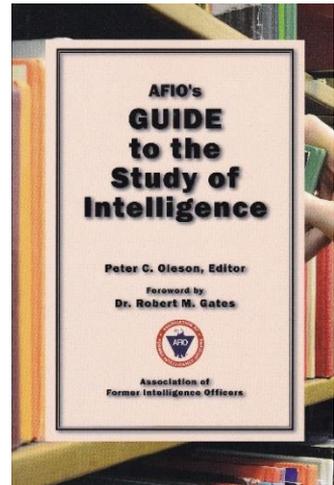


## *AFIO's Guide to the Study of Intelligence*

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**I**t is my contention that in the last decade no other profession has experienced the same amount of change as that of intelligence. My view is that the September 11, 2001 attacks were the catalyst that thrust more complexity into the already intricate missions that intelligence agencies carry-out. At that time, intelligence agencies were, by-and-large, either military units or those dealing with national security. But, in the world that emerged since that infamous day, it's difficult to separate these two categories of secret operations and research from other forms of intelligence. Although these other categories that I speak of existed, they were for the most part muted and operated in the background. Specifically, what I'm referring to is: law enforcement intelligence; business intelligence; and private intelligence.

Today, these three intelligence categories have risen in status to form what is now an integral relationship with the military and national security intelligence. This is because many of the issues are now being addressed by all—corporate and government espionage, as well as breaches involving classified information; terrorism; people, drugs and arms trafficking; weapons proliferation; organised crime; and cyber-war/crime, to cite a few examples.

In the years since 9/11, intelligence agencies' roles and responsibilities expanded, and hence their staff needed to increase. This has been coupled with the requirement to share intelligence with agencies that, hitherto, stood in the background. Now law enforcement agencies and business enterprises via contract civilian staff, as well as some private individuals through sub-contacting of certain aspects of intelligence work, need to share information to fulfil they missions.

Not surprising, great demand has been placed on agencies of all ilk to hire analysts who have the skills and ability to work in a secure environment, and who can apply their academic knowledge to secret research. To this end, colleges and universities are now offering degrees in intelligence studies. To aid these courses, scholars have published scores of books for the new curricula.

*AFIO's Guide to the Study of Intelligence* is an example of one of the better texts that has been published. It contains eighty-two papers written by intelligence practitioners and scholars. Under the editorship of one of the intelligence community's most respected academics—Peter C. Oleson—this volume contains a wealth of material that instructors are sure to find a boon for teaching intelligence. Moreover, the *Guide* has application to some of intelligence's allied and adjacent areas of scholarship—political science, history, foreign policy, international relations, and security studies.

The *Guide* is arranged in seven parts: Part I—Introduction to the topic; Part II—History of Intelligence; Part III—Intelligence Disciplines, Applications, and Missions; Part IV—Espionage, Counterintelligence and Covert Action; Part V—Policy, Oversight, and Issues; Part VI—Intelligence Abroad; and Part VII—Miscellany. Each chapter is annotated with author footnotes, references to the subject literature; some chapters have explanatory tables and figures; most chapters have a list of “Readings for Instructors.” Some of the recommended readings are extensively annotated, making the material a pleasure to use in the classroom, even for instructors who have limited knowledge of intelligence.

*AFIO's Guide to the Study of Intelligence* will be a welcome addition to the personal collections of serving intelligence practitioners. It will, of course, be a beneficial text for professors, and their students who are considering careers in intelligence. But, it is likely to have even wider appeal—attracting the attention of former intelligence officers who still maintain an interest in a professional that, I would argue, is matchless in its intellectual demands, academic standards, and personal rewards.

#### ABOUT THE REVIEWER

**Dr Henry Prunckun** is a research methodologist who specialises in the study of transnational crime.

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