
Paper Terrorists

The Financial Sources of Islamic Terrorists
Terror Tagging of an Iranian Dissident Organization
The Terrorist Mindset and Terrorist Decisionmaking
America's War On Terrorism
EU Counterterrorism Policy
What Types of Media Do Terrorists Collect?
International Terrorism in 1977
Violent Systems: Defeating Terrorists, Insurgents, and Other Non-State Adversaries
Pre-Incident Indicators of Terrorist Incidents
Terrorism in the Lake Chad Basin Region. Reasons and Solution Attempts
The Jemaah Islamiyah Arrests and the Threat of Terrorism
Lone-actor Terrorism
Terrorism
Sharp End of Terrorism and Narco-trafficking
Rise of the Extreme Right
Prevailing Against Terrorism
National Defense Intelligence College Paper
Prospects for Resolving Conflicts Involving Religious Terrorists
Flexible Options for Cyber Deterrence - Terrorism, Problem of Attribution, Cyber Attack, Espionage, Defense, Nation State Peer Competitors, China Conflict, SCADA, Network Equipment
International Terrorism in 1978
Lone-actor Terrorism
USAWC (U.S. Army War College) Military Studies Program Paper. Terrorism: The Challenge and the Response
Obama Called Me Clinger Hillary Calls Me Deplorable Terrorists Call Me Infidel Trump Calls Me American
Research Papers on Defence and Strategic Studies Vol. 2
Jihadist Terrorist Use of Strategic Communication Management Techniques
Countering the Next Generation of Terrorists
Impunity for International Terrorists?
The Prospects for International Terrorist Groups Employing Chemical Weapons
Will Terrorists Go Nuclear?
Lone-actor Terrorism
The change of terrorism in the USA
Islam Vs. Terrorists
Oppressive Governments, US Closeness, and Anti-US Terrorism
The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency and Zionist Terrorism
Nonprofit Organizations and the Combatting of Terrorism Financing
Lone-actor Terrorism
Lone-actor Terrorism
Patterns of International Terrorism, 1980

JANIAH SHANNON

The Financial Sources of Islamic Terrorists GRIN Verlag

On the front cover of the book, Terror Tagging, is imagery of U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton with pen in hand. Appearing before the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee in March 2011 where she discussed Iran, she seems poised to lift the terrorist designation of an Iranian opposition organization—the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq (MeK), a.k.a., the People’s Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI). The imagery demonstrates the power of the pen: With one simple signature to remove the terrorist tag on the MeK, Secretary Clinton would empower the prodemocracy movement for regime change in Iran.

Terror Tagging of an Iranian Dissident Organization CreateSpace
Features: 120 Graph paper, white pages Duo-Sided, graph paper, 5 millimeter x 5 millimeter squares 6" x 9" dimensions. Perfect size for your desk, tote bag, backpack, or purse at school, home, and work For use as a notebook, journal, diary, or composition book Perfectly suited for taking notes, writing, organizing lists, brainstorming, or journaling The perfect gift for kids and adults on any gift giving occasion

The Terrorist Mindset and Terrorist Decisionmaking Greenhaven Press, Incorporated

Counterterrorism efforts in the short term are comprised of military and law enforcement activity (not least those focused on capturing or killing malicious actors). However, in the long term, such activity may not be sufficient to reduce the creation of the next generation of terrorists, and efforts must be made to prevent individuals from turning to terrorism in the first place. Previous analyses and discussions of this subject have suggested that individuals turn to terrorism because of factors such as impediments to democratic institutions or poor economic conditions. This paper analyzes the country of origin of terrorists to test the hypothesis that rule of law contributes to the development of terrorist proclivities and finds that weak rule of law is a contributing factor in generating terrorists. This paper also discusses the implications for resource allocation in a post-conflict reconstruction environment, where rule of law conditions

are more malleable and counterterrorism represents a salient interest.

