

[EPUB] Narco-terrorism: How Governments Around The World Have Used The Drug Trade To Finance And Further

Discusses how governments from around the world, including Bulgaria, Cuba, Nicaragua, Syria and others, have, over the last 25 years, initiated, developed and in some cases virtually dominated the drug business to finance terrorist activities

Narco-terrorism: How Governments Around The World Have Used The Drug Trade To Finance And Further

Narcoterrorism-Ehrenfeld 1990-11-18 Documents the close connection between state-sponsored terrorism by largely Marxist governments and the international drug trade, and investigates the role of the Soviet Union in abetting the exportation of drugs and violence to the West.

Narco-terror-United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information 2003

Narco-terrorism-Kristen E. Boon 2010 Volume 105 of Terrorism: Commentary on Security Documents, Narco-Terrorism, brings researchers up to date on U.S. and international efforts to stem terrorism related to drug trafficking. In the pages of this volume, readers will find both legal documents from criminal cases against narco-terrorists and governmental reports on how to approach the problem on a broader level. After showing recent trends in combating narco-terrorism globally, Volume 105 focuses on the rising drug crises in Colombia and Afghanistan. Researchers will find in this volume not just U.S. agencies' major reports on international drug-trafficking but also similarly comprehensive reports from international organizations, from NGOs to the U.N. These reports place a particular focus on the connection between terrorist activity and the global narcotics trade. The section on Colombia, while updating readers on the international struggle with that country's drug cartels, also includes an analysis of the political, diplomatic, and economic challenges in intervening there. The Afghanistan portion of the volume shows how the U.S. has tried to confront the heroin trade that has funded the Taliban there, including an example of how the U.S. government has used criminal prosecutions domestically to curb that trade.

Over 40 Publications Combined: Implications Of Narco-Terrorism And Human Trafficking In Mexico and Central America On United States National Security- 2018-12-11 Over 3,100 total pages ... CONTENTS: The Nexus of Extremism and Trafficking: Scourge of the World or So Much Hype? Crossing Our Red Lines About Partner Engagement in Mexico Two Faces of Attrition: Analysis of a Mismatched Strategy against Mexican and Central American Drug Traffickers Combating Drug Trafficking: Variation in the United States' Military Cooperation with Colombia and Mexico Ungoverned Spaces in Mexico: Autodefensas, Failed States, and the War on Drugs in Michoacan U.S. SOUTHWEST BORDER SECURITY: AN OPERATIONAL APPROACH TWO WARS: OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS AND THE WAR ON DRUGS WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED FROM THE WAR ON DRUGS? AN ASSESSMENT OF MEXICO'S COUNTERNARCOTICS STRATEGY THE DIVERSIFICATION OF MEXICAN TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ITS EFFECTS ON SPILLOVER VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations: Matching Strategy to Threat THE IMPACTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON CITIZEN SECURITY BEHAVIOR IN MEXICO Combating Transnational Organized Crime: Strategies and Metrics for the Threat Beyond Merida: A Cooperative Counternarcotics Strategy for the 21st Century MEXICAN DRUG CARTELS AND TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS, A NEW ALLIANCE? THE EFFECTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES OF MEXICAN DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS (DTOs) DRUG TRAFFICKING AND POLICE CORRUPTION: A COMPARISON OF COLOMBIA AND MEXICO CRISIS IN MEXICO: ASSESSING THE MÉRIDA INITIATIVE AND ITS IMPACT ON US-MEXICAN SECURITY BORDER SECURITY: IS IT ACHIEVABLE ON THE RIO GRANDE? Borders and Borderlands in the Americas PREVENTING BULK CASH AND WEAPONS SMUGGLING INTO MEXICO: ESTABLISHING AN OUTBOUND POLICY ON THE SOUTHWEST BORDER FOR CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION DRUG TRAFFICKING WITHIN MEXICO: A LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUE OR INSURGENCY? USSOCOM's Role in Addressing Human Trafficking Southwest Border Violence: Issues in Identifying and Measuring Spillover Violence National Security Threats at the U.S.-Mexico Border Merida Initiative: Proposed U.S. Anticrime and Counterdrug Assistance for Mexico and Central America COCAINE TRAFFICKING THROUGH WEST AFRICA: THE HYBRIDIZED ILLICIT NETWORK AS AN EMERGING TRANSNATIONAL THREAT ORGANIZED CRIME AND TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN MEXICO, 1999-2002 Is the Narco-violence in Mexico an Insurgency? THE USE OF TERRORISM BY DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS' PARAMILITARY GROUPS IN MEXICO An Approach to the 40-Year Drug War EXPLOITING WEAKNESSES: AN APPROACH TO COUNTER CARTEL STRATEGY MEXICO AND THE COCAINE EPIDEMIC: THE NEW COLOMBIA OR A NEW PROBLEM? EXPLAINING VARIATION IN THE APPREHENSION OF MEXICAN DRUG TRAFFICKING CARTEL LEADERS Drug Cartels and Gangs in Mexico and Central America: A View through the Lens of Counterinsurgency The COIN Approach to Mexican Drug Cartels: Square Peg in a Round Hole Counterinsurgency and the Mexican Drug War THE UNTOLD STORY OF MEXICO'S RISE AND EVENTUAL MONOPOLY OF THE METHAMPHETAMINE TRADE Competing with the Cartels: How Mexico's Government Can Reduce Organized Crime's Economic Grip on its People FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN MEXICO: LESSONS FROM COLOMBIA Defeating Mexico's Drug Trafficking Organizations: The Range of Military Operations in Mexico Drug Trafficking as a Lethal Regional Threat in Central America What Explains the Patterns of Diversification in Drug Trafficking Organizations Evaluating the Impact of Drug Trafficking Organizations on the Stability of the Mexican State

