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As a member of the NATO HQ staff you can borrow books (Type: M) for a period of one month and journals for one week. Reference works (Type: REF) must be consulted in the Library. People from outside NATO can borrow books through their local library via the interlibrary loan system.

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En tant que membre du personnel de l'OTAN vous pouvez emprunter des livres (Type: M) pour une période d'un mois et des revues pour une semaine. Les livres de référence (Type: REF) sont à consulter sur place. Les personnes n'appartenant pas à l'OTAN peuvent s'adresser à leur bibliothèque locale et emprunter des ouvrages via le système de prêt inter-bibliothèques.

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PART I : BOOKS

PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES*

2005

323 /00880

NATO's Secret Armies : Operation Gladio and Terrorism in Western Europe -

London : Frank Cass.

xx, 315 p. ; 24 cm.

(Contemporary Security Studies)

ISBN: 0714685003

Author(s):

1. Ganser, Daniele

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES

2. PARAMILITARY FORCES--EUROPE

3. GLADIO (ORGANIZATION)

4. TERRORISM--EUROPE

5. RIGHT-WING EXTREMISTS--EUROPE

6. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 301-302. Includes index.

'This book tells the story of NATO's secret anti-Communist stay-behind armies that were set up by the CIA and MI6 after the Second World War in all countries of Western Europe and that in some countries became tragically linked to right-wing terrorism.'

ID number: 80019896

Type: M

Year: 2005

327.8 /00147 REF

Encyclopedia of Intelligence and Counterintelligence. Volume One -

Armonk, NY : Sharpe.

xxxii, 383 p. : ill. ; 29 cm.

ISBN: 0765680688

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--ENCYCLOPEDIAS

2. ESPIONAGE--ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Added entry(s):

1. Carlisle, Rodney P., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'From references to secret agents in The Art of War in 400 B.C.E. to the Bush administration's ongoing War on Terrorism, espionage has always been an essential part of state security policies. This illustrated encyclopedia traces the fascinating stories of spies, intelligence and counterintelligence throughout history, both internationally and in the United States.'

ID number: 80019956

Year: 2005

Type: REF

* This list contains material received as of June 8th, 2005 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 8 juin 2005.

327.8 /00147 REF

Encyclopedia of Intelligence and Counterintelligence. Volume Two -
Armonk, NY : Sharpe.
365 p. : ill. ; 29 cm.
ISBN: 0765680688

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--ENCYCLOPEDIAS
2. ESPIONAGE--ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Added entry(s):

1. Carlisle, Rodney P., ed.

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 737-739. Includes index.

ID number: 80019961

Year: 2005

Type: REF

2004

323 /00844

The 9/11 Commission Report : Final Report of the National Commission on
Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States - New York : Norton.
xviii, 567 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.
ISBN: 0393326713

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
3. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
5. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

Added entry(s):

1. National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States
(US)

Notes:

'Nearly three thousand people died in the terrorist attacks of
September 11, 2001. In Lower Manhattan, on a field in
Pennsylvania, and along the banks of the Potomak, the United
States suffered the single largest loss of life from an enemy
attack on its soil. In November 2002 the United States Congress
and President George W. Bush established by law the National
Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, also
known as the 9/11 Commission. This independent, bipartisan
panel was directed to examine the facts and circumstances
surrounding the September 11 attacks, identify lessons learned,
and provide recommendations to safeguard against future acts of
terrorism. This volume is the authorized edition of the
Commission's final report.'

ID number: 80019441

Year: 2004 ?

Type: M

327.8 /00144

L'Union europeenne et le renseignement : perspectives de cooperation
entre les Etats membres - Bruxelles : GRIP.

52 p.; 30 cm.

(Rapports du GRIP ; 3/2004)

Author(s):

1. Coosemans, Thierry

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--EUROPE

Added entry(s):

1. Groupe de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Securite
(BE)

Notes:

'11 septembre 2001 : New York-Washington. 11 mars 2004 : Madrid.
La menace 'hyper-terroriste' s'affirme. Nul n'est a l'abri et
deja d'aucuns plaident pour une 'CIA europeenne', sans mesurer
sans doute pleinement la dimension et la complexite de ce
projet. Car comme le note l'auteur, si 'l'Europe du
renseignement' est restee au stade des declarations
d'intention, c'est sans doute parce que le probleme est plus
complexe que les responsables politiques ne l'imaginaient, mais
aussi que les services de renseignement (SR) eux-memes
temoignent d'une certaine frilosite a reconsiderer leurs
methodes de travail. La presente etude s'inscrit dans la double
perspective de la poursuite de l'integration europeenne, et de
la volonte des dirigeants europeens, reaffirmee suite aux
attentats de Madrid, d'approfondir la cooperation entre
services de renseignements de l'UE. Le premier chapitre vise a
rappeler au lecteur un certain nombre de definitions et de
concepts necessaires a une bonne comprehension de la
problematique du renseignement, apprehendee dans toute sa
diversite. Le second chapitre etablit un etat des lieux de la
cooperation europeenne en matiere de renseignement depuis le 11
septembre 2001. Le troisieme chapitre developpe les conditions
prealables a un approfondissement de la cooperation entre SR,
sous forme d'une quintuple necessite : la necessite d'une
volonte politique forte; d'etablir des structures de
cooperation realistes et efficaces; de definir les besoins de
l'EU en matiere de renseignement; d'assurer un controle
democratique au niveau europeen; d'adopter une approche
differentiee en fonction des differents moyens de collecte du
renseignement. Enfin, les conclusions s'efforcent de replacer
l'approfondissement de la cooperation entre SR de l'UE dans la
perspective plus vaste du defi d'un nouvel environnement et
d'une nouvelle finalite du renseignement. Cette etude ne
pretend pas apporter de 'recette-miracle', mais vise davantage
a presenter un certain nombre de pistes, de scenarios a
debattre.'

ID number: 80019215

Year: 2004

Type: M

327.8 /00143

For Our Eyes Only ? : Shaping an Intelligence Community within the EU -
Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies.

51 p. ; 30 cm.

(Occasional Papers ; 50)

Author(s):

1. Muller-Wille, Bjorn

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--EUROPE

Added entry(s):

1. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 49-51.

'Developing international and cross-agency intelligence cooperation has become imperative in today's security environment. If the so-called 'new threats' are to be tackled collectively, it is not only desirable but also necessary to make collective threat assessments. In contrast to other organisations, the EU applies and has to coordinate a broad range of security policy tools. Therefore, it also needs support from different kinds of intelligence agencies to a larger extent than other organisations. To this end, it has already begun to develop its own structure for the production and exchange of various types of intelligence. At present four EU 'intelligence agencies' can be identified : the fledgling Joint Situation Centre (SITCEN), the Intelligence Division of the European Military Staff (INTDIV), the European Union Satellite Centre (EUSC) and Europol. This paper argues that the EU does not need any new 'agencies'. Instead it advocates some modification of existing EU 'intelligence agencies' in order to allow them to provide the intelligence support needed for various EU policies. Whereas the present organisation of the INTDIV and the EUSC are regarded as adequate, reforms are proposed for the SITCEN and Europol. The paper emphasises the necessity to strengthen and enlarge the SITCEN, which provides the Union and its member states with external intelligence. Furthermore, Europol should cooperate closer with the agencies of the second pillar (CFSP), and its responsibilities be extended. Apart from adapting existing agencies, the Union should concentrate on facilitating direct cooperation among national agencies in areas that fall under the responsibility of member states. To this end, a European Intelligence Communication Network should be established. One must not be put off by the large technical and political challenges involved in the designing and setting up of such a network, which is necessary because it would allow various European and national intelligence producers to communicate and improve their ability to assess threats. It is also a prerequisite for common assessments, since the Union has only limited intelligence capabilities, in particular collection capabilities, and depends on the support of national agencies. As a result, national and European decision-makers could obtain the support needed for the efficient and coherent national and collective production of security. If the technical standards and the methods, format and content of communications are developed in cooperation with third parties, most notably the United States, candidate countries and NATO, additional points of contact could be established and exchange and cooperation with them enhanced.'

ID number: 80019128

Year: 2004

Type: M

327.8 /00146

Intelligence for Peace : The Role of Intelligence in Times of Peace -
London : RoutledgeCurzon.
xi, 264 p. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0714680095

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--ISRAEL
2. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Added entry(s):

1. Carmel, Hesi, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'The fall of the Berlin Wall, the collapse of the Soviet Union, attempts to solve military confrontations by peaceful means and the Middle East peace process have given rise to much discussion about the role of intelligence in times of peace. This book comprises 16 articles written by leading figures in the field who are convinced that intelligence has an important part to play in times of peace and diplomacy as well as in times of war and conflict. The articles in this collection contain analyses and descriptions of events - some here made public for the first time - concerning attempts to make use of the advantages of intelligence communications and contacts to further diplomatic efforts in the Middle East. The lessons of these experiences are clearly of paramount importance today. Some chapters also undertake deep analyses of the role of intelligence and secret diplomacy in times of peace and compromise in both the Middle East and the international community at large. The book sheds light on an issue that is of major importance to governments, policy-makers, intelligence organisations and the public.'

ID number: 80019546

Year: 2004

Type: M

327.8 /00145

Ghost Wars : The Secret History of the CIA, Afghanistan, and bin Laden, from the Soviet Invasion to September 10, 2001 - New York : Penguin Press.

xvii, 695 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 1594200076

Author(s):

1. Coll, Steve

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
2. COVERT OPERATIONS (MILITARY SCIENCE)--USA
3. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
5. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 653-664. Includes index.

'For nearly the past quarter century, while most Americans were unaware, Afghanistan has been the playing field for intense covert operations by US and foreign intelligence agencies - invisible wars that sowed the seeds of the September 11 attacks and that provide its context. From the Soviet invasion in 1979 through the summer of 2001, the CIA, KGB, Pakistan's ISI, and Saudi Arabia's General Intelligence Department all operated directly and secretly in Afghanistan. They primed Afghan factions with cash and weapons, secretly trained guerrilla forces, funded propaganda, and manipulated politics. In the midst of these struggles bin Laden conceived and then built his global organization. The author tells the secret history of the CIA's role in Afghanistan, including its covert program against Soviet troops from 1979 to 1989, and examines the rise of the Taliban, the emergence of bin Laden, and the secret efforts by

CIA officers and their agents to capture or kill bin Laden in Afghanistan after 1998. The book answers the questions so many have asked since the horrors of September 11 : to what extent did America's best intelligence analysts grasp the rising threat of Islamist radicalism ? Who tried to stop bin Laden and why did they fail ?'

