

## 1: Richard A. Clarke - Wikipedia

*In this module, you will learn more about terrorism and counterterrorism studies. It is a relatively new field of study that owes much to research in related disciplines.*

The Department of Homeland Security was established to consolidate domestic security agencies to coordinate anti-terrorism, as well as national response to major natural disasters and accidents. The Department of Defense can be employed domestically on Presidential order, as was done during the Los Angeles riots of , Hurricane Katrina , and the Beltway Sniper incidents. External or international use of lethal force would require a Presidential finding. In February , sources claimed that the Trump administration intends to rename and revamp the U. In , a bill comprising three acts Anti-terrorism Act, , No 2 and No 3 was passed. The Australian legislation allows police to detain suspects for up to two weeks without charge and to electronically track suspects for up to a year. The Australian Anti-Terrorism Act of included a "shoot-to-kill" clause. In a country with entrenched liberal democratic traditions, the measures are controversial and have been criticized by civil libertarians and Islamic groups. On December 14, the Israeli Supreme Court ruled targeted killings were a permitted form of self-defense. The law also regulate legal efforts against terrorism. One of the primary difficulties of implementing effective counter-terrorist measures is the waning of civil liberties and individual privacy that such measures often entail, both for citizens of, and for those detained by states attempting to combat terror. In November Malaysia passed new counter-terrorism laws that were widely criticized by local human rights groups for being vague and overbroad. Critics claim that the laws put the basic rights of free expression, association, and assembly at risk. Malaysia persisted in holding around alleged militants without trial, including five Malaysian students detained for alleged terrorist activity while studying in Karachi, Pakistan. Amnesty International included a section on confronting terrorism in the recommendations in the Madrid Agenda arising from the Madrid Summit on Democracy and Terrorism Madrid March 8â€™11, Democratic principles and values are essential tools in the fight against terrorism. Any successful strategy for dealing with terrorism requires terrorists to be isolated. Consequently, the preference must be to treat terrorism as criminal acts to be handled through existing systems of law enforcement and with full respect for human rights and the rule of law. They argue that international human rights obligations do not stop at borders and a failure to respect human rights in one state may undermine its effectiveness in the international effort to cooperate to combat terrorism. This includes capturing, killing, or disabling suspected terrorists before they can mount an attack. Another major method of preemptive neutralization is interrogation of known or suspected terrorists to obtain information about specific plots, targets, the identity of other terrorists, whether or not the interrogation subjects himself is guilty of terrorist involvement. Sometimes more extreme methods are used to increase suggestibility , such as sleep deprivation or drugs. Such methods may lead captives to offer false information in an attempt to stop the treatment, or due to the confusion brought on by it. These methods are not tolerated by European powers. United Kingdom case that such methods amounted to a practice of inhuman and degrading treatment, and that such practices were in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights Article 3 art. Non-military[ edit ] The human security paradigm outlines a non-military approach which aims to address the enduring underlying inequalities which fuel terrorist activity. Causal factors need to be delineated and measures implemented which allow equal access to resources and sustainability for all people. This can take many forms including the provision of clean drinking water, education, vaccination programs, provision of food and shelter and protection from violence, military or otherwise. Successful human security campaigns have been characterized by the participation of a diverse group of actors including governments, NGOs , and citizens. Foreign internal defense programs provide outside expert assistance to a threatened government. FID can involve both non-military and military aspects of counter-terrorism. A study found that "governance and civil society aid is effective in dampening domestic terrorism, but this effect is only present if the recipient country is not experiencing a civil conflict. Marines in Afghanistan Terrorism has often been used to justify military intervention in countries like Pakistan where terrorists are said to be based. That was the main stated justification for the U. It was also a stated justification

