

BOMBING AFGHANISTAN IS THE WRONG RESPONSE TO THE TERRORIST ATTACKS MATTHEW ROTHSCHILD pdf

1: U.S. government response to the September 11 attacks - Wikipedia

Bombing Afghanistan is the wrong response to the terrorist attacks / Matthew Rothschild Bombing Afghanistan was a necessary step in the war against terrorism /.

Rescue and recovery effort after the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center Within hours of the attack, a massive search and rescue SAR operation was launched, which included over search and rescue dogs. Only twenty survivors were found alive in the rubble. Rescue and recovery efforts took months to complete. It took several weeks to simply put out the fires burning in the rubble of the buildings, and the clean-up was not completed until May Temporary wooden "viewing platforms" were set up for tourists to view construction crews clearing out the gaping holes where the towers once stood. All of these platforms were closed on May 30, Many relief funds were immediately set up to assist victims of the attacks, with the task of providing financial assistance to the survivors and the families of victims. War on Terrorism In the aftermath of the attacks, many U. These goals would be accomplished by means including economic and military sanctions against states perceived as harboring terrorists and increasing global surveillance and intelligence sharing. Immediately after the September 11 attacks U. On October 7, , the War in Afghanistan began when U. This was the second-largest operation of the U. Global War on Terrorism outside of the United States, and the largest directly connected to terrorism, resulting in the overthrow of Taliban rule in Afghanistan , by a U. Federal investigators were reported to have described them as part of a long-running effort to spy on American government officials. A "handful" of these Israelis were described as active Israeli military or intelligence operatives. It also implies a dysfunctional and ineffective approach to protecting the public after Sept. No one can be made safer by arresting the wrong people". Civil liberties groups have criticized the PATRIOT Act, saying that it allows law enforcement to invade the privacy of citizens and eliminates judicial oversight of law-enforcement and domestic intelligence gathering. The DOJ acted under the authority of the Immigration and Nationality Act of , which had authorized a registration system but was allowed to lapse in the s because of budget concerns. Some government officials pronounced the program a success. They said in the course of the combined programs, registration upon entry and that of residents, they had arrested 11 suspected terrorists, found more than criminal suspects or deportable convicts, and identified more than 9, illegal aliens. DOJ general counsel Kris Kobach said: Ziglar, former head of INS who left the agency early in , in part because of his differing opinions about the program with Ashcroft, said his objections to it had been proven correct: This project was a huge exercise and caused us to use resources in the field that could have been much better deployed. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

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2: Why Lightning Hasn't Struck Twice - www.enganchecubano.com Original

The attack on America, September 11, David Held --Bombing Afghanistan is the wrong response to the terrorist attacks / Matthew Rothschild --Bombing.

David Jones David Jones worked through the night operating on a patient who suffered life-threatening shrapnel injuries Image: He worked through the night operating on a patient who suffered life-threatening shrapnel injuries. We operated for several hours and it was only when we came out of the theatre at about 7am that we became aware of the bigger picture. There was no panic. We have a plan in place, we train for situations like this and the organisation was excellent. There was no grumbling, everyone realised the seriousness of the situation. We did that very quickly. It was very humbling to see how people got on with it in a very quiet, professional way. Some of the injuries people had sustained were very bad and it is impossible not to be moved by that. If there is anything positive to come out of this dreadful event it is that eagerness of our staff to help and do the right thing when it was needed most. That is a source of great pride. Nothing was above or below anybody. Some of the most senior consultants in the trust, leading people in their fields, were chipping in offering to do whatever was needed. The teamwork and the compassion we saw was amazing. The patients got the very best of the NHS. We were told there was a double decker bus full of patients coming to us at any moment. We were dealing with shrapnel injuries, there were young kids, everyone was scared, but the response was very impressive. He was also on duty when the bomb exploded. Speaking about the Manchester attack, he said: The injuries were almost all shrapnel injuries. I could not have asked for better colleagues. The care and compassion they showed was amazing. The best being the eagerness of people to help other humans. The worst being the desire of someone to maim and kill other human beings. They all had what we call lower limb injuries with foreign bodies â€” shrapnel injuries. They had caused real damage and left big holes in people. It just destroys anything it goes through â€” arteries, bones, nerves, the lot. She had extensive, horrendous injuries caused by the shrapnel, including broken bones and tissue damage. That showed real humanity; I thought that was amazing.

