



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«ОЖНО-УРАЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ГУМАНИТАРНО-
ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ» (ФГБОУ ВО «ОУрГГПУ»)

ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ
КАФЕДРА АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ФИЛОЛОГИИ

Тема

**Медиареальность информационно-психологической войны в
американских СМИ**

Выпускная квалификационная работа
по направлению 45.03.02 Лингвистика
Направленность программы бакалавриата
«Перевод и переводоведение»

Проверка на объем заимствований

83% авторского текста

Работа *реценз.* к защите
рек. м.с. *содана* не рекомендована

«13» *июль* 2019 г.

зав. кафедрой английской филологии
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Челябинск

2019 год

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Введение

Актуальность проблемы и темы исследования

На фоне усложнения политических отношений России и Запада в начале XXI века к проблемам информационного противоборства обращаются многие отечественные и зарубежные исследователи, такие, как В.Ю. Андреева, А.Н. Баранов, А.В. Бедрицкий, А.А.Бернацкая, Д.Л. Быкова, Э.В.Будаев, Л.В.Воронцова, О.Я. Гойхман, В.В.Ефремов, Е.В.Жданова, С.А.Иванов, Ю.Н. Караулов, А.Г.Караяни, Г.А. Копнина, Э.А.Королькова, Л.В.Коцюбинская, В.Ю.Крашенинникова, В.Г.Крысько, С. Л. Кушнерук, А.В.Манойло, О.П.Мушта, Т.М.Надеина, С.Э.Некляев, А. И. Петренко, И.Н.Панарин, И. Пачепа, С.Н.Плотникова, Г.Г.Почепцов, С.П.Расторгуев, В.М.Русаков, О.Ф.Русакова, Е.В.Рыжкина, Р.Рычлак, А.П.Сковородников, А. Смирнов, А.В.Соловьёв, Ю.Р.Тагильцева, А.Я.Фарина, Д.Б. Фролов, В.Е.Чернявская, А.П.Чудинов, А.М.Шевцов, Ajir M., Collson C., Haeni R.E., Rajdhan V., Rona T. P., Stein G. J., Szafranski R., Vaillant B. Свидетельством возрастающего интереса учёных к данной проблеме является увеличение числа научных публикаций. В период с 2000 по 2018 год в электронной библиотеке ELIBRARY засвидетельствовано 221 исследование, в фокусе внимания которых оказывается феномен информационно-психологической войны (далее – ИПВ), рассматриваемый с военно-политической, политологической, философской, журналистской, психологической и социологической позиций. Несмотря на большое количество работ, посвящённых информационно-психологической войне, аспект ее лингвосомиотической реализации в медиадискурсе остаётся мало изученным. Это определяет актуальность настоящей работы, посвящённой исследованию лингвистических механизмов конструирования медиареальности ИПВ в современных американских СМИ.

Объектом исследования являются стратегии и тактики, используемые журналистами для создания медиареальности ИПВ.

Предмет исследования – языковые средства реализации стратегий и тактик ИПВ в текстах современных американских СМИ.

Цель исследования – выявить особенности дискурсивной реализации речевых стратегий и тактик, применяемых в отношении основных мишеней ИПВ в американских СМИ.

Для достижения поставленной цели необходимо решить следующие **задачи**:

1. Осмыслить роль американских СМИ в создании медиареальности ИПВ.
2. Обосновать использование ключевых понятий и терминов лингвистики ИПВ как направления дискурсологии.
3. Охарактеризовать ИПВ как лингвистический феномен.
4. Представить методику исследования феномена ИПВ в американских СМИ.
5. Определить основные мишени ИПВ в современных американских СМИ.
6. Выявить особенности дискурсивной реализации стратегий дискредитации и дезинформации в текстах американских медиа.

Теоретико-методологической основой исследования являются следующие работы: Андреева 2009, Арутюнова 1990, Баранов 1994, Бедрицкий 2007, Бенвенист 2002, Бернацкая 2016, Быкова 2016, Будаев 2008, Воронцова 2006, Гойхман 2011, Ефремов 2000, Жданова 2010, Иванов 2013, Караулов 1994, Кожемякин 2004, Копнина 2017, Королькова 2015, Коцюбинская 2015, Крашенинникова 2007, Крысько 1999, Кушнерук 2018, Манойло 2004, Матвиенко 2008, Мушта 2009, Надеина 2011, Некляев 2008, Панарин 2003, Пачепа 2016, Петренко 2004, Плотникова 2011, Почепцов 2000, 2002, 2015, Расторгуев 1999, 2003, Рыжкина, Рычлак 2016, Сковородников 2015, 2016, Смирнов 2013,

Соловьёв 2010, Тагильцева2013, Фарина 2010, Фролов 2006, Чернявская 2009, Чудинов2003, 2008, 2013, Шевцов 2014, Ajir 2016, Collson2017, Haeni2016, Rona1976, Stein1995, Szafranski1995, Vaillant 2016

Материалом для исследования послужили контексты, извлечённые из современных американских газет: «Bellingcat», «Bloomberg», «Breaking Defense», «Business Insider», «Counterpunch», «Forbes», «Fox News», «Foxtrot Alpha», «HuffPost», «Johnson's Russia List», «National Public Radio» (NPR), «NBC News», «New York Daily News», «Quartz», «Salon», «StopFake», «That's Shanghai», «The Atlantic», «The Australian Financial Review», «The Daily Signal», «The Guardian», «The Irish Times», «The Jewish Telegraphic Agency» (JTA), «The National Interest», «The New York Times», «The Parallax», «The Sacramento Bee», «The Verge», «TomDispatch», «United Press International» (UPI), «Vocativ», «Vulture», «War On The Rocks», «WTVA» и «ZDNet»,

содержащие ключевые термины сочетания *information war* и *information warfare*. Общее количество проанализированного материала – 306 контекстов, отобранных за период с 2010 по 2018 гг.

В работе применялись следующие **методы и приёмы**: *философско-общелогические*: анализ, синтез, доказательство, аргументация, объяснение, обобщение; *описательный* метод с методиками наблюдения, обобщения, лингвоидеологической интерпретации, а также корпусный анализ

Теоретическая значимость работы заключается в научном развитии идей лингвистики информационно-психологической войны, а также в осмыслении и уточнении представлений о речевых стратегиях и тактиках, применяемых журналистами для конструирования идеологического медиаконтента. Материалы работы вносят вклад в теоретическую разработку проблем лингвопрагматики и медиалингвистики.

Практическая ценность исследования заключается в том, что результаты данной работы могут быть использованы в преподавательской

деятельности: при подготовке университетских курсов по теории языка, межкультурной коммуникации, стилистике английского языка, медиалингвистике. Отдельные выводы могут представлять интерес для российских журналистов и специалистов по информационной безопасности.

На защиту выносятся следующие **положения**:

1. Медиареальность ИПВ создается в текстах американских СМИ, объединенных тематикой информационного противоборства.

2. Основной мишенью ИПВ в американских СМИ выступает Россия, представленная врагом западной демократии.

3. Стратегия дискредитации преимущественно реализуется тактикой бездоказательных обвинений и тактикой создания компрометирующих ассоциаций.

4. Стратегия дезинформации в американских СМИ реализуется совокупностью тактик, главными из которых являются: тактика недостатка аргументов в объяснениях и оценках того или иного факта, события или процесса, преуменьшения значимости мишени, помещения нейтрального понятия в негативный контекст, подачи желаемого или гипотетического как действительного и «перекладывания с больной головы на здоровую».

Работа состоит из введения, двух глав, заключения, списка используемой литературы (56 источников) и приложения, включающего в себя список источников языкового материала (306 контекстов). **Первая глава** посвящена изложению теоретических основ исследования ИПВ, выявлению особенностей ведения ИПВ американскими СМИ, проблем лингвистики ИПВ, а также специфике определения как термина информационно-психологической войны, так и ключевых терминов информационно-психологической войны и выявлению методики исследования ИПВ для данной работы. Во второй главе определяются мишени ИПВ в американских СМИ, рассматриваются особенности дискурсивной реализации стратегий дискредитации и дезинформации.

ГЛАВА I ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ВОЙНЫ В ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ МЕДИА

I.1. Актуальность исследования информационно-психологической войны в американских средствах массовой информации

При слове «война» в сознании человека обычно возникают ассоциации, связанные с оружием, жестокостью, которая проявляется в отношении целых наций, а также кровавые подробности как физических, так и моральных мучений участников войны и пр.

В последнее время в связи с возрастающим влиянием и распространением СМИ, физическое описание войны утратило прежнюю актуальность. Сегодня значительно более широко распространен другой концепт – **информационно-психологические войны** (далее – **ИПВ**).

Важно подчеркнуть, что информационно-психологические войны требуют гораздо меньших затрат. Тактики и стратегии информационно-психологических войн приспособлены для тайного осуществления, что в контексте противоборства имеет большое значение. Этим объясняется специфика информационно-психологических войн и фактически вытеснение ими войн в физическом смысле.

Проиллюстрировать сказанное несложно. Войны в физическом аспекте (в основном это перманентные конфликты, например, сирийский, украинский) устарели. В сознании людей за ними прочно закрепился статус *ongoing conflict*. Информационно-психологические войны каждый раз вписываются в новые обстоятельства, применяются в отношении новых персон или стран. Очевидно, что проблема ведения информационно-психологических войн актуальна на сегодняшний день.

В текущий период времени США стали важнейшим игроком на политической и экономической арене. Окутанная ореолом всемогущества, Америка способна за считанные дни развязать войну. Примеры этого –

военные действия в Афганистане, Ираке и Ливии. На протяжении всей истории страны Соединенные Штаты развивались с головокружительной скоростью, и особенно сейчас они остаются образцом прогресса и воплощением власти в глазах обывателей. Такой имидж во многом достигается благодаря мастерству в области ведения информационно-психологической войны. США – признанный лидер в области PR-технологий, что, как известно, неразрывно связано с политикой, в рамках которой чаще всего применяются средства информационно-психологической войны. На войне – а уж тем более на поле информационно-психологического боя – все средства хороши. Тем не менее, средства ИПВ еще недостаточно изучены. [Лингвистика информационно-психологической войны 2017: 5]

Появлением термина «информационная война (informationwar)» в современном понимании мир обязан американскому физика Томасу Рона [Коцюбинская, 2015:1]. Данный факт позволяет предположить, что для Америки понятие информационной войны является детищем, следовательно, США играют определяющую роль в ведении информационных войн. Понятие информационной войны используется в контексте недавних выборов президента США. Вмешательство России в этот процесс активно обсуждалось в американской прессе.

На фоне такой ситуации отношения между США и Россией обострились. Президента Трампа обвиняют в «попустительстве по отношению к России», причем как американские СМИ, так и европейские. В американских СМИ все чаще стали появляться скандальные публикации, передающие одну и ту же идею: «Россия вмешалась в выборы в США, применив хакерские атаки».

Спустя два года, обвинения России в информационной войне против США продолжают звучать в зарубежной медиа коммуникации. Для граждан России данная проблема не менее значима, чем для американцев. Ее актуальность обусловлена тем, что существует серьезная опасность

войны между США и Россией. По этой причине России нужны дополнительные знания в области информационной войны. В контексте ИПВ постулат «предупрежден, значит - вооружен» является практически основополагающим, ведь именно знания, касающиеся тактик и стратегий информационной войны, позволят выйти в данной войне победителем, или, как минимум, быть готовым к атаке.

В контексте текущей геополитики актуальность исследования ИПВ в американских СМИ не вызывает сомнений.

I.2. Лингвистика информационно-психологической войны как направление современной дискурсологии

Понятие информационно-психологической войны (ИПВ) многогранно. Ключевыми терминами являются: **актор, объект ИПВ, субъект ИПВ, мишень ИПВ, информационно-психологическая операция, метод ИПВ, информационно-психологическое воздействие, каналы распространения информации, информационно-психологическое оружие.** Понятие ИПВ также включает в себя лингвистические средства, поскольку любое информационное воздействие осуществляется средствами языка.

Американские исследователи дают следующее определение информационной войны - Information Warfare (IW). Actions taken to achieve information superiority by affecting adversary information, information-based processes, information systems, and computer-based networks while defending one's own information, information-based processes, information systems, and computer-based networks.[Haeni, 1995:4]. Очевидно, что в такой трактовке под информационной войной понимают действия, направленные на достижение информационного превосходства путем воздействия на противоборствующую сторону, информационные процессы, информационные системы и компьютеризированные сети, в то же время – защиту собственной информации, информационных процессов, информационных систем и компьютеризированных сетей.

Поскольку ИПВ реализуется в дискурсе, рассмотрим понятие дискурса. В лингвистической литературе под **дискурсом** понимают:

1) В общем смысле - текст (или тексты), неразрывно связанные с ситуативным контекстом, а также с социальными, культурно-историческими, идеологическими, психологическими и другими факторами, с системой коммуникативно-прагматических и когнитивных целеустановок автора, взаимодействующего с адресатом и

обуславливающего особую упорядоченность языковых единиц разного уровня при воплощении в тексте.

В зависимости от исследовательских задач дискурс обозначает либо отдельно взятое коммуникативное событие, либо коммуникативное событие как совокупность определенных коммуникативных актов, результатом которого является содержательно-тематическая общность многих текстов [Чернявская, 2013:147].

2) речь как акт, действие, речь как событие [URL: https://studbooks.net/2105657/literatura/diskurs_lingvisticheskaya_kategoriya];

3) механизм актуализации языка в естественной коммуникативной ситуации, результатом чего является развертывание речи [Кожемякин, 2008:22];

4) Выражение языка как орудия общения [Бенвенист, 2002:12].

Согласно Н.Д. Арутюновой, «дискурс есть связный текст в совокупности с экстралингвистическими - прагматическими, социокультурными, психологическими и другими – факторами; текст, взятый в событийном аспекте; речь, рассматриваемая как целенаправленное социальное действие, как компонент, участвующий во взаимодействии людей и механизмах их сознания (когнитивных процессах); «дискурс» – это речь, «погруженная в жизнь» [Арутюнова 1990:136-137] – данное определение целесообразно считать наиболее релевантным по отношению к проводимому исследованию, поскольку в нем делается акцент на том, что дискурс является средой реализации информационно-психологического воздействия на коллективы людей.

В данной работе под дискурсом мы понимаем интегративную совокупность текстов, объединенных в тематическом, коммуникативном или функционально-целевом отношениях и среду, в которой осуществляется конструирование и продвижение каких-либо образов реальности [Лингвокультурные особенности дискурса музыкальных форумов, URL:

https://studbooks.net/2105657/literatura/diskurs_lingvisticheskaya_kategoriya].

В дискурсе может намеренно создаваться образ противника. Дискурс можно также рассматривать как поле реализации противоборства в целом. Языковые средства, используемые в медиадискурсе, являются инструментами ведения информационной и информационно-психологической войны.

Использование информационных, коммуникационных и медийных инноваций в сценариях войны представляет большой интерес для правительств, разведывательных управлений, военных, экспертов по национальной безопасности, а также специалистов, занимающихся разработкой компьютерных технологий, правоведов, политологов, историков, философов [Арчаков, Макаров 2017; Белова 2015; Война и мир...:URL; Жаркова 2014; Желудков 2017; Карякин 2011; Мушта 2009; Некляев 2008; Панцерев 2009; Расторгуев 1999, 2003; Черных, Зуева 2017 и др.]. Тема информационных войн становится все более актуальной для филологов, поскольку именно язык служит неотъемлемой составляющей реализации военных стратегий и тактик информационно-психологического противоборства [Агапова, Гущина 2017; Алексеев, Алексеева 2016; Бабикина, Цыганкова 2017; Иванова 2016; Копнина 2017; Копнина, Сквородников 2016, 2017; Коцюбинская 2015; Кошкарова 2018; Кошкарова, Руженцева, Зотова 2018; Кушнерук 2018; Лингвистика информационно-психологической войны 2017; Озюменко 2017; Сквородников, Копнина 2016, 2016а; Тагильцева 2012 и др.].

В контексте ИПВ важную роль играет понятие коммуникации, поскольку именно коммуникация является способом распространения и воплощения ИПВ: «Коммуникативное сообщение, обладающее коммуникативными свойствами и функциями, носитель и ретранслятор смыслов, ценностей и идей, являющийся значимым элементом в системе ИПВ». [Русакова, Русаков, URL: <https://studopedia.org/11-5663.html>]

Поскольку ИПВ преимущественно реализуется в медиа коммуникации, дадим определение медиадискурсу. **Медиадискурс** – это институциональные и неинституциональные формы общения в СМИ при наличии одного из трех компонентов: адресата, адресанта и содержания общения [Желтухина, URL: <https://studfiles.net/preview/3302329/page:23/>]

В рамках лингвистики ИПВ центральной проблемой является изучение языковых средств реализации определенных стратегий и тактик, которые используются для оказания воздействия на противника. [Акопова 2013]

Как отмечает А.П. Сквородников и другие специалисты, в настоящее время лингвистика ИПВ находится в стадии становления. Пока не разрешенной проблемой лингвистики ИПВ является отсутствие четких критериев, по которым можно отнести то или иное речевое произведение к оружию ИПВ.

Согласно точке зрения авторов книги «Лингвистика информационно-психологической войны», анализ текстов не дает оснований для их причисления к информационно-психологическому оружию, поскольку для данного соотнесения необходимо рассматривать тексты с позиций дискурса автора либо издания за определенный период [Лингвистика информационно-психологической войны 2017:16]

Другая проблема лингвистики ИПВ заключается в определении объектов, субъектов, мишеней ИПВ и их разграничении. [Там же:18]

В проблемное поле лингвистики ИПВ также входят:

- уточнение понятий, применимых по отношению к ИПВ,
- систематизация и описание определенных стратегий и тактик ИПВ, реализующихся в речи,
- недостаточность для исследования языка ИПВ системы понятий, наиболее употребительных в речеведении, таких, как речевое воздействие, речевая тактика, речевая стратегия, речевой жанр, речевая агрессия, речевая манипуляция и т.д.,

- дискуссионное соотношение ряда терминов, таких, как информационно-психологическая война и информационно-психологическое противоборство, объект ИПВ и мишень ИПВ, и т.д.
- неравнозначность понятий объекта и мишени ИПВ,
- остро стоящая необходимость разработки методики выявления, анализа и типологизации языковых особенностей текстов ИПВ,
- выявление возможностей тропеических, фигуральных и других речевых приемов, которые используются в ИПВ [Лингвистика информационно-психологической войны 2017:18-21],
- исследование смежных лингвистических понятий, например, в теории политической метафорологии [Баранов, Караулов 1994; Чудинов 2003; Чудинов 2013; Будаев, Чудинов 2008] и др. Так, метафора трактуется как один из способов конструирования картины мира, т.е. одного из объектов психологического воздействия.

Еще одной проблемой можно считать соотношение терминов «информационная война» и «организационная война», могут ли они быть взаимозаменяемыми, поскольку во втором случае (применении понятия «организационная война») акцент делается на осуществлении разнообразных действий, целью которых является ослабление, уничтожение или повреждение организационных структур противника. [Лингвистика информационно-психологической войны 2017:18]

Некоторые исследователи считают, что в круг вопросов лингвистики ИПВ и современной дискуртологии необходимо внести языковой аспект противодействия ИПВ [Там же:21]

В настоящее время происходит формирование специальной терминологии, обслуживающей лингвистику ИПВ как особое направление научных исследований. Вводятся в обиход такие термины, как информационно-психологическое влияние, объект и субъект ИПВ, информационное оружие, дискурсивное оружие и др. [Плотникова 2009, Тагильцева 2010, 2012, 2013; Рыжкина 2013; Фарина 2010 и др.].

Лингвистика ИПВ как направление современной дискурсологии включает в себя довольно широкий спектр проблем, попытки решения которых предпринимаются многими учеными. Данная область еще недостаточно изучена. Рассмотрим основные понятия ИПВ более подробно.

1.3. Ключевые понятия лингвистики информационно-психологической войны

Понятийный аппарат лингвистики **ИПВ** представлен несколькими терминами: **актор, инициатор, объект ИПВ, субъект ИПВ, мишень ИПВ, информационно-психологическая операция, метод ИПВ, психологическое воздействие, каналы распространения информации и информационно-психологическое оружие.**

Субъект ИПВ - сознание человека в узком смысле и информационные системы – в широком [Тагильцева 2013: 133]. Некоторые исследователи, например, С. И. Смирнов, также причисляют к данной категории институты и спецслужбы государств, СМИ, пропаганду международных организаций, негосударственные структуры (сетевые сообщества, хакеров, блогеров), и т.д. [Смирнов 2013: 87].

Актор – непосредственный исполнитель, действующий на одной из сторон ИПВ. Актером может быть как отдельное лицо (автор статьи), так и группа людей (авторы сценария к фильму). В одном субъекте инициатор и актор могут совпадать, но, например, в случае, если инициатор (например, правящая партия государства) является заказчиком, а автор статьи или какое-либо средство массовой информации - исполнителем. [Лингвистика информационно-психологической войны 2017:22]

Объект ИПВ – это сознание или психическое состояние народа либо некой группы (профессиональной, религиозной), либо отдельной личности. В наше время, в связи с ускоряющимися темпами роста технического прогресса, объектом ИПВ является сознание человечества в целом или какой-либо его части. [Там же:23]

Мишень ИПВ – те стороны действительности, которым дается негативная оценка.

Например, на данный момент к мишеням ИПВ можно отнести РПЦ, внешнюю политику России, действия руководства страны, русский язык,

литературу и т.д. [Сковородников, Королькова, 2015]. Примером может служить дискредитация России через призму русского языка.

Информационно-психологическая операция – комплекс мероприятий, целью которых является достижение военно-политических целей с помощью информационно-психологических средств. [Караяни, Сыромятников 2006: 242].

Метод ИПВ – способ практического осуществления информационно-психологической операции. [Лингвистика информационно-психологической войны 2017:23]

Психологическое воздействие – целенаправленное и намеренное вмешательство в психическое отражение действительности [Белянин 2009: 363].

Каналы распространения информации – системы производства и подачи сообщений, которыми являются газеты, журналы, социальные сети [Семкин 2015: 34].

Информационно-психологическое оружие – совокупность средств, влияющих на отдельные процессы психической деятельности человека и задающих психической деятельности необходимые характеристики целенаправленного управления поведением людей и управления качеством и количеством информационного ресурса противника с целью успешного решения боевых задач [Ефремов и др., 2000: 65].

К информационно-психологическому оружию можно отнести тексты, в которых заложены стратегии и тактики дискредитации мишеней. Некоторые исследователи, например, С.Н. Плотникова, называют информационно-психологическое оружие дискурсивным оружием.

В современных исследованиях фигурирует термин **технология ИПВ**, речь идет о системе способов информационно-психологического воздействия, к которым относятся операции, методы, приемы, и которые последовательно применяются субъектами ИПВ для достижения нужного результата.

Для настоящего исследования особое значение имеют понятия **стратегии и тактики ИПВ**. В широком смысле под **стратегией** понимают комплекс речевых действий, целью которых является достижение коммуникативной цели, формируемой в процессе деятельности под воздействием мотива, обусловленного соответствующей потребностью.

Тактика же – более мелкий уровень планирования речевого поведения, способ реализации стратегии [Андреева 2009: 9].

В иной трактовке **стратегия** включает в себя планирование речевой коммуникации в зависимости от конкретных условий общения и личностей участников коммуникативного процесса, а также реализацию данного плана.

Речевая стратегия – комплекс речевых действий, целью которых является достижение коммуникативной цели [Иссерс 2009: 181–182], либо осознание ситуации в целом, определение направления развития и организации воздействия в интересах достижения цели общения» [Гойхман, Надеина 2011: 200], а **тактика** - речевые приемы, позволяющие достичь поставленных целей в конкретной ситуации» [Там же: 200].

Имеется также определение, в котором между понятиями речевой и коммуникативной **стратегий** проводится параллель. «Речевая (коммуникативная) **стратегия** – генеральная интенция говорящего, а также совокупность речевых действий, целью которых является решение основной коммуникативной цели говорящего. Данная генеральная интенция говорящего отражает мыслительный план общения через речь и организацию говорящим речевого поведения в соответствии с данным планом, а также условиями общения, речевыми и личностными особенностями участников речевого акта и культурной традицией» [Матвеева 2010: 386].