ID number: 80019419

Year: 2004

Type: M

2003

355.4 /01436

Intelligence in War : Knowledge of the Enemy from Napoleon to Al-Qaeda - London : Hutchinson.

xix, 443 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0091802296

Author(s):

1. Keegan, John, 1934-

Subject(s):

1. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE--HISTORY

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 413-421. Includes index.

'No war can be conducted successfully without early and good intelligence', wrote Marlborough, and from the earliest times commanders have sought knowledge of the enemy, his strengths and weaknesses, his dispositions and intentions. But how much effect, in the 'real time' of a battle or a campaign, can this knowledge have ? The author goes here to the heart of a series of important conflicts to develop a powerful argument about intelligence in war. From the Napoleonic Wars to the sophisticated electronic warfare of the twenty-first century, he finds linking themes which lead to a compelling conclusion. His narrative sweep is enthralling, whether portraying the dilemmas of Nelson seeking Napoleon's fleet, Stonewall Jackson in the American Civil War, Bletchley as it seeks to crack Ultra during the Battle of the Atlantic, the realities of the secret war in the Falklands or the polymorphous intelligence issues of the contemporary fight against terrorism.'

ID number: 80019881

Year: 2003

Type: M

2002

327.8 /00140

Vladimir Putin & Russia's Special Services - Camberley, UK : Conflict Studies Research Centre.

48 p. ; 30 cm.

ISBN: 1904423027

Author(s):

1. Bennett, Gordon

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Added entry(s):

1. Conflict Studies Research Centre (GB)

Notes:

'This paper looks at Putin's relationship with Russia's special services. It describes his personnel policies, security and intelligence officials promoted in recent years to important and influential positions and outlines the challenges facing them and their subordinates. It explains the immediate tasks of the Russian special services, providing specific examples of

their activities in and outside Russia, including their role in Chechnya. It examines the need for quality control of the Russian special services and analyses their reforms and related financial issues. The paper suggests that in the post 9/11 world the Russian special services could become partners in their bilateral and multilateral contacts with old and new enemies and part-time allies in combat against international terrorism and transnational criminal organizations. It will be a process fraught with many difficulties, and whatever are the successes and failures of this partnership, it will run independently from business-as-usual-intelligence operations conducted by individual states.'

ID number: 80018309

Year: 2002

Type: M

327.8 /00139

See No Evil : The True Story of a Ground Soldier in the CIA's War on Terrorism - New York : Crown Publishers.

xix, 284 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0609810278

Subject(s):

1. BAER, ROBERT
2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
3. TERRORISM--USA
4. TERRORISM--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

Includes index.

'In this book, one of the CIA's top field officers of the past quarter century recounts his career running agents in the back alleys of the Middle East. In the process, Robert Baer paints a chilling picture of how terrorism works on the inside and provides compelling evidence about how Washington politics sabotaged the CIA's efforts to root out the world's deadliest terrorists. Baer observed firsthand how an increasingly bureaucratic CIA lost its way in the post-cold war world and refused to adequately acknowledge and neutralize the growing threat of Islamic fundamentalist terror in the Middle East and elsewhere. A throwback to the days when CIA operatives got results by getting their hands dirty and running covert operations, Baer spent his career chasing down leads on suspected terrorists in the world's most volatile hot spots. As he and his agents risked their lives gathering intelligence, he watched as the CIA reduced drastically its operations overseas, failed to put in place people who knew local languages and customs, and rewarded workers who knew how to play the political games of the agency's suburban Washington headquarters but not how to recruit agents on the ground. This book is not only a candid memoir of the education and disillusionment of an intelligence operative but also an unprecedented look at the roots of modern terrorism.'

ID number: 80019590

Year: 2002

Type: M

327.8 /00138

The New Craft of Intelligence : Achieving Asymmetric Advantage in the Face of Nontraditional Threats - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.

vi, 53 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

ISBN: 1584870834

Author(s):

1. Steele, Robert D.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
2. ASYMMETRIC WARFARE

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'Since the mid-1990s, the concept of strategic asymmetry has been receiving serious attention from the US Department of Defense. This monograph examines two paradigm shifts - one in relation to the threat and a second in relation to intelligence methods. The author offers new models for threat analysis and for intelligence operations in support of policy, acquisition, and command of forces engaged in non-traditional asymmetric warfare. He concludes with an examination of the Revolution in Military Affairs and the need for a Revolution in Intelligence Affairs.'

ID number: 80017867

Year: 2002

Type: M

2001

327.8 /00141

Intelligence Services in the Information Age : Theory and Practice - London : Frank Cass.

xi, 252 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 0714651990

Author(s):

1. Herman, Michael

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
2. INFORMATION WARFARE

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book reviews intelligence's place in the modern world. It compares its distinctive professionalism with other government information, including diplomatic reporting and the battlefield data produced by the Revolution in Military Affairs. The British 'intelligence community', its transatlantic alliance, and its distinctive 'upper second class' status in world terms are examined in detail, with practical recommendations for improved cost-effectiveness. The ethical dilemmas are discussed : do intelligence services on balance make for a better world or a worse one ? Other chapters illustrate these themes in other topics and experiences, including the intelligence strategies of Norway and New Zealand, Mrs Thatcher's 'de-unionization' of British Sigint, and memories of the British Cabinet Office in the 1970s. The author argues for intelligence professionalism as a contribution to international security, and for its encouragement as a world standard. The last century saw intelligence become a regular input to national decision-taking : the challenge of this century is to make it international, supporting UN and other multinational action. A corollary is the development of some national restraint, and international rules of the game, in the use of covert intelligence's more intrusive methods.'

Year: 2001
Type: M

327.8 /00142

Security Intelligence Services in New Democracies : The Czech Republic, Slovakia and Romania - Houndmills, UK : Palgrave.

ix, 291 p.; 23 cm.

(Studies in Russia and East Europe)

ISBN: 0333713729

Author(s):

1. Williams, Kieran
2. Deletant, Dennis, 1946-

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--CZECH REPUBLIC
2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--SLOVAKIA
3. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--ROMANIA
4. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 265-270. Includes index.

'One of the most controversial issues in the democratization of Eastern Europe since 1989 has been the reform of the security intelligence services. Still at the centre of moral panics and conspiracy theories, they are nevertheless expected to protect the people and enlighten policymakers in a time of new threats and uncertainty. Relating directly to issues of executive capacity, legislative-executive relations, and democratic control, the behaviour of such institutions is a litmus test of both the functioning and accountability of the post-communist state. The first account of the secret police in Eastern Europe before and after 1989, this book uses a wide range of sources, including archives, to identify what has and has not changed since the end of communism. After explaining the structure and workings of two of the area's most feared services, Czechoslovakia's StB and Romania's Securitate, the authors detail the creation of new institutions, the development of contacts with the West, and forms of oversight.'

ID number: 80019068

Year: 2001

Type: M

1998

327.8 /00137

Towards a European Intelligence Policy - Paris : Institute for Security Studies of Western European Union.

viii, 58 p.; 24 cm.

(Chaillot Papers ; 34)

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--EUROPE

Added entry(s):

1. Institute for Security Studies of Western European Union (FR)

Notes:

'Decision-making is the essence of any authority, in terms not only of operational effectiveness but also, fundamentally, of political credibility. The task has become more daunting since, with the restoration of shared rules of cohabitation in Europe and hopefully world-wide, the number of actors in national and international relations, as well as objective factors that transcend national boundaries, has increased exponentially. Consequently, good governance, rather than the protection of abstract state prerogatives, is the goal of the cooperative security environment that the international community is once more attempting to establish. This puts an ever greater burden on the collection and analysis of intelligence, at both the

national and international level. It is no accident that the advance that CFSP made with the Amsterdam Treaty has concentrated on a Policy Planning and Early Warning Unit to support the functions of a 'Mr. CFSP'. The contributors to this work have looked at this imperative from different perspectives. Their analyses were subjected to wider scrutiny during a seminar held at the Institute in March 1997 and subsequently refined accordingly. The result is now made public for the consideration of both specialized circles and the public in general, both of which stand to benefit if intelligence in the security field does not lag too far behind the revolutionary advances made in communications world-wide.'

ID number: 80015464

Year: 1998

Type: M

1997

327.8 /00135

British Intelligence Towards the Millennium : Issues and Opportunities -
London : Brassey's.

73 p.; 21 cm.

(London Defence Studies ; 38)

Author(s):

1. Herman, Michael

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--GREAT BRITAIN

Added entry(s):

1. University of London. Centre for Defence Studies (GB)

Year: 1997

Type: M

1996

40 /00099

Managing Arms in Peace Processes : Aspects of Psychological Operations
and Intelligence - New York : United Nations.

xvi, 46 p.; 21 cm.

ISBN: 9290451165

Author(s):

1. Raevsky, Andrei

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS

2. UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES

3. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

4. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES

Added entry(s):

1. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Notes:

'This report focuses upon particular aspects of peace operations, namely, psychological operations (PSYOPs) and intelligence activities. Although much has been written about peace operations, psychological operations and intelligence have been largely ignored. This report addresses the importance of PSYOPs and intelligence activities as an essential component of peace operations. Mr. Raevsky emphasizes that the local population should be informed about the aims of the peacekeeping force; that intelligence is an inherent part of any military operation, peace operations included; and that the skillful use of intelligence and PSYOPs for the preparation and execution of peace operations reduces the risk of 'mission creep'.

ID number: 80013343

Year: 1996

Type: M

327.8 /00134

Spies Without Cloaks : The KGB's Successors - Princeton, NJ : Princeton University Press.

318 p.; 25 cm.