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3: This Documentary Reveals A New Side Of The U.S. War In Afghanistan | HuffPost

The saddest part about the recent terrorist attacks in the United Kingdom "aside from the actual horror for the victims and their families, of course" was that there was so little new to say.

Tim Starr I am sorry but you seem to lack reading comprehension ability. The article is about simple cost versus value. It is about showing how over the top, American reaction to terrorism is, when even simple minimal efforts will suffice. Not making enemies in other countries, to begin with Check out the origins of Taliban on google will be a good start. That aside, you talk of the cost of attack. What is the cost of all the extra effort involved and the time wasted in maintaining the sense of security? Well over several trillions. If your goal was to simply prevent deaths, cars kill more people than terrorists. The loss again in terms of property and potential skilled workers lost runs into trillions. Where is the equal response to that? Do we do profiling and background checks while selling cars to irresponsible dangerous individuals? Which other country in the world btw, has 50 shopping malls blown up every year? There are other equally wealthy countries e. What makes America such a target instead then? What makes it so different from Japan? How is India, that is a regular target of terrorism, managing? You issue challenges to find countries that survive after having 50 malls blown up. Why not name ONE country that has even 10 malls blown up? Stop making up nonsensical hypotheticals. But if you find intentional deaths of so much more terrible, what have you done to avenge them? You say getting away with terrorist attacks sets a precedent and invites escalation. He has gotten away with it. By your own logic, you fail. And terrorists have indeed won. You are completely terrorized. Look up the meaning of the word terrorist sometime in dictionary. Your own government spies on you. You get humiliated, strip-searched, sexually molested regularly by pat-downs all in the name of mere privilege of traveling around. You have to be careful of what you talk about around airports. Nice of you to make light of motor-vehicle related deaths. How big of you. How exactly are they being "managed" though? Why all this obsession with just planes then? You are a moron. You fail at even basic logic. Stop taking drugs and watching too much TV. But our general responses are idiotic. If people actually were rational as the author of this article is, the costs would have been orders of magnitude less, and certainly much less than the economic costs that the new security protocols have. Beyond the cost of scanners and personnel, how much productivity is lost by making millions of people stand around doing nothing for hours each day in the name of "security"? If you really want to start economic analysis, "security" in response to terrorism has cost us a LOT more. Lastly, given the frequency of terrorist attacks and threatened ones, it is rational to conclude that the threat is MUCH lower than our governments seem to indicate. Either that, or most terrorists are complete idiots. The rest of the "terrorists" are either not willing to act or not smart enough. The only rational response is to ignore them.

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4: Toulouse and Montauban shootings - Wikipedia

Taliban Attacks U.S. Afghan Base In Response To Leaflets Earlier this week, the U.S. Army dropped leaflets in Afghanistan with images that offended many Muslims in the country, and the Taliban.

