

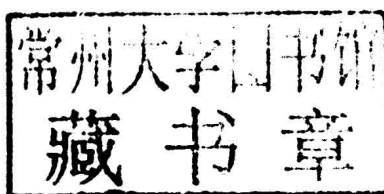


Routledge Companion to Intelligence Studies

Edited by
Robert Dover, Michael S. Goodman and Claudia Hillebrand

ROUTLEDGE COMPANION TO INTELLIGENCE STUDIES

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and Claudia Hillebrand



First published 2014
by Routledge
2 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4RN
and by Routledge
711 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017

Routledge is an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, an informa business

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Claudia Hillebrand; individual chapters, the contributors

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British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Routledge companion to intelligence studies / edited by Rob Dover,
Michael Goodman and Claudia Hillebrand.
pages cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

1. Intelligence service—Cross-cultural studies. I. Dover, Robert, 1977–
JF1525.I6R68 2013
327.12—dc23
2013008152

ISBN: 978-0-415-50752-3 (hbk)
ISBN: 978-0-203-76272-1 (ebk)

Typeset in Bembo
by Swales & Willis Ltd, Exeter, Devon



Printed and bound in Great Britain by
TJ International Ltd, Padstow, Cornwall

ROUTLEDGE COMPANION TO INTELLIGENCE STUDIES

The *Routledge Companion to Intelligence Studies* provides a broad overview of the growing field of intelligence studies.

The recent growth of interest in intelligence and security studies has led to an increased demand for popular depictions of intelligence and reference works to explain the architecture and underpinnings of intelligence activity. Divided into five comprehensive sections, this Companion provides a strong survey of the cutting-edge research in the field of intelligence studies:

- **Part I:** The evolution of intelligence studies;
- **Part II:** Abstract approaches to intelligence;
- **Part III:** Historical approaches to intelligence;
- **Part IV:** Systems of intelligence;
- **Part V:** Contemporary challenges.

With a broad focus on the origins, practices and nature of intelligence, the book not only addresses classical issues, but also examines topics of recent interest in security studies. The overarching aim is to reveal the rich tapestry of intelligence studies in both a sophisticated and accessible way.

This Companion will be essential reading for students of intelligence studies and strategic studies, and highly recommended for students of defence studies, foreign policy, Cold War studies, diplomacy and international relations in general.

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PREFACE

Robert Dover, Michael S. Goodman and Claudia Hillebrand

Intelligence studies is one of the most dynamic areas of academic study today. Traditionally it sits as a sub-field of international relations and diplomatic history, but during the last 20 years it has undergone significant changes. The work of intelligence agencies against rogue states, global Jihadists and organised crime has been at the forefront of media and public attention, and the increased demand for oversight following controversial, intelligence-based, decisions has thrown greater spotlights on the culture and governance of the various agencies. Worldwide, there are more undergraduate and graduate students studying intelligence and related fields than ever before.

This recent growth of interest in intelligence and security studies has led to an increased demand for popular depictions of intelligence, and reference works to explain the architecture and underpinnings of intelligence activity. The *Routledge Companion to Intelligence Studies* provides a strong survey of the cutting-edge research in the field of intelligence studies, and is essential reading for anyone interested in the subject. It focuses broadly on the origins, practices and nature of intelligence, and includes not only the classical issues but also more wide-ranging ones that address topics of recent interest in security studies. The *Companion* explicitly embraces the disparate approaches to intelligence studies. The approach varies across the main sections of the book, encompassing bureaucratic politics, diplomatic history, area studies, comparative politics and mainstream international relations thought. Our overarching aim is to reveal the rich tapestry of intelligence studies in both a sophisticated and an accessible way.

Intelligence is a means for public policy to ensure security (Omand 2010a). More precisely, as Michael Warner (2007: 17) suggested, the term intelligence comprises 'that which states do in secret to support their efforts to mitigate, influence, or merely understand other nations (or various enemies) that could harm them'. Studying such secret activities poses considerable challenges for students and scholars. Limited access to primary sources and a general lack of information in this field mean that researchers – just like policy-makers and intelligence overseers – are often faced with the challenge of incompleteness. Indeed, as Lord Butler found in his review of intelligence on Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, 'much ingenuity and effort is spent making secret information difficult to acquire and hard to analyse' (Committee of Privy Counsellors 2004: 14). Nevertheless, as the compilation in this volume demonstrates, it is not only possible, but illuminating and fascinating, to study aspects of intelligence, both in historical and contemporary contexts. Openness towards, and willingness to learn from, the various disciplinary and

methodological approaches to the study of the phenomenon, as promoted in this volume, helps to overcome the lack of transparency in the intelligence realm.

While some intelligence practices, such as espionage, are known to have been used in the ancient world, counterterrorism campaigns and related inquiries during the post-9/11 era have illuminated in unprecedented detail some of the ways in which intelligence is used in policy-making, and its overall significance for ensuring (inter-)national security. Overall, intelligence efforts have deepened and broadened since the end of the Cold War, and in the previous decade in particular. They have been deepened in the sense that, for example, more resources and efforts have been allocated to intelligence services, and the intelligence input into daily policy-making has increased. And they have been broadened through the widening of mandates – including intelligence contributions to areas such as tackling organised crime or ensuring energy security – and the proliferation of intelligence, or intelligence-led, institutions. Today, intelligence is being used by an unprecedented group of policy-shaping institutions. Yet, the increased efforts at information gathering and, in particular, the renewed emphasis on human source intelligence (HUMINT) during the post-9/11 era also caused concerns and debates with respect to human rights abuses. This development of intelligence at the beginning of the twenty-first century raises a number of questions, which this *Companion* addresses: what is the purpose of intelligence; what are the new fields in which intelligence has a role to play; what can we learn from historical studies of intelligence for current intelligence efforts; what are current challenges that intelligence systems face; and what does a legitimate, proportionate and necessary conduct of intelligence services look like?

The scope of the book and our approach to it are straightforward. The *Companion* explains the main lessons of intelligence – what it is, how it is collected, how it is processed and then how it is disseminated to those who need to act upon it. It is divided into five major sections, covering the evolution of intelligence, abstract approaches to intelligence, historical approaches to intelligence, national intelligence systems, and contemporary challenges. The importance of the first three sections is to highlight how our understanding of intelligence has been shaped by the nature of the ‘threat’. The fourth section – on systems of intelligence – grounds the book in an international context as it comprises studies of 12 intelligence systems, some of which have seldom been explored before now. The final section examines some of the challenges with which intelligence services are currently confronted.

The *Companion* should be of particular interest to those studying security studies and strategic studies, as well as more general international relations, history and politics courses. While it naturally covers aspects of national and global security, surveillance, espionage and defence issues, the study of intelligence also has a lot to say about the making of foreign policy, ‘cheating’ in the international system, the global system in the post-9/11 era, and human rights and individual liberties and freedoms. The volume aims to provide a solid and interesting introduction to the subject, contexts within which students should view the machinery of intelligence, a launching pad for advanced study and a tool for tutors. It is also accessible to intelligence practitioners and policy-makers as well as those who are generally interested in the subject and wish to gain a comprehensive overview of the status quo of intelligence studies.

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