Некоторые исследователи считают, что эти два понятия нельзя отождествлять друг с другом. «Речевая **стратегия** – исключительно речевые действия коммуниканта, в то время как **тактика** – использование

не только определенных вербальных приемов, но и экстралингвистических характеристик, например, жестов, мимики, поз, внешнего вида и т.д.» [Жданова 2010: 46–47].

В лингвистическом исследовании **ИПВ** понятия **речевой тактики** и **речевой стратегии** имеют следующие трактовки:

Речевая стратегия – общий мыслительный план, либо общая психологическая линия речевого поведения, которая определяется интенцией и коммуникативной целью или целями говорящего или пишущего на основе осознания коммуникативной ситуации как совокупности факторов, влияющих на планирование и реализацию речевой коммуникации (время и место коммуникации, интенции участников коммуникации, их профессиональные, возрастные, гендерные, этнические характеристики, социальные статусы и роли, особенности характера, тип межличностных отношений, эмоциональное состояние и другие факторы). [Там же, 2017:66]

Речевая тактика – это речевое действие (речевой акт или несколько взаимосвязанных речевых актов), соответствующее тому или иному этапу в реализации речевой стратегии и направленное на решение частной коммуникативной задачи этого этапа. Использование речевой тактики или некоторой их совокупности призвано обеспечить осуществление речевой стратегии и, в конечном итоге, достижение коммуникативной цели говорящего или пишущего. [Там же 2017:66]

Другими словами, **стратегия** – это целевой принцип (основное направление) организации речи, а **тактика** – целевой способ (средство, прием) организации речи или ее этапа в соответствии с принятой стратегией.

Помимо общих (родовых) стратегий, выделяют их частные (видовые) разновидности. Разграничение ведется в зависимости от масштаба намерений – с позиций речевых стратегий можно рассматривать конкретный речевой акт, имеющий конкретную цель (разжигание

ненависти, утешение, подбадривание.) Но также они могут быть более общими, их целью может являться достижение более общих социальных целей (установления и поддержания статуса, проявления власти, подтверждения солидарности с группой и т.д.).

Общая стратегия дискредитации<...> реализуется в частных стратегиях обвинения, оскорбления, насмешки» [Иссерс 2008: 105]. Термин **частные стратегии** можно считать синонимом термина **субстратегии**. **Субстратегия** включает видовые реализации какой-либо общей (родовой) стратегии. **Общие стратегии** другими словами называются суперстратегиями, родовыми стратегиями, генеральными стратегиями, глобальными стратегиями, базовыми стратегиями; а частные стратегии - вспомогательными.

В работе, вслед за А. П. Сковородниковым, будем использовать термин **субстратегия**.

Общая стратегия дискредитации – субстратегия подрыва авторитета, доверия к кому-либо или чему-либо. [Лингвистика информационно-психологической войны 2017:70]

Общая стратегия дезинформации – стратегия, реализующаяся посредством таких тактик, как субстратегия лжи и/или искажения фактов, субстратегия замалчивания, сокрытия фактов и субстратегия подмены понятий, оценок, аргументов и т.д. или других нарушений логических связей. [Там же:70]

Как правило, субстратегии реализуются подбором тактик, а тактики, по словам О.С. Иссерс, состоят из речевых ходов, т.е. приемов, выступающих в качестве инструмента реализации той или иной речевой тактики [Иссерс 2008].

I.4. Определение информационно-психологической войны в современной лингвистике

Понятие информационно-психологической войны многогранно. Современные исследователи предлагают несколько подходов к его определению.

Обратимся к некоторым трактовкам информационной войны, выделенным отечественными и зарубежными учеными. Среди отечественных ученых наиболее распространено определение ИПВ как противоборство сторон (государств, партий, корпораций и т.д.), возникшее ввиду конфликта интересов и осуществляемое посредством намеренного информационного воздействия на сознание противника с целью его когнитивного подавления и/или подчинения, а также путем применения мер информационно-психологической защиты от подобного воздействия. Этому определению придерживаются такие ученые, как Воронцова Л. В, Фролов Д. Б, Некляев С. Э. [Воронцова, Фролов, 2006].

Именно это определение и принимается за основу в данной работе. В этом случае в определение включаются возможные субъекты ИПВ – субъект-инициатор и субъект, противостоящий инициатору, причем в процессе ИПВ инициатор и противостоящий ему субъект могут меняться местами.

Множеством исследователей, работающих в области ИПВ, например, А.В. Манойло, А.И. Петренко и Д.Б. Фроловым, предлагается типология, учитывающая такие виды субъектов информационного воздействия, как государства, их коалиции, межгосударственные организации, незаконные вооруженные формирования, религиозные, политические, террористические радикальные организации, транснациональные корпорации, медиакорпорации, виртуальные сообщества и коалиции. [Манойло 2003: 281; Манойло и др. 2004]

Учитывая тот факт, что в данной работе рассматриваются средства информационной войны, применяемые в американских СМИ,

приведено определение из работы американского исследователя. Так, информационная война трактуется следующим образом: **Information Warfare (IW)**. Actions taken to achieve information superiority by affecting adversary information, information-based processes, information systems, and computer-based networks while defending one's own information, information-based processes, information systems, and computer-based networks. [Haeni, 1995:4]

Известно, что впервые словосочетание **informationwar** (информационная война) употребил А. Даллес в 1967 г. для описания сепаратных переговоров между США и Великобританией, с одной стороны, и Германией, с другой, но годом рождения термина считается 1976. Его появление обычно связывают с именем физика, советника по науке Министерства обороны США Томаса Рона, представившего отчёт об информационной инфраструктуре как уязвимой составляющей американской экономики [Rona, 1976]. Несмотря на то, что публикация вызвала оживление экспертов американских спецслужб, систематические исследования феномена не велись ещё почти двадцать лет [Почепцов 2015: 147].

Официальное использование термина **informationwarfare** (информационная война), содержащего родовое понятие противоборство, начинается министерством обороны США в 1992 г. для обозначения разновидности радиоэлектронной борьбы [Соловьев 2010: 76]. Дж. Стейн даёт широкое определение: **informationwarfare** – это использование информации для достижения национальных целей. Признавая ключевой эпистемологическую составляющую военного противоборства, он, фактически, закладывает основы развития теории информационно-психологической войны, которая касается того, как люди думают и принимают решения, и располагает ресурсами влияния на массовое сознание. Мишень информационной войны – человеческий разум,

особенно тот, который несёт ответственность за ключевые решения [Stein, 1995].

Наряду с понятием *informationwarfare* в контексте ИПВ также употребляется понятие *informationwar*, и, учитывая этот факт, следует провести грань между данными понятиями. Приведем словарные дефиниции двух терминосочетаний. Согласно этим дефинициям, **informationwar** – это сам процесс конфликта, в данном контексте – процесс информационной войны, в то время как **informationwarfare** – совокупность средств ведения информационной войны [URL: <https://www.quora.com/What-are-the-differences-between-war-and-warfare>].

Несмотря на то, что в настоящее время не существует устоявшегося и общепринятого понимания термина «информационная война», его можно рассматривать в трех ракурсах. В первом случае акцент делается на военно-технической стороне проблемы. Считается, что задача информационной войны – подавление или уничтожение систем управления, командования, разведки, критически важных элементов информационной инфраструктуры противника, одновременно защита собственных аналогичных систем [Либки1995; Шафрански 1995; Расторгуев 1998].

Второй ракурс – попытка комплексного решения проблемы, основанная на трех базовых положениях. Во-первых, любая деятельность имеет информационную основу, связанную с выработкой, принятием и реализацией решений. Во-вторых, человечество с момента своего появления было вовлечено в информационное противоборство. В-третьих, концепции информационной войны должны включать все выработанные человечеством знания о закономерностях, принципах, методах и формах завоевания информационного пространства противника [Бедрицкий 2008: 6].

При таком широком подходе информационная война обычно трактуется как любые действия, направленные на создание и

использование информационного превосходства над противником, влияя на его информационную инфраструктуру и контролируя получаемую противником информацию в собственных интересах.

Третий ракурс исследования определяет информационную войну как информационно-пропагандистские и информационно-психологические операции, осуществляющиеся через СМИ [Почепцов 2000, 2002; Панарин 2001]. Информационная война осуществляется в когнитивном пространстве населения планеты посредством информационных сообщений» [Кучумов 2007]. Информационная война— информационные воздействия на общественное (массовое) сознание с целью изменить когнитивные структуры, что должно привести к изменениям в структуре их поведения.

«...психологическая война – это совокупность форм, методов и средств воздействия на людей, дабы изменить в желаемом направлении их психологические характеристики (взгляды, мнения, ценностные ориентации, настроения, мотивы, установки, стереотипы поведения), а также групповые нормы, массовые настроения и общественное сознание в целом» [Крысько 1999];

ИПВ - комплекс информационно-психологических воздействий, основная цель которых - формирование нужного общественного мнения и поведенческих установок отдельных представителей населения и человечества в целом» [Иванов 2013: 276], воздействие на общественное сознание, цель которого - управлять людьми и заставить их действовать против своих интересов» [Лисичкин, Шелепин 2005: 37].

Информационно-психологическая война – процесс информационной борьбы между враждующими сторонами, включающий в себя проведение тайных информационно-психологических операций с применением информационного оружия [URL: <http://ict.informika.ru/ft/002468/manoylo.pdf>];

Информационно-психологическая война в узком понимании (как разновидность психологической войны) - психологическое воздействие словом [Крысько 1999]

Очевидно, что во многих определениях не акцентируется роль языка.

«Информационно-психологическая война- комплекс мер, цель которых - смена социальных ориентаций представителей определенной целевой группы» [Шевцов 2014: 81];

- «ИПсВ (информационно-психологическая война) - масштабное применение средств и методов информационно-психологического воздействия в отношении населения страны, отдельных социальных групп или индивидов и защиту от аналогичных действий в свой адрес, осуществляемое государством или иным актором международной политики для обеспечения реализации своих интересов» [Смирнов 2013: 86];

- информационно-психологическая война «по своей сути является определенной методологией изменения картины мира противоположной стороны в заданном направлении» [Матвиенко 2008: 5];

- информационно-психологическая война иногда может определяться как «война культур» [Крашенинникова 2007], информационно-культурная война [Лобанова 2010], или «смысловая война» [Почепцов 2015].

Учитывая определяющую роль коммуникации в процессах воздействия на массовое сознание людей, а также языка как средства коммуникации, в качестве рабочего будем использовать следующее определение ИПВ: Противоборство сторон, которое возникает из-за конфликта интересов и осуществляется путем намеренного, прежде всего речевого, воздействия на сознание противника (народа, коллектива или отдельной личности) для его когнитивного подавления и/или подчинения, а также посредством использования мер информационно-психологической защиты от такого воздействия [Копнина, Сквородников 2016].

I.5. Методика исследования феномена информационно-психологической войны в американских СМИ

Основной целью настоящего параграфа является обсуждение существующих методик исследования феномена ИПВ и описание этапов работы с фактическим материалом в практической главе ВКР.

В научной литературе пока существует небольшое количество методик исследования ИПВ. Сделаем краткий обзор имеющихся достижений.

Многие российские учёные обращаются к изучению разных аспектов ИПВ, прибегая к терминологическому аппарату, выработанному в рамках теории, выдвинутой такими учеными, как С. П. Расторгуев, Л. В. Коцюбинская, Г. А. Копнина, А. П. Сковородников [Расторгуев 1998; Коцюбинская 2015; Копнина, Сковородников 2016]

Как в России, так и за рубежом доминируют работы, посвящённые изучению какого-либо одного аспекта обсуждаемого феномена.

Отличительной особенностью зарубежных исследований является то, что они в основном иллюстрируют применение стратегий и тактик ИПВ Россией в отношении Запада. Например, Chris Collson “Russia’s information war: old strategies, new tools”, Media Ajir and Bethany Vailliant “Russian information warfare: implications for deterrence theory”, Ион Михай Пачепа, Рональд Рычлак «Дезинформация. Тайная стратегия абсолютной власти». Так, И. Пачепа и Р. Рычлак указывают на то, что Советский Союз вел информационную войну против папы римского, а Крис Колсон и Бетани Вэлиант указывают в своих статьях на реализацию Россией тех или иных тактик или стратегий ИПВ, например, по отношению к Америке и Великобритании. [Пачепа, Рычлак 2016], [Ajir, Vailliant, 2015]

Российские исследователи чаще всего фокусируют внимание на определении понятия информационной войны [Коцюбинская 2015] и технологиях ее ведения [Копнина, Сквородников 2016].

В исследовании А. П. Сквородникова и Г. А. Копниной используется следующий алгоритм изучения ИПВ: 1) определение сфер-источников ИПВ; 2) выявление закономерностей применения той или иной стратегии и способы защиты от информационных атак. [Копнина, Сквородников 2016].

При всём многообразии существующих в отечественной и зарубежной науке методик исследование ИПВ осуществляется на материале родного исследователю языка и преимущественно основывается на газетных статьях, демонстрирующих реализацию той или иной стратегии в рамках ИПВ.

Приведённый обзор свидетельствует, что единой типовой методики анализа ИПВ в лингвистическом контексте не существует.

Однако представляется возможным суммировать накопленный отечественными и зарубежными учёными эмпирический опыт и обозначить этапы, согласно которым предлагается проводить исследование ИПВ в американских СМИ:

1. Отбор текстов газетных статей по ключевым сочетаниям **information war** и **information warfare** для создания картотеки языковых источников.

2. Обнаружение в этих источниках контекстов реализации стратегий дискредитации и дезинформации на основе лингвистических маркёров, выделенных в монографии Лингвистика ИПВ [2017].

3. Выделение конкретных тактик реализации стратегий дискредитации и дезинформации американскими СМИ.

4. Установление мишеней ИПВ.

5. Анализ речевых средств реализации стратегий дискредитации и дезинформации в американских СМИ.

Выводы по первой главе

1. В текущей геополитической ситуации изучение ИПВ, которую ведут зарубежные СМИ в отношении России, своевременно, актуально и необходимо для выработки мер защиты от информационно-психологического давления со стороны западных держав.

2. В настоящее время сложились основы лингвистики ИПВ как направления современного языкознания, объектом которого является специфика использования языка как средства ведения борьбы.

3. Ключевыми понятиями лингвистики ИПВ являются: объект ИПВ, субъект ИПВ, мишень ИПВ, информационно-психологическая операция, метод ИПВ, психологическое воздействие, каналы распространения информации, информационно-психологическое оружие, актор, инициатор, стратегии и тактики ИПВ, субстратегия дискредитации, субстратегия дезинформации.

4. Понятие ИПВ имеет много трактовок, наиболее релевантная из них – противоборство сторон, возникающее из-за конфликта интересов и/или идеологий и осуществляемое путем целенаправленного информационного воздействия друг на друга с использованием специальных технологий для получения определенного преимущества в материальной и/или идеологической сфере и защиты собственной безопасности.

5. Методика исследования ИПВ носит комплексный характер и учитывает разные аспекты феномена противоборства. В центре внимания находятся речевые технологии ведения ИПВ, которые включают в себя речевые стратегии, тактики и приемы.

ГЛАВА II. ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ КОНСТРУИРОВАНИЯ МЕДИАРЕАЛЬНОСТИ ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ВОЙНЫ

II.1. Мишени информационно-психологической войны в американских СМИ

Мишень ИПВ – те стороны действительности, которым дается негативная оценка.

В связи с этим возникает вопрос: что именно является мишенями ИПВ в американских СМИ?

Чаще всего в качестве мишеней ИПВ фигурируют либо какие-либо **страны** в общем смысле, либо их **народ, правительство, политика,** или **конкретный представитель народа.**

Россия является основной мишенью ИПВ и метонимически представляется через **правительство России, президента России, народ России и его представителей.** **Россия** в основном представлена агрессором, препятствием на пути развития Запада. Так, например, в статье

«Is **Russia** a guarantor of stability and security?» Обнаруживается следующий контекст: «Stories in the ‘Context’ section are not fakes. We publish them in order to provide greater insight for our readers about the techniques, methods and practices used by the **Russian government** in its **information war**». [Is Russia a guarantor of stability and security? StopFake, 10.03.2019]. Мишенью ИПВ является **правительство России,** поскольку его бездоказательно обвиняют в ведении **информационной войны.** С целью привлечения внимания к тексту используется аллитерация (in order to provide greater insight for our readers).

Правительство России также является мишенью ИПВ в ряде других статей:

«In the latest chapter of **Russia's information war,** officials and citizens are looking to discredit the investigation into Trump's relationship with the

Russian government». [Russians Call Probe Of U.S.-Russia Ties ‘Conspiracy’, Vocativ, 05.03.2017]. Российские работники государственного аппарата обвиняются в подготовке операции по дискредитации Дональда Трампа, при этом не приводится никаких доказательств по ее осуществлению. Следовательно, мишенью ИПВ в данной статье выступает **правительство России** через призму его служащих. Используется подмена понятий – взаимоотношения Трампа с **российским правительством** представлены как часть информационной войны, в результате чего они воспринимаются как одно из средств ИПВ, хотя по факту таковыми не являются.

«Former Soviet and Russian diplomat Alexander Melnik is now a geopolitics professor at a French business school. He says the cyber and **information war** is all part of **Putin's** multi-strategy attack against Western democracy». [France Warns **Russia** To Stay Out Of Its Presidential Election, National Public Radio (NPR), 21.02.2017]. **Правительство России** во главе с **президентом** обвиняется в ведении как информационной войны, так и войны на полях киберпространства. Используется усиливающая негативную коннотацию отсылка к выборам США, вмешательство в которые ставилось в вину **России**, т.е. мишень соотносится с тем, что обладает негативной коннотацией.

«Well until a century ago there was a clear-cut distinction between the military and civilians - you either wear a uniform or you don't, and if you do, you are a justifiable military target. This distinction has been eroded over time, even prior to the Information Revolution; civilians took part in a number of twentieth century conflicts. But with **information warfare** the distinction is completely gone; not only can a regular person wage **information warfare** with a laptop, but also a computer engineer working for the U.S. government or the **Russian government** can participate in **information warfare** all day long and then go home and have dinner with his or her family, or have a beer at the pub». [Cyber and Drone Attacks May Change Warfare More Than the Machine

Gun, The Atlantic, 22.03.2012]. В данной статье соотносятся российское и американское правительства, как потенциальные противники. Используется антитеза, т.е. противопоставление российского и американского правительства, гражданских и военных лиц, войн в физическом смысле и информационных войн.

Combining a traditional form of cyber operation (the actual email hacks) with targeted releases to affect a political outcome (**information warfare**), the **Russian government** has innovated a type of cyberwarfare that is catching both the media and policymakers off guard.

For the last eight years, **Russia** has been expanding its information operations capabilities and deploying them against the United States and Europe. The 2008 invasion of the Republic of Georgia was, in many ways, the prototype that got it all started: **Russia** engaged in as much cyber and **information warfare** as it did conventional war with tanks and bombs». [CAN FANCY BEAR BE STOPPED? THE CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER OF RUSSIAN INFO OPS, WarOnTheRocks, 29.09.2016]. Для придания **российскому правительству** устрашающего образа в данной статье оно преподносится как первопроходец во внедрении новых технологий информационных войн. Используется прием, прямо противоположный предыдущему, т.е. сопоставление информационной войны войны в физическом смысле.

Представители России являются мишенью ИПВв следующих статьях:

«At the end of the day, **the Russians** are engaging in **information warfare** — they're telling lies," said John Lansing, a former television executive who oversees the effort.» [One tiny corner of the U.S. government pushes back against Russian disinformation, NBCNews, 16.04.2018]. **Представители России** бездоказательно обвиняются в ведении информационной войны. Благодаря семантике глагола «oversee», имеющего противопоставляемые друг другу значения «наблюдать за чем-либо», т.е. быть сторонним

наблюдателем и «осуществлять контроль за чем-либо» усиливается негативная коннотация.

«**Information warfare** in Russian hands is not a metaphor but a very real aspect of power and psychological warfare».[«An Insider's Account of How **Putin** Uses the Media to Brainwash **Russians**», The DailySignal, 07.01.2015]. Ведение информационной войны бездоказательно ставится в вину **представителям России**. Усиление негативной коннотации достигается благодаря словосочетанию **Information warfare in Russian hands**, придающему **представителям России** образ властителей средств информационной войны.

«In his research from St. Petersburg, Chen discovered that Russian internet trolls — paid by **the Kremlin** to spread false information — had been behind several "highly coordinated campaigns" to deceive the American public.

It's a brand of **information warfare** known as "dezinformatsiya" that **the Russians** have used since at least the Cold War».[Top senator: Russian Facebook ads were 'just the tip of the iceberg', Business Insider, 17.09.2017]. **Представители России** обвиняются в «использовании дезинформации по меньшей мере со времен Холодной войны». Для привлечения внимания к тексту используется аллитерация «**had been behind** several "**highly coordinated campaigns**".

«Peter Singer, an author and senior fellow at the New America Foundation, a nonpartisan think tank in Washington, D.C., in a series of tweets on the topic Tuesday said **the Russians** have "set up a wide apparatus" to support **information warfare**, with "75 different organizations, ranging from university programs to military units"».[**FBI Investigating Alleged Russian Hack of DNC**, Military, 25.07.2016]. **Представители России** бездоказательно обвиняются в «разработке широкого спектра аппаратуры для поддержания информационной войны». Усиление негативной коннотации достигается благодаря семантике существительного apparatus, имеющего, среди прочих, значение

«государственная машина», что создает образ российского государства, подчиняющегося идеологии, неразрывно связанной с информационной войной.

«After the death of Quinn at the end of season six, it must've been tempting to up the action and go overseas again, but instead, the writers looked homeward to craft a season about **information warfare** and Russian interference in American politics. In a way, the season has cleverly incorporated that idea of **information warfare** into the fabric of the plot». [HomelandRecap: **TheRussiansAreComing!**Vulture, 18.03.2018]. Россия через призму своих **представителей** обвиняется во «вмешательстве в американскую политику». Используется метафорическое сравнение сюжета эпизода с тканью, представляющее информационную войну неким инородным телом в выверенной структуре.

Мишенью ИПВ часто выступает **российский президент**.

«Everything about Trump's presidency turns on this moment: the decisive determination that a hydra-headed covert operation involving espionage, sabotage, and an Internet-driven campaign of **information warfare**, commanded by the veteran KGB officer **Putin**, had helped put him in power.» [Why the deep state in the US is a chimera, The Australian Financial Review, 03.08.2018]. Президент России предстает инициатором и главой «тайной операции, включающей в себя шпионаж, саботаж и информационные атаки в интернете». Негативная коннотация усиливается благодаря семантике прилагательного hydra-headed, имеющего, среди прочих, значения «многоглавый» и «трудноискоренимый» и являющегося аллюзией, отсылающей к Лернейской гидре, чудовищу с множеством голов, у которого на месте каждой отрубленной головы вырастали две новые.

«A widespread **information war** ensued with Russian television broadcasting RT-style coverage placing all of the blame on for the war on the Georgian government. Walking through the streets of Batumi, a sea resort town

in western Georgia, during the middle of this, I often ran into Georgians who were just as angry with Saakashvili as they were with **Putin**.» [A BriefHistoryOfRussianFuckery, FoxtrotAlpha, 15.02.2017]. Имя **президента России** соотносится с именем Саакашвили, также обладающим негативной коннотацией. Используется сопоставление двух глав государств, которые представлены противниками.

«We are in uncharted waters. We have just seen the Russian intelligence services, led by an ex-KGB colonel, **Vladimir Putin**, run a number on the United States using **information warfare** to get inside our heads and, in the opinion of the CIA, not simply disrupt American democracy, but to elect Donald J. Trump». [A brief history of the times the US meddled in others' elections, PRI, 14.12.2016]. **Президент России** как глава спецслужб обвиняется в ведении информационной войны. Усиление негативной коннотации достигается за счет сопоставления «разрушения американской демократии» и «избрания на должность президента Дональда Трампа»

«Media outlets became more firmly incorporated into the Kremlin's policy efforts, moving from supporting the government with biased news to actively participating in an “**information war**” with its perceived adversaries.» [Putin's Press: How **Russia's President** Controls The News, HuffPost, 24.10.2015]. **Президент России** обвиняется в контроле СМИ. Усиление негативной коннотации достигается благодаря семантике глагола incorporate, имеющего, среди прочих, значение «вмонтировать», что создает образ политики кремля как некой поглощающей силы.

