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# **PART I : BOOKS**

## **PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES\***

**2007**

327.8 /00158

Sharpening Strategic Intelligence : Why the CIA Gets It Wrong, and What Needs To Be Done to Get It Right - Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press.

xii, 214 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 978521702379

Author(s):

1. Russell, Richard L., 1961-

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

2. USA. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 193-205. Includes index.

'This book critically examines the weaknesses of US intelligence led by the Central Intelligence Agency in informing presidential decision making on issues of war and peace. It evaluates the CIA's strategic intelligence performance during the Cold War and post-Cold War periods as a foundation for examining the root causes of intelligence failures surrounding the 11 September 2001 attacks and assessments of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction programs in the run-up to the Iraq War. The book probes the root causes of these intelligence failures, which lie in the CIA's poor human intelligence collection and analysis practices. The book argues that none of the post-9/11 intelligence reforms have squarely addressed these root causes of strategic intelligence failure, and it recommends measures for redressing these dangerous vulnerabilities in American security.'

ID number: 80021365

Year: 2007

Type: M

**2006**

327.8 /00156

Intelligence in an Insecure World - Cambridge, UK : Polity.

xvi, 228 p. : ill.; 26 cm.

ISBN: 0745632440

Author(s):

1. Gill, Peter

2. Phythian, Mark

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 204-222. Includes index.

'The role of intelligence in the contemporary world is ubiquitous : individuals, groups and organizations as well as states seek information in order to increase their sense of security. The events of 9/11 and subsequent 'war on terror' have made intelligence more central to the study of government and international affairs than at any time previously, reviving old debates and generating new ones. But what exactly is intelligence ? Who seeks to develop it and how ? What happens

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\* This list contains material received as of October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2007 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 22 octobre 2007.

to the intelligence that is produced ? This book explores these and other key questions. Concentrating on the role of states and organizations, and using the post-9/11 security agenda as its key focus, it offers an authoritative and accessible guide to the relationship between intelligence and processes of public and private governance. Drawing on a range of contemporary examples, the book examines the limits of intelligence and asks whether the 9/11 attacks, the bombings in London and the failure to find weapons of mass destruction in Iraq may be seen as intelligence 'failures' ? It concludes by discussing the need for democratic control of intelligence to prevent its future abuse by unaccountable states or corporate agencies.'

ID number: 80020829  
Year: 2006  
Type: M

323 /01013

Inside the Jihad : My Life with Al Qaeda : A Spy's Story - New York :

Basic Books.

xxii, 337 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 0465023886

Author(s):

1. Nasiri, Omar

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

3. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Notes:

Includes index.

'Between 1994 and 2000, Omar Nasiri worked as a secret agent for Europe's top foreign intelligence services. From the netherworld of Islamist cells in Belgium, to the training camps of Afghanistan, to the radical mosques of London, he risked his life to defeat the emerging global network that the West would come to know as Al Qaeda. Now, for the first time, Nasiri shares the story of his life. As an Arab and a Muslim, he was able to infiltrate the rigidly controlled Afghan training camps, where he encountered men who would later be known as the most-wanted terrorists on earth. Sent back to Europe with instructions to form a sleeper cell, Nasiri became a conduit for messages going back and forth between Al Qaeda's top recruiter in Pakistan and London's radical cleric Abu Qatada.'

ID number: 80021273

Year: 2006

Type: M

327.8 /00150

The Central Intelligence Agency : Security under Scrutiny - Westport, CT

: Greenwood Press.

xx, 375 p. : ill. ; 26 cm.

ISBN: 0313332827

Subject(s):

1. USA. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Added entry(s):

1. Theoharis, Athan G., ed.

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 337-356. Includes index.

'Created in 1947, the Central Intelligence Agency plays an important part in the intelligence activities of the United States, and is currently playing a vital role in the 'war on terrorism'. While the agency is often in the news and portrayed in television shows and films, it remains one of the most secretive and misunderstood organizations in the United States.'

This work provides an in-depth look into the Central Intelligence Agency and how its responsibilities affect American life. After a brief history of the agency, individual chapters describe its organization, intelligence/counterintelligence, covert operations, controversies, key events, and notable people.'