Bill Clinton The much-maligned former President comes out pretty well in the report. It shows that President Clinton recognized that "terrorism was a national security problem" and was "deeply concerned about bin Laden. He received "a special daily pipeline of reports" about bin Laden and authorized his capture or killing. But the report faults Clinton for not responding to the October 12, , attack on the USS Cole, which killed seventeen and wounded forty. It said he was more interested in brokering a peace between Israel and the Palestinians in his last few months in office. Eerily, Clinton received warnings similar to those that Bush later got. Aircraft and Other Attacks. He was alert to the risk of terrorism earlier than most. He deputized counterterrorism expert Richard Clarke and gave him wide authority, placing him on an equal footing with cabinet members involved in national security. Berger and Clarke worked admirably together to prevent the Millennium Plot from coming to fruition at the end of , the report says. And Berger urged aggressive action against Al Qaeda after the Cole attack. And they repeatedly dragged their feet on any plans until the intelligence was clearly actionable, the report notes, a standard that was never met. For instance, after the Cole bombings, when all the intelligence was pointing toward Al Qaeda, the Pentagon still doubted it. A State Department counterterrorism official exclaimed, "Does Al Qaeda have to attack the Pentagon to get their attention? Like a modern-day Cassandra, he repeatedly underscored to his superiors in both Administrations the urgency of the problem. Frustrated by the lack of seriousness on the part of the Bush crowd, he ultimately asked to be reassigned. When the Bush principals finally got around to holding their first meeting on Al Qaeda on September 4, , Clarke sent Rice some advice: What would those decisionmakers wish that they had done earlier? The future day could happen at any time. He wrote that he could not understand "why we continue to allow the existence of large scale Al Qaeda bases where we know people are being trained to kill Americans. On May 29, , he wrote to Rice and her deputy, Stephen Hadley, "When these attacks occur, as they likely will, we will wonder what more we could have done to stop them. By March of , the bin Laden unit at the CIA had run four complete rehearsals for a capture operation that had a decent chance of success. But Tenet and his operations deputy deep-sixed the plan. Tenet did issue a directive on December 4, , saying: I want no resources or people spared in this effort, either inside CIA or the Community. Tenet told us that no connection to Al Qaeda was apparent to him at the time. On January 25, , Clarke sent her a memo that stated, "We urgently need. Rumsfeld was not interested in retaliating for the Cole attack. Like the man who loses his keys in a dark alley but insists on looking under the lamppost because the light is better there, Rumsfeld said "he was not simply interested in striking empty training sites" in Afghanistan. The Secretary said his instinct was to hit Saddam Hussein at the same time. Like Rumsfeld, he was not interested in responding to the attack on the Cole, since he thought the October attack was "stale," the report notes. And he repeatedly downplayed the risks of Al Qaeda. Embarrassingly, Wolfowitz "questioned the reporting" about the severity of the Al Qaeda threats in the summer of , the report notes. Once the attack happened, "Wolfowitz made the case for striking Iraq," the report stated, and argued that Iraq "was ultimately the source of the terrorist problem," according to Secretary of State Cohn Powell. Ashcroft was repeatedly apprised of the terrorism warnings by Tenet and Pickard, who testified that "Ashcroft told him that he did not want to hear about the threats anymore. The report notes that Cheney gave the order to the military to shoot down hijacked aircraft. But in this case, Cheney made the order, after, he says, calling the President for approval. George W Bush Unlike Clinton, Bush was not attending to the problem in a hands-on manner, even though he had plenty of warnings. In September , during the election campaign, Bush was told by a CIA counterterrorism official that "Americans would die from terrorism during the next four years. We have found no indication of any further discussion before September 11 among the President and his top advisers of the possibility of an Al Qaeda attack in the

BOMBING AFGHANISTAN IS THE WRONG RESPONSE TO THE TERRORIST ATTACKS MATTHEW ROTHSCHILD pdf

United States. The report recognizes some of the root causes of terrorism and the various reasons why bin Laden and Al Qaeda appeal to people in the Arab and Muslim world. It properly understands that the United States faces a two-fold enemy: But its explanation for this is weak. First, it seems to point a finger at Edward W. Said, the Palestinian American scholar who even in death still rankles U. Taking a broader view, it does discuss the problems of illiteracy and poverty in the Middle East though its answer is a Middle East Free Trade Area. And it notes the history of Muslim resentment at their lost power and prestige in the world. But when the report examines U. This does not mean U. At this late date, it takes willful blindness for the Commission not to recognize how counterproductive the Iraq War has been on the war on terror. And as far as the U. Matthew Rothschild is Editor of The Progressive.

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5: The Crimean Bridge Bombing Article Shows How Infowars Are Waged | www.enganchecubano.com

The attack on America, September 11, t Bombing Afghanistan is the wrong response to the terrorist attacks / |r Matthew Rothschild -- |t.

