

# DOWNLOAD PDF COUPS, NON-COMBATANT EVACUATIONS, AND THE WAR ON TERROR, 1991-2007

## Chapter 1 : NOT BY DOVES, BUT BY HAWKS –“ PEACE GETS A CHANCE IN SIERRA LEONE |

*Coups, non-combatant evacuations, and the War on Terror, Not just fitting in but standing out: Marine Security Guard School, "Our Marines": a retrospective.*

The legal nature of the Kingdom of Denmark is fundamentally one of a sovereign state. The Danish Constitution stipulates that the foreign and security interests for all parts of the Danish Realm are the responsibility of the Danish government, the Faroes received home rule in and Greenland did so in . In , the Faroes received a self-government arrangement, and in Greenland received self rule, the Danish Realms unique state of internal affairs is acted out in the principle of The Unity of the Realm. This principle is derived from Article 1 of the Danish Constitution which specifies that constitutional law applies equally to all areas of the Danish Realm, the Constitutional Act specifies that sovereignty is to continue to be exclusively with the authorities of the Realm. The language of Denmark is Danish, and the Danish state authorities are based in Denmark, the Kingdom of Denmark's parliament, with its members, is located in the capital, Copenhagen. Two of the members are elected in each of Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The Government ministries are located in Copenhagen, as is the highest court, in principle, the Danish Realm constitutes a unified sovereign state, with equal status between its constituent parts. Devolution differs from federalism in that the powers of the subnational authority ultimately reside in central government. The Self-Government Arrangements devolves political competence and responsibility from the Danish political authorities to the Faroese, the Faroese and Greenlandic authorities administer the tasks taken over from the state, enact legislation in these specific fields and have the economic responsibility for solving these tasks. The Danish government provides a grant to the Faroese and the Greenlandic authorities to cover the costs of these devolved areas. It establishes the government of the Faroe Islands and the Faroese parliament. The Faroe Islands were previously administered as a Danish county, the Home Rule Act abolished the post of Amtmand and these powers were expanded in a Act, which named the Faroese home government as an equal partner with the Danish government 2. Founded in , in the wake of the Kalmar War, with time, these goals have developed into also encompassing the need to protect freedom and peaceful development in the world with respect for human rights. At the same time, the need for maintenance of the army in peacetime became pertinent, the Royal Danish Army has historically been an integral part of the defence of Denmark and thus involved in warfare, skirmishes and battles continuously to protect her interests. In modern times the Royal Danish Army has also become the backbone of Danish international missions, such as those in Kosovo, Iraq, starting in , the Royal Danish Army has also been involved in the War in Afghanistan. The Danish army withdrew its forces from Afghanistan in May . The structure of the Danish army changed in , leaving Danish Division without brigades or support troops directly under its command, the two brigades have only command over combat battalions, as combat support and logistic support units are now grouped under various support centres. The Aviation Troops flew two squadrons of Fokker C. V reconnaissance aircraft from to , when 17 Gloster Gauntlet fighters were purchased to form two new squadrons. In , ten Fokker D. Special forces –“ Special forces and special operations forces are military or police units trained to conduct special operations. The term special forces in the United States refers to the U. Army's forces, in Russian-speaking countries special forces are typically called spetsnaz, an acronym for special purpose. Likewise, Russian speakers refer to special forces of nations as spetsnaz, for example. Special Forces would be referred to as amerikanski spetsnaz in Russian, other significant roles lay in reconnaissance, providing essential intelligence from near or among the enemy and increasingly in combating irregular forces, their infrastructure and activities. Hamilcar Barca in Sicily had specialized troops trained to launch several offensives per day, in the late Roman or early Byzantine period, Roman fleets used small, fast, camouflaged ships crewed by selected men for scouting and commando missions. In Japan, ninjas were used for reconnaissance, espionage and as assassins, bodyguards or fortress guards, during the Napoleonic wars, rifle and sapper units were formed that held specialised roles in reconnaissance and skirmishing and were not

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committed to the formal battle lines. During the Second Boer War the British Army felt the need for specialised units became most apparent. This unit was formed in by Lord Lovat and early on reported to an American, Major Frederick Russell Burnham, after the war, Lovats Scouts went on to formally become the British Armys first sniper unit. Additionally, the Bushveldt Carbineers, formed in , can be seen as an unconventional warfare unit. Modern special forces emerged during the Second World War, in , the British Commandos were formed following Winston Churchills call for specially trained troops of the hunter class, who can develop a reign of terror down the enemy coast. A staff officer, Lieutenant Colonel Dudley Clarke, had already submitted such a proposal to General Sir John Dill, Dill, aware of Churchills intentions, approved Clarks proposal and on 23 June , the first Commando raid took place. The Special Service Brigade was quickly expanded to 12 units which became known as Commandos, each Commando had a lieutenant colonel as the commanding officer and numbered around men. In December a Middle East Commando depot was formed with the responsibility of training and supplying reinforcements for the Commando units in that theatre, in February the Commando training depot at Achnacarry in the Scottish Highlands was established by Brigadier Charles Haydon. Under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Vaughan, the Commando depot was responsible for training complete units, the training regime was for the time innovative and physically demanding, and far in advance of normal British Army training. The depot staff were all hand picked, with the ability to any of the volunteers. Training and assessment started immediately on arrival, with the volunteers having to complete an 8-mile march with all their equipment from the Spean Bridge railway station to the commando depot, exercises were conducted using live ammunition and explosives to make training as realistic as possible. Physical fitness was a prerequisite, with cross country runs and boxing matches to improve fitness, speed and endurance marches were conducted up and down the nearby mountain ranges and over assault courses that included a zip-line over Loch Arkaig, all while carrying arms and full equipment 4. Combat search and rescue – Combat search and rescue are search and rescue operations that are carried out during war that are within or near combat zones. A CSAR mission may be carried out by a force of helicopters, ground-attack aircraft, aerial refueling tankers. The First World War was the background for the development of combat search and rescue doctrine, especially in the more fluid theaters of war in the Balkans. When trench warfare made this impossible the cars were transferred to other theatres, in , during the First World War, Squadron Commander Richard Bell-Davies of the British Royal Naval Air Service performed the first combat search and rescue by aircraft in history. He used his single-seat aeroplane to rescue his wingman who had shot down in Bulgaria. Like the search and rescue efforts of the future, Davies action sprang from the fervent desire to keep a compatriot from capture or death at the hands of the enemy. It was during the Mesopotamian campaign that British and Commonwealth forces began to use similar tactics on a larger scale, shot down aviators in hostile Bedouin territory were often located by search parties in the air and rescued. During World War II, the Luftwaffe operated armed camouflaged air-sea rescue aircraft, during the Vietnam War the costly rescue of Bat 21 led the US military to find a new approach to high-threat search and rescue. During the Vietnam War, U. SAR forces saved 3, lives at the cost of 71 rescuers and 45 aircraft, on 21 April , Captain Richard Williams of the Australian Flying Corps landed behind enemy lines to rescue a downed comrade. Counter-terrorism – Counter-terrorism strategies include attempts to counter financing of terrorism. If terrorism is part of an insurgency, counter-terrorism may employ counter-insurgency measures. Harcourt envisioned a permanent unit dedicated to the prevention of politically motivated violence through the use of techniques such as undercover infiltration. This pioneering branch was the first to be trained in counter-terrorism techniques and its name was changed to Special Branch as it had its remit gradually expanded to incorporate a general role in counterterrorism, combating foreign subversion and infiltrating organized crime. Law enforcement agencies, in Britain and elsewhere, established similar units, Counterterrorism forces expanded with the perceived growing threat of terrorism in the late 20th century. Most counter-terrorism strategies involve an increase in police and domestic intelligence. The central activities are traditional, interception of communications, and the tracing of persons, new technology has, however,