America's War On Terrorism World Bank Publications

This Research Paper presents results from the study of media usage by convicted terrorists in the UK. The purpose is to shed light on the nature of the media environment in which individuals convicted of participation in terrorist plots operated in the weeks and months prior to their arrest. The Paper concentrates on those media publications that convey religious, political, or other ideological sentiments and describes the analytical tools developed to dissect this material. The Research Paper is directed towards practitioners, scholars and students interested in the sources of influence that help shape the perspectives of those planning to carry out terrorist attacks. The Research Paper is also intended to facilitate further comparative research within this field of study.

EU Counterterrorism Policy DIANE Publishing

Essay from the year 2020 in the subject Sociology - Law, Delinquency, Abnormal Behavior, grade: 75, University of Bradford, course: Terrorism and Political Violence, language: English, abstract: The relationship between narco-trafficking and terrorism remains a contentious issue. While some assert that narco-trafficking may be a strong predictor of terrorism, others contest this observation. In this research paper the focus lies on the impact of the Afghan opioid trade on terrorist violence in Central Asia, an area of drug transit states. This research paper and the findings lend support to the argument that narco-trafficking facilitates terrorism, although the substantive impact of the drug trade on terrorist activity is comparatively small. However, it suggests that the drug-terror relationship is multifaceted, complex, and in detail related to the state. The research paper also finds that the links between narco-trafficking and terrorist violence are quite varied, with some defined by direct intersections of violent and criminal non-state actors, while others shaped by deep involvement of the state in the drug trade . Violent non-state entities, including extremist organisations and resistance forces, try to collaborate with criminal networks in order to fund acts of aggression and procure materials for devastation and assassination. Such organisations are involved in

the legal economy through real estate, corporations, and other institutions. The drug-terror thesis points out to the ideological shift between the two organisations but establishes that they mutually benefit from the sheer profit. This research paper supports the claim that drug trafficking induces terrorism, while the direct impact of drug trafficking on terrorist activity is comparatively limited and under-researched.

What Types of Media Do Terrorists Collect? National Conference of State

"Lone-actor terrorism is rising in Europe. Given that current global events, such as civil wars in Syria, Libya and Yemen, and the spread and effectiveness of Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) propaganda, all represent potential sources of inspiration for lone-actor terrorist plots, policy-makers in Europe must be adequately equipped to respond. Crucially, the response should be commensurate with the threat posed; however, the threat has hitherto tended to be framed using hypotheses rather than empirical analysis relevant to Europe. The perceived freedom that lone-actor terrorists have in designing and implementing their plots without interacting with individuals or groups that might alert police and security services to their activities is a commonly cited concern. However, as the Countering Lone-Actor Terrorism (CLAT) Analysis Paper shows, other fundamental factors should be considered in terms of attack methodology and logistics. In particular, the diversity in casualty rates, preferences for certain types of weapons that are relatively available in Europe, the ethnographic nature of lone-actor terrorist targeting and the range of actors' competencies have all highlighted in the Analysis Paper. The need to identify these other trends led to the formation of the Countering Lone-Actor Terrorism (CLAT) consortium. Following an extensive data-collection phase with the Royal United Services Institute, the Institute for Strategic Dialogue, and Leiden University, Chatham House was allocated nine variables from the completed dataset to analyse in order to help develop a more nuanced understanding of the lone-actor terrorism threat in Europe. These variables are: Injuries, Fatalities, Target type, Target details, Weapon type, Weapon details, Legal gun possession, Reported military experience, Indication of a safe space. This paper expands upon those findings and suggests

policy recommendations based on that analysis."--Page [1] [International Terrorism in 1977](#) DIANE Publishing

There has been much discussion and debate among security analysts, scholars, and politicians about the possible use of weapons of mass destruction. This paper examines the prospects for international terrorist groups employing chemical weapons. Specifically, it argues that terrorists have the capabilities to employ chemical weapons but will be constrained from using them. A thorough search of available open literature material from books, periodicals, and the internet was conducted to compile the facts of this paper. Limited discussion with terrorist experts on the Air War College staff and the Defense Threat Reduction Agency were also incorporated into this paper. With the exception of the Aum Shinrikyo, there is no open literature support for terrorist possession of a chemical weapon. Empirical evidence does support their ability to buy, steal, or build their own chemical weapon capability. Political, ideological and moral constraints preclude the traditional terrorist employment of a chemical weapon. However, there is a growing faction of terrorists, the religious radicals, who show a proclivity to use chemical weapons to further their cause. The United States has developed cogent policies and procedures to deter, detect and respond to the chemical weapon threat. Additionally, programs have been instituted to train first responders in all major American cities. In concluding, the paper recognizes that traditional terrorists are constrained from using chemical weapons but the religious radical is not.