Nicholas Grono In the difficult fight against the new menace of international terrorism, there is nothing more crucial than timely and accurate intelligence. With this new comprehension has come the realization that significantly improved collection and use of intelligence will be required to prevent catastrophic terrorist attacks in the future. Accordingly, in the United States, the role of the intelligence community has been scrutinized like never before. US intelligence agencies have received increased resources and powers, and important modifications have been made to the rules governing intelligence collection and dissemination. In Australia, equally significant changes have taken place. After September 11, the Australian government further strengthened its intelligence capabilities through legislative and funding adjustments. If many Australians thought that their relative isolation distanced them from the immediate threat of large-scale terrorism, any such complacency was shattered by the Bali bombings on 12 October , which claimed the lives of 89 Australian citizens. It also collects foreign intelligence within Australia. This structure of separate domestic intelligence collection and law enforcement agencies is one of the more significant differences between the US and Australian approaches, and will be considered further below. ASIS collects foreign intelligence, relying primarily on human resources to obtain information. It produces and disseminates intelligence reports to key government decisionmakers. It also reports to the Minister for Defence. Australia has two intelligence assessment agencies. One is the Office of National Assessments ONA , which is responsible for producing analytical assessments of international developments. In doing so, it draws on secret intelligence collected by other agencies, as well as diplomatic reporting and open source material. Instead, the CIA and the Defense Intelligence Agency carry out assessments of intelligence in addition to their collection roles. In Washington, the National Intelligence Council is also responsible for mid-term and long-term strategic thinking and analysis. Australia does not have a formally appointed head of its intelligence community. Policy Framework Each Australian intelligence agency reports to its respective minister. Ministers are responsible for policy proposals relevant to their agency. The Attorney General has general portfolio responsibility for domestic national security policy. Coordination of intelligence policy across the government takes place through two mechanisms: The NSC is the senior policymaking body in the Australian government on national security matters. It comprises the senior federal ministers with national security responsibilities: Official documents specify that: The NSC [shall] also consider policy issues in relation to: In Australia, secretaries of departments are generally career bureaucrats, and not political appointees. With respect to intelligence matters, its terms of reference are: To provide coordinated advice to the NSC on the activities of departments and agencies in connection with intelligence and domestic security matters, including: Security for the Olympic Games The security operation for the Sydney Olympic Games was the largest ever to take place in Australia. The Australian government and the intelligence community were acutely conscious that, in the words of the Attorney General, "these events could provide an international stage on which some groups could seek to advance their cause through acts of violence. The intelligence effort in the lead up to the Olympics demonstrated the importance of cooperation with intelligence agencies worldwide. Overseas agencies also shared basic data on known terrorists. The ASIO Amendment Act, passed in November , authorized, for the first time, the use of tracking devices under warrant and remote access to computers. Additional powers were granted in Under the Telecommunications Interception Legislation Amendment Act, intelligence agencies gained the power to obtain named-person warrants. These warrants differ from traditional interception warrants in that they do not apply to a specific telephone number or service, but instead allow the agency to intercept any telecommunications service used by the person named in the warrant--the typical situation being where an individual uses multiple mobile phones to avoid interception.

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The legislation also introduced a new kind of warrant known as a foreign intelligence warrant. This warrant provides broad powers to intercept "communications that are being made to or from any telecommunications service that a person or foreign organization is using, or is likely to use, for the purpose of obtaining foreign intelligence," subject to certain restrictions. Post-September 11 Threat Environment The September 11 attacks in New York and Washington were acts of terrorism on a scale the world had not previously experienced. They fundamentally changed the way terrorism is perceived by the United States and its allies and underscored the critical necessity of significantly improving the collection and use of intelligence. We have operated for many years in the very-low to low zone of the threat spectrum, with levels occasionally broaching medium level. Our normal operating level is now low-to-medium, with threat levels occasionally reaching high. We now have a sustained, high-level level of threat to the US, the UK and the Israeli interests in Australia and a higher level of threat to some other diplomatic missions and government visitors. The threat from chemical, biological and radiological terrorist attacks has been raised from low to medium. Likewise, the threat to aviation interests has been raised from low to medium. Also, attention is now paid to threats to national symbols and infrastructure. Since September 11 the threat to Australian interests abroad has also increased. In early November a grenade was thrown into the grounds of the Australian International School in Jakarta. In December, Singapore authorities uncovered advanced terrorist planning for an attack against largely US interests. The planning also included the Australian High Commission in Singapore. Not all the latter are in US military custody. The Unit has access to the databases of all relevant agencies, and is designed to ensure the effective sharing and coordination of intelligence information across agencies. A number of those were of relevance to the collection and use of intelligence. The federal criminal code was amended to include a new offense of terrorism and offenses relating to membership and other specified links with a terrorist organization. The Telecommunications Interception Act was adjusted so that offenses involving terrorism now fall within the most serious class of offenses for which interception warrants are available. Because of potential jurisdictional ambiguities in terrorist situations, the federal government reached an agreement with state governments that federal authorities would have lead responsibility for "national terrorist situations. Important new legislation, the Intelligence Services Act, was passed in late September This legislation placed ASIS, which had existed under executive orders, on a statutory basis for the first time. The act specifically proscribed paramilitary activities or activities involving personal violence or the use of weapons in connection with the planning and conduct of all the functions of ASIS. The bill proposed that ASIO be given the power to obtain warrants to detain and question persons aged 14 or over for a period of up to 48 hours--extendable for up to seven days--for the purposes of investigating terrorism offenses. Questioning would take place before specified current or retired judges or legally qualified members of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal. People detained under this power would not necessarily have to be suspected of having committed any offense--the possibility of possessing information about terrorism offenses would be sufficient. There would be no right to silence and, in exceptional circumstances, detainees could be denied access to a lawyer for the first 48 hours of detention. Warrants would be approved by the Attorney General and a federal magistrate or a judge. This bill was strongly opposed in parliament--opposition members and minor parties combined in the senate to block its passage throughout The government rejected the proposed amendments. A compromise was finally reached, and the bill became law in June The minimum age for potential detainees was changed to 16, detainees were given the right to have a lawyer present as soon as questioning began, and limitations were imposed on the length of time a person could be questioned--no more than eight hours at a time, for a total of 24 hours over seven days. In early November , Indonesian police detained a suspected member of the Islamic fundamentalist Jemaah Islamiyah in connection with the bombings. On 9 November, the Indonesian Defense Minister stated: But the alleged mastermind of the Bali bombings, Riduan Isamuddin, alias Hambali, remains at large. One person was arrested as a result of the raids and charged with planning to blow up the Israeli Embassy in Australia. In the broadcast, bin Laden states: But it ignored this warning until it woke up to the sounds of explosions in Bali. Its government subsequently pretended, falsely, that its citizens