ID number: 80020550

Year: 2006

Type: M

327.8 /00159

Uncertain Shield : The US Intelligence System in the Throes of Reform -  
Lanham, MD : Rowman & Littlefield.

xxi, 228 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

(Hoover Studies in Politics, Economics, and Society)

ISBN: 9780742551275

Author(s):

1. Posner, Richard A.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Notes:

Includes index.

'Ever since the 2004 publication of the 9/11 Commission Report, the US intelligence community has been in the throes of a convulsive movement for reform, leading to the enactment of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004. The author argues here that the decisions about structure the administration has made in implementation of the act are creating a too-top-heavy, too-centralized intelligence system. This book exposes fallacies in criticisms of the performance of the US intelligence services; analyzes structures and priorities for directing and coordinating US intelligence in the era of global terrorism; presents new evidence for the need to create a domestic intelligence agency separate from the FBI, and a detailed blueprint for such an agency; incorporates a wealth of material, including the report of the presidential commission on weapons of mass destruction and the botched response to Hurricane Katrina; exposes the inadequacy of the national security computer networks; critically examines Congress's performance in the intelligence field, and raises constitutional issues concerning the respective powers of Congress and the President; and lastly, emphasizes the importance of reforms that do not require questionable organizational changes.'

ID number: 80021525

Year: 2006

Type: M

327.8 /00153

State of War : The Secret History of the CIA and the Bush Administration  
- New York : Free Press.

240 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0743270665

Author(s):

1. Risen, James

Subject(s):

1. USA. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Includes index.

'With relentless media coverage, it is hard to believe that we still might not know some of the most significant facts about the presidency of George W. Bush. Yet beneath the surface events of the Bush presidency lies a secret history that

involves domestic spying, abuses of power, and outrageous operations. It includes a CIA that became caught in a political crossfire that it could not withstand, and what it did to respond. It includes a Defense Department that made its own foreign policy, even against the wishes of the commander-in-chief. It features a president who created a sphere of deniability in which his top aides were briefed on matters of the utmost sensitivity--but the president was carefully kept in ignorance. Based on extraordinary sources in Washington and around the world, this book exposes an explosive chain of events and a series of troubling patterns.'

ID number: 80020687

Year: 2006

Type: M

355.4 /01486

Peacekeeping Intelligence : New Players, Extended Boundaries - Abingdon,

UK : Routledge.

xxx, 214 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0415374898

Subject(s):

1. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
2. PEACEKEEPING FORCES

Added entry(s):

1. Carment, David, ed.
2. Rudner, Martin, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book offers a new evaluation of the role, dynamics, and challenges of intelligence in peacekeeping activities and places it in a wider social, economic, and political context. This work assesses the role of coalition forces, law enforcement agencies, development institutions, and non-governmental organizations that have become partners in peace-support activities. Peacekeeping intelligence (PKI) is a new form of intelligence that brings together predominantly open sources of information, or open-source intelligence (OSINT), and synthesizes it with human and technical sources to create a holistic perspective at the strategic, tactical, and operational levels, while emphasizing a wide sharing of information. Unlike national intelligence, which emphasizes spies, satellites, and secrecy, PKI brings together many aspects of intelligence gathering including the media and non-governmental organizations. It seeks to establish standards in open-source collection, analysis, security, and counter-intelligence and training, and produces unclassified intelligence useful to the public. The challenges facing PKI are increasingly intertwined with questions of arms control, commercial interests, international crime, and ethnic conflict.'

ID number: 80020707

Year: 2006

Type: M

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

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

327.8 /00154

Preventing Surprise Attacks : Intelligence Reform in the Wake of 9/11 -  
Lanham, MD : Rowman & Littlefield.

ix, 214 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 074254947X

Author(s):

1. Posner, Richard A.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Added entry(s):

1. Stanford University. Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace (US)

Notes:

Includes index.

'The Commission to investigate the September 11 terrorist attacks recommended a dramatic overhaul of the nation's intelligence system. Congress responded hastily. The author argues that the 9/11 Commission's analysis, on which Congress relied, was superficial and its proposals unsound. The Commission exaggerated the benefits of centralizing control over intelligence; neglected the relevant scholarship and the experience of foreign nations, some of which have a longer history of fighting terrorism than the United States; and as a

result ignored the psychological, economic, historical, sociological, and comparative dimensions of intelligence reform. The author explains, however, that a ray of hope remains : the reorganization provisions of the new Act are so vague that the actual shape of the reorganized system will depend critically on decisions made by the President in implementing the Act; he suggests directions for real reform.'

