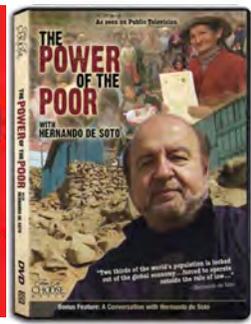
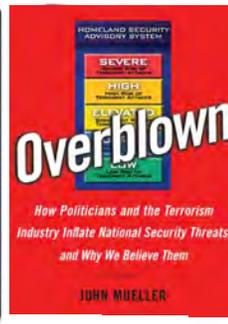
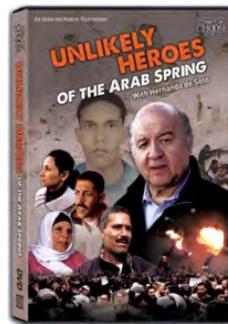
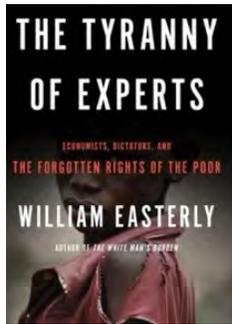


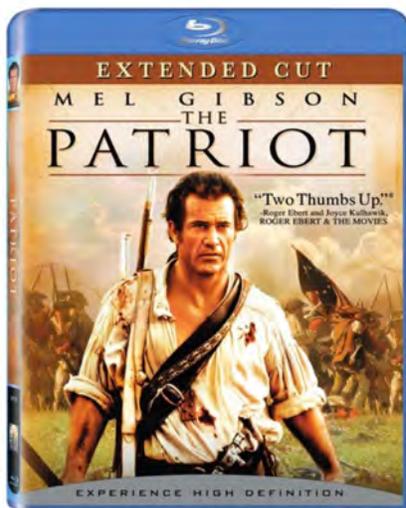
Economic Freedom and the Economics of International Terrorism



Economics - Debate - History - Government
Economic Thinking? Workshops



The Patriot?



POLITICS

A Brief History of Terrorism in the United States

BRIAN RESNICK APR 16, 2013

<https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2013/04/a-brief-history-of-terrorism-in-the-united-states/454713/>

POLITICS

A Brief History of Terrorism in the United States

BRIAN RESNICK APR 16, 2013

- ✿ **1978-1995 — The Unabomber**
Ted Kaczynski, a recluse ideologically opposed to technological progress, sends 16 bombs through the mail over the course of two decades.
- ✿ **1993 — The First World Trade Center Bombing**
- ✿ *There are "homegrown" incidents such as the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing and*
- ✿ *the 1996 Atlanta Olympics bombing, in which anti-government extremists used violence to promote their cause.*

Is There Still a Terrorist Threat?: The Myth of the Omnipresent Enemy

By John Mueller

... Department of Homeland Security intones, "Today's terrorists can strike at any place, at any time, and with virtually any weapon."

But if it is so easy to pull off an attack and if terrorists are so demonically competent, why have they not done it?

Why have they not been sniping at people in shopping centers, collapsing tunnels, poisoning the food supply, cutting electrical lines, derailling trains, blowing up oil pipelines, causing massive traffic jams, or exploiting the countless other vulnerabilities that, according to security experts, could so easily be exploited?

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/2006-09-01/there-still-terrorist-threat-myth-omnipresent-enemy>

Monkey Cage • Analysis

Why are Americans still so afraid of Islamist terrorism?

By John Mueller and Mark G. Stewart March 23

In the wake of the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, American fears of terrorism spiked sharply. Right after the attacks, more than 70 percent of Americans said that another terrorist attack "causing large numbers of American lives to be lost" in the "near future" was likely.

https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2018/03/23/why-are-americans-still-so-afraid-of-islamic-terrorism/?utm_term=.48f6bdd3f294

Thursday, April 30, 2015

"Security is a most seductive thing": A New Wrinkle in Time

"Security is a most seductive thing," he tells his daughter. "I've come to the conclusion that it's the greatest evil there is."

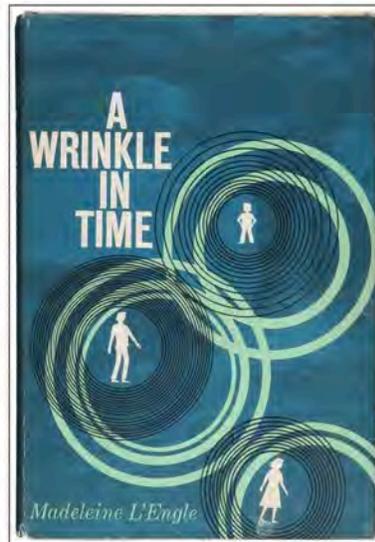
The *Wall Street Journal* article "[A New Wrinkle in Time](#)" reports:

Madeleine L'Engle's 'A Wrinkle in Time' has sold 14 million copies since its publication in 1962. Now, a never-before-seen passage cut from an early draft is shedding surprising light on the author's political philosophy.

The passage from an earlier draft connects to this year's Stoa topic on federal surveillance policy (which is similar to the coming school year's [National Speech and Debate Association](#) topic):

Her father proceeds to lay out the political philosophy behind the book in much starker terms than are apparent in the final version.

