

In today's <u>#vatniksoup</u>, I'm going to talk about MICE. Not the rodent, but an acronym that originates from CIA recruitment strategy used in espionage. MICE explains the main motivators for covert and also overt action, and it stands for Money, Ideology, Compromise and Ego.



Whereas CIA Staff Historian Randy Burkett has stated that MICE has "outlived its usefulness" in counterintelligence, it seems to still apply quite well to those who are recruited to spread online propaganda. When doing research and deep dives on individuals who are...

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Rethinking an Old Approach

An Alternative Framework for Agent Recruitment: From MICE to RASCLS

Randy Burkett

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Ask any CIA National Clandestine Service officer what his or her mission is and the likely reply will be "to recruit spies to steal secrets and conduct covert action." This mission has been relatively unchanged since the founding of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) on 13 June 1942. What has changed is the profile of the people we ask to become agents to steal the secrets and engage in covert action. In this article I will discuss how we trained OSS and CIA officers to find and recruit the people who became our agents.

The story starts with World War II, when OSS officers were largely focused on appealing to the patriotism of people to resist foreign occupiers. There was no overall strategy for finding the right agents other than linking up with local activists and appealing to their national pride. The paper then moves to the Cold War when the focus for recruitment shifted to state actors who had the placement and access to betray the secrets of the communist governments in power. During the Cold War period and today, agents who agreed to spy are said to do so for reasons that imply weakness or vulnerability: money, ideology, blackmail, or ego. These factors are captured in the mnemonic MICE. It is a framework that I believe has

outlived its usefulness. Today's recruiters of agents abroad often pursue non-state actors with complex mixtures of competing loyalties, including family, tribe, religion, ethnicity, and nationalism.

I argue that today's recruiters must learn and use the significant break-throughs in understanding of human motivations and the means for influencing people that have occurred since the early 1980s. In particular, I will discuss the work of Dr. Robert Cialdini and how his six influence factors, reciprocation, authority, scarcity, commitment (and consistency), liking, and social proof—RASCLS—could be applied to motivate potential agents to agree to spy and to improve the productivity of existing agents.

However, before I look at how we have trained officers to recruit in the past and how we should recruit in the future, I think we should first examine what we are asking people to do when they become spies.

Is Spying Rational in the Face of the Risks?

On the surface, committing espionage appears to be less than rational. Agents risk death, either at the hands of an enemy or by their own legal systems. Even some countries that do not impose the death penalty

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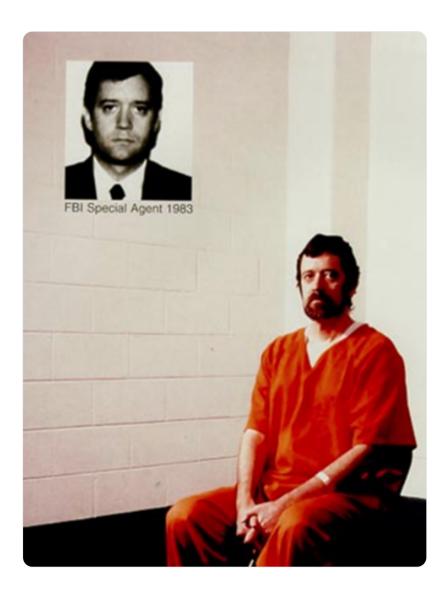
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... producing and promoting pro-Kremlin viewpoints, one can quickly find connections between the people and these four motivators. Naturally, these motivators can also overlap. One example from counterespionage is the case of Earl Edwin Pitts, who had been an FBI agent...

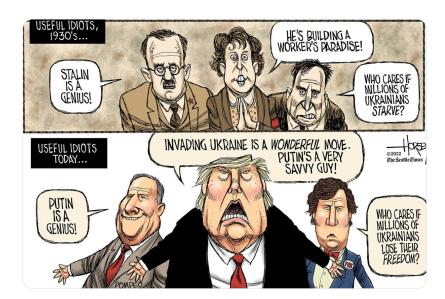


...who sold secrets to the Soviets and later to the Russians. During his interrogation, he told that he was treated badly while working for the FBI,but was also motivated by the stacks of rubles the Russians offered.

These days people who work to benefit a foreign actor..