ID number: 80020696

Year: 2005

Type: M

327.8 /00152

Transforming U.S. Intelligence - Washington : Georgetown University Press.

xvi, 285 p. ; 26 cm.

ISBN: 1589010698

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Added entry(s):

1. Sims, Jennifer E., ed.

2. Gerber, Burton L., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'Beyond identifying fixes to the problems exposed by September 11, 2001, the authors have sought to discern those challenges other than terrorism that US intelligence will face in the coming decades. They propose changes in national intelligence practices that might allow flexible response to the full panoply of threats and opportunities these challenges might entail. Given the expansiveness of US interests and yet the limited resources likely to be available, this volume focuses on identifying 'transformative solutions' that combine technology with creative tactics and strategies such that exponential growth in capabilities might be possible.'

ID number: 80020560

Year: 2005

Type: M

327.8 /00151

Why Secret Intelligence Fails - Dulles, VA : Potomac Books.

xviii, 217 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 1574888900

Author(s):

1. Turner, Michael A.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 195-208. Includes index.

'This book provides a frank discussion of the problems of the American intelligence community. While examining the causes of intelligence failures, it also explores how the intelligence community functions, making it an excellent primer on secret intelligence. Rather than focusing on case studies, the book takes a holistic approach, beginning with structural issues and all the dysfunctions that emanate from them. The author explores each step of the intelligence cycle - priority setting, intelligence collection, analysis, production, and dissemination - to identify the 'inflection points' within each stage that contribute to intelligence failures. Finally, he examines a variety of plans that, if implemented, would improve American intelligence.'

ID number: 80020548

Year: 2005

Type: M

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 /00148

Understanding Intelligence in the Twenty-First Century : Journeys in Shadows - London : Routledge.

xix, 231 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0714655333

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Added entry(s):

1. Scott, L. V., ed.
2. Jackson, Peter D., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'Intelligence has never been more important to world politics than it is now at the opening of the twenty-first century. The terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, along with the politics and diplomacy of the second Gulf War, have brought intelligence issues to the forefront of both official, academic and popular discourse on security and international affairs. The emerging challenges posed by new forms of terrorism, together with the issues raised by the war on Iraq, have shown the value and limits of secret intelligence and generated fresh controversies for its proponents and for its critics. The need for better understanding of both the nature of the intelligence process and its importance to national and international security has never been more apparent. The aim of this collection is to enhance our understanding of this subject by drawing on a range of perspectives, from academic experts and journalists to former members of the British and American intelligence communities.'

ID number: 80020187

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

327.8 /00157

Executive Secrets : Covert Action and the Presidency - Lexington, KY :

University Press of Kentucky.

xxvii, 298 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0813123348

Author(s):

1. Daugherty, William J., 1947-

Subject(s):

1. USA. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

3. ESPIONAGE--USA

4. COVERT OPERATIONS (MILITARY SCIENCE)--USA

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 257-275. Includes index.

'This book combines perspectives with objectivity in judging the nature of CIA covert actions. The author cites congressional investigations, documents, and his own experiences in covert action policy and oversight to demonstrate how the CIA's covert programs have been conducted at the request of the president, since the agency was founded in 1947.

ID number: 80020810

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



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.'

ID number: 80018408

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

## **PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES**

### **DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES\*\***

2007

George Tenet's Machiavellian Moment.  
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 18, no. 3, Summer 2007, p. 31-38.)  
Author(s):  
1. Giraldi, Philip  
Subject(s):  
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA  
2. USA--CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
ID Number: JA024030  
Year: 2007  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Overhauling Intelligence.  
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 4, July - August 2007, p. 49-58.)  
Author(s):  
1. MacConnell, Mike  
Subject(s):  
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA  
Notes:  
Sixty years ago, the National Security Act created a US intelligence infrastructure that would help win the Cold War. But on 9/11, the need to reform that system became painfully clear. The Office of the Director of National Intelligence is now spearheading efforts to enable the intelligence community to better shield the United States from the new threats it faces.  
ID Number: JA023822  
Year: 2007  
Language: English  
Type: ART

The Right Stuff.  
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 91, September - October 2007, p. 53-59.)  
Author(s):  
1. Pillar, Paul R.  
Subject(s):  
1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-  
2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA  
ID Number: JA024049  
Year: 2007  
Language: English  
Type: ART

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\*\* This list contains material received as of October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2007 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 22 octobre 2007.

