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Homeland Security 04/05

First Edition

EDITOR

Thomas J. Badey

Randolph-Macon College

Thomas J. Badey is an assistant professor of political science at Randolph-Macon College in Ashland, Virginia. He received a B.S. degree in Sociology from the University of Maryland (University College) in 1986 and an M.A. degree in political science, with a focus on military and security studies, from the University of South Florida in 1987. In 1993 he received a Ph.D. in political science at the *Institut fuer Politische Wissenschaft* of the *Ruprecht-Karls Universitaet* in Heidelberg, Germany. He served as a security policeman in the United States Air Force from 1979 to 1988 and was stationed in the United States, Asia, and the Middle East. Dr. Badey has written a number of articles on terrorism.

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First Edition

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Members of the Advisory Board are instrumental in the final selection of articles for each edition of ANNUAL EDITIONS. Their review of articles for content, level, currentness, and appropriateness provides critical direction to the editor and staff. We think that you will find their careful consideration well reflected in this volume.

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To the Reader

In publishing ANNUAL EDITIONS we recognize the enormous role played by the magazines, newspapers, and journals of the public press in providing current, first-rate educational information in a broad spectrum of interest areas. Many of these articles are appropriate for students, researchers, and professionals seeking accurate, current material to help bridge the gap between principles and theories and the real world. These articles, however, become more useful for study when those of lasting value are carefully collected, organized, indexed, and reproduced in a low-cost format, which provides easy and permanent access when the material is needed. That is the role played by ANNUAL EDITIONS.

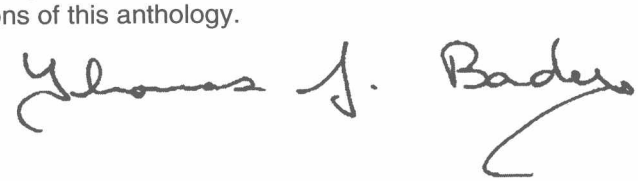
On November 25, 2002, 14 months after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, President George Bush signed into law the Homeland Security Act of 2002. A new Department of Homeland Security was created combining 22 federal agencies with over 170,000 employees and a projected budget of over $40 billion into one department. With the appointment of Tom Ridge as its new secretary on January 24, 2003, the Department of Homeland Security began the monumental tasks of restructuring major elements of the federal government, while improving domestic security and preventing a repetition of the events that gave it birth. As the Department of Homeland Security struggles to reorganize 22 already existing agencies into 5 new directorates, the debate about the long-term implications of these efforts continues. Some, already before critical of the lack of cooperation between government agencies September 11, doubt that the creation of yet another mammoth government bureaucracy will make America safer. Others are convinced that only massive efforts at the federal level can prepare America for future biological, chemical, or radiological attacks from rogue states or international terrorist networks. This anthology attempts to highlight the complex challenges and the potential pitfalls of a developing homeland security policy.

The selections in *Annual Editions: Homeland Security* were chosen to reflect a diversity of viewpoints and perspectives. In the midst of the uncertainty surrounding the creation of a new government department and with new policy announcements issued almost every week, the selection of current articles on the topic of homeland security presented a particular challenge. Articles in this introductory reader were chosen from a variety of sources and thus reflect different writing styles. Elements such as the timeliness and readability of the articles were important criteria used in their selection.

This new anthology is divided into 10 units. Unit 1 provides an overview of a myriad of challenges faced by the U.S. government in developing its plans for an effective homeland defense. Articles in this unit highlight practical problems and political factors that the new agency must consider in its efforts to protect the United States from future attacks. Unit 2 focuses on some of the organizational questions facing the new Department of Homeland Security. It examines problems related to the proposed merger of different functions and tackles important issues such as funding, oversight, and information management. The role of federal agencies in homeland security is examined in unit 3. The role of agencies such as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Transportation Security Agency and programs such as Total Information Awareness are discussed. Unit 4 offers some insight into the problems faced by state and local governments and the conflicts between the federal government and localities, particularly as they relate to distribution of federal funds for homeland security. Unit 5 focuses on homeland security first responders, while unit 6 examines the role that new technologies may play in improving security. Existing vulnerabilities and potential future threats are the subject of unit 7. Threats such as bioterrorism, nuclear terrorism, and cyberterrorism are discussed. Unit 8 weighs the potential impact of homeland security legislation, such as the U.S. Patriot Act, and programs such as Total Information Awareness on civil liberties. The Intelligence Community (IC) plays a vital role in protecting the United States from future threats. Unit 9 explores some of the problems that may have led to 9/11 and offers potential solutions that may help prevent future terrorist attacks. Finally, unit 10 examines the future of homeland security.

