

**Полномочия и правовые документы США для
осуществления военного вмешательства.**

1798-2012

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Убийства
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“Каталог Эдварда Сноудена”

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2012-2014

War Powers

This page discusses the distribution and scope of the war powers — including the powers to initiate, conduct, and end hostilities — among the branches of the United States government. It includes a chronological list of significant military engagements by the United States and links to U.S. legal documents and judicial decisions about these events.

Although the issues of covert action and domestic restrictions on civil liberties during war (e.g., detention or internment) are related, they are discussed in other pages.

Constitutional Sources of War Powers

The Constitution divides war powers between the legislative and executive branches. Article I of the the Constitution gives Congress the power:

- “To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations.” [Art. I](#), § 8, cl. 10.
- “To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water.” [Art. I](#), § 8, cl. 11.
- “To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years.” [Art. I](#), § 8, cl. 12.
- “To provide and maintain a Navy.” [Art. I](#), § 8, cl. 13.
- “To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.” [Art. I](#), § 8, cl. 14.
- “To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions.” [Art. I](#), § 8, cl. 15.
- “To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.” [Art. I](#), § 8, cl. 16.
- “To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.” [Art. I](#), § 8, cl. 18.

The executive’s war powers stem primarily from three constitutional provisions:

- Vesting clause, [Art. II](#), § 1, cl. 1: “The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.”
- Commander-in-Chief clause, [Art. II](#), § 2, cl. 1: “The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States”
- Take Care clause, [Art. II](#), § 3: The President “shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed”

The Constitution extends judicial power “to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority” [Art. III](#), § 2, cl. 1.

The judiciary has jurisdiction over the many federal law issues that can arise in war, and has often ruled on matters related to war. However, the courts have generally declined to rule on which branch has the authority to initiate war, and relatedly, when war is lawful. Examples of such reticence include:

- [Schlesinger v. Holtzman](#), 414 U.S. 1321 (1973) (dismissing challenge to bombing in Cambodia on political question grounds)
- [Campbell v. Clinton](#), 203 F.3d 19 (D.C. Cir. 2000) (dismissing challenge to Kosovo bombing campaign on standing grounds)
- [Ange v. Bush](#), 752 F. Supp. 509 (D.D.C. 1990) (dismissing challenge to Gulf War on political question, equitable discretion, and ripeness grounds)
- [Lowry v. Reagan](#), 676 F. Supp. 333 (D.D.C. 1987) (dismissing challenge to reflagging operation in the Persian Gulf on equitable discretion and political question grounds)
- [Sanchez-Espinoza v. Reagan](#), 568 F. Supp. 596 (D.D.C. 1983) (dismissing challenge to covert assistance to Nicaraguan Contras on political question grounds)
- [Crockett v. Reagan](#), 558 F. Supp. 893 (D.D.C. 1982) (dismissing challenge to military aid to El Salvador on political question grounds)

The Constitution explicitly prohibits the states from engaging in war, at least without congressional authorization:

- “No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.” [Art. I](#), § 10, cl. 1.
- “No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another state, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.” [Art. I](#), § 10, cl. 3.

Military Interventions by the United States and Legal Documents About Military Action

This list focuses on significant uses of force by the United States. All dates are approximate. The list includes the five declared wars in which the United States has so far fought: the War of 1812, the Mexican-American War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II. It also includes uses of military force in many other situations, both authorized by Congress and unauthorized.

Additional events or documents may be added by contributors to the Lawfare Wiki Document Library.

18th Century

The Quasi-War: 1798-1800

- Act more effectually to Protect the Commerce and Coasts of the United States ([Act of May 28, 1798, ch. 48, 1 Stat. 561](#))

- Act in addition to the act more effectually to protect the Commerce and Coasts of the United States ([Act of June 28, 1798, ch. 62, 1 Stat. 574](#))
- Act Further to Protect the Commerce of the United States ([Act of July 9, 1798, ch. 68, 1 Stat. 578](#))
- [Bas v. Tingy](#), 4 U.S. (4 Dall.) 37 (1800) (statutory authorization for the Quasi-War)
- [Little v. Barreme](#), 6 U.S. (2 Cranch) 170 (1804) (Congress's power to regulate captures during the Quasi-War)

Other 18th Century Statutes and Legal Documents About Military Action

Early Militia Statutes

- Act to recognize and adopt to the Constitution of the United States the establishment of the Troops Raised under the Resolves of the United States in Congress Assembled, and for other purposes therein mentioned ([Act of Sept. 29, 1789, ch. 25, 1 Stat. 95](#))
- Act for regulating the Military Establishment of the United States ([Act of Apr. 30, 1790, ch. 10, 1 Stat. 119](#))
- Act to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions (First Militia Act of 1792) ([Act of May 2, 1792, ch. 28, 1 Stat. 264](#))
- Act more effectually to provide for the National Defence by establishing an Uniform Militia throughout the United States (Second Militia Act of 1792) ([Act of May 8, 1792, ch. 33, 1 Stat. 271](#))
- Act to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; and to repeal the Act now in force for those purposes (Militia Act of 1795, amending the First Militia Act of 1792) ([Act of Feb. 28, 1795, ch. 36, 1 Stat. 424](#))

Native American Relations

- Act to regulate Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes, and to preserve Peace on the Frontiers ([Act of May 19, 1796, ch. 30, § 5, 1 Stat. 469, 470](#))
- Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers ([Act of Mar. 3, 1799, ch. 46, § 5, 1 Stat. 743, 745](#))

19th Century

First Barbary War: 1801-1805

- Act for the protection of the Commerce and Seamen of the United States, against the Tripolitan Cruisers ([Act of Feb. 6, 1802, ch. 4, 2 Stat. 129](#))
- Act for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the United States, and in the waters under their jurisdiction ([Act of Mar. 3, 1805, ch. 41, § 5, 2 Stat. 339, 341](#))

Florida: 1811

- Act to enable the President of the United States, under certain contingencies, to take possession of the country lying east of the river

Perdido, and south of the state of Georgia and the Mississippi territory, and for other purposes ([Act of Jan. 15, 1811, 3 Stat. 471](#))