TERRORISM: Commentary on Security Documents Volume 105-Kristen Boon 2010-02-25 Volume 105 of Terrorism: Commentary on Security Documents, Narco-Terrorism, brings researchers up to date on U.S. and international efforts to stem terrorism related to drug trafficking. In the pages of this volume, readers will find both legal documents from criminal cases against narco-terrorists and governmental reports on how to approach the problem on a broader level. After showing recent trends in combating narco-terrorism globally, Volume 105 focuses on the rising drug crises in Colombia and Afghanistan. Researchers will find in this volume not just U.S. agencies' major reports on international drug-trafficking but also similarly comprehensive reports from international organizations, from NGOs to the U.N. These reports place a particular focus on the connection between terrorist activity and the global narcotics trade. The section on Colombia, while updating readers on the international struggle with that country's drug cartels, also includes an analysis of the political, diplomatic, and economic challenges in intervening there. The Afghanistan portion of the volume shows how the U.S. has tried to confront the heroin trade that has funded the Taliban there, including an example of how the U.S. government has used criminal prosecutions domestically to curb that trade.

Public Security in Federal Systems-Ajay K. Mehra 2014-09-25 Ensuring public security is increasingly becoming a complex task for governments across the world. Day-to-day public security generally referred to as maintenance of public order is a localized activity, best entrusted to a well-trained and accountable police department. However, public security across the world, irrespective of the type of government has acquired a complex character. Constitutionally designated governance domains of a federal polity create rough patches. Increasing intricacies of public security, with local, national, international and global security crossing each other's boundaries, is creating not-easily-surmountable-challenges for police departments, increasing compulsions of synergy by the day. The need for going beyond traditionally laid out division of power to devise mechanisms that can bring different components of the security apparatus function independently as well as in coordination with each other is generally required, but has increasingly become a necessity. The nature of security requirements in rural and urban contexts calls for greater specialisation, professionalization and coordination. Aside from complex character of the politics of terror, emerging challenges of narco-terrorism, pedalling in arms, cyber crime need nationwide dexterity and exchanges amongst agencies and governments. Border management, intra-state and inter-state migrations and ferment amongst marginalised sections of population are other areas of public security that call for a federal management of public security. The present volume brings together twelve essays on Canada, India, Mexico and USA specially written for the book and bound together by a well-articulated Introduction.

Angels, Mobsters and Narco-Terrorists-Antonio Nicaso 2005-10-21 Provides portraits of the current state of Italian, Asian, Russian, Israeli, Albanian, Colombian, Mexican, Canadian and African organized crime groups, as well as outlaw motorcycle gangs and the connections between narcotics and terrorism.

Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime-Claudia Müller 2013-04-25 Seminar paper from the year 2012 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, grade: 1,0, Humboldt-University of Berlin, language: English, abstract: "We will direct every resource at our command to win the war against terrorists, every means of diplomacy, every tool of intelligence, every instrument of law enforcement, every financial influence. We will starve the terrorists of funding, turn them against each other, rout them out of their safe hiding places, and bring them to justice" (Cited in Biersteker and Eckert 2008: 1). President George W. Bush, September 24, 2001 In the immediate aftermath of the attacks in the United States on 11 September 2001 President W. Bush declared America's "War on Terrorism" in which he assured to defeat terrorist movements and their methods of funding that could be used to support the acts of global terrorist (Biersteker and Eckert 2008; 1). The examination of broader terrorism studies literature shows "financial and material resources are correctly perceived as the lifeblood of terrorist operations, and governments have determined that fighting the financial infrastructure of terrorist organizations is the key to their defeat" (Grialdo and Trinkunas 2007; 1). Since the attacks of 9/11 the US has designed a strong strategy to fight terrorist groups and their financing. International and national measures have been carried out such as the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the enforcement of international sanctions, and the expansion of law enforcement to target terrorism financing and disrupt terrorist operation (Sheppard 2002). However, the spectrum of terrorist funding is broad. In particular, the increasing reliance on criminal activities by terrorist since the end of the Cold War and the subsequent decline of state sponsorship, such as the rising pressure of law enforcement, network structures became an essential source to safeguard the existence of many terrorist and criminal groups. The development of the so-called "crime-terror" nexus, in which two traditionally autonomous groups started to expose various operational and structural parallels, implicated a key income source for terrorists and has brought sheer difficulty to develop successful strategies to freeze the terrorist monetary trail. In the following, this essay examines the involvement of terrorist groups in criminal activities as a source of funding and whether or not it is a sustainable and profitable source for terrorist funding. Moreover, we try to evaluate to what extent the so-called "terror-crime nexus" poses a threat to global security.

Narco-terror-United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information 2003

USMILGP Colombia-Christopher W. Muller 2006 The key to long-term success in the Global War on Terrorism involves maximizing the effectiveness of U.S. military aid to partner nations. The United States can not sustain long-duration deployments of thousands of troops. However, international crisis will not likely subside. The United States needs to encourage and better prepare its partner nations to take more active roles. As exemplified in Colombia, Security Assistance Organizations must build and increase the capabilities of our partner nations' militaries and be prepared to rapidly expand to support a partner nation's counter-insurgent/terrorist/narco-terrorist effort. Current world-wide SAO structures do not adequately support such robust ventures. The Government of Colombia has been fighting insurgents, international crime, and terrorism for the past five decades. Plan Colombia and post-911 expanded authorities have allowed the United States to provide substantial and increasing support to assist Colombia. U.S. support to the Republic of Colombia may be considered a model for limited Joint support to a partner nation's CT/CNT fight. The current MILGP-Colombia restructuring plan provides a base model from which a flexible model for a more robust and responsive SAO -- a Joint Security Assistance & Cooperation Command (JSACC). JSACCs will allow the United States to succeed in supporting a partner nation in an environment that is neither war nor peace.

International Effects of Albanian Transnational Organized Crime (Toc) - Cannabis Market, Link to Terrorism, Taliban, Paramilitaries, Medellin Drug Car-U. S. Military 2019-04-02 This thesis investigates Albanian organized crime with a focus on the transnational crime of trafficking cannabis cultivated in Albania. It argues that the illicit cannabis market has flourished due to a difficult transition from communism to democracy, and efforts to combat the market, until recently, have been largely an afterthought by government officials. Additionally, organized crime has infiltrated portions of Albanian politics and its economy, which has had significant negative effects on Albania, its citizens, and its candidacy toward European Union (EU) membership. This compilation includes a reproduction of the 2019 Worldwide Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community. I. Introduction * A. Research Question * B. Significance Of The Research Question * C. Literature Review * 1. Efforts to Define Organized Crime * 2. The Effects of Organized Crime * 3. Organized Crime as an Economy * 4. Transnational Organized Crime * 5. Organized Crime in International Relations * D. Hypotheses * II. Albanian Organized Crime * A. The Rise of Albanian Organized Crime * B. Albanian Organized Crime Across Borders * C. The Albanian Cannabis Market * D. Destabilizing Effects * 1. Political Corruption and Power Struggles * 2. Gray Economy * E. Chapter Summary * III. Albanian Transnational Crime and International Concerns * A. Cannabis From a Global Perspective * 1. Global Concerns about TOC * 2. Global Debate about Cannabis * 3. Global Effects of Albanian Cannabis Trafficking * B. The European Union and Albania * C. NATO and Albania * D. Chapter Summary * IV. The Unlikely Link Between Terrorism and Albanian Cannabis * A. Terrorism, Terrorist Organizations, and Narco-Terrorism * B. The Taliban * C. The Loyalist Paramilitaries * D. The Medellin Drug Cartel * E. Ideological Narco-Terrorism in Albania * F. Sectarian Narco-Terrorism in Albania * G. Financial Narco-Terrorism in Albania * H. Chapter Summary * V. Conclusion The research question takes into account the complexities of Albanian integration with the West while focusing on the country's struggle to combat organized crime, an extremely broad category of activity in Albania. To avoid an overly broad analysis, this thesis focuses on the illicit Albanian markets of cannabis production and trafficking. Cannabis is unique because the level of actual harm the drug is responsible for is heavily debated. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) argues that this debate has resulted in inconsistencies in the severity of cannabis laws and cannabis law enforcement. As a result, the drug has become a uniquely suitable product for transnational organized crime. If Albanian organized crime has indeed hurt the country's relations with European governments and international organizations, as evidence suggests, this thesis investigates how severe the impacts have been and the role the illicit cannabis market has played in this respect.