2006

Does the UN Have Intelligence ?.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 3, Autumn 2006, p. 149-163.)

Author(s):

1. Chesterman, Simon

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

2. UNITED NATIONS

Notes:

Is collective security possible when evaluating and responding to threats depend on access to intelligence that, by its nature, cannot be shared openly ? Debates over whether the United States should share intelligence with and through the United Nations have arisen in every administration and have been won each time by those who showed that it was in the US interest to do so. The question is no longer whether intelligence should be shared, but rather how and to what effect.

ID Number: JA022698

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Estrategias de prevencion : balance desde el 11-S.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 20, no. 113, septiembre -octubre 2006, p. 101-110.)

Author(s):

1. Fernandez, Antonio M. Diaz

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Notes:

Cinco años después de los atentados a las Torres Gemelas, los servicios de inteligencia siguen envueltos en un proceso de modernización. Los nuevos riesgos exigen un uso más eficaz de la información, cooperación internacional y estrategias preventivas.

ID Number: JA022990

Year: 2006

Language: Spanish

Type: ART

Geheime diensten in Rusland : schild en zwaard van het regime-Poetin.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 60. nr. 5, mei 2006, p. 260-265.)

Author(s):

1. Bader, Max

2. Jong, Ben De

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

The authors discuss the role of the intelligence and security services in the Russian political system since the demise of the Soviet Union in 1991. In the second half of 1991, the old KGB, having been a conglomerate of different services under a centralised leadership, was divided into roughly five new services. Following several reorganisations in the 1990s, the main internal security service in 1995 became the FSB, the Federal Security Service. Just as the KGB was called the 'shield and sword of the party' in the communist era, under Yeltsin and especially Putin the intelligence and security services still play an extremely important role in the defence of the regime and the state. Under Putin, many more FSB officers than had been the case previously have been awarded key positions in the Russian state apparatus and in society as a whole. There are, however, serious doubts about the

efficiency of the services, in particular the FSB. Not only has it not been able to prevent many major terrorist attacks in Russia since 2000, especially by Chechen rebels, it has also largely operated as the strong arm of the Kremlin without even the semblance of independent oversight, neither by one of the chambers of parliament nor by any other body. There are strong indications that the FSB is guilty of serious and systematic human rights violations, in particular in Chechnya and other regions of the Northern Caucasus.

ID Number: JA022505

Year: 2006

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Thinking Straight and Talking Straight : Problems of Intelligence Analysis.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 1, Spring 2006, p. 35-60.)

Author(s):

1. Hart, Douglas
2. Simon, Steven

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Notes:

Supplying accurate and actionable intelligence for the 'global war on terror' is threatened by a convergence of societal and governmental trends that make it extremely difficult to hire the right people, train them or allow them to collaborate effectively. None of the current efforts to reform the US intelligence community addresses these virtually intractable pedagogical, cultural and organisational challenges. However, there are some possible measures to remedy these weaknesses, at least partially. Emerging information technology, already being adopted by commercial and non-governmental enterprises, has the potential to address the key aspects of the structural problems plaguing the intelligence community.

ID Number: JA022278

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Reports, Politics, and Intelligence Failures : The Case of Iraq.

(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 29, no. 1, February 2006, p. 3-52.)

Author(s):

1. Jervis, Robert

Subject(s):

1. WMD--IRAQ
2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Notes:

The intelligence failure concerning Iraqi weapons of mass destruction (WMD) has been the center of political controversy and official investigation in three countries. This article reviews the 'Report on the US Intelligence Community's Prewar Intelligence Assessments on Iraq', Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, 7 July 2004, 'Review of Intelligence on Weapons of Mass Destruction', a Report of a Committee of Privy Councillors to the House of Commons, 14 July 2004 (the Butler Report), 'Report of the President of the United States', The Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction, 31 March 2005. It explores the reasons for their deficiencies and the failure itself. This case and the investigations of it are similar to many previous ones. The investigations are marred by political bias and excessive hindsight. Neither the investigations nor contemporary intelligence on Iraqi WMD followed good social

science practices. The comparative method was not utilized, confirmation bias was rampant, alternative hypotheses were not tested, and negative evidence was ignored. Although the opportunities to do better are many, the prospects for adequate reform are dim.