Amelia Island and East Florida: 1812

War of 1812: 1812-1815

- Act authorizing the President of the United States to accept and organize certain Volunteer Military Corps (Act of Feb. 6, 1812, ch. 21, 2 Stat. 676)
- Declaring War between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories ([Act of June 18, 1812, ch. 102, 2 Stat. 755](#))
- Laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States (Embargo Act of 1813) ([Act of Dec. 17, 1813, ch. 1, 3 Stat. 88](#))
- [Brown v. United States](#), 12 U.S. (8 Cranch) 110 (1814) (scope of War of 1812 declaration of war)

The Seminole Wars: 1814-1819, 1835-1842, 1855-1858

- Act authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen ([Act of May 23, 1836, ch. 80, 5 Stat. 32](#))

Second Barbary War: 1815-1816

- Act for the protection of commerce of the United States against the Algerine cruisers ([Act of Mar. 3, 1815, ch. 90, 3 Stat. 230](#))

East and West Florida: 1819

- Act to authorize the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, and establish a temporary government therein ([Act of Mar. 3, 1819, ch. 93, 3 Stat. 523](#))

Africa: 1820-23

- Act in addition to the Acts prohibiting the slave trade ([Act of Mar. 3, 1819, ch. 101, 3 Stat. 532](#))

Cuba: 1822-1825

Mexico: 1844

Mexican-American War: 1846-1848

- [President James K. Polk's Special Message to Congress on Mexican Relations](#), May 11, 1846, *reprinted in* Cong. Globe, 29th Cong., 1st Sess. 783 (1846)
- Act Providing for the Prosecution of the existing War between the United States and the Republic of Mexico ([Act of May 13, 1846, ch. 16, 9 Stat. 9](#))

- [House of Representatives Resolution](#), Cong. Globe, 30th Cong., 1st Sess. 95 (1848) (condemning the war as “unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun”)

Nicaragua: 1854

- [Durand v. Hollins](#), 8 F. Cas. 111 (C.C.S.D.N.Y. 1860) (bombardment of Greytown, Nicaragua)

Paraguay: 1859

- Joint Resolution for the Adjustment of Difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay ([Joint Resolution 15, June 2, 1858, 35th Cong., 11 Stat. 370](#))

Civil War: 1861-1865

- [Presidential Proclamation No. 3 of 1861](#), Apr. 15, 1861, *reprinted in* 12 Stat. 1258 (calling forth the militia; convening an extraordinary session of Congress)
- [Presidential Proclamation No. 4 of 1861](#), Apr. 19, 1861, *reprinted in* 12 Stat. 1258 (declaring a blockade of the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas)
- [Presidential Proclamation No. 5 of 1861](#), Apr. 27, 1861, *reprinted in* 12 Stat. 1259 (extending the blockade to the ports of Virginia and North Carolina)
- [President Abraham Lincoln’s Special Session Message](#), July 4, 1861 (explaining actions in response to attack on Fort Sumter)
- Act to authorize the Employment of Volunteers to aid in enforcing the Laws and protecting Public Property ([Act of July 22, 1861, ch. 9, 12 Stat. 268](#))
- Act to provide for the Suppression of Rebellion against and Resistance to the Laws of the United States, and to amend the Act entitled An Act to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, &c., passed February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five ([Act of July 29, 1861, ch. 25, 12 Stat. 281](#))
- Act to increase the Pay of the Privates in the Regular Army and in the Volunteers in the Service of the United States, and for other Purposes ([Act of Aug. 6, 1861, ch. 63, § 3, 12 Stat. 326, 326](#)) (affirming that “all the acts, proclamations, and orders of the President of the United States after the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, respecting the army and navy of the United States, and calling out or relating to the militia or volunteers from the States, are hereby approved and in all respects legalized and made valid . . .”)
- [The Prize Cases](#), 67 U.S. (2 Black) 635 (1863) (concluding that the President had authority to blockade the ports of the rebelling southern states)
- [Ex parte Milligan](#), 71 U.S. (4 Wall.) 2 (1866) (concluding that civilian citizens could not constitutionally be tried by military commissions when the federal courts were open and martial law was not in effect)
- [Presidential Proclamation No. 1 of 1866](#), Apr. 2, 1866, *reprinted in* 14 Stat. 811 (declaring the “insurrection . . . at an end” in most southern states)
- [Presidential Proclamation No. 4 of 1866](#), Aug. 20, 1866, *reprinted in* 14 Stat. 814 (declaring the “insurrection . . . at an end” in Texas)

- [The Protector](#), 79 U.S. (12 Wall.) 700 (1871) (concluding that presidential proclamations determined the beginning and ending dates of the Civil War, at least “[i]n the absence of more certain criteria”)

Mexico: 1873-1896

Spanish-American War: 1898

- Declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain ([Act of Apr. 25, 1898, ch. 189, 30 Stat. 364](#))

China: 1900

Other 19th Century Statutes and Legal Documents About Military Action

Militia

- Act authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States, in cases of insurrections ([Act of Mar. 3, 1807, ch. 39, 2 Stat. 443](#))

Native American Relations

- Act to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the states or territories, and for their removal west of the river Mississippi (Removal Act of 1830) ([Act of May 28, 1830, ch. 148, 4 Stat. 411](#))
- Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers (Indian Intercourse Act of 1834) ([Act of June 30, 1834, ch. 161, § 11, 4 Stat. 729, 730](#))

Piracy

- Act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy ([Act of Mar. 3, 1819, ch. 77, 3 Stat. 510](#))

Property: Protection of Property and Indemnification for Losses

- Joint Resolution for the relief of the Venezuela Steam Transportation Company ([Joint Resolution 28, June 7, 1890, 51st Cong., 26 Stat. 674](#))
- Act to provide for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska ([Act of Mar. 2, 1889, ch. 415, 25 Stat. 1009](#))

Slavery

- Act to prohibit the importation of Slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight ([Act of Mar. 2, 1807, ch. 22, § 7, 2 Stat. 426, 428](#))
- Act in addition to the Acts prohibiting the slave trade ([Act of Mar. 3, 1819, ch. 101, 3 Stat. 532](#))

Trade

- Act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies; and for other purposes (Non-Intercourse Act) ([Act of Mar. 1, 1809, ch. 24, 2 Stat. 528](#))