ISBN: 0691025770

Author(s):

1. Knight, Amy W., 1946-

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION). KGB

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book offers a compelling and comprehensive account of what happened to the KGB when the Soviet Union collapsed and the world's most powerful and dangerous secret police organization was uncloaked. As Amy Knight shows, the KGB was renamed and reorganized several times after it was officially disbanded in December 1991, but it was not reformed.'

ID number: 80013491

Year: 1996

Type: M

327.8 /00133

Intelligence Services for a Democratic South Africa : Ensuring Parliamentary Control - London : RISCT.

27 p.; 25 cm.

(Conflict studies, 0069-8792 ; 286)

Author(s):

1. MacCarthy, Shaun

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--SOUTH AFRICA

Added entry(s):

1. Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism (GB)

Notes:

'South Africa's new Constitution makes specific provision for the intelligence services. This unusual step is intended to ensure parliamentary control and avoid the kind of abuses of power that happened in the apartheid area. Chapter 13 of the Constitution and a commentary on it are included as appendices in this thought-provoking study by Shaun McCarthy, himself a former member of one of South Africa's intelligence services. On the basis of his first hand knowledge and other related experience the author reviews the recent history in particular of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) and Military Intelligence (MI). He then proceeds to consider the problems of their adaptation and reform to meet the needs of a democratic society under the Government of National Unity and at the same time integration with the ANC's own intelligence structures.'

ID number: 80012674

Year: 1996

Type: M

327 /00946

From the Shadows : The Ultimate Insider's Story of Five Presidents and How They Won the Cold War - New York : Simon & Schuster.

604 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 0684810816

Author(s):

1. Gates, Robert M.

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USSR
2. USSR--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Notes:

Includes index.

'Drawing on his personal experiences in the CIA and on the National Security Council staff in the White House, as well as on intimate knowledge of CIA documents and activities never before revealed, Gates tells how the Cold War was really fought. From Nixon's detente policy to Reagan's arming of the Mujahedin in their war against the Soviets in Afghanistan, he tells the true story of American policy toward the Soviet Union, placing special emphasis on the White House and the CIA. Gates shows that, contrary to conventional wisdom, there was extraordinary continuity of policy from one President to the next, most strikingly from Carter to Reagan. Woven throughout this story are vivid descriptions of the atmosphere, culture and politics of the CIA and the White House. In addition, Gates provides candid appraisals of Presidents from Nixon to Bush, and of the key officials who advised them or toiled in the shadows.'

ID number: 80013741

Year: 1996

Type: M

623 /00812

Economie et securite : de l'industrie de defense a l'intelligence economique - Paris : Fondation pour les Etudes de Defense.

222 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

(Perspectives strategiques ; 6)

ISBN: 2911101081

Subject(s):

1. WEAPONS INDUSTRY--EUROPE
2. BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE
3. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Added entry(s):

1. Chaix, Nicole, ed.
2. Fondation pour les Etudes de Defense (FR)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 219-220.

'Comment comprendre et anticiper l'evolution rapide des enjeux strategiques, des besoins des armees europeennes et des contraintes de la securite ? Des industriels, des militaires, des chercheurs et des economistes ont reflechi au pourquoi et au comment de ces changements. Ils ont remis en question les habitudes de pensee et nous offrent une analyse des enjeux, des moyens et des methodes economiques et financieres de la Defense en France, en Europe et dans le monde. Que ce soient le management des entreprises, la reduction des couts ou l'intelligence economique, plus rien ne se fait seul et comme par le passe. Il faut inventer notre avenir industriel et c'est l'objet des propositions de ce livre. Ouvrage tres documente, destine aux acteurs du monde economique ainsi qu'aux chercheurs et etudiants.'

ID number: 80013830

Year: 1996

Type: M

327.8 /00131

Sellout : Aldrich Ames : The Spy Who Broke the CIA - London : Joseph.
ix, 322 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 0718138899

Author(s):

1. Adams, James, 1951-

Subject(s):

1. AMES, ALDRICH, 1941-
2. USA. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
3. ESPIONAGE, SOVIET--USA
4. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Notes:

Bibliography : p. 309-312. Includes index.

'Just how high a price will eventually be paid as a result of Aldrich Ames's treachery is unclear. Every covert officer compromised, every piece of tradecraft handed over to the Russians, every code at risk, every source betrayed. Those are the immediate consequences. But there are other problems still to be resolved : the future of the CIA itself, the rebuilding of shattered morale and the restoration of confidence among America's allies that intelligence shared with Washington is not also shared with Moscow.'

ID number: 80012343

Year: 1995

Type: M

623 /00803

Dominant Battlespace Knowledge : The Winning Edge - Washington : National
Defense University Press.
ix, 149 p. : ill.; 21 cm.

Subject(s):

1. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE--USA
2. COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS--USA
3. PRECISION GUIDED MUNITIONS--USA
4. RMA--USA

Added entry(s):

1. Libicki, Martin C., ed.
2. Johnson, Stuart E., 1944- , ed.

Notes:

'The papers collected here address the most critical aspects of the following problem : if the United States develops the means to acquire dominant battlespace knowledge (DBK), how might that affect the way it goes to war, the circumstances under which force can and will be used, the purposes for its employment, and the resulting alterations of the global geomilitary environment ? Of particular interest is how the authors view the influence of DBK in light of the shift from global to regional stability issues that marks the post-Cold War world. While no definitive answer has yet emerged, it is clear that the implications of so profound a change in military technology are critical to the structure and function of the US Armed Forces.'

ID number: 80012941

Year: 1995

Type: M

327.8 /00129

Kings and Desperate Men : The United States Office of Strategic Services
in London and the Anglo-American Relationship, 1941-1946 - [s.l.] :
[s.n.].

iii, 288 p.; 30 cm.

Author(s):

1. MacPherson, B. Nelson

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--GREAT BRITAIN
3. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--GREAT BRITAIN
4. GREAT BRITAIN--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 265-288.

'The first purpose of this study is to examine more closely the trend in western intelligence communities towards slow and uneven professionalization. The second purpose involves judging the relevance and professionalization of the OSS intelligence effort within the Anglo-American alliance. The third major research goal is to illuminate this alliance intelligence relationship within the larger framework of Anglo-American 'competitive cooperation'.

ID number: 80010476

Year: 1994

Type: M

327.8 /00132

La fin de l'innocence : les intellectuels d'Occident et la tentation
stalinienne : trente ans de guerre secrete - Paris : Grasset.

450 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 2246498414

Author(s):

1. Koch, Stephen

Subject(s):

1. PROPAGANDA, RUSSIAN
2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USSR
3. MUNZENBERG, WILLI

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 419-429. Includes index.

'Le communisme stalinien, au temps de sa toute-puissance, savait que, pour parfaire sa domination mondiale, il lui fallait recruter une armee clandestine et capable de mener le combat sur le front de la propagande. A cette fin, et des le debut des annees 30, ses dirigeants confierent a un homme de l'ombre, Willi Munzenberg, le soin d'orchestrer - de Londres a Paris, de Hollywood a Berlin - cette campagne de manipulation sans precedent. C'est ce chapitre obscur de l'histoire contemporaine que Stephen Koch explore dans ce livre ou les intellectuels deviennent des espions, et les espions, des agitateurs d'idees.'

ID number: 80012584

Year: 1994

Type: M

327.8 /00130

Intelligence and the Mirror : On Creating an Enemy - Oslo : International
Peace Research Institute.

ix, 131 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0803989482

Author(s):

1. Bathurst, Robert B., 1927-

Subject(s):

1. USSR--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USSR
3. POLITICAL CULTURE--USA
4. POLITICAL CULTURE--USSR
5. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Added entry(s):

1. International Peace Research Institute (NO)

Notes:

'This book fills an immense need to explain why, despite the enormous resources in capital and intelligence devoted to the problems of war and peace, most military conflicts in the twentieth century have been unpredicted; why political scientists failed to foresee the collapse of empires; and why economists forecast growth when there was obvious decay. The book describes how the Soviet Union and the United States nearly put an end to world civilization. Each side, acting out its own interpretation of 'the other' according to its ethnocentric vision, came close to unleashing a catastrophe in the name of 'reason'. This book develops and tests a new theory about the role of cultures in controlling perception and lays the foundation for a method of analysis of enormous value in intelligence prediction.'

ID number: 80011386

Year: 1993

Type: M

327.8 /00124

Intelligence and the New World Order : Former Cold War Adversaries Look
Toward the 21st Century - Buxtehude : International Freedom
Foundation.

xvi, 177 p. : ill.; 21 cm.

ISBN: 0923128069

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Added entry(s):

1. Runde, Carl Peter, ed.
2. Voss, Greg, ed.
3. International Freedom Foundation (DE)

Notes:

Includes index.

ID number: 80008037

Year: 1992

Type: M

327.8 /00125

Still Serving Secretly : Soviet Bloc Spies Under New Masters - London :
Alliance.
45 p.; 21 cm.
(Occasional Paper ; 57)
ISBN: 0907967442
Author(s):
1. Almond, Mark
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--COMMUNIST COUNTRIES
Added entry(s):
1. Institute for European Defence & Strategic Studies (GB)
ID number: 80008101
Year: 1992
Type: M

327.8 /00126

U.S. Intelligence : Evolution and Anatomy - Westport, CT : Praeger.
xvii, 178 p.; 25 cm.
(The Washington papers, 0278-937X ; 157)
ISBN: 0275944352
Author(s):
1. Lowenthal, Mark M.
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
Added entry(s):
1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (US)
Notes:
Includes index.
ID number: 80008600
Edition: 2nd ed.
Year: 1992
Type: M

327.8 /00123

Soviet Security and Intelligence Organizations : 1917-1990 : A
Biographical Dictionary and Review of Literature in English - New York
: Greenwood Press.
xxv, 669 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0313283052
Author(s):
1. Parrish, Michael
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USSR--BIOGRAPHY
2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USSR--BIBLIOGRAPHY
ID number: 80007673
Year: 1992
Type: M

1991

327.8 /00122

The Intelligence Game : The Illusions and Delusions of International Espionage - London : Tauris.

290 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 1850433380

Author(s):

1. Rusbridger, James

Subject(s):

1. ESPIONAGE

2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--GREAT BRITAIN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 275-278. Includes index.