ID Number: JA022468  
Year: 2006  
Language: English  
Type: ART

It's a Cultural Thing : Thoughts on a Troubled CIA.  
(ORBIS, vol. 50, no. 1, Winter 2006, p. 23-40.)

Author(s):

1. Jones, Garrett

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

The CIA has recently been the subject of numerous presidential commissions and Congressional committees concerned either with the details of individual operations or with sweeping reforms in structure and organization. One of the repeated themes in these reports is that the Agency must change its 'culture'. This article identifies and offers possible remedies for cultural problems in the two directorates (the Directorate of Intelligence and the Directorate of Operations) and Agency-wide, and argues for enhanced accountability.

ID Number: JA022390  
Year: 2006  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Intelligence, Policy, and the War in Iraq.  
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 2, March - April 2006, p. 15-27.)

Author(s):

1. Pillar, Paul R.

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

During the run-up to the invasion of Iraq the Bush administration disregarded the community's expertise, politicized the intelligence process, and selected unrepresentative raw intelligence to make its public case.

ID Number: JA022221  
Year: 2006  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Old Allies, New Friends : Intelligence-Sharing in the War on Terror.  
(ORBIS, vol. 50, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 453-468.)

Author(s):

1. Reveron, Derek S.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Notes:

The Bush administration's designation of its national strategy as a war on terror highlights the importance of combating terrorism on an international level. Fundamental to this effort is bilateral intelligence-sharing. Intelligence reform efforts to date have focused on improving intelligence-sharing within the US intelligence community. However, critical intelligence can be gained through America's international partners. This paper assesses the state of bilateral intelligence-sharing

relationships and the challenges that need to be overcome.  
ID Number: JA022590  
Year: 2006  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Military Persuasion, Intelligence and the War on Terror.  
(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 22, no. 1, March 2006, p. 61-72.)

Author(s):

1. Cimbala, Stephen J.

Subject(s):

1. STRATEGY
2. PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE
3. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
4. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

Notes:

In waging modern war or making peace, the mastery of military persuasion will be indispensable. Military persuasion is based on intelligence and the shrewd application of intelligence to the problem of formulating strategy. Intelligence supports military persuasion in a number of ways. Intelligence lets us see and know the battlespace and communicate what we know to shooters and commanders in a timely manner. But beyond this vital and immediate visual and electronic mapping of war in good time, intelligence provides anticipatory political and military information that may make possible the avoidance of war by means of successful diplomatic coercion or other means of non-belligerent conflict resolution. Intelligence is as valuable in this regard as it is vulnerable to the inevitable distortions of technical glitches and human nature. Intelligence evolves, along with military persuasion, in a world that refuses to stand still involving new technologies, more actors, adaptive threats and undoubtedly unforeseen systemic disturbances.

ID Number: JA022276  
Year: 2006  
Language: English  
Type: ART

The Rise of Intelligence.  
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 5, September - October 2006, p. 125-134.)

Author(s):

1. Kahn, David

Subject(s):

1. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Notes:

Modern militaries' obsession with intelligence gathering and evaluation would have bemused Caesar and Napoleon, since such behavior was rarely engaged in until recently. In the war on terrorism, intelligence is playing its greatest role yet, but even today, espionage and intelligence analysis will not be the decisive factors.

ID Number: JA022823  
Year: 2006  
Language: English  
Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

Hacia una politica europea de inteligencia.  
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 19, no. 106, julio - agosto 2005, p.  
123-132.)

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--EU

Notes:

La idea de establecer un servicio de inteligencia europeo no es nueva. El 11-M hizo perder la inocencia a la UE, y demostrar lo improrrogable de redefinir la seguridad y sus mecanismos.

ID Number: JA021788

Year: 2005

Language: Spanish

Type: ART

Les services de renseignement francais en quete d'une nouvelle identite.  
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 61e annee, no. 7, juillet 2005, p. 125-134.)