BOMBING AFGHANISTAN IS THE WRONG RESPONSE TO THE TERRORIST ATTACKS MATTHEW ROTHSCHILD pdf

were not targeted. ASIO received additional funding immediately after the bombings, and further funding was provided in the budget, handed down in May. In a key provision, the legislation strengthened protections for intelligence sources, providing the same protection to information from non-Australian intelligence agencies as that provided to Australian-sourced information. This provision was enacted to reassure intelligence partners that classified information provided to Australian counterparts would be properly guarded. Australia has also signed memorandums of understanding on counter-terrorism with Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Thailand. The agreements promote increased bilateral co-operation between intelligence and law enforcement agencies and defense officials of Australia and the signatory countries. This is just the beginning. You will not find any American, British, or Australian soldiers desecrating our land. Shortly after the commencement of the war, the Prime Minister stated: A key element of our close friendship with the United States and indeed with the British is our full and intimate sharing of intelligence material. In the difficult fight against the new menace of international terrorism there is nothing more crucial than timely and accurate intelligence. This is a priceless component of our relationship with our two very close allies. There is nothing comparable to be found in any other relationship--nothing more relevant indeed to the challenges of the contemporary world. I know that some people are saying that what we have done makes it more likely that terrorists will attack Australia. Australia has been a terrorist target at least since the 11th of September. Australia is a western country with Western values. Nothing will or should change that. That is why we are a target. Remember that bin Laden specifically targeted Australia because of our intervention to save the people of East Timor. That will never be the Australian way. We believe that so far from our action in Iraq increasing the terrorist threat it will, by stopping the spread of chemical and biological weapons, make it less likely that a devastating terrorist attack will be carried out against Australia. As a consequence, it is not surprising that the intelligence responses to terrorism by the two countries bear many similarities. Each country has reacted to the threat of catastrophic terrorist attacks by significantly enhancing intelligence collection capabilities. Each has allocated additional resources to intelligence agencies, strengthened powers, and legislated harsher penalties for terrorism.

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6: In Afghanistan, We Persist in Futility - www.enganchecubano.com

Investigations after major terrorist attacks such as 9/11 and the bombing of U.S. embassies in East Africa in have almost always concluded that intelligence warnings had been available, but they weren't listened to.