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expanded the range of military and law enforcement operations. Domestic intelligence is often directed at specific groups, defined on the basis of origin or religion, mass surveillance of an entire population raises objections on civil liberties grounds. Homegrown terrorists, especially lone wolves are often harder to detect because of their citizenship or legal status, good intelligence is at the heart of such preparation, as well as political and social understanding of any grievances that might be solved. Counterintelligence is a challenge with the security of cell-based systems, since the ideal. Financial tracking can play a role, as can communications intercept, in response to the growing legislation. United Kingdom The United Kingdom has had anti-terrorism legislation in place for more than thirty years, the Prevention of Violence Act was brought in response to an Irish Republican Army campaign of violence under the S-Plan. This act had allowed to expire in and was repealed in to be replaced by the Prevention of Terrorism Acts a response to the Troubles in Northern Ireland. From to the temporary provisions of the act were renewed annually, in the Acts were replaced with the more permanent Terrorism Act , which contained many of their powers, and then the Prevention of Terrorism Act The Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act was formally introduced into the Parliament November 19, two months after the September 11, attacks in the United States and it received royal assent and went into force on December 13, The Prevention of Terrorism Act was drafted to answer the Law Lords ruling and the Terrorism Act creates new offences related to terrorism, and amends existing ones. The Act was drafted in the aftermath of the 7 July London bombings, since the UKs terrorism laws have been regularly reviewed by a security-cleared Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation, whose reports are submitted to Parliament and published in full 6. Hostage “ A hostage is a person or entity which is held by one of two belligerent parties to the other or seized as security for the carrying out of an agreement, or as a preventive measure against war. A person who seizes one or more hostages is known as a hostage-taker, if the hostages are present voluntarily, then the receiver is known as a host. These obligations would be in the form of signing of a peace treaty and this would eventually influence them culturally and open the way for an amicable political line if they ascended to power after release. This practice was adopted in the early period of the British occupation of India. The practice of taking hostages as security for the out of a treaty between civilized states is now obsolete. In France, after the revolution of Prairial, the law of hostages was passed. Sequestration of their property and deportation from France followed on the murder of a republican, four to every such murder, the law only resulted in an increase in the insurrection. Napoleon in had used similar measures to deal with the insurrection in Lombardy, another case where hostages have been taken in modern warfare has been the subject of much discussion. The measure seems to have been effective, in during the Second Boer War, by a proclamation issued at Pretoria, Lord Roberts adopted the plan for a similar reason, but shortly afterwards it was abandoned. The Germans also, between the surrender of a town and its occupation, took hostages as security against outbreaks of violence by the inhabitants. It may be noticed, however, that the hostages would suffer should the acts aimed at be performed by the authorized belligerent forces of the enemy, the regulations, however do not allude to the practice of taking hostage. In May , at the close of the Paris Commune and it was an act of maniacal despair, on the defeat at Mont Valrien on the 4 April and the entry of the army into Paris on the 21 May. Taking hostages is today considered a crime or an act of terrorism, the criminal activity is known as kidnapping. An acute situation where hostages are kept in a building or a vehicle that has taken over by armed terrorists or common criminals is often called a hostage crisis. Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions states that the taking of hostages during a conflict is a war crime and shall remain prohibited at any time 7. Cold-weather warfare “ Cold-weather warfare, also known as Arctic warfare or winter warfare, encompasses military operations affected by snow, ice, thawing conditions or cold, both on land and at sea. Cold-weather conditions occur year-round at high elevation or at high latitudes, Mountain warfare often takes place in cold weather or on terrain that is affected by ice and snow, such as the Alps and the Himalayas. Historically, most such operations have been during winter in the Northern Hemisphere, some have occurred above the Arctic Circle where snow, ice and cold may occur throughout the year. At times, cold or its aftermath “thaw” has been a factor in the failure of a campaign, as with Napoleons invasion of Russia

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in Northern and Eastern Europe were the venues for some well-documented winter campaigns, during World War II several actions took place above the Arctic Circle. As a great deal of Denmark consists of islands, it was safe from invasion. Charles X Gustav of Sweden led his army across the ice of the Belts to besiege Copenhagen, the war ended with the treaty of Roskilde, a treaty very favorable to the Swedish. Three thousand of them died of exposure in the snow and this daring manoeuvre decided the outcome of the war. Napoleons invasion of Russia in resulted in retreat in the face of winter with the majority of the French army succumbing to frostbite and starvation, rather than combat injuries. The German-Finnish joint offensive against Murmansk in saw heavy fighting in the Arctic environment, subsequently the Petsamo-Kirkenes Operation conducted by the Red Army against the Wehrmacht in in northern Finland and Norway drove the Germans out of there. In late , Finland turned against Nazi Germany under the Soviet Unions pressure, while use of ski infantry was common in the Red Army, Germany formed only one division for movement on skis. There were many injuries and malfunctions of materielâ€”both vehicles and weapons. Less-important public figures, or those with lower profiles, may be accompanied by a single bodyguard who doubles as a driver. A number of celebrities and CEOs also use bodyguards. In some countries or regions, wealthy people may have a bodyguard when they travel, in some cases, the security personnel use an armoured vehicle, which protects them and the VIP. The role of a bodyguard depends on several factors, first, it depends on the role of a given bodyguard in a close protection team. Second, the role of a bodyguard depends on the level of risk that the client faces, a bodyguard protecting a client at high risk of assassination will be focusing on very different roles than a bodyguard escorting a celebrity who is being stalked by aggressive tabloid photographers. Some bodyguards specialize in the close protection of children of VIPs. In some cases, bodyguards also drive their clients, if parking services tow away or disable the car, then the bodyguard cannot use the car to escape with the client in case there is a security threat while the client is at their meeting.

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### Chapter 2 : Global War: Trend, Accident, or Conspiracy?, page 2

*Today, the war on terrorism highlights this important relationship as Marines guard some of the most dangerous embassies in the world. About the Author(s) Leo J. Daugherty III is the Command Historian for the United States Army Accessions Command at Fort Knox, Kentucky.*

Berlin police said on the next day, that investigators assume the driver of the truck did so intentionally in a suspected terrorist attack. A man found in the truck was ruled out by police as the driver at the time of the attack. He died as a result of the crash and was later identified as a Polish citizen. Police also stated that the nationality of the suspected driver, who fled the crash scene and was later arrested, was unclear. In the world of Zionist-controlled media, quite contrarily to the statements of Police and the interior minister, some German, British and American newspapers wrote that the driver of the vehicle which barreled into a crowded Christmas market was from Afghanistan or Pakistan who had entered Germany as refugee earlier this year. However, terror attack in Berlin cannot be seen in isolation. Like the previous terror assaults in Europe and the US, including some other countries, this new one in Berlin is also a false flag operation, arranged by some state actors and their intelligence agencies in order to achieve secret aims. In this regard, there is a co-relationship of the double game, secret strategy and false flag operations which continue unabated. Like the terror attacks in Paris, Brussels, Orlando, San Bernardino, Nice, Munich and latest one in Berlin is also a false flag operation and is part of the secret strategy of American CIA and especially Israeli Mossad which are in collaboration with each other in order to obtain the covert aims of their countries. Mossad might be alone involved in the terror assault of Berlin. Various acts of terrorism show that without taking cognizance of the related-developments in the world, the general masses of a country and even some educated persons start blaming all the Muslims and the ISIS in this respect. Therefore, we need to go in-depth analysis to know who is behind the carnage in Berlin. In these terms, as part of the secret strategy of some states, double game and false flag operations are interrelated. As regards terrorism, Machiavelli advises the rulers to have a lion-like image outwardly, and act upon the traits of goat inwardly. He also suggests them foreign adventures and the use of terror to obtain their goals. In his sense, a good ruler should be a good opportunist and hypocrite. While echoing Machiavelli, Morgenthau points out that sometimes, rulers act upon immoral activities like deceit, fraud, falsehood and even murder to fulfill their selfish aims. The true nature of the policy is concealed by ideological justifications and rationalization. They are propagating the so-called threat of Islamophobia. In one way or the other, the Muslims are being persecuted in the US and other Western countries, particularly in Europe which has been put on high alert, as these subversive acts were being taken as attacks on the whole continent. Mossad also funded the election-campaign of the Israeli-supported the US President-elect Donald Trump who won the presidential race of the Republican Party, as he had started exaggerating the threat of Islamophobia by manipulating various terror attacks in the US and Europe. Donald Trump used each terror assault in fueling anti-Muslim racialism in America and to get the sympathies of a majority of the ordinary Americans and those of Europe, who did not have much time to go into depth-analysis and have been misguided by his emotional speeches, statements and false hopes. The more he exploited the threat of Islamic militants, the more popularity he got among general masses of America, who have been impressed by his stereotypes. After the incident at San Bernardino, which resulted in the deaths of 14 persons by a Muslim couple, Trump had called for a ban on Muslims, entering the United States. They are also dangerous for the countryâ€”the strongest remaining force that propels the Islamic State is the Islamophobia of Trump and his European counterparts, argue senior intelligence strategists for the U. Trump unwittingly gives them precisely the role they dream about. Trump continued move against Muslims. While, Mateen had been dubbed as an Islamic terrorist by the American politicians, senior officials and commentators, following reports that he had pledged allegiance to the ISIS, but FBI wanted to downplay the personal and self-hating nature of the assault. Amid a migrant crisis, sluggish economic growth and growing disillusionment with the European Union,