Author(s):

1. Klen, Michel

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--FRANCE

Notes:

Parfois discreditee par des affaires qui sont exploitees, voire alterees, par des medias en quete de sensationnel, le renseignement francais traverse une crise d'identite. Ce trouble est du essentiellement aux relations complexes que les acteurs de cette activite controversee, mais indispensable dans tout Etat, entretiennent avec le pouvoir politique et les organismes d'information destines au grand public. Le malaise est amplifie par les dysfonctionnements inherents a une certaine pesanteur bureaucratique et aux luttes internes entre les differents services et reseaux. Le debat a pris une dimension particuliere avec la place que le renseignement doit occuper dans une democratie, un sujet brulant qui s'efforce de concilier des notions apparemment contradictoires, comme le secret et la transparence, la raison d'Etat et la legalite.

ID Number: JA021686

Year: 2005

Language: French

Type: ART

Refondre le renseignement.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 61e annee, no. 12, decembre 2005, p. 87-96.)

Author(s):

1. Mignot, Bruno

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--FRANCE

Notes:

Les attentats de New York et de Washington en septembre 2001, de Madrid en mars 2004 et de Londres en juillet 2005 ont montre a une opinion publique endormie toute l'importance, pour une nation souveraine, de disposer d'outils de renseignement en mesure d'informer les autorites gouvernementales des menaces pesant sur le pays et ses interets dans le monde. Le vent de la reforme qui souffle actuellement sur la communaute americaine du renseignement pourrait inciter la France a s'interroger sur son propre dispositif, eu egard aux defis du monde actuel. L'article a pour objet de montrer que la coherence globale des moyens francais de synthese du renseignement passe par une refonte du dispositif national, selon une logique de performance adaptee aux exigences de la loi organique relative aux lois de finances (Lolf), et que le ministere de la Defense pourrait servir de laboratoire en la matiere.

ID Number: JA022064

Year: 2005

Language: French

Type: ART

The British Secret State Old and New.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 150, no. 3, June 2005, p. 16-22.)

Author(s):

1. Hennessy, Peter

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--GREAT BRITAIN

ID Number: JA021591

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Turkey's Intelligence Community in Changing Times.

(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 61, no. 1, Winter 2005 - 2006, p. 105-124.)

Author(s):

1. Lefebvre, Stephane

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--TURKEY

Notes:

While the field of intelligence studies is vibrant and expanding in the wake of the terrorist attacks against the United States on 11 September 2001, very little is being written about the intelligence systems of countries like Turkey and its neighbours, and even less on a comparative basis. This article attempts to develop a base of knowledge on Turkey's intelligence community from the few publicly accessible sources that do exist, in the belief that the community plays a significant role in state affairs and will continue to do so in the foreseeable future. In doing so, it first discusses Turkey's intelligence system, then elaborates on that country's intelligence requirements, explores the nature and extent of Turkey's intelligence relationships, and, to conclude, offers some thoughts on where the community is headed.

ID Number: JA022521

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

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 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

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

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

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 61e annee, no. 4, 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

Language: French

Type: ART

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

Language: German

Type: ART

The Limits of Intelligence Reform.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 6, November - December 2005, p. 106-120.)

Author(s):

1. Fessenden, Helen

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Notes:

The shock of September 11 focused long-overdue attention on the failings of the US intelligence system. But less than a year after the passage of a landmark intelligence reform bill, the prospects for real change are increasingly remote. Bureaucratic self-protection and insider squabbling have thwarted sound policy yet again, and the consequences for national security could be dire.

ID Number: JA022002

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

The Robb-Silberman Report, Intelligence, and Nonproliferation.  
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 35, no. 5, June 2005, p. 20-23.)

Author(s):

1. Laipson, Ellen

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA  
2. WMD--IRAQ

Notes:

The recent White House WMD Commission report moves in the right direction in pointing out some potential improvement in intelligence collection and analysis as well as the limits of intelligence information. But it could not resolve how publicly accountable policymakers use intelligence, particularly in circumstances where war is a choice, but not the only option.

ID Number: JA021759

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

Defeating the Sixth Column : Intelligence and Strategy in the War on  
Islamist Terrorism.  
(ORBIS, vol. 49, no. 4, Fall 2005, p. 695-712.)

