Annotated bibliography

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Frey, B. S. (2018). Countering Terrorism: Deterrence vs More Effective Alternatives. *Open Economics*, *1*(1), 30-35.

This article describes deterrence as a traditional counter-terrorism strategy and compares it with more effective alternatives like the use of media. Specifically, the authors explain how terrorists use media to spread fear and communicate their agenda. To them, the media is a great resource. Media houses, in turn, pick up these stories enthusiastically without thinking the effect they have on viewers, readers, and listeners. By airing terrorists' demands, the media actually gives them free publicity. Thus, the authors suggest that diverting the attention of the media from airing terrorist activities, terrorists will lose one of their great resources. In this case, the media can be sued as a resource by only spreading information that helps law enforcement contain the situation as opposed to spreading information on the demands that terrorists are making.

Gartenstein-Ross, D., & Dabruzzi, K. (2008). Firefighters' Developing Role in Counterterrorism. Manhattan Institute.

In this article, the authors discuss the basis for firefighters’ role in counterterrorism measures. Generally, many fire departments acknowledge that they had a role to play in preparing for and preventing the 9/11 attacks. The authors describe various assets at the disposal of firefighters that can be used to prevent violent attacks. For example, through their building inspections, they are able to predict certain loopholes that can be exploited to the advantage of terrorists. In this scenario, therefore, it is expected that the fire departments have already done physical assessments to the coliseum. They know all the possible entry and exit points, and they can, therefore, help to identify the weakest point to break in. they can use the Halligan to breach the coliseum walls. Additionally, they will assist in gathering intelligence about the crime, and possible give clues on which directions to look at when profiling suspects.

Meyer, J. (2006). Media responsibility during a terrorist attack. Case W. Res. J. Int'l L., 38, 581.

In this article, Meyer discussed the role the media plays during terrorist attacks such as the one presented in the case study. For example, the media is the “eyes and ears” of the public. The media has the responsibility to quickly inform the general population about the existence of a terrorist attack as well as any warnings and precautions they must consider so as to stay safe. The media must also constantly keep the public up to speed on developing stories as far as the attack is concerned. However, Meyer insists that the media should only disseminate the kind and scope of information that law enforcement allows. Specifically, the media should only focus on uncovering the nature of the attack, potential hazards, and the identities of the terrorists. Thus, there is no way of completely locking out the media because that will be violating the constitutional rights of the people. However, the type of information the media will disseminate must be controlled to ensure they do not give terrorists an advantage.

Sauter, M., & Carafano, J. J. (2005). Homeland security: A complete guide to understanding, preventing, and surviving terrorism (p. 3). New York: McGraw-Hill.

In this article, the authors describe various strategies that can be used to plan for and prevent terrorist attacks. The authors suggest increasing intelligence and improving the sharing of information between law enforcement and members of the public. Also, identification and securing of public places like stadiums and malls is important in ensuring people are safe. The first responder also need to be trained and equipped with the assets they require to act immediately and reduce casualties. All these strategies taken together will inform the training and preparedness for the next possible attack.

Thompson, J., Rehn, M., Lossius, H. M., & Lockey, D. (2014). Risks to emergency medical responders at terrorist incidents: a narrative review of the medical literature. Critical Care, 18(5), 521.

In this article, the authors describe some of the risks EMS teams are exposed to when responding to emergencies during an active terrorist attack. For example, many EMS personnel experience direct threats from terrorists. They are also exposed to environmental risks like airborne particles, fire, and structural collapse. Many of them, too, experience intense psychological stress as a result. Thus, sending in EMS personnel will wait until law enforcement contains the situation. This is done not only to guarantee the safety of EMS personnel, but also to ensure they do not add to the hostage list.