Editors, East Asia Forum Indonesia had been quietly winning the war on terror. The response “ from both Indonesian government and society “ to the Bali bombings in , which killed people and injured was measured, effective and served to dismantle the extremist Islamic group Jemaah Islamiyah JI. An effective counter terrorism police unit was set up, there was assistance from neighbours like Australia from where there were the largest casualties from the Bali bombings and a grassroots campaign to identify radicalisation all played a major role. That Indonesia has a stable democracy and little internal conflict is a contributing factor. Importantly, nonviolent Islamist political activism is not forced underground and towards radicalisation. The response to the Bali bombings was robust but measured, with governments so far resisting the urge to use the terror threat to significantly roll back civil liberties. Radicalisation has been limited since Casualties have been relatively low, even in the Marriott and Ritz-Carlton Hotel suicide bombings in , and the attempted terrorist attacks have largely been solo missions that have failed in their aims. The response by the government to the most recent attacks is first and foremost to do more of what it has been doing since Bali. But, on 14 January this year downtown Jakarta was rocked by explosions and gunfire. What many had feared and expected as imminent “ another terrorist attack in Indonesia “ had occurred only two months after the devastating attacks in Paris. Four people were killed, in addition to four attackers, and 30 were injured. It could have been much worse. Jakarta was saved from a more deadly attack by the incompetence of the terrorists and their lack of funding. The police response was swift and the casualties limited. The bad news is that the terrorist attacks were linked to the so-called Islamic State IS militant group and that is likely a sign of more to come. Next time the terrorists may be better trained, prepared and funded. Indonesian police have now arrested 40 people in connection to the January attacks. And the parliament is again debating new laws to prevent future terror attacks. With IS into recruiting heavily the existing laws are not enough. Over Indonesians are suspected to have joined IS in Syria, and close to 50 have returned. And it appears JI is back with close to members. As Yohanes Sulaiman points out , with 7 per cent of state high school students reportedly supporting IS, the ground is fertile for the radicalisation and recruitment of Indonesian youth into these groups. There is a certain element of repetitiveness where, like the introduction of the anti-terrorism law in , the current reforms will only pass because of the groundswell of popular sentiment. Extremist leaders are in regular contact with their followers who can visit them in prison. All four of the January terrorists had done just that prior to the attacks. Purchasing chemicals and other materials to make bombs and improvised explosive devices is also not illegal. Some of the measures that are being suggested may go too far. Greater powers to arrest and detain suspects for lengthy periods based solely on intelligence reports and other measures that impinge on civil liberties will stir memories of the authoritarian Suharto regime. Overreach by the government in beefing up its anti-terror laws could feed resentment and the recruitment drive of IS. The government should make it illegal to join IS, JI and other terrorist groups, crack down on the planning of attacks and communications from within prisons and fill other obvious gaps in the anti-terror laws. Authorities must do a better job of monitoring the activities of terror convicts after they finish their sentences. Improving coordination between intelligence agencies on the ground is a priority, as well as extending coordination and cooperation beyond Indonesia. That has been crucial to early detection. Indonesia is not alone in fighting terrorism. That cooperation “ with the help of Australia, the United States and others “ is important in the face of the recent trend of internationalisation of the radicalisation of youth in Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia. Sustained and effective online recruitment by IS will mean there is a need for more intense regional cooperation and capacity building among intelligence agencies. But these attacks are a wakeup call. The challenge will be to continue the measured response:

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7: Why Bernie Sanders Opposes U.S. Strike on Syria - www.enganchecubano.com

The response by the government to the most recent attacks is first and foremost to do more of what it has been doing since Bali. But, on 14 January this year downtown Jakarta was rocked by explosions and gunfire.

You may not have noticed the end of the ceasefire because you may not have noticed the start of the ceasefire, just a few days earlier. You should not feel guilty. Seventeen years after the U. Yet we remain there in the obstinate hope that something will. The simple fact is that we are not winning the war—and if you are not winning a war against an enemy fighting on his soil among his people, you are losing. In a protracted stalemate, insurgents are more likely to hang on as long as they have to. We can always go home. Our efforts have amounted to an interminable, expensive failure. In May, the U. Our forces have repeatedly pushed boulders uphill and then watched them roll back down. Under Donald Trump, the U. Afghan civilians have been dying at a near-record pace this year, as they did in and Production of poppies, used to make heroin, set a record last year, even though the U. Austin Miller, the new U. But in November, the right-leaning Institute for the Study of War in Washington concluded that Afghanistan is, yes, "a safe haven for terrorist plots against the U. Seated behind Miller at the hearing was his son, 2nd Lt. Recalling his first deployment to Afghanistan, the general said ruefully, "I never anticipated that his age cohort would be in a position to deploy to Afghanistan as I sat there in and looked at this. The ceasefire was initiated by Afghan President Ashraf Ghani, who hoped to lure the Taliban into peace talks. They insist on direct engagement with the U. Peace talks, if they come, would more likely be the result of U. As in Vietnam, their purpose would be to allow us to leave with at least a hope that our client regime would survive. But in this war, as in that one, hope is usually unjustified. Eventually, he attached a note to his ballistic vest in case he was killed.

