Paper Terrorists

"Attacks on computer systems for both criminal and political purposes are on the rise in both the United States and around the world. Foreign terrorist organizations are also developing information technology skills to advance their goals. Looking at the convergence of these two phenomena, many prominent security experts in both government and private industry have rung an alarm bell regarding the potential for acts of cyber-terrorism. However, there is no precise definition of cyber-terrorism under United States law or in practice among cyber-security academicians. The lack of a common starting point is one of the reasons existing law fails to directly address cyber-terrorism.This paper furnishes a lexicon of cyber-related malicious activities and argues for a common working definition of cyber-terrorism. This definition can be both incorporated into current counter-terror legislation and used by government agencies to combat cyber-terrorism. This paper arrives at that definition by analyzing the various definitions proposed by security experts and those in use by governmental organizations. This paper builds on these definitions to arrive at a new definition that is at once broad enough to cover the potentially unique effects of a weapon of cyber-terrorism, while narrow enough to exclude computer network attacks that are relatively minor in nature. Second, analyzing several recent cyber attacks, this paper finds that, while we have not yet faced a "cyber 9/11," computer network attacks for political purposes are on the rise and becoming increasing complex. Third, this paper analyzes current law related to both cyber-crimes and terrorism, finding that while these laws are applicable in many instances, they fall short in adequately focusing on the most important factor when addressing cyber-terrorism: prevention. This paper concludes by recommending that cyber-terrorism, as defined in this paper, be incorporated into some of our most frequently used laws to combat terrorism"--Leaves iv-v.

In this revised edition, the author analyzes the new adversaries, motivations, and tactics of global terrorism that have emerged in recent years, focusing specifically on how Al Qaeda has changed since 9/11; the reasons behind its resiliency, resonance, and longevity; and its successful use of the Internet and videotapes to build public support and gain new recruits. He broadens the discussion by evaluating the potential repercussions of the Iraqi insurgency, the use of suicide bombers, terrorist exploitation of new communications media, and the likelihood of a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear terrorist strike. Looking at the U.S., he reconsiders the Timothy McVeigh case and the threats posed by American Christian white supremacists and abortion opponents as well as those posed by militant environmentalists and animal rights activists. He argues that the attacks on the World Trade Center fundamentally transformed the West's view of the terrorist threat.

Pre-University Paper from the year 2014 in the subject History - America, grade: 15 Punkte, , course: Wissenschaftspropädeutisches Seminar "The USA as a World Power - on the Rise or on the Decline?, language: English, abstract: This term paper gives a short overview on the War on Terrorism, on how it has developed and what successes were

achieved as well as what sacrifices had to be made. How did it affect America's position as the world's leading superpower? Did it strengthen it? Weaken it? Ruin it? Are the United States still a world power? "I can hear you. The rest of the world hears you. And the people who knocked these buildings down will hear from all of us soon." - President George W. Bush, Ground Zero, September 14th, 2001.

"Brian Michael Jenkins goes beyond what the experts know about terrorists' efforts to acquire nuclear weapons, nuclear black markets, "suitcase bombs," and mysterious substances like red mercury to examine how terrorists themselves think about such weapons." "Jenkins notes that terrorists have become increasingly adept at creating an atmosphere of nuclear terror. In fact, al Qaeda may have succeeded in becoming the world's first terrorist nuclear power without possessing a single nuclear weapon. The psychological effects of nuclear terror are fueled by American culture, which churns out novels and movies in which every conceivable horror scenario is played out. Political factions on both the right and the left also view nuclear terrorism as fodder to support their own arguments. In such an atmosphere, it is difficult for the average citizen to separate real from imagined dangers."--BOOK JACKET.

Islam Vs. Terrorists

Countering the Next Generation of Terrorists

Graph Paper Journal / Notebook / Diary Gift - 6"x9" - 120 Pages - Graph Paper - 5mm X 5mm - Matte Cover

Policy Paper 2: Attack Methodology and Logistics

Terrorism

Oppressive Governments, US Closeness, and Anti-US Terrorism

Toolkit Paper 2: Practical Guidance for Security Practitioners

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?

"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.