«Zasursky cringes a bit when told that one of his students, state TV news presenter Ernest Matskyavichyus, recently declared that **Russia** is in the throes of an **information war** and journalists must reject formerly accepted international standards of journalism». [Patron Saint Of Russian Journalism Despairs Over **Putin's** Television, Johnson's Russia List, 21.09.2015]. **Российский президент** обвиняется в контроле над телевидением. Негативная коннотация усиливается благодаря семантике выражения

in the throes, имеющего два значения – «на пороге чего-либо» и «в муках» или «в агонии».

Конкретный представитель русского народа является мишенью ИПВ в следующих статьях:

«Other documents obtained by the reporting team show Ivannikov got a post-graduate degree in 1990 from the academy's rocket division and in 2008, after leaving South Ossetia, wrote a Ph.D thesis about **information warfare** at the Southern Federal University in Rostov-on-Don» [Russian GRU officer tied to 2014 downing of passenger plane in Ukraine, The Sacramento Bee, 25.05.2018] утверждается, что, согласно, неким документам, конкретный **офицер ГРУ** писал диссертацию об **информационной войне**, но при этом отсутствует подтверждение существования этих документов. Используется повтор герундиев (reporting, leaving), привлекающий внимание к тексту.

«Federal prosecutors said Friday that they had brought charges against a **Russian woman** they called the “chief accountant” for an “**information warfare**” campaign targeting the November midterm elections». [The Justice Department accused **Russians** of meddling in the midterms, The New York Times, 19.10.2018]. Нет никаких оснований для того, чтобы утверждать, что описанный акт имел место в действительности. Козлом отпущения здесь представлена русская женщина. Также для привлечения внимания к тексту используется аллитерация «Federal, Friday, prosecutor said, brought charges».

Что касается **России** как мишени ИПВ в целом, то чаще всего она метонимически представлена как ее **правительство**, либо **представители страны**, либо какой-нибудь **конкретный представитель народа**, как **простой человек**, так и **президент**.

Наряду с **Россией**, в американских СМИ мишенью ИПВ выступает **Иран**. Примеры этого – следующие статьи:

«According to one recent MEK (People's Mujahedin of **Iran**, or MEK (Mujahedin-e Khalq) defector, Hassan Heyrani, the group's main work in Albania involves fighting online in an escalating **information war** between **Iran** and its rivals» [Terrorists, cultists – or champions of Iranian democracy? The wild wild story of the MEK, The Guardian, 09.11.2018]. **Иран** обвиняется в ведении информационной войны и в то же время преподносится как потенциальная жертва этой информационной войны, через призму своих **представителей**, якобы ведущих информационную войну. Повтор «The wild wild story of the MEK» создает иронический подтекст.

Представители Ирана также являются мишенью ИПВ в статье:

«For the second year running, the bottom three countries are immediately preceded by Syria (176th, 0), where a deadly **information war** is being waged, and Somalia (175th, -11), which has had a deadly year for journalists. **Iran** (174th, +1), China (173rd, +1), Vietnam (172nd, 0), Cuba (171st, -4), Sudan (170th, 0) and Yemen (169th, +2) complete the list of the ten countries that respect media freedom least.» [2013 World Press Freedom Index: **China** ranked alongside **Iran** and Somalia, That's Shanghai, 17.12.2013]. **Иран** через призму **представителей страны** обвиняется в ведении информационной войны и нарушении прав на свободу слова. Повтор прилагательного deadly придает ИПВ образ смертельного оружия.

Народ Ирана является мишенью ИПВ в статье:

«From an **Information Warfare** perspective, by banning foreign imports of security products, Iran might be setting the foundations for a successful self-mobilizing cyber militia campaign - Antivirus tools don't just detect viruses, they detect malicious code in general such as DoS (denial of service) attack and DDoS (distributed denial of service attack) tools.

In case of a cyber conflict, relying on the basis of **Information Warfare**, Iran could distribute software agents to civilians in order to use their bandwidth or Internet connectivity in general for waging **Information Warfare**».

[The cyber security implications of **Iran's** government-backed antivirus software,ZDNet, 09.05.2012]. Поскольку употребляется фраза «на случай киберконфликта на основе информационной войны», в образе потенциальной мишени ИПВ предстает **народ Ирана**, выступающий потенциальным инициатором ИПВ. Также для привлечения внимания к тексту используется аллитерация – **successfulself-mobilizingmilitiacampaign**.

Еще одна страна, выступающая в качестве мишени ИПВ– **Китай**.

Китай выступает мишенью ИПВ в следующих статьях:

«Oops, they did it again: The latest report from the director of national intelligence indicated that the voting infrastructure was not compromised by foreign actors during the midterm elections in November. It remains unclear whether our defenses prevented any efforts or if hackers simply didn't bother. However, the DNI did find that foreign **actors** -- including **Russia, Iran** and **China** -- continued their influence operations during the midterms. Election security planning for 2020 will need to focus on defending against **information warfare** attacks as well as effectively deterring them».[The impact of Mattis' and McGurk's resignations, WTVB, 26.12.2018]. **Представители России, Ирана и Китая** объявляются в данном тексте как акторами ИПВ, так и ее мишенью, учитывая обвинения во вмешательстве в выборы США. Переиначенная цитата, ассоциирующаяся с песней Бритни Спирс (Oops, they did it again), создает иронический подтекст;

Представители Китая также являются мишенью ИПВ в следующих статьях:

«There are strident calls for military action to enforce and teach the recalcitrant **Chinese** a lesson. They can only learn at the end of a stick or a muzzle. Little matter that the US is not even a signatory to the UNCLOS, repudiating not merely its judgements but the entire concept and apparatus of international judicial arbitration. A small detail, never mind what we do. The naughty **Chinese** must be taught a lesson in global civics, to follow a “rules-based” global order.

Of course, this is just legal warfare used to generate **information warfare** for the Pacific Pivot». [Making a Mockery of International Law: the Arbitral Tribunal on the South China Sea Prepares the Way for War, Counterpunch, 19.07.2016]. **Китай** обвиняется в «подготовке войны», в том числе и информационной, и посредством этих бездоказательных обвинений его **представители**, якобы ведущие информационную войну, становятся **мишенью ИПВ**. Повторы (teachtherecalcitrantChineselesson, ThenaughtyChinesemustbetaughtalessn) создают иллюзию неотвратимости наказания по отношению к мишени ИПВ;

«One of the bigger questions going forward will be how to deal with such **information warfare** from **Russia, China** and elsewhere». [Left-wing sites got trolled by **Russians** too: The strange saga of “Alice Donovan”, Salon, 28.12.2017]. Главными инициаторами информационной войны предстают Россия и Китай и **представители этих стран**, якобы ведущие информационную войну. Прилагательное в сравнительной степени (bigger) и слово forward создают акцент на протяженности ИПВ во времени и на ее эволюции;

Народ Китая является мишенью ИПВ в следующей статье:

«“**The Chinese** have whole blocks of civilians trained in various aspects of information operations and **information warfare**”, -Peter R. Stephenson, a distinguished lecturer in complex computing systems and director of the advanced computing center at military college Norwich University, told FoxNews.com.

Terrorists, who are targeting power grids, financial systems and weapons systems. The biggest of these **information warrior** groups is based in **China**, Stephenson said». [Pentagon Launches Salvo in War to Protect an Army of 7 Million, Fox News, 15.06.2010] В данной статье **Китай** обвиняется в том, что обладает «крупнейшей сетью информационной войны». Слова whole block of civilians, создающие иллюзию непоколебимой, крепкой

армии, в которую якобы превращаются **китайцы**, усиливают негативную коннотацию;

Китай как держава является мишенью ИПВ в следующих статьях:

«**China**, the home of those denizens of the Gobi Desert who would, in that old "Buck Rogers" fable, destroy Washington four centuries from now. Given that America's economic preeminence is fading fast, breakthroughs in "information warfare" might indeed prove Washington's best bet for extending its global hegemony further into this century — but don't count on it, given the history of techno-weaponry in past wars». [The Pentagon's new wonder weapons for world dominion, TomDispatch, 10.09.2017].

Китай как держава предстаёт в виде инициатора информационной войны, который «способен уничтожить Вашингтон через 4 века», так же являясь мишенью ИПВ, поскольку приведенные в статье обвинения абсолютно бездоказательны. В свою очередь, отсылка (in that old "Buck Rogers" fable) создает дополнительный акцент на том, что именно является мишенью ИПВ в данной статье;

«Well, they're reconcilable when they concentrate on what their common nightmares are. But they're not reconcilable when they think about what their common dreams are. So if we see it this way, for instance, for the West, the biggest threat is only that of cyberwar, of lights going out, power stations failing and similar. But for countries like **China** and **Russia**, the biggest threat is that the Internet will be used against their rule, that their regime might be undermined from outside by hostile **information warfare** campaigns». [Author: Governments Seek To Dominate The 'Wild West' Of Cyberspace, National Public Radio (NPR), 11.07.2018]. **Россия** и **Китай** здесь показаны как потенциальные мишени ИПВ, которым может грозить опасность, ведь они боятся этой ИПВ и явно не беспочвенно, поскольку именно они упомянуты в статье. Используются аллитерация «reconcilable, concentrate, not reconcilable» и конструкция, напоминающая хиазм «Well, they're reconcilable when they concentrate on what their common nightmares are. But

they're not reconcilable when they think about what their common dreams are», которая словесно создает иллюзию того, что описанный враг повержен;

«The first signs of **China's** interest in cyberwarfare began with Major General Wang Pufeng, a former Director of the Strategy Department at the Academy of Military Science in Beijing. Now regarded as the founding father of "Chinese **information warfare**" (link in Chinese), Wang's 1995 paper titled "The Challenge of **Information Warfare**", analyzed the way the US had used information technology to win battles». [Recent cyberattacks could be part of a Chinese military strategy started nearly 20 years ago, Quartz, 14.03.2013]. **Китай** здесь предстает инициатором ИПВ, несмотря на отсутствие прямого обвинения против него, тем не менее, имеется «предыстория» интереса к кибертехнологиям ИПВ, намекающая на причастность народа этой страны к ведению ИПВ. С целью привлечь внимание к тексту используется аллитерация «**Chinese, challenge**»;

«The office provides insights to senior leaders on a range of issues including weapons acquisition, force structure, and national security strategy. Its contributions are significant and numerous: it positioned the United States for victory in the Cold War by yielding actionable insights on the Soviet leadership and nuclear strategy; foresaw the revolution of **information warfare** and how the United States could turn it into a strategic advantage; and highlighted the challenges that a rising, assertive **China** will pose». [In Defense of Net Assessment, TheNationalInterest, 16.11.2013]. **Китаю**, как и **его народу**, поскольку в данной статье подчеркиваются особенности характера китайцев, приписывается агрессивность и амплуа потенциально опасного противника, в том числе и в ИПВ, причем эти утверждения бездоказательны. Соотнесение прилагательных rising и assertive используется с целью подчеркнуть наращивание мощи **Китая как державы** и особенности чет характера жителей этой страны, представляя мишень ИПВ вырисовывающимся на горизонте серьезным противником.

В заключение важно сказать, что чаще всего в качестве мишени ИПВв американских СМИ фигурирует **Россия**, на втором месте по частоте упоминания **Китай**, а на третьем – **Иран**. Эти страны метонимически представлены как **народ страны** в целом, либо **конкретный представитель народа**, либо **глава государства**, либо **страна в целом**.

II.2. Стратегические особенности ведения информационно-психологической войны в американских средствах массовой информации

В исследованных американских СМИ были выявлены две основные стратегии ИПВ - стратегия дискредитации и стратегия дезинформации. Общая стратегия дискредитации представлена тремя субстратегиями – субстратегией диффамации, субстратегией прямого негативного оценивания и субстратегией косвенного негативного оценивания. Эти субстратегии реализуются при помощи ряда тактик.

II.2.1. Стратегия дискредитации

Стратегия дискредитации – это стратегия подрыва авторитета, доверия к кому-либо или чему-либо. [Лингвистика информационно-психологической войны 2017: 70]

Она реализуется при помощи целого ряда тактик.

1. Тактика бездоказательных обвинений

В широком смысле реализация этой тактики связана с тем, что против мишени выдвигаются те или иные обвинения, не подкрепленные никакими доказательствами. Эта тактика реализуется в следующих статьях:

«Russia is prosecuting an **information war** - and this is a proxy war being conducted primarily over and through broadcast media and social media» [Brian Boyd: Current bout of Russophobia rings hollow, The Irish Times, 09.03.2018]. Россия обвиняется в том, что она «ведет информационную войну» без предъявления каких-либо доказательств. Используемый

глагол prosecute дает четкое представление о продолжительном характере ИПВ.

«The Defense Ministry went so far as to suggest Latvia is facing a disinformation campaign aimed at eroding public trust before elections in October. It described the operation as “identical” to those observed ahead of voting in the U.S., France and Germany -- meddling that was widely blamed on Russia» [Banker at Heart of Latvia's Widening Drama Fights All Comers, Bloomberg, 21.02.2018]. Автор констатирует факт вмешательства России в выборы, но не приводит никаких доказательств этого вмешательства. Автор использует лексему-интенсификатор «The Defense Ministry went so far as to suggest Latvia is facing a disinformation campaign aimed at eroding public trust before elections in October», усиливающую негативную коннотацию. Министерство обороны «переступило некую черту».

«Additionally, the United States has launched an **information war** against Iran, urging its citizens to rise up against the repressive regime» [Trump warns Iran's Rouhani of 'consequences few have suffered' if Iran threatens US, The Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA), 21.02.2018]. Иран обвиняется в введении репрессивного режима, но доказательств тому, что этот режим репрессивный, нет. Особенность заголовка данной статьи заключается в использовании сослагательной конструкции (if Iran threatens US), подчеркивающей представление мишени ИПВ как потенциальной угрозы.

«Any move to curtail exercises, especially in the Baltics or the Balkans, would deeply alarm allies currently being targeted by Russian **information warfare** tactics used to stir unrest amid democratic elections». [Mattis in Europe Shows His Influence, And Challenges of Translating Trump, Breaking Defense, 15.07.2018] России ставится в вину разработка тактик информационной войны, которые нацелены на то, чтобы «навредить союзникам» и «посеять раздор в разгар демократических выборов», но фактических данных ни об одном из этих

событий нет. Также используется конструкция *alliescurrentlybeingtargeted*, подчеркивающая актуальность ИПВи беспомощность «союзников».

«U.S. cybersecurity experts seemed caught off guard by Russia's use of social media, but, according to cybersecurity and **information warfare** expert James Scott, election meddling has been par for the course for Russia for at least half a century as part of its strategy of military deception». [Trump to Meet Putin Next Month to Talk Relations, National Security, Fox News, [28.06.2018]. Россия обвиняется во вмешательстве в выборах в США и в том, что она «пользовалась данными стратегиями обмана по крайней мере в течение полувека», при этом никаких доказательств этого утверждения не приводится. Также используется усилительный оборот *atleast*, подчеркивающий долгую историю ИПВв противоборствующей стране, тем самым создающий образ более сильного противника.

«And there's no way it was the opinion of every American intelligence agency that the Russians were all in with a program of **informationwarfare** in support of Donald Trump». [Trump's land of delusion: Disregard the sycophants; the wheels are coming off, if they were ever on, New York Daily News, 27.05.2018]. Также автор использует конструкцию «*theRussianswereallinwith a program*», подчеркивающую, что в России информационную войну ведут все поголовно, тем самым создавая дополнительную негативную коннотацию.

«Russia's selection-influencing campaigns failed in France and had debatable results in England, Bamberk alleges. "When it comes to this space, we have not adequately developed our **information warfare** doctrine, aside from: Don't be a victim."» [For want of a VPN, Guccifer 2.0 was lost, The Parallax, 28.03.2018] – России приписывается вмешательство в выборы в США, но доказательств этого не приводится. Слово *doctrine* и фраза *Don't be a victim* создают образ ИПВ как некоего деструктивного культа.

2. Тактика создания компрометирующих ассоциаций.

В широком смысле реализация этой тактики связана с тем, что мишень ассоциируется или соотносится с тем, что имеет негативную коннотацию. Эта тактика реализуется в следующих статьях:

«The Defense Ministry went so far as to suggest Latvia is facing a disinformation campaign aimed at eroding public trust before elections in October. It described the operation as “identical” to those observed ahead of voting in the U.S., France and Germany -- meddling that was widely blamed on Russia» [Banker at Heart of Latvia's Widening Drama Fights All Comers, Bloomberg, 21.02.2018].

События в Латвии ассоциируются с вмешательством России в выборы в США. Также автор использует интенсификатор (The Defense Ministry went so far as to suggest Latvia is facing a disinformation campaign aimed at eroding public trust before elections in October) для усиления негативной коннотации.

«"They will be relying on all tools in their toolkit. And **information warfare** and disinformation will be part of it," Eugene Rumer, director of the Russia and Eurasia Program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said.» [Senate hearing: Rubio also a target of Russian hacking». United Press International (UPI), 31.03.2017] -

соотнесение России инструментами информационной войны, то есть соотнесение мишени с тем, что обладает негативной коннотацией.

Также соотносятся слова **information warfare** и **disinformation**, как часть целое,

поскольку дезинформация является инструментом информационной войны.

Итак, основными тактиками, которыми реализуется общая стратегия дискредитации, являются тактика бездоказательных обвинений и тактика создания компрометирующих ассоциаций.

II.2.2. Стратегия дезинформации

Стратегия дезинформации – стратегия, включающая в себя субстратегию лжи и/или искажения фактов; субстратегию замалчивания, сокрытия информации и субстратегию подмены понятий, оценок, аргументов и т.д. [Лингвистика информационно-психологической войны 2017: 94] Эта стратегия реализуется при помощи ряда тактик.

1. **Тактика недостатка аргументов в объяснениях и оценках того или иного факта, события или процесса**, часто идущая рука об руку с искажением действительности.

В широком смысле реализация этой тактики связана с тем, что некое утверждение, намеренно искажающее действительность и не подкрепленное никакими аргументами, подается как факт.

Эта тактика реализуется в статье:

«I knew when I said that we are engaged in a propaganda war with Russia that you would claim that was contradictory, I should perhaps have phrased it better, Russia is engaged in a propaganda war with us, but it is not of our making, we are simply responding to that». [AnatoliyChepiga Is a Hero of Russia: The Writing Is on the Wall, Bellingcat, 02.10.2018]. В словах интервьюируемого отсутствует аргументация. Иными словами,

интервьюируемой персоной Россия расценивается как инициатор информационной (пропагандистской) войны, а противоборствующая сторона – как защищающаяся жертва. При этом аргументация в данных оценках отсутствует. Также используется конструкция, похожая на хиазм, но хиазмом не являющаяся – «weareengagedinapropagandawarwithRussia, Russiaisengagedinapropagandawarwithus», что создает иллюзию загадочности.

2. Тактика преуменьшения значимости мишени

В широком смысле реализация этой тактики связана с тем, что мишень уничижается, чаще всего путем каких-либо бездоказательных утверждений. Эта тактика реализуется в статье «In 2006, Russia accused British secret service agents of using a fake rock as part of their spying operations in Moscow. Britain tried to laugh it off at the time, but years later admitted that it was pretty much as the Russians had said.

At the time, Mr Putin added to the embarrassment by joking that those responsible would probably not be expelled from Russia. 'If these spies are sent out, others will be sent in. Maybe they'll send some clever ones that will be hard for us to find.'» [RevengeOfTheSpyRockers? RussiaAndTheNot-So-SecretAgents, Forbes, 06.10.2018]. Автор осуждает действия президента России, тем самым изображая его некомпетентным, что преуменьшает значимость российского президента. Также автор пытается создать хиазм, чтобы сделать фразу более загадочной и запутанной: «'Ifthesespiesaresentout, otherswillbesentin.»

3. Тактика помещения нейтрального понятия в негативный контекст

В широком смысле реализация этой тактики связана с тем, что с целью дискредитации мишени понятие, олицетворяющее ее или что-либо связанное с ней, помещается в негативный контекст. Эта тактика реализуется в следующей статье:

«You can call it “**information warfare**,” “hybrid warfare,” or “political warfare,” but whatever you call it, an adversary’s attempts to shape the minds and will of people toward a political end is not new to the United States». [THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE OF THE WAR FOR PUBLIC OPINION, War on the rocks, 19.01.2017]. Понятие информационной войны плавно переходит в политический контекст, что порождает негативные ассоциации. Также благодаря семантике глагола shape, имеющего, среди прочих, значение «сформировать», создается иллюзия полной беспомощности мишени.

4. **Тактика подачи желаемого или гипотетического как действительного**

В широком смысле реализация этой тактики связана с тем, что желаемый контекст или желаемое представление мишени в нужном свете подается как неоспоримый факт, при отсутствии документальных подтверждений. Эта тактика реализуется в следующих статьях:

«Farage is “phenomenally useful for the Russian government,” Ben Nimmo, a leading researcher into Russian online propaganda, tells me. “The thing about RT is that they are completely open about what it is. The editor-in-chief has described it as ‘**information warfare**’. She has said it’s as much a part of Russia’s arsenal as its ministry of defense.”». [Who is the real Nigel Farage... and why won't he answer my questions, TheGuardian, 25.11.2018]. Слова «исследователя русской онлайн-пропаганды» и главного редактора, согласно которым, Россия предстает в желаемом свете, берутся за основу и выдаются за действительность, хотя на самом деле подтверждений этих обвинений нет. Также используется интенсификатор much, создающий иллюзию обилия иного оружия ИПВ в России.

«As recently as last week, a Russian accountant was charged with waging **information warfare** to sway the upcoming midterm elections on behalf of the Kremlin». [Bolton Affirms U.S. Intent To Pull Out Of Arms Treaty With Russia, NationalPublicRadio (NPR), 23.10.2018]. Обвинение не подкреплено

фактическими данными, следовательно, желаемое подается как действительное без всяких на то оснований. Также используется конструкция *asrecentlyas*, подчеркивающая актуальность ИПВи тот факт, что она продолжается в текущий период времени.

«A new paper from Morten Bay, a research fellow at USC's Annenberg School for Communication and Journalism, writes: "Russian trolls weaponize Star Wars criticism as an instrument of **information warfare** with the purpose of pushing for political change, while it is weaponized by right-wing fans to forward a conservative agenda and for some it is a pushback against what they perceive as a feminist/social justice onslaught,"» [Bot makers loved The Last Jedi discourse so much they decided to politically influence it, The Verge, 02.10.2018] - фактически данные, способные подкрепить написанное, отсутствуют, следовательно, желаемое подается как действительное без всяких на то оснований.

Используются однокоренные слова (*weaponize, weaponized, pushing, pushback*), создающие иллюзию складности и «хлесткости» текста для привлечения внимания к нему.

5. Тактика «перекладывания» с больной головы на здоровую»

В широком смысле реализация этой тактики связана с инверсией фактического положения вещей. Эта тактика реализуется в статье:

«But the decision to name the North also stands in stark contrast to how Mr. Trump has dealt with evidence that Russian hackers, under orders from President Vladimir V. Putin, organized the attack on the Democratic National Committee and the **information warfare** campaign that was meant to influence the 2016 election».[U.S. Accuses North Korea of Mounting WannaCry Cyberattack, The New York Times, 18.12.2017]. Приводится бездоказательное утверждение о якобы имевшем место свидетельстве влияния России на выборы в США, а сам этот факт также бездоказателен, при том, что, вне всякого сомнения, американские журналисты стремятся представить США жертвой, в то время как Америка проявляет агрессию по отношению

к России. К тому же используются слова *underorders*, создающие образ некой слепо подчиняющейся главарю армии, а главарем представляют президента страны, и таким образом он предстает воплощением некой устрашающей силы.