BOMBING AFGHANISTAN IS THE WRONG RESPONSE TO THE TERRORIST ATTACKS MATTHEW ROTHSCILD pdf

8: Operation Infinite Reach - Wikipedia

Peter Neumann is right to point out that efforts to counter terrorist financing focus too much on the international banking sector and to call for a more comprehensive approach. But he is wrong to imply that controls on the international financial system have failed to curb terrorism.

Early life[edit] Merah was born on 10 October His parents divorced when he was five. He was arrested numerous times as a youth, mostly for petty crimes such as purse-snatching. His convictions reportedly included thefts and driving offences. It said that Merah was a member of the Islamist jihadist movement Forsane Alliza, a France organisation with a cluster of followers in Toulouse who are suspected of inciting to violence and terrorism. On 25 December , Merah tried to commit suicide by hanging. Merah was described as a polar introvert. He had been married but separated from his wife. In July , he went to the recruitment centre of the Foreign Legion and stayed overnight, but left before he could be evaluated. In , he was identified as a "new recruit" in radical Islamist circles. He allegedly bought the GoPro video camera there which he used to film his attacks. He fought until the end Jews, and all those who massacre Muslims, I detest them. She noted that while Merah had familial links with militant Islam his mother was married to the father of Sabri Essid, who was arrested in at an al-Qaeda safe house in Syria for militants en route to Iraq , there was no evidence that Merah was involved with militant groups or even any religious congregation. DiManno characterized Merah as a sociopath who "sought posthumous grandeur" and adopted a terror agenda as a cover for his pre-existing rage. He observed that Merah had dubbed his film of the shootings with verses from the Koran invoking jihad and the greatness of Islam before he mailed it to Al-Jazeera. Merah had studied the Koran while in prison. Sheehan argues that Merah specifically targeted Muslim soldiers and Jews in a premeditated attack. Etelin stated that Merah was abandoned by his father as a child, and there were reports that he split with by his wife days before the attacks. He said that Merah could have committed the shootings in an episode of " paranoid schizophrenia during which he completely disconnected from reality. To carry out what he did smacks more of a medical problem and fantasy than a simple jihadist trajectory. Their only regret was that Merah had not killed more Jews. About 50 people attended, including the imam. The attacks were condemned by many governments around the world. Palestinian Prime Minister Salam Fayyad said terrorists must stop trying to justify their acts of violence "in the name of Palestine. Gilles Bernheim , the Chief Rabbi of France, called for strengthening the links between Jewish and Muslim communities. French counter-terrorism expert Christian Prouteau criticised the siege operation, saying tear gas might have been used to capture Merah alive and reduce the chance he could attack police. A movement is under way to mount a demonstration in support of the imprisoned Abdelkader Merah, who faces charges of complicity in murder and conspiracy to commit acts of terrorism. He recalled "whoops of joy" and that people were congratulating his mother at the wake for Mohammed. Many held signs saying "We will never forget". A small rally of around 30 people [] held in Toulouse in tribute of Merah was dispersed by French police. The AGI reported that most protesters were young women wearing the burka , which is banned in France in public places. Joel Braunold criticised the "airbrushing [of] anti-Semitism out of the Toulouse attack" and the view that Merah was "imbued neither with the values of Islam, or driven by racism and anti-Semitism. The authorities also recorded instances of anti-Semitic intimidation and threats during those two months. Investigators believed that he may have assisted Mohamed with the preparation of the killings. He was sentenced to 20 years in jail. French officials said that two radical Islamists were deported and three more are to be expelled. Two imams from Saudi Arabia and Turkey and a suspected Tunisian militant are also due for expulsion from France. On 5 April, four of them were released after prosecutors found insufficient evidence to detain them. On 6 April, there were reports that the French police would release the last six individuals as well. This is not a new policy

9: NPR Choice page

BOMBING AFGHANISTAN IS THE WRONG RESPONSE TO THE TERRORIST ATTACKS MATTHEW ROTHSCHILD pdf

Secondly, recognize that once the US pulls out of Iraq and Afghanistan once and for all, these "terrorist attacks" will go way down. It is the US invasion of these countries that results in "terrorism" as a response.

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