I would like to thank Ted Knight, managing editor at McGraw-Hill/Dushkin, for suggesting the creation of this new anthology and for the tremendous support that he and the editorial staff have provided in the completion of this project. I am also particularly grateful to two of my undergraduate students, Erin Attkisson and Eric Smith, at Randolph-Macon College who served as my research assistants on this project.

Annual Editions: Homeland Security provides a broad overview of the major issues associated with homeland defense. It is our hope that this anthology will provide students with an introduction to the topic of homeland security and serve as a stimulus for further in-depth exploration of this vital topic. Please take the time to fill out the *article rating form* in the back of this volume. We appreciate your thoughts and suggestions so we can improve future editions of this anthology.



Thomas J. Badey
Editor

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World Wide Web Sites

The following World Wide Web sites have been carefully researched and selected to support the articles found in this reader. The easiest way to access these selected sites is to go to our DUSHKIN ONLINE support site at *http://www.dushkin.com/online/*.

AE: Homeland Security 04/05

The following sites were available at the time of publication. Visit our Web site—we update DUSHKIN ONLINE regularly to reflect any changes.

General Sources

Anser Institute for Homeland Security
http://www.homelandsecurity.org

The Anser Institute puts out a Journal of Homeland Security as well as a weekly newsletter. Current news, upcoming events, state resources, and links about homeland security are available here.

Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)
http://www.csis.org

The Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), which is a nonpartisan organization, has been dedicated to providing world leaders with strategic insights on, and policy solutions to, current and emerging global issues for 40 years. Currently, CSIS has responded to global terrorism threats by developing a variety of well-defined projects and responses that are available at this Web site.

UNIT 1: The Concept of Homeland Security

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Web presence offers news and other vital information about emergencies and disasters, travel and transportation, immigration and borders, research and technology, and threats and protection.

National Homeland Security Knowledgebase
http://www.twotigersonline.com/resources.html

This important nongovernmental information source offers homeland security quick links and sections on nuclear, radiological, biological, and chemical emergencies, as well as facts on hazardous devices, bombs, and explosive ordnance emergencies and natural disasters. This page links to a great number of important related sites, including quick links to federal and state security agencies and organizations.

Securing America's Borders Fact Sheet: Border Security
http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/01/20020125.html

Here, from the White House, is an action plan for creating a secure and smart border, an essential part of homeland security. The site offers facts about America's borders, describes the smart border of the future, explains border security initiatives in the 2003 budget, and tells how the U.S. Customs Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the United States Coast Guard will be enabled to help with homeland security.

U.S. Custom Service's Container Security Initiative
http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/terror/02022505.htm

This Web site describes an initiative to safeguard the U.S. and global economies by securing an indispensable but vulnerable link in the chain of global trade: the oceangoing sea container. The plan as set forth will strengthen port and maritime security without interrupting trade flows.

UNIT 2: Organizing Homeland Security

Congress Must Reform Its Committee Structure to Meet Homeland Security Needs
http://www.heritage.org/Research/HomelandDefense/EM823.cfm

This article by Michael Scardaville may be found on this Heritage Foundation site. Scardaville explains what Congress must do to streamline the legislative process for homeland security.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
http://www.fema.gov

FEMA, whose presence was apparent at the site of the World Trade Center attack, reports on disasters of every sort and is part of the new homeland security organization. This home page of FEMA describes active disasters and emergencies, spotlights a guide for hurricane preparedness, the wildfire season, the federal response plan, and an "Are You Ready? Guide."

Mitretek Systems: Homeland Security & Counterterrorism
http://www.mitretek.org/home.nsf/BusinessAreas/HomelandSecurity

This Web site discusses Mitretek Systems' focus on America's vulnerability to terrorist attacks, developing solutions that enable federal, state, and local officials to detect suspicious activities, respond to crises, and help with investigations. The site discusses Mitretek's present role in homeland security and counterterrorism.

Keeping Tabs on Homeland Security
http://www.gao.gov/cghome/hs/homelandsecurity.html

This page is part of the U.S. General Accounting Office's Web site. Its table of contents links to information on all of the financial aspects of budgeting for homeland security, from finding funding to spending it.

UNIT 3: The Federal Government and Homeland Security

Container Security Institute (CSI)
http://www.csiinstitute.com/default.htm

At this Web site, you can learn about the Container Security Initiative, including relevant news articles, a list of related links, pertinent white papers, such as "Barcode Issues," which examines the role of updated barcodes in the CSI, and what impact they will have on businesses.