Итак, основными тактиками, которыми реализуется общая стратегия дезинформации, являются: тактика недостатка аргументов в объяснениях и оценках того или иного факта, события или процесса, тактика преуменьшения значимости мишени, тактика помещения нейтрального понятия в негативный контекст, тактика подачи желаемого или гипотетического как действительного и тактика «перекладывания с больной головы на здоровую».

Выводы по второй главе

1. Мишенями ИПВ в американских СМИ в большинстве случаев становятся такие страны, как Россия, Иран и Китай. Другими словами, мишенью ИПВ является либо народ страны в целом, либо конкретный представитель народа, либо глава государства, либо страна в целом.

2. Стратегия дискредитации в американских СМИ представлена такими тактиками, как тактика бездоказательных обвинений и тактика создания компрометирующих ассоциаций.

3. Стратегия дезинформации в американских СМИ представлена такими тактиками, как: тактика недостатка аргументов в объяснениях и оценках того или иного факта, события или процесса, тактика преуменьшения значимости мишени, тактика помещения нейтрального понятия в негативный контекст, тактика подачи желаемого или гипотетического как действительного и тактика «перекладывания с больной головы на здоровую».

4. В американских СМИ используются такие средства выразительности, помогающие привлечь внимание к тексту, как: лексемы-интенсификаторы, сослагательные конструкции, генерализация,

полисемантические части речи, аллитерация, однокоренные слова и соотнесение мишени ИПВ с тем, что обладает негативной коннотацией.

Заключение

ИПВ получает распространение по каналам американских медиа для намеренной деформации общественно-политического имиджа России в масштабах мирового сообщества, ее демонизации, создания образа врага, препятствующего культурно-цивилизационному развитию Запада. Думается, что это необходимо США для оправдания собственной агрессивной внешней политики. Представленные в работе результаты способствуют визуализации медиареальности ИПВ –структуры, создаваемой в американских интернет-СМИ.

Установлено, что медиареальность ИПВ в американских СМИ имеет свою онтологию. Представлена ее характеристика по нескольким основаниям. *По периоду времени:* явление новейшей истории. *По национально-государственному признаку:* российская, китайская, иранская и американская ИПВ. *По оценке:* масштабная, массовая, острая, интенсивная, пропагандистская. *По субъектам:* конфликт интересов имеют Россия, Китай, Иран и Америка. *По ключевым акторам:* ИПВ ведется Россией, Ираном и Китаем, которые метонимически представлены через представителей стран, правительство, народ, конкретного представителя народа и главу государства. *По стратегическим особенностям:* установлены две базовые стратегии – дискредитации и дезинформации, которые реализуются рядом тактик. *По особенностям дискурсивной реализации:* выявлены такие средства выразительности, как: интенсификаторы, сослагательные конструкции, генерализация, полисемантические части речи, аллитерация, однокоренные слова и соотнесение мишени ИПВ с тем, что обладает негативной коннотацией.

Представляется, что характеристики медиареальности ИПВ в американских медиа не могут быть представлены законченным списком по причине ее принципиальной открытости происходящим изменениям и неизбежному расширению номенклатуры в ответ на новые экономические

инициативы политических элит, стремящихся к мировому господству. Хотя многие вопросы, изложенные автором, далеки от окончательного решения, складывается понимание, что дальнейшее изучение лингвопрагматических механизмов репрезентации информации о мире в целях информационно-психологического противоборства своевременно и необходимо для выработки мер противодействия внешней агрессии и установления контроля над геополитическим ландшафтом в интересах России.

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**Приложение. Контексты, содержащие
терминосочетания *information war* и *information warfare* в американских
СМИ**

<p>One tiny corner of the U.S. government pushes back against Russian disinformation[URL:https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/donald-trump/one-tiny-corner-u-s-government-pushes-back-against-russian-n866021] 16.04.2018</p>	<p>"At the end of the day, the Russians are engaging in information warfare — they're telling lies," said John Lansing, a former television executive who oversees the effort.</p>
<p>New China worry for Donald Trump: Can U.S. win propaganda war against 'Voice of China'? [URL:https://www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/2018/04/05/voice-china-media-network-can-america-win-propaganda-war-column/486590002/] 05.04.2018</p>	<p>They understand the nature of the new information warfare, the great importance of preemptive media strikes and the role of content as the main weapon</p>
<p>John Pilger warns of war with Russia as West wages 'propaganda' battle [URL:https://www.rt.com/uk/423054-pilger-assange-propaganda-war/] 03.04.2018</p>	<p>Pilger cautioned against the grave implications of the West's current information war, as he said: "Forget about the whole idea of trade war, we've got the prospect of a real war unless this propaganda war is seen through.</p>
<p>Russian voices in western media leave regulators with new type of headache [URL:https://www.theguardian.com/media/media-blog/2018/mar/18/russia-uk-us-media-rt-free-speech] 18.03.2018</p>	<p>"World war three is a guerrilla information war with no division between military and civilian participation."</p>

<p>Brian Boyd: Current bout of Russophobia rings hollow[URL:https://www.irishtimes.com/opinion/brian-boyd-current-bout-of-russophobia-rings-hollow-1.3420973] 09.03.2018</p>	<p>Russia is prosecuting an information war - and this is a proxy war being conducted primarily over and through broadcast media and social media.</p>
<p>Banker at Heart of Latvia's Widening Drama Fights All Comers[URL:https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-02-21/banker-at-center-of-latvia-s-widening-drama-fighting-all-comers] 21.02.2018</p>	<p>Information War That's barely changed. While the government has called for him to step aside, at least during the investigation, his colleagues at the ECB have remained mum. Rimsevics's predecessor at the Bank of Latvia, Einars Repse, said he "cannot imagine" that his "friend and colleague" could be guilty.</p> <p>"If the governor isn't guilty, he shouldn't resign," Repse, also a former premier and finance minister, said on Twitter. "This would be a victory for the enemies of Latvia."</p> <p>The Defense Ministry went so far as to suggest Latvia is facing a disinformation campaign aimed at eroding public trust before elections in October. It described the operation as "identical" to those observed ahead of voting in the U.S., France and Germany -- meddling that was widely blamed on Russia.</p>
<p>Facebook and Twitter Are Ill- Equipped to Stop Repeat of 2016 Meddling [URL:http://fortune.com/2018/02/17/facebook-twitter-russia-meddling/] 17.02.2018</p>	<p>Senator Amy Klobuchar, a Democrat from Minnesota, said Mueller's investigation shows Russia was using online ads to wage an "information war" against the U.S. and Congress should pass new laws to police political advertising on social media immediately.</p>
<p>Report: Hundreds of clergy accused of abuse over decades[URL:https://www.mercurynews.com/2018/08/14/report-hundreds-of-clergy-accused-of-abuse-over-decades/] 14.08.2018</p>	<p>The report's release begins an information war, with prosecutors and many victims saying it's the start of holding church leaders at the top accountable for the first time, while church lawyers and other advocates for the institution say the report depicts an era of another century, unfairly smearing today's Catholicism in Pennsylvania.</p>
<p>Trump warns Iran's Rouhani of 'consequences few have suffered' if Iran threatens US[URL:</p>	<p>Additionally, the United States has launched an information war against Iran, urging its citizens to rise up against the repressive regime.</p>

<p>https://www.jta.org/2018/07/23/united-states/trump-warns-irans-rouhani-consequences-suffered-iran-threatens-u-s 23.07.2018</p>	
<p>The Weaponization of Everything[URL: https://www.defenseone.com/ideas/2018/09/weaponization-everything/151097/] 09.02.2018</p>	<p>Their “hammers” range from political coercion, predatory economics and strategic extortion, to information warfare and subversion, covert action, and overt disregard for international norms.</p>
<p>The Week that Was: All of Lawfare in One Post[URL: https://www.lawfareblog.com/week-was-all-lawfare-one-post-281] 12.01.2019</p>	<p>Herb Lin explained how researchers can design new ways to fight information warfare and foreign influence campaigns.</p>
<p>Why the deep state in the US is a chimera [URL: https://www.afr.com/lifestyle/arts-and-entertainment/books/why-the-deep-state-in-the-us-is-a-chimera-20180803-h13i81] 03.08.2018</p>	<p>Everything about Trump’s presidency turns on this moment: the decisive determination that a hydra-headed covert operation involving espionage, sabotage, and an Internet-driven campaign of information warfare, commanded by the veteran KGB officer Putin, had helped put him in power.</p>
<p>Experts: Russian influence efforts constitute "informational warfare," span beyond election[URL: https://www.cbsnews.com/news/senate-intel-probes-experts-on-election-interference-amid-renewed-concerns-of-2018-live-stream/] 01.08.2018</p>	<p>As for what other countries pose the greatest threat in disinformation warfare, Professor Philip Howard of the Oxford Internet Institute said that while Russia has been the most innovative in developing techniques, "it's safe to say dictators learn from each other as they see successful campaigns run in particular countries they emulate."</p>
<p>Trump and Putin’s unholy alliance could lead to</p>	<p>It is plain what a US president should be talking to Putin about: Russia’s illegal occupation of Crimea, its cyber attacks, information warfare and election meddling – in the latest</p>

<p>war with Iran[URL: https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2018/jul/15/trump-and-putin-unholy-alliance-could-lead-to-war-with-iran] 15.07.2018</p>	<p>development, 12 Russian intelligence officials were indicted for hacking emails during the 2016 election campaign.</p>
<p>Mattis in Europe Shows His Influence, And Challenges of Translating Trump[URL: https://breakingdefense.com/2018/07/mattis-in-europe-shows-his-influence-and-the-challenges-of-translating-trump/] 15.07.2018</p>	<p>Any move to curtail exercises, especially in the Baltics or the Balkans, would deeply alarm allies currently being targeted by Russian information warfare tactics used to stir unrest amid democratic elections.</p>
<p>Trump to Meet Putin Next Month to Talk Relations, National Security[URL: https://www.foxnews.com/politics/trump-to-meet-with-putin-next-month-in-helsinki-white-house-announces] 28.06.2018</p>	<p>U.S. cybersecurity experts seemed caught off guard by Russia's use of social media, but, according to cybersecurity and information warfare expert James Scott, election meddling has been par for the course for Russia for at least half a century as part of its strategy of military deception.</p>
<p>THE GOSPEL OF ELON MUSK, ACCORDING TO HIS FLOCK[URL: https://www.theverge.com/2018/6/26/17505744/elon-musk-fans-tesla-spacex-fandom] 03.07.2018</p>	<p>The successful campaign of information warfare that's been waged since the late 1990s, in large part by prominent conservative media organizations, has warped both the definition of news and shifted the boundaries of what people consider newsworthy.</p>
<p>'Machine Learning President' Designers Have No Idea How the Mercers Got Their Game[URL: https://gizmodo.com/machine-learning-president-designers-have-no-idea-how-the-merc] 15.07.2018</p>	<p>The goal of the game is to get players thinking about ways tech and money could be manipulated to influence the 2020 election. (It also inspired Scout AI to spin out another group, Guardians AI, that's focused on protecting pro-democracy groups from information warfare and cyber attacks.)</p>

<p>idea-how-t-1827120746] 25.06.2018</p>	
<p>Anatomy of a Russian ‘Troll Factory’ News Site[URL: https://www.bellingcat.com/resources/case-studies/2018/06/08/anatomy-russian-troll-factory-news-site/] 08.06.2018</p>	<p>If ‘information warfare experts’ truly believe that USA Really, a site that plagiarizes the vast majority of its articles and writes in barely-functional English, is a threat to the minds of American voter in midterm elections, then either the American information space is in a decrepit state, or analysts should re-examine what constitutes a true danger worthy of public attention.</p>
<p>Trump’s land of delusion: Disregard the sycophants; the wheels are coming off, if they were ever on[URL: https://www.nydailynews.com/opinion/trump-land-delusion-article-1.4010243] 27.05.2018</p>	<p>And there’s no way it was the opinion of every American intelligence agency that the Russians were all in with a program of information warfare in support of Donald Trump.</p>
<p>Russian GRU officer tied to 2014 downing of passenger plane in Ukraine[URL: https://www.sacbee.com/news/article211871689.html] 25.05.2018</p>	<p>Other documents obtained by the reporting team show Ivannikov got a post-graduate degree in 1990 from the academy’s rocket division and in 2008, after leaving South Ossetia, wrote a Ph.D thesis about information warfare at the Southern Federal University in Rostov-on-Don.</p>
<p>The West is ill-prepared for the wave of “deep fakes” that artificial intelligence could unleash[URL: https://www.brookings.edu/blog/order-from-chaos/2018/05/25/the-west-is-ill-prepared-for-the-wave-of-deep-fakes-that-artificial-intelligence-could-unleash/] 25.05.2018</p>	<p>First, the EU and the United States should commit significant funding to research and development at the intersection of AI and information warfare. In April, the European Commission called for at least 20 billion euros (about \$23 billion) to be spent on research on AI by 2020, prioritizing the health, agriculture, and transportation sectors.</p>
<p>The bogus expert and social media chicanery of</p>	<p>Silverman looked closer, unearthing numerous bot accounts pushing Scott’s recent self-published book on cyber information warfare.</p>

<p>DC's top cyber think tank [URL: https://www.engadget.com/2018/05/25/dc-bogus-cyber-security-expert/] 25.05.2018</p>	
<p>The Risky Business of Speaking for President Trump [URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2018/05/23/magazine/the-risky-business-of-speaking-for-president-trump.html] 23.05.2018</p>	<p>I reminded Hogan Gidley how, on the morning after the Department of Justice charged Russians with engaging in “information warfare” against the United States, he compared the “mainstream media” unfavorably to Vladimir Putin’s regime.</p>
<p>Army, Marine Corps Stress Importance of Ground Forces Modernization [URL: https://dod.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1498298/army-marine-corps-stress-importance-of-ground-forces-modernization/] 19.04.2018</p>	<p>Walsh outlined priorities for the Marine Corps for fiscal year 2019 as information warfare, long-range precision fires, air defense command and control in a degraded environment, protecting mobility and enhanced maneuver, and supporting the defense secretary’s priorities to increase lethality, resilience, agility and build a flexible and dynamic force.</p>
<p>The Most Important News out of Jim Comey’s Explosive New Book [URL: https://www.motherjones.com/politics/2018/04/the-most-important-news-out-of-jim-comeys-explosive-new-book/] 12.04.2018</p>	<p>This is the passage from the Washington Post relating what happened when Comey, then-Director of National Intelligence James Clapper, then-CIA chief John Brennan, and NSA head Mike Rogers briefed Trump in early January 2017 on the intelligence community’s report that concluded the Russians had mounted an information warfare attack on the 2016 election to help Trump become president. Midway through its article on the Comey book, the Post describes his account:</p>
<p>How Every Campaign Will Have a Troll Farm of Its Own [URL: https://www.thedailybeast.com/how-every-campaign-will-have-a-troll-farm-of-its-own/]</p>	<p>Western political campaigns can garner far more resources and apply them for the best available information warfare services</p>

<p>own] 04.09.2018</p>	
<p>Zuckerberg meets with lawmakers ahead of congressional hearings[URL: https://nypost.com/2018/04/09/zuckerberg-meets-with-lawmakers-ahead-of-congressional-hearings/] 04.09.2018</p>	<p>The steps are designed to deter the kind of election meddling and online information warfare that US authorities have accused Russia of pursuing, Zuckerberg said Friday.</p>
<p>For want of a VPN, Guccifer 2.0 was lost [URL: https://the-parallax.com/2018/03/28/russia-vpn-guccifer-2-identified/] 28.03.2018</p>	<p>Russia's election-influencing campaigns failed in France and had debatable results in England, Bambenek alleges. "When it comes to this space, we have not adequately developed our information warfare doctrine, aside from: Don't be a victim."</p>
<p>Russia Just Revealed How It Will Fight the Wars of the Future (And Its Shocking)[URL: https://nationalinterest.org/blog/the-buzz/russia-just-revealed-how-it-will-fight-the-wars-the-future-25106] 27.03.2018</p>	<p>But future wars will also include economic, political and information warfare components in addition to traditional military power.</p>
<p>People Are Sharing Fake Photos of Emma González Tearing Up the Constitution By Chas Danner[URL: http://nymag.com/intelligencer/2018/03/some-conservatives-are-sharing-a-fake-photo-of-emma-gonzalez.html] 25.03.2018</p>	<p>In his corresponding thread, Moynihan pointed out that it was impossible to know if the Twitter user who he originally saw post the image was, as their username suggested, a real NRA supporter, or, perhaps, a bot being run by Russian trolls or someone else. (That user was later suspended by Twitter, suggesting the account was a bot.) Others have rightfully pointed out that the falsified images are also a good example of the kind of information warfare that has recently infected American politics.</p>
<p>Journalists Face the Sharp End of Growing Violence</p>	<p>The strengthening insurgency has dramatically worsened the climate of fear in which journalists operate. But rights groups have noted that the government's desire to win the information war has</p>

<p>and Insecurity in Afghanistan[URL: https://globalvoices.org/2017/11/25/journalists-face-the-sharp-end-of-growing-violence-and-insecurity-in-afghanistan/] 25.11.2017</p>	<p>also led to authorities applying ever increasing pressure on journalists.</p>
<p>The death of the Russian far right[URL: https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2017/11/death-russian-171123102640298.html] 16.12.2017</p>	<p>"[In 2008,] many in the Russian elite circles believed that Russia may have won the war with Georgia in military terms but it failed to win the information war and convince the West or the international community that Russia's actions were justified," Shekhovtsov says</p>
<p>RT, Sputnik and Russia's New Theory of War[URL: https://www.realclearpolitics.com/2017/09/13/rt_sputnik_and_russia039s_new_theory_of_war_420923.html?ref=hyper.com] 13.09.2017</p>	<p>Officials in Germany and at NATO headquarters in Brussels view the Lisa case, as it is now known, as an early strike in a new information war Russia is waging against the West, The transformation and acceleration of information technology, Peskov said, had unmoored the global economy from real value. Perception alone could move markets or crash them. "We've never seen bubbles like we've seen in the greatest economy in the world, the United States," he said. The same free flow of information had produced "a new clash of interests," and so began "an informational disaster — an informational war." Peskov argued that this was not an information war of Russia's choosing; it was a "counteraction."</p>
<p>Fear and confidence in the face of Russian war games[URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/fear-and-confidence-in-the-face-of-russian-war-games/2017/09/10/18e4e7b6-931a-11e7-8482-8dc9a7af29f9_story.html] 10.09.2017</p>	<p>Janis Garisons, state secretary of Latvia's Defense Ministry, said Moscow might use the exercises to try out new cyberattacks or wrinkles in information warfare. Garisons said. "Russian information war wants to convince our population that our country is small and indefensible, and that NATO won't defend us."</p>
<p>Real plastic surgeons not behind most Instagram posts offering nips, tucks and nose jobs: study[URL:</p>	<p>Schierle said the study should serve as a "wake-up call" for board-certified plastic surgeons. "We're losing the information war, and (we're) being drowned out by these other players," Schierle said.</p>

<p>https://www.chicagotribune.com/business/ct-instagram-plastic-surgery-study-0830-biz-20170829-story.html 30.08.2017</p>	
<p>TRUMP AND RUSSIA: WE ARE LOSING THE WAR AGAINST DISINFORMATION, AND IT IS OUR FAULT[URL: http://www.hosit.se/trump-and-russia-we-are-losing-the-war-against-disinformation-and-it-is-our-fault/] 13.08.2017</p>	<p>I've spent my career working for organizations that were targets of fake news emanating from Russia, most recently on the front line of the information war, as a strategic communications adviser to the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p>
<p>Fusion GPS Illuminates the Brave New World of Manufactured News for Hire[URL: https://www.tabletmag.com/jewish-news-and-politics/241381/news-of-the-news] 21.07.2017</p>	<p>Fusion GPS, according to the company's website, offers "a cross-disciplinary approach with expertise in media, politics, regulation, national security, and global markets." What does that mean, exactly? "They were hired by a sheikh in the UAE after he was toppled in a coup and waged an information war against his brother," one well-respected reporter who has had dealings with the company told me.</p>
<p>The Hardest Part of Trump's National Security Strategy to Write [URL: https://foreignpolicy.com/2017/06/14/the-hardest-part-of-trumps-national-security-strategy-to-write-russia-hacking-disinformation/] 14.06.2017</p>	<p>Yet, for my money, that challenge pales in comparison to an even more formidable task: how will Trump's NSS talk about Russia's information war against the United States, which culminated in extensive meddling in the 2016 elections?</p>
<p>Beware of Trump TV: Propaganda network about to go nationwide[URL: https://shareblue.com/]</p>	<p>In the ongoing information war, Trump and Sinclair are poised to go nuclear.</p>

<p>beware-of-trump-tv-propaganda-network-about-to-go-nationwide/] 13.05.2017</p>	
<p>NATO facing a challenge of relevance in time of 'no world order' [URL: https://www.upi.com/NATO-facing-a-challenge-of-relevance-in-time-of-no-world-order/1771488447314/] 06.03.2017</p>	<p>In total strength, NATO has substantial strategic nuclear and conventional military capabilities. The "black hole" however exists in what is termed non-kinetic or asymmetric advantages possessed by Russia. These include cyber and hacking capacity; misinformation and disinformation; propaganda; information war; intimidation; and espionage.</p>
<p>Russians Call Probe Of U.S.-Russia Ties 'Conspiracy' [URL: https://www.vocativ.com/408296/russians-call-probe-of-u-s-russia-ties-conspiracy/index.html] 05.03.2017</p>	<p>In the latest chapter of Russia's information war, officials and citizens are looking to discredit the investigation into Trump's relationship with the Russian government</p>
<p>France Warns Russia To Stay Out Of Its Presidential Election [URL: https://www.npr.org/2017/02/21/516375420/france-warns-russia-to-stay-out-of-its-presidential-election] 21.02.2017</p>	<p>Former Soviet and Russian diplomat Alexander Melnik is now a geopolitics professor at a French business school. He says the cyber and information war is all part of Putin's multi-strategy attack against Western democracy.</p>
<p>Russia has weaponized ideas of Samuel Huntington [URL: https://thehill.com/blogs/congress-blog/foreign-policy/320353-russia-has-weaponized-ideas-of-samuel-huntington] 20.02.2017</p>	<p>The arguments employed by Russia's information warriors today are the same that were used 15 years ago: Islam is the enemy; the decadent West is doomed and on its way to be replaced by the Muslims, just like the Roman civilization was replaced by the barbarians; modern democracy cannot deal with these challenges; the Western political elites have betrayed their populations, dooming them to be destroyed, Of course, this line of information warfare would be toothless if some very real issues did not exist.</p>
<p>How to Protect</p>	<p>Like it or not, we are all combatants in an information war,</p>

<p>Your Digital Privacy in the Era of Public Shaming[URL: https://www.propublica.org/article/how-to-protect-your-digital-privacy-in-the-era-of-public-shaming] 26.01.2017</p>	<p>with our data under constant siege.</p>
<p>A Brief History Of Russian Fuckery[URL: https://foxtrotalpha.jalopnik.com/a-brief-history-of-russian-fuckery-1792402349] 15.02.2017</p>	<p>A widespread information war ensued with Russian television broadcasting RT-style coverage placing all of the blame on for the war on the Georgian government. Walking through the streets of Batumi, a sea resort town in western Georgia, during the middle of this, I often ran into Georgians who were just as angry with Saakashvili as they were with Putin.</p> <p>Though the country rallied in protest against Russia’s actions, the information war against Georgia’s leadership had done its damage.</p>
<p>Poland is in the middle of an existential struggle over the shape of its democracy[URL: https://qz.com/868314/poland-is-in-the-middle-of-a-messy-struggle-over-the-shape-of-its-democracy/] 21.12.2016</p>	<p>The information war is fully blown: fake news spreads with lightning speed, while many Poles say that state-run media have turned into blatant government propaganda.</p>
<p>A brief history of the times the US meddled in others' elections, [URL: https://www.pri.org/stories/2016-12-14/brief-history-times-us-meddled-others-elections] 14.12.2016</p>	<p>“In denying that Russia ran a successful information war campaign during our presidential election, [President-elect Trump] is alone in denying that this happened,” Weiner says.</p> <p>“We are in uncharted waters. We have just seen the Russian intelligence services, led by an ex-KGB colonel, Vladimir Putin, run a number on the United States using information warfare to get inside our heads and, in the opinion of the CIA, not simply disrupt American democracy, but to elect Donald J. Trump.”</p>
<p>Russian diplomat says West realizes futility of attempts to isolate Russia[URL: http://tass.com/politics/915374] 29.11.2016</p>	<p>The diplomat also said that he had taken part in an international conference in the German city of Potsdam recently. "It seems the European countries have begun to consider diplomatic means. They have come to realize that the information war against Russia and the attempts to isolate Russia are actually futile while they take a lot of resources from the EU," the Russian foreign ministry ombudsman added.</p>
<p>WikiLeaks: The two faces of</p>	<p>There is an information war going on; we can do much more to elevate and legitimize the truth.”</p>

