Contemporary Anti-Terror Laws and Structures of America

By: Rajkumar Singh

Anti-terrorism the United States of America has a dif- ficult and counter-terrorism strategies to all other close allies, such as Australia, Canada, France, and the United Kingdom. Each has a structure that fits its particular legal system and culture. There is no ideal solution. A country can consider whether there needs to be a domestic intelligence service separate from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) which can act with speed in breaking and stopping terrorist acts. It can also line up enforcement roots and cooperate with other intelligence services. In past constitutions, the FBI and CIA have been created as a whole. President to fit his administrative style and the perceived level of threat. The National Counter Terrorism Center (NCTC) is no longer in the CIA proper, but is in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI). However NCTC continues personnel from the CIA, FBI of the Department of Justice and other members of the Intelligence Community. A counterterrorism center did exist in the CIA before the NCTC was established.

Anti-terrorism arrangements before and after 9/11 The National Security Act of 1947 had created the CIA but strictly forbid it from having any domestic police authority, however, the CIA still has multiple dimensions. The National Counterterrorism Service (NCS) of the CIA can infiltrate or otherwise gain human-source intelligence on terrorist organizations, their supporters, or from foreign intelligence service. The NCS has a crept operation and the knowledge of how to combine signals of multiple units from the United States Special Operations Command (USO- CMD) may take direct action against terrorist groups outside the United States. Also, the NCIC, the counterpart portion of the FBI, which has the domestic operational responsibility for counterterrorism, both domestic intelligence collection and domestic law enforcement work. In the highly centralized police system of the United States, the FBI also provides liaison and operates cooperatively with state and local police agencies as well as with relevant Federal units. Long before the 9/11 attack the US Intelligence community has been dealing with aspects of terrorism. These aspects included the support of groups that would use terrorism as a means outside of the United States, where the guarantees may include military training. In Asia, Latin America and Africa, the US worked with government to suppress terrorism.

In post-9/11 period the Government of United States led the need to pass special orders/laws for persons detained by the US authorities. This has been done in connection with terrorist activities. Making the idea more clear, Cheney, the Vice President of the country on November 27, 2001, said, "the basic proposition here is that somebody who comes into the United States and takes part in terrorist activities, who conducts terrorist activities against the United States, who conjures up terrorist activities, who kills thousands of innocent Americans, men, women and children is not a law-abiding. They do not deserve to be treated as a prisoner of war. They do not deserve the same guarantees and safeguards that would otherwise be available... We are fighting... The US Congress has not formally declared war against Al-Qaeda, the President has not asked Congress to enact new laws and new authorizations. The US Congress in the Global War on Terrorism after a year and a half only more than 40 countries at military detention facilities on the US na- tional base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. As a part reported by De- partment developer in 2005 Guantanamo Bay was preferred by the Administration because it offers the administration certain legal advantages as it falls outside the jurisdiction of US courts and hence removes the possibility of detainee’s rights to question the detention in US courts. In succeeding war, the Guantanamo facility sue became a controversial one and US Supreme Court as well as Department developer had passed comments to negative and found a step which undermines the rule of law in the country. For reasons known to all Obama bans Al-Qaeda and its various affiliates remained at the top of US research and analysis topics. The list of stakeholders were made on the different aspects. Al-Qaeda networks in countries of the world, the US in particular. It can certainly be argued that it is only a matter of time until the escalating tensions between China and America is entirely understandable. After all, their wors-

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