Customs & Border Protection
http://www.customs.ustreas.gov/xp/cgov/newsroom/press_releases/05052003.xml

This U.S. Treasury Department site offers an article that explains how Hong Kong is implementing the CSI and beginning to target and pre-screen cargo destined for the United States.

Transportation Security Administration (TSA)
http://www.tsa.dot.gov/public/index.jsp

This is the site of the government agency responsible for creating new initiatives for port security. The TSA site features a news release on the subject by Secretary of Homeland Security Tom Ridge.

www.dushkin.com/online/

UNIT 4: State and Local Governments and Homeland Security

Dark Winter
http://www.homelandsecurity.org/darkwinter/index.cfm

The Anser Institute was one of the participants in the Dark Winter study, a senior-level war game examining the national security, intergovernmental, and information challenges of a biological attack on the United States. Read all about the exercise at this page.

High Alert Status Costs Cities
http://www.fcw.com/fcw/articles/2003/0407/pol-cities-04-07-03.asp

Dibya Sarker wrote this article on the FCW.Com (Federal Computer Week) page. You'll also find many related links to the subject of the cost to cities for homeland security needs.

NGA Center for Best Practices
http://www.nga.org/center/divisions/1,1188,T_CEN_HS,00.html

This site of the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices is devoted to homeland security issues that affect states. The site's weekly newsletter reports on federal policies affecting states, offers links to respected research, as well as quick analyses on hot topics.

Security Clearance Process for State and Local Law Enforcement
http://www.fbi.gov/clearance/securityclearance.htm

The Securitiy Clearance Process for State and Local Law Enforcement is the new agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for sharing with state and local law enforcement personnel pertinent information regarding terrorism, especially classified information, on a need-to-know basis. This site explains how it works.

UNIT 5: First Responders

CDC Radiation Emergencies
http://www.bt.cdc.gov/radiation/index.asp

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) offers the information on this page to help people prepare for a radiation emergency. It includes separate information for the public, clinicians, and first responders, and it describes CDC's role in a radiation emergency.

Community Policing Institute
http://www.umcpi.org/websites.html

This site contains a map featuring regional community policing institutes for the United States.The site contains links to the Office of Homeland Security, terrorism sites, related government agencies, and other relevant information.

FEMA: Are You Ready? A Guide to Citizen Preparedness
http://www.fema.gov/areyouready/

This guide, available at the FEMA Web site for downloading, brings together facts on disaster survival techniques, disaster-specific information, and how to prepare for and respond to both natural and man-made disasters.

Responding First to Bioterrorism
http://www.nap.edu/firstresponders/

This page from the National Academies includes expert-selected resources for first responders on bioterrorism and public safety, with a search engine of more than 3,000 related Web pages.Browse by subject area, audience, source, or type of content.

U.S. Fire Administration (USFA)
http://www.usfa.fema.gov/index.shtm

As an entity of the Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the mission of the USFA is to reduce life and economic losses due to fire and related emergencies through leadership, advocacy, coordination, and support.

UNIT 6: New Technologies in Homeland Security

Communications Interoperability and Information Sharing
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/sciencetech/ciis.htm

The National Institute of Justice sponsors technology research, evaluation, and demonstration projects to address criminal justice and public safety agency communications and information-sharing needs. Read about the program at this site and also see current projects, related links, and contact information related to communications interoperability.

Defense Advanced Research Project Agency
http://www.fas.org/irp/agency/dod/poindexter.html

Dr. John Poindexter offers these remarks about the Information Awareness Office, in which he introduces new programs that are being developed with the help of information technology to deal with the asymmetric threats of terrorism to the United States. Called DARPA, the site has put forth several "way out" ideas that have been challenged by Congress.

TEN: The Enterprise Network
http://www.ten-net.org/homelandsecurity.html

Silicon Valley entrepreneurs have banded together to consider how they can apply technology to the problems of homeland security. The U.S. government has welcomed the program that TEN has presented. Find out all about this "marriage" at this site.

UNIT 7: Vulnerabilities and Threats

CDC Public Health Emergency Preparedness & Response Site
http://www.bt.cdc.gov

This site of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention discusses biological agents and threats, tells whom to contact in an emergency, and offers resources and links as well as news. Selected agents discussed include smallpox, anthrax, botulism, plague, sarin nerve gas, ricin, and sulfur mustard.