Although there is a vast body of literature covering the ongoing debates concerning the novelty and gravity of the contemporary terrorist threat, as well as the most appropriate response to it, few authors have thus far analysed the complex set of counterterrorism measures that both the individual Member States and the European Union (EU) have attempted to develop. This volume offers a critical analysis of the measures the European Union has taken to combat terrorism and how, in a number of key areas, EU counterterrorism policy is more of a paper tiger than an effective counterterrorism device. Several legal EU counterterrorism instruments have not been properly implemented at the national level and questions have been raised regarding their effectiveness, appropriateness, and proportionality. The capabilities of EU agencies in the area of counterterrorism remain rather weak and the EU Counterterrorism Coordinator does not have any real powers apart from persuasion. However, this does not mean that EU level action cannot offer any value-added in the fight against terrorism. There are several areas where the EU can provide genuine value-added in the fight against terrorism due to the transnational nature of the contemporary terrorist threat and

the nature of a borderless Europe.

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.

The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency and Zionist Terrorism

Islamic Terror

Lone-actor Terrorism, Analysis Paper

Terror Tagging of an Iranian Dissident Organization

A Public Health Strategy

Afghanistan, the Taliban, and Strategic Jihad

White Paper on Domestic Security Against Terrorism

The Oklahoma City bombing, intentional crashing of airliners on September 11, 2001, and anthrax attacks in the fall of 2001 have made Americans acutely aware of the impacts of terrorism. These events and continued threats of terrorism have raised questions about the impact on the psychological health of the nation and how well the public health infrastructure is able to meet the psychological needs that will likely result. Preparing for the Psychological Consequences of Terrorism highlights some of the critical issues in responding to the psychological needs that result from terrorism and provides possible

options for intervention. The committee offers an example for a public health strategy that may serve as a base from which plans to prevent and respond to the psychological consequences of a variety of terrorism events can be formulated. The report includes recommendations for the training and education of service providers, ensuring appropriate guidelines for the protection of service providers, and developing public health surveillance for preevent, event, and postevent factors related to psychological consequences.

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.

Explains how the world's democracies can defend themselves against a rising tide of Islamic terrorism directed by Iran and its allies

In compiling this annotated bibliography on the psychology of terrorism, the author has defined terrorism as "acts of violence intentionally perpetrated on civilian noncombatants with the goal of furthering some ideological, religious or political objective." The principal focus is on nonstate actors. The task was to identify and analyze the scientific and professional social science literature pertaining to the psychological and/or behavioral dimensions of terrorist behavior (not on victimization or effects). The objectives were to explore what questions pertaining to terrorist groups and behavior had been asked by social science researchers; to identify the main findings

from that research; and attempt to distill and summarize them within a framework of operationally relevant questions. To identify the relevant social science literature, the author began by searching a series of major academic databases using a systematic, iterative keyword strategy, mapping, where possible, onto existing subject headings. The focus was on locating professional social science literature published in major books or in peer-reviewed journals. Searches were conducted of the following databases October 2003: Sociofile/Sociological Abstracts, Criminal Justice Abstracts (CJ Abstracts), Criminal Justice Periodical Index (CJPI), National Criminal Justice Reference Service Abstracts (NCJRS), PsycInfo, Medline, and Public Affairs Information Service (PAIS). Three types of annotations were provided for works in this bibliography: Author's Abstract -- this is the abstract of the work as provided (and often published) by the author; Editor's Annotation -- this is an annotation written by the editor of this bibliography; and Key Quote Summary -- this is an annotation composed of "key quotes" from the original work, edited to provide a cogent overview of its main points.

A Paper Tiger?