ID number: 80006965

Year: 1991

Type: M

1989

327.8 /00117

The secret services : is there a case for greater openness? - London : Alliance.

65 p. ; 21 cm.

(Occasional paper ; 41)

ISBN: 0907967078

Author(s):

1. Mates, Michael

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--GREAT BRITAIN

2. GREAT BRITAIN. SECRET INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Added entry(s):

1. Institute for European Defence & Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 60-65.

ID number: 70005826

Year: 1989

Type: M

327.8 /00119

The Unknown CIA : my three decades with the Agency - Washington : Pergamon-Brassey's.

x, 221 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0080367437

Author(s):

1. Smith, Russell Jack

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

2. USA. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

ID number: 80002817

Year: 1989

Type: M

327.8 /00120
Hostile Action : The KGB and Secret Soviet Operations in Britain - London
: Pinter.
ix, 224 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0861870077
Author(s):
1. Shipley, Peter
Subject(s):
1. ESPIONAGE, RUSSIAN--GREAT BRITAIN
2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USSR
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 212-217. Includes index.
ID number: 80004597
Year: 1989
Type: M

355 /00274
War, strategy and intelligence - London : Frank Cass.
499 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Cass series on politics and military affairs in the twentieth cen)
ISBN: 0714633119
Author(s):
1. Handel, Michael I.
Subject(s):
1. STRATEGY
2. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
3. MUNITIONS
4. WAR
5. MILITARY HISTORY, MODERN--20TH CENTURY
ID number: 80003892
Year: 1989
Type: M

1988

327.8 /00118
Comparing foreign intelligence : the U.S., the USSR, the U.K. & the Third
World - Washington : Pergamon-Brassey's.
157 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0080347029
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
Added entry(s):
1. Godson, Roy, 1942- , ed.
ID number: 80002835
Edition: 1st ed.
Year: 1988
Type: M

327.8 /00114
Foreign intelligence organizations - Cambridge, MA : Ballinger.
xvii, 330 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0887301215
Author(s):
1. Richelson, Jeffrey T.
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
Notes:
Includes bibliographies and index.
ID number: 70001797
Year: 1988
Type: M

1987

327.8 /00116

The man who kept the secrets : Richard Helms & the CIA - New York :

Knopf.

xv, 393 p. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 0394507770

Author(s):

1. Powers, Thomas, 1940 Dec. 12-

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

2. USA. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

3. HELMS, RICHARD

Notes:

Bibliography: p. [377]-[380].

Includes index.

ID number: 70005678

Year: 1987

Type: M

1986

92 MARE/00001

Dans le secret des princes - Paris : Stock.

341 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 223401879X

Author(s):

1. Ockrent, Christine

2. Marenches, Alexandre de

Subject(s):

1. MARENCHES, ALEXANDRE DE

2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--FRANCE

Notes:

Includes index.

ID number: 70004949

Year: 1986

Type: M

327.8 /00107

The CIA and the U.S. intelligence system - Boulder, CO : Westview.

xviii, 364 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Westview library of federal departments, agencies, and systems)

ISBN: 081330282X

Author(s):

1. Breckinridge, Scott D.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

2. USA. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Notes:

Includes index.

Bibliography: p. 348-349.

ID number: 70001792

Year: 1986

Type: M

327.8 /00103

National Intelligence Organizations - Santa Barbara, CA : International
Acadamy Press.

var. pag. : ill.; 22 cm.

(Biography & News/Speeches & Reports, 0192-6802 ; v. 28, 4-5)

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
2. USA. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Added entry(s):

1. International Academy. Santa Barbara (US)

ID number: 80006087

Year: 1985

Type: M

327.8 /00106

The secret offensive : active measures : a saga of deception,
disinformation, subversion, terrorism, sabotage and assassination -
London : Sidgwick & Jackson.

314 p., [8] p. of plates : ill

ISBN: 028399262X

Author(s):

1. Pincher, Chapman, 1914-

Subject(s):

1. DISINFORMATION--USSR
2. ESPIONAGE, RUSSIAN
3. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USSR

Notes:

Includes index.

Bibliography: p. 306.

ID number: 70001791

Year: 1985

Type: M

327.8 /00098

La guerre secrete moderne - Paris : Bordas.

207 p. : ill.; 31 cm.

ISBN: 2040127518

Author(s):

1. Baker, David
2. Friedman, Richard S.
3. Miller, David
4. Kennedy, William V.

Subject(s):

1. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
2. ESPIONAGE
3. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Added entry(s):

1. Kennedy, William V., ed.

Notes:

Index

ID number: 80000161

Year: 1984

Type: M

351 /00023
Terror and Communist Politics : The Role of the Secret Police in
Communist States - Boulder, CO : Westview.
xi, 292 p. ; 24 cm.
(Westview special study)
ISBN: 0865312931
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--COMMUNIST COUNTRIES
2. TERRORISM--COMMUNIST COUNTRIES
Added entry(s):
1. Adelman, Jonathan R., ed.
Notes:
Includes bibliographies and index.
ID number: 70002663
Year: 1984
Type: M

327.8 /00096
KGB today : the hidden hand - London : Hodder & Stoughton.
491 p., [8] p. of plates : ill
ISBN: 0340349425
Author(s):
1. Barron, John, 1930-
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USSR
2. USSR. KGB
Notes:
Originally published: New York : Reader's Digest, 1983.
Includes index.
ID number: 70001808
Year: 1984
Type: M

327.8 /00096B
Enquete sur le KGB - Paris : Fayard.
438 p. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 2213013993
Author(s):
1. Barron, John, 1930-
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USSR
2. USSR. KGB
ID number: 80000160
Year: 1984
Type: M

1983

327.8 /00093
The intelligence war : penetrating the secret world of today's advanced
technology conflict - London : Salamander Books.
208 p. : ill. (some col.) ; 31
ISBN: 0861011473
Author(s):
1. Kennedy, William V.
Subject(s):
1. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
2. ESPIONAGE
3. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
Notes:
Published in New York under title: Intelligence warfare.
ID number: 70001806
Year: 1983

Type: M

1982

327.8 /00079

Intelligence Requirements for the 1980's : Clandestine Collection -
Washington : National Strategic Information Center.

x, 232 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0878558314

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Added entry(s):

1. Godson, Roy, 1942- , ed.
2. National Strategy Information Center (US)

Notes:

Papers and discussion summaries from the Colloquium on Clandestine
Collection, held in Washington, Oct. 30-31, 1981, organized by the
Consortium for the Study of Intelligence.

ID number: 80006092

Year: 1982

Type: M

355.2 /00077

The Soviet estimate : U.S. intelligence analysis & Russian military
strength - New York : Dial Press.

xv, 367 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0385272111

Author(s):

1. Prados, John

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
2. USA. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
3. STRATEGIC FORCES--USSR

Notes:

Bibliography: p. [322]-352.

Includes index.

ID number: 70002818

Year: 1982

Type: M

327.8 /00088

KGB - London : Michael Joseph.

192 p., [16] leaves of plates

ISBN: 071812149X

Author(s):

1. Freemantle, Brian

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USSR
2. USSR. KGB

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 185-186.

Includes index.

ID number: 70001803

Year: 1982

Type: M

327.8 /00084

Their trade is treachery - London : Sidgwick & Jackson.

xi, 240 p., [8] p. of plates :

ISBN: 0283987812

Author(s):

1. Pincher, Chapman, 1914-

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--GREAT BRITAIN
2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USSR

Notes:

Includes index.

ID number: 70001800

Year: 1981

Type: M

327.8 /00099

Intelligence Requirements for the 1980's : Covert Action - Washington :

National Strategic Information Center.

ix, 243 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0878558306

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Added entry(s):

1. Godson, Roy, 1942- , ed.
2. National Strategy Information Center (US)

Notes:

Papers and discussion summaries from a colloquium held in
December,

1980, organized by the Consortium for the Study of Intelligence.

ID number: 70001810

Year: 1981

Type: M

327.8 /00079

Intelligence Requirements for the 1980's : Counterintelligence -

Washington : National Strategic Information Center.

ix, 339 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0878558292

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Added entry(s):

1. Godson, Roy, 1942- , ed.
2. National Strategy Information Center (US)

Notes:

Papers and discussion summaries from a colloquium held in
Washington on

April 24-26, 1980, organized by the Consortium for the Study of
Intelligence.

ID number: 80006090

Year: 1980

Type: M

327.8 /00079

Intelligence Requirements for the 1980's : Analysis and Estimates -
Washington : National Strategic Information Center.
ix, 223 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 0878558276
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
Added entry(s):
1. Godson, Roy, 1942- , ed.
2. National Strategy Information Center (US)
Notes:
Papers and discussion summaries from a colloquium held in
Washington on November 30 and December 1, 1979, organized by the Consortium for
the Study of Intelligence.
ID number: 80006094
Year: 1980
Type: M

1979

327.8 /00079

Intelligence Requirements for the 1980's : Elements of Intelligence -
Washington : National Strategic Information Center.
var. pag.; 23 cm.
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
Added entry(s):
1. Godson, Roy, 1942- , ed.
2. National Strategy Information Center (US)
ID number: 80006093
Year: 1979
Type: M

327.8 /00077

The Crisis in United States Intelligence - London : Institute for the
Study of Conflict.
17 p.; 30 cm.
(Conflict studies, 0069-8792 ; 114)
Author(s):
1. Rees, David, 1928-
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
Added entry(s):
1. Institute for the Study of Conflict (GB)
ID number: 80006089
Year: 1979
Type: M

1977

327.8 /00071

US Intelligence and the Soviet Strategic Threat - Basingstoke, UK :
MacMillan.
xv, 235 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 0333219503
Author(s):
1. Freedman, Lawrence
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
2. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE--USA
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 219-228. Includes index.

ID number: 80006088

Year: 1977

Type: M

1976

327.8 /00065

Secret Intelligence in the Twentieth Century - London : Hart-Davis.

350 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0246108177

Author(s):

1. FitzGibbon, Constantine, 1919-

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Notes:

Includes index.