Emergency Preparedness Information for Terrorism
http://www.tnema.org/EP/EP_DomPrep.htm

Find out about the Domestic Preparedness Program, a partnership of federal, state, and local agencies with the goal of ensuring that the nation is prepared to respond to any kind of terrorist attack. Find out more about this important program at this Web site.

The Myth of Cyberterrorism
http://www.washingtonmonthly.com/features/2001/0211.green.html

In this article, written after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, Joshua Green says that there are many ways that terrorists can kill you, but that computers aren't one of them. This 10-page article makes interesting reading.

Nuclear Terrorism
http://www.nci.org/nuketerror.htm

How to prevent nuclear terrorism is the subject of this extremely thorough 29-page Web site. The site also features links to key documents.

www.dushkin.com/online/

UNIT 8: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights

EFF Analysis of USA Patriot Act

http://www.eff.org/Privacy/Surveillance/Terrorism_militias/20011031_eff_usa_patriot_analysis.html

These 22 pages, presented by the Electronic Frontier Foundation, analyze the provisions of the USA Patriot Act (USAPA) relating to online and surveillance activities.

EPIC USA Patriot Act Page

http://www.epic.org/privacy/terrorism/usapatriot

The Electronic Privacy Information Center offers an in-depth critique of the USA Patriot Act (USAPA) at this page. The site includes news of several lawsuits brought by organizations under the Freedom of Information Act seeking disclosure of information concerning implementation of the controversial USA Patriot Act.

Human Rights Watch

http://www.hrwatch.org/press/2002/11/homeland1121.htm

Writing about the U.S. Homeland Security bill, Wendy Patten finds that civil rights are vulnerable and immigrant children are not protected. She calls for a bill with better safeguards for the civil rights of individuals.

UNIT 9: Intelligence and Homeland Security

Domestic Security: The Homefront and the War on Terrorism

http://www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/terrorism/homeland/intelligence.html

Maureen Hoch reports on intelligence reform in the wake of September 11, 2001—specifically the relationship between the FBI and the CIA in gathering intelligence.

FAS Intelligence Resource Program

http://www.fas.org/irp/congress/2002_hr/index.html

This Web site provides material from the Joint House and Senate Intelligence Committee hearings of 2002.

Statement of DCI Tenet on Homeland Security and Intelligence

http://www.fas.org/irp/congress/2002_hr/062702tenet.html

On June 27, 2002, George Tenet gave the testimony found at this site before the Government Affairs Subcommittee. He describes how the U.S. Intelligence Community plans to support the Department of Homeland Security and all other policy agencies in this vital area.

UNIT 10: The Future of Homeland Security

Homeland Security Act of 2002

http://www.outsourcing-law.com/homeland_security_critical_infrastructures.htm

The role of private enterprise in antiterrorist operations is described on this page with insights on effective IT outsourcing.

We highly recommend that you review our Web site for expanded information and our other product lines. We are continually updating and adding links to our Web site in order to offer you the most usable and useful information that will support and expand the value of your Annual Editions. You can reach us at: *http://www.dushkin.com/annualeditions/*.

UNIT 1

The Concept of Homeland Security

Unit Selections

1. **America the Vulnerable**, Stephen E. Flynn
2. **The Experiment Begins**, *National Journal*
3. **A Watchful Eye**, Steven Brill
4. **The State of Our Defense**, Romesh Ratnesar

Key Points to Consider

- Is the regulation and strict policing of global transportation networks possible? Is it necessary? Why or why not?
- What are the major challenges that face the new Department of Homeland Security?
- Does the continued politicization of homeland security issues undermine national security? Defend your answer.
- Has the United States done enough to improve security since September 11, 2001? Explain.

Links: www.dushkin.com/online/
These sites are annotated in the World Wide Web pages.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/

National Homeland Security Knowledgebase
http://www.twotigersonline.com/resources.html

Securing America's Borders Fact Sheet: Border Security
http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/01/20020125.html

U.S. Custom Service's Container Security Initiative
http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/terror/02022505.htm

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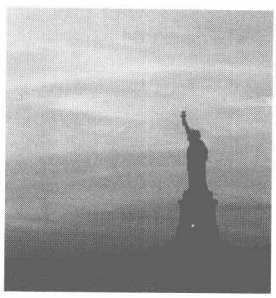


UNIT 1
The Concept of Homeland Security

Four unit articles examine the challenges that the United States government face as it develops its plans for defending the homeland.