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right-wing parties in a growing number of European countries have made electoral gains. The right-wing parties range across a wide policy spectrum, from populist and nationalist to far-right neofascist. More than a million migrants reached Germany. She has been widely criticized in Germany for the policy, which was a humanitarian gesture faced with the desperate plight of migrants, many of them refugees from the war in Syria. With political norms and expectations shattered, attention is turning to the heart of western Europe—France, Germany and Italy, each of which holds national polls in the coming months. Besides revival of the fake global war on terror, Israeli-led America also got the support of its Western allies NATO against Russia in relation to Syrian civil war, and as part of the double game and secret strategy, American jet fighters and those of its Western coalition started targeting the ISIS terrorists in Iraq and Syria. But, Russian President Vladimir Putin has denied the false allegations and demanded evidence in this regard. Hence, Trump best suited the interests of Tel Aviv. Notably, in an interview with the Daily Mail on May 2, , Trump stated that Israel should continue construction of illegal settlements across the occupied West Bank. Trump also intends to favour India, while opposing the nuclear weapons of Pakistan, as he stated in the recent past. He has brushed aside the ground realities that Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi led by the ruling fundamentalist party BJP has been implementing anti-Muslim and anti-Pakistan agenda, while encouraging Hindutva Hindu nationalism. Besides Muslims, BJP and other extremist outfits have also been targeting the Christians and their places of worship. Donald Trump has further encouraged Hindu terrorism inside India where other religious minorities are living under perennial fear. But, some developments have frustrated the Israelis and the Zionist Jews. Russian-led Syrian forces retook the Aleppo on December 13, this year by defeating the rebel groups and other militant outfits. Retaking Aleppo, which has been split between rebel and government control since , is biggest victory of the Syrian President Bashar al-Assad in the civil war. Aleppo is strategically important and is industrial capital of Syria; therefore, analysts were already opining that the city will decide the Syrian war led by Russia and the US. America and Israel had thought that before Syrian forces-backed by Russia occupy more territories and cities; especially Aleppo, rebel groups and the ISIS should be given a free hand to continue fighting and to violate the ceasefire-agreements in relation to Syrian war, particularly Aleppo. They are likely to retake Mosul. Although by taking advantage of the Russian-Syrian troops engaged in fighting in Aleppo, the ISIL re-occupied Syrian ancient town of Palmyra on December 11, after it was retaken by Syrian government and Russian forces nine months ago, yet the town will again retaken by the government forces in the near future. In this connection, Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov stated that the movement of IS fighters fleeing an Iraqi assault on Mosul to Syria and the offensive on Palmyra might be part of an orchestrated plan to ease pressure on rebel groups in the second city of Aleppo. Meanwhile, Russia and China on December 5, this year vetoed a United Nations Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire in the Syrian city of Aleppo to allow desperately needed aid into the war-ravaged zone. In fact, US-led some western countries wanted a temporary truce to rearm the rebel groups, under the cover of evacuation of the non-combatant civilians by propagating humanitarian crisis in Syria. It was the sixth Russian veto since on a Syria-themed resolution. China joined for the fifth time. However, victory of Aleppo has proved the Russian ground and air supremacy over the US-led entities. Undoubtedly, it is due to excellent leadership qualities and skillful diplomacy of the Russian President Putin that analysts have started saying that after victory in Aleppo, very soon, Syria will be liberated from the hold of the US-Israeli-led some western powers who have, covertly, been supporting the rebel groups and the ISIS. Similarly, the US which is acting upon a secret strategy, wants to make India the superpower of Asia so as to counterbalance China. Besides acquisition of arms and weapons from other western countries—especially Israel, America is a potential military supplier to India. Nevertheless, setting aside the Indian irresponsible record of non-proliferation, and safety of nuclear arms, Washington also pressurized the International Atomic Agency IAEA to sign an accord of specific safeguards with India. In the recent years, these terrorist outfits massacred many persons through suicide attacks, bomb blasts, targeted killings and sectarian violence. These externally-supported insurgent groups had kidnapped and killed many Chinese and Iranian nationals in Pakistan, including Iranian diplomats.

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They have claimed responsibility for a number of terror assaults, including those on Shias in Balochistan and Iranian Sistan-Baluchistan.

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## Chapter 3 : results in SearchWorks catalog

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Since February, , nearly persons " peacekeepers, relief workers, priests, nuns, diplomats, and normal people whose luck had run out " had been kidnapped, and 19 of them had been murdered. By late summer of , about persons had been released, including all of the UN peacekeepers. But about 50 were still captive and, when 11 British soldiers were seized on 25 August, things were getting pretty serious. In the disarmament of the rebel factions was completed and a war crimes tribunal was convened. At the end of , just five years after that nadir of , the peacekeeping mission was being phased out to a peacebuilding mission, and the close-out briefings in New York were presenting this as the poster child of a successful mission. What happened to make such a difference so quickly to such a dismal situation? Well, a lot of things, but the main thing was that about British soldiers happened, and they made most of that difference in a matter of a few short weeks. This book, *Operation Barras: Sierra Leone* , by William Fowler, is about what and why and how they did all that. Fowler seems well equipped and prepared for this work: He is the author of a previous book on the Commando action at Dieppe in . Throughout this review, then, we will be drawing lessons and conclusions which the author did not " which is just why we thought this review was necessary. Chronology might also have been a better way to introduce the players and their intended parts. An index would also have been a big help, but we again find none in a book we are trying to review. So we need to digress now, to set the principal events of this book into a context which is altogether lacking in the structure of the book. Establishing context is not easy here: We can start with independence for Sierra Leone on 27 April . As the initial optimism waned, Sierra Leone began for the next thirty years the all-too-common trajectory into indigenous misgovernance, with coups and counter-coups and extra-judicial executions and elections more bitterly contested in their outcomes than in the actual campaigns. However, the Nigerian forces were over-stretched and over-committed, their campaigns were costing Nigeria a fortune they could not afford, and they were soon forced by their government to withdraw from Sierra Leone. He was said to have become a friend of Kofi Annan. There followed then a period of uneasy stalemate, maintained after their fashion by a private security firm, Executive Outcomes South Africa , who had been operating in Sierra Leone since . In November Kabbah succeeded in negotiating a cease-fire with the RUF on the condition, inter alia, that the private security firms would leave Sierra Leone, and Executive Outcomes left the country in January . This set the stage for what was to happen for at least the next five years, which may be seen generally as an international effort to restore and sustain the Kabbah government. With that brief background, we can turn now to who did what, and with and to whom. Many will find this somewhat inconvenient; such important information would have better been presented in the body of the text. These forces were led by and largely consisted of Nigerians. Nigerians were prominent and extremely violent in their enforcement of a UN embargo of oil and arms being brought into Sierra Leone. Nigerian forces attacked suspected blockade runners with naval gunfire, and warehouses and ships in harbour thought to be holding contraband were attacked by aircraft. These attacks caused widespread damages and civilian casualties, and led to an exodus from Freetown of over , frightened civilians. The Sierra Leone Army SLA The SLA had never been a very effective force for anything but the aggrandizement of its various commanders and their aspirations, but was completely ruined when in , in an effort to increase its strength, the government began to recruit drug addicts, unemployed youth, rural and urban vagrants and petty criminals. Initially, they trained individuals in basic infantry skills; by mid they had trained troops and officers. Their problem was to instill public confidence in a force best known for corruption, abuses and coups. As well there were shortages in vital equipment, the command structure was deficient, and there was virtually no logistic support capacity. This, worrisome as it was in so threatened a society, still does not fully describe the magnitude of the problems of training a force with nowhere to go but up. The author of this book seems to accept at face value the numbers trained; we cannot, for there is far more than this to training an