Use of the Military for Civilian Law Enforcement

- Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and for other purposes (Posse Comitatus Act) (Act of June 18, 1878, ch. 263, § 15, 20 Stat. 145, 152), current version at [18 U.S.C. § 1385](#), exceptions at [10 U.S.C. §§ 333, 371-372](#)

20th Century

World War I: 1914-1919

- [Message from President Wilson to Congress, Apr. 2, 1917](#), in 55 Cong. Rec. 103 (1917)
- Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same ([Joint Resolution of Apr. 6, 1917, ch. 1, 40 Stat. 1](#))
- Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and the people of the United States, and making provision to prosecute the same ([Joint Resolution of Dec. 7, 1917, ch. 1, 40 Stat. 429](#))
- [Hamilton v. Ky. Distilleries & Warehouse Co.](#), 251 U.S. 146 (1919) (interpreting the War-Time Prohibition Act and explaining the scope of Congress's war power)

World War II: 1939-1945

- Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial Government of Japan and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same ([Joint Resolution of Dec. 8, 1941, ch. 561, 55 Stat. 795](#))
- Declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Germany and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same ([Joint Resolution of Dec. 11, 1941, ch. 564, 55 Stat. 796](#))
- Declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Italy and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same ([Joint Resolution of Dec. 11, 1941, ch. 565, 55 Stat. 797](#))
- Declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Bulgaria and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same ([Joint Resolution of June 5, 1942, ch. 323, 56 Stat. 307](#))
- Declaration that a state of war exists between the Government of Hungary and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same ([Joint Resolution of June 5, 1942, ch. 324, 56 Stat. 307](#))

- Declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Rumania and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same ([Joint Resolution of June 5, 1942, ch. 325, 56 Stat. 307](#))
- [Ex parte Quirin](#), 317 U.S. 1 (1942) (concluding that an unlawful enemy combatant captured in the United States during war time and charged with violating the laws of war could constitutionally be tried by a congressionally authorized military commission, even if the combatant was a U.S. citizen)
- Order Authorizing the Secretary of War to Prescribe Military Areas, [Exec. Order 9066](#), 7 Fed. Reg. 1407 (Feb. 19, 1942)
- Act to provide a penalty for violation of restrictions or orders with respect to persons entering, remaining in, leaving, or committing any act in military areas or zones (Act of Mar. 21, 1942, ch. 191, 56 Stat. 173)
- [Korematsu v. United States](#), 323 U.S. 214 (1944) (upholding the constitutionality of Executive Order 9066, pursuant to which the United States excluded Japanese-Americans from the West Coast area, and imposed curfews and/or detention in relocation centers)
- [Ex parte Endo](#), 323 U.S. 283 (1944) (concluding that the War Relocation Authority, a civilian agency, lacked power to detain citizens concededly loyal to the United States)
- [Ludecke v. Watkins](#), 335 U.S. 160 (1948) (concluding that the President retained power under the Alien Enemy Act to order individuals removed from the country until the political branches declare that war has ended, and stating that “[w]hether and when it would be open to this Court to find that a war though merely formally kept alive had in fact ended” was “a question too fraught with gravity even to be adequately formulated when not compelled”)

Korean War: 1950-1953

- [Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer](#), 343 U.S. 579 (1952) (concluding that the President’s executive order directing the Secretary of Commerce to seize steel plants owned by companies involved in labor disputes to prevent interruptions in war-related manufacturing exceeded his authority under the Constitution)

Taiwan: 1950-1955

- Joint Resolution Authorizing the President to employ the Armed Forces of the United States for protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores and related positions and territories of that area ([Joint Resolution of Jan. 29, 1955, ch. 4, 69 Stat. 7](#))

Middle East: 1958

- Joint Resolution to promote peace and stability in the Middle East ([Joint Resolution of Mar. 9, 1957, Pub. L. No. 87-5, 71 Stat. 5](#))

Vietnam War: 1964-1973

- Joint Resolution to promote the maintenance of international peace and security in southeast Asia (Gulf of Tonkin Resolution) ([Joint Resolution of Aug. 10, 1964, Pub. L. No. 88-408, 78 Stat. 384](#))
- To Amend the Foreign Military Sales Act, and for other Purposes (Repeal of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution), [Pub. L. No. 91-672, § 12, 84 Stat. 2053, 2055 \(1971\)](#)
- Memorandum from Richard G. Kleindienst, Deputy Attorney Gen., for the Director, Bureau of the Budget, "[Effect of a Repeal of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution](#)" (Jan. 15, 1970)
- [Orlando v. Laird](#), 443 F.2d 1039 (2d Cir. 1971) (determining that the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution was sufficient to authorize or ratify military activity in Vietnam and declining to consider the constitutionality of military action in Vietnam on political question grounds)
- [Massachusetts v. Laird](#), 451 F.2d 26 (1st Cir. 1971) (concluding that military action in Vietnam was not unconstitutional, in light of Congress's "steady" support through appropriations and other actions, and thus finding it unnecessary to decide the "boundaries" of the political branches' war powers)
- Amendments to the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, [Pub. L. No. 92-129, § 401, 85 Stat. 348, 360-61 \(1971\)](#) (Mansfield Amendment) (declaring it to be "the sense of Congress that the United States terminate at the earliest practicable date all military operations of the United States in Indochina," stating provisions for withdrawal, and urging the President immediately to initiate negotiations with the government of North Vietnam)
- [Armed Forces Appropriation Authorization of 1972, Pub. L. No. 92-156, § 601, 85 Stat. 423, 430 \(1971\)](#) (Mansfield Amendment) (see above)
- [Mitchell v. Laird](#), 488 F.2d 611 (D.C. Cir. 1973) (dismissing challenge to the constitutionality of military action in Vietnam on political question grounds)
- Making Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 1974, and for Other Purposes, [Pub. L. No. 93-52, § 108, 87 Stat. 130, 134 \(1973\)](#) (prohibiting funding "directly or indirectly combat activities by United States military forces in or over or from off the shores" of North or South Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia, after August 15, 1973; ban subsequently extended by Pub. L. No. 93-124; similar prohibitions in Pub. L. Nos. 93-50 and 93-126)