Unit Overview xvi

1. **America the Vulnerable,** Stephen E. Flynn, *Foreign Affairs,* January/February 2002
   Stephen Flynn focuses on existing flaws in ***U.S. border security*** and ***international transport networks.*** He argues that there is "an alternative between maintaining trade and travel lanes so open that they practically invite terrorists to do their worst, and turning off the global ... spigot whenever a terrorist attack occurs or a credible threat of one arises." 2

2. **The Experiment Begins,** *National Journal,* June 15, 2002
   Together, the authors of these short articles offer a comprehensive look at the monumental challenges faced by the U.S. government in creating the new ***Department of Homeland Security.*** They identify key issues that must be addressed if this new department is to have a chance at fulfilling its primary mission. 9

3. **A Watchful Eye,** Steven Brill, *Newsweek,* February 24, 2003
   Steven Brill offers "five realities" to help the reader sort through the political rhetoric that increasingly envelops the issue of ***management of homeland security.*** He argues that spending more money will not guarantee security. 23

4. **The State of Our Defense,** Romesh Ratnesar, *Time,* February 24, 2003
   Romesh Ratnesar argues that while the Bush administration has kept the issue of ***terrorism*** at the forefront of its policy agenda, it has done little to reduce the threat of terrorism. He concludes, "...that in many respects the homeland is no more secure than it was on September 10, 2001." 25

UNIT 2
Organizing Homeland Security

In this unit, four articles focus on efforts to organize the new Department of Homeland Security and to define its role in the war on terrorism.

Unit Overview 30

5. **Organizing the War on Terrorism,** William L. Waugh Jr. and Richard T. Sylves, *Public Administration Review,* September 2002
   This article examines differences between the national emergency management system and the ***counterterrorism*** system. Richard Sylves and William Waugh argue that the creation of the new ***Department of Homeland Security*** could undermine the existing cooperation between the many current ***disaster agencies.*** 32

6. **The Ultimate Turf War,** Richard E. Cohen, Siobhan Gorman, and Sydney J. Freedberg Jr., *National Journal,* January 4, 2003
   According to the authors "...a total of ***88 congressional committees*** and subcommittees have ***jurisdiction over issues*** related to ***homeland security.***" They argue that effective operation of the Department of Homeland Security requires some of these "infamous 88" to relinquish their ***oversight rights.*** 41

The concepts in bold italics are developed in the article. For further expansion, please refer to the Topic Guide and the Index.

7. **Requirements for a New Agency,** *Government Computer News,* February 10, 2003
This article discusses the problems associated with developing and managing an ***information technology*** system for the new ***Department of Homeland Security.*** It concludes "DHS will only be as effective as its Information Technology allows it to be." 49

8. **Homeland Security Funding Primer: Where We've Been, Where We're Headed,** *Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation,* May 1, 2003
A breakdown of government-wide budget requests for ***the Department of Homeland Security*** is provided in this primer, which includes an overview of past allocations, major initiatives, and ***funding requests*** for fiscal year 2004. 51

UNIT 3
The Federal Government and Homeland Security

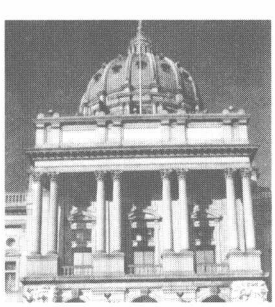
The role of various federal government agencies within the Homeland Security Department is examined in these three articles.

Unit Overview 58

9. **The NRC: What Me Worry?,** Daniel Hirsch, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists,* January/February 2002
According to Daniel Hirsch, "***Security*** at the nation's ***nuclear plants*** has been ***grossly inadequate*** for decades, and the nuclear industry and its captive regulatory agency, the NRC, have refused to do anything about it—both before and after September 11." 60

10. **Transportation Security Administration Faces Huge Challenges,** Steve Dunham, *Journal of Homeland Security,* February 2002
The ***Transportation Security Administration***'s first major challenge, according to Steve Dunham, is to "...remedy the ***security deficiencies*** in ***air travel*** in the United States." His article provides an overview of the duties and responsibilities of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). 65

11. **Total Information Awareness: Down, but Not Out,** Farhad Manjoo, *Salon.com,* January 28, 2003
Total Information Awareness (TIA) is a Department of Defense research project designed to identify terrorists through the use of "personal data collected in computer databases." The program, described by some as the "...most massive ***surveillance program*** ever tried ***by the federal government***" poses a serious challenge to existing privacy protections. 70



UNIT 4
State and Local Governments and Homeland Security

The five articles in this unit examine the challenges that state and local governments face in their efforts to ensure homeland security.