ID number: 80006096

Year: 1976

Type: M

327.8 /00064

Secrets, Spies and Scholars : Blueprint of the Essential CIA - Washington
: Acropolis Books.

xii, 294 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0874910463

Author(s):

1. Cline, Ray S.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

2. USA. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Notes:

Includes index.

ID number: 80006097

Year: 1976

Type: M

1975

327.8 /00061

Inside the Company : CIA Diary - Harmondsworth : Penguin.

639 p.; 19 cm.

ISBN: 0140040072

Author(s):

1. Agee, Philip

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

2. USA. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

ID number: 80006099

Year: 1975

Cost: 0.00 EU

Receive date: 16/05/1991

Type: M

Circ. Status: On the shelf

1974

327.8 /00055

The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence - London : Cape.
xxvi, 398, xxi p.; 22 cm.

ISBN: 0224010824

Author(s):

1. Marchetti, Victor
2. Marks, John D.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
2. USA. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Notes:

Includes index.

ID number: 80006104

Year: 1974

Type: M

327.8 /00054

KGB : The Secret Work of Soviet Secret Agents - London : Hodder &
Stoughton.

xiv, 462 p. : ill.; 25 cm.

ISBN: 0340189045

Author(s):

1. Barron, John, 1930-

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USSR
2. USSR. KGB

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 439-446. Includes index.

ID number: 80006105

Year: 1974

Type: M

1962

940 /00067

Pearl Harbor : warning and decision - Stanford, CA : Stanford University
Press.

426 p. : ill.; 25 cm.

Author(s):

1. Wohlstetter, Roberta

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
2. PEARL HARBOR (HAWAII), ATTACK ON, 1941

ID number: 70005156

Year: 1962

Type: M

PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES

DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES**

2005

Warning of Terror : Explaining the Failure of Intelligence Against Terrorism.

(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 28, no. 1, February 2005, p. 31-55.)

Author(s):

1. Dahl, Erik J.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
2. TERRORISM

Notes:

Many scholars and analysts have studied intelligence failure and surprise and developed theories to explain disasters as the attack on Pearl Harbor. Others, especially since the 9/11 attacks, have examined the rising threat of terrorism and see it as posing a particularly difficult challenge for the intelligence community. But little work has been done to integrate the earlier literature on intelligence failure with the newer threat of terrorist attack. This article attempts such an integration, by examining the bombing of the US Marine Barracks in Beirut in 1983; it concludes that most studies of the Beirut bombing are mistaken in their assessment of the role played by intelligence in that disaster, and suggests that our understanding of intelligence failure against surprise attacks needs to be revised in the age of terrorism.

ID Number: JA021497

Year: 2005

Limits of Intelligence Analysis.

(ORBIS, vol. 49, no. 1, Winter 2005, p. 75-94.)

Author(s):

1. Heuer, Richards J.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Notes:

Everyone agrees that good intelligence collection and analysis is essential for our security, but there is very little agreement about what this means in practice. The author diagnoses the limits and distortions that arise within an intelligence organization and offers thoughtful and practical advice on how to improve the analysis.

ID Number: JA021147

Year: 2005

We Have Not Correctly Framed the Debate on Intelligence Reform.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 35, no. 1, Spring 2005, p. 5-13.)

Author(s):

1. Chambliss, Saxby

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Notes:

The author examines the current debate regarding America's intelligence capabilities. The glaring intelligence failures leading up to 9/11, combined with inability to correctly assess

** This list contains material received as of June 8th, 2005 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 8 juin 2005.

Saddam's weapons of mass destruction programs and his relationship with other Islamist terrorists, led the Administration and the Congress to attempt a rapid overhaul of the intelligence community and its accompanying capabilities. The author outlines his concern that, as with any reform of this nature, it is the manner in which the debate is framed that will determine the final success or failure of the process. The author examines several critical capabilities and relationships key to successful intelligence reform, chief among which is the role of the new Director of National Intelligence (DNI), and concludes there is a need to focus on four critical points : (1) The necessity to recognize current weaknesses in the field of human intelligence (HUMINT) and to take the appropriate corrective actions. (2) The need to improve congressional oversight of the intelligence process through the establishment of subcommittees within the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. (3) A requirement to reorganize military intelligence to allow for unity of command and an efficient relationship with the new DNI. (4) Finally, the need to improve current capabilities related to the sharing of intelligence.'

ID Number: JA021255

Year: 2005

Re-Forming Intelligence.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 79, Spring 2005, p. 79-83.)

Author(s):

1. Chambliss, Saxby

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

ID Number: JA021419

Year: 2005

La loi americaine sur le renseignement : reforme ou faux-semblant ?.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 61e annee, avril 2005, p. 41-54.)

Author(s):

1. Cogan, Charles

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Notes:

Pour prevenir une autre attaque massive contre le homeland des Etats-Unis, la Commission du 11 septembre a recommande que l'on centralise la communaute du renseignement, en creant le poste du directeur national du renseignement, avec une autorite directe sur le budget et le personnel de toutes les agences qui font partie de la communaute. Le nouvel acte sur la reforme du renseignement est moins categorique sur ce point-cle, du en partie a la sourde resistance du Pentagone, qui jusqu'ici garde la haute main sur 80% du budget de la communaute. On restera donc dans le flou pour quelque temps, pendant que la situation se decante.

ID Number: JA021446

Year: 2005

Nachrichtendienstreform in den USA.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 54. Jg., Nr. 5, Mai 2005, S. 20-22.)

Author(s):

1. Dean, Sidney E.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

ID Number: JA021464

Year: 2005

Missing the Plot ? Intelligence and Discourse Failure.

(ORBIS, vol. 49, no. 1, Winter 2005, p. 95-107.)

Author(s):

1. Neumann, Peter R.
2. Smith, M. L. R.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:

Recent Congressional inquiries have blamed the intelligence community for failing to anticipate the scale of the terrorist threat leading up to 9/11 and, thereafter, for failing to ascertain the scope of Iraqi WMD prior to the United States' invasion of that country. But mistakes in intelligence are only part of the story. Public perceptions tend to view intelligence agencies as independent research institutes charged with forecasting future political events and providing accurate advice to policy makers. In reality, intelligence organizations can never aspire to the ideal of an autonomous institution freely purveying objective information and assessment to politicians. Intelligence agencies reflect national priorities, and in democratic states, especially, they will invariably exhibit all the characteristics that mold a particular culture and civilization. In this respect, intelligence agencies often mirror their own societies.

ID Number: JA021146

Year: 2005

2004

Transatlantic Intelligence and Security Cooperation.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 4, July 2004, p. 731-753.)

Author(s):

1. Aldrich, Richard J.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Notes:

Despite recent advances in transatlantic intelligence and security cooperation, significant problems remain. The bombings in Madrid in March 2004 have demonstrated how terrorists and criminals can continue to exploit the limits of hesitant or partial exchange to dangerous effect. Intelligence and security cooperation remain problematic because of the fundamental tension between an increasingly networked world, which is ideal terrain for the new religious terrorism, and highly compartmentalized national intelligence gathering. If cooperation is to improve, we require a better mutual understanding about the relationship between privacy and security to help us decide what sort of intelligence should be shared. This is a higher priority than building elaborate new structures. While most practical problems of intelligence exchange are ultimately resolvable, the challenge of agreeing what the intelligence means in broad terms is even more problematic. The last section of this article argues that shared NATO intelligence estimates would be difficult to achieve and of doubtful value.

ID Number: JA020693

Year: 2004

Irak : l'intelligence prise en default.

(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 27, no. 106, ete 2004, p. 399-407.)

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

2. WMD--IRAQ

ID Number: JA020628

Year: 2004

The Secret Police.

(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 12, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 325-463 (several articles).)

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--EUROPE, EASTERN

2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--CEE

ID Number: JA020841

Year: 2004

El renacimiento de los servicios secretos.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 18, no. 101, septiembre - octubre 2004, p. 47-58.)

Author(s):

1. Thies, Jochen

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--EUROPE

Notes:

En esta epoca de amenazas del terrorismo mundial se pronostica que durante los proximos anos el trabajo de los servicios de inteligencia se transformara a gran velocidad, sobre todo en Europa, y volveran a tener la relevancia que tuvieron durante 200 anos en el Estado-nacion.

ID Number: JA020911

Year: 2004

Open Source Intelligence : An Intelligence Lifeline.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 149, no. 1, February 2004, p. 16-22.)

Author(s):

1. Gibson, Steveyn

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--GREAT BRITAIN

2. WMD--IRAQ

3. IRAQ WAR, 2003

ID Number: JA020217

Year: 2004

Intelligence and the Iraqi Threat : British Joint Intelligence after Butler.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 149, no. 4, August 2004, p. 18-24.)

Author(s):

1. Herman, Michael

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--GREAT BRITAIN

2. WMD--IRAQ

3. IRAQ WAR, 2003--GREAT BRITAIN

Notes:

Having got many things right, British intelligence failed - narrowly - over this most important issue, perhaps by not being sufficiently determined in its uncertainty.

ID Number: JA020769

Year: 2004

Pre-War Intelligence and Iraq's WMD Threat : Intelligence Blundering or Intelligence Laundering ?.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 149, no. 1, February 2004, p. 10-14.)

Author(s):

1. Hughes-Wilson, John

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--GREAT BRITAIN
2. WMD--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003

ID Number: JA020216

Year: 2004

Russia's Security Services.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 15, no. 1, Winter 2004, p. 39-57.)

Author(s):

1. Staar, Richard F.
2. Tacosa, Corliss A.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

A strong belief prevails within the Russian security services that post-Soviet changes in Russia since the 1990s have made the country more vulnerable to foreign espionage. According to Nikolai P. Patrushev, current Federal Security Service (FSB) director, intelligence organizations of foreign governments have made significant efforts to expand their operations in Russia and their activities are more coordinated than ever. Despite the end of the Cold War and the alleged partnership between Russia and the United States, Moscow feels threatened. Whereas it basically has dismissed the possibility of an invasion of its territory, Russia still perceives that foreign intelligence services represent a threat to its security. As a result, emphasis on counterintelligence has increased.

ID Number: JA020343

Year: 2004

Russia : Death and Resurrection of the KGB.