Cambodia: 1970

- Memorandum from William H. Rehnquist, Assistant Attorney Gen., U.S. Dep't of Justice, to Charles W. Colson, Special Counsel to the President, "[Presidential Authority to Permit Incursion Into Communist Sanctuaries in the Cambodia-Vietnam Border Area](#)" (May 14, 1970)
- Memorandum from William H. Rehnquist, Assistant Attorney Gen., U.S. Dep't of Justice, to Charles W. Colson, Special Counsel to the President, "[The President and the War Power: South Vietnam and the Cambodian Sanctuaries](#)" (May 22, 1970)
- [Special Foreign Assistance Act of 1971, Pub. L. No. 91-652, § 7, 84 Stat. 1942, 1943 \(1971\)](#) (Cooper-Church Amendment) (prohibiting the use of authorized or appropriated funds to finance military intervention in Cambodia and stating that military and economic assistance "shall not be construed as a commitment by the United States to Cambodia for its defense")

The S.S. Mayaguez Rescue: 1975

- [Letter from Gerald Ford](#), President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate Reporting on United States Actions in the Recovery of the S.S. Mayaguez (May 15, 1975)

Iran: 1980

- [Letter from James Carter](#), Jr., President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate Reporting on the Operation (Apr. 26, 1980)
- [Dames & Moore v. Regan](#), 453 U.S. 654 (1981) (concluding that the President had authority to compel U.S. nationals to resolve claims against Iran through binding arbitration before a claims tribunal, because Congress was aware of and had acquiesced to the long-standing executive practice of settling claims by executive agreement and settlement was necessary to resolve a foreign policy dispute)

El Salvador: 1981

- [Crockett v. Reagan](#), 558 F. Supp. 893 (D.D.C. 1982) (dismissing challenge to military aid to El Salvador on political question grounds)

Lebanon: 1982-1983

- [Letter from Ronald Reagan](#), President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate on the Deployment of United States Forces in Beirut, Lebanon (Aug. 24, 1982)
- [Multinational Force in Lebanon Resolution](#) (Joint Resolution of Oct. 12, 1983, Pub. L. No. 98-119, 97 Stat. 805)

Grenada: 1983

- [Letter from Ronald Reagan](#), President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate on the Deployment of United States Forces in Grenada (Oct. 25, 1983)
- [Conyers v. Reagan](#), 765 F.2d 1124 (D.C. Cir. 1985) (dismissing challenge to military action in Grenada on mootness grounds)

Libya: 1986

- [Letter from Ronald Reagan](#), President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate on the Gulf of Sidra Incident (Mar. 26, 1986)
- [Letter from Ronald Reagan](#), President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate on the United States Air Strike Against Libya (Apr. 16, 1986)

Persian Gulf: 1987-1988

- [Letter from Ronald Reagan](#), President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate on the United States Air Strike in the Persian Gulf (Sept. 24, 1987)
- Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, [Statement on United States Policy in the Persian Gulf](#) (Sept. 24, 1987)
- [Lowry v. Reagan](#), 676 F. Supp. 333 (D.D.C. 1987) (dismissing challenge to reflagging operation in the Persian Gulf on equitable discretion and political question grounds)

Philippines: 1989

- [Letter from George H.W. Bush](#), President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate on United States Military Assistance to the Philippines (Dec. 2, 1989)

Panama: 1989-1990

- [Letter from George H.W. Bush](#), President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate on United States Military Action in Panama (Dec. 21, 1989)

Iraq: 1991

- [Letter from George H.W. Bush](#), President of the United States, to Congressional Leaders on the Deployment of United States Armed Forces to Saudi Arabia and the Middle East (Aug. 9, 1990)
- [Ange v. Bush](#), 752 F. Supp. 509 (D.D.C. 1990) (dismissing challenge to Gulf War on political question, equitable discretion, and ripeness grounds)
- [Dellums v. Bush](#), 752 F. Supp. 1141 (D.D.C. 1990) (dismissing challenge to military action on ripeness grounds)
- [Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution](#) (Joint Resolution of Jan. 14, 1991, Pub. L. No. 102-1, 105 Stat. 3)
- George H.W. Bush, President of the United States, [Statement on Signing the Resolution Authorizing the Use of Military Force Against Iraq](#) (Jan. 14, 1991)
- [Letter from George H.W. Bush](#), President of the United States, to Congressional Leaders Transmitting a Report Pursuant to the Resolution Authorizing the Use of Force Against Iraq (Jan. 16, 1991)

Somalia: 1992-1993

- Memorandum from Timothy E. Flanigan, Assistant Attorney Gen., to the Attorney General, "[Memorandum Opinion for the Attorney General](#)" (Dec. 4, 1992) (regarding authority to use U.S. military forces in Somalia)
- [Letter from William P. Barr](#), Attorney Gen., to the President of the United States (Dec. 4, 1992)
- [Letter from George H.W. Bush](#), President of the United States, to Congressional Leaders on the Situation in Somalia (Dec. 10, 1992)
- [Letter from William J. Clinton](#), President of the United States, to Congressional Leaders on the Situation in Somalia (June 10, 1993)

- [Department of Defense Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 103-139, § 8151, 107 Stat. 1418, 1475-77 \(1993\)](#) (Byrd Amendment) (approving military operations in Somalia for certain limited purposes)
- [National Defense Authorization Act, Pub. L. No. 103-160, § 1512, 107 Stat. 1547, 1840-41 \(1993\)](#) (Gephardt Amendment) (stating congressional policy regarding U.S. intervention in Somalia, including that the President “should by November 15, 1993, seek and receive congressional authorization in order for the deployment of United States forces in Somalia to continue”)

Iraq: 1993

Bosnia: 1994-2004

- Memorandum from Walter Dellinger, Assistant Attorney Gen., U.S. Dep’t of Justice, to the Counsel to the President, “[Proposed Deployment of United States Armed Forces into Bosnia](#)” (Nov. 30, 1995)

Haiti: 1994-1995

- Letter from Walter Dellinger, Assistant Attorney Gen., U.S. Dep’t of Justice, to Sen. Robert Dole et al., “[Deployment of United States Armed Forces into Haiti](#)” (Sept. 27, 1994)