Unit Overview 74

12. **Catastrophic Terrorism—Local Response to a National Threat,** Frank Keating, *Journal of Homeland Security,* August 2001
Frank Keating, the former governor of Oklahoma, examines the relationship between ***local, state,*** and federal ***agencies in response to terrorist attacks.*** Drawing on his experiences from the Oklahoma City bombing in 1995 and ***Dark Winter,*** a disaster response exercise in 2001, he offers five basic guidelines for interaction among these agencies. 76

The concepts in bold italics are developed in the article. For further expansion, please refer to the Topic Guide and the Index.

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13. **Governing After September 11th: A New Normalcy,** Parris N. Glendening, *Public Administration Review,* September 2002
The governor of Maryland highlights in this article the ***issues that states face*** in the aftermath of the ***attacks on September 11, 2001.*** He discusses some of the organizational, legislative, and economic challenges that must be dealt with. **81**

14. **Bush Meets With N.Y. Mayor and Promises More Aid for Cities,** John Machacek, *USA Today,* March 19, 2003
States and localities are increasingly dissatisfied with the formulas for ***distribution of federal funds*** for homeland security. Cities like New York are faced with major expenditures in a time of budget shortfalls. **84**

15. **States, Cities Step Up Security and Squabble Over Costs,** *USA Today,* April 6, 2003
Conflicts between the ***federal government and local authorities*** over the escalating cost of homeland security continue. This article provides a number of examples of the ***costs facing local and state governments.*** **86**

16. **A Burnt-Orange Nation,** Siobhan Gorman and Sydney J. Freedberg Jr., *National Journal,* March 1, 2003
While the federal government continues to be preoccupied with Iraq, state and local governments continue to make their preparations for possible terrorist attacks. Siobhan Gorman and Sydney Freedberg highlight the ***challenges faced by states and localities.*** **87**

UNIT 5
First Responders

In this section, five articles discuss the role of first responders to homeland security events.

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17. **Man With a Plan,** Macon Morehouse, *People,* March 17, 2003
In an interview with ***People*** magazine, ***Department of Homeland Security*** secretary Tom Ridge offers his ***advice*** on how to ***prepare for a terrorist attack.*** Ridge suggests keeping an emergency kit with 3 day's worth of supplies including food, water, and, yes, duct tape. **95**

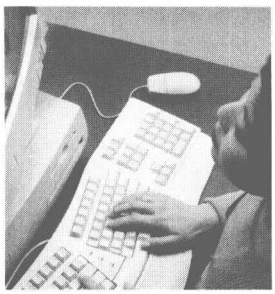
18. **All Citizens Now First Responders,** Brian Michael Jenkins, *USA Today,* March 23, 2003
According to Brian Jenkins, the main targets of the new Homeland Security ***color-alert system*** are government agencies. These agencies, however, cannot protect all citizens at all times. Jenkins argues that Americans must become involved "in the defense of their communities..." in order for homeland security to succeed. **97**

19. **Community Policing and Terrorism,** Matthew C. Scheider and Robert Chapman, *Journal of Homeland Security,* April 2003
Matthew Scheider and Robert Chapman argue that community policing, which requires citizen involvement, will lead to more effective ***terrorism prevention*** and ***response*** and will help reduce both fear of an attack and fear during an attack. **98**

20. **Smallpox, Big Worries,** Julie Piotrowski, *Modern Healthcare,* January 6, 2003
Some 500,000 health care workers are supposed to voluntarily receive the ***smallpox vaccine*** as an unprecedented first step in preparing for a smallpox attack. Some ***first responders*** are prepared to take the risk, while others are just not sure this plan is worth the potential danger or the costs. **103**

21. **Managing the Response to a Major Terrorist Event,** John R. Powers, *Homeland Defense Journal,* February 24, 2003
John Powers argues that many ***first responders*** currently lack "...a unifying concept of operations." He believes that in order to save time and lives during a ***terrorist incident,*** first responders must establish and be able to function within a "network of networks," which he describes in this article. **107**

The concepts in bold italics are developed in the article. For further expansion, please refer to the Topic Guide and the Index.



UNIT 6
New Technologies in Homeland Security

The three articles in this section focus on new technologies that may improve our security against terrorists.

