Part I
Identify and “evaluate” the reasons for global disagreement over the definition of terrorism?
As we all agree, a unanimously accepted definition of terrorism doesn’t exist. The fundamental reason for global disagreement over the definition of terrorism is that the effects of terrorism affect every country differently. Personally, I like the terrorism definition used by Boaz Ganor, an Israeli counterterrorism expert. He says that, “terrorism is a form of violent struggle in which violence is deliberately used against civilians in order to achieve political goals (nationalistic, socioeconomic, ideological, religious, etc.).” As Purpura explained on page 350, it has been argued that one state's "terrorism" is another state's "freedom fighter" or, simply put, terrorism is a "dirty word" drenched in emotion, and it describes what the "other guy" has done. The FBI (nd.) defines terrorism as "the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives." The United States Department of State chooses the definition of terrorism contained in Title 22 of the U.S. Code, Section 2656f(d): "The term 'terrorism' means premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets [e.g., civilians; military personnel who are unarmed and/or not on duty] by sub-national groups or clandestine agents."

Part II
As long as people believe they must force their religious beliefs on another population or culture there will always be terrorism. The attacks of 9/11 rallied the American people and made ‘terrorism’ an almost daily word. Terrorism will forever be a threat to the American people because it is now a part of our history just as it is a part of the history of the countries that wish to do us harm. The youth of Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, and others, have grown up where America and our allies is the enemy and attacking us is what they must do. The future of terrorism will always involve some element of armed conflict and loss of innocent civilian lives. However, we will increasingly see more attacks from cyber-terrorism and will see successful attacks on critical infrastructure assets resulting in a catastrophic incident. The future of the Department of Homeland Security will involve a re-structuring that will involve the removal of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). I say this because FEMA should be under/controlled by a federal agency that is responsible for emergency response instead of the DHS which is responsible for preventing terrorism. My fear is that more and more laws and rules are being relaxed and passed because a successful terrorist attack hasn’t happened. Complacency is starting to set in and the public is getting tired of taking off their shoes and belts and having to remove their laptops from their bags. Not to mention the public outcry for full body scans ... When rules are relaxed that’s when security measures are going to be compromised and when an attack will take place and innocent lives will be lost and then the Congressional inquiries will come as to who authorized the lax security measures.
Part III
Identify and appraise the roles and strategies of government versus the private sector in homeland security?

Purpura (2008) explains that the role and strategy of the United States government concerning homeland security is that homeland security is a concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur (Purpura, 2008, p. 369). According to the 2011 Progress Report from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security: Implementing 9/11 Commission Recommendations, the federal government moved quickly to develop a security framework to protect our country from large-scale attacks directed from abroad, while enhancing federal, state, and local capabilities to prepare for, respond to, and recover from threats and disasters at home. On page 377, Purpura says that in addition to government action against terrorism, there is a vast community of private sector businesses, organizations, associations, and volunteers that also play a major role in homeland security and the protection of American interests. Purpura says the national system of preparedness for terrorism is a work in progress requiring a series of partnerships among the various levels of government, the public and private sectors, and the military. The private sector owns 85% of the U.S. critical infrastructure and so cooperation between the public and private sectors and the federal government is both critical and essential. As Purpura emphasizes, common definitions of critical infrastructure and the importance of defining the responsibilities of the public and private sectors are required.

Part IV
How successful do you think government can be in protecting critical infrastructure and key assets?

As Purpura says on page 394, a major mission area stated in the National Strategy for Homeland Security is protecting critical infrastructure. In December 2003, President George W. Bush issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7 (HSPD-7), establishing a policy for federal departments and agencies to identify and prioritize CI and protect them from terrorist attacks. Government can be very successful in protecting critical infrastructure and key assets by designating a sector-specific department or agency for each sector to coordinate and collaborate with relevant agencies, state and local government, and the private sector. According to the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) and its 18 supporting Sector-Specific Plans (SSPs) the plans are carried out in practice by an integrated network of Federal departments and agencies, State and local government agencies, private sector entities, all operate together within a largely voluntary CIKR protection framework.

Part V
Critique the success of the government securing the borders of the United States? Secondly, formulate and relate “three” strategies to better secure the border.

The United States has failed in securing the borders, especially the Northern border with Canada. The challenges facing the various and diverse local, state, tribal, and government agencies responsible for protecting and securing the borders of the United States are tremendous. Not only are the various agencies continuously competing for operating budgets, often their lines of operation cross further complicating the apprehension and prosecution of criminals. The three strategies to better secure the borders would be; 1). Increase the use of technology such as UAVs or drones which is more efficient and able to detect illegal aliens and terrorists crossing
the border. This will also reduce the number of National Guard and Active Duty Soldiers patrolling the border or performing missions to prevent or reduce drug trafficking. 2). Toughen our drug laws so that it includes mandatory prison time for first time drug possession and use. Only when we reduce the demand for illegal drugs will we reduce the impact of border violence from the drug cartels. Yes, there will be a serious monetary impact because more prisons will have to be built, more prison guards, etc… but, we must reduce the demand for drugs. 3). We must improve the relations between Mexico and Canada and they have to share the burden of border security.

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References
Boaz Ganor, “Suicide Attacks In Israel,” in *Countering Suicide Terrorism*, 2nd ed. (Herzliya, Israel: International Policy Institute for Counter-Terrorism, 2002).