Liberia: 1996

Afghanistan and Sudan: 1998

- [Letter from William J. Clinton](#), President of the United States, to Congressional Leaders Reporting on Military Action Against Terrorist Sites in Afghanistan and Sudan (Aug. 21, 1998)

Yugoslavia: 1999 -

- [Campbell v. Clinton](#), 203 F.3d 19 (D.C. Cir. 2000) (dismissing challenge to Kosovo bombing campaign on standing grounds)
- Memorandum from Randolph D. Moss, Assistant Attorney Gen., to the Attorney General, “[Authorization for Continuing Hostilities in Kosovo](#)” (Dec. 19, 2000)

Other 20th Century Statutes and Legal Documents About Military Action

Maritime Relations

- Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes (Act of Sept. 8, 1916, ch. 463, § 806, 39 Stat. 756, 799-800) (authorizing the President, during a war in which the United States is not engaged, to detain the vessels of any belligerent country that discriminates against U.S. traffic, citizens, or businesses, or refuses equal treatment to U.S. ships or citizens, and to use any necessary military force to do so)

United Nations

- United Nations Participation Act (1945) ([22 U.S.C. §§ 287–287e](#))
- Memorandum from Walter Dellinger, Assistant Attorney Gen., Office of Legal Counsel, to Alan J. Kreczko, Special Assistant to the President and Legal Advisor to the National Security Council, "[Placing of United States Armed Forces Under United Nations Operational or Tactical Control](#)" (May 8, 1996)

War Crimes

- War Crimes Act of 1996 ([18 U.S.C. § 2441](#))

War Powers

- War Powers Resolution of 1973 ([50 U.S.C. §§ 1541–48](#))
- President Richard Nixon, [Veto of the War Powers Resolution](#), Pub. Papers 893, 893 (Oct. 24, 1973)

21st Century

Afghanistan and al Qaeda: 2001 -

- Authorization for Use of Military Force ([Joint Resolution of Sept. 18, 2001, Pub. L. No. 107-40, 115 Stat. 224](#))
- Memorandum from John C. Yoo, Deputy Assistant Attorney Gen., U.S. Dep't of Justice, to the Deputy Counsel to the President, "[The President's Constitutional Authority to Conduct Military Operations Against Terrorists and Nations Supporting Them](#)" (Sept. 25, 2001)

Iraq: 2003-2011

- Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 ([Joint Resolution of Oct. 16, 2002, Public Law 107-243, 116 Stat. 1498](#))
- Memorandum from Jay S. Bybee, Assistant Attorney Gen., U.S. Dep't of Justice, to the Counsel to the President, "[Authority of the President Under Domestic and International Law to Use Military Force Against Iraq](#)" (Oct. 23, 2002)
- [Doe v. Bush](#), 323 F.3d 133 (1st Cir. 2003) (dismissing challenge to military action in Iraq on ripeness grounds)

Haiti: 2004

- Memorandum from Jack L. Goldsmith III, Assistant Attorney Gen., U.S. Dep't of Justice, to the Counsel to the President, "[Deployment of United States Armed Forces to Haiti](#)" (Mar. 17, 2004)

Libya: 2011

- Memorandum from Caroline D. Krass, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney Gen., U.S. Dep't of Justice, to the Attorney General, "[Authority to Use Military Force in Libya](#)" (Apr. 1, 2011)
- [Testimony of Harold Hongju Koh](#), Legal Advisor, U.S. Dep't of State, Before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (June 28, 2011)

- [Letter from Barack Obama](#), President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House on the War Powers Resolution (June 15, 2011)
- [Kucinich v. Obama](#), 821 F. Supp. 2d 110 (D.D.C. 2011) (dismissing challenge to intervention in Libya on standing grounds)
- [Whitney v. Obama](#), 845 F. Supp. 2d 136 (D.D.C. 2012) (dismissing challenge to intervention in Libya on mootness grounds)

Other Resources

- [The Federalist No. 24](#) (Alexander Hamilton) (Congress's war powers)
- [The Federalist No. 25](#) (Alexander Hamilton) (need for a standing army)
- [The Federalist No. 69](#) (Alexander Hamilton) (President's authority as Commander in Chief)

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- Amy Belasco, et al., Cong. Research Serv., RL33803, Congressional Restrictions on U.S. Military Operations in Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Somalia, and Kosovo: Funding and Non-Funding Approaches (2007), available at <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/RL33803.pdf>
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- Curtis A. Bradley & Jack L. Goldsmith, *Foreign Relations Law* (4th ed. 2011) (especially ch. 4)
- Jennifer K. Elsea & Richard F. Grimmett, Cong. Research Serv., RL31133, *Declarations of War and Authorizations for the Use of Military Force: Historical Background and Legal Implications* (2011), available at <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/RL31133.pdf>. This report contains an extensive list of domestic laws, including temporary emergency authorities, that are triggered or altered by war or national emergency. See pages 24-75.
- Richard F. Grimmett, Cong. Research Serv., RL33532, *War Powers Resolution: Presidential Compliance* (2012), available at <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/RL33532.pdf>
- Barbara Salazar Torreon, Cong. Research Serv., R42738, *Instances of Use of United States Armed Forces Abroad, 1798-2013* (2013), available at <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/R42738.pdf>

Further Reading

- Harold Hongju Koh, *The National Security Constitution: Sharing Power After the Iran-Contra Affair* (1990)
- Saikrishna B. Prakash & Michael D. Ramsey, *The Executive Power over Foreign Affairs*, 111 Yale L.J. 231 (2001)

Related Pages

- [Targeted Killing](#)
- Covert Action
- Civil Liberties

<http://www.lawfareblog.com/wiki/the-lawfare-wiki-document-library/war-powers/>

Убийства

Targeted Killing

A targeted killing is, loosely defined, the intentional killing of a specific individual, often undertaken against enemy soldiers, but also used for other purposes.

Targeted killings have been employed for quite some time by conventional military forces. Their use, however, has increased in recent years, particularly in the course of American overseas counterterrorism operations. Consequently, targeted killings have received significant attention as of late and have become the subject of a great deal of debate. Practitioners, academics, the media, and others have discussed the legality of targeted killings, both under international and domestic law. In addition, many debate the strategic wisdom of undertaking targeted killings generally. Likewise, and more specifically, others question whether the structure of the U.S. government's targeted killing decision-making apparatus—especially in terms of accountability and transparency—and the use of unmanned aerial vehicles to effectuate targetings are sound as a policy matter.