Random House Australia

The following paper identifies two areas of ignorance in the current study of the phenomenon of terrorism: how terrorists think (is there such a thing as a terrorist mind?) and how terrorists groups make their decisions. The organization, financing weaponry, and tactics of terrorist groups have been studied. We have acquired a great deal of what might be called 'order of battle' information about terrorist groups. In some cases, a sizable portion of their membership has been identified; we know their names. Articles, or in some cases, books have been written about a few of the more notable leaders of terrorists groups: Ulrike Meinhof, Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, Leila Khaled, Yasir Arafat. A few have written about their own experiences in terrorist groups; Sean MacStiofain about his Irish Republican Army career and

Susan Stern about her experiences in the Weather Underground. Some terrorists in prison have agreed to interviews. Some terrorists still at large have even been interviewed by journalists. It has been reported that the West German Bundeskriminalamt maintains a vast file that includes information on the reading habits, dental records, and musical preferences of known terrorists.

Violent Systems: Defeating Terrorists, Insurgents, and Other Non-State Adversaries GRIN Verlag

"This policy paper looks into the characteristics of lone actor terrorists in the European Union (2000-2015). It is part of the Countering Lone Actor Terrorism (CLAT) project that looks into this phenomenon through analysis of data pertaining to plots and cases of lone actor terrorism within the EU. This paper will focus on the personal characteristics of lone actor terrorists, resulting in a number of policy recommendations. First of all, some of the key findings from the previous analysis paper are highlighted.

Subsequently, the authors outline the following recommendations based on the findings: 1. Although overall data metrics are useful, specifically focusing on certain sub-groups could provide more insight into shared characteristics of certain groups. In order to accurately interpret results, it is necessary to have appropriate benchmarks. For instance, we found that 35% of the perpetrators reportedly suffered from some kind of mental health disorder. The estimated percentage for the general population is 27%. It is relevant to look into certain combinations of variables and characteristics, rather than single ones, such as legal gun possession and mental health problems. 2. Lowering barriers to mental health services should be key. Part of this effort should be focused on removing taboos on speaking about mental health problems in certain communities. Trust and openness play a crucial role in this regard. 3. A multi-agency approach is recommended, in light of identifying as well as assessing the risks posed by potential lone actors."--Executive summary.

Pre-Incident Indicators of Terrorist Incidents Prometheus Books

This paper discusses several of the key questions related to the subject of impunity of international terrorists, taking both a fundamental and a more practical approach within the context of international law. First, it reflects on a number of core definitional and theoretical questions which have been pushed into the background of day-to-day reality, by the actual fight against

terrorism. For instance: what does the concept of impunity entail exactly and which kinds of standards could be used in measuring impunity? Is it clear what falls under the header of international terrorism and can it in fact be argued that international terrorists enjoy impunity? In practical terms, the paper explores a number of questions related to the actual prosecution of terrorism. What are the obstacles that national prosecutors face every day when prosecuting suspects of international terrorism? To what extent does a rule that prima facie seems ideal to fight terrorism (aut dedere aut judicare: either extradite or prosecute) apply to terrorist offences? And what is the role of international criminal law - and the international criminal tribunals - in fighting terrorism? The paper concludes with a series of recommendations.

[Terrorism in the Lake Chad Basin Region. Reasons and Solution Attempts](#) Will Terrorists Go Nuclear?

