

1: Richard A. Clarke - Wikipedia

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Kristdel Taylor Terrorism and National Security what do they mean? However, when it comes to defining a phenomenon as complex as terrorism or national security, the process is rife with difficulty which is especially amplified when legislative definitions come into play. In the past decade these definitions have been the centre of much criticism and public attention partly due to the new wave of terrorism being faced in the United States²; Europe³; Asia⁴ and the Middle East⁵. There are two common methods used when setting out the meaning of a definiendum being general⁶ and specific⁷. Recently there has been more focus on the use of specific definitions within the international community, especially in relation to defining terrorism Attack kills 2, and many more from exposure to toxic dust in a series of hijacked airliner crashes. Three Madrid train stations were attacked during the morning rush hour, killing in excess of people. Terrorist attack on a popular nightclub in Bali killed approximately people. Terrorism is the systematic use of murder, injury, and destruction, or the threat of such acts, aimed at achieving political ends. Terrorism is an anxiety-inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by semi- clandestine individual, group or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal or political reasons, wherebyâ€”in contrast to assassinationâ€”the direct targets of violence are not the main targets. The immediate human victims of violence are generally chosen randomly targets of opportunity or selectively representative or symbolic targets from a target population, and serve as message generators. Threatâ€”and violenceâ€”based communication processes between terrorist organization , imperiled victims, and main targets are used to manipulate the main target audience s , turning it into a target of terror, a target of demands, or a target of attention, depending on whether intimidation, coercion, or propaganda is primarily sought. Defining Terrorism Defining terrorism in a way which clearly focuses on the essence of the problem and distinguishes it from other more conventional forms of crime, for the purposes of determining the application of criminal liability and investigative and preventive measures, represents a major challenge for the international community and for legislatures around the world Currently there is no internationally accepted definition of terrorism. Not even the United Nations has been able to achieve consensus on this contentious issue. Individual states, therefore, have been compelled to develop their own definitions for the purposes of enacting legislation to counter the threat. United States Department of Defense, viewed 10 August , [http:](http://) United States Department of Justice, viewed 10 August , [http:](http://) State Department, viewed 10 August , [http:](http://) Terrorist actions included in this definition are actions which: Other actions which fall under this definition include: One of the major issues standing in the way of a comprehensive definition of terrorism is the individual opinion of others as to what it constitutes. As Noam Chomsky points out: Violence is objective, whereas "terrorism" is relative to the speaker or their point of view â€” The wanton killing of innocent civilians is terrorism, not a war against terrorism Any promotion, sponsoring, contribution to, command, aid, incitement, encouragement, attempt, threat, conspiracy, organizing, or procurement of any person. Dr Saul notes in relation to a legal definition of terrorism that it: Criminal law strives to avoid emotive terms to prevent prejudice to an accused, and shuns ambiguous or subjective terms as incompatible with the principle of non-retroactivity. If the law is to admit the term, advance definition is essential on grounds of fairness, and it is not sufficient to leave definition to the unilateral interpretations of States. Legal definition could plausibly retrieve terrorism from the ideological quagmire, by severing an agreed legal meaning from the remainder of the elastic, political concept. Ultimately it must do so without criminalizing legitimate violent resistance to oppressive regimes â€” and becoming complicit in that oppression However, despite the myriad of meanings applied to it, the term terrorism continues to be ambiguous and will undoubtedly continue to be critiqued for decades to come. Defining National Security The issues associated with defining terrorism also impinge on our ability to define national security. National security can be considered as being internal, external, domestic or international security With the coverage national security provides, it compounds the issues associated with defining it. The incorporation of four separate fields of security, each requiring their own unique set of factors, purposes and definitions, it is difficult to either separate or effectively amalgamate

all of them into one definitive overarching rationale. Like terrorism, national security does not have a universally accepted definition. Internal security relates to matters within a nation and is the function of the police and domestic security agencies. External security is concerned with matters outside of the nation international and is managed by the military and foreign intelligence agencies. However many security agencies have cross-functions and perform both internal and external functions. Security can mean different things to different people and can have a profound effect on how individuals or a nation manages risk. It can be objective or subjective, in that it can be backed up with actions and measures for preventing threats and enhancing safety or it can be the perception of being safe and free from threat. Princeton University provides one definition of security as being: The assortment of definitions for national security serves to provide an overview of the many usages of this concept. However, the phrase still remains ambiguous, having originated from simpler definitions which initially emphasized the freedom from military threat and political coercion to later increase in sophistication and include other forms of non-military security as suited the circumstances of the time Conclusion National Security and Terrorism are progressive terms, in that they are constantly subject to change arising from variances such as economic circumstances, military influence, war and global alliances. Words, phrases and their meanings are a continuum of change. Each new edition of the dictionary has elaborated on the last and as the decades pass and the definitions become more detailed and complex we can surely expect to see many variants of these phrases. Until such a time when terms such as terrorism and national security are given universal definitions, there will continue to be confusion and debate around their exact meaning and scope. United States Department of Justice. Paleri, P, , National Security: UN Action to Counter Terrorism. United States Department of Defense.