<p>Hillary Clinton on Syria [URL: https://www.rt.com/op-ed/362819-clinton-emails-syria-wikileaks/] 14.10.2016</p>	
<p>Weaponization of information key part of Russian military doctrine [URL: https://www.seattletimes.com/nation-world/weaponization-of-information-key-part-of-russian-military-doctrine/] 28.08.2016</p>	<p>Whatever the method or message, Russia clearly wants to win any information war, as Dmitry Kiselyev, Russia's most famous television anchor and the director of the organization that runs Sputnik, made clear recently.</p>
<p>Bruce Arians on the use of sideline video: 'It helps bad coaches' [URL: https://www.cbssports.com/nfl/news/bruce-arians-on-the-use-of-sideline-video-it-helps-bad-coaches/] 25.08.2016</p>	<p>Back in June, The Ringer's Kevin Clark wrote an extensive piece about the information war, which involves more than just in-game video. In that article, Panthers' coach Ron Rivera came out against the use of video on the sidelines.</p>
<p>An American's Recap of the 'Eurovision Song Contest' 2016 [URL: https://observer.com/2016/05/an-americans-recap-of-the-eurovision-song-contest-2016/] 17.05.2016</p>	<p>This year, the Russian MP blamed her nation's third place finish on an "information war" and "general demonization" of the country.</p>
<p>Russian Fighter Conducts Dangerous Intercept of U.S. Recon Jet [URL: https://freebeacon.com/national-security/russian-fighter-conducts-dangerous-intercept-of-u-s-recon-jet/] 28.01.2016</p>	<p>Western policies are fomenting global and internal conflicts that have produced the flood of refugees in Europe, Chvarkov said. He added that the West is waging "information war" on Russia.</p>

<p>Al Jazeera and Its Hatred of White America[URL: https://www.breitbart.com/the-media/2015/12/29/al-jazeera-hatred-white-america/] 29.12.2015</p>	<p>On March 2, 2011, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, asking for more funding for the State Department because the U. S. was losing the “information war,” praised Al Jazeera, stating, “Al Jazeera has been the leader in that they are literally changing people’s minds and attitudes.</p>
<p>What It’s Like to Have Russian Jets Bomb the Crap Out of Your Town[URL: https://www.thedailybeast.com] 26.12.2015</p>	<p>Russia is killing civilians and waging an information war.</p>
<p>Transcript: Read the Full Text of the Dec. 15 Republican Debate in Las Vegas[URL: http://time.com/4150816/republican-debate-las-vegas-transcript/] 16.12.2015</p>	<p>And beyond that, I would say we must win the information war against ISIS.</p>
<p>Putin’s Press: How Russia’s President Controls The News[URL: https://www.huffpost.com/entry/vladimir-putin-russia-news-media_n_56215944e4b0bce34700b1df] 24.10.2015</p>	<p>Media outlets became more firmly incorporated into the Kremlin’s policy efforts, moving from supporting the government with biased news to actively participating in an “information war” with its perceived adversaries.</p>
<p>Patron Saint Of Russian Journalism Despairs Over Putin's Television[URL: https://russialist.org/patron-saint-of-russian-journalism-despairs-over-putins-television/] 21.09.2015</p>	<p>Zasursky cringes a bit when told that one of his students, state TV news presenter Ernest Matskyavichyus, recently declared that Russia is in the throes of an information war and journalists must reject formerly accepted international standards of journalism.</p>
<p>America’s Suffering From a Crisis of Confidence[URL: http://www.dailysignal.com/2015/09/13/ameri</p>	<p>Speaking at The Heritage Foundation, Fox warned that the struggle against ISIS “is not simply a battle to be fought on the ground against a military force. This is an ideological battle. We need to understand the scale of the challenge we face.” The West saw this clearly during the Cold War, when the United States and its allies waged an information war with the Soviet Union and its</p>

<p>cas-suffering-from-a-crisis-of-confidence/] 13.09.2015</p>	<p>puppet regimes in the captive nations. If the West regains its collective confidence, Liam Fox said, it can once again wage an information war.</p>
<p>Ghost of a Chance [URL: https://freebeacon.com/culture/ghost-of-a-chance/] 31.07.2015</p>	<p>Singer and Cole spend very little time on the kind of information war that would surely accompany anything like what they are describing, but propagandists' role will be key.</p>
<p>Pro-Kremlin NTV Drops Journalist After On-Air Criticism Of Putin [URL: https://www.rferl.org/a/russia-ntv-drops-journalist-after-putin-criticism/27065424.html] 10.06.2015</p>	<p>Russian officials and Kremlin loyalists accuse the Western media of complicity in a broader information war against Russia that they say is being waged by the United States and the EU.</p>
<p>The Big Lie at the Heart of the Myth of the Creation of Israel [URL: https://www.counterpunch.org/2015/06/05/the-big-lie-at-the-heart-of-the-myth-of-the-creation-of-israel/] 05.06.2015</p>	<p>There is a huge information war going on to rationalize international support for Israel.</p>
<p>Symbols of Ukraine's Strength Hide Tensions in Kharkiv [URL: https://www.rferl.org/a/ukraine-kharkiv-tensions-russia/27046915.html] 01.06.2015</p>	<p>To Valentin Bystrichenko, the scuffle was a battle in the "information war" for Kharkiv -- and all of Ukraine.</p>
<p>How the Media Became One of Putin's Most Powerful Weapons [URL: https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2015/04/how-the-media-became-putins-most-powerful-</p>	<p>If a "mental war" is raging inside Russia, internationally Moscow is waging an information war, with media the weapon of choice.</p>

<p>weapon/391062/] 21.04.2015</p>	
<p>An Insider's Account of How Putin Uses the Media to Brainwash Russians[URL: https://www.dailysignal.com/2015/01/07/insiders-account-putin-uses-media-brainwash-russians/] 07.01.2015</p>	<p>If we really knew what is going on in the Kremlin backrooms, where Russia's information war is being planned, we in the West would be shocked, writes author Peter Pomerantsev in Politico magazine.</p> <p>Information warfare in Russian hands is not a metaphor but a very real aspect of power and psychological warfare.</p>
<p>Ukraine just created its own version of Orwell's 'Ministry of Truth' [URL: https://mashable.com/2014/12/02/ukraine-ministry-of-truth/] 02.12.2014</p>	<p>Demonstrator added: "You can not win the information war [against Russia] with it, because with the creation of the Ministry you'll give Russian propaganda endless references to [Nazi Minister of Propaganda Joseph] Goebbels and Orwell."</p>
<p>Latvia Wary of its Ethnic Russians as Tensions with Moscow Rise[URL: http://time.com/3456722/latvia-election-russia-ukraine/] 03.10.2014</p>	<p>Defense Minister Raimonds Vejonis blames speculation about independence movements on an information war from Russia.</p>
<p>Russia's new law: the beginning of the end for Facebook and Twitter? [URL: https://www.csmonitor.com/World/Europe/2014/0926/Russia-s-new-law-the-beginning-of-the-end-for-Facebook-and-Twitter] 26.09.2014</p>	<p>Critics see the new measures as part of a Kremlin-backed offensive aimed at crushing the last bastions of free speech, and cutting off Russians' remaining connections with the wider world – a charge Moscow supporters say masks the real issue of the West allegedly waging an "information war" to discredit Russian policies.</p>
<p>Russia and the Menace of Unreality[URL: https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2014/09/russia-putin-revolutionizing-information-warfare/379880/]</p>	<p>How Vladimir Putin is revolutionizing information warfare, General Philip Breedlove, the NATO's top commander, said that Russia is waging "the most amazing information warfare blitzkrieg we have ever seen in the history of information warfare."</p> <p>It was something of an underestimation. The new Russia doesn't just deal in the petty disinformation, forgeries, lies, leaks, and cyber-sabotage usually associated with information warfare.</p>

<p>09.09.2014</p>	<p>America is in an “information war and we are losing that war,” Hillary Clinton told Congress in 2011, citing the success of Russian and Chinese media.</p>
<p>Mayor of Latvian Capital: Putin Is ‘Best Thing Possible’ for Latvia [URL: https://www.huffpost.com/entry/mayor-of-latvian-capital_b_5775232] 06.09.2014</p>	<p>The state-controlled broadcast and cable television of the Russian Federation is a primary source of information for most of these people, as was noted in an NPR report yesterday titled “Baltic States Battle Russian Media Blitz” (in which no ethnic Russians from the Baltic were actually interviewed).</p> <p>This population, to which Ushakov belongs, is not only subject to Russian efforts to shape perceptions of the crisis in the media, but also is actively working out its own views on matters. Based on conversations I had in Latvia over the course of the past summer, many of these people are, like Ushakov, not exactly pro-Putin, but also not disposed to pick any fights with Russia. Positioned on the front lines of an information war, they are inclined towards skepticism of all media representations of events in Ukraine.</p>
<p>Back off, Congress, and keep Voice of America real[URL: https://www.latimes.com/opinion/op-ed/la-oe-pessin-voa-rule-changes-20140603-story.html] 02.06.2014</p>	<p>Royce has said the United States is losing to such foreign media in "the latest battle in the information war playing out across the globe."</p> <p>But in the 72 years since VOA first went on the air — in German, to Nazi-occupied Europe — our broadcasts have proved we can win that war without walking in lock-step with U.S. foreign policy. Indeed, we have demonstrated that is the only way to win the information war.</p>
<p>At dinner with Putin, menu of Crimean flounder and Russian grievances[URL: https://www.reuters.com/article/us-russia-putin/at-dinner-with-putin-menu-of-crimean-flounder-and-russian-grievances-idUSBREA4O03G20140525] 25.05.2014</p>	<p>The Italian editor hadn’t suggested, even indirectly, that Russia was to blame. And the notion that he is trying to re-create the old Soviet Union, Putin declared, was “a tool in the information war” fomented by Western media.</p>
<p>At the heart of the Ukraine conflict is a conflict about what actually happened [URL: https://qz.com/213318/at-the-heart-of-the-ukraine-conflict-is-a-conflict-about-what-</p>	<p>But the core of the struggle will persist: a competing narrative—a months-long information war—over how the Ukraine crisis started.</p>

actually-happened/ 25.05.2014	
Exclusive: New Bill Requires Voice of America to Toe U.S. Line [URL: https://foreignpolicy.com/2014/04/29/exclusive-new-bill-requires-voice-of-america-to-toe-u-s-line/] 29.04.2014	The timing of the bill comes as the crisis in Ukraine has prompted a renewed information war between Washington and Moscow.
The World Through The Eyes Of Russian State Television [URL: https://www.rferl.org/a/russia-through-eyes-of-television/25321677.html] 04.04.2014	The documentary, called "The War of 1812: The First Information War ," notes that part of the Polish design against the Russian Empire was to stir up ethnic conflicts, including with the Crimean Tatars and the peoples of the Caucasus.
Putin Adviser Publishes Plan for Domination of Europe [URL: https://www.nationalreview.com/corner/putin-adviser-publishes-plan-domination-europe-robert-zubrin/] 11.03.2014	The U.S. strongly pressures Russia, freezing accounts, and actively wages information war , but they and NATO avoid direct clashes.
HOW ANDREW BREITBART HACKED THE MEDIA [URL: https://www.wired.com/2010/03/ff-andrew-brietbart/] 11.03.2010	Breitbart believes in the conservative cause, but he also knows that casting himself as the Resistance in an information war gets him an audience.
Homeland Recap: The Russians Are Coming! [URL: https://www.vulture.com/2018/03/homeland-recap-season-7-episode-6.html] 18.03.2018	After the death of Quinn at the end of season six, it must've been tempting to up the action and go overseas again, but instead, the writers looked homeward to craft a season about information warfare and Russian interference in American politics. In a way, the season has cleverly incorporated that idea of information warfare into the fabric of the plot.
Revealed: 50 million Facebook	The discovery of the unprecedented data harvesting, and the use to which it was put, raises urgent new questions about

<p>profiles harvested for CambridgeAnalytica in major data breach[URL: https://www.theguardian.com/news/2018/mar/17/cambridge-analytica-facebook-influence-us-election] 17.03.2018</p>	<p>Facebook’s role in targeting voters in the US presidential election. It comes only weeks after indictments of 13 Russians by the special counsel Robert Mueller which stated they had used the platform to perpetrate “information warfare” against the US.</p>
<p>‘I made Steve Bannon’s psychological warfare tool’: meet the data war whistleblower[URL: https://www.theguardian.com/news/2018/mar/17/data-war-whistleblower-christopher-wylie-faceook-nix-bannon-trump] 18.03.2018</p>	<p>We are still only just starting to understand the maelstrom of forces that came together to create the conditions for what Robert Mueller confirmed last month was “information warfare”.</p> <p>Dealing with someone trained in information warfare has its own particular challenges, and his suite of extraordinary talents include the kind of high-level political skills that makes House of Cards look like The Great British Bake Off.</p> <p>“I think it’s worse than bullying,” Wylie says. “Because people don’t necessarily know it’s being done to them. At least bullying respects the agency of people because they know. So it’s worse, because if you do not respect the agency of people, anything that you’re doing after that point is not conducive to a democracy. And fundamentally, information warfare is not conducive to democracy.”</p>
<p>Trump administration accuses Russia of targeting U.S. energy grid[URL: https://www.nydailynews.com/news/politics/trump-administration-accuses-russia-targeting-u-s-energy-grid-article-1.3876026] 15.03.2018</p>	<p>he company was engaged in "information warfare" meant to "sow discord" in the lead up to the 2016 election through th use of social media accounts and other methods.</p>
<p>Who is Mike Pompeo, President Trump's pick for secretary of state? [URL: https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/white-house/who-mike-pompeo-donald-trump-s-pick-secretary-state-n856211] 13.03.2018</p>	<p>But Pompeo has also put a more Trump-friendly spin on the situation, at one point saying Russia’s information warfare campaign ”did not affect the outcome of the election” — giving a confident opinion on a question the intelligence community had not assessed.</p>
<p>In Poisoning</p>	<p>Mr. Tugendhat said that Britain should consider revoking the</p>

<p>of Sergei Skripal, Russian Ex-Spy, U.K. Sees Cold War Echoes[URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2018/03/06/world/europe/uk-russian-spy-counterterrorism.html]</p> <p>06.03.2018</p>	<p>broadcast license of RT, the Kremlin-funded channel formerly called Russia Today. “I see absolutely no reason why we should allow information warfare to be carried out on U.K. soil by hostile agents,” he said.</p>
<p>Opening shots of war are fired in this The Wild Storm #12 exclusive [URL: https://www.avclub.com/opening-shots-of-war-are-fired-in-this-the-wild-storm-1823516639]</p> <p>03.05.2018</p>	<p>“It’s information warfare. We don’t get to roll out and blow things up,” says I.O.’s chief analyst Jackie King, and while the actual action in this excerpt isn’t all that active, Buccellato’s coloring adds excitement by taking the reader on a vibrant color journey.</p>
<p>Less than an hour after Florida shooting, online communities devised a plan to bend the public narrative[URL: https://www.mercurynews.com/2018/03/03/less-than-an-hour-after-florida-shooting-online-communities-devised-a-plan-to-bend-the-public-narrative/]</p> <p>03.03.2018</p>	<p>“Man, I just gotta say, on our progress around these events is quite remarkable,” one 8chan poster wrote that day. It’s “marvelous to see non centralized actors ... produce so many counter points, so fast, with zero centrally planned coordination.”</p> <p>The poster added, “At this point I think we managed to get into a 1.5 ... to 2 :1 ratio of information warfare for OUR advantage, compared to the jews.”</p>
<p>Manafort, The Cinematic Arc of History And The Wildest Coincidence[URL: https://talkingpointsmemo.com/edblogger/manafort-the-cinematic-arc-of-history-and-the-wildest-coincidence]</p> <p>28.02.2018</p>	<p>As noted, Russia appears to have begun testing out information warfare possibilities in mid-to-late 2014.</p>
<p>Iowa Researchers Accuse Russia of Injecting</p>	<p>“Prior research that has looked at Russian information warfare and computational propaganda efforts asserts that a primary motive is to divide the US electorate and erode trust in the</p>

<p>Anti-GMO Propaganda Into U.S. Media [URL: https://gizmodo.com/iowa-researchers-accuse-russia-of-injecting-anti-gmo-pr-1823364808] 27.02.2018</p>	<p>foundational institutions of western societies,” Iowa State University sociologist Shawn Dorius told Gizmodo.</p>
<p>Crown City native part of Saturday Scholars program [URL: https://www.apnews.com/60e1644996774989a6efade74fac0f39] 25.02.2018</p>	<p>U.S. Navy photo by Glenn Sircy, Center for Information Warfare Training Public Affairs</p>
<p>Man accused of lying in Russia probe pleads guilty of lying to investigators [URL: https://www.cbsnews.com/news/alex-vander-zwaan-charged-lying-russia-investigation-robert-mueller-today/] 20.02.2018</p>	<p>The defendants conducted information warfare against the U.S., Deputy Attorney General Rod Rosenstein announced Friday.</p>
<p>Trump Tries to Shift Blame to Obama for Not Countering Russian Meddling [URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2018/02/20/us/politics/trump-obama-russian-meddling.html] 20.02.2018</p>	<p>Yet the officials say the indictment last week of 13 Russians by the special counsel, Robert S. Mueller III, does not suggest that Mr. Obama could have prevented the Russian campaign. The evidence uncovered in this phase of the investigation, they noted, is about Russia’s information warfare, not its hacking, and the government does not control what flows into the social media accounts of American citizens.</p>
<p>Putin’s chef, a troll farm and Russia's plot to hijack US democracy [URL: https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2018/feb/17/putin-chef-a-troll-farm-and-russias-plot-to-hijack-us-democracy] 17.02.2018</p>	<p>The plot against America began in 2014. Thousands of miles away, in a drab office building in St Petersburg, Russia, a fake newsroom was under construction with its own graphics, data analysis, search engine optimisation, IT and finance departments. Its mission: ”information warfare against the United States of America”.</p>
<p>What We</p>	<p>Created in 2013, the Internet Research Agency, a shadowy</p>

<p>Know About Russians Sanctioned by the United States[URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2018/02/17/world/europe/russians-indicted-mueller.html] 17.02.2018</p>	<p>troll farm, began a so-called translator project in 2014 that targeted Americans and pursued “information warfare against the United States.”</p>
<p>The Rise Of 'Putin's Chef,' The Russian Oligarch Accused Of Manipulating US Election[URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2018/02/16/the-rise-of-putins-chef-yevgeniy-prigozhin-the-russian-accused-of-manipulating-the-u-s-election/?utm_term=.a57fd27f4342] 17.02.2018</p>	<p>"Deputy Attorney General Rod Rosenstein said the suspects 'allegedly conducted what they called 'information warfare against the United States,' with the stated goal of 'spread[ing] distrust towards the candidates and the political system in general.'</p>
<p>Mueller: Russians entered U.S. to plot election meddling[URL: https://www.politico.com/story/2018/02/16/trump-russia-indictments-mueller-investigation-415667] 16.02.2018</p>	<p>Special counsel Robert Mueller charged 13 Russian nationals and three Russian entities on Friday with an illegal "information warfare" scheme to disrupt the 2016 presidential election and assist the candidacy of President Donald Trump.</p>
<p>Mueller Accuses Russians of Pro-Trump, Anti-Clinton Meddling [URL:https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-02-16/u-s-charges-13-russians-3-companies-for-hacking-election] 16.02.2018</p>	<p>This “information warfare” by the Russians didn’t affect the outcome of the presidential election, Deputy Attorney General Rod Rosenstein told reporters.</p>
<p>13 Russian nationals indicted for interfering in US</p>	<p>A federal grand jury on Friday indicted 13 Russians and three Russian companies for allegedly interfering in the 2016 presidential election, in a case brought by Special Counsel Robert Mueller that</p>

<p>elections,[URL: https://www.foxnews.com/politics/13-russian-nationals-indicted-for-interfering-in-us-elections] 16.02.2018</p>	<p>detailed a sophisticated plot to wage “information warfare” against the U.S.</p>
<p>Trump responds to indictment of 13 Russians: "no collusion!" [URL: https://www.cbsnews.com/news/trump-responds-to-indictment-of-13-russians-no-collusion/] 16.02.2018</p>	<p>The indictment, brought about by the investigation of special counsel Robert Mueller, claims the defendants conducted elaborate information warfare against the U.S. through social media and other means.</p>
<p>Pentagon Launches Salvo in War to Protect an Army of 7 Million[URL: https://www.foxnews.com/tech/pentagon-launches-salvo-in-war-to-protect-an-army-of-7-million] 15.06.2010</p>	<p>“The Chinese have whole blocks of civilians trained in various aspects of information operations and information warfare”, -Peter R. Stephenson, a distinguished lecturer in complex computing systems and director of the advanced computing center at military college Norwich University, told FoxNews.com. Terrorists, who are targeting power grids, financial systems and weapons systems.The biggest of these information warrior groups is based in China, Stephenson said.</p>
<p>Son of GhostNet: China- based hacking targets India government [URL: https://xakep.ru/2010/04/07/51705/] 07.04.2010</p>	<p>The work involved a collaboration between the Information Warfare Monitor and the Shadowserver Foundation, but, over the course of its work, involved dozens of other security groups and experts.</p>
<p>Russian Anti- Americanism: A Priority Target for U.S. Public Diplomacy[URL: https://www.heritage.org/global-politics/report/russian-anti-americanism-priority-target-us-public-diplomacy] 24.02.2010</p>	<p>To counter Russian information warfare and to consolidate democracy and freedom in Eastern and Central Europe, the U.S. needs to reinvigorate its public diplomacy efforts, using both traditional TV and radio broadcasting and new media to reach the peoples of the former Soviet satellites and post-Soviet states.</p>

<p>US Government seizure of the internet has begun; DHS takes over 76 websites[URL: https://www.eff.org/ru/deeplinks/2010/11/us-government-seizes-82-websites-draconian-future] 29.11.2010</p>	<p>It's only a matter of time, it seems, before the U.S. government uses its new power of seizing internet websites as an information warfare weapon to silence anyone who opposes FDA and the Big Pharma agenda.</p>
<p>Secrecy and Censorship: Book Burning in the Era of E-Books [URL: https://www.huffpost.com/entry/post_b_716696] 14.09.2010</p>	<p>One would think the Pentagon, with all its high tech sophistication, would have noticed that information warfare has expanded beyond the ink and paper battlefield.</p>
<p>Financial terrorism suspected in 2008 economic crash[URL: https://dailycaller.com/2011/03/01/financial-terrorism-suspected-in-2008-economic-crash/] 03.01.2011</p>	<p>“We are in an era like the 1950s where technological innovation is transforming the tools of coercion and war,” Mr. Bracken said. “We tend not to see this, and look at information warfare, financial warfare, precision strike, [weapons of mass destruction], etc. as separate silos. It’s their parallel co-evolution that leads to interesting options, like counter-elite targeting.</p>
<p>Let's scuttle cybersecurity bachelor's degree programs[URL: https://www.computerworld.com/article/2498608/let-s-scuttle-cybersecurity-bachelor-s-degree-programs.html] 09.11.2011</p>	<p>Until recently, the NSA had never hired anyone with a cybersecurity degree. And yet the NSA is widely considered to be the world's leader in information security and information warfare.</p>
<p>The cyber security implications of Iran's government-backed antivirus software [URL: https://www.zdnet.com/article/the-cyber-security-implications-of-irans-government-backed-antivirus-software/]</p>	<p>From an Information Warfare perspective, by banning foreign imports of security products, Iran might be setting the foundations for a successful self-mobilizing cyber militia campaign - Antivirus tools don't just detect viruses, they detect malicious code in general such as DoS (denial of service) attack and DDoS (distributed denial of service attack) tools.</p> <p>In case of a cyber conflict, relying on the basis of Information Warfare, Iran could distribute software agents to civilians in order to use their bandwidth or Internet connectivity in general for waging Information Warfare.</p>

<p>09.05.2012</p> <p>Cyber and Drone Attacks May Change Warfare More Than the Machine Gun[URL: https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2012/03/cyber-and-drone-attacks-may-change-warfare-more-than-the-machine-gun/254540/]</p> <p>22.03.2012</p>	<p>But information warfare, warfare pursued with information technologies, distorts concepts like "necessity" and "civilian" in ways that challenge these ethical frameworks. An attack on another nation's information infrastructure, for instance, would surely count as an act of war. But what if it reduced the risk of future bloodshed? Should we really only consider it as a last resort? The use of robots further complicates things. It's not yet clear who should be held responsible if and when an autonomous military robot kills a civilian.</p> <p>These are the questions that haunt the philosophers and ethicists that think deeply about information warfare, and they will only become more pertinent as our information technologies become more sophisticated.</p> <p>Mariarosaria Taddeo, a Marie Curie Fellow at the University of Hertfordshire, recently published an article in Philosophy & Technology called "Information Warfare: A Philosophical Perspective" that addresses these questions and more.</p> <p>How do you define information warfare? (sub-headline)</p> <p>Taddeo: The definition of "information warfare" is hotly debated.</p> <p>From my perspective, for the purposes of philosophical analysis, it's best to define information warfare in terms of concrete forms, and then see if there is a commonality between those forms.</p> <p>One example would be cyber-attacks or hacker attacks, which we consider to be information warfare; another example would be the use of drones or semi-autonomous machines.</p> <p>From those instances, to me, a good definition of information warfare is "the use of information communication technologies within a military strategy that is endorsed by a state."</p> <p>Remember information warfare encompasses more than only information communication technologies used through the web; these technologies can be used in several different domains and in several different ways.</p> <p>Interesting, but do I understand you correctly that you distinguish this new kind of information warfare from pre-internet information technologies like the radio and the telegraph?</p> <p>In your paper you mention the use of robotic weapons like drones as one example of the rapid development of information warfare.</p> <p>You note the development of a new kind of robotic weapon, the SGR-A1, which is now being used by South Korea to patrol its</p>
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border with North Korea. What distinguishes the SGR-A1 from previous weapons of **information warfare**?