Crimes Committed by Terrorist Groups

A White Paper

Psychology of Terrorism

A Practical Guide for Bank Supervisors

A Research Paper

Prospects for Resolving Conflicts Involving Religious Terrorists

TerrorismOpposing ViewpointsGreenhaven Press, Incorporated

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

"The Institute for Strategic Dialogue analysed two main sections of the CLAT dataset that pertain to the motivations of Lone Actor Terrorists (LATs), as well as their political engagement and online activity. In this paper, we provide recommendations for policymakers, police and social media companies based on our findings. We recommend that European policymakers and police: 1. Give greater consideration to the threat from far-right lone actors, particularly in light of the refugee crisis. 2. Develop a more coordinated approach to infiltrating, monitoring and proscribing violent

extremist groups, particularly violent far-right groups. Encourage non-violent extremist groups to report individuals who leave their parties or communities because their views are too extreme or because of a confrontation. We also recommend that social media companies: 3. Continue to improve user-based reporting systems to account for individuals that pose an immediate risk, and establish closer links with the police to expedite responses in these cases. They should also trial new methods such as online one2one interventions for less urgent cases. Preventing every single instance of lone actor terrorism is impossible. This is particularly true in countries where freedom of thought, speech and privacy are highly valued and must be protected. Our recommendations are an attempt to provide practical suggestions for preventing instances of lone actor terrorism--based on our findings relating to their motivations, political engagement and online activity--that adhere to these principles."--Page [1]

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EU Counterterrorism Policy

How can the divergence of counter-terrorism policy of USA and Spain be explained?

International Terrorism in 1978

Cyber-terrorism

Sharp End of Terrorism and Narco-trafficking

Conscious and Unconscious Motives

Memorandum to the United Nations Delegations

"The aim of the Countering Lone-Actor Terrorism (CLAT) project is to understand lone-actor terrorism in a European context. The project will develop a database of lone-actor cases from across Europe. Its overall objective is to see if it is possible to discern any trends or patterns that could be translated into useful observations or recommendations for practitioners and policy-makers. This is the second of two toolkit papers in the CLAT series. This paper focuses on the practical implications of the research project and provides guidance for law enforcement agencies and security officials. It aims to offer insights 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 is presented in two sections. The first offers guidance on improving the initial detection of potential indicators of extremist behaviour and subsequently for determining whether persons of interest are exhibiting behaviour typical of lone-actor terrorists. The second condenses this advice into two practical toolkits.

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.

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.

The ceaseless Struggle between Archetypal Good and Evil wears thin the robes of decency. People become satiated and then desensitized. Weariness numbs the once vibrant mind into a lethargic mass. People tire of political undermining, fear mongering, manipulative distortions, and "the same old, same old." "Islam vs. Terrorists" is the refreshing breeze from Lexington to Yorktown! With minutemen and the Continental Army, every American's freedom was secured. Likewise, with believers and organized religions, all of humanity's freedom is ensured. Democracy holds sway over theocracy. Separation of church and state champions egalitarianism. United citizens empower the world community. Timely and timeless, it imparts American Tradition, exemplifying the best of the Growth Cycle: Diversity, Tolerance, Creativity, and Continuity. "Islam vs. Terrorists" uplifts the human Spirit of the Founding Fathers. The sanctity and wholesomeness of their enlightened Spirituality is clearly mirrored in their political philosophy and their articulated governance: "The Constitution of the United States of America." The justice of their cause is a mobile in motion. Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness dance with generations of families and children in the waft of personal freedom and social order. Terrorism is unveiled, set back on its heels, and put in its place. Sources of terrorism are exposed, both domestic and foreign. Counter-measures are specified. Authored by a cleric of 30 years experience, no quarter is given to terrorism's goals, strategies, and tactics. Setting forth a remedy, "Islam vs. Terrorists" transforms conventional wisdom. The surprise ending is just the beginning! That beginning is even more surprising!

Key Legal Questions and Practical Considerations
Patterns of International Terrorism, 1980
Conference Paper
USAWC (U.S. Army War College) Military Studies Program Paper. Terrorism: The Challenge and the Response
America's War On Terrorism
Terrorism in the Lake Chad Basin Region. Reasons and Solution Attempts
Toolkit Paper 1: Practical Guidance for Mental Health Practitioners and Social Workers

"The aim of the Countering Lone-Actor Terrorism (CLAT) project is to understand lone-actor terrorism in a European context. The project will develop a database of lone-actor cases from across Europe. Its overall objective is to see if it is possible to discern any trends or patterns that could be translated into useful observations or recommendations for practitioners and policy-makers. This fourth paper of the series conducts a detailed examination of the lone-

actor terrorist database. The findings reaffirm a key assertion from the earlier literature review: there is no consistent profile for a lone-actor terrorist. However, systematic analysis of cases from across Europe has provided valuable insights into the scale of the threat, the ways in which it is most likely to manifest, and the activities of lone-actor terrorists in the time leading up to the attack."--