International terrorism is a complex and increasingly lethal challenge to international order, to the United States and to the community of democratic nations. This essay reviews the definitional problems and nature of terrorism. The act of terrorism has been practiced for centuries for many reasons with varying degrees of success. In recent years, terrorism has emerged as a sophisticated strategy for use as a political weapon. It is essential to recognize that terrorism has purposes and goals; it is a relatively new mode of warfare which poses a significant threat to the American system of government and way of life. The inability of a government to respond effectively to terrorist incidents undermines the confidence of both its citizens and its allies. Terrorists attempt to inspire and manipulate fear to achieve their purposes. The last two decades have seen a dramatic increase in international terrorism; this trend is likely to continue. The terrorist incidents of 1985 illustrate that terrorism is increasingly directed against the U.S. has a clearly stated antiterrorism policy and an effective governmental structure to deal with terrorism. Our national strategy must embrace the whole range of threats to American citizens, property and interests. The strategy can be divided into three broad categories: defensive, managerial and long-term. Terrorism can be managed and controlled, but not eliminated. (Author).

The Jemaah Islamiyah Arrests and the Threat of Terrorism GRIN Verlag

Research Papers on Defence and Strategic Studies Volume 1 & 2 is the finest collection of research papers, Op-Eds, critical analysis report, and other essay formats written and compiled by the author. All the articles in the publication were written over a period of one year (2021-2022) during the author's academic journey on competing his master's degree on strategic studies. The author did an extensive day and night research on producing top-notch and cutting edge analysed reports on various topics ranging from defence and strategic policies to India-China affairs till the modern digital age of warfare. This volume (no: 2) contains the following chapters; Chapter: 6- Intelligence in Peace & War The essays under this chapter are; Do Human Intelligence Still Matter in the 21st Century? A well analysed critique paper on the report titled "Mapping the Global Future: Report of the National Intelligence Council's 2020 Project" Chapter: 7- Terrorism, Intelligence and Homeland Security The essays under this chapter are; Critical Reflection Report: 1- Pathways of Radicalisation: The report analyses three real life case study of terrorists using Fathali Staircase of Radicalisation Model. The videos and a sample exercise included as a fun workout for readers. "Law Enforcement's over Reliance on Profiling and Informants will not counter the Small but Dynamic Threat of Lonewolf Attacks and Terrorist Cells." A research paper analysing this statement. Critical Reflection Report: 2. Digital CVE Mobilisation Strategy: The report analyses the success rate of CVE strategy. Video and an assessment of article by the Brennan Centre for Justice: Why Countering Violent Extremism Programs are Bad Policy are also included. A special Research paper addressing the following questions; Using contemporary examples, identify and discuss emerging or persistent challenges that security and intelligence agencies face in combatting terrorism and defending homeland. Finding out the short (1-3 years), medium (3-5 years) and long term (5 years and above) threats posed by non-state actors. (The aviation industry of US is used to address the question) Chapter: 8- Countering Religiously-Motivated Terrorism in Southeast Asia. Issues and Challenges. The essays under this chapter are; The Evolving Landscape of Saffron Terrorism: Is it Terrorism or Retaliation; Should we Counter it? Are Lone-wolf Terrorists really Alone? The Mindset of Suicide Terrorists. Chapter: 9- Conflicts in the Digital Age: Information Operations and Cyber Warfare. The essays under this chapter are; A well analysed critique paper for

the article written by Mr. Michael Warner titled 'Intelligence in Cyber and Cyber in Intelligence' published by Georgetown University Press. Op-Ed: The Future of Policing A Suggested Policy Memo for Improving the Cybersecurity by Romania's National Cyber Security Directorate. Note: All the chapters have proper introduction. The publication is based on real world geopolitical happenings which is subjected to change from time to time. The essays were written during mid 2021 to mid 2022 time period. All the articles were carefully fact-checked and were right at the time of publication. About the Author: Anirudh Phadke is the founder and editor of the research company/organisation known as 'The Viyug'. He holds a Master of Science (Strategic Studies) degree from S.Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore. He completed his Bachelors Degree in Defence & Strategic Studies at Guru Nanak College (Autonomous), Chennai (India). He also holds a certificate in Terrorism Studies from RSIS, NTU. Publisher: The Viyug
Lone-actor Terrorism Independently Published
 Research Paper (postgraduate) from the year 2005 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, University of Bremen (University of Miami, FL / University of Bremen, Germany), language: English, abstract: This paper is not about the economics of terrorism, though economic concepts can help design strategies and analyze the behavioral side to combat terrorism. Here we discuss about the increasing financial sources and methods of their modern fundraising. The al Qaeda terrorist network and its sources of funding seem very complicated and mysterious at large. And much of what we know may only be speculation. The CIA has estimated, for example, that it cost Al Qaeda' some \$30 million a year to sustain itself during the period preceding 9/11, but the agency is still not sure what al Qaeda needs or expends today. What we know today is the modified money transfer system of Al-Qaeda, the way it moves funds around the globe. Before September 11, many financial institutions have helped transfer millions of dollars of al-Qaeda's money, without any problem. However, after greater inspection over the past transactions, other policies were created to prevent legal transmission of terrorist funds after 9/11. Today terrorists are increasingly using the informal hawala, a very historical transaction system. To transport the huge amount of