In your paper you say that **information warfare** is a compelling case of a larger shift toward the non-physical domain brought about by the Information Revolution. What do you mean by that?

Information warfare is one way that you can see the increasing importance of this non-physical domain. For example, we are now using this non-physical space to prove the power of our states---we are no longer only concerned with demonstrating the authority of our states only in the physical world.

In what ways might **information warfare** increase the risk of conflicts and human casualties?

As I mentioned before, **information warfare** is in this sense easier to wage from a political perspective.

It's more difficult to determine the effect on casualties. **Information Warfare** has the potential to be blood-free, but that's only one potentiality; this technology could just as easily be used to produce the kind of damage caused by a bomb or any other traditional weapon---just imagine what would happen if a cyber-attack was launched against a flight control system or a subway system.

These dangerous aspects of **information warfare** shouldn't be underestimated; the deployment of information technology in warfare scenarios can be highly dangerous and destructive, and so there's no way to properly quantify the casualties that could result.

Part of your conception of **information warfare** is as an outgrowth of the Information Revolution.

For some time now, Just War Theory has been one of the main ethical frameworks for examining warfare. You seem to argue that its modes of analysis break down when applied to **information warfare**.

For instance, you note that the principle that war ought only to be pursued "as a last resort" may not apply to **information warfare**.

The problem with the principle of "last resort" is that while, yes, we want physical warfare to be the last choice after everything else, it might not be the case that **information warfare** is to be a "last resort," because it might actually prevent bloodshed in the long run.

You also note that the distinction between combatants and

	<p>civilians is blurred in information warfare, and that this also has consequences for Just War Theory, which makes liberal use of that distinction.</p> <p>Well until a century ago there was a clear-cut distinction between the military and civilians---you either wear a uniform or you don't, and if you do, you are a justifiable military target. This distinction has been eroded over time, even prior to the Information Revolution; civilians took part in a number of twentieth century conflicts. But with information warfare the distinction is completely gone; not only can a regular person wage information warfare with a laptop, but also a computer engineer working for the U.S. government or the Russian government can participate in information warfare all day long and then go home and have dinner with his or her family, or have a beer at the pub.</p> <p>You have identified the prevention of information entropy as a kind of first principle in an ethical framework that can be applied to information warfare-is that right, and if so, does that supplant the saving of human life as our usual first principle for thinking about these things?</p>
<p>Guantánamo lawyers want to photograph scars of waterboarded Sept. 11 ‘mastermind’[URL: https://www.miamiherald.com/news/nation-world/world/americas/article1956711.html] 25.10.2013</p>	<p>Prosecutor Jeffrey Groharing argued the photos should be taken by Combat Camera, an elite military photography unit whose website boasts that soldiers take photos for the Secretary of Defense for use in both “public affairs” and “information warfare.”</p>
<p>The Future of U.S. Cyber Command[URL: https://nationalinterest.org/commentary/the-future-us-cyber-command-8688] 03.07.2013</p>	<p>The U.S. military began to organize around cyber and information warfare just after the first Gulf War of 1991.</p> <p>The Air Force Information Warfare Center was launched in 1993 and the other services followed soon after.</p> <p>Offense and defense operations were combined in the operational 609th Information Warfare Squadron in 1995.</p>
<p>Agents of influence: How reporters have been “weaponized” by leaks[URL: https://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/2016/10/is-russia-using-journalists-as-weapons-does-it</p>	<p>(headline) Ethics in information warfare journalism</p>

<p>matter/] 20.10.2016</p>	
<p>The United States Presidential Election Is Under Attack, http://fortune.com/2016/10/15/russia-hack-us-email-election/ 15.10.2016</p>	<p>The American electorate is quickly learning what security and intelligence pros have understood for decades: Cyber warfare and information warfare are inextricable.</p>
<p>WANT TO KNOW JULIAN ASSANGE'S ENDGAME? HE TOLD YOU A DECADE AGO[URL: https://www.wired.com/2016/10/want-know-julian-assanges-endgame-told-decade-ago/] 14.10.2016</p>	<p>"Now a group like WADA has to take everything they say to every person into account. They have to think, this could leak," says Dave Aitel, a former NSA staffer and founder of the security firm Immunity who focuses on cyberwar and information warfare.</p>
<p>CAN FANCY BEAR BE STOPPED? THE CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER OF RUSSIAN INFO OPS[URL: https://warontherocks.com/2016/09/can-fancy-bear-be-stopped-the-clear-and-present-danger-of-russian-info-ops/] 29.09.2016</p>	<p>Combining a traditional form of cyber operation (the actual email hacks) with targeted releases to affect a political outcome (information warfare), the Russian government has innovated a type of cyberwarfare that is catching both the media and policymakers off guard.</p> <p>For the last eight years, Russia has been expanding its information operations capabilities and deploying them against the United States and Europe. The 2008 invasion of the Republic of Georgia was, in many ways, the prototype that got it all started: Russia engaged in as much cyber and information warfare as it did conventional war with tanks and bombs.</p> <p>Less than 18 months later, the Kremlin released its updated military doctrine, which cemented “the intensification of the role of information warfare” in Russian foreign policy.</p> <p>[T]he prior implementation of measures of information warfare in order to achieve political objectives without the utilization of military force and, subsequently, in the interest of shaping a favourable response from the world community to the utilization of military force.</p> <p>A key task for modernizing the Russian military to be more effective in modern conflict, the doctrine concluded, is “to develop forces and resources for information warfare.”</p> <p>This use of information warfare as a primary tool of warfare was put into play during the Euromaidan crisis in Ukraine, and later during the ongoing conflict in the Donbass region of Eastern Ukraine.</p> <p>Russia’s big innovation in information warfare isn’t to</p>

	<p>create traditional propaganda: Very few Westerners read Sputnik as their primary source of news (according to HypeStat, it has 7 percent of the website traffic the New York Times does).</p> <p>Yet no one seems to know how to respond to Russia employing the tools of cyberwarfare to further their information war.</p> <p>For now, this leaves policymakers in a bind. There is ample evidence that Russia has targeted its information warfare to be both extremely effective and extremely difficult to defeat.</p>
<p>The Science Of Trump: Energy, Space And Military Tech[URL: https://fivethirtyeight.com/features/the-science-of-trump-energy-space-and-military-tech/] 21.09.2016</p>	<p>The concern with military technology and budgets has three factors: (a) warfare has become much more asymmetric, meaning that adversaries are adopting approaches such as cyber- and information warfare, for which our current technologies don't offer an easy counter; (b) the focus that we've had in the past decade against the terrorist threat has created challenges for recapitalization; and (c) budget constraints now have implications for the future, because we have less to invest in emerging areas.</p>
<p>Experts suggest Russia is behind a wider-than-believed hack of Democratic campaign computers [URL: https://www.pri.org/stories/2016-08-13/experts-suggest-russia-behind-wider-believed-hack-democratic-campaign-computers] 13.08.2016</p>	<p>Gordon Corera, BBC security correspondent and author of "Cyberspies: The Secret History of Surveillance, Hacking, and Digital Espionage": "Yet, we are in a new world of cyber espionage, of information operations, and of information warfare in which information is being weaponized, stolen, and used. And it's being used by companies, by individuals, by governments against each other, by non-state actors against each other, and it's certainly something we'll have to get used to in the future."</p>
<p>Russia's Pattern of Influencing Foreign Politics[URL:https://www.dailysignal.com/2016/07/27/russias-pattern-of-influencing-foreign-politics/] 27.07.2016</p>	<p>"This is just the tip of the iceberg," the NATO official added. "The world's three-letter agencies are engaged in more types of covert action and information warfare than the public knows—or would be comfortable with."</p>
<p>DHS chief has 'a lot of confidence' in security of US electoral infrastructure[URL: https://www.foxnews.com/politics/dhs-chief-has-a-lot-of-confidence-in-</p>	<p>"You're seeing more and more manifestations of information warfare via cyber means to destabilize U.S. public opinion and undermine the trust and confidence in American institutions like, for example, the electoral system," Strategic Cyber Ventures CEO Tom Kellermann told Fox News in a recent interview.</p>

<p>security-of-us-electoral-infrastructure] 07.09.2016</p>	
<p>The Real Paranoia-Inducing Purpose of Russian Hacks [URL: https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/the-real-paranoia-inducing-purpose-of-russian-hacks] 27.07.2016</p>	<p>The hack itself may seem like a precision-guided act of information warfare, but given how easily it was pinned on Russia it very well may backfire, much like the Kremlin's other meddlings abroad.</p>
<p>FBI Investigating Alleged Russian Hack of DNC[URL: https://www.military.com/daily-news/2016/07/26/fbi-investigating-alleged-russian-hack-of-dnc.html] 26.07.2016</p>	<p>Peter Singer, an author and senior fellow at the New America Foundation, a nonpartisan think tank in Washington, D.C., in a series of tweets on the topic Tuesday said the Russians have "set up a wide apparatus" to support information warfare, with "75 different organizations, ranging from university programs to military units."</p>
<p>Making a Mockery of International Law: the Arbitral Tribunal on the South China Sea Prepares the Way for War [URL: https://www.counterpunch.org/2016/07/19/making-a-mockery-of-international-law-the-arbitral-tribunal-on-the-south-china-sea-prepares-the-way-for-war/] 19.07.2016</p>	<p>Of course, this is just legal warfare used to generate information warfare for the Pacific Pivot.</p>
<p>Left-wing sites got trolled by Russians too: The strange saga of "Alice Donovan"[URL: https://www.salon.com/2017/12/28/left-</p>	<p>One of the bigger questions going forward will be how to deal with such information warfare from Russia, China and elsewhere.</p>

<p>sites-got-trolled-by-russians-too-the-strange-saga-of-alice-donovan/] 28.12.2017</p>	
<p>Russia could cut off internet to NATO countries, British military chief warns[URL: https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/dec/14/russia-could-cut-off-internet-to-nato-countries-british-military-chief-warns] 14.12.2017</p>	<p>“Russia, in addition to new ships and submarines, continues to perfect both unconventional capabilities and information warfare,” Chief Marshall Stuart Peach said last week.</p>
<p>The Nazi-Puncher’s Dilemma[URL: https://www.huffpost.com/entry/nazi-punch-antifa_n_59e13ae9e4b03a7be580ce6f] 10.12.2017</p>	<p>Some antifa elect to pursue nonviolent tactics as a matter of both practicality and public relations. Daryle Lamont Jenkins runs One People’s Project, which does deep research into the organizational networks and funding sources of the far right. To Jenkins and other like-minded activists, information warfare is more important than ever as the alt-right tries to insinuate itself into the conservative establishment and the political mainstream.</p>
<p>Tillerson: US, EU Allies Recognize 'Active Threat' of Resurgent Russia[URL: https://www.voanews.com/a/tillerson-europe-russia/4140616.html] 29.11.2017</p>	<p>In a policy brief published by a research group, the Atlantic Council, Blank said Ukraine is the front line of President Putin’s war against the West, and arming Ukraine will make it harder for Moscow to threaten Kyiv by utilizing tools including “terror, propaganda, information warfare, and corruption.”</p> <p>During Tuesday's speech, Secretary Tillerson cited Moscow’s other destabilizing activities, including intimidating American diplomats, cyber attacks, information warfare, and aiding the regime of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad that uses chemical weapons against his own people.</p>
<p>MASS SHOOTINGS, CLIMATE, DISCRIMINATION : WHY GOVERNMENT'S FEAR OF DATA THREATENS US ALL [URL: https://www.wired.com/story/mass-shootings-climate-discrimination-why-</p>	<p>According to the information warfare expert Molly McKew, the Russian government is practicing something called the Gerasimov Doctrine, threading chaotic, contradictory, often false, always divisive information throughout the global media—mainstream, alt, social, whatever.</p>

<p>governments-fear-of-data-threatens-us-all/]</p> <p>11.07.2017</p>	
<p>Adobe's prototype AI tools let you instantly edit photos and videos[URL: https://www.theverge.com/2017/10/24/16533374/ai-fake-images-videos-edit-adobe-sensei]</p> <p>24.10.2017</p>	<p>Contemporary AI is proving to be a remarkably able tool for this sort of task. And although image and video editing isn't anything new, the possibility of giving easy-to-use tools like this to anyone who wants them may be a cause for concern. (See also: using AI to fake someone's voice.) Fake news, for example, could be turbo-charged by these sorts of capabilities, as could information warfare from nation states.</p>
<p>Hillary Clinton in Ann Arbor: 'We have a lot of work to do'[URL: https://www.detroitnews.com/story/news/politics/2017/10/24/hillary-clinton-book-tour-ann-arbor/106953220/]</p> <p>24.10.2017</p>	<p>"The forces at work in the 2016 election are still with us," Clinton said. "Now that was a perfect storm - deep currents of anger and resentment flowing through our culture, a political press that told voters my emails were the most important story, the unprecedented intervention in our election by the director of the FBI and the information warfare waged against us from the Kremlin."</p>
<p>Anatomy of a Russian attack: From robocalls to hoaxes, a look at tactics used[URL: https://wtop.com/j-j-green-national/2017/09/anatomy-russian-attack-attempts-began-immediately/]</p> <p>25.09.2017</p>	<p>Whether it's robocalling people perceived as hostile to the Russian government or launching intricately scripted hoaxes, it's all believed to be a part of the Russian military's new information warfare division — designed specifically to fight the U.S. and the West.</p> <p>“They took all of their cyber-actors and combined them in this information warfare center. They talked openly about propaganda being a part of what they do.</p> <p>The reason, Warner said, was because the overwhelming number of bots and fake social media accounts — a part of Russia's information warfare operation — could determine what the top trending stories would be on social media platforms.</p>
<p>North Korean launch 'put millions of Japanese into duck and cover' [URL: https://www.reuters.com/article/us-northkorea-missiles-usa-mattis/north-korea-launch-put-millions-in-japan-into-duck-and-cover-</p>	<p>Tighe, the deputy chief of naval operations for information warfare, suggested that policy makers in recent years failed to develop international standards due to a belief that cyber technology was too nascent.</p>

<p>mattis- idUSKCN1BQ01J] 14.09.2017</p>	
<p>The Pentagon's new wonder weapons for world dominion[URL: http://www.tomdispatch.com/blog/176324/] 10.09.2017</p>	<p>China, the home of those denizens of the Gobi Desert who would, in that old "Buck Rogers" fable, destroy Washington four centuries from now. Given that America's economic preeminence is fading fast, breakthroughs in "information warfare" might indeed prove Washington's best bet for extending its global hegemony further into this century — but don't count on it, given the history of techno-weaponry in past wars.</p>
<p>Fear and confidence in the face of Russian war games[URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/fear-and-confidence-in-the-face-of-russian-war-games/2017/09/10/18e4e7b6-931a-11e7-8482-8dc9a7af29f9_story.html?utm_term=.f760d77747d8] 10.09.2017</p>	<p>The Baltic countries, as with NATO as a whole, have learned their lessons since 2014, when Russia shocked the world with its lightning-fast annexation of Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula using "little green men," troops in uniforms without insignia, said Janis Garisons, state secretary of Latvia's Defense Ministry.</p> <p>He said Moscow might use the exercises to try out new cyberattacks or wrinkles in information warfare.</p> <p>"They've been very successful in deceiving us. Hybrid warfare is not about green men with a lack of insignia. It is about giving us doubts," Garisons said. "Russian information war wants to convince our population that our country is small and indefensible, and that NATO won't defend us."</p>
<p>Disturbing New Evidence of How the Trump Era Is Boosting Misinformation and Propaganda[URL: https://www.motherjones.com/politics/2017/09/on-the-front-lines-of-the-trump-fueled-information-wars/] 07.09.2017</p>	<p>As information warfare on social media has continued to escalate in the Trump era, University of Washington professor and researcher Kate Starbird's latest research points to some disturbing trends.</p> <p>Starbird's team is continuing to dig deeper into the information wars, including tracking disinformation targeted at organizations responding to humanitarian crises around the world.</p>
<p>Top senator: Russian Facebook ads were 'just the tip of the iceberg' [URL: https://www.businessinsider.my/russian-facebook-ads-election-trump-mark-warner-2017-9/] 07.09.2017</p>	<p>In his research from St. Petersburg, Chen discovered that Russian internet trolls — paid by the Kremlin to spread false information — had been behind several "highly coordinated campaigns" to deceive the American public.</p> <p>It's a brand of information warfare known as "dezinformatsiya" that the Russians have used since at least the Cold War.</p>
<p>General Concerns [URL:</p>	<p>Today, that threat hasn't gone away. That physical force still matters profoundly, but I think increasingly there are alternatives,</p>

<p>https://slate.com/news-and-politics/2017/08/the-military-takeover-of-american-foreign-policy.html 15.07.2017</p>	<p>additional routes through which malevolent actors and self-interested actors can capture the state, and capture power that range from the power of vast wealth and mobile wealth on a scale previously unprecedented in human history, to things like cyber- and other forms of information warfare and so forth.</p>
<p>America's weak cybersecurity puts our nation at risk of a modern 9/11 [URL: https://thehill.com/blogs/pundits-blog/homeland-security/347203-trump-must-close-the-growing-gap-in-americas] 19.08.2017</p>	<p>Why would we think America would be immune from Russian hacking or cyberattacks by other nations and groups? Information warfare, which is what Russia is waging against the United States, has become a major political distraction, but many in Washington and across the country are missing the bigger point.</p>
<p>How Russia Is Using LinkedIn as a Tool of War Against Its U.S. Enemies [URL: https://www.newsweek.com/russia-putin-bots-linkedin-facebook-trump-clinton-kremlin-critics-poison-war-645696] 03.08.2017</p>	<p>An expert in information warfare, Malcher reasoned that the Kremlin had dispatched the stranger to the Queen's Arms with a message: We know everything about you. Watch your step.</p> <p>Late last year, Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg called the idea that his site could be manipulated to influence voters "pretty wacky." But in April, his company produced a report on its own investigation, saying it "does not contradict" the finding of U.S. intelligence that "information warfare" ordered by Putin was carried out on Facebook and other social media sites—despite their best efforts to stop it.</p>
<p>The Daily 202: Trump's warped view of loyalty and the conceit of 'the Oct. 8th coalition' [URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/powerpost/paloma/daily-202/2017/07/31/daily-202-trump-s-warped-view-of-loyalty-and-the-conceit-of-the-oct-8th-coalition/597ea60230fb045fdaef100e/] 31.07.2017</p>	<p>For now, American officials and outside experts said on Sunday, he seems to believe his greater leverage lies in escalating the dispute, Cold War-style, rather than subtly trying to manipulate events with a mix of subterfuge, cyberattacks and information warfare.</p>
<p>Trump's friend Putin urges</p>	<p>RT's encouragement to question more is part of a conscious and active effort by the Kremlin to undermine American democracy</p>

<p>Americans to question more. The hypocrisy is rich [URL: https://www.charlotteobserver.com/opinion/article162486383.html]</p> <p>20.07.2017</p>	<p>by leveraging its weaknesses. Russia uses American freedoms to erode faith in American institutions. It is what national security professionals refer to as an asymmetric approach to information warfare.</p>
<p>Concerned about military threats in space, Congress mulls creation of new agency[URL: https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2017/07/16/concerned-military-threats-space-congress-mulls-creation-new-agency/477499001/]</p> <p>16.07.2017</p>	<p>The Senate's Defense authorization bill, passed by the Armed Services Committee but not yet on the Senate floor, proposed by the committee takes a different approach. Instead of carving out a new agency, it proposes the creation of a new Pentagon post — Chief Information Warfare Officer — who would be in charge of space systems.</p>
<p>Author: Governments Seek To Dominate The 'Wild West' Of Cyberspace[URL: https://www.npr.org/2017/07/11/536595548/author-governments-seek-to-dominate-the-wild-west-of-cyberspace]</p> <p>11.07.2017</p>	<p>ALEXANDER KLIMBURG: Well, they're reconcilable when they concentrate on what their common nightmares are. But they're not reconcilable when they think about what their common dreams are. So if we see it this way, for instance, for the West, the biggest threat is only that of cyberwar, of lights going out, power stations failing and similar. But for countries like China and Russia, the biggest threat is that the Internet will be used against their rule, that their regime might be undermined from outside by hostile information warfare campaigns.</p> <p>And one of the predictions is it will start to look more like Russian cyber. It will be more associated with intelligence rather than the military side. And also, it will focus more, perhaps, on government espionage and information warfare activities.</p>
<p>We Shouldn't Be Shocked by Russia's Laundering of Information Through Fake Facebook Accounts[URL: https://brewminate.com/we-shouldnt-be-shocked-by-russias-laundering-of-fake-information-through-fake-facebook-accounts/]</p> <p>05.06.2018</p>	<p>The long history of the Anglo-American alliance, as well as the strong personal and political relationship between the president and British Prime Winston Churchill, was a further impediment. However, the most important check on information warfare was the American tradition of a strong and independent press.</p> <p>Today, the recent rise of state and non-state hacking operations, combined with the diffusion of authority in the news media, has made developing an effective response to information warfare even more crucial.</p>