(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 12, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 333-355.)

Author(s):

1. Waller, J. Michael

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USSR

ID Number: JA020840

Year: 2004

War In Iraq : Selling the Threat.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 46, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 7-49.)

Author(s):

1. Freedman, Lawrence

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ WAR, 2003
2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

It is now regularly asserted that the American and British invasion of Iraq was 'sold' using a intelligence case that was not only erroneous but skewed by political bias - if not manufactured outright. An examination of the interaction between the development of intelligence assessments and the key decisions on policy reveals that the key assessment was a possible but speculative link between terrorism and WMD, one that could not be supported by evidence of links between Al Qaeda and Iraq. While the assertion that such links existed had

a major impact on American opinion, international opinion was more influenced by Iraqi pursuit of WMD in violation of UN resolutions. Although this was not controversial among the intelligence agencies, the reality was more complex and less dramatic. This did not become apparent until after the decision to go to war had been taken. The main problem with this decision may turn out to be less the exaggerated expectations of Iraqi WMD and more the benign expectations of the consequences of regime change.

ID Number: JA020579

Year: 2004

The Limits of Intelligence : Iraq's Lessons.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 46, no. 3, Autumn 2004, p. 7-28.)

Author(s):

1. Gormley, Dennis M.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
2. WMD--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003

Notes:

In allocating blame for the intelligence failure over Iraq, critics of the Bush administration focus on former CIA Director George Tenet's bending to White House pressure or the administration's mishandling of intelligence. Supporters of the president downplay White House responsibility and focus instead on the failings of the intelligence community and the possible need for structural reforms. Neither side has it completely wrong - or right. There is substantial evidence that the Bush administration - like many of its predecessors - oversold the threat to sell its preferred policy choice. But any quest to 'fix' intelligence merely through reorganisation will be futile insofar as it avoids the more prosaic but more critical matter of intelligence effectiveness. This depends far less on structural reform than on the quality of collected intelligence, the nature of the analytic process and, ultimately, the relationship between intelligence and policymaking officials.

ID Number: JA020799

Year: 2004

2003

La planete renseignement.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 102, hiver 2003 - 2004, p. 171-196.)

Author(s):

1. Debat, Alexis

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Notes:

Intelligence services play a pivotal part in the all-out war on Islamic terrorism being waged by nations around the world. The ultimate success of the US-led coalition will largely depend on how efficiently they cooperate with one another. The major US agencies - the CIA, FBI and NSA - figure at the center of a veritable web that spans the international intelligence community. This structure can be viewed as four concentric circles. That closest to Washington contains America's unyielding allies, starting with the United Kingdom. Then come friendly nations that cannot be controlled, starting with France. This is followed by ambiguous partners like Pakistan. Lastly, one cannot forget countries such as Syria. Although termed 'rogue states' by the Bush administration, they very

discreetly provide aid in the international battle against Al Qaida and its supporters.

ID Number: JA020175

Year: 2003

Bricks and Mortar for a Theory of Intelligence.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 22, no. 1, 2003, p. 1-28.)

Author(s):

1. Johnson, Loch K.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Notes:

Intelligence may be thought of as three kinds of activities carried out by secretive agencies : first, the gathering, interpreting, and distribution of information (collection and analysis, for short); second, clandestine attempts to manipulate events abroad (covert action); and third, the guarding against the hostile operations of foreign intelligence agencies (counterintelligence). This paper examines a core set of propositions about these activities that, taken together, point toward the outlines of a theoretical framework for understanding intelligence. The propositions and the evidence suggest that effective collection and analysis is, above all, a function of national wealth, but depends as well on focused targeting, all-source synergism, and good communication links ('liaison') between intelligence officers and policy officials. Successful, sustained covert action also relies on national wealth, and is a function in addition of modest objectives, weak targets, and the support of well-armed local allies. Successful counterintelligence requires national wealth and technical sophistication, along with an attitude of serious attention to security matters (which usually rises only after a major security breach).

ID Number: JA019256

Year: 2003

L'information de securite, un element-cle de la construction europeenne.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 59eme annee, no. 3, mars 2003, p. 103-116.)

Author(s):

1. Lavoizard, Jean-Michel

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--EU

Notes:

L'information, la securite et l'Europe sont intimement liees. La maitrise de leurs enjeux - societe de l'information, securite collective, construction d'un pole europeen de stabilite - est au coeur des evolutions de nos societes. Au cote de la grande puissance americaine, les pays de l'Union europeenne ont l'opportunit  de donner a l'actuel espace de libre-echange economique, la dimension d'une grande puissance politique, bienveillante, stable, fondee sur le droit et la democratie. L'information de securite est un des principaux facteurs structurants : elle peut permettre a l'Europe de neutraliser a l'avenir les nouvelles menaces, tant sur son sol qu'en participant activement a la stabilisation du monde. Le potentiel europeen est, dans ce domaine, a la hauteur des enjeux politiques et les bases d'une architecture solide et efficace sont deja posees. Il reste a l'integrer dans une strategie globale qui se developpera selon une double demarche pragmatique et politique.

ID Number: JA018957

Year: 2003

Der irakische Geheimdienst : Saddam Husseins Ruckhalt.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 52. Jg., Nr. 1, Januar 2003, S. 13-15.)
Author(s):
1. Eshel, David
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--IRAQ
ID Number: JA018735
Year: 2003

Restructuring Security in Russia : Return of the KGB ?.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 5, May 2003, p. 26-27.)
Author(s):
1. Bacon, Edwin
2. Renz, Bettina
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
With world attention on Iraq, just days before war, Russia's President Vladimir Putin announced the most dramatic reorganization of Russian security forces since the KGB was broken up into separate agencies by his predecessor Boris Yeltsin in the early 1990s. Putin explained his move as streamlining and updating responses to security threats. Critics questioned the legality of the changes and expressed fears that still more forces were coming under the wing of the KGB's main successor.
ID Number: JA019159
Year: 2003

Der Federale Sicherheitsdienst Russlands.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 52. Jg., Nr. 4, April 2003, S. 47-49.)
Author(s):
1. Malek, Martin
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
ID Number: JA018999
Year: 2003

It's War ! Fighting Post-11 September Global Terrorism through a Doctrine of Prevention.
(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 15, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 1-30.)
Author(s):
1. Shultz, Richard H.
2. Vogt, Andreas
Subject(s):
1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. PREEMPTIVE ATTACK (MILITARY SCIENCE)
3. QADA (ORGANIZATION)
4. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
5. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
6. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

Notes:
Following the 11 September terrorist attack a number of media revelations asserted that it could have been prevented if only the intelligence community (IC) had acted on information in its possession regarding the impending attack. This article explains why and how the intelligence agencies failed on 11 September, and assesses the need for and viability of preemptive military options for striking first to combat terrorism. First, it describes how the IC doggedly refused to regard terrorism as war through the 1990s. Second, the authors explain that an alternative perspective challenged this orthodoxy in the early 1990s, arguing that war was changing and

entering its fourth generation. Third, based on new information about Al-Qaeda, the article addresses how Al-Qaeda organized for war and how it carried it out by delineating Al-Qaeda's organizational structure, ideology, linkages with other terrorist groups and supporting states, use of sanctuary, and financial base, and then detailing its targeting, weapons and war-fighting strategy. This assessment reveals how intimately the Al-Qaeda network bears an unmistakable resemblance to fourth-generation asymmetrical warfare and not to the 1990s profile of the IC. Finally, the authors demonstrate that President Bush has grasped fourth generation warfare by advocating preemptive first strikes against terrorists in his new national security strategy.

ID Number: JA019274

Year: 2003

Intelligence : The Achilles Heel of the Bush Doctrine.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 33, no. 6, July - August 2003, p. 9-11.)

Author(s):

1. Treverton, Gregory F.

Subject(s):

1. PREEMPTIVE ATTACK (MILITARY SCIENCE)
2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
3. USA--NATIONAL SECURITY
4. USA--STRATEGIC ASPECTS

Notes:

Focused on terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, the emerging Bush doctrine of national security is anticipatory, pre-emptive, and, if need be, unilateral. Yet the emerging doctrine is bedeviled at its core by legitimacy and capacity, including, critically, the capability of US intelligence. Although the United States has the military power to take out whatever miscreant state it chooses, it still lacks the ability to precisely locate and pre-emptively target WMD, despite all the technical wizardry of its intelligence. Indeed, even determining whether a potential adversary, such as Iraq, is developing and deploying nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons will continue to prove difficult.

ID Number: JA019423

Year: 2003

2002

Neuorientierung des Militarischen Nachrichtenwesens der Bundeswehr.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 51. Jg., Nr. 10, Oktober 2002, S. 13-21.)

Author(s):

1. Eberbach, Heinz-Eugen

Subject(s):

1. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE--GERMANY

Notes:

Basis of the military ability to act is in-depth and timely available intelligence on crisis-prone developments, potential trouble spots, and an update on the situation in a possible or actual area of operations. In a world in which distance does not offer security anymore, military intelligence requires two things : painstaking groundwork in order to ensure a stable basis of information and a flexible range of instruments in order to keep pace with the dynamic developments during crises and missions. As to this, the capability requirements in respect to personnel, structure, and materiel are already defined and their implementation has been instituted. Nevertheless, the now started restructuring of the Bundeswehr Military Intelligence Service can only be an interim stage of an ongoing adaptation process. It is in the nature of military

intelligence that its capability profile needs to be constantly reformed and adapted in order to cope with the rapid development in the flow and volume of information and, attributable to this, the shorter cutoff and expiration spans of intelligence information.

ID Number: JA018352

Year: 2002

Renseignement humain et terrorisme.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e annee, no. 4, avril 2002, p. 120-130.)

Author(s):

1. Klen, Michel

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM

2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Notes:

Au debut du nouveau millenaire, l'expansion du terrorisme qui s'est manifeste le 11 septembre 2001 aux Etats-Unis a interpellé les dirigeants politiques et les strateges de toute la planete sur la facon de combattre ce terrible fleau. Dans ce genre de guerre totale contre un adversaire diffus, il apparait que le renseignement humain constitue l'arme la plus efficace. La prise de conscience de ce tres vieux concept a redonne ses lettres de noblesse aux unites de recherche dans la profondeur et en particulier aux forces speciales.