Unlike other pages in the Lawfare Wiki Document Library, the targeted killing pages contain a lot of references to—and links to—secondary sources. Many of the key documents that make up the debate over targeted killings are not primary source materials.

The Lawfare Wiki Document Library's resources on targeted killing include pages on:

- [The History of Targeted Killing](#): This page briefly outlines the early history of targeted killings in ancient Rome and Greece. It then discusses the contexts in which targeted killings have been used over time. It concludes by mentioning those historical targetings that have been used for support in the current legal debate surrounding targeted killings.
- [Legality of Targeted Killing Program under U.S. Domestic Law](#): This page analyzes the domestic legal debate surrounding the U.S. government's targeted killing program. It focuses on two key aspects of that debate. First, the page considers what law *authorizes* the U.S. government's targeted killing program. Second, the page discusses what domestic legal constraints *limit* the President's targeting capabilities.
- [Legality of Targeted Killing Program under International Law](#): This page considers the international legality of the U.S. government's targeted killing program. It focuses on the lawfulness of U.S. targeting under two international legal frameworks: *jus ad bellum* (which governs the decision of whether or not to use force) and *jus in bello* (which governs the way that warfare, once undertaken, is conducted).
- [Effect of Particular Agency on Issues Related to Targeted Killings](#): This page considers the implications of the *identity* of the U.S. government body undertaking a targeted killing—namely, whether it is effectuated by the CIA under the Covert Action Statute, or by the Department of Defense. It considers the domestic and international law surrounding the involvement of these two distinct entities. It also discusses the decision-making processes each entity uses in effectuating a targeting. The page concludes by considering the “convergence trend,” whereby the CIA and military increasingly engage in missions together and which has led to a muddling of oversight authorities and confusion in determining what process is required.
- [Controversy Regarding Civilian Casualties and Other Collateral Damage & The Legal and Foreign Policy Ramifications Arising Therefrom](#): This page considers the impact of the U.S. government's

targeted killing program on civilians and their property. It relays and analyzes various sources of data about civilian casualties. It then considers the domestic and international legal consequences of collateral damage. This page also analyzes the policy implications arising from civilian casualties and collateral damage.

- [Well Known Targeted Killings](#): This page considers two of the most famous U.S. targeting operations: that of Osama Bin Laden and that of Anwar Al Aulqi. This page discusses the factual bases of these episodes. It then considers how they relate to the legal and policy debates raised by the U.S. government's targeting program (and discussed throughout this wiki) more generally.
- [Overview of Drone Technology & Surrounding Controversies](#): This page considers the controversy surrounding the United States' use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV)—commonly known as drones—to conduct its targeted killing program. It analyzes the legal, moral, strategic, and policy implications of using drones and other autonomous systems.
- [Issues Regarding the United States' Effectuating its Targeting Program in Certain Locales](#) (for example, Pakistan and Yemen): This page considers how the legal and policy debates discussed elsewhere in the wiki are affected by the location of a particular targeting. Because the U.S. government has effectuated its targeted killing program in different places throughout the world, this page seeks to understand the domestic and international law implications of a targeting's locus. This page also mentions the possible diplomatic and real-world effects of conducting an operation in one foreign state versus another. It concludes by considering the controversy regarding whether or not the U.S. government can or will utilize its targeting program within the United States.
- [Proposals for Improving the U.S. Government's Targeted Killing Policy](#): This page sets forth the debate regarding the sufficiency of the U.S. government's current system of oversight for its targeting program. In three sub-pages, it states various recommendations for improving the U.S. program via (a) added judicial oversight, (b) modified Congressional oversight, and (c) enhanced internal, executive oversight. Each subpage discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the various proposals put forward.
- [Other Countries' Targeting Programs \(e.g., Israel\)](#): This page considers the Israeli government's targeted killing program. It discusses that country's mechanisms for oversight of targetings. It concludes by analyzing whether or not the Israeli approach would and should be used to improve the current U.S. targeted killing program.

Throughout the *Lawfare* targeted killing wiki, please note that we have hyperlinked authors' statements and other references to electronic copies of those source materials where possible. For those items not so linked, a bibliography containing full citations is included at the bottom of each sub-page. We have also put together a [larger bibliography of secondary source material related to targeted killing](#).

Category: [Targeted Killing War on Al Qaeda](#)

- [A Brief History of Targeted Killing](#)
- [Civilian Casualties & Collateral Damage](#)
- [Distinguishing CIA-Led from Military-Led Targeted Killings](#)
- [Impact of Targeting Location on Legal Analysis](#)
- [Legality of Targeted Killing Program under International Law](#)
- [Legality of U.S. Government's Targeted Killing Program under Domestic Law](#)
- [Overview of Drone Technology and Related Controversies](#)
- [Proposals for Improvement of USG Targeted Killing Policy](#)
- [Targeted Killing Resources: A Bibliography](#)
- [The Israeli Example: Another Country's Targeting Program](#)
- [Well Known Targeting Operations: Osama Bin Laden & Anwar Al Aulqi](#)

<http://www.lawfareblog.com/wiki/the-lawfare-wiki-document-library/targeted-killing/>

“Каталог Эдварда Сноудена”

Catalog of the Snowden Revelations

This page catalogs various revelations by Edward Snowden, regarding the United States' surveillance activities.

Each disclosure is assigned to one of the following categories: tools and methods, overseas USG locations from which operations are undertaken, foreign officials and systems that NSA has targeted, encryption that NSA has broken, ISPs or platforms that NSA has penetrated or attempted to penetrate, and identities of cooperating companies and governments. Each entry includes the date the information was first published.

The page will be updated from time to time and is intended as a resource regarding Snowden and the debate over U.S. surveillance. Comments and suggestions thus are welcomed, and should be sent to staff.lawfare@gmail.com.

In addition to this page, *Lawfare* has cataloged and summarized the FISA documents the government has declassified in response to the Snowden controversy in the [Wiki Document Library](#).