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army. While soldiers can be basically trained in about six months, it really takes at least a year to produce an infantry soldier, and at least another year to produce any of the array of specialists needed by even the most basic force. In that same two year period, one can, if selection criteria are carefully enforced, train junior officers. Advisors such as those British officers can substitute, discreetly, for the field officers and staff officers which it will in fact take the best part of a decade to produce. So from the time the training began and those clocks seem to have begun running in it would have taken until about now to have a reliable force. Like the SLA of the period, it had no real political goals and was contesting only for the spoils of chaos. Wide-spread poverty and unemployment plus frequent defections from the SLA provided an almost inexhaustible source of recruits. Initially trained in and supported by Libya, they quickly gained control of the hinterland of Sierra Leone, which also meant control of the diamond fields. Its authorized strength was initially set at 70, which was later raised to 100. In May of 1997, President Kabbah was able to open negotiations with the rebels, and a cease fire went into effect on 18 May. On 7 July the Lome Agreement was signed, with provisions for power sharing, a constitution, a military structure, human rights and implementation measures. One of the required implementation mechanisms was thought to be a stronger UN presence. The mandating Security Council Resolution was enacted specifically under Chapter VII of the Charter; this was in very plain fact a peace enforcement mission. In the course of its five-and-one-half year deployment the force suffered fatalities. However, by the spring of 1998, and barely nine months into their mandate, the UN force was in serious trouble. Kidnappings were widespread and seemingly set to continue without relief. The RUF again predictably reneged on their Lome undertakings. Naturally morale in the UN force was very poor: Despite efforts made to promulgate rules of engagement, the Nigerian government later claimed that it believed itself to be functioning as a classic, Chapter VI peacekeeping force, thus eschewing the more powerful responses which were in fact available to and expected of a peace enforcement mission these were the people who just three years before had bombed and strafed indiscriminately in enforcing the UN embargo on Sierra Leone. And the RUF was once again advancing on Freetown. About 1000 men of the Parachute Regiment landed at Freetown to secure the airport and to evacuate British and Commonwealth civilians. The Paras were replaced on 26 May by about the same number of Royal Marine Commandos, who had arrived with an amphibious force. The operation was completed in just over two hours. The actual rescue, which was completely successful, lasted only 20 minutes. We now need to review in a bit more depth the events leading up to these two operations. British relations with Sierra Leone had never been simple. Freetown was purchased and built by the British in 1787 to resettle freed slaves the British having themselves just given up the trade and, over the next nearly two centuries the country progressed through the stages of Crown Colony, Protectorate, to independence and membership in the British Commonwealth. As it turned out, they thought he was asking rather a lot. The issue of national contingents operating in tandem with but not under the control or command of a U. The French Operation Turquoise operated in a very similar mode, and equally to the detriment of another troubled UN force, in Rwanda in 1994. And Turquoise exemplifies another awkward issue which was, and still is, the perceptions, internationally and locally, of a former colonial power returning in arms to an African theatre. The British had second thoughts, however at least the Foreign and Defense Secretaries did. There were a large number of British and Commonwealth citizens in grave danger in and around Freetown, and the government of Sierra Leone was in no position to offer them any protection. The British would launch a non-combatant evacuation mission, but there was perhaps deliberately nothing said about what, if anything, the British force would do when that mission was accomplished. Operation Palliser, as it was named, was underway. By 12 May, over 1000 persons had been evacuated, and a further approximately 1000 elected to remain. There seems to have been only one serious clash when, on 17 May, a group of about 40 RUF attacked a platoon of Paras, leaving twenty rebel dead and no Para casualties. The initial deployment of the Paras had been a difficult decision for the British. Airborne forces possess great strategic mobility they can be moved long distances at short notice and in very little time. They lack tactical mobility, however once on the ground, their relative lack of firepower and paucity of service support render them vulnerable, and that vulnerability

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increases sharply over a relatively short time. Full combat effectiveness for the longer term is actually realized more quickly by seaborne forces, who travel much more slowly and take longer to arrive, but once deployed are much more flexible and sustainable than are airborne forces. The Group, then at anchor in Marseilles, carried a total of ten helicopters. They sailed immediately, arriving in Freetown on 13 May. Meantime, on 9 May the British Foreign Office reiterated that the British forces were not combat troops, and were there only to evacuate non-combatants and to secure the airport for the arrival of the promised 3, UN reinforcements. How could the British leave? And what would happen, to Sierra Leone and to the UN force, if they did? But British public opinion was very much against a long-term commitment of this sort, and the Prime Minister was under considerable pressure to limit the deployment and bring the troops home. The compromise was to terminate Palliser, which was done on 15 June, but without a total withdrawal of British forces from Sierra Leone. It is perhaps typical of operations in that part of the world that knowing who the players are is a challenge; in this case even knowing who the outsiders were is neither easy nor simple. Throughout the British deployment in Sierra Leone, neither the UN nor the British government showed any inclination to question or to explain publicly the British role in Sierra Leone. Later, in the aftermath of Operation Barras, the rescue operation which is the subject of this book, the British government went to extraordinary lengths to conceal altogether the role of the SAS in the rescue. The British MOD ordered the magazine recalled, and about 90, copies were pulped. A censored version, with no reference to the SAS, was then distributed; to this day many think the rescue operation was carried out by the Paras. And so a force of never more than light infantry, whether Paras or Commandos, in seven weeks rescued a peacekeeping force, but more than that, they rescued a peace process and an entire country – rescued them from failure, disgrace, renewed civil war, and delivered all those to cessation of fighting, maintenance of democratic processes, disarmament of belligerents – peace. Christopher Bellamy of Cranfield University has written: To ensure the success of – peace support operations, armed forces with the ethos and physique of war-fighting soldiers have to be recruited and trained. No-one else can be relied on if peacekeeping suddenly regresses into civil war,.. Clearly and self-evidently having that capability, they may be the less called upon actively to exercise it. To the extent that that capability has been denied them, and that falsity in their position quickly and widely perceived, their lives will be the nightmare of enforcement operations, and their memories will be of similar humiliations and failure. This overwhelming impression of their capabilities actually allowed them to minimize the force they were required to use. But it was those British forces, operating outside the UN structures, limitations and culture, who were the true enforcers of the peace, and it took astonishingly few of them an incredibly short time to succeed, where so many have failed. Fowler summed up the moral ascendancy of the British troops on Operation Palliser: Looking Ahead William Fowler tells us little about the true aftermath of the events of his book was published in But we will have noticed the almost clock-like regularity with which things in Sierra Leone have fallen apart just after an intervention, and we will have noticed as well how little the previous interventions, whether by ECOWOG or Executive Outcomes, cared about nation or even institution building. In May there were presidential and parliamentary elections in Sierra Leone.

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## Chapter 4 : Timeline of United States military operations - Wikipedia

*"This work is a complete history of the partnership between the Department of State and the U.S. Marine Corps tracing the evolving role that Marines have played in conjunction with the Foreign Service"--Provided by publisher.*

The act may be intended to cause direct casualties, or to disrupt critical infrastructure. While there is no single definition in international law, a United Nations -sponsored working definitions include one drafted for the Policy Working Group on the United Nations and Terrorism. Reporting to the Secretary-General in , the Working Group stated the following: Without attempting a comprehensive definition of terrorism, it would be useful to delineate some broad characteristics of the phenomenon. Terrorism is, in most cases, essentially a political act. It is meant to inflict dramatic and deadly injury on civilians and to create an atmosphere of fear, generally for a political or ideological whether secular or religious purpose. Terrorism is a criminal act, but it is more than mere criminality. To overcome the problem of terrorism it is necessary to understand its political nature as well as its basic criminality and psychology. The United Nations needs to address both sides of this equation. Not all insurgency meets the definition of terrorism, as in a "bloodless coup", and not all terrorism is practiced by states or pseudo-states. Some acts against civilians, such as the Oklahoma City bombing , were carried out by self-radicalized individuals or by small groups having no claim of quasi-state status. Not all suicide attacks are terroristic; the Japanese kamikaze were conducted by uniformed military personnel, in a national chain of command, exclusively attacking military targets. Simply because the attack is principally against a military target, however, does not automatically exclude it from being considered terroristic. While the Pentagon Building is an iconic military target, the taking of a civilian aircraft and killing civilian passengers and crew does not qualify as a legitimate act of war "distinguishing from the killing of civilian employees of a military organization. Some attacks against military targets are difficult to categorize. The Irgun warned of their attack on the King David Hotel in British Palestine; evacuation would have prevented casualties, although evacuating whenever threatened achieves a political goal. The Khobar Towers bombing clearly was intended to cause casualties, and most consider it terrorism. Deliberate use of painful methods to kill clearly go over the line, although the actor may consider it a valid psychological technique. Methods of terrorism include bomb scares and bombings, hijackings, assassinations, kidnappings, cyber-attacks, and attacks using biological , chemical , radiological or nuclear weapons. Nontraditional weapons, sometimes called "nonkinetic", which could be used include damage to critical computer systems or to national infrastructure e. Terrorism is a tactic, not a strategy or ideology. Unquestionably, it can be hard to define. Less dire, but to the same effect, is the warning given to those who try to define terrorism. British security authorities sometimes ironically use the term "ordinary decent criminal" to refer to people with no ideological motivations; there is also concern about redefining legitimate dissent as terrorism. Hoffman argues that the first classic example was the hijacking of an Israeli national airliner in July , arguing that it was specifically intended to create international pressure. The word terrorism was first used in the late s by opponents of the French Revolution. What terrorism is not In the context of the French Revolution, the Terror was the period of revolutionary history from June through July , during which the Jacobins, led by Maximilian Robespierre , eliminated many of their opponents among the French political elite and society, from aristocrats to peasants, through execution by guillotine. However, the terrorism of the French Revolution is not what is now generally meant by "terrorism". The three main reasons for the Terror were the strength of the counterrevolutionary forces, the lack of a parliamentary tradition in France that would have enabled the formation of stable political parties and tolerance for opposing views, and, most important, the war with foreign powers that began in April . These revolutionary terrorists believed incorrectly that it would be possible to overthrow the Tsarist form of government by assassinating high officials in the regime. The simplicity of such a view, as it appears to us today, is only a reflection of the lack of development of advanced social theory at the time. It did not seem unreasonable in a time and place where the head of state, the Tsar, wielded such absolute power and so