This is a print on demand edition of a hard to find publication. Examines terrorists¿ involvement in a variety of crimes ranging from motor vehicle violations, immigration fraud, and mfg. illegal firearms to counterfeiting, armed bank robbery, and smuggling weapons of mass destruction. There are 3 parts: (1) Compares the criminality of internat. jihad groups with domestic right-wing groups. (2) Six case studies of crimes includes trial transcripts, official reports, previous scholarship, and interviews with law enforce. officials and former terrorists are used to explore skills that made crimes possible; or events and lack of skill that the prevented crimes. Includes brief bio. of the terrorists along with descriptions of their org., strategies, and plots. (3) Analysis of the themes in closing arguments of the transcripts in Part 2. Illus.

Seminar paper from the year 2012 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, grade: 1,7, University of Bamberg, language: English, abstract: To deal with terrorism, a state needs to arm and secure itself for its defense against it, because they are existing threats. Extraordinary measures, which are nothing else than counter-terrorism policies, are important and necessary for fighting against terrorism in order to be secure. The fact that terrorism occurs worldwide and is becoming more important for states it is necessary to have effective counter-terrorism policies. But states response differently towards threats and especially to terrorism acts. The interesting question that will be discussed is: how can the divergence of counter- terrorism policy be explained? Terrorism as a threat primarily to states can occur internationally or domestically, and by defining terrorism, a state can respond to and combat terrorism in its own way, and this can be a potential factor for explaining a divergence of counter.-terrorism policy, but this will be not the emphasis of this term paper. The theoretical framework for explaining a divergence of counter- terrorism policy is the theory of securitization by Barry Buzan, Ole Waever and Jaap de Wilde, which contains assumptions of the theory of social constructivism. Inasmuch social constructivism by Alexander Wendt tells something about political culture. It neither tells

much about security nor how to deal with threats especially to terrorism acts; that is why a widening analysis for the term security is needed in order to explain a divergence of counter-terrorism policy and the theory of securitization. Theory of securitization exactly explains everything about how a security term becomes a relevant issue. The frame for securitization, as written before, are core assumptions of social constructivism and those are necessary to discuss, in order to understand further explanations. This is why this term paper begins with the theoretical framework of constructivism. After the theoretical framework has been discussed, two states as empirical examples, which are the USA and Spain, shall give a better view of how states differs from their counter-terrorism policies, regarding to their different facing on terrorism acts, that are taken place. At the end, a conclusion shall repeat the core assumptions of the theoretical framework and explanations and in addition gives further impulses on other fields of analysis.

"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]
Theory, Research, and Prevention
Opposing Viewpoints
International Terrorism in 1977
Will Terrorists Go Nuclear?
Prevailing Against Terrorism
Countering the New Terrorism
Rule of Law and Long-term Counterterrorism Strategy

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.

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?

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.

Since the 9/11 attacks more attention has been given to the question why the United States is a major target for transnational terrorism. What conditions motivate these terrorist activities? Are there specific characteristics in the terrorists home countries that provide a breeding ground for anti-US terrorism? In particular, we ask whether oppressive and bad governments in these countries and/or close connections with the US encourage attacks against the US. Oppressive and bad government behavior, such as human rights violations or poor governance, may provoke resistance against the authorities, including violent attacks. Attacking the United States instead of one s own government may be a promising option, especially if the government s capacity seems dependent on US support. In a count data approach we use panel data for 149 countries from 1981 to 2005. We measure governmental oppressiveness using the physical integrity rights index, and measure a government s closeness to the US with a range of measures. Controlling for a variety of variables, our findings indicate that both oppressiveness and US closeness are important determinants of anti-US terrorism. Furthermore, both effects do not seem completely independent. Sorting into groups, US closeness seems to relate to more attacks the greater the oppressiveness of one's home government's.

Policy Paper 3: Motivations, Political Engagement and Online Activity
The change of terrorism in the USA
What Types of Media Do Terrorists Collect?
Inside Terrorism
Terrorists as Monsters

Strengthening or Weakening of the United States?

