck bomb exploded in a basement-level parking garage under the World Trade Center complex. Six people were killed and more than 1,000 were injured in what was at that time the deadliest act of terrorism perpetrated on U.S. soil.

b. April 1993 Attempted Assassination of President Bush

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.

c. October 1993 Black Hawk Down

The incident took place in the Battle of Mogadishu, a battle between U.S. forces and Somali militia fighters in Mogadishu, Somalia, on October 3–4, 1993, which marked the end of a U.S.-led military intervention in Somalia, which had begun in 1992. Somali tribesmen shot down U.S. helicopters, killing 18 and wounding 73 in an incident that came to be known as “Black Hawk down.”. Years later it would be learned that those Somali tribesmen had received help from al Qaeda.

d. January 1995 Bojinka Plot

The Bojinka plot was a large-scale, three-phase terrorist attack planned by Ramzi Yousef and Khalid Sheikh Mohammed for January 1995. They planned to assassinate Pope John Paul II; blow up 11 airliners in flight from Asia to the United States, with the goal of killing approximately 4,000 passengers and shutting down air travel around the world; and crash a plane into the headquarters of the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in Langley, Virginia. Despite careful planning, the Bojinka plot was disrupted after a chemical fire drew the attention of the Philippine National Police.

e. November 1995 Car Bombing of a U.S. Program Manager’s Office in Riyadh

On 13 November 1995, a car bomb exploded in the Riyadh parking lot of the facility housing the Office of the US Program Manager of the Saudi Arabian National Guard Modernization Program (OPM-SANG). This bombing left seven dead, including five US citizens, and more than 60 others wounded.

f. June 1996 Khobar Towers Bombing

In June 1996, a truck bomb demolished the Khobar Towers apartment complex (which housed 2,000 U.S. military personnel) in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, killing 19 U.S. servicemen and wounding hundreds. The attack was carried out primarily by Saudi Hezbollah, an organization that had received help from the government of Iran.

g. February 1997 Empire State Building Sniper Attack

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. A handwritten note carried by the gunman claimed this was a punishment attack against the "enemies of Palestine."

h. February 1998 Osama bin Laden's Fatwa

In February 1998, Usame bin Ladin and four others issued a self-styled fatwa, publicly declaring that it was God’s decree that every Muslim should try his utmost to kill any American, military or civilian, anywhere in the world, because of American “occupation” of Islam’s holy places and aggression against Muslims.

This transformed the U.S. intelligence community’s previous view of bin Laden as a financier of terrorism into a terrorist leader.

i. August 1998 U.S. Embassy Bombings in East Africa

In August 1998, bin Laden's group, al Qaeda, carried out near-simultaneous truck bomb attacks on the U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The attacks killed 224 people, including 12 Americans, and wounded thousands more.

The U.S. Government held Usama Bin Laden responsible.

j. December 1999 Millennium Plot

In December 1999, authorities at Port Angeles, Washington detained Ahmed Ressam as he tried to cross into the United States via ferry from Canada. They found explosives in the

trunk of his car. It was discovered that the al Qaeda-trained Algerian had intended to bomb Los Angeles International Airport on December 31, 1999.

k. October 2000 Attack on U.S.S. Cole

In October 2000, an al Qaeda team in Aden, Yemen, used a motorboat filled with explosives to blow a hole in the side of a destroyer, the U.S.S. Cole, almost sinking the vessel and killing 17 American sailors.

5. Key Figures and Organizations

a. United States Of America

i. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Through the Federal Aviation Administration, a federal government agency, the U.S. Department of Transportation is in charge of regulating civil aviation. Its main objective is to keep under control and oversee all aspects of civil aviation in the United States. This includes everything from rules of primary aircraft designs and maintenance to pilot licenses, air traffic control, and airport security.

FAA's main responsibilities:

Air Traffic Control:

Controlling the air traffic all over the US in parameters of safety regulations

Certification of aircrafts:

Approving designs and guaranteeing appropriate aircraft upkeep.

Pilot and crew certification:

Granting licenses and setting safety and training standards.

Airport security:

Establishing standard operating procedures and design guidelines for airports.

Aviation regulation and enforcement:

Establishing and implementing civil aviation regulations



It should be noted that at this point in time, suicide terrorism is not the primary focus of the FAA's Civil Aviation Security section, which is more concerned with **stopping hijackings for ransom or political asylum**. Under FAA supervision, airlines and airports are permitted to employ private security companies to examine passengers and luggage. Less emphasis is placed on in-flight dangers, cockpit doors are not reinforced, and knives with blades less than 4 inches are permitted. The FAA has issued a few security warnings, but no more stringent measures have been implemented throughout the entire system.

ii. North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD)

The combined US-Canadian North American Aerospace Defense Command, formerly known as the North American Air Defense Command until March 1981, provides aerospace warning, air sovereignty, and protection for both Canada and the continental U.S.



Principal Responsibilities

Aerospace Warning:

Monitoring for threats from the air (such as hostile aircraft or missiles) using radar, satellites and other detection systems.

Aerospace control:

Ensuring the sovereignty of U.S. and Canadian airspace by monitoring all aircraft. Deploy fighter jets to intercept unknown or suspicious aircraft.

Currently NORAD's role

NORAD's systems are designed to detect threats from the outside, such as attacks from outside North America, not from within. Their radars and response protocols are designed to detect high-speed military aircraft at high altitude, not hijacked passenger planes domestically. There are limited protocols for dealing with hijackings. NORAD is relying on being notified by the FAA when an aircraft was hijacked and military intervention was required.