House of Heroin-Haroon Ullah 2020-09-15 A disturbing inside look at the Muslim Mafia, the organized crime syndicate that controls global opiate production and trafficking—a story of corruption, terrorism, greed, and human suffering—from a veteran U.S. State Department official and former senior adviser to Secretary of State John Kerry. Today, a powerful crime organization thrives, one that may exert even more influence than the Italian Mafias fabled Five Families. Based primarily in Afghanistan and Pakistan, this other Mafia is responsible for the majority of the world's heroin production and distribution, estimated to be worth thirty to fifty billion dollars annually. In this expansive, eye-opening book, seasoned American diplomat Haroon K. Ullah draws upon his deep personal contacts and professional experience pursuing drug traffickers to examine the global struggle between Western law enforcement and this Muslim drug cartel. He reveals how, for years, the global heroin trade has been controlled by a handful of powerful Pakistani and Afghan families. These drug lords, in collusion with corrupt government officials and a newly resurgent Taliban, partner with a large trafficking and distribution syndicate to move vast quantities of poppy seed pods to processing labs in Afghanistan and Pakistan. These labs then produce the heroin and opium that is shipped to Karachi and distributed to markets in Europe and North America—and on to the streets of cities and small towns, helping to fuel the opioid crisis ravaging millions of lives. The money generated from these drugs pays for the terrorists attacking soldiers and civilians worldwide. Moving from the poppy fields of Helmand Province, Kabul, and Karachi to London and New York, The House of Heroin interweaves facts and insights with numerous powerful stories from Ullah's time in the State Department. The result is a fascinating, informed, and personal narrative of the modern drug trade—from poppy cultivation in the Middle East to small communities across the United States.

The Measure of the Man [The Exceptionals Book 1]-Teel James Glenn 2008-05-01

Funding Evil-Rachel Ehrenfeld 2005 Examines the underground and illegal methods used by Islamic and other terrorist groups to transfer billions of dollars to fund their organizations, and critiques the 9/11 Commision report's response.

Contracts Supporting the DoD Counter Narco-Terrorism Technology Program Office-Mary L. Ugone 2011-05-01 The overall objective of this report was to determine whether DoD officials properly managed and administered the contracts supporting the DoD Counter Narco-Terrorism Technology Program Office. Specifically, this report reviewed contract management, surveillance, and billing for 35 task orders worth approximately \$98.8 million issued on or before August 16, 2008. Includes recommendations. Charts and tables. This is a print on demand edition of an important, hard-to-find publication.

From Pablo to Osama-Michael Kenney 2010-11-01 From Pablo to Osama is a comparative study of Colombian drug-smuggling enterprises, terrorist networks (including al Qaeda), and the law enforcement agencies that seek to dismantle them. Drawing on a wealth of research materials, including interviews with former drug traffickers and other hard-to-reach informants, Michael Kenney explores how drug traffickers, terrorists, and government officials gather, analyze, and apply knowledge and experience. The analysis reveals that the resilience of the Colombian drug trade and Islamist extremism in wars on drugs and terrorism stems partly from the ability of illicit enterprises to change their activities in response to practical experience and technical information, store this knowledge in practices and procedures, and select and retain routines that produce satisfactory results. Traffickers and terrorists "learn," building skills, improving practices, and becoming increasingly difficult for state authorities to eliminate. The book concludes by exploring theoretical and policy implications, suggesting that success in wars on drugs and terrorism depends less on fighting illicit networks with government intelligence and more on conquering competency traps--traps that compel policy makers to exploit militarized enforcement strategies repeatedly without questioning whether these programs are capable of producing the intended results.