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completely dominated the political landscape. A signal difference between these terrorists and those of today is that the former specifically targeted those individuals whom they believed responsible for social ills, poor governance, and injustice. Also, these revolutionaries called themselves terrorists, giving this noun the particular moral quality exemplified in that incident. By contrast, the terrorists of today decline this label that is instead applied to them by others, and they do not as a rule in their actions distinguish between individuals who are "guilty" of specific political crimes and those who are not: While there is not a single definition in international law, the most widely accepted legal definition, in the U. Code, Section f d , which states: Agency Definition Department of Defense The calculated use of unlawful violence to inculcate fear, intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological. It makes significant differentiations based on the motivations of the actor, as opposed to targets or effects. It is, however, not unprecedented among people who feel dominated by the West. Terrorism is an act carried out to achieve an inhuman and corrupt objective, and involving threat to security of any kind, and violation of rights acknowledged by religion and mankind. The given definition, according to its author, excludes: Indeed, intellectual terrorism may be one of the most dangerous types of terrorism; all moves that undermine adversely affect the condition of international or national economy, adversely affect the condition of the poor and the deprived, deepen up nations with the shackles of socio-economic gaps, and chain up nations with the shackles of exorbitant debts; all conspiratorial acts aimed at crushing the determination of nations for liberation and independence, and imposing disgraceful pacts on them. Throughout the 20th century, groups that engaged in terrorist activities were sponsored directly or indirectly by governments in furtherance of their political and economic aims. The Government of South Africa , when under its policy of apartheid , sponsored rebel terrorist groups in neighboring Angola and Mozambique to destabilise their regimes. Under president Jimmy Carter , the USA sponsored the mujahideen in Afghanistan , including the Taliban , in their insurgent campaign against the Soviet-backed government of President Najibullah. Not only the Sandinista government, but also groups such as [Amnesty International], Americas Watch and Witness for Peace frequently accused the Contras of indiscriminate attacks on civilians. Currently, Syria and Iran are supporters of Palestinian and Islamic fundamentalist groups whose tactics include attacks on civilians. Characteristics of Terrorist attacks Planning and organization Terrorist attacks are planned to ensure the largest amount of publicity to spread their cause to the general population. An example is the bombings of U. Embassies in Africa , which took al-Qaeda nearly five years to plan, to carry out near-simultaneous attacks in Kenya and Tanzania. When planning a major attack, the terrorists gather intelligence on the intended target such as its defenses and vulnerabilities. Logistics specialists assemble the weapons, communications equipment, and arrange transportation and escape routes for the team that will carry out the attack. Once all the preparations are complete, the terrorist team will execute the plan. Terrorist groups usually keep their plans secret, operating underground and away from the public and government authorities. Terrorists are often organized in a clandestine cell system , where the individuals may only know the members of their own cell, but are part of a larger terrorist network and several cells can work together to plan a terrorist attack. This means that if members of one cell are captured, the entire network will not be discovered. Targets The main targets of terrorism are civilians, because they are easy to attack and these attacks create an atmosphere of fear, leading to political discontent. Attacks on buildings may be symbolic and psychological, or indeed attempts to cause large-scale death and destruction. Other terrorist attacks aim at business executives and corporate offices; water supply and pipelines; power facilities such as power plants, dams and power grids; and transportation facilities such as airplanes and airports, subways, trains and train stations, and buses and bus terminals. Attacks against military bases, if they minimize uninvolved civilian casualties, are not always considered terrorism. Attacks on diplomatic facilities, even though governmental, are usually considered terroristic under the ideas of diplomatic immunity in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. Weapons Terrorist weapons range from the knife to weapons of mass destruction. Conventional weapons Bombing is a common terrorist tactic because of its simplicity and lack of the need of skill to create, plant, and

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detonate a crude bomb. Bombs also offer the opportunity to escape the immediate area of the attack if not used as a suicide attack. Assassination, kidnapping, and assaults against well-defended targets require more sophisticated organization, planning, and weaponry. The Soviet AK Kalashnikov assault rifle is a common weapon of terrorists because of its low cost and wide availability. Firearms are basic, with some made outside regular arms production. To attack from a distance, they use rockets and mortars, both easily portable. Weapons of mass destruction Weapons of mass destruction include biological, chemical, nuclear and radiological weapons. The use of such weapons, against a civilian population for political goals, is especially frightening, but also, to date, has been less practical than some have been suggested. There have been few known attacks, with relatively light casualties compared with the expectations of use by a professional military. Bioterrorism would be the use of a biological weapon as a method of terrorism. Since biological warfare lends itself to clandestine deployment, and only nuclear weapons can cause comparably massive casualties with relatively small weights of material, it is most feared. Aum Shinrikyo is a Japanese cult founded in by Shoko Asahara, who initially preached meditation and non violence. Asahara decided that Aum should field candidates for the Japanese parliamentary elections. However, when none of its candidates were elected, Asahara accused the Japanese government of rigging the elections. It is the only organization to have made serious attempts at terrorism using weapons of mass destruction, although its use of a biological weapon was completely ineffective, and its use of chemical weapons was far less devastating than a more competently delivered attack. Asahara and other leaders of the sect were arrested, tried and found guilty. Aum changed its name to Aleph in, forbid the use of poa, apologized for its past acts of terrorism and paid reparation to the victims of the Tokyo sarin attack. History Early examples of terrorism were the actions of the Jewish Zealots. Known to the Romans as sicarii or dagger-men, the Zealots engaged in violent attacks on Roman occupation forces and fellow Hebrews who were accused of collaboration with the Romans. The next group to show characteristics of terrorism were the Assassins. The Assassins were a breakaway faction of Shia Islam called Nizari Ismalis who used the tactic of assassination of enemy leaders. The tactics used by the Assassins involved sending a lone man to kill an enemy leader at the cost of his own life, instilling fear in the enemy. During Reconstruction after the American Civil War the Ku Klux Klan was formed by defiant Southerners waged a campaign of violence and intimidation against freed former slaves and supporters of Reconstruction. However, Communism was just beginning as an ideological basis for revolution, and the 20th century would bring about many new developments in terrorism in support of political aims. Sometimes, a terrorist campaign mixes nationalism and Islamism. Anarchism and Individual Anger In the late 19th century, small groups of revolutionary anarchists were formed. But their lack of organization and refusal to cooperate with other social movements made anarchism ineffective as a political movement. The Oklahoma City bombing, when people were killed and another injured, was carried out by individuals angry with the government, but having no clear political goal. The Growth of Nationalism Nationalism intensified around the world during the early 20th century and it became a powerful force in the various peoples of colonial empires. Algerians, seeking independence from France, fought a war making extensive use of urban terrorism as well as guerrilla warfare. French counterinsurgency was unquestionably brutal as well, using, in part, the torture doctrine of Roger Trinquier, one of the relatively few Western theoreticians to argue its use. A tactical message from the FLN was that terrorist attacks on civilians, by promoting public outrage could lead to vicious counter-terrorism, that would bring increasing number of recruits to the insurgency cause, leading, after a cycle of increasing violence and destruction, to eventual victory. Chechnya Currently amongst the most active terrorist groups are Islamic fundamentalist groups linked to insurgents seeking the independence of Chechnya from Russia. Chechen separatists have deliberately attacked civilian targets; in an attack on a school in North Ossetia left dead, mostly children, and in, Chechen commandos attacked a theater in Moscow taking civilians hostage. But not all Chechen insurgents are terrorists, and Western governments, including the USA, have said that Russia has tried to portray all Chechens as Islamist terrorists in order to justify the harsh measures used to try to crush Chechen resistance.