Pre-University Paper from the year 2013 in the subject English - Miscellaneous, grade: 2,7, , language: English, abstract: I limited my topic onto US because a world-wide overview would go beyond the constraints of the term paper. The topic "The change of terrorism" belongs to the issue value change because it is about the change of the kind of terrorist acts in the US since the colonial era. Furthermore, I deal with the different definitions of terrorism that exist in different U.S. federal authorities and compare them with each other. At the end of my term paper I will describe the change of the various approaches against terrorism since the first terrorist acts.

From the chilling threats of the "ISIS vampire" to the view of al-Qaeda as the "Frankenstein the CIA created," terrorism seems to be inextricably bound with monstrosity. But why do the media and government officials often portray terrorists as monsters? And perhaps more puzzling, why do terrorists sometimes want to be perceived as such? This book, the first of its kind, examines the use of archetypal metaphors of monstrosity in relation to terrorism, from the gorgons of Robespierre's "reign of terror" to the dragons and lycanthropes of anarchism, the beasts and blood-licking demons of ethnonational

terrorism, and the hydras and Frankenstein's monsters of Islamic jihadism. Marco Pinfari argues that politicians frame terrorists as unmanageable monsters not only in an effort at cultural "othering" and dehumanization, but also to secure popular backing for rule-breaking behavior in counter-terrorism. The book also explores the way that terrorists themselves impersonate monsters, showing that several groups have pursued such a tactic throughout the history of terrorism. It contributes to a number of ongoing public debates by highlighting how, even when actors like the Islamic State present themselves as mad and irrational, their tactics remain in essence rational. Pinfari also provides an original historical outlook on the roots of monster metaphors and discusses several types of terrorism, including state terrorism, left-wing terrorism, anarchism, ethnonationalist terrorism, and white supremacist groups. In unpacking the functions played by monster metaphors and by their impersonation, Terrorists as Monsters helps the reader understand the political processes that hide behind the fangs.

"Money laundering and terrorist financing are serious crimes that affect not only those persons directly involved, but the economy as a whole. According to international standards, every bank has the obligation to know its customers and to report suspicious transactions. Although these obligations sound straightforward, they have proved challenging to implement. What information precisely has to be gathered? How should it be recorded? If and when does one have to file a suspicious transaction report? It is here that a supervisor can play a crucial role in helping supervised institutions; first, in understanding the full extent of the obligations of Customer Due Diligence and Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR) and, second, in ensuring that those obligations are not just words on paper but are applied in practice. Effective supervision is key to the success of a country's AML/CFT system. In this regard, field work in both developed and developing countries has shown an overall low compliance in the area of supervision of banks and other financial institutions; supervisory compliance is indeed generally lower than the average level of compliance with all Financial Action Task Force recommendations. As a result, by providing examples of good practices, this book aims to help countries better conform to international standards. In this regard, this handbook is specifically designed for bank supervisors.

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 indispensible 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).

How Democracies Can Defeat Domestic and International Terrorists

Preparing for the Psychological Consequences of Terrorism

Finding a Common Starting Point

Lone-actor Terrorism

An Analysis of Religious, Political and Ideological Publications Found in Terrorism Investigations in the UK

Fighting Terrorism

A White Paper of the Times, a 9/11 Reflection in 2010

Traces the recent evolution of international terrorism against civilian and U.S. military targets, looks ahead to where terrorism is going, and assesses how it might be contained. The authors consider the threat of information-based terrorism and of weapons of mass destruction, with an emphasis on how changes in the sources and nature of terrorism may affect the use of unconventional terror. The authors propose counterterrorism strategies that address the growing problem of homeland defense.

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 recognized 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).

Falk analyzes the genesis of Islamic terror from many standpoints, including religious, cultural, historical, political, social, economic and, above all, psychological.

Impunity for International Terrorists?

Policy Paper 1: Personal Characteristics of Lone-actor Terrorists

Terrorism in the 1990s

Preventing Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing

A Proportionate Response

Obama Called Me Clinger Hillary Calls Me Deplorable Terrorists Call Me Infidel Trump Calls Me American

The Unmanageable Other from the French Revolution to the Islamic State