Posture Statement of General Peter Pace, USMC Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Before the 110th Congress, Senate Armed Services Committee- 2007 This document contains the testimony of General Peter Pace, U.S. Marine Corps, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, before the 110th Congress, Senate Armed Services Committee, on 6 Feb 2007. The testimony begins with a brief review of the biennial National Military Strategy Risk Assessment, which depicts the threats the U.S. military faces around the world and how they will overcome them. These threats emanate from Iran, North Korea, China, Pakistan, Al Qaeda and its partners, narco-terrorism in Latin America, the governments of Venezuela and Cuba, and political and humanitarian challenges in Africa. In the next section, General Pace discusses the force structure needed to sustain operations in Iraq and Afghanistan while maintaining readiness to respond to new contingencies around the globe; reconstitution of the Joint Forces; Security Cooperation efforts in Latin America, the Far East, and Africa; expansion of irregular warfare capabilities, including Special Operations Forces; increases in information warfare capabilities; and civilian-military cooperation in Homeland Security and response to natural disasters. In the third section, General Pace focuses on accelerating Transformation, including requiring that the Armed Forces work closely with civilian government personnel and multinational partners; building partnership capacity by helping other countries combat terrorism and instability; expanding the expeditionary capabilities of civilian agencies for stability and reconstruction operations; and enhancing interagency effectiveness. In the fourth section, General Pace advocates strengthening U.S. Joint Warfighting capabilities, including Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance; satellite communications; communications networks; and target engagement. The final section focuses on improving the Quality of Life of Service members and their families through greater deployment predictability, better armor protection, and advances in medical services.

Narco-terrorism-Douglas J. Davids 2002 Douglas is a major in the US Army assigned to the counter-drug office of the National Guard. He sets out his plan to conquer illegal drugs by educating Americans about the narco-terrorism they support. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR.

Encyclopedia of Drug Policy-Mark A. R. Kleiman 2011-01-12 Request a free 30-day online trial to this title at www.sagepub.com/freetrial! Spanning two volumes of approximately 450 entries in an A-to-Z format, this encyclopedia explores the controversial drug war through the lens of varied disciplines. A full spectrum of articles explains topics from Colombian cartels and Mexican kingpins to television reportage; from "just say no" advertising to heroin production; and from narco-terrorism to more than \$500 billion in U.S. government expenditures. Key Themes- Cases- Conferences and Conventions- Countries (Affecting U.S. Drug Policy)- Drug Trade and Trafficking- Laws and Policies- Organizations and Agencies- People- Presidential Administrations- Treatment and Addiction- Types of Drugs

Countering the Financing of Terrorism-Thomas J. Biersteker 2007-09-12 Groups committing acts of terrorism have adapted their means of financing to elude detection since the 9/11 attacks in the United States. Surveying the global community's multi-year effort to cut off terrorist funding, this volume offers a much-needed analysis of a complex, widely discussed, yet poorly understood subject. While books on terrorism have touched upon the topic, this is the first comprehensive, balanced, and scholarly overview of terrorist financing, its methods, and efforts to counter it. Bringing together leading analysts of terrorism, international relations, global finance, law, and criminology, Countering the Financing of Terrorism provides a critical assessment of the international effort to restrict terrorist financing. It evaluates the costs and benefits and offers recommendations for more effective policies for the future.

Understanding the Threat of Radical Islam-Frank Salvato 2011

Cocaine, Death Squads, and the War on Terror-Oliver Villar 2014-05-14 Since the late 1990s, the United States has funneled billions of dollars in aid to Colombia, ostensibly to combat the illicit drug trade and State Department-designated terrorist groups. The result has been a spiral of violence that continues to take lives and destabilize Colombian society. This book asks an obvious question: are the official reasons given for the wars on drugs and terror in Colombia plausible, or are there other, deeper factors at work? Scholars Villar and Cottle suggest that the answers lie in a close examination of the cocaine trade, particularly its class dimensions. Their analysis reveals that this trade has fueled extensive economic growth and led to the development of a "narco-state" under the control of a "narco-bourgeoisie" which is not interested in eradicating cocaine but in gaining a monopoly over its production. The principal target of this effort is the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), who challenge that monopoly as well as the very existence of the Colombian state. Meanwhile, U.S. business interests likewise gain from the cocaine trade and seek to maintain a dominant, imperialist relationship with their most important client state in Latin America. Suffering the brutal consequences, as always, are the peasants and workers of Colombia. This revelatory book punctures the official propaganda and shows the class war underpinning the politics of the Colombian cocaine trade.

Crimes Committed by Terrorist Groups-Mark S. Hamm 2011-01 This is a print on demand edition of a hard to find publication. Examines terrorists' involvement in a variety of crimes ranging from motor vehicle violations, immigration fraud, and mfg. illegal firearms to counterfeiting, armed bank robbery, and smuggling weapons of mass destruction. There are 3 parts: (1) Compares the criminality of internat. jihad groups with domestic right-wing groups. (2) Six case studies of crimes includes trial transcripts, official reports, previous scholarship, and interviews with law enforce. officials and former terrorists are used to explore skills that made crimes possible; or events and lack of skill that the prevented crimes. Includes brief bio. of the terrorists along with descriptions of their org., strategies, and plots. (3) Analysis of the themes in closing arguments of the transcripts in Part 2. Illus.