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## Chapter 5 : Cable: 09STATE\_a

*Non-combatant evacuation operation topic. South Vietnamese refugees arrive on a U.S. Navy vessel during Operation Frequent Wind in A non-combatant evacuation operation (NEO) is an operation conducted to evacuate civilians from another country, generally due to a deteriorating security situation.*

Extraterritorial and major domestic deployments[ edit ] Portions of this list are from the Congressional Research Service report RL The goal of the campaign was to affirm American sovereignty over the region and to create increased opportunities for settlement. The federal government was fiscally unable to raise an army to assist the state militia in combating the uprising; the weakness of the national government bolstered the arguments in favor of replacing the Articles of Confederation with an updated governmental framework. The revolt was centered upon southwestern Pennsylvania , although violence occurred throughout the Trans-Appalachian region. An additional mitigating factor was the continuation of American trade with Britain, with whom their former French allies were at war. This contest included land actions, such as that in the Dominican Republic city of Puerto Plata , where U. Marines captured a French vessel under the guns of the forts. Congress authorized military action through a series of statutes. Hostilities were concentrated in the communities of the Pennsylvania Dutch. Action was in response to the capture of numerous American ships by the infamous Barbary pirates. The federal government rejected the Tripolitan request for an annual tribute to guarantee safe passage, and an American naval blockade ensued. A peace treaty resulted in the payment of a ransom for the return of captured American soldiers and only temporarily eased hostilities. Action in Spanish Mexico: He was made prisoner without resistance at a fort he constructed in present-day Colorado , taken to Mexico, and later released after seizure of his papers. West Florida Spanish territory: Claiborne of Louisiana , on orders of President James Madison , occupied with troops territory in dispute east of the Mississippi as far as the Pearl River , later the eastern boundary of Louisiana. He was authorized to seize as far east as the Perdido River. Amelia Island and other parts of east Florida, then under Spain: Temporary possession was authorized by President James Madison and by Congress, to prevent occupation by any other power; but possession was obtained by General George Mathews in so irregular a manner that his measures were disavowed by the President. Among the issues leading to the war were British impressment of American sailors into the Royal Navy , interception of neutral ships and blockades of the United States during British hostilities with France. Battle of New Orleans: They hide and start shooting the British and win, even though the war of already ended. But it did boost Americans pride. A small Spanish garrison gave way. Marquesas Islands French Polynesia: General Andrew Jackson took Pensacola and drove out the British forces. Three thousand pirate attacks on merchantmen were reported between and In , Commodore James Biddle employed a squadron of two frigates , four sloops of war , two brigs , four schooners , and two gunboats in the West Indies. Congress did authorize a military expedition by statute. A large fleet under Captain Stephen Decatur attacked Algiers and obtained indemnities. After securing an agreement from Algiers, Captain Decatur demonstrated with his squadron at Tunis and Tripoli, where he secured indemnities for offenses during the War of United States forces destroyed Negro Fort , which harbored fugitive slaves making raids into United States territory. Spanish Florida “ First Seminole War: The Seminole Indians , whose area was a haven for escaped slaves and border ruffians, were attacked by troops under General Jackson and General Edmund P. Gaines and pursued into northern Florida. Spanish posts were attacked and occupied, British citizens executed. In the Floridas were ceded to the United States. Amelia Island Spanish territory off Florida: Under orders of President James Monroe , United States forces landed and expelled a group of smugglers, adventurers, and freebooters. Britain had conceded sovereignty but Russia and Spain asserted claims to the area. Naval units raided the slave traffic pursuant to the act of Congress. United States naval forces suppressing piracy landed on the northwest coast of Cuba and burned a pirate station. This was during the cruise authorized in Puerto Rico Spanish territory: Commodore David Porter with a landing party attacked the town of Fajardo which had

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sheltered pirates and insulted American naval officers. He landed with men in November and forced an apology. Commodore Porter was later court-martialed for overstepping his powers. This was in response to the capture of three American sailing vessels which were detained after ignoring orders to stop depredation of local fishing resources without permission from the United Provinces government. Attack on Quallah Battoo: Sumatra , Indonesia – February 6 to 9, U. October 31 to November 15, A force was sent ashore at Buenos Aires to protect the interests of the United States and other countries during an insurrection. December 10, to January 24, and August 31 to December 7, , Marines protected American interests in Callao and Lima during an attempted revolution. The Caroline affair on Navy Island , Canada: American sympathizers sent supplies on SS Caroline, which was intercepted by the British and set ablaze, after killing one American. It was falsely reported that dozens of Americans were killed as they were trapped on board, and American forces retaliated by burning a British steamer while it was in U. December 24, to January 4, , A naval force landed to punish natives of the towns of Quallah Battoo and Muckie Mukki for depredations on American shipping. In July, naval forces landed to punish natives for attacking American exploring and surveying parties. A naval party landed to avenge the murder of a seaman by the natives. On February 24, a naval party landed and burned towns after the murder of an American seaman on Upolu. Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones , in command of a squadron long cruising off California, occupied Monterey, California , on October 19, believing war had come. He discovered peace, withdrew, and saluted. A similar incident occurred a week later at San Diego. Sailors and marines from the St. Louis were landed after a clash between Americans and Chinese at the trading post in Canton. From November 29 to December 16, four United States vessels demonstrated and landed various parties one of marines and sailors to discourage piracy and the slave trade along the Ivory Coast , and to punish attacks by the natives on American seamen and shipping. President Tyler deployed U. He defended his action against a Senate resolution of inquiry. On May 13, , the United States recognized the existence of a state of war with Mexico. After the annexation of Texas in , the United States and Mexico failed to resolve a boundary dispute and President Polk said that it was necessary to deploy forces in Mexico to meet a threatened invasion. The war ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo , signed on February 2, The treaty gave the U. In July, a naval force gained release of an American seized by Austrian officials. After a massacre of foreigners including Americans at Jaffa in January, a demonstration by the Mediterranean Squadron was ordered along the Turkish Levantine coast. Johanna Island modern Anjouan , east of Africa: In August, forces from the U. February 3 to 12, ; September 17, to April Marines were landed and maintained in Buenos Aires to protect American interests during a revolution. March 11 to 13, US forces landed to protect American lives and interests during political disturbances. Commodore Matthew Perry and his expedition made a display of force leading to the " opening of Japan ". Commodore Matthew Perry on three visits before going to Japan and while waiting for a reply from Japan made a naval demonstration, landing marines twice, and secured a coaling concession from the ruler of Naha on Okinawa ; he also demonstrated in the Bonin Islands with the purpose of securing facilities for commerce. April 4 to June 17, American and English ships landed forces to protect American interests in and near Shanghai during Chinese civil strife. On May 19 – 21, U. From September 12 to November 4, an American naval force landed to seek reparations for attacks on American residents and seamen. On November 25 – 29, United States and European naval forces landed to protect American interests during an attempted revolution in Montevideo. Panama, Republic of New Grenada: On September 19 – 22, U. From October 22 to December 6, U. The Mormons and Washington each sought control over the government of the territory, with the national government victorious. The confrontation between the Mormon militia and the U. Army involved some destruction of property, but no actual battles between the contending military forces. April to May, November to December. In May, Commander Charles Henry Davis of the United States Navy, with some marines, received the surrender of William Walker , self-proclaimed president of Nicaragua , who was losing control of the country to forces financed by his former business partner, Cornelius Vanderbilt , and protected his men from the retaliation of native allies who had been fighting Walker. From January 2 to 27, forces from two United States warships landed to protect

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American property during a revolution in Montevideo. The Secretary of State requested a display of naval force along the Levant after a massacre of Americans at Jaffa and mistreatment elsewhere "to remind the authorities of the Ottoman Empire of the power of the United States. Apologies were made after a large display of force. From July 31 to August 2, a naval force landed to protect American interests in Shanghai. Angola , Portuguese West Africa: On March 1, American residents at Kissebo called upon American and British ships to protect lives and property during problems with natives. Colombia, Bay of Panama:

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## Chapter 6 : Reagan Doctrine - Wikipedia

*WASHINGTON* — "A U.S. military combatant command with headquarters in Norfolk is helping warfighters world wide think and fight jointly to win the war against terrorism, a senior U.S. military officer told the House Armed Services Committee at a hearing, March "As a command, we work hard to.