Murder, Lego,	Here, in this open world rife with information warfare ,
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<p>And (Of Course) Zombies: Notes From The E3 Expo [URL: https://www.npr.org/2013/06/27/196271933/murder-lego-and-of-course-zombies-notes-from-the-e3-expo] 27.06.2013</p>	<p>you can hack into all manner of electronic devices, almost as if you can read people's minds.</p>
<p>A VIDEO GAME ABOUT MASS SURVEILLANCE IN THE AGE OF BIG BROTHER AND LITTLE BROTHERS[URL: https://www.polygon.com/2013/5/13/4326718/a-video-game-about-mass-surveillance-in-the-age-of-big-brother-and] 13.05.2013</p>	<p>Watch Dogs plays with the notion of information warfare and civil liberties by dropping a gamer into the shoes of a modern-day hacker vigilante.</p>
<p>Recent cyberattacks could be part of a Chinese military strategy started nearly 20 years ago[URL: https://qz.com/62434/recent-cyberattacks-could-be-part-of-a-chinese-military-strategy-started-nearly-20-years-ago/] 14.03.2013</p>	<p>The first signs of China's interest in cyberwarfare began with Major General Wang Pufeng, a former Director of the Strategy Department at the Academy of Military Science in Beijing. Now regarded as the founding father of "Chinese information warfare" (link in Chinese), Wang's 1995 paper titled "The Challenge of Information Warfare", analyzed the way the US had used information technology to win battles.</p> <p>This revolution is first a revolution in concepts, then it is a revolution in science and technology, equipment, troop strength, strategy, and tactics as well as a revolution in training. Thus, the issue of how to adapt to and achieve victory in the information warfare which we will face from now on is an important question which we need to study carefully.</p>
<p>In Defense of Net Assessment[URL: https://nationalinterest.org/commentary/defense-net-assessment-9411] 16.11.2013</p>	<p>The office provides insights to senior leaders on a range of issues including weapons acquisition, force structure, and national security strategy. Its contributions are significant and numerous: it positioned the United States for victory in the Cold War by yielding actionable insights on the Soviet leadership and nuclear strategy; foresaw the revolution of information warfare and how the United States could turn it into a strategic advantage; and highlighted the challenges that a rising, assertive China will pose.</p>
<p>The Office of Transition Initiatives and the Subversion of Societies[URL: https://www.counterpunch.org/2014/05/02/the]</p>	<p>Under the rubric of full spectrum dominance, the strategic planners also came up with an information warfare program dubbed Operation Objective Voice to harness and orient all information operations and influence the media internationally.</p> <p>It was precisely in the midst of the Iraq debacle when</p>

<p>-office-of-transition-initiatives-and-the-subversion-of-societies/] 02.05.2014</p>	<p>military humanitarianism was to reach new levels of desperation. Andrew Naistos who became the head of UASID under Bush symbolized the revolving door between the military, the State Department, Congress, Development Agencies and religious zealots of World Vision. Rumsfeld and the planners of psychological and information warfare took this integration of the military, born again zealots and humanitarianism to all sections of the bureaucracy.</p>
<p>Portrait of a failed president: Inside the art of George W. Bush[URL: https://www.salon.com/2014/04/07/portrait_of_a_failed_president_inside_the_art_of_george_w_bush/] 07.04.2014</p>	<p>Professional archivists tending to his millions of documents are civic religion priests. As art historian Benjamin Hufbauer explains in his excellent book "Presidential Temples: How Memorials and Libraries Shape Public Memory," a presidential library serves as the base of its namesake's final campaign — to be worthy of veneration in the eyes of posterity. That's why the exhibit designers and docents use Pentagon-esque "perception management" on the audience, like campaign communications staff or information warfare operators.</p>
<p>CYBER ESPIONAGE AND THE DIGITAL REDISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH, [URL: https://warontherocks.com/2014/10/cyber-espionage-and-the-digital-redistribution-of-wealth/] 09.10.2014</p>	<p>Matthew Carin is a cyber-security consultant focused on digital counter-intelligence and global cyber-espionage. He has led red and black team penetration tests on multiple engagements during his decade long career as a cyber-security analyst. He is a subject matter expert on offensive information warfare strategy, Advanced Persistent Threat technology and Computer Network Exploitation.</p>
<p>GCHQ's "Chinese menu" of tools spreads disinformation across Internet [URL: https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2014/07/ghcqs-chinese-menu-of-tools-spread-disinformation-across-internet/] 16.07.2014</p>	<p>Just a few of the "weaponized" capabilities from GCHQ's catalog of information warfare tools The page had been maintained by GCHQ's Joint Threat Research Intelligence Group (JTRIG) Covert Internet Technical Development team, but it fell out of use by the time Snowden copied it. Greenwald and NBC previously reported on JTRIG's "dirty tricks" tactics for psychological operations and information warfare, and the new documents provide a hint at how those tactics were executed.</p>
<p>INSIDE THE RESEARCH THAT COULD CHANGE THE PERCEPTION OF KIDS, GAMING AND GENDER[URL: https://www.polygon.com/2015/5/15/8601887/wiseman-burch-gdc-</p>	<p>INFORMATION WARFARE (sub-headline)</p>

survey-feature-gender-gaming-gamergate] 15.05.2015	
Video Of Jordanian Pilot's Death As Horrific As It Was Symbolic[URL: https://www.npr.org/2015/02/05/384119665/video-of-jordanian-pilots-death-as-horrific-as-it-was-symbolic] 05.02.2015	<p>SIEGEL: I suppose one could say that a bombing is louder than a video no matter what. But there does seem to be something asymmetric about the kind of messages coming out of ISIS and whatever any government would ever do. I mean, that is not a video that I could ever imagine an organized state promulgating on the web. Can governments actually compete with this sort of thing?</p> <p>PERLMUTTER: We can compete with this, but we have to understand that this is information warfare.</p>
The U.S. Needs a New Yardstick for a New Kind of War [URL: http://time.com/3681754/isis-isis-us-pentagon-hagel-mccain/] 25.01.2015	<p>Industrial powers created industrial militaries, where rear-echelon bean-counters could tote up tanks, ball-bearing factories and troops destroyed—and thereby chart progress, or the lack thereof. But ideological war isn't industrial in scope. Instead, it's more like information warfare, where ideas, shared online, create alliances that ripple across borders and oceans.</p>
Russia Nearing Deployment of New Intermediate-Range Naval Missile[URL: https://freebeacon.com/national-security/russia-nearing-deployment-of-new-intermediate-range-naval-missile/] 21.08.2015	<p>Efforts also are being taken to counter Moscow's use of "hybrid warfare," the use of both military forces and information warfare.</p>
UKRAINE AND THE ART OF EXHAUSTION, [URL: https://warontherocks.com/2015/08/ukraine-and-the-art-of-exhaustion/] 11.08.2015	<p>Both Russia and Ukraine have had to prioritize making their own societies more resilient in the face of the stresses and strains of a conflict. In such circumstances, the key strategic virtues may be patience and fortitude. There are many particular features of this conflict that deserve continued study and attention, including the role of information warfare and the large questions raised about the future of European security.</p>
Here's the Defining National Security Question of Our Time[URL: https://www.defenseone.com/ideas/2015/07/heres-defining-national-security-question-our-time/117139/] 07.07.2015	<p>Drew Herrick, Future of War fellow at New America and Ph.D student in international relations and methods at George Washington University: I think we will primarily see lower-level conflict and a deeper integration of electronic warfare, offensive cyber operations and information warfare especially at the tactical level.</p>
Inside "Eligible Receiver", [URL: https://slate.com/technology/2016/03/inside-the-nsas-shockingly-	<p>The simulated hack was the brainchild of the NSA director, Lt. Gen. Kenneth Minihan, who, before coming to the agency, had been commander of the Air Force Information Warfare Center in San Antonio, Texas.</p>

<p>successful-simulated-hack-of-the-u-s-military.html] 07.03.2016</p>	<p>One officer who was subjected to this barrage sent his commander an email (which the Red Team intercepted), saying, “I don’t trust my command-control.”</p> <p>This was the ultimate goal of what was called “information warfare” and would later be called “cyber warfare.”</p> <p>A few weeks before Eligible Receiver, as John Hamre, who had been sworn in as deputy secretary of defense at the end of July, prepared for his promotion, Minihan had briefed him on the threats and opportunities of information warfare and on the need for a larger budget to exploit them.</p> <p>Hamre didn’t know anything about information warfare, and he didn’t care.</p>
<p>Why ISIS Has Threatened the CEOs of Facebook and Twitter[URL: https://www.dailysignal.com/2016/02/27/why-isis-has-threatened-the-ceos-of-facebook-and-twitter/] 27.02.2016</p>	<p>Yet, as we combat the global radicalization that ISIS has made its specialty, taking down social media accounts and denying the terrorists the desired dominance on the Internet is a critically important step in information warfare.</p>
<p>CARNAGE AND CONNECTIVITY: HOW OUR PURSUIT OF FUN WARS BROUGHT THE WARS HOME[URL: https://warontherocks.com/2016/02/carnage-and-connectivity-how-our-pursuit-of-fun-wars-brought-the-wars-home/] 02.02.2016</p>	<p>There has been a flood of new doctrines on “strategic communications,” “influence operations,” “information warfare,” “maneuver in the cognitive domain,” etc. (No good propagandist would use the word “propaganda,” though that would be the more economical and correct term here.)</p>
<p>Prospects for Extended Deterrence in Space and Cyber: The Case of the PRC[URL: https://www.heritage.org/defense/report/prospects-extended-deterrence-space-and-cyber-the-case-the-prc] 21.01.2016</p>	<p>The use and threatened use of information warfare capabilities (including weapons and methods) are seen as an integral part of information deterrence efforts.</p> <p>Information deterrence is also closely tied to the psychological warfare aspect of information warfare.</p>
<p>Navy QB Keenan Reynolds to attend State of the Union address [URL:</p>	<p>Reynolds will specialize in information warfare after he graduates from Annapolis, leaving behind the football field after a record-setting college career.</p>

<p>https://www.sportingnews.com/us/other-sports/news/navy-keen-an-reynolds-president-obama-state-of-the-union/1lxxadgjr37su1jds-hryhp0dyt 11.01.2016</p>	
<p>FAKE NEWS AND THE FUTURE OF JOURNALISM[URL: https://www.niemanlab.org/2016/12/fake-news-and-the-future-of-journalism/] 18.12.2016</p>	<p>Most post-election reports on fake news have focused on production side issues, such as the location and potential motivations of the various purveyors of fake news; the changing geopolitical landscape of information warfare; the economic benefits for social media and search engine platforms; and the need and desirability to implement technical and/or financial restrictions that could minimize the spread of misinformation, among others.</p>
<p>What Options Does the U.S. Have After Accusing Russia of Hacks? [URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2016/10/09/us/politics/what-options-does-the-us-have-after-accusing-russia-of-hacks.html] 08.10.2016</p>	<p>WASHINGTON — Now that the White House has formally accused Russia of meddling in the presidential election with cutting-edge cyberattacks and age-old information warfare, devising a response might seem fairly easy: unleash the government's cyberwarriors to give the Kremlin a dose of its own malware.</p>
<p>Trump has reportedly asked his aides to come up with 'deliverables' he can offer to Putin in their big meeting [URL: https://finance.yahoo.com/news/trump-reportedly-asked-aides-come-174946980.html] 29.06.2017</p>	<p>The president's defenders say that offering such concessions is a standard diplomatic technique. Others, however, have said the Russians would most likely perceive an offer to roll back sanctions or return the compounds, while asking for little or nothing in return, as a sign of weakness.</p> <p>"This isn't how negotiation with the Kremlin works," said Molly McKew, an expert on information warfare and a foreign-policy consultant. "If you go in prepared to offer things for ???, you already conceded too much."</p>
<p>Call of the wild: acoustic Localization of Bryde's whale calls yields insights into their behavior[URL: https://phys.org/news/2017-06-wild-acoustic-localization-bryde-whale.html] 08.06.2017</p>	<p>SSC Pacific is a Navy research and development lab tasked with ensuring Information Warfare superiority for the warfighter, and providing the U.S. Navy and military with essential capabilities in the areas of command and control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (C4ISR).</p>
<p>The unimaginable about wars is being imagined again,</p>	<p>U-T: You've written about the invasion of Iraq by ISIS, when Daesh went through Mosul. It actually was a relatively small force, but it had been preceded by thousands of tweets and</p>

<p>says acclaimed military strategist Peter Singer[URL: https://www.sandiegouniontribune.com/military/sd-me-pw-singer-20170503-story.html] 03.05.2017</p>	<p>images and other forms of information warfare.</p> <p>Another thing you can do on the social media is send it on scale and you can tailor it to an individual. I can spread the word to thousands or millions. But with my message I can also say, “Carl, I’m coming for you.” Or, “Carl, I know where your family lives.” And in war that has a very different kind of effect.</p> <p>U-T: So is it sophisticated?</p> <p>Singer: This isn’t cyber war in terms of physical damage. It’s more information warfare or influence operations.</p>
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<p>Senate hearing: Rubio also a target of Russian hacking[URL: https://www.upi.com/Top_News/US/2017/03/30/Senate-hearing-Rubio-also-a-target-of-Russian-hacking/3051490893919/] 31.03.2017</p>	<p>"They will be relying on all tools in their toolkit. And information warfare and disinformation will be part of it," Eugene Rumer, director of the Russia and Eurasia Program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said.</p>
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<p>The Worst and Best Parts of WikiLeaks' CIA Leak[URL: http://fortune.com/2017/03/11/wikileaks-cia-vault7-best-worst/] 11.03.2017</p>	<p>WikiLeaks’ approach to publishing is textbook coup d’état strategy: shock, misdirect, and usurp. The site acts as a well-oiled machine of information warfare, sowing panic, fear, and paranoia among the populace.</p>
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<p>WikiLeaks Dumps Thousands of Files on Alleged CIA Hacking Tools[URL: http://fortune.com/2017/03/07/wikileaks-cia-leak-hacking-tools/] 07.03.2017</p>	<p>Thomas Rid, a professor who studies information warfare at King’s College London, remarked in a post on Twitter that it was “too early” to tell how harmful the latest alleged leak might be to the U.S. intelligence community’s interests, “but if details on exploits are genuine, then dump could be extremely damaging.”</p>
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<p>EMERGENCE: THE CHANGING CHARACTER OF COMPETITION AND CONFLICT[URL: https://warontherocks.com/2017/02/emergence-the-changing-character-of-competition-and-conflict/] 06.02.2017</p>	<p>From the use of quadcopters by ISIL to Russian information warfare targeting NATO members, the character of strategic competition and conflict appears to be in flux. States that fail to understand these changes do so at their own peril.</p> <p>To say that war is a system is to highlight the importance of looking at interactions and the resulting patterns. The ways and means each actor brings to bear in forging their military strategy are not independent and static. Therefore, the articles in this series will look at competitive interactions involving force, from interstate and intrastate wars to competitive interactions such as coercive diplomacy and information warfare, that produce emergent properties.</p> <p>For example, how should we treat Russian election hacking and information warfare?</p> <p>To retaliate, the Kremlin adapts the tactics, combining a long tradition of information warfare and</p>
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	<p>propaganda with available means — social media, cable networks, troll houses — to counterattack and undermine public confidence in Western political institutions.</p> <p>Though not new or necessarily effective, as states seek to coerce each other through information warfare it alters patterns of strategic competition.</p>
<p>THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE OF THE WAR FOR PUBLIC OPINION[URL: https://warontherocks.com/2017/01/the-past-present-and-future-of-the-war-for-public-opinion/] 19.01.2017</p>	<p>You can call it “information warfare,” “hybrid warfare,” or “political warfare,” but whatever you call it, an adversary’s attempts to shape the minds and will of people toward a political end is not new to the United States.</p>
<p>A MISSING SHADE OF GRAY: POLITICAL WILL AND WAGING SOMETHING SHORT OF WAR[URL: https://warontherocks.com/2017/01/a-missing-shade-of-gray-political-will-and-waging-something-short-of-war/] 11.01.2017</p>	<p>In one sense, this is surprising. Within the Department of Defense, many of the specialties useful for waging campaigns short of war — such as information warfare, psychological warfare, civil affairs and security force assistance — reside principally within special operations forces, who have become go-to for a wide variety of politically sensitive missions.</p>
<p>U.S. Accuses North Korea of Mounting WannaCry Cyberattack [URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2017/12/18/us/politics/us-north-korea-wannacry-cyberattack.html] 18.12.2017</p>	<p>But the decision to name the North also stands in stark contrast to how Mr. Trump has dealt with evidence that Russian hackers, under orders from President Vladimir V. Putin, organized the attack on the Democratic National Committee and the information warfare campaign that was meant to influence the 2016 election.</p>
<p>Senate, House on collision course over Space Corps[URL: https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/2017/09/19/senate-house-collision-course-over-space-corps/682348001/] 19.09.2017</p>	<p>The National Defense Authorization Act the Senate overwhelmingly approved includes the creation of a new chief information warfare office with some authority over space and cyber issues.</p>
<p>U.S. Troops Train in Eastern Europe to Echoes of the Cold War[URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2017/08/06/world/europe/russia-america-military-exercise-trump-putin.html] 06.08.2017</p>	<p>Russia’s so-called hybrid warfare combines conventional military might with the ability to manipulate events using a mix of subterfuge, cyberattacks and information warfare.</p>
<p>Russian Bots Promote Pro-Gun Messages on Social Media in Wake of Florida School Shooting [URL:</p>	<p>“This pattern of divisive propaganda is becoming a staple in information warfare fueled by social media, but it isn’t exactly new,” Marco T. Bastos, researcher at City, University of London and co-author of a paper on a network</p>

<p>https://ktla.com/2018/02/16/russian-bots-promote-pro-gun-messages-on-social-media-in-wake-of-florida-school-shooting/ 16.02.2018</p>	<p>of pro-Brexit bots, told CNN. “Similar campaigns can be traced to at least 2014.”</p>
<p>2013 World Press Freedom Index: China ranked alongside Iran and Somalia[URL: http://www.thatsmags.com/china/post/2603/2013-world-press-freedom-index-china-ranked-alongside-iran-and-somalia] 17.12.2013</p>	<p>For the second year running, the bottom three countries are immediately preceded by Syria (176th, 0), where a deadly information war is being waged, and Somalia (175th, -11), which has had a deadly year for journalists. Iran (174th, +1), China (173rd, +1), Vietnam (172nd, 0), Cuba (171st, -4), Sudan (170th, 0) and Yemen (169th, +2) complete the list of the ten countries that respect media freedom least.</p>
<p>EU and Turkey agree on refugee crisis proposal[URL: https://world.korupciya.com/2016/03/08/eu-turkey-agree-refugee-crisis-proposal/] 08.03.2016</p>	<p>NATO's Janis Sarts told CNN that Moscow appeared to be conducting an information war over the refugee issue, drumming up public anger to its own political ends.</p>
<p>Bot makers loved The Last Jedi discourse so much they decided to politically influence it[URL: https://www.theverge.com/2018/10/2/17927696/star-wars-the-last-jedi-russian-trolls-bots-study] 02.10.2018</p>	<p>A new paper from Morten Bay, a research fellow at USC's Annenberg School for Communication and Journalism, writes: “Russian trolls weaponize Star Wars criticism as an instrument of information warfare with the purpose of pushing for political change, while it is weaponized by right-wing fans to forward a conservative agenda and for some it is a pushback against what they perceive as a feminist/social justice onslaught,”</p>
<p>Justice Department announces indictments of 7 Russians in hacking plot tied to Olympics doping scandal[URL: https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2018/10/04/justice-department-announces-indictments-7-russian-spies/1519074002/] 04.10.2018</p>	<p>In February, 13 Russian nationals and three businesses – including an internet firm tied to the Kremlin – were charged with waging “information warfare against the United States.”</p>
<p>Bolton Affirms U.S. Intent To Pull Out Of Arms Treaty With Russia [URL: https://www.npr.org/2018/10/23/659911920/bolton-affirms-u-s-intent-to-pull-out-of-arms-treaty-with-russia] 23.10.2018</p>	<p>As recently as last week, a Russian accountant was charged with waging information warfare to sway the upcoming midterm elections on behalf of the Kremlin.</p>

<p>Russian woman accused of conspiring to interfere in midterm elections[URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2018/10/19/us/politics/russia-interference-midterm-elections.html] 19.10.2018</p>	<p>In court documents, officials alleged that Project Lakhta attempted to conduct “information warfare against the United States” through payments to activists, for advertisements on social media and other activities.</p>
<p>Who is the real Nigel Farage... and why won't he answer my questions? [URL: https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2018/nov/25/why-wont-nigel-farage-answer-my-brex-it-questions] 25.11.2018</p>	<p>Farage is “phenomenally useful for the Russian government,” Ben Nimmo, a leading researcher into Russian online propaganda, tells me. “The thing about RT is that they are completely open about what it is. The editor-in-chief has described it as ‘information warfare’. She has said it’s as much a part of Russia’s arsenal as its ministry of defence.”</p>
<p>Tensions Between Ukraine And Russia Boil Over In Sea Of Azov As Chances For War Escalate (Updated)[URL: https://www.thedrive.com/the-war-zone/25101/tensions-between-ukraine-and-russia-boil-over-in-sea-of-azov-as-chances-for-war-escalate] 25.11.2018</p>	<p>What's could very well come next is an outpouring of anti-Russian sentiment on the streets of Kiev and Russian cyber attacks at least on Ukraine's ability to access and send information to the outside world, and possibly much more. Russia could also begin an electronic warfare operation around the Sea of Azov to limit Ukrainian forces' ability to communicate and navigate the area. A pointed information warfare campaign is almost a given considering Moscow's recent track record.</p>
<p>In Radical Restructuring Plan, Army Brigadiers, Major Generals To Have Same Rank, Pay[URL: https://defenceaviationpost.com/in-radical-restructuring-plan-army-brigadiers-major-generals-to-have-same-rank-pay/] 19.11.2018</p>	<p>Some new posts will also be created to deal with emerging threats while some others may be removed. The army will now have a Lieutenant General heading up the post of Director General (Information Warfare) while various branches of the army looking at the training of officers and jawans will be rationalised.</p>
<p>HIMSS AsiaPac 18 - Interoperability and security are top concerns of military health leaders[URL: https://www.healthcareitnews.com/news/himss-asiapac-18-</p>	<p>For Lt Col David Bullock, Deputy Director, Health Knowledge Management, Information Warfare Division, Joint Capabilities Group, Australian Defence Force, Australia, the real benefits from health information exchange in the military and digitisation of the defence force lie in the data generated from service staff that can be used for predictive and prescriptive models of care using analytics.</p>

<p>interoperability-and-security-are-top-concerns-military-health-leaders] 13.11.2018</p>	
<p>NY voting equipment braced for cascade of ballots, officials say[URL: https://www.pressrepublican.com/news/local_news/ny-voting-equipment-braced-for-cascade-of-ballots-officials-say/article_1df8bfb9-037e-579b-8892-179ecb300ecb.html] 04.11.2018</p>	<p>An indictment obtained by special prosecutor Robert Mueller in February accused 13 Russian nationals of waging an illegal "information warfare" to disrupt the presidential election in a scheme allegedly carried out by people who traveled to the United States and helped organize political rallies.</p>
<p>Georgia May Be The Place Where The Seeds Of Doubt About Democracy Finally Take Root[URL: https://www.buzzfeednews.com/article/kevincollier/georgia-abrams-kemp-voter-suppression-doubts] 03.11.2018</p>	<p>As the first election since Donald Trump’s victory, amid detailed intelligence community findings that Russia had declared information warfare on the US political system “to undermine public faith in the US democratic process” — efforts Russia is still engaged in — the pressure is great this time to prove that the midterms are fair.</p>
<p>Terrorists, cultists – or champions of Iranian democracy? The wild wildstory of the MEK[URL: https://www.theguardian.com/news/2018/nov/09/me-k-iran-revolution-regime-trump-rajavi] 09.11.2018</p>	<p>According to one recent MEK (People’s Mujahedin of Iran, or MEK (Mujahedin-e Khalq) defector, Hassan Heyrani, the group’s main work in Albania involves fighting online in an escalating information war between Iran and its rivals.</p>
<p>Facebook Tackles Rising Threat: Americans Aping Russian Schemes to Deceive[URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2018/10/11/technology/fake-news-online-disinformation.html] 11.10.2018</p>	<p>“There are now well-developed networks of Americans targeting other Americans with purposefully designed manipulations,” said Molly McKew, an information warfare researcher at the New Media Frontier, a firm that studies social media.</p>
<p>The Justice Department accused Russians of meddling in the midterms[URL: https://www.nytimes.com/</p>	<p>Federal prosecutors said Friday that they had brought charges against a Russian woman they called the “chief accountant” for an “information warfare” campaign targeting the November midterm elections.</p>