He says that yes, totalitarianism can lead to this kind of evil. (The author calls out examples by name, including Hitler, Mussolini and Khrushchev.) But it can also happen in a democracy that places



Astounding Ideas... Economics of Electronic Surveillance

Saturday, July 18, 2014

Big Brother and Federal Electronic Surveillance Policy
Stoa debate winners have a high-tech resolution for the coming school year. Resources: The United States federal government should substantially reform its electronic surveillance law.

About Me



Economics is about Incentives

- ★ Economics is about incentives, information, markets, and coordination.
- ★ Economics helps us understand companies producing, trading, competing, and earning profits (or having losses). But economic principles apply...
- ★ Public Choice economics is the study of politics, government, and policy. Government incentives?
- ★ What incentives does the federal government have to engage in pervasive surveillance?

How Americans Can Use Economic Principles to Fight Terrorism

ANNE BRADLEY | OCTOBER 3, 2016 | BASIC ECONOMICS

Surveillance, Terrorism, Privacy

- *Fear of companies gathering more and more data on everyday people: Google, Target, insurance companies.*
- *Fear of terrorists, so surveillance to uncover terrorists plots before they happen.*
- *Government/IRS looking for income to tax.*
- *Party in power looking for donations to opponents.*
- *Fear of government, and tendency to use surveillance to weaken political opponents and to cover up government mistakes.*

Economic freedom & terrorism?

Federal Surveillance & Terrorism

- *First federal government surveillance policy?*
- *Federal surveillance and war.*
- *The modern era: World War I (transforms U.S. policies).*
- *World War II, Korean War, Vietnam, Cold War.*
- *Beirut, Oklahoma City, 9/11 and U.S. Middle East policy.*

The Alien and Sedition Acts

- ***The Alien and Sedition Acts** were four bills passed in 1798 by the Federalists in the 5th United States Congress during an undeclared naval war with France...*
- *They were signed into law by President John Adams. Proponents claimed the acts were designed to protect the United States from alien citizens of enemy powers and to prevent seditious attacks from weakening the government.*
- *The Democratic-Republicans [called them] unconstitutional and designed to stifle criticism of the administration...*
- *Major political issue in the elections of 1798 and 1800.*

Combating Terrorism and the Lessons of 1798

By **William J. Watkins Jr.** | Posted: Thu. December 6, 2001

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James Madison once observed that “it is a universal truth that the loss of liberty at home is to be charged to the provisions against danger, real or pretended, from abroad.” Fear of foreign perils, Madison realized, can easily persuade a freedom-loving people to voluntarily part with liberties they would otherwise consider indispensable. In Thomas Jefferson’s words, the people are “made for a moment to be willing instruments in forging chains for themselves.”

In making such statements on the forfeiting of precious rights during times of foreign danger, Madison and Jefferson were speaking from experience. In the 1790s, a number of Americans feared that the democratic excesses of the French Revolution would be exported to the U.S. They believed French agents were plotting to destroy the Constitution and overthrow the federal government. Wild rumors spread that Jefferson, Madison, and other members of their Republican Party planned to offer assistance to a French invasion force supposedly sailing across the Atlantic. To make matters worse, an undeclared naval war soon erupted between the U.S. and France. www.independent.org/newsroom/article.asp?id=101



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http://www.fee.org/the_freeman/detail/the-dawn-of-the-surveillance-state

FEATURE

The Dawn of the Surveillance State

America has been spying on its citizens for a hundred years

SEPTEMBER 17, 2014 by GARY MCGATH

- *large-scale spying on Americans got its real start in 1917, when the United States entered World War I.*
- *President Wilson claimed ... Germany had “filled our unsuspecting communities with vicious spies and conspirators and sought to corrupt the opinion of our people in their own behalf.”*

FEATURE

The Dawn of the Surveillance State

America has been spying on its citizens for a hundred years

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- *The next day, Congress gave teeth to his warning with the Espionage Act, which criminalized opposition to the war. In 1918, the Sedition Act made prohibitions on dissent even broader.*
- *The Bureau of Investigation (later called the FBI)...creating the American Protective League (APL)...The APL ... was nominally private, ... 1,200 branches put local public schools under surveillance,*

FEATURE

The Dawn of the Surveillance State

America has been spying on its citizens for a hundred years

SEPTEMBER 17, 2014 by GARY MCGATH



- *Most of the surveillance apparatus was dismantled after the war was over, and communications returned to private hands.*
- *However, the Sedition Act, which made it all possible, still remains on the books, though in a more limited form. In 1971, it was used to indict Daniel Ellsberg for leaking the Pentagon Papers,*
- *[H]istorian Lon Strauss has written, we can “see the foundation that influenced subsequent*



Researcher traces 'surveillance state' beginnings to World War I

Fri, 03/07/2014

LAWRENCE — When Edward Snowden in 2013 leaked thousands of classified documents about the reach of the National Security Agency's surveillance efforts, it touched off a major political debate about privacy and how much access government should have to civilian communication records, such as email and cellphone data.

The leaks have led critics to raise alarms about the United States as a “surveillance state,” and the debate is expected to pick up again Monday, March 10. Snowden — a former NSA contractor who has asylum in Russia while facing federal espionage charges in the United States — is scheduled to speak via videoconference at the 2014 South by Southwest Interactive