...are called "useful idiots", a term falsely attributed to Lenin. In my view, it's counterproductive to refer to these people as idiots, as some of there are actually quite intelligent, and they've simply taken an opportunity to benefit from "working for the enemy".



A research project called Project Slammer, conducted during the late 80s, suggested that the subjects who become spies often see themselves as special, even unique; deserving, living in unsatisfactory situation, has ran out of other options (than to engage in espionage),...

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Project Slammer Interim Progress Report Submitted to [] Chairman, Personnel Security Committee 15 December 1989

SLAMMER-GRAM

This is an interim presentation of observations developing in the progress of Project Slammer, an Intelligence Community sponsored study of espionage. This research examines espionage by interviewing and psychologically assessing actual espionage subjects. Additionally, persons knowledgeable of subjects are contacted to better understand the subjects' private lives and how they are perceived by others while conducting espionage. This "Slammer-gram" briefly shares subjects' self-perceptions and some of the implications that might be considered in view of these insights. To date, cases studied have involved only male subjects, the majority of whom were volunteers in initiating espionage. The following observations are offered with the caveat that this is work in progress, each issue is worthy of continuing study and will be reported in greater depth in the next formal report scheduled for release in June, 1990.

HOW THE ESPIONAGE SUBJECT SEES HIMSELF (at the time he initiates espionage)

He believes:

- He is special, even unique.
- He is deserving.
- His situation is not satisfactory.
- He has no other (easier) option (than to engage in espionage).
- He is only doing what others frequently do.
- He is not a bad person.
- His performance in his government job (if presently employed) is separate from espionage; espionage does not (really) discount his contribution in the workplace.
- Security procedures do not (really) apply to him.
- Security programs (e.g., briefings) have no meaning for him, unless they connect with something with which he can personally identify.

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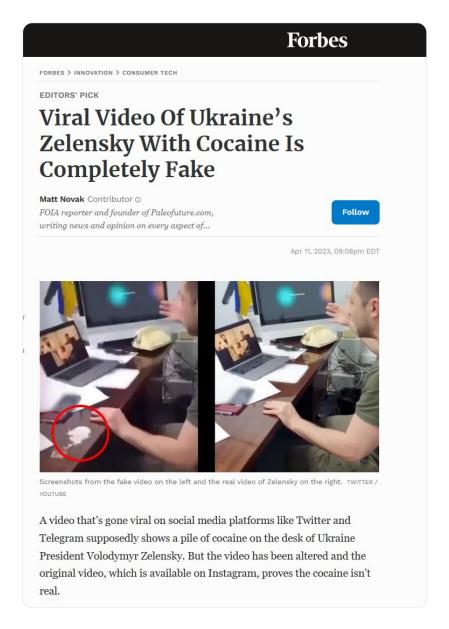
...and not a "bad person". This probably applies to most online propagandists, too.

Propagandists, like spies, often think of their work as "victimless" crime - many might feel that spreading disinformation and false narratives doesn't hurt anybody, it's just...



..."another version" of the story. Yet these actions often have consequences - they can, for example, affect the support and aid that Ukraine gets from the West.

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Now, I'm going to move to the territory of speculation. I've been researching "independent journalists", politicians and other pro-Russian actors for quite some time, and I feel like I have a hunch of what drives some of them.

Here's my analysis for each motivator:

Money: This one's the easiest - most of the pro-Kremlin mouthpieces are motivated by money. In fact, if you'd take the money out of the equation, they'd stop producing their nonsense and would move on to other things.



In my opinion, most "independent journalists", including Janus Putkonen, Mike "iEarlGrey" Jones and Patrick Lancaster are driven by money. All of them have had some hardships in their previous lives, and have moved on to work for the Kremlin to make a decent living.

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Some businessmen were offered lucrative business deals by the Kremlin, possibly to help with their cause.

In addition, there are those politicians and grifters who are most probably driven by both their ego and their money.

These include Gonzalo Lira, Jackson "Z" Hinkle, and most of the MAGA crew. Politicians like MTG and Boebert will drop any ideology (for example, QAnon) as soon as it no longer serves their self-interests.