2: National security - The Office of Hillary Rodham Clinton

RAND conducts a broad array of national security research for the U.S. Department of Defense and allied ministries of defense. Our federally funded research and development centers (FFRDCs) explore threat assessment, military acquisition, technology, recruitment and personnel management, counterinsurgency, intelligence, and readiness.

It also proposed a reduced military and economic role for the United States in Rwanda. After the September 11, , terrorist attacks , however, some critics charged that the US should have moderated its policy toward Sudan earlier. The influence of Islamists there waned in the second half of the s, and Sudanese officials began to indicate an interest in accommodating US concerns related to Osama bin Laden. He lived in Sudan until he was expelled in May . Clarke, successfully lobbied for continuing to bar U. Yousef is the nephew of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed , a senior al-Qaeda member. Clarke advised against surveillance flights to track bin Laden in Afghanistan: Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali , who was running unopposed for a second term in the selection. They dubbed the pact "Operation Orient Express" to reflect their hope "that many nations would join us in doing in the UN head. He is the only U. Secretary-General ever to be denied a second term by a Security Council member veto. She discussed Clarke and his communications with the Bush administration regarding bin Laden and associated terrorist plots targeting the United States. Clarke had written a memo dated January 25, , to Rice. By demoting the office, he believed that the Administration sent a signal to the national security bureaucracy that reduced the salience of terrorism. Clarke asked on several occasions for early principals meetings on these issues and was frustrated that no early meeting was scheduled. No Principals Committee meetings on al Qaeda were held until September 4th, . Simultaneously, he said that the US should target bin Laden and his leadership by restoring flights of the MQ-1 Predators. He could not do all these things like the attack on New York, not without a state sponsor. At a security conference in , after citing statistics that indicated that less than 0. Those entrusted with protecting you failed you. And I failed you. And for that failure, I would ask, once all the facts are out, for your understanding and for your forgiveness. Clarke wrote that on September 12, , President Bush "testily" asked him and his aides to try to find evidence that Saddam was connected to the terrorist attacks. In response he wrote a report stating there was no evidence of Iraqi involvement: The paper was quickly returned by a deputy with a note saying "Please update and resubmit. They impugned his motives, claiming he was a disappointed job-hunter, that he sought publicity, and that he was a political partisan. In *Against All Enemies* he writes, "It is certainly possible that Iraqi agents dangled the possibility of asylum in Iraq before bin Laden at some point when everyone knew that the U. I was a special assistant to the President, and I made the case I was asked to make I was asked to highlight the positive aspects of what the Administration had done and to minimize the negative aspects of what the Administration had done. And as a special assistant to the President, one is frequently asked to do that kind of thing. Clarke ever was about the nature of the intelligence that was available against Osama bin Laden and which was consistently denigrated by himself and Mr. In responding to and rebutting the criticism, Clarke challenged the Bush administration to declassify the whole record, including closed testimony by Bush administration officials before the Commission. In April Clarke released his book on *Cyber War*. In stemming cyber attacks carried out by foreign governments and foreign hackers , particularly from China, Clarke opined that the U. Clarke then stated that such a policy would not endanger privacy rights through the institution of a privacy advocate, who could stop abuses or any activity that went beyond halting the theft of important files. The op-ed did not offer evidence that finding and blocking files while they are being transmitted is technically feasible. Following the high-speed fatal car crash of journalist Michael Hastings , a vocal critic of the surveillance state and restrictions on the press freedom under the Obama Administration tenure, Clarke was quoted as saying "There is reason to believe that intelligence agencies for major powersâ€”including the United Statesâ€”know how to remotely seize control of a car. He warned confidently that Russia would be back to interfere with the and U. The book was critical of past and present Presidential administrations for the way they handled the war on terror both before and after September 11, but focused much of its criticism on Bush for failing to take sufficient action to protect the country in the elevated-threat period before the

September 11, attacks and for the invasion of Iraq , which Clarke feels greatly hampered the war on terror, and was a distraction from the real terrorists. A Blueprint for Action, In this book Clarke outlines his idea of a more effective U.

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