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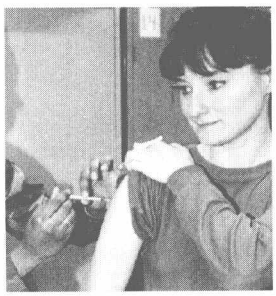
22. **Guarding Against Missiles,** Fred Bayles, *USA Today,* April 13, 2003
Fearing future terrorist attacks with shoulder-fired missiles on passenger planes, members of Congress have proposed the use of ***antimissile systems on U.S. aircraft.*** While some support the installation of "countermeasures" on passenger aircraft, others believe that there are less costly ways to address this potential threat. 112

23. **Modernizing Homeland Security,** John D. Cohen and John A. Hurson, *Blueprint,* March/April 2002
John Cohen and John Hurson argue that in order to ***respond*** more effectively ***to terrorism*** we must continue to improve communications. They advocate the ***linking of data systems*** and the ***integration of emergency response systems.*** 114

24. **Aerospace Giants Repackage Military Technology for Home,** John Croft, *Aviation Week & Space Technology,* October 21, 2002
Aerospace companies are trying to help fill the need for increased ***"communications interoperability"*** that became evident in the ***wake of the attacks*** on September 11, 2001. Companies such as Raytheon are developing mobile command centers that will allow ***communication between all first responders*** regardless of radio compatibility. 117



UNIT 7
Vulnerabilities and Threats

The four selections in this section consider potential future threats such as bioterrorism, nuclear terrorism, and cyberterrorism.

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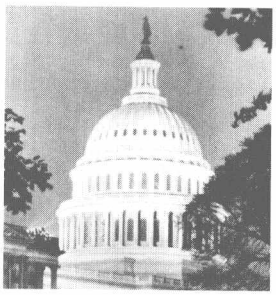
25. **Waiting for Bioterror,** Katherine Eban, *The Nation,* December 9, 2002
Much attention has been paid to the possibility that terrorists may possess and use ***biological agents*** such as anthrax and smallpox. The U.S. government has taken a number of ***steps to enhance preparedness for and response capability*** to such an attack. Despite this, Katherine Eban argues that there are problems with the public health system that, if left uncorrected, will leave the United States vulnerable to bioterrorism. 122

26. **Nuclear Nightmares,** Bill Keller, *New York Times Magazine,* May 26, 2002
When the Soviet Union collapsed, a disturbingly large number of ***nuclear weapons*** and radioactive materials were left under frequently minimal security. This article looks at the possibility that some of those materials could find, or could have found, their way into the hands of terrorist groups or ***states that sponsor terrorism,*** and could be used to mount a devastating attack on the United States and our allies. 128

27. **The Cyber-Terror Threat,** Barton Gellman, *Washington Post,* July 14, 2002
In the post–September 11 world, the threat of an attack on the American mainland involving conventional weapons and/or ***weapons of mass destruction*** is very real. This article addresses the possibilities that our nation's critical electronic infrastructure may be vulnerable and that an ***attack combining cyberterrorism*** with a ***traditional physical attack*** poses a grave risk. 138

The concepts in bold italics are developed in the article. For further expansion, please refer to the Topic Guide and the Index.

28. **Agriculture Shock,** Virginia Gewin, *Nature,* January 9, 2003
The enormous economic and health consequences of an attack on plants and animals are often overlooked in discussions of possible ***future terrorist threats.*** This article examines the threats that terrorism poses to plant and animal health as well as the wide-ranging ramifications that would rise from such an attack. **143**



UNIT 8
Civil Liberties and Civil Rights

In this unit, five selections consider the impact on civil rights and civil liberties by new legislation passed to enhance security.

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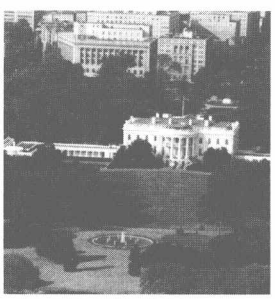
29. **Civil Liberties and Homeland Security,** Valerie L. Demmer, *The Humanist,* January/February 2002
Valerie Demmer believes that Bush administration policies to prevent terrorism such as the ***U.S. Patriot Act*** have led to the "...erosion of civil liberties." According to Demmer, the government's" ...McCarthy-like tactics strip citizens of their ***fundamental rights*** while not being effective in—and often not having anything to do with—stopping terrorism." **149**

30. **Homeland Security and the Lessons of Waco,** Mary Zeiss Stange, *The Chronicle of Higher Education,* April 11, 2003
Mary Zeiss Stange claims that the steps taken by the ***government in the war on terrorism*** are similar to the steps taken in the 1993 Waco incident. The problem with this is that the cult members' ***civil rights*** were violated in 1993 and the same sort of rights violations are being made legal today for the purpose of preventing terrorism. **153**