It will basically pick up where Justin left off. Since we have not decided whether the terrorist attack is successful or not, I will sort of leave that entire part of the story blank and leave it for Justin to fill in later, since he has a better grasp on how things will go down. My hope is Justin will take care of that. Regardless of whether the bomb goes off or not, I will assume the preceding events will still occur. Here we go with Part 2: As if there was not enough strife in the world, 24 U. World outrage is intense, but the story is overwhelmed in the media due to the security situation in the United States. The violence in Sudan has now reached a fever pitch, as four Blackwater employees are killed, along with four State Department personnel, as well as five Marines in an ambush in Khartoum. Both the public as well as the U. Angelina Jolie is killed while visiting a village in Darfur with an MTV camera crew when Janjaweed guerrillas attack the village. Unable to simply ignore the hellish situation in Sudan any longer, Obama allows AFRICOM to authorize a mission to pacify the sections of Khartoum under the control of the local guerrillas and warlords. The operation, led by U. Marines, commences on June 12 and is largely unsuccessful in restoring security to the capital city. June - August, The violence does not seem to be decreasing and both the White House and Pentagon are concerned U. However, the larger scope of the War on Terror and the situation with Iran makes any withdrawal from Africa perilous. Historians and sociologists will later note that rates of alcoholism, drug abuse, crime, and incest peak during this time, due to the psychological effects of the terrorist attack and the recession. A major benefit concert set up Bob Gedolf and Bono begins. The concert is aimed at raising a large amount of aid money for Sudan. Security for the concert is at an incredible high and attendance is unusually high in the U. The concert pays tribute to Angelina Jolie and all the civilian deaths in Sudan. With the situation in Sudan in doubt, commanders on the ground in Africa request special operations forces in order to conduct small-scale offensive operations against individual warlords and the multitude of subnational factions. The protracted low-intensity conflict, coupled with the witnessing of horrifying atrocities, as well as terrorism, have taken a heavy toll on the peacekeepers. The special operations package, named Task Force Serpent, lands in Sudan. Late August - Early September Children return to school, many go off to college, but the general national attitude is on the downside. Many sense impending doom, but quite cannot get their finger on what it is. The regional war with Iran, which was expected for nearly three months, has not materialized. Families become very regressed into their own worlds in hopes that will keep them safe from an outside world that has fallen apart. During this time, the U. Sometime during this stretch of time, plans for war with Iran have been activated and U. Justin will elaborate on how this will actually play out. During meetings with his National Security Council, Obama will contemplate either a blockade, an air strike and blockade, or a full assault on Iran. A full assault is estimated to result in 50, American casualties, plus the employment of biological and chemical weapons against Coalition forces. Monday, September 14, Various sources begin to report that a large amount of U. The White House refuses to comment on any military positioning, but unnamed sources in D. Later that day, the U. Secretary of State arrives at the U. Russia and China, particularly, China, vehemently object. Tuesday, September 15, China releases satellite photographs which reveal a substantial amount of U. Citing this evidence, China states that it will come to the aid of Iran if necessary. Wednesday, September 16, China makes it stick. In an unprecedented display of non-U. An airborne command post begins flying west, and several air force units are placed on alert. Unconfirmed reports indicate that at least a single airborne unit and several transport planes have arrived in western Kazakhstan, with the approval of the Kazakh government. Many supermarkets experience shortages of goods and products. Some parents choose to hold their children from school for safety reasons and because "there is no point. Fear and panic continues to build not just in the

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U. People attempt to carry on with their daily lives, but many find it incredibly difficult to do so; they have not faced anything close to this in over 20 years. Eschatology End Times experiences a surge in popularity, particularly among the evangelical Christian community, who are convinced that the events of the past two years indicate the End of the World is nigh. Many ministers publically call for Americans to repent, while others publically blame homosexuality, feminism, and whatever else they can think of for the End of the World. Israel reminds the U. President Obama chooses to press on to maintain the current course, in hopes cooler heads will prevail. In a press conference, he announces his intentions and reminds the world he will not be deterred. The PLA also states it will respond with a "full retaliation" should Chinese forces come under attack. Satellite intelligence reveals increased activity among Chinese strategic forces. Analysts believe that China is seriously considering a nuclear strike against the U. The conclusion reached among members of the National Security Council is that China would utilize its nuclear arsenal in the event its forces were defeated by the U. Although no official announcement was ever made, Fox News shocks the nation when it becomes the first to inform America of an imminent nuclear strike. Discussion begins with the threat presented by China, then moves to what many believe is the inability of the U. Not long after the news breaks, there are reports of looting in Hollywood. By midnight, hospitals, gas stations, and supermarkets across America are being ransacked. Feel free to comment on what I have so far [edit on by sweatmonicaIdo].

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## Chapter 7 : TogetherWeServed - CPT Myke Hawkeye

*Terrorism is only a means to an end; in this respect, a "war on terror" makes no more sense than a war on submarines. [3] While "war on terror" does lack precision, the "internationalization of terror", or cooperation among different groups, not necessarily sharing an ideology, is a reality.*

Operation Cyclone To watch the courageous Afghan freedom fighters battle modern arsenals with simple hand-held weapons is an inspiration to those who love freedom. It enjoyed broad bipartisan political support. Avrakotos and Wilson charmed leaders from various anti-Soviet countries including Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Israel, and China to increase support for the rebels. Avrakotos hired Michael G. According to political analysts Thomas Bodenheimer and Robert Gould, "it was the Heritage Foundation that translated theory into concrete policy. Heritage targeted nine nations for rollback: Heritage Foundation foreign policy experts also endorsed the Reagan Doctrine in two of their Mandate for Leadership books, which provided comprehensive policy advice to Reagan administration officials. No Angolan will forget your efforts. You have come to Jamba , and you have taken our message to Congress and the Administration". Instead of draining Soviet military and financial resources, we end up dissipating our own. While opposing the Reagan Doctrine as an official governmental policy, Cato instead urged Congress to remove the legal barriers prohibiting private organizations and citizens from supporting these resistance movements. Seeking to expand Congressional support for the doctrine in the State of the Union Address in February , Reagan said: Support for freedom fighters is self-defense". As part of his effort to gain Congressional support for the Nicaraguan contras , Reagan labeled the contras "the moral equivalent of our founding fathers ", which was controversial because the contras had shown a disregard for human rights. Congressman Dana Rohrabacher , who made several secret visits with the mujahideen in Afghanistan and returned with glowing reports of their bravery against the Soviet occupation. The Reagan Doctrine was especially significant because it represented a substantial shift in the post-World War II foreign policy of the United States. Prior to the Reagan Doctrine, U. In January , four years prior to becoming president, Reagan bluntly stated, in a conversation with Richard V. Allen , his basic expectation in relation to the Cold War. We win and they lose. What do you think of that? Another benefit was the lack of direct involvement of American troops, which allowed the United States to confront Soviet allies without sustaining casualties. Especially since the September 11 attacks , some Reagan Doctrine critics have argued that, by facilitating the transfer of large amounts of weapons to various areas of the world and by training military leaders in these regions, the Reagan Doctrine actually contributed to " blowback " by strengthening some political and military movements that ultimately developed hostility toward the United States, such as al-Qaeda in Afghanistan. The corollary to the idealism embraced by the Republicans in the realm of diplomatic public policy debate was thus political terror. In one raid, Contras cut the breasts of a civilian defender to pieces and ripped the flesh off the bones of another. Gareau has written that the Contras "attacked bridges, electric generators, but also state-owned agricultural cooperatives, rural health clinics, villages, and non-combatants". Congress ordered this intervention to be stopped; however, it was later shown that the Reagan administration illegally continued See Iran-Contra affair. Gareau has characterized these acts as "wholesale terrorism" by the United States. Nicaraguan Contras were taught to lead: In September , she charged the agency attacked Puerto Sandino with rockets. The following month, frogmen blew up the underwater oil pipeline in the same port - the only one in the country. More than a hundred people were wounded, and the fierce fire, which could not be brought under control for two days, forced the evacuation of 23, people. United States in , found that the United states was obligated to pay reparations to Nicaragua, because it had violated international law by actively supporting the Contras in their rebellion and by mining the Naval waters of Nicaragua. Ultimately, however, the administration supported the policy more openly. Congressional votes[ edit ] While the doctrine benefited from strong support from the Reagan administration, The Heritage Foundation and several influential Members of Congress, many votes on critical funding for

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resistance movements, especially the Nicaraguan contras, were extremely close, making the Reagan Doctrine one of the more contentious American political issues of the s. In Nicaragua, pressure from the Contras led the Sandinistas to end the State of Emergency, and they subsequently lost the elections. In December , Thatcher said that the Reagan Doctrine "proclaimed that the truce with communism was over. The West would henceforth regard no area of the world as destined to forego its liberty simply because the Soviets claimed it to be within their sphere of influence. We would fight a battle of ideas against communism, and we would give material support to those who fought to recover their nations from tyranny". In , in an episode that became known as The Iranâ€™Contra affair , the Reagan administration illegally facilitated the sale of arms to Iran, the subject of an arms embargo, in the hope that the arms sales would secure the release of hostages and allow U. Savimbi was succeeded by a series of UNITA leaders, but the movement was so closely associated with Savimbi that it never recovered the political and military clout it held at the height of its influence in the late s. Bush , who won the U. However, following the presidency of Bill Clinton , a change in United States foreign policy was introduced with the presidency of his son George W. Bush and the new Bush Doctrine , who increased military spending in response to the September 11th attacks. Also in , in relation to Afghanistan, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev labeled the war against the U. Miami , a book by Joan Didion covers U.