Terrorism Today-Christopher C. Harmon 2007-10-18 The new edition of this best-selling insight into terrorism today has been fully updated and revised to include what the author terms the new 'militant Moslem international.' Drawing directly on the words and ideas of terrorists themselves, this book is an examination of patterns, current trends and future threats in terrorism worldwide. It explores the ideology and psychology, the politics and policies, the strategies and operations of many active small groups and major insurgencies. The terrorist leader emerges as a calculating, innovated and often well-educated person whose use of violence against the innocent is calibrated for maximum effects. The closing chapter is a stimulating discussion of the problems of counter-terrorism, making several key recommendations. Terrorism Today will be essential reading for students of terrorism, counter-insurgency and international security.

Terrorism and Counterterrorism-Brigitte Lebens Nacos 2012 Focusing on the phenomenon of terrorism in the post-9/11 era, Terrorism and Counterterrorism investigates this form of political violence in an international and American context and in light of new and historical trends. In this comprehensive and highly readable text, Brigitte Nacos, a renowned expert in the field, clearly defines terrorism's diverse causes, actors, and strategies, outlines anti- and counter-terrorist responses, and highlights terrorism's relationship with the media and the public. Terrorism and Counterterrorism introduces students to the field's main debates and helps them critically assess our understanding of and our strategies for this complex and enduring issue.

The 9/11 Commission Report-National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States 2004 Provides the final report of the 9/11 Commission detailing their findings on the September 11 terrorist attacks.

Building Resilience Against Terrorism- 2011

Look Out Below: Islamic Terrorism in South America- 2006 With hundreds of millions of dollars of financial support, ease of movement into the United States because of false passports and visas provided by corrupt South American government officials, and a sympathetic population filled with anti-American sentiment, the Islamic terrorist threat is very real in South America and should be a major security concern for the United States. While U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) receives most of the attention from U.S. political and military leaders due to the Global War on Terror (GWOT), the ongoing conflict in Iraq, and recent developments in Iran, the many threats in South America, to include Islamic terrorists, narco-terrorists, corrupt government officials, and the growing relationships among the three, is reason enough to elevate U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) from its current level of importance to one demanding the highest attention. In order to combat the growth of Islamic terrorism in South America, the United States must disrupt the conditions such as corruption, lawlessness, prevalence of drugs, and anti-Americanism that allow this terrorism to thrive.

Narco-terrorism-United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary 2003

Narcotics and Terrorism-Robert B. Charles 2004-01-01 Explains the changes that have occurred in national security strategies since the attacks on September 11, 2001, concerning narcotics and terrorism.

Understanding Terrorism-Gus Martin 2006-02-17 This book provides students with an interesting, accessible and comprehensive exploration of contemporary terrorism. This new edition is completely updated to offer the most recent theories and cases related to terrorist activity and efforts to combat terrorism over the last three years. New topics in this edition include: a new chapter on religious terrorism; coverage of cutting-edge issues; updated pedagogy: opening viewpoints that begin each chapter to express in human terms the roots and responses to terrorism. All maps, tables, case studies, and Web exercises have been updated to help students better understand the concepts and issues presented within the text. In addition, more photos are used to help illustrate the violence caused by terrorist activity as well as provide visual context to other areas of the world and different time periods.

National Security-John H. Pendleton 2010 Recognizing the limits of military power in today's security environment, the Department of Defense (DOD) is collaborating with other U.S. federal agencies to achieve its missions around the world. DOD's combatant commands, such as U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) and U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM), play key roles in this effort. Both aim to build partner nation capacity and perform humanitarian assistance, while standing ready to perform a variety of military operations. Among its missions, SOUTHCOM supports U.S. law enforcement and intelligence agencies in the Americas and Caribbean in disrupting illicit trafficking and narco-terrorism. As DOD's newest command, AFRICOM works with U.S. diplomacy and development agencies on activities such as maritime security and pandemic response efforts. Today GAO issued reports that the subcommittee requested on SOUTHCOM (GAO-10-801) and AFRICOM (GAO-10-794), which in part evaluated how each collaborates with U.S. interagency partners. This testimony summarizes that work and provides observations from ongoing work on U.S. counterpiracy efforts by focusing on 3 key areas essential for interagency collaboration.