31. **Fears Mount Over 'Total' Spy System,** J. Michael Waller, *Insight,* December 24, 2002–January 6, 2003
According to the government, ***Total Information Awareness (TIA),*** an experimental system created to help prevent terrorism, uses the Internet to "detect, classify, and identify foreign terrorists and decipher their plans." Civil rights groups are protesting TIA because they fear that the program gives the government unnecessary access to our private lives and too much power. **156**

32. **Access Denied,** Brian Costner, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists,* March/April 2002
Worried about the ***information*** available on ***the Internet,*** the ***Department of Energy*** began ***removing files*** from their Web site. Brian Costner argues that "in the process the public got shut out." **160**

33. **Heading in the Wrong Direction,** *The Economist,* March 8, 2003
This article compares the U.S. government's ***indefinite detention*** of Jose Padilla, a U.S. citizen, to the 1962 arrest of Nelson Mandela in an apartheid regime in South Africa. It notes that unlike Padilla, "Mandela was given access to lawyers and his prosecutors had to follow rules of due process." **164**



UNIT 9
Intelligence and Homeland Security

Three selections in this unit examine the role of the Intelligence Community within homeland security.

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34. **Filling the Gaps in Security,** Michael Scardaville, *The World & I,* June 2002
Michael Scardaville argues "...the greatest failing on September 11 was the inability of our ***intelligence*** and ***law enforcement agencies*** to prevent the attacks." He offers a series of ***recommendations to improve homeland security.*** **168**

The concepts in bold italics are developed in the article. For further expansion, please refer to the Topic Guide and the Index.

35. **Can Sense-Making Keep Us Safe?,** M. Mitchell Waldrop, *Technology Review,* March 2003
M. Mitchell Waldrop discusses new ***intelligence software*** that can detect transactions or relationships between people that might not appear via any other form of ***intelligence gathering.*** This software may play a vital role in preventing future terrorist attacks. **172**

36. **Time for a Rethink,** *The Economist,* April 20, 2002
This article examines the problems facing the ***U.S. Intelligence Community (IC),*** including the lack of centralized leadership and a culture that balks at ***interagency cooperation.*** It argues that significant reform is necessary to meet today's challenges. **178**

UNIT 10
The Future of Homeland Security

This final unit examines the future of homeland security in four articles.

Unit Overview **182**

37. **The State of Homeland Security,** Alex Salkever, *Business Week Online,* May 13, 2003
Alex Salkever outlines some of the ***changes in homeland security*** that have been made since 9/11 as he tries to address the question, "Is America safer now than before?" He offers mixed reviews of ongoing efforts. **185**

38. **Government, Business, and the Response to Terrorism,** Murray Weidenbaum, *USA Today Magazine (Society for the Advancement of Education),* May 2002
Murray Weidenbaum examines the ***roles of government*** and ***private enterprise*** in ***homeland security.*** He argues that businesses have been saddled with a "hidden tax" that may have long-term effects. **189**

39. **Principles the Department of Homeland Security Must Follow for an Effective Transition,** Michael Scardaville, *The Heritage Foundation Backgrounder,* February 28, 2003
Michael Scardaville outlines five basic principles that the newly created ***Department of Homeland Security*** "should follow" as it faces the momentous task of ***consolidating 22 federal agencies.*** **194**

40. **Defusing Dangers to U.S. Security,** Harlan Ullman, *The World & I,* January 2003
According to Harlan Ullman, the United States has five important pieces of "unfinished business" at home and abroad. This article outlines ***major outstanding issues*** that the Bush administration must resolve in order to ***ensure the nation's security.*** **200**

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Test Your Knowledge Form **206**

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The concepts in bold italics are developed in the article. For further expansion, please refer to the Topic Guide and the Index.

Topic Guide

This topic guide suggests how the selections in this book relate to the subjects covered in your course. You may want to use the topics listed on these pages to search the Web more easily.

On the following pages a number of Web sites have been gathered specifically for this book. They are arranged to reflect the units of this *Annual Edition.* You can link to these sites by going to the DUSHKIN ONLINE support site at *http://www.dushkin.com/online/.*

ALL THE ARTICLES THAT RELATE TO EACH TOPIC ARE LISTED BELOW THE BOLD-FACED TERM.

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18. All Citizens Now First Responders

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