1. Tools and methods

- March 20, 2014: NSA [launches malware attacks against system administrators](#) to access users' information. It prefers to do so using personal email addresses or Facebook accounts, rather than IP addresses.
- March 18, 2014: NSA [has developed a program to record all of a foreign country's telephone calls and store them for up to thirty days.](#)
- March 12, 2014: NSA [uses fake Facebook servers](#) to infect target computers with implants.
- March 12, 2014: NSA [has developed implants to take over targeted computers' microphones and webcams, record keystrokes and internet browsing histories, and save data from removable flash drives connected to targeted computers.](#) These implants often enable NSA to circumvent encryption software.
- March 12, 2014: NSA [has developed implants for routers that enable it to access information sent through virtual private networks.](#)
- March 12, 2014: NSA [has developed malware to prevent target computers from accessing particular websites and to corrupt target computers' downloaded files.](#)
- March 12, 2014: NSA [increasingly uses “man-in-the-middle attacks” instead of spam messages](#) to infect target computers with malware.
- March 12, 2014: Some NSA [implants can be set to delete themselves](#) after a certain period of time.
- February 10, 2014: The USG sometimes [conducts drone strikes based on geolocation of a SIM card associated with a target](#), without confirming the location using human intelligence.
- February 10, 2014: NSA [equips UAVs and other aircraft with “virtual base-tower transceivers,”](#) which can track a target cell phone with a thirty-foot margin of error and enable drone strikes and other military operations.
- January 30, 2014: The Communications Security Establishment Canada has worked with NSA [to develop software to track airline passengers using airport Wi-Fi data.](#)
- December 30, 2013: NSA [uses a combination of hardware implants placed inside a target room and a radio transmitter aimed at the room from the outside](#) to collect

information about the position of objects, sound, and information displayed on monitors inside the room.

- December 30, 2013: NSA [has developed tools to insert malware packets for Microsoft Windows systems into wireless LAN networks from the outside.](#)
- December 30, 2013: NSA [has developed a system to map wireless LAN networks from a UAV.](#)
- December 30, 2013: NSA [has developed a tool to send an alert as soon as a particular cell phone enters its range.](#)
- December 30, 2013: NSA [has developed a keystroke logger](#) that functions even when the target computer is not connected to the internet.
- December 29, 2013: NSA [uses implants in USB cables and small circuit boards](#), combined with a nearby relay station with a radio transmitter, to download data from and upload data to target computers even if they are not connected to the internet.
- December 29, 2013: NSA [intercepts data from Microsoft Windows' crash reporting tool](#) to identify vulnerabilities in target computers.
- December 29, 2013: NSA [sends spam email with links to infected websites](#) to plant malware on target computers.
- December 29, 2013: NSA [diverts packages containing target systems](#) and installs malware on the systems before delivery.
- December 29, 2013: NSA [has developed modified monitor cables](#) to record information displayed on target computers.
- December 29, 2013: NSA [uses its own GSM base stations](#) to mimic cell phone towers, enabling it to monitor communications and locate phones.
- December 29, 2013: NSA [prefers to install malware in BIOS](#), rather than on hard drives.
- December 10, 2013: NSA [intercepts cell phone app advertising data](#) to locate phones.
- December 10, 2013: NSA and GCHQ [use cookies](#), including PREF cookies, to identify targets for cyber exploitation.
- December 9, 2013: US intelligence agencies [conduct human intelligence operations](#) within World of Warcraft and Second Life.
- December 4, 2013: NSA [has developed a program to correlate American operations officers' cell phone signals with other cell phone signals in the area](#), enabling NSA to identify foreign officers who might be tailing the American officers.
- November 11, 2013: NSA and GCHQ [use fake LinkedIn pages](#) to place malware on target computers.
- October 24, 2013: NSA [intercepts communications](#) from the SEA-ME-WE-3 and SEA-ME-WE-4 undersea cable systems.
- October 14, 2013: NSA [has detasked targeted email addresses](#) after excessive spam inflows threatened to overwhelm storage capabilities.
- August 30, 2013: NSA [purchases software vulnerabilities from malware vendors.](#)
- June 16, 2013: NSA and GCHQ [have used fake internet cafes](#) to collect information about users.

2. Overseas USG locations from which operations are undertaken

- March 12, 2014: NSA bases are located in [Menwith Hill, England and Misawa, Japan.](#)
- January 14, 2014: NSA has established two data centers in [China](#) to insert malware into target computers.
- December 29, 2013: A Tailored Access Operations liaison office is located at [a US military base near Frankfurt.](#)
- December 5, 2013: Special Collection Service offices are located at [the US embassy in Rome and the US consulate in Milan.](#)
- October 27, 2013: A Special Collection Service office was located at [the US embassy in Berlin.](#) This office [closed](#) after the media reported on it in October 2013.

- October 27, 2013: Special Collection Service offices are located at [the US embassies in Paris, Madrid, and Prague, and the US mission in Geneva.](#)
- October 20, 2013: Special Collection Service offices are located at [the US embassies in Mexico City and Brasília.](#)
- October 16, 2013: A Special Collection Service office is located at [the US embassy in Islamabad.](#)

