

Armed groups - studies in national security, counterterrorism, and counterinsurgency

Naval War College - Armed Groups: Studies in National Security, Counterterrorism, and Counterinsurgency by Jeffrey H. Norwitz

Description: -

Characteristics of crime paradigm	Characteristics of war/conflict paradigm
Use of lethal force highly restricted (Max Weber - social contract between State and citizens - the State holds the monopoly on the use of force, but it is heavily restricted by the social and legal contract between the government and its citizens).	Use of lethal force by military personnel and arms authorized.
Arrest/culpable case - terrorist is presumed innocent until proven guilty in a court of law.	Lethal action takes place abroad (beyond Weber's social contract). Thomas Hobbes view of the "state of nature"; "nasty, brutish, short", beyond justice and rule of law.
Detention prior to trial.	International Humanitarian Law (IHL or Laws of War) applies (proportional distinction, no unnecessary suffering, last resort).
Defendants have right to trial by jury, and specific legal rights, treated as an individual.	Enemy combatants identified by their membership of an enemy group which is a threat to the State and engaged in a state of armed conflict, not as individuals (e.g., targeted for belonging to ISIL), removing rights of individual. Military detention and trial of prisoners of war.
Need host country's consent to operate abroad, arrest and extradite suspects.	Enemy combatants typically within the control of the capturing State.

Particle size determination -- Standards.

Southeast Asia -- Economic integration.

South Asia -- Economic integration.

Economic assistance -- Southeast Asia.

Economic assistance -- South Asia.

Guerrilla warfare -- Case studies

Political violence -- Case studies

Terrorists -- Case studies

Terrorism -- Prevention -- Case studies

Terrorism -- Case studies

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Notes: Includes bibliographical references.

This edition was published in 2008



Filesize: 67.81 MB

Tags: #Moving #Beyond #the #State: #Counterinsurgency, #Armed #Groups #and #Contemporary #Conflict #in #Africa

National Security and Terrorism

In the face of public disorder and escalating terrorist violence, British troops had deployed to Northern Ireland, but the United States faced no such domestic threat and, in any case, it was not a model that the United States could or wanted to emulate. Maureen oversees print and digital content dissemination strategy and manages third party free and paid content distribution through platforms and vendors, such as Apple iBookstore, Barnes and Noble. Recent history suggests a more complex future.

Moving Beyond the State: Counterinsurgency, Armed Groups and Contemporary Conflict in Africa

Measuring and understanding the impact of terrorism Divided into five parts, it begins with an examination of the history of armed groups. Being able to partner with them and address that security concern gives us access, gives us engagement opportunity and influence in order to then compete with these other global powers—China and Russia—to ensure we have access and the world has access to these resources as well that are vital to our economies.

Armed groups : studies in national security, counterterrorism, and counterinsurgency

It underscores the observation that events, not strategic preferences, determine military operations.

The Global War on Terrorism, Domestic Imperatives, and Paramilitary Police Units: Lessons from South Asia

In so doing, the host country's military commanders, staff and lawyers, as well as civilian officials in attendance also gain unique interagency opportunities for dialogue.

Armed Groups: Studies in National Security, Counterterrorism, and Counterinsurgency : Stansfield Turner : 9781884733529

The eighth and concluding section takes us back to the original question of how the United States will conduct counterterrorism as great power competition becomes the priority mission and summarizes the final reflections. . Students participating in cybersecurity and foreign policy programs may be interested in this text.

The Future Role of the U.S. Armed Forces in Counterterrorism

Special Operations Command Africa General Dagvin R. Finally, the last section examines the shape of things to come. The history of counterterrorism operations shows this evolution.

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