for the second Russian invasion of Chechnya. However, new methods see the new Counterinsurgency Field Manual [20] such as those taken in Iraq have yet to be seen as beneficial or ineffectual. Preparation[ edit ] Police, fire, and emergency medical response organizations have obvious roles. Local firefighters and emergency medical personnel often called "first responders" have plans for mitigating the effects of terrorist attacks, although police may deal with threats of such attacks. Target-hardening[ edit ] Whatever the target of terrorists, there are multiple ways of hardening the targets to prevent the terrorists from hitting their mark, or reducing the damage of attacks. One method is to place Hostile vehicle mitigation to enforce protective standoff distance outside tall or politically sensitive buildings to prevent car and truck bombing. Another way to reduce the impact of attacks is to design buildings for rapid evacuation. UK railway stations removed their rubbish bins in response to the Provisional IRA threat, as convenient locations for depositing bombs. Scottish stations removed theirs after the 7 July London Bombings as a precautionary measure. The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority purchased bomb-resistant barriers after the September 11 terrorist attacks. Iron Dome air defense system. It intercepts artillery rockets fired by terrorist onto Israeli cities and towns. As Israel is suffering from constant shelling of its cities, towns and settlements by artillery rockets from the Gaza Strip mainly by Hamas , but also by other Palestinian factions and Lebanon mainly by Hezbollah , Israel developed several defensive measures against artillery, rockets and missiles. Iron Dome has successfully intercepted hundreds of Qassam rockets and Grad rockets fired by Palestinians from the Gaza Strip. A more sophisticated target-hardening approach must consider industrial and other critical industrial infrastructure that could be attacked. Terrorists need not import chemical weapons if they can cause a major industrial accident such as the Bhopal disaster or the Halifax Explosion. Industrial chemicals in manufacturing, shipping, and storage need greater protection, and some efforts are in progress. Industrial shipments of chlorine, widely used in water purification and the chemical industry, travel in 90 or 55 ton tank cars. To give one more example, the North American electrical grid has already demonstrated, in the Northeast Blackout of , its vulnerability to natural disasters coupled with inadequate, possibly insecure, SCADA supervisory control and data acquisition networks. Part of the vulnerability is due to deregulation leading to much more interconnection in a grid designed for only occasional power-selling between utilities. A small number of terrorists, attacking key power facilities when one or more engineers have infiltrated the power control centers, could wreak havoc. Equipping likely targets with containers i. The technique was apparently used on a limited scale by British authorities in the s. The idea has been suggested more recently as a deterrent to suicide bombings in Israel. Command and control[ edit ] In North America and other continents, for a threatened or completed terrorist attack, the Incident Command System ICS is apt to be invoked to control the various services that may need to be involved in the response. ICS has varied levels of escalation, such as might be needed for multiple incidents in a given area e. National response, for example, might be needed for a nuclear, biological, radiological, or large chemical attack. Damage mitigation[ edit ] Fire departments , perhaps supplemented by public works agencies, utility providers e. Local security[ edit ] Again under an incident command model, local police can isolate the incident area, reducing confusion, and specialized police units can conduct tactical operations against terrorists, often using specialized counter-terrorist tactical units. Bringing in such units will normally involve civil or military authority beyond the local level. Medical services[ edit ] Emergency medical services will triage, treat, and transport the more seriously affected victims to hospitals, which will also need to have mass casualty and triage plans in place. Public health agencies , from local to national level, may be designated to deal with identification, and sometimes mitigation, of possible biological attacks, and sometimes chemical or radiologic contamination. Royal Malaysia Police Pasukan Gerakan Khas officers Today, many countries have special units designated to handle terrorist threats. Besides various security agencies , there are elite tactical units , also known as special mission units , whose role is to directly engage terrorists and prevent terrorist attacks. Such units perform both in preventive actions, hostage rescue and responding to on-going attacks. Countries of all sizes can have highly trained counter-terrorist teams. Tactics, techniques and procedures for manhunting are under constant development. Most of these measures deal with terrorist attacks that affect an area, or threaten to do so. It is far harder to deal with assassination, or even reprisals on individuals, due to the short if any warning time and the quick exfiltration of the assassins. The units include

take-over force assault teams , snipers , EOD experts, dog handlers and intelligence officers. See Counter-intelligence and counter-terrorism organizations for national command, intelligence, and incident mitigation. The majority of counter-terrorism operations at the tactical level, are conducted by state, federal and national law enforcement agencies or intelligence agencies. In some countries, the military may be called in as a last resort. Obviously, for countries whose military are legally permitted to conduct police operations, this is a non-issue, and such counter-terrorism operations are conducted by their military. See counter-intelligence for command, intelligence and warning, and incident mitigation aspects of counter-terror. Examples of actions[ edit ] Some counterterrorist actions of the 20th and 21st century are listed below. See list of hostage crises for a more extended list, including hostage-taking that did not end violently. Representative hostage rescue operations.

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