ID Number: JA017796

Year: 2002

Der transnationale Terrorismus nach dem 11. September.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT. 49. Jg., Heft 3, Mai - Juni 2002, S. 279-288.)

Author(s):

1. Schatz, Alfred

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM

2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

ID Number: JA017817

Year: 2002

EU Intelligence Co-operation : A Critical Analysis.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 23, no. 2, August 2002, p. 61-86.)

Author(s):

1. Mueller-Wille, Mikkel

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--EU

2. EU--ESDP

Notes:

Over the last few years, the military instrument has been added to the European Union's toolkit. Unfortunately, this does not represent an added value to the pan-European capacity for crisis prevention and management. The reason is not, as commonly thought, found in the European military capability flaws. Instead, the author identifies the unexploited intelligence cooperation and in particular the lacking amalgamation of military and civil analysis as the core deficit and main potential of the Union's crisis prevention and management capacity. The article outlines and analyzes the current ESDP structure with regards to its ability to coordinate military and civil instruments and advocates the establishment of a unit for analysis combining the two strands.

ID Number: JA018361

Year: 2002

Russia's Higher Police.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 67, Spring 2002, p. 29-36.)

Author(s):

1. Murawiec, Laurent
2. Gaddy, Clifford G.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USSR

Notes:

Whether Czarist or Soviet, the Russian intelligence elite has always conceived of itself as the 'most loyal' servant of the 'Russian idea'. Now one of their own is president.

ID Number: JA017976

Year: 2002

Intelligence and the War on Terrorism.

(ORBIS, vol. 46, no. 2, Spring 2002, p. 289-300.)

Author(s):

1. Berkowitz, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM
2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

ID Number: JA017781

Year: 2002

Fixing Intelligence.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 1, January - February 2002, p. 43-59.)

Author(s):

1. Betts, Richard K.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Notes:

Soon after September 11, pundits began calling for an overhaul of the US intelligence system. But although some minor reforms might help, US intelligence has been performing well. The grim fact is that even the best system sometimes lets a few mistakes slip through, and many proposed reforms would only make things worse.

ID Number: JA018665

Year: 2002

The Use and Limits of U.S. Intelligence.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 25, no. 1, Winter 2002, p. 61-74.)

Author(s):

1. Cilluffo, Frank J.
2. Marks, Ronald A.
3. Salmoiraghi, George C.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

ID Number: JA017523

Year: 2002

Voyage au coeur du renseignement americain.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 95, printemps 2002, p. 169-190.)

Author(s):

1. Debat, Alexis

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:

Despite accounting for just 8% of the US intelligence budget, the CIA has borne the brunt of criticisms leveled at intelligence agencies since September 11. This bloated bureaucracy, with its over-reliance on electronic versus human intelligence methods, staggered into the new millennium. The disappearance of its main enemy (the Soviet Union), the disinterest of the Clinton administration, plus a rash of scandals, resignations and forced retirements of top officials, came as a series of body blows to the agency. George Tenet took over the reins in 1997, becoming the fifth Director of Central Intelligence since 1992, and it was the reforms he introduced at Langley that set the CIA on the road to recovery. Following the September 11 attacks, which sent shock waves around Washington, the legislative and statutory constraints that had weighed increasingly heavily on the CIA since 1975 were considerably relaxed, and it is now in the process of being fully restored to its role as coordinating agency for the US's 13 intelligence services. It remains to be seen whether these measures will be sufficient to defeat the faceless enemy behind the strikes of September 11.

ID Number: JA017877

Year: 2002

Smarter Intelligence.

(FOREIGN POLICY, no. 128, January - February 2002, p. 64-69.)

Author(s):

1. Deutch, John
2. Smith, Jeffrey H.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

Notes:

What's needed to fix U.S. counterterrorism intelligence ? Not more spies nor the power to assassinate terrorist leaders, say the authors of this article. Instead, start by giving the director of central intelligence the authority to break down the walls that divide domestic and foreign intelligence gathering.

ID Number: JA017305

Year: 2002

Die US-amerikanischen Geheimdienste nach Ende des Kalten Krieges.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 40. Jg., Heft 4, Juli - August 2002, S. 437-442.)

Author(s):

1. Huber, Peter

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

ID Number: JA018099

Year: 2002

Information et renseignement.

(ARMEMENT, no. 73, mars 2001, numero special.)

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--FRANCE
2. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE--FRANCE

ID Number: JA016446

Year: 2001

Sharing Secrets.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 57, no. 12, December 2001, p. 9-11.)

Author(s):

1. Herman, Michael

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Notes:

Since the destruction of the twin towers it has been clear that the world's greatest intelligence organisations can alone no longer protect America. The breach of security was so great, the need for information so overwhelming. Schemes to restructure US agencies are already appearing. New alliances are also needed to collect secrets which must then be analysed and shared to maintain the international coalition.

ID Number: JA017213

Year: 2001

Intelligence and Post-Conflict Reconstruction in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT & LAW ENFORCEMENT, vol. 10, no. 2, Summer 2001, p. 72-83.)

Author(s):

1. Siry, Stan
2. Reveron, Derek

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
2. NATION BUILDING--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Notes:

Intervention lessons of the last decade underscore the importance of non-traditional intelligence support to post-conflict reconstruction efforts. Political exploitation of ethnicity, organized crime, political corruption, and at-large war criminals undermine international efforts of nation building. For American and coalition forces to be successful in peacekeeping, peace enforcement and nation building, a new approach to intelligence is required. Analysis of US European Command intelligence reporting suggests that not enough tactical intelligence is produced for SFOR to combat crime and corruption in Bosnia-Herzegovina. With this disadvantage, international attempts to rebuild Bosnia-Herzegovina will continue to stagnate. Intelligence to support these missions requires expertise normally resident in law enforcement agencies. For the international community to be successful, intelligence must not only shift from the strategic level to the street level in Bosnia-Herzegovina, but also from US ONLY to UN RELEASABLE.

ID Number: JA019721

Year: 2001

Better Ways to Fix U.S. Intelligence.

(ORBIS, vol. 45, no. 4, Fall 2001, p. 609-619.)

Author(s):

1. Berkowitz, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Notes:

Many experts, both inside and outside government, are beginning to agree on the necessary features of a modern, effective intelligence organization. Unfortunately, practice is lagging theory. Despite the apparent consensus on the need for change, recent intelligence failures suggest that U.S. intelligence has yet to leave its Cold War-era methods and structure behind. All of this raises the questions of why it has been so hard to modernize American intelligence and what practical steps could ensure that needed reforms finally take hold.

ID Number: JA017095

Year: 2001

2000

Un systeme de renseignement pour l'Union europeenne.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 56eme annee, no. 4, avril 2000, p. 69-76.)

Author(s):

1. Pognon, Celine

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--EU

2. EU--CFSP

ID Number: JA015187

Year: 2000

1999

Does Better Intelligence Improve Foreign Policy Decisions ?.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 144, no. 5, October 1999, p. 1-6.)

Author(s):

1. Alexander, Michael

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

2. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

ID Number: JA014606

Year: 1999

Information Warfare and Low Intensity Operations.

(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 4, no. 2, June - August 1999, p. 174-195.)

Author(s):

1. Laos, Nicolas K.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

2. LOW-INTENSITY CONFLICTS (MILITARY SCIENCE)

3. TERRORISM

ID Number: JA014406

Year: 1999

Du renseignement (5 articles).

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 54eme annee, no. 1, janvier 1998, p. 7-58.)

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--FRANCE
2. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE--FRANCE
3. BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE--FRANCE

ID Number: JA012509

Year: 1998

Where Hath Our Intelligence Been ? : The Revolution in Military Affairs.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 143, no. 6, December 1998, p. 62-68.)

Author(s):

1. Herman, Michael

Subject(s):

1. RMA--GREAT BRITAIN
2. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE--GREAT BRITAIN

Notes:

The Revolution in Military Affairs has implications for the gathering, processing and exploiting of intelligence. However, its implications for military intelligence is unclear. In this article the author examines the possible ramifications of the RMA on military intelligence and asks whether RMA will simply increase its efficiency or whether it envisages some new institution to replace it; and what the nature of the 'Red' knowledge assumed in the RMA concept actually is. He argues that, although the orchestrating and fusing of technology's powerful collection sources needs some redrawing, we need to be clear about the kind of knowledge that results. Having information and understanding it are two separate things - information about the adversary's deployments is one thing but understanding their motivations is quite another. Textual intelligence gathering is just as important as observing and measuring objects and should, therefore, have a place in the RMA. It follows from this that there is a need for caution about RMA as information dominance and perfect knowledge.

ID Number: JA013624

Year: 1998

Contre-renseignement, contre-ingerence et maitrise de l'information.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 54eme annee, no. 11, novembre 1998, p. 56-67.)

Author(s):

1. Lavault, Patrice

Subject(s):

1. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE--USA
2. INFORMATION OPERATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA013451

Year: 1998

Alte Losungen fur neue Probleme ? : Geheimdienste und ihre demokratische Kontrolle.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 53. Jahr, Nr. 4, April 1998, S. 44-48.)

Author(s):

1. Shpiro, Shlomo

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Notes:

Die neuen Betätigungsfelder der Geheimdienste - z.B. die Bekämpfung des internationalen Verbrechens und die Friedenserhaltung - erfordern qualifiziertes Forschungspersonal,

angemessene Finanzmittel und Zugang zu wichtigen Dokumenten ebenso wie eine wirksame parlamentarische Kontrolle. Die in den Landern Westeuropas gemachten Erfahrungen konnen fur die neuen Demokratien in Mittel- und Osteuropa Leitbild bei der Entwicklung parlamentarischer Mechanismen sein und dazu beitragen, den Konflikt zwischen offener Demokratie und geheimem Nachrichtendienst zu losen.

ID Number: JA012963

Year: 1998

La crise d'identite du renseignement.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 54eme annee, no. 7, juillet 1998, p. 93-105.)