cash money, diamonds and gold they use donkeys, mules and horses to transport to the very remote areas.

Terrorism DIANE Publishing

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2018 im Fachbereich Politik -

Internationale Politik - Thema: Frieden und Konflikte, Sicherheit, ,

Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: This paper deals with terrorism in

Lake Chad Basin. Since 2011, Nigeria has been facing Boko

Haram terrorists activities. The trend is multidimensional: from

complex security challenges, ranging from transnational

organized crime, terrorism and proliferation of advanced and light

weapons, to the simple and common security challenges. More

disturbing was the protracted and internationalized insurgent

activities of Boko Haram elements of north-eastern areas of

Nigeria. Over the course of less than two decades Boko Haram

has morphed from a terrorists group operating within Nigeria to a

regional terror group with a regional presence across multiple

countries in West Africa and beyond but also gradually spreading

to a large portion of the Lake Chad Basin. Taking into cognizance

that Nigeria is the main victim of the insurgency, has been the

center piece upon which the regional security framework

performs or operates. The main issue addressed in this paper is to

appraise how the countries of the region approached security

challenges collectively. The paper further, analyses the modus

operandi of the Nigerian state through regional cooperation to

tackle terrorist activities in the Lake Chad Basin region of West

Africa. To do this, the paper looks at the bases for security

cooperation between Nigeria and her neighbors in line with the

ECOWAS security framework. Using the ECOWAS, we intend to

interrogate the following questions; What is the nature of Nigeria

's cooperation with her neighbors in tackling terrorism especially

in the Chad Basin area? What are the mechanisms put in place in

the fight against terrorists activities and, why is it that there are

increases in these attacks in spite of the presence of numerous

regional and sub- regional joint task forces in the area?

Sharp End of Terrorism and Narco-trafficking Routledge

Nonprofit Financing and the Combatting of Terrorism Financing is

part of the World Bank World Bank Working Paper series. These

papers are published to communicate the results of the Bank's

ongoing research and to stimulate public discussion. One of the

ways in which terrorist organizations raise and transfer funds is by

using nonprofit organizations (NPOs); however NPOs are also an

important way to deal with the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. In trying to address one problem---terrorism financing---it is important not to diminish the important work of NPOs. This paper discusses the threat and how to address it without tainting the entire NPO sector and concludes that it is inefficient and counterproductive to devise an entirely new regulatory framework. The ultimate objective is to enhance the transparency of the NPO sector---the people in charge of NPOs, NPO funding sources, and how funds are spent. The NPO sector has a stake in being clean and being regarded as such by others, thus NPOs are indispensable partners in drawing up regulatory policies, including self-regulatory policies. World Bank Working Papers are available individually or on standing order. The World Bank Working Paper series is also available online through the World Bank e-library (www.worldbank.org/elibrary).

Rise of the Extreme Right GRIN Verlag

In the decades following the end of the Cold War, religion has replaced political inequality, exclusion and disaffection as the rallying cry of terrorists throughout the world. In examining the rise of international religious terrorism and its roots in political aspirations, this paper explores methods of combating terrorism as it has developed in the 21st century. In three parts this paper examines the potential for resolving conflicts mired in religious terrorism: first, reviewing the causes and motivation of terrorism; second, the rise of religious terrorism and the function of religion in modern terrorism; finally, a review of the process of negotiation with terrorists as a method to combat terrorism. In examining the rise of international religious terrorism, essential differences between ethno-national/political terrorism and religious terrorism emerge. Also examined will be the process of imbuing political motivations and aspirations with religious rhetoric to create a holy war. These defining aspects of terrorist organizations alter the practical and available methods for resolving the conflict. Answering the question how states negotiate with terrorists, the paper examines whether past successful negotiations with nonidealistic, ethno-nationalist terrorist organizations can or cannot be adapted to combat terrorist organizations with nihilistic and otherworldly aspirations. Within this context the current engagement of the Taliban in Afghanistan will be examined as a case study of applying terrorist negotiation strategies to religiously based terrorism. The methods of the current military

campaign in Afghanistan as well as wider approaches to conflict resolution are also examined. Critical to this research is the perspective of analyzing strategies of engaging with religious terrorism within the context of examining the prospects of resolving the conflict in which terrorists are embattled, not solely methods to combat terrorism. Through exploring these aspects of religious terrorism this paper addresses the research questions: how possible are resolutions to conflicts involving international religious terrorists; what are the techniques available for resolving those conflicts; what techniques are, or should be, currently employed in combating international religious terrorism?

Prevailing Against Terrorism GRIN Verlag

The aim of this paper is to draw out practical implications for mental health practitioners and social workers in dealing with Lone-Actor Terrorism. It is not intended to provide a profile of lone-actor terrorists, but rather to offer guidance that may be of use to practitioners in Europe (and beyond), supporting the development of strategies to detect and deal with potential lone-actor terrorists and to understand the possible risk posed by persons of interest. This paper presents three sets of recommendations offering guidance for mental health practitioners and social workers to prevent lone actor terrorism by sharing information, fostering engagement, awareness and a multi-agency approach.

National Defense Intelligence College Paper

Provides essays offering varying opinions on terrorism, covering such topics as the causes of terrorism, antiterrorism legislation, war, and the United Nations.

Prospects for Resolving Conflicts Involving Religious Terrorists

This unique and informative paper was produced by the National Intelligence University / National Defense Intelligence College. Topics and subjects include: interrogation of terrorists, the McCain Amendment, KUBARK counterintelligence interrogation, MKULTRA, CIA, torture, pain and physical discomfort, sleeploss and deprivation, sensory deprivation, subliminal persuasion, mechanical detection of deception, polygraphy, psychophysiological mechanisms, electrogastrogram, eye blinks, saccades, and fixations, voice stress analysis, thermal imaging, truth serums and narcoanalysis, sodium amytal, neurological mechanisms, transcranial magnetic stimulation, electroencephalography (EEG), functional MRI, communist

interrogation methods, HUMINT, criminal custodial interrogations, good cop / bad cop, FBI training, FLETC, detective case studies, OODA loop negotiations. *Educing Information* is a profoundly important book because it offers both professionals and ordinary citizens a primer on the "science and art" of both interrogation and intelligence gathering. Because this is a book written by and for intelligence professionals, it starts exactly where one might expect it to start - with a superb discussion of the costs and benefits of various approaches to interrogation. For those who are unschooled in the art and science of intelligence gathering, careful study of the table of contents is perhaps the best way to decide which of the papers would provide the most convenient portal through which to enter a realm that is, by the admission of the authors themselves, both largely unexplored and enormously important to our national security. The excellent paper on the "KUBARK Counterintelligence Interrogation Review" provided just the historical and theoretical background needed. Don't expect *Educing Information* to become required reading among the Hollywood screen writer set anytime soon, but it certainly should be. All of us could learn quite a lot. In World War II, the United States military developed a secret "offensive" program, called MIS-Y, designed to obtain intelligence from captured adversaries. This "educing information" program (though it was not described as such at the time) was designed to obtain intelligence from senior German officials, officers, and scientists in U.S. custody. German officers, scientists, and officials were monitored on a 24-hour basis; information was also collected from them while they were in formal interrogation sessions, while they conversed with their roommates and "colleagues," and at other times. The information was analyzed on an ongoing basis, with dossiers of the internees updated regularly. Intelligence was developed and disseminated to military commands and organizations. The MIS-Y program ended with the conclusion of WWII. With the attacks of 11 September 2001, and the initiation of the Global War on Terrorism, the Intelligence Community plunged into activities that, of necessity, involved efforts to obtain information from persons in U.S. custody who at least initially appeared uncooperative. At holding facilities in Afghanistan, Cuba, Iraq, and perhaps other sites, active duty military personnel, reservists, intelligence officers, law enforcement agents, contracted interrogators, and others worked to glean information and create

intelligence that might help prevent terrorist attacks and contribute to national security. Since there had been little or no development of sustained capacity for interrogation practice, training, or research within intelligence or military communities in the post-Soviet period, many interrogators were forced to "make it up" on the fly. This shortfall in advanced, research-based interrogation methods at a time of intense pressure from operational commanders to produce actionable intelligence from high-value targets may have contributed significantly to the unfortunate cases of abuse that have recently come to light.

Flexible Options for Cyber Deterrence - Terrorism, Problem of Attribution, Cyber Attack, Espionage, Defense, Nation State Peer Competitors, China Conflict, SCADA, Network Equipment

This excellent report has been professionally converted for accurate flowing-text e-book format reproduction. This paper describes options for cyber deterrence to address both asymmetric threats from terrorists and the intimidation associated with nation-state peer competitors in the cyber domain. It presents recent National Security Strategy interests and demonstrates a lack of focus upon cyber infrastructure. The paper will examine challenges associated with legal aspects in the cyber domain as well as the issue of attribution. It will analyze

terrorist and nation-state usage of cyberspace and potential threats aimed at the United States related to each. Finally, the paper concludes with several recommendations for tailored cyber deterrence focused on terrorists and peer nation-states. The idea of deterrence has existed since the beginning of humanity. Lawrence Freedman in his book *Deterrence* uses the biblical tale of Adam, Eve, and the forbidden fruit as an example of deterrence. Webster defines deterrence as "maintenance of military power for the purpose of discouraging attack." The threat of war has always been a tool used by leaders to influence foreign powers to avoid acts of aggression. Ultimately, deterrence became synonymous with American Cold War strategic thinking and foreign policy. Mutually assured destruction was a classic adoption of deterrence through punishment. However, deterrence through punishment requires the demonstration of offensive capabilities. The highly classified nature of the United States cyber-based offensive tools makes this approach unlikely. In addition, deterrence by punishment does not work without identification and attribution. Lastly, any assumption of rationality demonstrates the fallacy of Cold War deterrence applied to the cyber domain. Today's multi-polar world provides multiple threats aimed at the United States in the cyber domain. From cyber terrorists to sophisticated nation-states, adversaries are increasing their cyber capabilities on a daily basis. Some argue

for an offensive cyber doctrine of preemption, but as demonstrated in Iraq, preemption can be destabilizing. Acts of war may justify an offensive response, but conventional or nuclear deterrence is more appropriate when attempting to deter aggression defined by war. Complicating cyberspace deterrence is the lack of attribution, no traditional constraints associated with rational behavior of extremists, and a deficient United States cyber national strategy. The next chapter of this paper reviews recent United States strategies and critical cyber infrastructure, attribution in the cyber domain, and cyber espionage. Chapter three provides analysis of cyber terrorism and nation-state operations in the cyber domain. Chapter four describes cyber deterrence recommendations aimed at countering terrorists as well as United States peer competitors. The final chapter presents conclusions. Contents * Biography * Introduction * Background * National Security Strategy and Critical Infrastructure * The Problem of Attribution * Privacy and Attribution * Espionage versus Cyber-attack * Analysis * Cyber Terrorism: Does it Exist? * Terrorist Tactics and the Internet * Nation State Peer Competitors * Recommendations * Cyber Deterrence of Terrorism * Peer Competitors and Cyber Deterrence * Diplomatic and Economic Engagement as a Cyber Deterrent Option * Cyber Defense, More than Passwords * Conclusion * Bibliography