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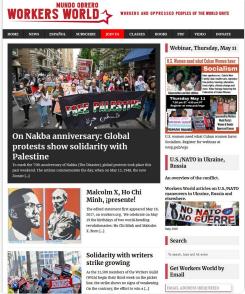






Ideology: Ideology can be extremely strong motivator and often creates staunch and loyal propagandists. Most of the ideology-driven Putin propagandists come from the far corners of the left and right, but many of them also believe in various conspiracy theories and have no.. 14/25







..political affiliation. Some people who in my opinion are driven by ideology, include Caitlin Johnstone, Katrina vanden Heuvel, Caleb Maupin, Steve Bannon and of course Noam Chomsky. It's not rare to see people from the far-left and from the far-right cooperate in this...

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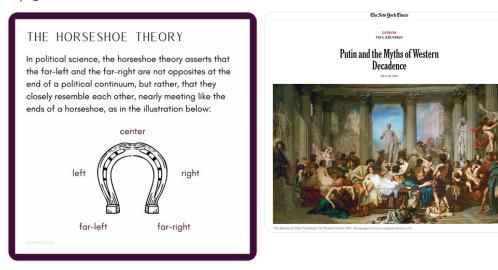






..domain,reinforcing the idea of the horseshoe theory. Even though rabid anti-US/NATO/Western stance is not an ideology per se, it is a strong motivator for many propagandists. Russia is also often pushing the idea of "decadent West" vs "traditional Russia.

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Compromise/Kompromat: This refers to damaging information about a person, which can then be used for blackmail. The most common type of kompromat is some kind of sex tape of the person involved. Putin has used this strategy to his benefit since forever.

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The most famous case happened in 1999, when then FSB Chief Putin released a sex tape where Prosecutor General Yury Skuratov was in bed with two young women. Skuratov had started investigating corruption of Putin's then boss, Boris Yeltsin, and this tape was used to make...

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...him resign from his position. Kompromat is the most difficult to detect, as once the compromising material has been exposed, these people often become useless. In my opinion, those men who have visited Russia on various occasions are the most evident targets of kompromat.

Some of these people include Mark Ames, John Dolan, Andrew Anglin and Graham Phillips. Ames has even written about their sexcapades during the 90s and 00s in Moscow.

Ego: Ego is another strong motivator, and can create very loyal propagandists.

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In many cases, propagandists ego has been "bruised", and they often feel like they have been mistreated by their own country. For ego-driven propagandists, two prime examples are Scott Ritter and Douglas Macgregor. Both were at some point quite talented in their work but...







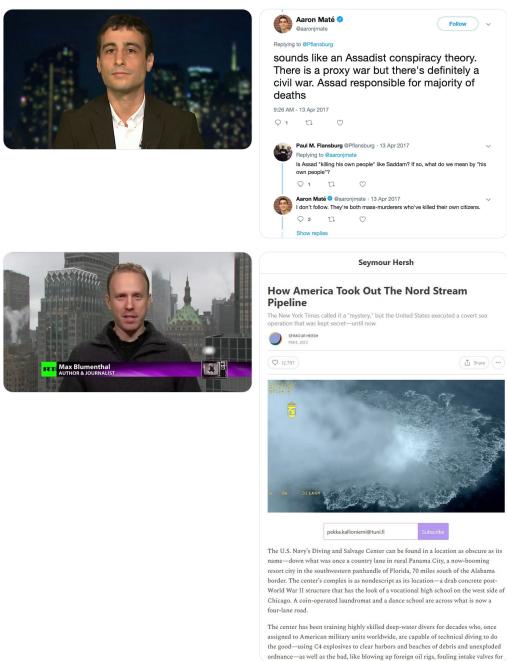
...were, to some degree, mistreated by their superiors. Macgregor's career was hindered due to his unorthodox methods, and Ritter was humiliated as a weapons inspector. Now they're both pushing Kremlin narratives, and Ritter is even touring around Russia, even going to... 22/25





... talk shows to praise Russia and defame the US and Ukraine. In my opinion, fake news bloggers like Aaron Maté and Max Blumenthal are driven by their huge egos, and formerly prestigious old school journalists like Seymour Hersh have the same problem.

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MICE is good at describing our core motivations for producing and promoting propaganda, but it's also oversimplifying things. Randy Burkett has stated that it excludes important factors like family, tribe, religion, ethnicity and nationalism.

But I still argue that it is a useful tool for determining what drives these actors to publish disinformation and false narratives, and that in most cases we can apply these motivators to most people.

In my case, it's probably ego.

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