Author(s):

1. Schindler, John R.

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

For the first time since the late 1940s, Washington is attempting a comprehensive analysis of the role and performance of the American intelligence system. In rethinking intelligence, it needs to address that the sixth column - Islamist terrorists residing in states that knowingly or unknowingly give them sanctuary - is the weak underbelly in the war on terror. To defeat this sixth column, important personnel, doctrinal, and

cultural issues need to be addressed. The experience of other countries that have had success in fighting terrorism suggests that the United States must focus on offensive counterintelligence, penetrating terrorist groups, and creating mistrust among them.

ID Number: JA021805

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

September 11 and the Adaptation Failure of US Intelligence Agencies.  
(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 29, no. 4, Spring 2005, p. 78-111.)

Author(s):

1. Zegart, Amy B.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:

The author argues that the vulnerability of the United States to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, is explained by the failure of US intelligence agencies to address the rise of the terrorist challenge following the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War. The author presents evidence suggesting that although policymakers were well aware of the terrorist threat to the United States and realized the need for organizational change in the US intelligence community, they were unable to achieve the reforms that several blue-ribbon commissions and studies urgently recommended before the September 11 attacks. The author contends that three factors explain the intelligence community's failure to adapt : the nature of bureaucratic organizations; the self-interest of presidents, legislators, and government bureaucrats; and the fragmented structure of the federal government.

ID Number: JA021752

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

## 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  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Irak : l'intelligence prise en défaut.  
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 27, no. 106, etc 2004, p. 399-407.)

Author(s):  
1. Delpech, Therese  
Subject(s):  
1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE  
2. WMD--IRAQ  
ID Number: JA020628  
Year: 2004  
Language: French  
Type: ART

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  
Language: English  
Cost: 0.00 EU  
Receive Date: 02/03/2005  
Type: ART  
Circ. Status: On the shelf

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  
Language: Spanish  
Type: ART

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  
Language: English  
Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

## 2003

La planete renaissance.

(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

Language: French

Type: ART

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  
Language: English  
Type: ART

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  
Language: French  
Type: ART

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  
Language: German  
Type: ART

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  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Der Foderale 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  
Language: German  
Type: ART

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. QAIDA (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 be 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  
Language: English  
Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

## 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 interpelle 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

Language: French

Type: ART

Der transnationale Terrorismus nach dem 11. September.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 40. 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

Language: German

Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Language: French

Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Language: German

Type: ART

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

Language: German

Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Language: English

Type: ART

## ***Previous Issues***

No. 1/06	China's Foreign Relations
No. 2/06	Iraq Three Years On
No. 3/06	Democracy Promotion
No. 4/06	Iran's Nuclear Program
No. 5/06	North Korea
No. 6/06	Pakistan
No. 7/06	Five Years of 'War on Terror'
No. 1/07	Japan's Defence and Security Policy
No. 2/07	Afghanistan Five Years On : An Assessment
No. 3/07	The China-Taiwan Relations
No. 4/07	The Yeltsin Era : Russian Domestic Policy, 1991-1999
No. 5/07	The Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (1990)
No. 6/07	The Ten-year Anniversary of the NATO-Russia Partnership
No. 7/07	Insurgencies and Counterinsurgencies
No. 8/07	Al Qaida

## ***Anciens numéros***

No. 1/06	Les relations extérieures de la Chine
No. 2/06	L'Irak, trois ans après
No. 3/06	La promotion de la démocratie
No. 4/06	Le programme nucléaire iranien
No. 5/06	La Corée du Nord
No. 6/06	Le Pakistan
No. 7/06	Cinq années de 'guerre au terrorisme'
No. 1/07	La politique de défense et de sécurité du Japon
No. 2/07	L'Afghanistan cinq ans plus tard : une évaluation
No. 3/07	Les relations entre la Chine et Taiwan
No. 4/07	L'ère Eltsine : la politique intérieure russe de 1991 à 1999
No. 5/07	Le traité sur les forces armées conventionnelles en Europe (1990)
No. 6/07	Le dixième anniversaire du Partenariat OTAN-Russie
No. 7/07	Insurrections et contreinsurrections
No. 8/07	Al Qaida