<p>2018/10/19/us/politics/russia-interference-midterm-elections.html] 19.10.2018</p>	
<p>Saudi Arabia's information war to bury news of Jamal Khashoggi [URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/global-opinions/saudi-arabias-information-war-to-bury-news-of-jamal-khashoggi/2018/10/17/e4825a5a-d227-11e8-b2d2-f397227b43f0_story.html] 17.10.2018</p>	<p>Saudi Arabia's information war to bury news of Jamal Khashoggi (headline)</p>
<p>Revenge Of The Spy Rockers? Russia And The Not-So-Secret Agents[URL: https://www.forbes.com/sites/jamesrodgerseurope/2018/10/06/revenge-of-the-spy-rockers-russia-and-the-not-so-secret-agents/] 06.10.2018</p>	<p>In 2006, Russia accused British secret service agents of using a fake rock as part of their spying operations in Moscow. Britain tried to laugh it off at the time, but years later admitted that it was pretty much as the Russians had said.</p> <p>At the time, Mr Putin added to the embarrassment by joking that those responsible would probably not be expelled from Russia. 'If these spies are sent out, others will be sent in. Maybe they'll send some clever ones that will be hard for us to find.'</p> <p>In the end, those spies were exposed -- as these have been -- by being shown on television. There is an interesting parallel here. Much is made these days of the supposed propaganda power of RT -- Russia's international TV channel, broadcasting in English and other languages -- and of Russia's use of social media to influence western opinion. Russia has successfully adapted these western platforms to use in its information war with the west.</p>
<p>AnatoliyChepiga Is a Hero of Russia: The Writing Is on the Wall [URL: https://www.bellingcat.com/news/uk-and-europe/2018/10/02/anatoliy-chepiga-hero-russia-writing-wall/] 02.10.2018</p>	<p>Reply The GRU's Incompetent - October 7, 2018</p> <p>In my comment I was making some general observations about conspiracy theorists they weren't necessarily aimed at you, but, I confess I have not read all of your previous posts and it's not always easy to know who is a just a sceptic and who is a full on conspiracist, there is a spectrum. There are lot of people commenting here and elsewhere who are clearly getting their information from the likes of Craig Murray who is a serious conspiracy theorist, and this has a tendency to cloud the issue somewhat. I knew when I said that we are engaged in a propaganda war with Russia that you would claim that was contradictory, I should perhaps have phrased it better, Russia is engaged in a propaganda war with us, but it is not of our making, we are simply responding to that. No that doesn't mean that we are making up our own lies, apart from anything else I've seen</p>

	<p>no evidence of this, I don't regard politicians making silly or ill-advised statements as examples of lying, in that these are not premeditated blatant lies.</p> <p>What I meant is that this information war has some bearing on what evidence we release and when, we have to try and maintain control of the story but that doesn't mean that we are making stuff up.</p>
<p>The impact of Mattis' and McGurk's resignations[URL: https://www.wtva.com/content/national/503419172.html] 26.12.2018</p>	<p>Oops, they did it again: The latest report from the director of national intelligence indicated that the voting infrastructure was not compromised by foreign actors during the midterm elections in November. It remains unclear whether our defenses prevented any efforts or if hackers simply didn't bother. However, the DNI did find that foreign actors -- including Russia, Iran and China -- continued their influence operations during the midterms. Election security planning for 2020 will need to focus on defending against information warfare attacks as well as effectively deterring them.</p>
<p>All The Criminal Charges To Emerge So Far From Robert Mueller's Investigation [URL: https://www.opb.org/news/article/npr-all-the-criminal-charges-to-emerge-so-far-from-robert-muellers-investigation/] 09.12.2018</p>	<p>Indicted: Russian Internet trolls</p> <p>A federal grand jury indicted 13 Russians and three Russian entities in February 2018 for what Rosenstein described to reporters as "information warfare" with "the stated goal of spreading distrust towards the candidates and the political system in general."</p>
<p>Three of four Americans killed in Syria explosion identified[URL: https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/three-four-americans-killed-syria-explosion-identified-n960166] 18.01.2019</p>	<p>SHANNON M. KENT Kent enlisted in the Navy in 2003.</p> <p>"She was a rockstar, an outstanding Chief Petty Officer, and leader to many in the Navy Information Warfare Community," said Cmdr. Joseph Harrison, the commanding officer of Kent's base.</p>
<p>Pine Plains woman one of four Americans killed in Syria bombing [URL: https://www.dailyfreeman.com/news/local-news/pine-plains-woman-one-of-four-americans-killed-in-syria/article_e46b20ae-1b35-11e9-af3f-73a8819fc17b.html] 18.01.2019</p>	<p>Joseph Harrison, commanding officer of CWA-66, said in a prepared statement: "Our thoughts and prayers go out to the family, friends, and teammates of Chief Petty Officer Kent during this extremely difficult time. She was a rock star, an outstanding chief petty officer, and leader to many in the Navy Information Warfare community."</p>

Americans	Kent, a 35-year-old language specialist, was assigned to
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<p>slain in Syria attack: A Green Beret, a former SEAL and two language specialists[URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/pentagon-identifies-three-of-the-four-americans-killed-in-syria-suicide-bombing/2019/01/18/5c9f31b8-1b1e-11e9-88fe-f9f77a3bcb6c_story.html]</p> <p>18.01.2019</p>	<p>Cryptologic Warfare Activity 66, based at Fort Meade, Md. She enlisted in the Navy in 2003. “She was a rockstar, an outstanding Chief Petty Officer, and leader to many in the Navy Information Warfare Community,” Cmdr. Joseph Harrison, the head of her unit, said in a statement.</p>
<p>Twitter suspends account behind video of Native American’s standoff with teens[URL: https://nypost.com/2019/01/22/twitter-suspends-account-behind-video-of-native-americans-standoff-with-teens/]</p> <p>22.01.2019</p>	<p>Information warfare expert Molly McKew said a network of anonymous accounts was working to spread the inflammatory video.</p> <p>“This is the new landscape: where bad actors monitor us and appropriate content that fits their needs. They know how to get it where they need to go so it amplifies naturally,” she told CNN Business.</p> <p>“And at this point, we are all conditioned to react and engage or deny in specific ways. And we all did.”</p>
<p>Doomsday Clock remains at two minutes to midnight[URL: https://www.euronews.com/2019/01/24/doomsday-looms-as-misinformation-climate-change-and-nuclear-weapons-threaten-human-existen]</p> <p>24.01.2019</p>	<p>The 2019 Doomsday Clock statement notes that threats from both nuclear weapons and climate change “were exacerbated this past year by the increased use of information warfare to undermine democracy around the world, amplifying risk from these and other threats and putting the future of civilization in extraordinary danger.” It warns against the situation becoming “the new abnormal.”</p> <p>“The current situation—in which intersecting nuclear, climate and information warfare threats all go insufficiently recognized and addressed, when they are not simply ignored or denied—is unsustainable,” said Rosner, who chairs the Bulletin board that sets the clock. “The longer world leaders and citizens carelessly inhabit this new and abnormal reality, the more likely the world is to experience catastrophe of historic proportions.”</p> <p>The group recommends a set of action steps, including U.S. and Russian leaders returning to the negotiating table to seek further reductions in nuclear arms and prevent peacetime military incidents along borders; international discussion about cyber-enabled ‘information warfare’ that undermines public trust in institutions,</p>

	media and science; and citizens pressuring the U.S. government to act on the imminent threat of climate change.
State of the Union: 2 minutes to midnight[URL: https://www.eurone ws.com/2019/01/25/state-of-the-union-2-minutes-to-midnight] 25.01.2019	The scientists added that matters are being made worse by information warfare - and this week in Europe saw another war of words - this time Rome and Paris were at loggerheads. Italy's Vice premier blamed France for fueling migration flows by continuing to 'colonise' Africa, while France's Europe Minister said she wouldn't enter into a 'stupidity contest'
Testimony by intelligence chiefs on global threats highlights differences with president[URL: https://www.washin gtonpost.com/world/national-security/intelligence-officials-will-name-biggest-threats-facing-us-during-senate-hearing/2019/01/28/f08dc5cc-2340-11e9-ad53-824486280311_story.html?utm_term=.9a1948757b60] 29.01.2019	Officials also warned, as they did last year, about Russia's intention to interfere with the U.S. political system via " information warfare " waged largely on social media, which stokes social and political tensions to divide Americans. Other countries are likely to employ those tactics, as well, Director of National Intelligence Daniel Coats said
A Rational Conversation About Kyrie Irving and the Future of the NBA[URL: https://www.thering er.com/nba/2019/2/4/18210111/kyrie-irving-rumors-trades-anthony-davis-nba-trades] 04.02.2019	The information warfare , four-dimensional front-office chess, and sources-say gossip is always at a fever pitch before the trade deadline, but I don't think there's ever been a time when so many of the league's most important chess pieces have been in play at midseason.
Officials Warn of 'Deepfake' Tech Ahead of 2020 Election [URL: https://ktla.com/2019/02/15/officials-warn-of-deepfake-tech-ahead-of-2020-	An increasing number of lawmakers are warning that a form of video manipulation, known as deepfakes, could be the next stage of information warfare ahead of the 2020 US Presidential election.

election/] 15.02.2019	
Report: The Pelicans Invented A New Kind Of Tampering And Used It To Exact Sweet Revenge On The Hated Lakers [URL: https://deadspin.com/report-the-pelicans-invented-a-new-kind-of-tampering-a-1832415741] 06.02.2019	ESPN reporter Brian Windhorst describes the “ information war ” going on behind the scenes across the NBA—and presumably centered on Anthony Davis, a professional basketball player—as like nothing he’s ever seen in his 16 years covering the NBA.

How 18th-century information wars can solve the problem of 21st-century ‘fake news’[URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/outlook/2019/02/24/how-th-century-information-wars-can-solve-problem-st-century-fake-news/] 24.02.2019	<p>(headline) How 18th-century information wars can solve the problem of 21st-century ‘fake news’</p> <p>Fake news, active measures, Twitter bots: Not since the 1980s have espionage and disinformation so captivated our collective mind. Many have looked back to the Cold War to understand the implications of these phenomena. After all, Russia, America’s Cold War nemesis, is considered the primary culprit in today’s most controversial disinformation campaigns. Yet our media landscape, the breeding and feeding ground of questionable information, also has many similarities to the 18th century. The information wars of this earlier period not only provide perspective — they also provide a solution to the political divisions that disinformation campaigns seek to exploit: the need for renewed emphasis on education and a return to dispassionate behavior in the public square.</p> <p>Martin Luther was one of the first to use pamphlets as an effective political weapon in his fight against the Catholic Church during the Protestant Reformation. Luther’s satirical pamphlet “Die Lügend von S. Johanne Chryosostomo,” for example, mocked Catholic hagiography in an attempt to undermine official Church orthodoxy. Protestant pamphlets such as these, written in the vernacular German to reach as many people as possible, probably numbered in the millions by the time the Reformation had gained full steam.</p> <p>But it was in the 18th century that pamphlets reached their peak political influence. By then, pamphlets had become so central to shaping public opinion that they were frequently used by political actors in secret information wars against their enemies.</p> <p>Homegrown pamphlets likewise shaped the information war in the Netherlands. Joan Derk van der Capellen tot den Pol, a pro-American polemicist in the Netherlands, unleashed a pamphlet war against the British government’s request for Dutch forces to fight the American</p>
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	<p>colonists. Van der Capellen’s pamphlets not only successfully prevented the British from deploying these troops in America, but also polarized Dutch society along pro- and anti-American lines.</p> <p>Political revolutionaries in the 18th century had insights on how to defend against disinformation. Rather than advocating for censorship, they doubled down on the importance of the free press, a freedom that they had so successfully leveraged against Britain during the Revolution. Unlike authoritarian systems, which favor control over information by the state, every individual in a liberal democracy possesses the tools to counter disinformation. Even the Founders, who rarely shied away from participating in the information wars of their age, believed a free press was essential to keep the republic they created.</p>
<p>Imran Khan Says Pakistan Will Release Indian Pilot, Seizing Publicity in Showdown[URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2019/02/28/world/asia/pakistan-india-pilot-kashmir.html] 28.02.2019</p>	<p>Perhaps the most telling moment in the information war came on Thursday, when Pakistan seized what could have been India’s triumphant moment, the return of the pilot.</p>
<p>How to Make Sense of U.S. Cyber Command's Latest Spat With Russian Trolls[URL: https://gizmodo.com/how-to-make-sense-of-u-s-cyber-commands-latest-spat-wi-1832964450] 01.03.2019</p>	<p>On Tuesday, the Washington Post reported that U.S. Cyber Command hacked and “shut down” the Russian Internet Research Agency (IRA) during the U.S. midterm elections in November. The IRA is that notorious “troll factory” U.S. officials say is dedicated to supporting Russia’s global geopolitical goals with online information warfare.</p> <p>But beyond the basics, the story leaves a Mt. Everest worth of questions. The Post article—which is based on leaks from “several” unnamed “U.S. officials”—includes cheerleading from Senator Mike Rounds who credits U.S. Cyber Command’s attack with preventing “serious cyber-incursions.”</p> <p>That doesn’t make a lot of sense on its face, given that the IRA carries out information warfare rather than actual hacking resulting in “intrusions.” At this point, it’s impossible, by design, for the public to decipher what the latest American actions actually mean—not to mention how Moscow might ultimately react.</p> <p>FAN is not a particularly famous name inside the United States. Government-owned outlets like Sputnik and TASS get more exposure while the IRA is seen as an epicenter of Russian information warfare.</p>
<p>Avaaz: Facebook is a festering hive of</p>	<p>For all the company’s talk of weeding out toxic content and clamping down on information warfare, Facebook has generated more than 105 million views of fake news about France’s Yellow Vest</p>

<p>fake news about France's Yellow Vests[URL: https://venturebeat.com/2019/03/12/avaaz-facebook-festering-fake-news-frances-yellow-vests/] 12.03.2019</p>	<p>movement, a new study says.</p> <p>The project was conducted by a team of investigative reporters, researchers, and data analysts organized by Avaaz as part of an international effort to push back against the information warfare campaigns being launched for the European elections.</p>
<p>The wild side of discovery, a history of information warfare, and the immune system uncovered: Books in brief[URL: https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-00794-7] 13.03.2019</p>	<p>(headline) The wild side of discovery, a history of information warfare, and the immune system uncovered: Books in brief</p> <p>This riveting technological chronicle dispels two myths: that the digital era spawned information warfare, and that twentieth-century global communications was largely Anglo-American.</p>
<p>Where now for Mark Zuckerberg after his – and our – loss of innocence? [URL: https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2019/mar/17/where-now-for-mark-zuckerberg-after-his-and-our-loss-of-innocence-facebook] 17.03.2019</p>	<p>Martin Moore is the author of Democracy Hacked: Political Turmoil and Information Warfare in the Digital Age and a senior lecturer at King's College London</p>
<p>Far right groups' coded language makes threats hard to spot [URL: https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/mar/17/far-right-groups-coded-language-makes-threats-</p>	<p>The irony-laden vocabulary of the far-right online communities that spawned the terror attack in Christchurch on Friday makes it “extremely difficult” to distinguish a sick joke from a deadly serious threat, according to experts on the international far right and online information warfare.</p>

hard-to-spot] 17.03.2019	
Robert Mueller Submits Report On Russia Investigation To Attorney General[URL: https://www.npr.org/2019/03/22/638169023/robert-mueller-submits-report-on-russia-investigation-to-attorney-general-barr] 22.03.2019	In legal documents, the special counsel's office has painted a detailed picture of the vast information warfare campaign that was conceived by Russian leaders as early as 2014 and then shifted into high gear for the 2016 presidential election.

No Criminal Collusion. Lots of Corruption[URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2019/03/25/opinion/mueller-report-trump.html] 25.03.2019	But we should be equally aware of the media tendency to capitulate in the face of Trumpian triumphalism. (Recall the pressure to give Trump credit after his first meeting with Kim Jong-un, despite the emptiness of the resulting agreement.) So we shouldn't overlook the fact that when it comes to Trump's relationship with Russia, Barr's letter speaks only to very narrow questions about Trump campaign involvement in Russian information warfare operations in 2016.
THE BEAUTIFUL BENEFITS OF CONTEMPLATING DOOM[URL: https://www.wired.com/story/the-beautiful-benefits-of-contemplating-doom/] 25.03.2019	<p>The Bulletin's president and CEO is Rachel Bronson, former director of -Middle East studies at the Council on Foreign Relations, author of Thicker Than Oil: America's Uneasy Partnership with Saudi Arabia, and onetime cochair of Chicago Shakespeare Theater's Producers' Guild. The clock's current setting, she said, reflects the ongoing threats posed by escalating arms races and rising temperatures. Widespread information warfare is amplifying these dangers. The mood in the room was funereal.</p> <p>"The Enlightenment sought to establish reason as the foundational pillar of civilized discourse. In this conception, logical argument matters, and the truth of a statement is tested by examination of values, assumptions, and facts, not by how many people believe it. Cyber-enabled information warfare threatens to replace these pillars of logic and truth with fantasy and rage."</p>

<p>Russia's Virtual Moral Police: Toxic Subculture in Pursuit of Purity[URL: https://theglobe.post.com/2019/03/27/russia-male-state/] 27.03.2019</p>	<p>In such communities, the militarized mentality of constant mobilization also manifests itself in their organizational structure and activities. Male State, for example, organized itself geographically in regional branches, but also in rapid reaction platoons for exercising collective online mobbing to further their agenda. These platoons were engaged in a primitive form of information warfare against female targets to exercise sufficient psychological pressure in an attempt to modify their online and offline behavior.</p>
<p>Expanding cyberthreats on mind of America's Role in the World panel [URL: https://news.iu.edu/stories/2019/03/iub/29-americas-role-in-the-world-cyber-threats.html] 29.03.2019</p>	<p>"What worries me is that these capabilities will be transferred to applications abroad," Lucas Kello said, who directs Oxford University's Centre for Technology and Global Affairs. "So I can imagine easily, as the geopolitical tensions between China and the West -- perhaps especially the United States -- intensify over the coming years and decades, there will be a greater perceived need or gain in Beijing to use cyberspace to disrupt and weaken Western political systems, taking more than one page from the Russian manual of information warfare."</p>
<p>Russia's rush of affection for Pakistan could rejig South Asia equation, will discomfit New Delhi[URL: https://www.firstpost.com/world/russias-rush-of-affection-for-pakistan-could-rejig-south-asia-equation-will-discomfit-new-delhi-6359031.html] 31.03.2019</p>	<p>It is often believed, and rightly so, that Pakistan has begun to learn a great deal from Russia on how to wage hybrid warfare via social media as Kremlin seems to have taken the art of information warfare and propaganda to an entirely new level. Having successfully implemented its information warfare strategy in the 2016 American presidential election, Russia has since been using similar tactics in various West European countries in an attempt to polarise the political atmosphere while increasing the trust deficit between governments and citizens.</p> <p>Pakistan's 'deep state' employed vastly similar information warfare tactics very skillfully after India carried out airstrikes in Balakot and also during the capture of an Indian pilot by Pakistani authorities. Concerted attempts were made to twist the political and social narrative in India through various social media platforms so that measures aimed at inflicting punishment against Pakistan becomes a challenge for India's political leadership.</p>
<p>The India-Pakistan Conflict Was a</p>	<p>In India, Pakistan and everywhere else, addressing digital mendacity will require a complete social overhaul. "The battle is going to be long and difficult," GovindrajEthiraj, a journalist who runs the Indian</p>

<p>Parade of Lies[URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2019/03/06/opinion/india-pakistan-news.html] 06.03.2019</p>	<p>fact-checking site Boom, told me. The information war is a forever war. We're just getting started.</p>
<p>Is Russia a guarantor of stability and security? [URL: https://www.stopfake.org/en/is-russia-a-guarantor-of-stability-and-security/] 10.03.2019</p>	<p>Stories in the 'Context' section are not fakes. We publish them in order to provide greater insight for our readers about the techniques, methods and practices used by the Russian government in its information war.</p>
<p>Venezuela Crisis: Guaidó Calls for Uprising as Clashes Erupt [URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2019/04/30/world/americas/venezuela-coup-guaido-military.html] 30.04.2019</p>	<p>Mr. Moncada played down a report of defections in the security forces, saying that 20 low-level Venezuelan military personnel who had participated in the coup attempt had since sought asylum in the Brazilian Embassy in Caracas. He said Venezuelan security forces had shown extraordinary restraint, and denied there had been any injuries. Video showing an armored vehicle running over antigovernment protesters, he said, was fake news and "information warfare" by Mr. Maduro's enemies.</p>
<p>Democrats should call attention to Trump's patriotism deficit [URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/trump-is-lacking-in-basic-patriotism/2019/04/25/9a73ce0a-6799-11e9-82ba-fcfeff232e8f_story.html?utm_term=.35f1a5577b37] 25.04.2019</p>	<p>Now, the Mueller report uses about 100 pages to detail all the contacts between Russia and Trump campaign officials. They could have rung the alarm on Russian information warfare at any point. But the Mueller report recounts not a single call to inform proper authorities. Instead, the Trump team anticipated and welcomed the practical assistance of a hostile foreign power. And they then tried to conceal that assistance in an escalating series of deceptions.</p>
<p>What The</p>	<p>The Washington Post did their own follow-up to Politico's story,</p>

<p>Hell Is Going On With UFOs And The Department Of Defense? [URL: https://www.the-drive.com/the-war-zone/27666/what-the-hell-is-going-on-with-ufos-and-department-of-defense/ 26.04.2019</p>	<p>stating:</p> <p>Recently, unidentified aircraft have entered military-designated airspace as often as multiple times per month, Joseph Gradisher, spokesman for office of the deputy chief of naval operations for information warfare, told The Washington Post on Wednesday.</p> <p>Information warfare (sub-headline)</p> <p>On the other hand, putting a possible goal of disclosure aside, there is also a very real reason why the Pentagon would want the idea of UFOs injected back into the public's consciousness and even to add validity to it. Doing so is in itself a very old chapter in Uncle Sam's information warfare playbook.</p>
<p>War in Eastern Ukraine and the New Heroes of 'Novorossiya' (New Russia) [URL: https://limacharli-eneews.com/fsu/new-heroes-of-novorossiya/ 21.04.2019</p>	<p>Beyond diverting attention away from the infighting within the malfunctioning DNR, Russian propaganda surrounding the deaths of Motorola and Givi served to glorify these men as martyrs and thereby produce elements of "Novorossiya's" perceived legitimacy. These men can, even beyond the grave, serve as potent information warfare implements in the Kremlin's arsenal.</p>
<p>Reporter Sharmine Narwani on the secret history of America's defeat in Syria [URL: https://www.salon.com/2019/04/21/reporter-sharmine-narwani-on-the-secret-history-of-americas-defeat-in-syria/ 21.04.2019</p>	<p>Mainstream Western media were absolutely complicit in disseminating disinformation about the Syrian conflict to serve the political agendas of their respective governments.... We are living through an era of full-on information warfare, and what is interesting is that populations recognize this at some gut level, because people are turning off their media and searching for alternative sources of information.</p>
<p>The Mueller Report and the Danger Facing American Democracy [URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2019/04/19/opinion/muell</p>	<p>The earliest interference described in the report was a social media campaign intended to fan social rifts in the United States, carried out by an outfit funded by an oligarch known as "Putin's chef" for the feasts he catered. Called the Internet Research Agency, the unit actually sent agents to the United States to gather information at one point. What the unit called "information warfare" evolved by 2016 into an operation targeted at favoring Mr. Trump and disparaging Mrs. Clinton.</p>

er-report-trump- russia.html] 19.04.2019	
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