3. Foreign officials and systems that NSA has targeted

- February 18, 2014: As of July 2011, NSA was considering conducting surveillance of [WikiLeaks.](#)
- February 18, 2014: NSA has conducted surveillance of [Anonymous.](#)
- December 29, 2013: NSA penetrated the network of [Mexico's Secretariat of Public Security](#) to collect information about drug and human trafficking along the US-Mexico border. This collection stopped after the media reported on it in October 2013.
- December 20, 2013: NSA and GCHQ have monitored the communications of [a variety of charities and intergovernmental organizations,](#) including the UN Development Programme, UNICEF, Médecins du Monde, the Economic Community of West African States, and the European Commission.
- December 20, 2013: NSA and GCHQ have monitored the communications of [several Israeli officials,](#) including the Prime Minister and Defense Minister.
- December 20, 2013: NSA and GCHQ have monitored the communications of [the Thales Group,](#) a defense contractor that is partially owned by the French government.
- December 5, 2013: NSA has monitored the communications of [the Italian embassy in Washington.](#)
- November 11, 2013: NSA and GCHQ have penetrated [OPEC's](#) network to collect economic data.
- November 2, 2013: NSA has monitored the communications of [UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon.](#)
- November 2, 2013: NSA tracks [Israeli drones and Black Sparrow missiles.](#)
- November 2, 2013: NSA has collected draft email messages written by [leaders of the Islamic State of Iraq.](#)
- November 2, 2013: NSA has monitored the communications of [the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UN officials in Afghanistan.](#)
- November 2, 2013: NSA has monitored the communications of [Venezuela's Ministry of Planning and Finance.](#)
- October 24, 2013: NSA has monitored the communications of [the Italian leadership and Ministry of Defense.](#)
- October 23, 2013: NSA has monitored the communications of [German Chancellor Angela Merkel.](#)
- October 22, 2013: NSA has monitored the communications of [the French embassy in Washington and the French mission in New York.](#)
- October 16, 2013: NSA intercepted Osama bin Laden associate [Hassan Ghul's wife's](#) email to confirm Ghul's location before the CIA killed him in a drone strike.
- September 8, 2013: NSA has monitored the communications of [Petrobras,](#) an oil company that is partially owned by the Brazilian government.
- September 2, 2013: NSA has monitored the communications of [several Mexican and Brazilian officials,](#) including the presidents of both countries.
- September 1, 2013: NSA has penetrated the network of [the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.](#)
- August 31, 2013: NSA has monitored the communications of [Al Jazeera.](#)
- August 31, 2013: NSA has penetrated [Aeroflot's](#) reservation system.

- August 29, 2013: NSA has monitored the unencrypted communications of [the Syrian military](#).
- June 16, 2013: NSA and GCHQ monitored the communications of [several delegations to the 2009 G20 summit in London](#), including the South African, Turkish, and Russian delegations.

4. Encryption that NSA has broken

- December 13, 2013: NSA has broken the [A5/1 encryption](#) used by many GSM cell phones.

5. Identity of ISPs and platforms that NSA has penetrated or attempted to penetrate

- March 22, 2014: NSA has penetrated [Huawei](#) networks in Shenzhen, China.
- March 12, 2014: NSA has developed implants for routers that enable it to monitor communications sent over [Skype and other VOIP programs](#).
- February 27, 2014: GCHQ has worked with NSA to collect [Yahoo webcam images](#). It saved one image every five minutes, rather than full video, and analyzed the data using facial-recognition software.
- February 18, 2014: NSA has considered conducting surveillance of [Pirate Bay](#) because of its involvement in copyright violations.
- February 15, 2014: NSA has collected bulk call data from [Indosat](#), an Indonesian telecommunications company.
- January 28, 2014: NSA and GCHQ have developed capabilities to collect user data from [a variety of iPhone and Android apps, including Angry Birds and Google Maps](#).
- December 29, 2013: NSA has developed hardware and software implants for [Juniper, Cisco, and Huawei firewalls](#).
- December 29, 2013: NSA has developed software to target the firmware of [Western Digital, Seagate, Maxtor and Samsung hard drives](#).
- December 30, 2013: NSA has developed hardware and software implants for [Dell and HP servers](#).
- December 30, 2013: NSA has developed software to target users of [Juniper and Huawei routers](#).
- December 30, 2013: NSA has developed an implant for [first-generation iPhones](#) that enables downloading and uploading data, activating the phone's microphone and camera, and locating the phone.
- December 30, 2013: NSA has developed modified [Eastcom and Samsung cell phones](#), which can be swapped with a target's own phone of the same model and then used to collect information.
- December 9, 2013: NSA and GCHQ have penetrated [the Xbox Live gaming system](#) to collect information about foreign targets.
- October 30, 2013: NSA and GCHQ have intercepted communications at [communication links outside the United States that connect Google and Yahoo data centers](#).
- October 14, 2013: NSA has harvested [email and instant messaging contact lists from Yahoo, Hotmail, Facebook, and Gmail](#).
- October 4, 2013: NSA and GCHQ have attempted to develop techniques to identify [Tor](#) users but have been largely unsuccessful.
- September 15, 2013: NSA has collected [financial transaction information from Visa and SWIFT](#).
- September 7, 2013: NSA and GCHQ have developed capabilities to access user data from [iPhone, BlackBerry, and Android devices](#).

6. Identities of cooperating companies and governments

- February 18, 2014: As of August 2010, the USG was attempting to persuade [Australia, Germany, and the United Kingdom](#) to file criminal charges against WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange.
- February 15, 2014: [The Australian Signals Directorate](#) cooperated with NSA to collect information about Indonesia's trade negotiations with the United States.
- February 15, 2004: [The Australian Signals Directorate](#) cooperated with NSA in an effort to break the encryption used by Papua New Guinea's military.
- December 20, 2013: NSA entered into a contract with [RSA](#) to use an NSA formula as the default option for number generation in the Bsafe security software, enabling NSA to penetrate the software more easily. RSA asked consumers to stop using the formula after the Snowden leaks revealed its weaknesses.
- December 17, 2013: [The Norwegian Intelligence Service](#) cooperates with NSA to collect information about Russia, particularly Russian military activities in the Kola Peninsula and Russian energy policy.
- December 9, 2013: [The Communications Security Establishment Canada](#) has established listening posts in approximately twenty countries at NSA's request.
- December 5, 2013: [The Swedish Defence Radio Establishment](#) cooperates with NSA to collect information about Russia.
- November 27, 2013: [The Communications Security Establishment Canada](#) cooperated with NSA to collect information about the 2010 G20 summit in Toronto.
- November 17, 2013: [The Australian Signals Directorate](#) cooperated with NSA in an attempt to monitor the communications of senior Indonesian officials, including the President, the Vice President, and several ministers.
- November 17, 2013: [The Australian Signals Directorate](#) has been more willing than other allies to share unminimized bulk metadata with NSA.
- November 2, 2013: As of 2009, NSA was considering establishing an intelligence-sharing relationship with [Vietnam](#).
- November 2, 2013: NSA has an intelligence-sharing relationship with [the Israeli SIGINT National Unit](#).
- October 7, 2013: [The Communications Security Establishment Canada](#) cooperated with NSA to monitor the communications of Brazil's Ministry of Mines and Energy.
- June 7, 2013: NSA has collected international communications from [Microsoft, Yahoo, Google, Facebook, PalTalk, YouTube, Skype, AOL, and Apple](#) as part of its PRISM program.

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