Al-Qaeda

Osama bin Laden, Abdullah Azzam, and other Arab combatants established al-Qaeda, which translates to "The Base" in Arabic, as a militant Sunni Islamist extremist organization in 1988. The gang originated from a network of foreign holy warriors, or mujahideen, who had participated in the 1980s US-backed uprising against Soviet control in Afghanistan. Following the Soviet Union's withdrawal, bin Laden and his associates turned this network into a global jihadist group with the mission of promoting Islamist causes across the globe. Al-Qaeda turned its attention to the United States following the Gulf War of 1991, protesting Saudi Arabia's choice to host American forces and bringing up other issues. Bin Laden fled Saudi Arabia for Sudan in the same year, and following the Taliban, he eventually relocated to Afghanistan in 1996.

Ideology of Al-Qaeda

Salafi jihadism, a hardline interpretation of Sunni Islam, is the foundation of al-Qaeda's philosophy and the ideology could be summarised like this:

- It is necessary to build a worldwide Islamic empire that is rigorously regulated by Sharia law.
- Muslim nations should be totally free of Western influence, particularly that of the US and its allies.
- In Muslim nations, secular governments are heretical and ought to be overthrown.
- Because of its military presence in the Middle East and its backing of governments like Saudi Arabia and Israel, the United States is Islam's greatest adversary.
- For Muslims, fighting these adversaries with violent jihad (holy war) is not only acceptable but also required.
- As part of a larger theological conflict, this ideology defends huge civilian fatalities, suicide bombers, and terrorism.

Impact of Al-Qaeda

- Al-Qaeda and bin Laden were on the radar of US intelligence services, and in the 1990s, the CIA and FBI gave multiple warnings.
- The United States launched missile strikes on al-Qaeda bases in Afghanistan and Sudan in 1998 as a result of the group's increasing influence.
- Global counterterrorism cooperation strengthened as a result of the 1998 embassy attacks, but they also revealed gaps in international intelligence sharing.
- Al-Qaeda was challenging to find and destroy because of its capacity to function in several nations and blend in with the local populace.

Osama Bin Laden

After marrying Najwa Ghanem in 1974, Osama bin Laden had multiple wives and fathered 20–26 children with each of them. He was rigorous, frugal, and enjoyed family excursions, according to his former bodyguard. His half-brother passed away in the United States in 1988, and his father perished in an aircraft disaster in 1967.

According to reports, Bin Laden was soft-spoken, reserved, and around 6 feet 4 inches (1.93 meters) tall. He frequently walked with a cane and wore a white keffiyeh.



Bin Laden advocated for violent jihad in retaliation for what he saw as US foreign policy that was detrimental to Muslims. He favored stringent Sharia law over secularism, democracy, socialism, and communism. He advocated assaults against American people because he thought they were complicit in the US government's acts through elections and taxes, and he considered the Taliban's Afghanistan to be the only real Islamic state. His philosophy is frequently linked to Qutbism. Governments and the media around the world have called him a terrorist, and he has been charged in a number of nations.

Khalid Sheikh Mohammed

Born to a Pakistani household in Kuwait in 1964, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed rose to prominence in the realm of radical Islamist militancy. He was drawn to extreme viewpoints and formed strong ideological inclinations as a young man, especially during the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He relocated to the US in the 1980s and enrolled in North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State College to study mechanical engineering. His disapproval of Western foreign policy and ideals grew stronger despite his experience in the West. His dedication to global jihad was cemented when, after graduating, he joined the mujahideen in Afghanistan to fight the Soviets. He developed strong ties with a number of militant organizations during this period, including Al-Qaeda. He rose to prominence as an organization planner in the 1990s, helping to organize intricate and extensive terrorist operations. He had a strong relationship with his nephew Ramzi Yousef, who was responsible for the 1993 World Trade Center bombing. Khalid advanced through the ranks of Al-Qaeda's strategic command thanks to this connection. He was instrumental in the development of the "Bojinka Plot," a terrorist plot that was thwarted in 1995 to blow up multiple passenger planes over the Pacific Ocean. Even though the plot was discovered before it was carried out, it showed Khalid's capacity for high-level coordination and established him as one of the main masterminds of international terrorism prior to the 2000s.



Ramzi Yousef

Convicted terrorist Ramzi Ahmed Yousef is credited with being the mastermind of the 1993 World Trade Center attack in New York City. Yousef, who was born in Kuwait in 1968, had explosives training in Pakistan and Afghanistan. In 1992, he orchestrated an attack in the United States that left six people dead and over a thousand injured. His goal was to cause enormous damage by toppling the North Tower into the South Tower. He participated in a number of additional terrorist schemes after leaving the nation, such as the Bojinka conspiracy, which sought to attack multiple aircraft over the Pacific Ocean. He was apprehended in Pakistan in 1995 and sent to the United States.

Ramzi Yousef



The Taliban

Founded by Islamic students (talibs) who had fought against the Soviet Union in the 1980s, the Taliban first appeared in Afghanistan in 1994. The party, which was primarily made up of Pashtun ethnic members, first won popularity by promising to bring about peace and security after years of civil strife. The Taliban imposed stringent interpretations of Sharia law after seizing Kabul in 1996 and establishing the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. Women were severely restricted throughout their rule, including being prohibited from working and attending school. Public punishments and executions became the norm. International censure followed the Taliban's provision of asylum to terrorist organizations, such as al-Qaeda.



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For further research please use the links below:

