

Terrorism And Counterintelligence How Terrorist Groups Elude Detection Columbia Studies In Terrorism And Irregular Warfare

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is a national agency dedicated to investigation federal crimes. Founded as a small team of special agents on July 26, 1908, the Bureau was first charged with enforcing the growing body of federal laws covering the United States as a whole. Almost from the beginning of its 100-year history, the Bureau has been the subject of legend and controversy. It has also evolved into a vast and sophisticated national law-enforcement agency. Whether as a federal crime-fighting force or a source of investigative support of local and state police forces, the modern FBI strives to embody its ideals of fidelity, bravery, and integrity. This book shows the way the FBI operates in the post-9/11 world. By reviewing both the historical role and contemporary role of the FBI in matters of terrorism and national security, this book shows how the agency has reinvented itself into an intelligence-gathering counterterrorism force bent on stopping any and all terrorist threats against the United States. Protecting the nation from a terrorist attack is now-and for the foreseeable future-the FBI's top priority, and the agency has dedicated its resources to accomplishing this important mission.

What we've learned in Afghanistan and how to go forward

This is the 19th in a series of chronologies of international and domestic terrorist attacks and global, regional, and individual government and private responses. The year 2020 was sufficiently different from preceding years in this series that it merits separate treatment in the Introduction and has a separate chronology. This book uses the same definition of terrorism as found in its predecessors, allowing comparability across decades. Terrorism is the use or threat of use of violence by any individual or group for political purposes. The Introduction chapter provides an overview of terrorism developments in 2019 and 2020. The rest of the book includes a region-by-region (and within each, a country-by-country) look at terrorist incidents in chronological order-including a separate section updating events that occurred prior to 2019-and a bibliography. The author, Edward Mickolus, wrote the first doctoral dissertation on international terrorism while earning an M.A., M.Phil, and Ph.D. from Yale University. He then served in analytical, operational, management, and staff positions in the Central Intelligence Agency for 33 years, where he was CIA's first full-time analyst on international terrorism; analyzed African political, economic, social, military, and leadership issues; wrote political-psychological assessments of world leaders; and managed collection, counterintelligence, and covert action programs against terrorists, drug traffickers, weapons proliferators, and hostile espionage services. He founded Vinyard Software, Inc., (vinyardsoftware.com) whose International Terrorism Data Center provides the best publicly-available data on terrorists and events around the world.

Discussing the challenges terrorist groups face as they multiply and plot international attacks, while at the same time providing a framework for decoding the strengths and weaknesses of their counter-intelligence, Blake W. Mobley offers an indispensable text for the intelligence, military, homeland security, and law enforcement fields.

Elements of a Grand Strategy

Indicators and Proven Analytic Techniques

In Search Of An Effective Strategy

A structural approach

USS COLE Commission Report

Counter-Terrorism, Ethics and Technology

Internal Security

This book examines the organizational problems faced by the U.S. government in developing an effective strategy to counter terrorism and presents a detailed history of U.S. counter-terrorist policy since 1972. Dr. Farrell offers a working definition of terrorism, reviews its international, transnational, nonterritorial, and domestic forms, then focuses on the activities of those U.S. government agencies directly concerned with the prevention or neutralization of terrorism Critical of existing programs and of the fact that counter-terrorist activities seem to have a low priority among the duties of the relevant agencies' key executives, he concludes that the development of a clear, reasonable, and effective strategy against terrorism has been unnecessarily delayed. He is doubtful whether, even now, a satisfactory arrangement has been achieved. Beyond looking strictly at governmental agency responses to terrorism, Dr. Farrell considers the sociological, legal, and operational factors that would be brought into play should military forces be employed to quell a terrorist attack and also addresses the nature and extent of the terrorist threat to U.S. businesses.

After the attack on Khobar Towers in June 1996, the DoD made significant improvements in protecting its service members, mainly in deterring, disrupting and mitigating terrorist attacks on installations. The attack on USS COLE, in the port of Aden, Yemen, on 12 October 2000, demonstrated a seam in the fabric of efforts to protect our forces, namely in-transit forces. This review focused on finding ways to improve the U.S. policies and practices for deterring, disrupting and mitigating terrorist attack on U.S. forces in transit. The net result of the USS COLE Commission's recommendations is a form of operational risk management applied at both the national and operational levels to balance the benefits with the risks of overseas operations. This open access book brings together a range of contributions that seek to explore the ethical issues arising from the overlap between counter-terrorism, ethics, and technologies.

Terrorism and our responses pose some of the most significant ethical challenges to states and people. At the same time, we are becoming increasingly aware of the ethical implications of new and emerging technologies. Whether it is the use of remote weapons like drones as part of counter-terrorism strategies, the application of surveillance technologies to monitor and respond to terrorist activities, or counterintelligence agencies use of machine learning to detect suspicious behavior and hacking computers to gain access to encrypted data, technologies play a significant role in modern counter-terrorism. However, each of these technologies carries with them a range of ethical issues and challenges. How we use these technologies and the policies that govern them have broader impact beyond just the identification and response to terrorist activities. As we are seeing with China, the need to respond to domestic terrorism is one of the justifications for their rollout of the "social credit system." Counter-terrorism technologies can easily succumb to mission creep, where a technology's exceptional application becomes normalized and rolled out to society more generally. This collection is not just timely but an important contribution to understand the ethics of counter-terrorism and technology and has far wider implications for societies and nations around the world.

Describes how an FBI taskforce hunted down the Unabomber and the Olympic Bomber, discussing the techniques that they used, the characteristics of such "lone wolf" terrorists, and the threat that they pose to the United States.

CIA and FBI

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

How America's Intelligence Failures Led to September 11

Educating Information - Interrogation: Science and Art - Covering Terrorism and Torture, KUBARK Counterintelligence, and Techniques and Training

National Defense Intelligence College Paper

The FBI's War on Homegrown Terror

Force protection and combating terrorism are the current Pentagon buzzwords. The 25 June 199 terrorist attack on Khobar Towers, Saudi Arabia, which resulted in the tragic death of 19 airmen, served as the flash point for this increased attention. But why was there suddenly a strong push to "fix" all of the Department of Defense's Force Protection problems? Hadn't we learned our "lessons" following the catastrophic loss of 241 Marines in the 1983 Beirut bombing? During my 1996-1997 tour on the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security (DASD (I&S)) staff, I had the opportunity to be a part of the Pentagon's fervor to improve the Defense combating terrorism program. As a member of a DASD (I&S) four-man team, I was in a unique position to review the Combatant Commands' and Services' programs for intelligence and counterintelligence support to combating terrorism. The nagging questions I faced throughout this period were what recommendations were internalized following the Beirut Bombing and were all of the recommendations from the Khobar Towers incident justified? This research report is a systematic examination and evaluation of the intelligence, counterintelligence, and security recommendations presented to the Secretary of Defense following each of these terrorist attacks. The critical comments and observations in this report are intended to shed light on the critical tasks which still must be completed to protect US military forces from terrorism. I would like to thank the DASD (I&S) staff, particularly the members of the Directorate of Counterintelligence, for having the faith in me to be their representative in many of the Pentagon forums addressing combating terrorism issues. Furthermore, I must extend my sincere appreciation to my research advisor Lieutenant Colonel Steven G. Torrence for his patience and guidance throughout this research project. Finally, I must recognize the enduring support of my wife Diane as we continue with our Air Force career.

Accompanying CD-ROM has webpage templates for the terrorism forecasting system plus a 45-minute video with an abbreviated step-by-step description of the methodology using the website display.

Terrorism and CounterintelligenceHow Terrorist Groups Elude DetectionColumbia University Press

Tracing the history of government intrusions on Constitutional rights in response to threats from abroad, Cole and Dempsey warn that a society in which civil liberties are sacrificed in the name of national security is in fact less secure than one in which they are upheld. A new chapter includes a discussion of domestic spying, preventive detention, the many court challenges to post-9/11 abuses, implementation of the PATRIOT ACT, and efforts to reestablish the checks and balances left behind in the rush to strengthen governmental powers.

The 9/11 Commission Report

Terrorist Events Worldwide 2021

From One Millennium to the Next

Intelligence Guide for First Responders

How Terrorist Groups Elude Detection

Terrorist Events Worldwide 2019-2020

Terrorist Group Counterintelligence

In order to eradicate terrorism, our nation must go beyond merely shoring up military strength. It must also effectively confront the fundamentalist ideology that fuels and supports the terrorists. *The War on Terrorism: A Collision of Values, Strategies, and Societies* operates on the premise that the violent rejection of globalization at the root of terrorism must be addressed not solely by Western society and its armies, but also by those moderate and progressive Muslims and their religious leaders who are capable of rebutting the medieval underpinnings of the jihadist interpretation of Islam. By promoting an understanding of both terrorism and the terrorist, this volume examines the complexities inherent in creating a national security policy that successfully combats terrorist attacks. Emphasizing the underpinnings of terrorist ideology throughout the text, the book examines the tools used by terrorist groups, the infrastructure targets most vulnerable to attack, and our vulnerabilities to the five major categories of WMDs. It describes the roles and responsibilities of each of our nation's 16 intelligence agencies, while also reviewing the role conflict between the National Security Council and the U.S. State Department. The final chapter summarizes the challenge of globalization and presents a future forecast of the trends in global terrorism. An understanding of the forces behind terrorism and its impacts are crucial to all nations and to the policy makers who design and construct counterterrorism programs. It is only through a multi-faceted approach that we can ever hope to make our country safe. This comprehensive volume provides those charged with protecting our homeland with the information necessary to understand terrorists and terrorism and to create effective, sensible national security policies.

This Interagency Threat Assessment and Coordination Group (ITACG) Intelligence Guide for First Responders is designed to assist state, local, tribal law enforcement, firefighting, homeland security, and appropriate private sector personnel in accessing and understanding Federal counterterrorism, homeland security, and weapons of mass destruction intelligence reporting. Most of the information contained in this guide was compiled, derived, and adapted from existing Intelligence Community and open source references. The ITACG consists of state, local, and tribal first responders and federal intelligence analysts from the Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, working at the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) to enhance the sharing of federal counterterrorism, homeland security, and weapons of mass destruction information with state, local, and tribal consumers of intelligence.

The definition and understanding of "terrorism" is in a state of unprecedented evolution. No longer are acts of terrorism rare and far-flung. Following the horrendous attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, U.S. citizens have had their eyes opened to a new world where this nightmare stalks the daily news and is never far from consciousness. *Attacking Terrorism* brings together some of the world's finest experts, people who have made the study of this rising menace their life's work, to provide a comprehensive picture of the challenges and opportunities of the campaign against international terrorism. Part one, "The Nature of Terrorism," provides an overview and foundation for the current campaign, placing it within the political and historical context of previous threats and responses. Part two, "The Responses to Terrorism," looks at the range of policy instruments required in an effective strategy against terrorism. The contributors to this volume bring finely honed analyses and nuanced perspectives to the terrorist realities of the twenty-first century—history, analyses, and perspectives that have been too often oversimplified or myopic. They bring a new depth of understanding and myriad new dimensions to the crisis of terrorism. And they reach into aspects of counterterrorism that broaden our grasp on such important tools as diplomacy, intelligence and counterintelligence, psycho-political means, international law, criminal law enforcement, military force, foreign aid, and homeland security, showing not only how these tools are currently being employed but how often they are being underutilized as well. *Attacking Terrorism* demonstrates that there are no easy answers—and that the road toward victory will be long and arduous, frightening and dangerous—but as Audrey Kurth Cronin states in her introduction, "As the campaign against international terrorism unfolds, a crucial forward-looking process of strategic reassessment is under way in the United States, and this book is intended to be a part of it."

From references to secret agents in *The Art of War* in 400 B.C.E. to the Bush administration's ongoing *War on Terrorism*, espionage has always been an essential part of state security policies. This illustrated encyclopedia traces the fascinating stories of spies, intelligence, and counterintelligence throughout history, both internationally and in the United States. Written specifically for students and general readers by scholars, former intelligence officers, and other experts, *Encyclopedia of Intelligence and Counterintelligence* provides a unique background perspective for viewing history and current events. In easy-to-understand, non-technical language, it explains how espionage works as a function of national policy; traces the roots of national security; profiles key intelligence leaders, agents, and double-agents; discusses intelligence concepts and techniques; and profiles the security organizations and intelligence history and policies of nations around the world. As a special feature, the set also includes forewords by former CIA Director Robert M. Gates and former KGB Major General Oleg Kalugin that help clarify the evolution of intelligence and counterintelligence and their crucial roles in world affairs today.

Terrorism and Counterintelligence

Rediscovering U.S. Counterintelligence

A Look at the Psychopathology of Terror (2nd Ed.)

Germany's Response to the Terrorist Attacks : the New Security Packages 1 and 2

Battleground New York City

HUNTING TERRORISTS

From Beirut to Khobar Towers

As the fifth full year of America's global war on terrorism continues, statistics concerning terrorist attacks show a disturbing trend: from a twenty-one-year high in 2003, attacks tripled in 2004 and then doubled in 2005. And as the incidence of terrorist attacks increased, so has the number of terrorists. While the primary leaders of the Taliban, al Qaeda, and al Qaeda in Iraq remain at large, a 2006 Department of Defense study reportedly identified thirty new al Qaeda-affiliated terrorist groups that have been created since September 11, 2001. We may not have metrics that measure our success in the war on terrorism, but these realities certainly illuminate our failures. In *Thinking Like a Terrorist*, former FBI counterterrorism agent Mike German contends that the overarching problem is a fundamental failure to understand the terrorists—namely, what they want and how they intend to get it. When our counterterrorism policies are driven by misunderstanding and misperception, we shouldn't be surprised at the results. Today's terrorists have a real plan—a blueprint that has brought them victory in the past—that they are executing to perfection; moreover, their plan is published and available to anyone who bothers to read it. Once the terrorists' plan is understood, we can develop and implement more effective counterterrorism strategies. A former undercover agent who infiltrated neo-Nazi terrorist groups in the United States, German explains the terrorist's point of view and discusses ways to counter the terrorism threat. Based on his unusual experience in the field, *Thinking Like a Terrorist* provides unique insights into why terrorism is such a persistent and difficult problem and why the U.S. approach to counterterrorism isn't working.

Before September 11, 2001, one terrorist group had killed more Americans than any other: Hezbollah, the "Party of God." Today it remains potentially more dangerous than even al Qaeda. Yet little has been known about its inner workings, past successes, and future plans—until now. Written by an accomplished journalist and a law-enforcement expert, *Lightning Out of Lebanon* is a chilling and essential addition to our understanding of the external and internal threats to America. In disturbing detail, it portrays the degree to which Hezbollah has infiltrated this country and the extent to which it intends to do us harm. Formed in Lebanon by Iranian Revolutionary Guards in 1982, Hezbollah is fueled by hatred of Israel and the United States. Its 1983 truck-bomb attack against the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut killed 241 soldiers—the largest peacetime loss ever for the U.S. military—and caused President Reagan to withdraw all troops from Lebanon. Since then, among other atrocities, Hezbollah has murdered Americans at the U.S. embassy in Lebanon and the Khobar Towers U.S. military housing complex in Saudi Arabia; tortured and killed the CIA station chief in Beirut; held organizational meetings with top members of al Qaeda—including Osama bin Laden—and established sleeper cells in the United States and Canada. *Lightning Out of Lebanon* reveals how, starting in 1982, a cunning and deadly Hezbollah terrorist named Mohammed Youssef Hammoud operated a cell in Charlotte, North Carolina, under the radar of American intelligence. The story of how FBI special agent Rick Schwein captured him in 2002 is a brilliantly researched and written account. Yet the past is only prologue in the unsettling odyssey of Hezbollah. Using their exclusive sources in the Middle East and inside the U.S. counterterrorism establishment, the authors of *Lightning Out of Lebanon* imagine the deadly future of Hezbollah and posit how best to combat the group which top American counterintelligence officials and Senator Bob Graham, vice-chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, have called "the A Team of terrorism."

Explains The CIA And The FBI, Threats Of Terrorism, And The Potential Solutions To Rid The World Of Terrorist Attacks.

Although terrorism is as old as conflict, it remains a misunderstood novelty to many law enforcement officers in the United States. The author is one of the few American investigators equipped to provide an in-depth analysis of the topic. He spent twenty-five years working and later instructing in the area of counterintelligence and counterterrorism, and he translates this experience into an important guide. Readers of this book are taken on a journey through the investigative process, and they will come away with both a better understanding of terrorism and material to enhance their investigative skills. His intention is to help the reader clearly understand what is at the core of every terrorist, here or abroad, having had the opportunity to personally analyze, investigate, interview, and arrest terrorists. He also shares with the reader the most effective ways to interview the terrorist once captured. The material in this book is presented exactly as it has been taught to FBI Special Agents at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia as well as members of the Intelligence Community to help with the investigations, identification, and interrogation of terrorists. In this second edition, there is a new section on "Interviewing Terrorists." In this section the author discusses how to do a proper interview based on the key differences between a terrorist or enemy combatant and a mere criminal. This is the first time these key techniques have been revealed. In the author's words: "To successfully

stop terrorism we must know how to spot the terrorist and get information out of them." This book instructs the reader how to do this in the most effective manner. It will also be of interest to students, law enforcement professionals and those charged with homeland security and counterterrorism.

Terrorism

US Counterterrorism Activities Handbook Volume 1 Strategy, Operations, Programs

Hezbollah Terrorists on American Soil

Breakdown

Prevention versus Mitigation

Sacrificing Civil Liberties in the Name of National Security (Large Print 16pt)

A Brief Guidebook

This is the 20th in a series of chronologies of international and domestic terrorist attacks and global, regional, and individual government and private responses. The author, Edward Mickolus, wrote the first doctoral dissertation on international terrorism while earning an M.A., M.Phil, and Ph.D. from Yale University. He then served in analytical, operational, management, and staff positions in the Central Intelligence Agency for 33 years, where he was CIA's first full-time analyst on international terrorism; analyzed African political, economic, social, military, and leadership issues; wrote political-psychological assessments of world leaders; and managed collection, counterintelligence, and covert action programs against terrorists, drug traffickers, weapons proliferators, and hostile espionage services. He founded Vinyard Software, Inc., (vinyardsoftware.com) whose International Terrorism Data Center provides the best publicly-available data on terrorists and events around the world. Visit his website at EdwardMickolus.com.

Decision makers matching wits with an adversary want intelligence—good, relevant information to help them win. Intelligence can gain these advantages through directed research and analysis, agile collection, and the timely use of guile and theft. Counterintelligence is the art and practice of defeating these endeavors. Its purpose is the same as that of positive intelligence—to gain advantage—but it does so by exploiting, disrupting, denying, or manipulating the intelligence activities of others. The tools of counterintelligence include security systems, deception, and disguise: vaults, mirrors, and masks. In one indispensable volume, top practitioners and scholars in the field explain the importance of counterintelligence today and explore the causes of—and practical solutions for—U.S. counterintelligence weaknesses. These experts stress the importance of developing a sound strategic vision in order to improve U.S. counterintelligence and emphasize the challenges posed by technological change, confused purposes, political culture, and bureaucratic rigidity. Vault, Mirrors, and Masks skillfully reveals that robust counterintelligence is vital to ensuring America's security. Published in cooperation with the Center for Peace and Security Studies and the George T. Kalarris Memorial Fund, Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University.

In the aftermath of September 11 2001, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) embarked on a program to reform its intelligence and national security programs. Many experts agree the FBI has made progress in some areas (dissemination of raw intelligence), but some believe that the FBI has shown little progress in other areas (establishing an integrated and proactive intelligence program) while the FBI's budget increased by 68 per cent from 2001-2005. The Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission has recommended, and the White House has approved, the establishment of a National Security Service within the FBI. This Service would integrate the FBI's Counterterrorism and Counterintelligence Division with the FBI's Directorate of Intelligence (DI). Whether this organisational change will yield substantive results is an open question. This book analyses the FBI's overall intelligence reform effort, focusing on the implementation of intelligence reform initiatives in the field.

The study examines how three core variables: a terrorist group's organizational structure, its access to controlled territory and its level of popular support, affect the terrorist group's counterintelligence strengths and vulnerabilities. Thirty-three terrorist groups are examined in a large typological framework while additional case studies provide an in-depth focus on Al Qaeda, the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA), Fatah, Black September, and the Egyptian Islamic Group (Gemaa al-Islamiyya).

US Strategy to Counter Domestic Political Terrorism

FBI Intelligence Reform

Emerging Challenges at the Frontiers of Counter-Terrorism

Thinking Like a Terrorist

Forecasting Terrorism

State Support in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Sphere of Influence

DoD USS Cole Commission Report

Briefing-a specialized form of public speaking tailored to a powerful audience, such as presidents, CEOs, and generals-requires developing a specific use of skills. In Briefing for the Board Room and the Situation Room, novice and seasoned briefers will explore such issues as: How do you get past your nervousness? How do you determine the needs of an audience? How does the environment affect the likelihood of an effective briefing? How do you organize a briefing and otherwise prepare it? What makes for an effective handout, graphic, talking point, and visual? How should you answer questions? How does your personal speaking style affect your effectiveness? What should you do after the briefing is over? This guidebook gives you clear, straightforward tips and techniques to make you a confident, effective briefer who will be invited back by your audiences.

Terrorism has existed within the shores of the United States, as we know it today, since 1964. The tragedy of September 11 IS NOT the first time that an attack has taken place within the United States. It is the first such attack to take place in America. The threat of terrorism continues to exist and WILL get worse. This book puts thirty years of counterintelligence and counterterrorism experience and research at your fingertips. Learn who the enemies are. Learn what and how they plan and execute their attacks. Learn from them what you can do to protect yourself and our country. This is the most exhaustive book available on who and what the terrorists are. Knowledge is power and he that has the most will win.

Once again the specter of terrorism was thrust to the center of attention. The 25 June 1996 terrorist attack on Khobar Towers, Saudi Arabia, resulting in the death of 19 airmen, shook Pentagon halls. Yet only thirteen years earlier, a suicide car bomber killed 241 US Marines Beirut, Lebanon. Can the US effectively protect its forces against terrorism? This report investigates the Beirut bombing and the Khobar Towers attack to critically examine the recommendations for the improvement of DOD intelligence, counterintelligence, and security missions in combating terrorism.

Recommendations following the Beirut bombing were not universally implemented by all Services, leaving US military forces vulnerable to terrorist attacks. However, the wide-ranging recommendations emanating from the Khobar Towers incident were used as a template for enhancing the DOD combating terrorism program. Yet, there are several people who have taken exception to some Task Force recommendations. The proper use of limited intelligence and counterintelligence resources can assist in identifying terrorist threats to US forces and comprehensive terrorist threat assessments must guide the implementation of appropriate security measures to defend against the identified threats. While DOD intelligence and counterintelligence programs remain strong, they can be improved by examining their shortfalls prior to the Beirut bombing and Khobar Towers attack.

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

The FBI and National Security

Countering Spies, Saboteurs, and Terrorists Since 1861

From Beirut to Khobar Towers: Improving the Combating Terrorism Program

Attacking Terrorism

Executive Summary

Feminist Perspectives on Terrorism

Terrorism and the Constitution

Essay from the year 2005 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: USA, grade: A, University of Cincinnati, language: English, abstract: Subsequent to the 9/11 terrorist attacks, a sustained effort has been undertaken to reform the American intelligence agencies. The terrorism "czar", with more authority than the Director of the CIA used to have as coordinator of the intelligence enterprise and with a supporting bureaucratic structure to this end should lead to more unified, coordinated and effective intelligence, in particular in the context of Intelligence Community has undergone previous organisational "centralisation" reforms, and yet, it failed to provide timely and accurate intelligence about the 9/11 terrorist threat. A series of legitimate questions therefore arise: is centralisation the wrong solution to the problem of effectiveness? Is rather decentralisation the key? Has structure any influence on the way intelligence agencies perform? Answering these questions would reveal whether the adjustments to the structure of the Intelligence Community are justified or, on the contrary, determine such as the "quick-fix" reorganisation syndrome. In a broader context, it would be also useful to know whether and how the effectiveness of counterterrorism intelligence could be improved by means of organisational structure. This research question implies the scholarly literature on organisation theory and political science (International Relations and Security Studies – Terrorism). The nature and functioning of organisations, in particular, decentralisation and its effects on effectiveness have been studied at the level of business and bureaucratic organisation and its effectiveness are present within a broad range of security studies areas, including the newer – terrorism/ counterterrorism. Answering the above research question would therefore mean applying theories and evidence in the organisation theory and organisational literatures to the terrorism/ counterterrorism one.

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 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 narcoamyltal, 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 negotiation. 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 would expect 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 best 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 Educating 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, to reduce 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 not interrogated on a 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. The program 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, required 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 intelligence contractors, and other personnel 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 counterintelligence, during the 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 to the unfortunate cases of abuse that have recently come to light.

This book explores terrorism and security issues from feminist perspectives, putting gender and androcentrism at the heart of its analysis. It argues against traditional research approaches to political violence, and terrorism in particular, that are dominated by the "male-gaze" and stereotypes and perspectives, and that feminist approaches offer a fresh perspective on security research. Our current understanding of political violence is primarily based on the experiences of men, and as such, the challenge in terrorism and radicalization research is to develop studies on security and terrorism satisfy certain universal criteria. The author shows how a post-positivist approach can be useful in gaining insights into terrorism and violent extremism, and how to address these phenomena. The book presents theoretical foundations based on feminist assumptions, and exposes the essence of feminism, its conceptual grid, gender variabilities and the developments in feminist thinking and theory. Furthermore, it discusses the trends in feminist epistemology, and explains female radicalization to terrorist activity, the specificity of terrorism, and the roles of women in deradicalization processes, as well as their impact on counterterrorism policy. The book concludes that gender difference as a constitutive variable of social reality is of key importance in studies on terrorism and counterterrorism.

NewYork City has long been a breeding ground for spies, saboteurs, terrorists, and other threats to the nations greatest city. "Battleground New York City" examines the history of domestic security operations and the people and agencies involved in safeguarding the city that never sleeps.

Vaults, Mirrors, and Masks

Security Intelligence 53 Success Secrets - 53 Most Asked Questions on Security Intelligence - What You Need to Know

Lightning Out of Lebanon

Terrorism in the Cold War

Fighting Terrorism in Afghanistan, Pakistan, America, and Beyond : Dilemmas and Lessons

Briefing for the Board Room and the Situation Room

Hearts, Minds, and Hydras

Accounts of the relationships between states and terrorist organizations in the Cold War era have long been shaped by speculation, a lack of primary sources and even conspiracy theories. In the last few years, however, things have evolved rapidly. Using a wide range of case studies including the KGB's Abduction Program, Polish Military Intelligence and North Korea's 'Terrorism and Counterterrorism', this book sheds new light on the relations between state and terrorist actors, allowing for a fresh and much more insightful assessment of the contacts, dealings, agreements and collusion with terrorist organizations undertaken by state actors on both sides of the Iron Curtain. This book presents the current state of research and provides an assessment of the nature, motives, effects, and major historical shifts of the relations between individual states and terrorist organizations. The articles collected demonstrate that these state-terrorist relationships were not only much more ambiguous than much of the older literature had suggested but are, in fact, crucial for the understanding of global political history in the Cold War era.

There has never been a Security Intelligence Guide like this. It contains 53 answers, much more than you can imagine: comprehensive answers and extensive details and references, with insights that have never before been offered in print.

Get the information you need--fast! This all-embracing guide offers a thorough view of key knowledge and detailed insight. This Guide introduces what you want to know about Security Intelligence. A quick look inside of some of the subjects covered:

National Research Council (Canada) - Cold War, List of counterintelligence organizations - Active counterintelligence organizations, List of intelligence agencies - Australia, Ayman al-Zawahiri - Maktab al-Khadamat,

National Research Council of Canada - History, CIA, Huawei - Security concerns, Australian Security Intelligence Organisation, Counter-intelligence - Counterintelligence, counterterror and government, List of intelligence agencies -

Portugal, ArcSight - Products, Counter-intelligence - Theory of offensive counterintelligence, Zenprise - History, List of intelligence agencies - Japan, Secunia - Timeline, List of intelligence agencies - United States, Rafael Advanced

Defense Systems - Products, HP Software & Solutions - Enterprise security software, List of intelligence agencies - Vietnam, Central Intelligence Agency, Intelligence analysis management - Situation intelligence, Australian Security

Intelligence Organisation - Establishment and 'The Case', Counter-intelligence and counter-terroris organizations - Internal Security and Police, Sourcefire - Advanced Malware Protection and FireAMP, Counter-intelligence and counter-

terrorism organizations - Foreign Intelligence on Terrorist Threats, List of intelligence agencies - Canada, AutoRun - Attack vectors, Information Security Operations Center - Alternative names, and much more...

New York Times bestselling author Bill Gertz uses his unparalleled access to America's intelligence system to show how this system completely broke down in the years, months, and days leading up to the deadly terrorist attacks on the

World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

Since the attack on Khobar Towers in June 1996, the Department of Defense (DoD) has made significant improvements in protecting its service members, mainly in deterring, disrupting and mitigating terrorist attacks on installations. The

attack on USS COLE (DDG 67), in the port of Aden, Yemen, on 12 October 2000, demonstrated a seam in the fabric of efforts to protect our forces, namely in-transit forces.

The U.s. Government Response To Terrorism

Intelligence reform and counterterrorism effectiveness

The War on Terrorism

Insights of a Former FBI Undercover Agent

Surveillance and Threat Detection

Improving the Combating Terrorism Program

Hunting the American Terrorist

Surveillance and Threat Detection offers readers a complete understanding of the terrorist/criminal cycle, and how to interrupt that cycle to prevent an attack. Terrorists and criminals often rely on pre-attack and pre-operational planning and surveillance activities that can last a period of weeks, months, or even years. Identifying and disrupting this surveillance is key to prevention of attacks. The systematic capture of suspicious events and the correlation of those events can reveal terrorist or criminal surveillance, allowing security professionals to employ appropriate countermeasures and identify the steps needed to apprehend the perpetrators. The results will dramatically increase the probability of prevention while streamlining protection assets and costs. Readers of Surveillance and Threat Detection will draw from real-world case studies that apply to their real-world security responsibilities. Ultimately, readers will come away with an understanding of how surveillance detection at a high-value, fixed site facility can be integrated into an overall security footprint for any organization. Understand the terrorist/criminal cycle and how to interrupt that cycle to prevent an attack Understand how to encapsulate criminal and terrorist surveillance, analyze suspicious activity reports, and

use an all-hazard, threat-based surveillance detection protection program Access a full ancillary package, including instructor's manual, test banks, and student study exams

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