Author(s):

1. Klen, Michel

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--FRANCE

ID Number: JA013046

Year: 1998

Die Geheimdienststruktur der USA.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 47. Jg., Nr. 3, Marz 1998, S. 45-48.)

Author(s):

1. Dean, Sidney E.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Notes:

The National Intelligence Community (NIC) of the United States is one of the world's largest. It encompasses fifteen different services, including the intelligence activities of the armed forces and the intelligence sections of numerous cabinet departments. The NIC's cumulative annual budget is approximately 30 billion dollars. The Director of Central Intelligence heads the NIC and coordinates activities and resource allocation of the various intelligence services, although he must share considerable authority with the Secretary of Defense; roughly 85 % of the NIC's resources are organizationally subordinated to Department of Defense.

ID Number: JA012775

Year: 1998

1997

Guerre de l'information et intelligence economique et strategique.

(ARMEMENT, no. 60, decembre 1997 - janvier 1998, numero entier.)

Subject(s):

1. INFORMATION WARFARE

2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

3. BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE

ID Number: JA012535

Year: 1997

Une nouvelle strategie pour le renseignement ?.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 62e annee, no. 1, printemps 1997, p. 83-97.)

Author(s):

1. Lacoste, Pierre

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Notes:

Le renseignement est au coeur de la revolution culturelle qui secoue le monde en transition entre les pseudo-equilibres de la bipolarite et les structures encore incertaines qui prevaudront au 21e siecle. Mais l'heritage de la guerre froide fait partout

probleme. La plupart des Etats s'interrogent sur l'evolution des services secrets et sur les nouvelles modalites de leur gestion. Les Etats-Unis, forts de leur victoire sur l'URSS, menent avec un grand dynamisme une politique qui vise a conforter leur situation hegemonique. Ils representent une premiere application de ce que l'on pourrait appeler le 'nouvel age du renseignement'. Mais les strategies de renseignement s'inscrivent dans un nouveau cadre : celui des 'deux mondes'. L'un officiel est celui des Etats souverains; l'autre, celui des organisations multinationales, reconnues ou clandestines, dont les intentions sont souvent licites mais parfois criminelles. Or, le renseignement doit rester une attribution exclusive de l'Etat de droit, au service de l'interet national.

ID Number: JA011879

Year: 1997

Is the Old KGB Still in Power ?.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 20, no. 1, Winter 1997, p. 59-74.)

Author(s):

1. Knight, Amy

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

ID Number: JA011490

Year: 1997

Information Technology and Intelligence Reform.

(ORBIS, vol. 41, no. 1, Winter 1997, p. 107-118.)

Author(s):

1. Berkowitz, Bruce D.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

2. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY--USA

Notes:

Reforming the US intelligence community has become a priority in the post-cold war era. A half dozen government and private organizations have conducted studies on intelligence reform during the past year. But beyond these immediate issues, there is general concern over whether the intelligence community can meet the challenges of the post-cold war world. Many issues of intelligence reform primarily concern technology - in particular, information technology. The intelligence community has become more dependent on technical systems for collection, processing and disseminating its intelligence. At the same time, rapid improvements in technology are changing both the nature of information systems and how people use them. It follows that any intelligence reform must include plans for the effective development, management and organization of technology. .

ID Number: JA011534

Year: 1997

Services secrets : la guerre de l'information.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 74, hiver 1996 - 1997, p. 39-352.)

Author(s):

1. Guisnel, Jean

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Notes:

Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the closeted world of intelligence has changed beyond recognition. East and West may have ceased to become mutual targets for intelligence operations, but this absence of a clearly-identified 'enemy' has paradoxically given rise to new needs and new missions. Industrial espionage and computer network surveillance and control have become the latest battlegrounds in the increasingly dirty 'information war'. Even former friends are now eyeing each other with suspicion. There is one thing that remains unchanged, however : relations between governments and their secret services are as strained as they ever were. After a period of hesitation, the US government has now firmly committed its security organizations to waging the information war. On the other side of the Atlantic, French intelligence services are still waiting for the reforms which will clarify their position vis-a-vis the government, and are falling behind in this crucial area.

ID Number: JA011554

Year: 1996

La republique et le renseignement.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 52e annee, mai 1996, p. 63-81.)

Author(s):

1. Harbulot, Christian
2. Kauffer, Remi
3. Pichot-Duclos, Jean

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--FRANCE

ID Number: JA010908

Year: 1996

Information Age Intelligence.

(FOREIGN POLICY, no. 103, Summer 1996, p. 35-50.)

Author(s):

1. Berkowitz, Bruce D.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

ID Number: JA010961

Year: 1996

Le renseignement de l'an 2000.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 51e annee, octobre 1995, p. 29-43.)

Author(s):

1. Klen, Michel

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--FRANCE

ID Number: JA010453

Year: 1995

Aldrich Ames and the Conduct of American Intelligence.
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 11, no. 3, Fall 1994, p. 19-28.)
Author(s):
1. Carr, Caleb
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
ID Number: JA009513
Year: 1994

Glasnost for the CIA.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 73, no. 1, January - February 1994, p. 125-140.)
Author(s):
1. MacCurdy, Dave
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
ID Number: JA009662
Year: 1994

Sowjetunion, GUS, Russland : die Geheimdienste.
(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 32. Jg., Heft 3, Mai - Juni 1994, S. 290-296.)
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USSR
ID Number: JA009187
Year: 1994

Sowjetunion, Russland : der Geheimdienst des Generalstabes.
(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 32. Jg., Heft 4, Juli - August 1994, S. 405-410.)
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USSR
ID Number: JA009463
Year: 1994

1993

Die Militarspionage der DDR-Staatssicherheit.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 42. Jg., Nr. 12, Dezember 1993, S. 617-621.)
Author(s):
1. Busch, Heinz
Subject(s):
1. ESPIONAGE, GERMAN
2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--GERMANY (EAST)
ID Number: JA008807
Year: 1993

1992

Why Spy, and How, in the 1990s.
(ORBIS, vol. 36, no. 2, Spring 1992, p. 269-280.)
Author(s):
1. Berkowitz, Bruce D.
2. Goodman, Allan E.
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
ID Number: JA005879
Year: 1992

The Intelligence Community : How Crucial ?.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 71, no. 3, Summer 1992, p. 52-62.)
Author(s):
1. Boren, David L.
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
ID Number: JA007767
Year: 1992

Smart Intelligence.
(FOREIGN POLICY, no. 89, Winter 1992 - 1993, p. 53-69.)
Author(s):
1. Johnson, Loch K.
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
ID Number: JA009156
Year: 1992

Intelligence : Backing into the Future.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 71, no. 3, Summer 1992, p. 63-72.)
Author(s):
1. May, Ernest R.
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
ID Number: JA007768
Year: 1992

US Intelligence in an Age of Uncertainty : Refocusing to Meet the Challenge.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 15, no. 1, Winter 1992, p. 147-156.)
Author(s):
1. Scalingi, Paula L.
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
ID Number: JA005642
Year: 1992

Constraints on Intelligence Collaboration : The Domestic Dimension.
(DEFENSE ANALYSIS, vol. 8, no. 3, December 1992, p. 247-259.)
Author(s):
1. Wirtz, James J.
Subject(s):
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
Notes:
What are the potential pitfalls and costs inherent in increased intelligence cooperation with other states? This article addresses the question by focusing on the functional differences - specifically, the separation of domestic and international intelligence activities - that distinguish the US intelligence community from the intelligence organizations maintained by many other nations. The article argues that these functional differences can set the stage for domestic political controversy within the United States. The analysis also explains how the public's perception of the gravity of the threats facing the United States governs popular reactions to co-operative intelligence relationships. It unfolds in four stages. It first surveys various intelligence relationships that have emerged since the end of the Second World War. In the second section, it describes how co-operative arrangements can leave the US intelligence community vulnerable to external threats and internal criticism. The analysis then explains why and when the American public sometimes tolerates intelligence collaboration with foreign organizations that conduct domestic

intelligence and policy activities. In the final section, some conclusions are offered about how the end of the Cold War increases the likelihood that collaborative arrangements will produce domestic political recrimination within the United States.

ID Number: JA008048

Year: 1992

1991

Post Cold War Spies : Croak and Stagger ?.

(EUROPEAN AFFAIRS, vol. 5, no. 3, June - July 1991, p. 74-77.)

Author(s):

1. Thelen, Friedrich

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--EUROPE, EASTERN

ID Number: JA003662

Year: 1991

Die Wandlungen des sowjetischen Geheimdienstes : von Felix Dserschinski bis Wadim Bakatin.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 40. Jg., Nr. 11, November 1991, S. 627-634.)

Author(s):

1. Mendel, Franz

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USSR

ID Number: JA005158

Year: 1991

1990

The Challenges of Glasnost for Western Intelligence.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 20, no. 4, December 1990, p. 85-94.)

Author(s):

1. Reimann, Robert H.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

2. PROPAGANDA, RUSSIAN

ID Number: JA001788

Year: 1990

Die Geheimdienste im Osten : noch aktiv, aber geschickte.

(EUROPAISCHE WEHRKUNDE, 39. Jg., Nr. 5, Mai 1990, S. 303-305.)

Author(s):

1. Liminski, Jurgen

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--EUROPE, EASTERN

ID Number: JA000679

Year: 1990

Intelligence in the Age of Glasnost.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 69, no. 3, Summer 1990, p. 147-166.)

Author(s):

1. Carver, George A.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

ID Number: JA001037

Year: 1990

The Future of the KGB.

(PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM, vol. 39, no. 6, November - December 1990, p. 20-33.)

Author(s):

1. Knight, Amy W.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USSR

ID Number: JA002061

Year: 1990

Gorbachev and the KGB.

(GLOBAL AFFAIRS, vol. 5, no. 1, Winter 1990, p. 58-77.)

Author(s):

1. Weeks, Albert L.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USSR

Notes:

Of the three pillars supporting the Soviet regime - the Communist Party, the army and the police - the Gorbachev period has seen the upward movement of the third, the police, replacing the military in second-place importance. This article assesses the significance of the KGB's increased authority for Soviet domestic and foreign affairs.

ID Number: JA000467

Year: 1990

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