Distant Thunder-Donald M Snow 2015-04-29 The main locu of instability, conflict and violence in the post-Cold War world is the periphery - particularly the poorest regions of what used to be called the Third World. Internal wars of secession, struggles for power and chaos in failed or failing states are the dominant forms, expressed in intercommunal or ethnic violence, domestic and international acts of terrorism, and, increasingly, essentially criminal insurgencies with no political objective. This completely revised edition of "Distant Thunder" brings the problem of Third-World conflict into the post-Cold War era. Now that the periphery is no longer the site of surrogate competitions between rival political-economic systems, when and how should the developed countries intervene in internal wars outside the compass of their traditional geopolitical interest - and what can such intervention be realistically expected to accomplish? The new edition shows how secessionist and ethnic conflicts, terrorism and the drug trade fit into the context of international politics, examines the post-Cold War dynamics of political and economic decline, state failure, and the limits of interventionism, includes case studies of the Shining Path of Peru and its degeneration from a Maoist-type insurgency to a narco-terrorist ring and the Somali crisis as examples of the difficulties of international intervention in internal wars.

Terrorism and Counterterrorism-Russell D. Howard 2006 In this new edition of TERRORISM AND COUNTERTERRORISM: UNDERSTANDING THE NEW SECURITY ENVIRONMENT, READINGS AND INTERPRETATIONS, Brigadier General (Retired) Russell Howard and Major Reid Sawyer have collected original and previously published seminal articles and essays by political scientists, government officials, and members of the nation's armed forces. The editors and several of the authors write from practical field experience in the nation's war on terrorism. Others have had significant responsibility for planning government policy and responses. The contributors include a majority of the significant names in the field including General (Retired) Wayne Downing (former Deputy National Security Advisor), General (Retired) Barry McCaffrey, Martha Crenshaw, Bruce Hoffman, Barry Posen, Jessica Stern. Part One of the book analyzes the philosophical, political, and religious roots of terrorist activities around the world and discusses the national, regional, and global effects of historical and recent acts of terrorism. In addition to material on the threats from suicide bombers, as well as chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons, there are also important contributions analyzing new and growing threats: narco-terrorism, cyber-terrorism, genomic terrorism, and agro-terrorism. Part Two deals with past, present, and future national and international responses to--and defenses against--terrorism. Essays and articles in this section analyze and debate the practical, political, ethical, and moral questions raised by military and non-military responses (and pre-emptive actions) outside of the context of declared war. The two detailed Appendices are: Background Information on Designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations; Chronology of Significant Terrorist Incidents, 2002-2004.

108-1 Hearing: NARCO-Terrorism: International Drug Trafficking and Terrorism--A Dangerous Mix, S. Hrg. 108-173, May 20, 2003, * 2003

The Nameless War-Rubén Bustillos Rávago 2020-08-31 This book is about an unnameable war, or The Nameless War, as its author Rubén Darío Bustillos Rávago has titled it. His enormous historiographic research efforts focus on the analysis of the armed conflict that occurred in Venezuela during the 1960s and 1970s, its precedents and aftermath, and the role played by Cuba and the former Soviet Union. Many books have been written about nameless wars, from historical events that occurred in various periods of mankind, to novels with this title, whose last representation is captured within the genre of heroic fantasy in the third part of the saga of novels Eraide by Spanish writer Javier Bolado, published in 2016. Within what has been regarded as unnamed wars we can cite many, the long-standing armed conflict in Colombia, the wars on drugs and crime in Mexico that has spawned waves of homicides as a consequence of the corruption, intransigence, and inaction of Mexican governments; to name a few. These wars of a faceless foe have unleashed an uncontrollable violence that has forced to militarize the war against drug cartels. The city of Caracas has a nameless war, the capital of Venezuela has become one of the most violent cities in Latin America. The city's poorest slums are home to millions of weapons, criminal gangs, violence, and hundreds of shattered families. The enemy is faceless. The terrorist attacks of radical Islamism against Western democracies have brought the debate about this form of war to the forefront, if it is really considered a war, in the correct sense of the word, in terms of how it should be fought, when there are two or more factions. In fact, the world is no longer the same after the attacks on the Twin Towers on September 11, 2001, in New York City. In the wake of these terrorist attacks, until the most recent ones in Paris and London in 2019, the international community, that of the Western allies, has found their vulnerability to this form of war. Other comments... It is of hemispheric importance, because herein the author references concrete activities of the multiple interventions carried out by Castro's communism in the Americas. Brigadier General (Army) Teodoro Díaz Zavala... valuable work, which should be a required reading for all of us who care for a free, sovereign, and democratic Venezuela. Brigadier General (Army) Juan Antonio Herrera Betancourt..... a historical compendium that I recommend its reading from beginning to end so that older generations may remember these events, current generations may know them, and future generations may... open their eyes... Brigadier General (National Guard) Miguel A. Aparicio"... a warning to all Latin Americans about the danger that looms over the peoples of the region, of falling into the hands of narco-terrorism that has caused so much damage in our once beautiful country: Venezuela." Colonel (Air Force) Oswaldo Martínez. even though revolutionaries are apparently normal beings, they actually are, in reality, very dangerous mentally ill that could induce the people to uprisings qualified as 'collective offenses.' "Salvador Allende G.* In his graduate thesis "Mental hygiene and delinquency" in order to obtain the title of Medical Doctor at the University of Chile. (1933).