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## Chapter 8 : Non combatant evacuation operation | Revolvly

*This is a timeline of United States government military racedaydvl.com list through is based on Committee on International Relations (now known as the House Committee on Foreign Affairs).*

C flights were stopped temporarily after the air attack but resumed at They were the last American ground casualties in Vietnam. The crew evacuated the burning aircraft on the taxiway and departed the airfield on another C that had previously landed. Do not disclose to other personnel. When the evacuation is ordered, the code will be read out on Armed Forces Radio. The temperature in Saigon is degrees and rising. The system worked so efficiently that the buses were able to make three return journeys rather than the expected one. As this was happening, a firefight between two ARVN units broke out and caught the rearmost buses in the crossfire, disabling two of the vehicles. Eventually the ARVN commander controlling the gates agreed to permit the remaining buses to enter the compound. The staff of 9th MAB prescribed altitudes, routes, and checkpoints for flight safety for the operation. These altitudes were also high enough to avoid small arms and artillery fire. In addition, two CHs would provide medical evacuation capabilities while AH-1J SeaCobras would fly cover for the transport helicopters and for any ground units who requested support. Strategic Air Command KC tankers provided air-to-air refueling. This meant that scattered clouds existed below their flight path while a solid layer of clouds more than two miles above their heads obscured the sun. The curtain of haze over Saigon so altered the diminished daylight that line of sight visibility was only a mile. The weather conditions deteriorated as the operation continued. Navy vessel during Operation Frequent Wind. As part of the evacuation plan agreed with the DAO, Air America committed 24 of its 28 available helicopters to support the evacuation and 31 pilots agreed to stay in Saigon to support the evacuation; this meant that most helicopters would have only one pilot rather than the usual two. Harnage leaned out of the Huey and helped approximately 15 evacuees board the Huey from the narrow helipad. Air America helicopters continued to make rooftop pickups until after nightfall by which time navigation became increasingly difficult. All Air America flights had ceased by They quickly established an austere command post in preparation for the arrival of the Marine CHs and the ground security force. As they approached the helicopters had taken rifle and M grenade fire from ARVN troops but without causing any apparent damage. Company G occupied the eastern section of the Annex, while Company H assumed control of the western section. Once completed, the new defensive perimeter encompassed only LZ 36 and the Alamo. Martin had remained optimistic that a negotiated settlement could be reached whereby the US would not have to pull out of South Vietnam and, in an effort to avert defeatism and panic he instructed Major James Kean, Commanding Officer of the Marine Security Guard Battalion and Ground Support Force Commander United States Embassy Compound, that he could begin to remove the tamarind tree and other trees and shrubbery which prevented the use of the Embassy parking lot as a helicopter landing zone. The crowds prevented the use of buses for transporting evacuees from the Embassy to the DAO Compound for evacuation and the Embassy gates were closed to prevent the crowd from surging through. Eligible evacuees now had to make themselves known to the Marine guards or Embassy staff manning the walls and were then lifted over the walls and into the Embassy compound. Major Kean contacted the Seventh Fleet to advise them of his airlift requirements, until that time the fleet believed that all evacuees had been bussed from the Embassy to the DAO Compound and that only two helicopters would be required to evacuate Ambassador Martin and the Marines from the Embassy. An Embassy official said that more than five million dollars were being burned. Major Kean advised that the LZ would be well lit and had vehicles moved around the parking lot LZ with their engines running and headlights on to illuminate the LZ. Major Kean saw Ambassador Martin to request that he contact the Oval Office to ensure that the airlift continued. Ambassador Martin soon sent word back to Major Kean that sorties would continue to be flown. At this time, the Embassy indicated that another 19 lifts would complete the evacuation. Major Kean was then ordered to withdraw his men into the Chancery building and withdraw to the rooftop LZ

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for evacuation. Most of the Marines were inside the Chancery when the crowds outside the Embassy broke through the gates into the compound. The Marines closed and bolted the Chancery door, the elevators were locked by Seabees on the sixth floor and the Marines withdrew up the stairwells locking grill gates behind them. On the ground floor a water tanker was driven through the Chancery door and the crowd began to surge up through the building toward the rooftop. The Marines on the rooftop had sealed the doors and were using Mace to discourage the crowd from trying to break through. Sporadic gunfire from around the Embassy passed over the rooftop. When Lady Ace 09 transmitted "Tiger is out", those helicopter crews still flying thought the mission was complete, and delayed evacuating the Marines from the Embassy rooftop. CHs evacuated the Battalion Landing Team by Chaos at sea During the course of the operation an unknown number of VNAF helicopters flew out of what remained of South Vietnam to the fleet. His helicopter turned and hit the side of Blue Ridge before hitting the sea. The tail rotor sheared off and embedded itself in the engine of an Air America Bell that was doing a hot refueling on the helipad at the rear of the ship. The note read "Can you move these helicopter to the other side, I can land on your runway, I can fly 1 hour more, we have enough time to move. Major Buang, Wife and 5 child. Once the deck was clear Major Buang approached the deck, bounced once and then touched down and taxied to a halt with room to spare. On the afternoon of 30 April, TF moved away from the coast, picking up more refugees as they went. In the helicopter evacuation a total of Americans and 4, Vietnamese and third-country nationals were evacuated from the DAO compound[11]: Nystul[29] and First Lieutenant Michael J. Shea[30] crashed into the sea on its approach to the ship after having flown a night sea and air rescue mission SAR. The two enlisted crew members survived, but the bodies of the pilots were not recovered. The cause of the crash was never determined. It has often been misidentified as the US Embassy. Hugh van Es believed that Miss Saigon misappropriated his photo and considered legal action against the show, but decided against it. Homer asks the helicopter pilot if they are being taken to an aircraft carrier and is told that "the closest vessel is the USS Walter Mondale. Historical Atlas of Vietnam New York: Jefferson, North Carolina, , p.

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## Chapter 9 : 'Iron Man' armour for American forces | racedaydvl.com Forums

*Now it includes the "war on terror". But such mission creep dramatically overstretches French military capabilities, and it will prove difficult to sustain. For ordinary people who live in the Sahel, insecurity is greater now than during the Cold War.*

On May 4, , US officials lodged a formal diplomatic complaint demanding Beijing investigate. There are two main categories of tactical laser weapons to have been revealed by China in recent years. While it is unclear what lasers were used, this incident raises a worrying question. Can the armed forces of so many countries with competing agendas continue to cooperate in a small space without frictions boiling over? Courtesy Corbis Historical parallels with the first overseas US military base When the US economy began to pull away from its European rivals at the turn of the 20th century, the nascent powerhouse needed a foreign base to protect its overseas interests Signs of a rising power The US established Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, as its first overseas military base in , at a time when its economic and military might was beginning to surpass that of its competitors. Djibouti might have more in common with Guantanamo Bay than first meets the eye. It is interesting to note that the US and China established their first overseas military bases at similar stages of their economic and political development. Both considered themselves influential enough to justify establishing overseas bases to provide military support for their growing trade interests. They also have in common a shared language describing themselves as anti-colonial peace brokers using trade to promote stability. As well as military facilities, the bases served as refuelling stations for their international fleets. Coal, in the case of Guantanamo, and oil in that of Djibouti. The two fledgling powers acquired their bases by convincing their partners that it would be in the mutual interests of all concerned – albeit through somewhat different means. Doraleh Container Terminal was secured from Djibouti, a former French colony, through active diplomacy that challenges a US-centric world order. Guardians of trade On June 9, , in the early days of the Spanish-American War, American forces landed in Guantanamo Bay and quickly realised the need for a safe harbour to reinforce their Cuban allies. With the hurricane season that year unleashing 11 storms, Guantanamo Bay provided the perfect natural storm shelter. Overseas US military bases Global shipping routes in Sources: The new Cuban government signed a lease granting the US permission to use Guantanamo Bay as a coaling and naval station, which the US has held ever since. This key piece of regional infrastructure slashed travel times between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans greatly enhancing international trade. The similarities between the two bases tends to end here for the time being. Shutterstock Workers labour to create the Panama Canal, May 30, The base proved crucial for the US during the second world war as a strategic refuelling and distribution depot for military and merchant shipping, as well as an anti-submarine training site. The agreement became a bone of contention after the Cuban Revolution and remained a source of cold war tension until the collapse of the Soviet Union in Those picked up in international waters were brought to Guantanamo where many were declared economic, not political, migrants, and returned to Haiti. This episode became something of a blueprint for events post Despite revolutions, and a hostile Cuban government replacing an initially friendly administration, Guantanamo has remained under US control for years. Dennis Wong, in collaboration with: