

Online Library Assessing Terrorism In The Caucasus And The Threat To The

Assessing Terrorism In The Caucasus And The Threat To The

To best face and contend with the known and emerging threats in the North Caucasus requires an informed picture and understanding of what is going on in the region. This report sheds light on some of the most important trends that are taking place and in turn raise awareness of the most salient issues affecting the region today. It will then promote practical approaches that can be taken both in Moscow and the West to better and more effectively address and alleviate the deteriorating situation in the North Caucasus.

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Bioterrorism poses a threat that is all too real, but the risk is only one among many. The years since 9/11 have shown that it is far easier to throw money at a problem than it is to solve one; priorities have to be made. With this study, Anthony Cordesman seeks to provide just such an assessment of biological terrorism--balancing threats, probabilities, costs, and priorities.

In January-February 2005, the National Academies Committee on Counterterrorism Challenges for Russia and the United States and the Russian Academy of Sciences Standing Committee on Counterterrorism held a workshop on urban terrorism in Washington, D.C. Prior to the workshop, three working groups convened to focus on the topics of energy

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systems vulnerabilities, transportation systems vulnerabilities, and cyberterrorism issues. The working groups met with local experts and first responders, prepared reports, and presented their findings at the workshop. Other workshop papers focused on various organizations' integrated response to acts of urban terrorism, recent acts of terrorism, radiological terrorism, biological terrorism, cyberterrorism, and the roots of terrorism.

How big is the threat posed by American ISIS supporters? How many Americans have joined ISIS and how many want to return to the United States? Compared to participation by Americans in other jihadist groups, the scale of American involvement in jihadist activity today is unprecedented. This

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book, from one of the leading counter-terror centres, draws on first-hand interviews with former American Islamic State members and law enforcement officials who tracked them, and includes detailed analysis of the court cases against them and their social media presence. Homegrown reveals how and why ISIS was able to radicalize and recruit a new generation of jihadist sympathizers in America.

Al Qaeda's Training Ground and the Next Wave of Terror

The Insurgency in Chechnya and the North Caucasus

Practical Considerations & Concerns

Violent Separatism in Xinjiang

Performance and Consequences : the Strategic Threat of

Religious Extremism and Moscow's Response

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This book uses eyewitness accounts and historical records to provide a picture of the turbulent years immediately following perestroika and the independence of the Caucasian nations during the early nineties. The Caucasus has been known in recent years as a source of intense conflict and strategic manoeuvring on the part of the superpowers. It has also become the gateway for the rest of the world to the economic boom of Central Asia's immense gas and oil reserves. In this volume, items including international diplomatic and (oil) business schemes, refugees left to their fate, terrorism, political fanaticism, drugs-related crime, the Mafia and other side-effects of the armed conflicts

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are stripped of their myths and presented according to their true impact.

The search for a distinct "terrorist profile" has been going on for many years, and while it is generally agreed that nobody is born a terrorist, there is plenty of disagreement about why a person might become one. Whereas personal and situational push and pull factors can be combined to determine how and why young people become involved in terrorism, preventing an individual from following a path that ends in violence without moral restraint poses an enormous challenge, especially in an open society. This book presents papers from the NATO Advanced Research Workshop titled "A Review of the Utility of

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Existing Terrorism Risk Assessment Instruments and Policies: Is there the Need for Possible New Approaches?", held in Berlin, Germany, on 29-30 November 2019. Researchers were asked to present papers for discussion sessions with invited participants and practitioners from a number of NATO member and partner countries. Various assessment instruments for identifying problematic individuals at an early stage were presented by experts. It was generally agreed that, due to cultural, religious and other differences, there is no simple way to identify the relatively few high-risk individuals among the larger population of politically radicalized but not necessarily violent individuals who pose no threat.

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Framed by an Introduction and Conclusion, the 16 chapters in the book are divided into three parts: Theory and Risk/Threat Assessment Instrument Policy Themes; Implementation of Politically Motivated Terrorism Protocols; and Personality Traits/Disorders, Anti-State Terrorism Profiles and the DSM-5 Personality Trait Instrument. This practice-oriented book will be of interest to all those tasked with protecting society from some of its most dangerous members.

This monograph examines terrorism and counterterrorism from the Russian perspective so as to assess prospects for cooperation with Russia in fighting terror. It concludes that, regardless of the

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state of political relations between Russia and the United States at any given time, longer-term systemic and conceptual obstacles to meaningful cooperation may well prevent any significant Russian contribution to U.S. counterterrorism efforts. This monograph details Russian definitions of terrorism and then looks at the Russian security "pyramid, " which sets out the relevant authority structure. It examines the roles of coordinating bodies such as the Security Council and the National Anti-Terrorist Committee, before looking at the individual organs involved in counterterrorism operations, particularly the Federal Security Service and Ministry of the Interior. The monograph then explores the most important question for Russia in

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terms of terrorism, the North Caucasus, and finally explores the wider context of the relationship between Russia and the West, particularly the United States, looking at the lengthy list of tensions affecting that relationship even before Russia's seizure of Crimea, which took place after the monograph was completed.

Provides the final report of the 9/11 Commission detailing their findings on the September 11 terrorist attacks.

*Publications Combined: Russia's Regular And Special Forces In The Regional And Global War On Terror
Russias Volatile Frontier
From Gazavat to Jihad*

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*The Caucasus Emirate Mujahedin
Cyber Terrorism, Islamic State, ISIS, ISIL, Daesh,
Syria, Nuclear and Missile Threats, Russia, Iran, North
Korea*

The Challenge of Biological Terrorism

"Gordon Hahn has provided an outstanding analysis of the Islamist insurrection of the Caucasus, a conflict which reached out and took innocent lives in Boston, as well as in many Russian, Chechen and Dagestani cities and villages. His thorough scholarship sets a new benchmark in the study of religiously motivated

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terrorism in the former Soviet area."--Ariel Cohen, Senior Research Fellow, The Kathryn and Shelby Cullom Davis Institute for International Studies "In this important book, Hahn masterfully moves beyond arid structural explanations to explore the contingent historical, ideological and leadership factors that have made the Caucasus Emirate a major, if often under-recognized, node in the current global jihadist landscape."--Dr. Gary Ackerman, Director, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) "In this important book, Hahn has

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thoroughly documented the extent to which the earlier ethno-nationalist conflict in Chechnya has been progressively “jihadized” ideologically and internationalized, a crucial transformation that has largely gone unrecognized.”--Jeffrey M. Bale, Ph.D., Senior Researcher, Monterey Terrorism Research and Education Program "Gordon Hahn lays out how groups and individuals from the Northern Caucasus and elsewhere in Russia have evolved and strengthened links with like-minded non-Russia-based terrorist networks around the world, including Syria. This is a security threat

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that directly affects the United States and its allies, and Gordon Hahn's book is THE source to get up to speed on the topic."--Andrew Kuchins, Director and Senior Fellow of the Russia and Eurasia Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington D.C. Russia's North Caucasus mujahedin of the self-declared Caucasus Emirate and the history thereof is part and parcel of the global jihadi revolutionary movement which includes but is no longer led by Al Qaeda. This book corrects the inadequate previous treatments of the violence in the

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Caucasus, almost all of which explain what ought to be called the rise of jihadism in the Caucasus solely in terms of Russian actions. The author brings the international jihadist and local North Caucasian causes back into the picture, detailing the global Jihadist/Islamist revolutionary movement's propagation of the "jihadi method" and material support to nationalist and Islamic extremists in Chechnya and the Caucasus since the mid-1990s. Like jihadi groups in Afghanistan and Pakistan, Iraq, Syria, and Africa, the Caucasus Emirate is an Al Qaeda ally and de facto affiliate. It

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represents a threat to Russian, U.S., and international security as evidenced by terrorist plots perpetrated or inspired by it in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Spain, Azerbaijan, and Boston.

Appendix II: Georgian Text of Titsian Tabidze,
"Gunib" -- Chronology of Texts, Authors, and
Events -- Abbreviations -- Notes -- Glossary -- A -- B
-- D -- G -- H -- I -- J -- K -- M -- N -- O -- P -- Q -- S --
T -- U -- V -- Y -- Z -- Bibliography --
Acknowledgments -- Index -- A -- B -- C -- D -- E -- F
-- G -- H -- I -- J -- K -- L -- M -- N -- O -- P -- Q -- R --

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S -- T -- U -- V -- W -- Y -- Z

This study surveys the evidence for organized, violent separatist resistance to Chinese rule in Xinjiang, a region three times the size of France located in the northwestern corner of the PRC. Since several major violent events in the 1990s, concern has risen over the possibility that a violent separatist or terrorist movement may be emerging among the Turkic Muslim population of this region. Stories in the international media have sounded this warning steadily if sporadically over the past decade, and in the aftermath of the

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September 11 terrorist attacks on the United States, the PRC government has publicly linked groups comprised of Uyghurs from Xinjiang to al Qaeda and other international terrorist organizations. The United States and the United Nations have agreed to some extent with China's assessment and designated one of the groups on China's terrorist list, ETIM, as an international terrorist organization. After summarizing the 250-year history of various kinds of resistance in Xinjiang, this study catalogs major violent incidents since the 1990s in Xinjiang and in the

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Central Asian republics. It then discusses the Uyghur groups and individuals listed as separatists or terrorists. On the basis of a critical analysis of international press reports and PRC government materials, the study concludes that while ethnic tensions in Xinjiang are indeed serious, the sense of imminent crisis commonly conveyed by these reports is exaggerated. In particular, the study notes that the frequency and severity of violence have in fact declined since the late 1990s, perhaps due to Chinese efforts at interdiction. This is the sixth publication in Policy Studies, a peer-reviewed

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East-West Center Washington series that presents scholarly analysis of key contemporary domestic and international political, economic, and strategic issues affecting Asia in a policy relevant manner.

Assessing Terrorism in the Caucasus and the Threat to the Homeland
Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence of the Committee on Homeland Security, House of Representatives, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, Second Session, April 3, 2014
Assessing Terrorism in the Caucasus and the Threat to the Homeland
Createspace Independent

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Publishing Platform

The Military's Role in Counterterrorism

In the Wake of Independence

Foreign Terrorist Fighters

Ungoverned Territories

Transnational Dynamics of Civil War

Examples and Implications for Liberal

Democracies

"Civil wars are the dominant form of violence in the contemporary international system, yet they are anything but local affairs. This book explores the border-

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crossing features of such wars by bringing together insights from international relations theory, sociology and transnational politics with a rich comparative-quantitative literature. It highlights the causal mechanisms - framing, resource mobilisation, socialisation, among others - that link the international and transnational to the local, emphasising the methods required to measure them. Contributors examine specific mechanisms leading to particular outcomes in civil conflicts ranging from

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Chechnya, to Afghanistan, to Sudan, to Turkey. Transnational Dynamics of Civil War thus provides a significant contribution to debates motivating the broader move to mechanism-based forms of explanation, and will engage students and researchers of international relations, comparative politics and conflict processes"--

"Nuclear terrorism is a real and urgent threat. Given the potentially catastrophic consequences, even a small probability of terrorists getting and detonating a

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nuclear bomb is enough to justify urgent action to reduce the risk. Al-Qaeda and North Caucasus terrorist groups have both made statements indicating that they seek nuclear weapons and have attempted to acquire them; these groups are presented together as a case study to assess nuclear terrorism as a present and future threat. (The only other terrorist group known to have systematically sought to get nuclear weapons was the Japanese cult group Aum Shinrikyo.) This study makes the case that it is plausible that a technically

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sophisticated group could make, deliver, and detonate a crude nuclear bomb if it could obtain sufficient fissile material. The study offers recommendations for actions to reduce this danger."--Publisher's description.

This cohesive set of case studies collects scholarly research, policy evaluation, and field experience to explain how terrorist groups have developed into criminal enterprises. • Provides a global comparison of major terrorist groups and their engagement in organized crime •

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*Provides in-depth analysis of regional
terrorist and criminal groups •*

*Incorporates authors' expertise on
regional terrorist groups and organized
crime • Acknowledges a variety of opinions
and perspectives*

*The manual seeks to provide guidance on
international legal instruments against
FTF activities and techniques for digital
investigation and evidence collection,
especially concerning global financial
transactions and social media activity.*

While it is tailored for judicial training

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*institutes in South-Eastern Europe, it can
be utilized in any jurisdiction seeking
resources to address the FTF threat.*

*Terrorist Criminal Enterprises: Financing
Terrorism through Organized Crime*

Many Faces of the Caucasus

Chechen Jihad

The 9/11 Commission Report

Terror at Beslan

Writers and Rebels

Examines al-Qaeda's evolution and the emergence of the
broader global jihadist movement-groups affiliated, associated,
or inspired by al-Qaeda-and the threat that they pose to the

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United States and U.S. allies and interests. The authors conclude by setting out a four-pronged strategy to counter the jihadist threat.

Mass media are essential to democratic society; in contrast, the War on Terror has been interpreted as an assault on democracy and freedom by Islamic fundamentalists. The building and maintenance of public support is essential in modern warfare due to the increasing politicization of warfare, where losses and gains are measured in political rather than military terms. And if progress cannot be demonstrated during a war, then by default one is assumed to be losing. Greg Simons tackles the complicated yet essential role of mass media in society. Taking the Global War on Terror as a prime example, the author adopts a multidisciplinary approach to analyze the various

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facets of war and the role of the media within it. Assessing in particular the Russian fight against terrorism, this book provides a broader perspective and understanding of contemporary struggles.

Studies of the Caucasus in the West have been dominated by issues of security and ethnic conflict based on Eurocentric theoretical paradigms. By contrast, this volume offers contributions from researchers working within a range of disciplines, including history, social anthropology, sociology and cultural studies as well as international relations and security studies. Some of the contributions demonstrate in-depth knowledge of the region from 'inside', while others explore the issues within a wider Eurasian and global perspective. The volume examines the politically-defined division of the region

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into the North and South Caucasus, the evolution of national identity and citizenship, and the role of the NGOs in the development of civil society in the post-Soviet period. Its content demonstrates the advantages of an area studies interdisciplinary approach to the study of the region and the importance of collaboration between Western and local researchers. It highlights the importance of the Caucasus as a geographical, political and civilisational entity and examines the historical, cultural, political, religious and psychological factors behind the region's particular susceptibility to territorial and ethno-religious conflict. The book will be of benefit to scholars and students researching the Caucasus, Russia and the post-Soviet space. It will also appeal to policy-makers, NGO activists, journalists and a wider audience interested in this fascinating

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region. This book was published as a special issue of Europe-Asia Studies.

The Routledge Handbook of the Caucasus offers an integrated, multidisciplinary overview of the historical, ethno-linguistic, cultural, socio-economic and political complexities of the Caucasus. Covering both the North and South Caucasus, the book gathers together leading Western, Caucasian and Russian scholars of the region from different disciplines in the humanities and social sciences. Following a thorough introduction by the editors, the handbook is divided into six parts which combine thematic and chronological principles: Place, peoples and culture Political history The contemporary Caucasus: politics, economics and societies Conflict and political violence The Caucasus in the wider world Societal and

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cultural dynamics. This handbook will be an essential reference work for scholars interested in Russian and Eastern-European studies, Eurasian history and politics, and religious and Islamic studies.

Routledge Handbook of the Caucasus

Annual Threat Assessment

United States of America Congressional Record

Homegrown

Storm Over the Caucasus

A Report of the CSIS Russia and Eurasia Program

Over 2,400 total pages ... Russian outrage following the September 2004 hostage disaster at North Ossetia's Beslan Middle School No.1 was reflected in

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many ways throughout the country. The 52-hour debacle resulted in the death of some 344 civilians, including more than 170 children, in addition to unprecedented losses of elite Russian security forces and the dispatch of most Chechen/allied hostage-takers themselves. It quickly became clear, as well, that Russian authorities had been less than candid about the number of hostages held and the extent to which they were prepared to deal with the situation. Amid grief, calls for retaliation, and demands for reform, one of the more telling reactions in terms of hardening public perspectives appeared in a national poll taken several days after

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the event. Some 54% of citizens polled specifically judged the Russian security forces and the police to be corrupt and thus complicit in the failure to deal adequately with terrorism, while 44% thought that no lessons for the future would be learned from the tragedy. This pessimism was the consequence not just of the Beslan terrorism, but the accumulation of years of often spectacular failures by Russian special operations forces (SOF, in the apt US military acronym). A series of Russian SOF counterterrorism mishaps, misjudgments, and failures in the 1990s and continuing to the present have made the Kremlin's special operations establishment in 2005

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appear much like Russia's old Mir space station—wired together, unpredictable, and subject to sudden, startling failures. But Russia continued to maintain and expand a large, variegated special operations establishment which had borne the brunt of combat actions in Afghanistan, Chechnya, and other trouble spots, and was expected to serve as the nation's principal shield against terrorism in all its forms. Known since Soviet days for tough personnel, personal bravery, demanding training, and a certain rough or brutal competence that not infrequently violated international human rights norms, it was supposed that Russian special

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operations forces—steeped in their world of “threats to the state” and associated with once-dreaded military and national intelligence services—could make valuable contributions to countering terrorism. The now widely perceived link between “corrupt” special forces on the one hand, and counterterrorism failures on the other, reflected the further erosion of Russia’s national security infrastructure in the eyes of both Russian citizens and international observers. There have been other, more ambiguous, but equally unsettling dimensions of Russian SOF activity as well, that have strong internal and external political aspects. These

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constitute the continuing assertions from Russian media, the judicial system, and other Federal agencies and officials that past and current members of the SOF establishment have organized to pursue interests other than those publicly declared by the state or allowed under law. This includes especially the alleged intent to punish by assassination those individuals and groups that they believe have betrayed Russia. The murky nature of these alleged activities has formed a backdrop to other problems in the special units. In this CNA Occasional Paper, Konrad Musyka provides an in-depth assessment of Russia's

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Southern Military District, which consists of robust forces spanning the North Caucasus region, along with Rostov, Volgograd, Stavropol, Dagestan, and Crimea. Muzyka's analysis provides an up-to-date overview of the current force structure and posture of this military district, which has greatly expanded since 2013. These forces include the 8th, 49th, and 58th Combined Arms Armies, the 4th Air and Air Defense Army, the Black Sea Fleet, and the Caspian Flotilla. Muzyka also discusses the Russian threat perspectives which drive force posture changes in the Southern Military District, with contingencies that include Georgia, Ukraine, NATO in the Black

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Sea, and terrorism in the Caucasus.

Identifies radical Islamic activities in Chechnya, drawing on insider intelligence to explain why the region promotes anti-American and anti-Russian agitators who are joining forces with Middle Eastern jihadists.

Nuclear terrorism is a real and urgent threat. Given the potentially catastrophic consequences, even a small probability of terrorists getting and detonating a nuclear bomb is enough to justify urgent action to reduce the risk. Al-Qaeda and North Caucasus terrorist groups have both made statements indicating that they seek nuclear weapons and have

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attempted to acquire them; these groups are presented together as a case study to assess nuclear terrorism as a present and future threat. (The only other terrorist group known to have systematically sought to get nuclear weapons was the Japanese cult group Aum Shinrikyo.) This study makes the case that it is plausible that a technically sophisticated group could make, deliver, and detonate a crude nuclear bomb if it could obtain sufficient fissile material. The study offers recommendations for actions to reduce this danger.

ISIS in America

Reporting on the Russian War on Terrorism

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A Critical Assessment

***Strategic and Tactical Learning in the Terrorist World
Handbook of Terrorism and Counter Terrorism Post
9/11***

***Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist
Attacks Upon the United States***

***The Insurgency in Chechnya and the North Caucasus:
From Gazavat to Jihad is an exhaustive treatment of the
400-year period leading up to the present. Thematically
organized, it cuts through the rhetoric to provide a
contextual framework through which readers can
understand the conflict in the region. Among many***

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other topics, the book examines the differences and linkages between insurgency and terrorism; the origins of conflict in the North Caucasus; the involvement of the superpowers from the 17th century on; and the influences of different strains of Islam, of al-Qaida, and of the War on Terror. A critical examination of never-before-revealed Russian COIN campaigns explains why those campaigns are doomed to fail and why such failure means war will once again rage in the south of Russia. Presented through the lens of counterinsurgency theory, this incisive analysis explores the historic roots of each issue, the key players, and the farthest-reaching

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effects. |

This book brings together research that covers perspectives and case studies on terrorism, radicalisation and countering violent extremism (CVE). Written by experts involved in these issues at the grassroots, the book bridges the academic-practitioner gap in the field. The proliferation of academic studies and conferences devoted to these subjects has meant that policymakers and practitioners in the same fields sometimes struggle to digest the sheer volume of academic output. The same critical questions keep coming up, but it is debatable the level to which there have been tangible improvements to

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our real state of knowledge: knowledge in especially in terms of what “best practices” exist in the field (and what can be translated, versus what approaches remain context and location specific). Written in an accessible manner for the general interested reader, practitioners, and policymakers in the field, this volume comprises edited versions of papers presented at CVE workshops run by the Centre of Excellence for National Security (CENS) at the S.Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, in 2016 and 2017.

“Allah willing, all of the brothers, who are carrying out

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Jihad in the entire world, are our brothers for the sake of Allah, and we all today are going on one road and this road leads to Paradise.” These are not the words of al Qaeda's Osama bin Laden, his deputy Ayman al-Zawahiri, or even the Taliban's Mullah Omar. They are the words of Dokku Umarov or, by his nom de guerre, Abu Usman, the amir of the mujahideen of Russia's North Caucasus. The self-declared Caucasus Emirate (CE) was founded in October 2007 to supplant the radical national separatist movement of the Chechen Republic of Ichkeriya (ChRI), then in a period of steep decline. As straightforward and clear as Umarov's

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statement is, this and identical assertions of his and numerous other CE amirs have made little impression on Western, especially American, discussions of the usually amorphously described “violence in the North Caucasus.” Journalists, analysts, academics, and activists persist in ignoring, denying, and even hiding from the public and policymakers the global jihadization of the Chechen/Caucasus mujahideen, a long process that goes back to the mid-1990s. The “violence in the North Caucasus” is anything but generic and is far from being perpetrated exclusively by Chechens or Russians. The North Caucasus region has been a source of

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instability for the past several centuries. Most recently, Chechen aspirations to achieve full independence after the break-up of the Soviet Union led to two disastrous wars. While the active phase of the Chechen conflict ended in 2000 -- more than a decade ago -- the underlying social, economic, and political issues of the region remain. A low-level insurgency continues to persist in the North Caucasus region, with occasional terrorist attacks in the Russian heartland. There are few reasons to expect any substantial improvement in the situation for years to come. Chechnya functions as a de facto independent entity; Islamist influence in Dagestan

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is growing, terror attacks continue, and the rest of the North Caucasus requires massive presence of Russian security services to keep the situation under control. Preventing the North Caucasus from slipping back into greater instability requires tackling corruption, cronyism, discrimination, and unemployment -- something the Kremlin has so far not been very willing to do. "Small wars" in the Caucasus resonated as far away as Boston, MA, and more international attention and cooperation is necessary to prevent the region from blowing up.

Countering Urban Terrorism in Russia and the United

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States

Understanding and Reducing Terrorism Risks

*Manual for Judicial Training Institutes South-eastern
Europe*

*Russia's Contribution as a Partner in the War on
Terrorism*

*Report on Legislative and Oversight Activities of the
House Committee on Homeland Security*

*Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism
and Intelligence of the Committee on Homeland
Security, House of Representatives, One Hundred
Thirteenth Congress, Second Session, April 3, 2014*

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In the world of terrorism, knowledge is a critical asset. Recent studies have revealed that, among international terrorists, there is a global sharing of ideas, tactics, strategies, and lessons learned. Teaching Terror examines this sharing of information in the terrorist world, shaping our understanding of, and response to, the global threat of terrorism. Chapters cover various aspects of individual and organizational learning, some using a general level of analysis and others presenting case studies of individual terrorist groups. These groups teach each other through a variety of means, including training camps and the Internet. Terrorist networks are also learning organizations, drawing on situational awareness, adapting their behavior, and, to give one example, improving not just their use of improvised explosive devices, but also rendering technology such as

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unmanned aerial vehicles and satellite phones ineffective. This book provides a wealth of insights on the transfer of knowledge in the world of terrorism, and offers policy implications for counterterrorism professionals, scholars, and policymakers. Using a two-tiered framework areas applied to eight case studies from around the globe, the authors of this groundbreaking work seek to understand the conditions that give rise to ungoverned territories and make them conducive to a terrorist or insurgent presence. They also develop strategies to improve the U.S. ability to mitigate their effects on U.S. security interests.

Director of National Intelligence James R. Clapper Jr. presented the 2016 annual U.S. intelligence community worldwide threat assessment in Congressional testimony on

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February 9, 2016. In the published report, Clapper provides a thorough review of the status of possible threats from a wide variety of nations and terror groups. In addition to the 2016 assessment, this compilation includes the 2015 assessment for comparison and historical reference, plus important additional material, including the 2016 Defense Intelligence Agency worldwide threat assessment, and the Obama White House National Security Strategy issued in early February 2015. Obviously, the Islamic State (ISIS, or ISIL) is a major focus of these assessments, along with cyber threats from Russia, China, Iran, and North Korea. Other topics covered: GLOBAL THREATS * Cyber and Technology Terrorism * Weapons of Mass Destruction and Proliferation * Space and Counterspace * Counterintelligence * Transnational Organized Crime *

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Economics and Natural Resources * Human Security *

**REGIONAL THREATS * East Asia * China * Southeast Asia *
North Korea * Russia and Eurasia * Russia * Ukraine, Belarus,
and Moldova * The Caucasus and Central Asia * Europe * Key
Partners * The Balkans * Turkey * Middle East and North
Africa * Iraq * Syria * Libya * Yemen * Iran * Lebanon *
Egypt * Tunisia * South Asia * Afghanistan * Bangladesh *
Pakistan and India * Sub-Saharan Africa * Central Africa *
Somalia * South Sudan * Sudan * Nigeria * Latin America and
Caribbean * Central America * Cuba * Venezuela * Brazil. The
United States and its allies are facing a challenging threat
environment in 2016. Sunni violent extremism has been on an
upward trajectory since the late 1970s and has more groups,
members, and safe havens than at any other point in history. At**

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the same time, Shia violent extremists will probably deepen sectarian tensions in response to real and perceived threats from Sunni violent extremists and to advance Iranian influence. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has become the preeminent terrorist threat because of its self-described caliphate in Syria and Iraq, its branches and emerging branches in other countries, and its increasing ability to direct and inspire attacks against a wide range of targets around the world. ISIL's narrative supports jihadist recruiting, attracts others to travel to Iraq and Syria, draws individuals and groups to declare allegiance to ISIL, and justifies attacks across the globe. The ISIL-directed November 2015 attacks in Paris and ISIL-Sinai's claim of responsibility for the late October downing of a Russian airliner in the Sinai underscore these

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dynamics. Al-Qa'ida's affiliates have proven resilient and are positioned to make gains in 2016, despite counterterrorism pressure that has largely degraded the network's leadership in Afghanistan and Pakistan. They will continue to pose a threat to local, regional, and even possibly global interests as demonstrated by the January 2015 attack on French satirical newspaper Charlie Hebdo by individuals linked to al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). Other Sunni terrorist groups retain the ability to attract recruits and resources.

Almost two decades after the events of 9/11, this Handbook offers a comprehensive insight into the evolution and development of terrorism and insurgency since then. Gathering contributions from a broad range of perspectives, it both identifies new technological developments in terrorism and

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insurgency, and addresses the distinct state responses to the threat of political, or religiously motivated violence; not only in the Middle East and Europe, but also in Africa, South and Southeast Asia, and North and South America.

Russia's Counterinsurgency in North Caucasus

**2016 U.S. Intelligence Community Worldwide Threat
Assessment - Clapper Testimony**

Teaching Terror

The Literature of Insurgency in the Caucasus

Russian Forces in the Southern Military District

Beyond al-Qaeda: Part 1, The Global Jihadist Movement

"The American people should know as much as possible about the threats facing our nation and what their intelligence

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agencies are doing to protect them." -Avril Haines, Director of National Intelligence (2021) Annual Threat Assessment of the US Intelligence Community (2021) is an annual report of worldwide threats to the national security of the United States compiled by the US Intelligence Community. It warns of the many perils facing the US, including China's increasing power, the geopolitical risks of Russia, Iran and North Korea, the long-term economic fallout of COVID-19, and global as well as domestic terrorism. This brief report with its short-term threat assessment is a good companion guide to Global Trends 2040-A More Contested World a 2021 report by the National Intelligence Council, which describes specifically long-term global challenges (also available from Cosimo Reports).

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Students of national security, policymakers, journalists, and anyone interested in US security will find this report essential reading.

The author examines historical and contemporary examples of military involvement in counterterrorism, outlining the specific roles which the armed forces of liberal democracies have performed in combating terrorism, both in a domestic and international context. He describes the political, strategic, conceptual, diplomatic, and ethical problems that can arise when a state's armed forces become engaged in counterterrorism, and argues that military power can only be employed as part of a coordinated counterterrorist strategy aimed at the containment and frustration -- rather than the

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physical elimination -- of the terrorist group(s) concerned.

Assessing terrorism in the Caucasus and the threat to the
homeland : hearing before the Subcommittee on

Counterterrorism and Intelligence of the Committee on
Homeland Security, House of Representatives, One Hundred
Thirteenth Congress, second session, April 3, 2014.

This book provides a comprehensive analysis of the Chinese-
Russian bilateral relationship, grounded in a historical
perspective, and discusses the implications of the burgeoning
"strategic partnership" between these two major powers for
world order and global geopolitics. The volume compares the
national worldviews, priorities, and strategic visions for the
Chinese and Russian leadership, examining several aspects of

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the relationship in detail. The energy trade is the most important component of economic ties, although both sides desire to broaden trade and investments. In the military realm, Russia sells advanced arms to China, and the two countries engage in regular joint exercises. Diplomatically, these two Eurasian powers take similar approaches to conflicts in Ukraine and Syria, and also cooperate on non-traditional security issues including preventing coloured revolutions, cyber management, and terrorism. These issue areas illustrate four themes. Russia and China have common interests that cement their partnership, including security, protecting authoritarian institutions, and re-shaping aspects of the global order. They are key players not only influencing regional

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issues, but also international norms and institutions. The Sino-Russian partnership presents a potential counterbalance to the United States and democratic nations in shaping the contemporary and emerging geopolitical landscape. Nevertheless, the West is still an important partner for China and Russia. Both seek better relations with the West, but on the basis of "mutual respect" and "equality". Lastly, Russia and China have frictions in their relationship, and not all of their interests overlap. The Sino-Russian relationship has gained considerable momentum, particularly since 2014 as Moscow turned to Beijing attempting to offset tensions with the West in the aftermath of Russia's annexation of Crimea and intervention in Ukraine. However, so far, China and Russia

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describe their relationship as a comprehensive 'strategic partnership', but they are not 'allies'.

Contemporary Policy and Law Enforcement Challenges

Getting the Caucasus Emirate Right

Proceedings of a Workshop

The U.S.-Russia Joint Threat Assessment on Nuclear
Terrorism

China, Russia, and Twenty-First Century Global Geopolitics

Mass Media and Modern Warfare