Risky Business-Combating Terrorism Combating Terrorism Center at West Point 2015-04-03 This study looks at the interrelationship between illicit activity in the economic and political arenas. It offers a different perspective on the global illicit marketplace and the connectivity between crime and terror through examining the relationships of those who produce and profit from fear for financial or political purposes. Looking across a range of illicit activities that include terrorism, the illegal narcotics trade, organized crime, human smuggling and political corruption, the network analysis includes 2,700 individuals linked by 15,000 relationships spanning 122 countries. Conventional wisdom suggests that criminal-terrorist connectivity is a phenomenon found in failed and economically poor states. This argument relies on four assumptions: (1) poor economic conditions drive people into the illicit sectors; (2) criminal and terrorist actors are more likely to thrive in environments with weak governments and poverty; (3) because it is easy for terrorist and criminals to cooperate, they will; (4) governmental and illicit actors are adversaries. The results of this study suggest that there is good reason to question each of these assumptions and in turn to revisit the fundamental empirical data relating to and explanations of crime-terror connectivity. This large-scale data analysis, in some ways the first of its kind, offers a number of conclusions: The criminals and terrorists are largely subsumed (98%) in a single network as opposed to operating in numerous smaller networks. Connectivity among actors within the illicit marketplace is relatively high. This should not be construed to say that the network is a cohesive organizational entity. The phenomenon observed and documented here is a self-organizing complex system built through social connections from the bottom up. By most measures of connectivity, terrorists are more central than almost all other types of criminals, second only to narcotics smugglers. The transnational nature of terrorist actors allows them to link disparate criminal groups. It does not appear that terrorists are shunned based on social norms or fear of inviting retribution from law enforcement, as many criminals seem willing to interact with terrorists. An empirical analysis of the network shows that 46% of terrorists' connections are linked to actors involved in activities other than terrorism, while those involved in other illicit activities link to terrorists 35% of the time. Almost half of those in the network were not directly identified as being criminals or terrorists but were suspected for involvement in illicit activities. The prominence of these peripheral actors may reflect the importance of operating across the licit and the illicit spheres. The conventional wisdom that explains crime-terror connectivity as a product of failed or economically poor states is challenged here. Just because it is easy for criminals and terrorists to work together does not necessarily explain why they would. Three additional explanations are considered: the comparative advantage among criminals and terrorists in capable states, state sponsorship to augment state weaknesses and revolutionary state behavior. Generally speaking, connectivity between terrorists and criminals is highest in resource-rich countries that have little incentive to support substate actors (comparative advantage theory) and resource-poor countries that are incentivized to support criminal or terrorist groups (augment state capabilities theory).

Pirates, Terrorists, and Warlords-Jeffrey H. Norwitz 2009 A serious look at the enemies we face in the twenty-first century.

Global Trends 2040-National Intelligence Council 2021-03 "The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic marks the most significant, singular global disruption since World War II, with health, economic, political, and security implications that will ripple for years to come." -Global Trends 2040 (2021) Global Trends 2040-A More Contested World (2021), released by the US National Intelligence Council, is the latest report in its series of reports starting in 1997 about megatrends and the world's future. This report, strongly influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic, paints a bleak picture of the future and describes a contested, fragmented and turbulent world. It specifically discusses the four main trends that will shape tomorrow's world: - Demographics-by 2040, 1.4 billion people will be added mostly in Africa and South Asia. - Economics-increased government debt and concentrated economic power will escalate problems for the poor and middle-class. - Climate-a hotter world will increase water, food, and health insecurity. - Technology-the emergence of new technologies could both solve and cause problems for human life. Students of trends, policymakers, entrepreneurs, academics, journalists and anyone eager for a glimpse into the next decades, will find this report, with colored graphs, essential reading.

Department of Defense Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2006-United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on Defense 2005

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