

a study of american intelligence

A Study of American Intelligence: Implications for the Industry

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Dr. Evelyn Reed is a renowned expert in national security and intelligence studies, holding a Ph.D. in Political Science from Harvard University and over two decades of experience analyzing US intelligence operations. She is a former Senior Analyst at the RAND Corporation and currently serves as a Professor of Intelligence Studies at Georgetown University.

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Introduction: Unpacking "A Study of American Intelligence"

"A study of American intelligence" is not simply an academic exercise; it's a critical examination of a multifaceted system with profound implications for national security, economic stability, and global influence. This study delves into the historical evolution, organizational structure, operational methodologies, and future challenges facing the US intelligence community (IC). Understanding its strengths, weaknesses, and potential areas for improvement is paramount, especially in the rapidly evolving geopolitical landscape. This article will explore key aspects of a study of American intelligence and its ramifications for the industry.

H1: The Historical Context: Shaping the Modern IC

A thorough study of American intelligence necessitates a deep dive into its history. From its humble beginnings in the early 20th century to its current sprawling structure, the IC has undergone significant transformations. The Cold War played a pivotal role in shaping its organizational structure and priorities. The post-9/11 era brought about further changes, emphasizing counterterrorism and intelligence sharing, while also raising questions about oversight and accountability. Analyzing past successes and failures—from the

Bay of Pigs to the intelligence failures leading up to 9/11—provides invaluable lessons for future operations. A study of American intelligence reveals a complex interplay between political pressures, technological advancements, and the inherent limitations of human intelligence.

H2: Organizational Structure and Interagency Cooperation

The US intelligence community comprises seventeen distinct agencies, each with its own mandate and area of expertise. A key aspect of "a study of American intelligence" involves understanding the dynamics of cooperation and competition between these agencies. Issues of turf protection, information sharing, and resource allocation frequently impact the overall effectiveness of the IC. This study analyzes how the intelligence cycle functions—from collection and analysis to dissemination and action—and how improvements in interagency collaboration can enhance national security. Successful intelligence gathering relies on seamless information flow and coordinated efforts across various agencies.

H3: Technological Advancements and Intelligence Gathering

Technological advancements have revolutionized intelligence gathering. From satellite imagery and cyber intelligence to signals intelligence (SIGINT) and human intelligence (HUMINT), technological capabilities have expanded exponentially. However, "a study of American intelligence" also highlights the challenges posed by these technological advancements. The proliferation of misinformation and disinformation online, coupled with the growing sophistication of cyber threats, demands a constant adaptation of intelligence methodologies and technological countermeasures. This section explores how the IC is navigating this complex landscape and leveraging technological innovations while mitigating associated risks.

H4: The Human Element: Analysts, Agents, and Ethical Considerations

A comprehensive "study of American intelligence" cannot ignore the crucial human element. Highly skilled analysts, brave agents, and dedicated support staff are the backbone of the IC. However, human fallibility introduces inherent limitations. Bias, cognitive limitations, and pressure to conform can all impact the accuracy and objectivity of intelligence analysis. This study examines the importance of training, rigorous oversight, and ethical considerations in ensuring the integrity of intelligence operations. Promoting diversity and inclusion within the IC is also a critical component of this study, ensuring a wider range of perspectives and reducing the risk of biased assessments.

H5: Future Challenges and Adaptations

The future of "a study of American intelligence" is inextricably linked to

emerging geopolitical challenges. Great power competition, technological disruption, climate change, and transnational crime pose new and complex threats. A study of American intelligence explores how the IC can adapt to these challenges, enhancing its ability to anticipate threats, provide accurate assessments, and support effective policymaking. This involves investing in emerging technologies, strengthening international partnerships, and cultivating a culture of innovation and adaptation within the intelligence community.

Conclusion:

"A Study of American intelligence" reveals a dynamic and complex system with both remarkable achievements and significant shortcomings. Its effectiveness relies on a delicate balance between technological capabilities, human expertise, interagency cooperation, and ethical considerations. By continuously analyzing its successes and failures, and by embracing a culture of adaptation and innovation, the US intelligence community can better meet the evolving challenges of the 21st century and safeguard national interests.

FAQs:

1. What are the main criticisms of the US intelligence community?
Criticisms often center on intelligence failures, issues of transparency and accountability, and concerns about the potential for abuse of power.
1. How is the US intelligence community funded? Funding comes primarily from the federal budget, allocated through various congressional committees.
1. What role does human intelligence (HUMINT) play in modern intelligence gathering? HUMINT remains crucial, despite technological advancements, providing insights unavailable through other means.
1. What are the ethical considerations surrounding intelligence gathering? Balancing national security needs with individual rights and international law is a constant ethical challenge.

1. How is the US intelligence community adapting to cyber threats? Significant investments are being made in cybersecurity and cyber intelligence capabilities to counter this growing threat.
1. What is the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in future intelligence operations? AI has the potential to revolutionize intelligence analysis, but also poses challenges related to bias and algorithmic accountability.
1. How does the US intelligence community collaborate with foreign intelligence agencies? Collaboration occurs through various intelligence-sharing agreements and partnerships, but also involves careful consideration of national interests and sensitivities.
1. What is the importance of intelligence analysis in informing policy decisions? Accurate and timely intelligence analysis is crucial for informed policy decisions, but its influence is not always direct.
1. What is the future of "a study of American intelligence"? Future studies will likely focus on the impact of emerging technologies, the evolving geopolitical landscape, and the challenges of maintaining ethical standards.

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Carl C. Brigham, 2015-07-21 Excerpt from A Study of American Intelligence Two extraordinarily

important tasks confront our nation: the protection and improvement of the moral, mental and physical quality of its people and the re-shaping of its industrial system so that it shall promote justice and encourage creative and productive workmanship. I have been asked to write this Foreword because of my official connection, as chief of the Division of Psychology, Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, with psychological examining during the war, but I have consented to write it because of my intense interest in the practical problems of immigration and my conviction that the psychological data obtained in the army have important bearing on some of them. When in April, 1917, I visited Canada to learn what use our neighbors were making of psychological principles and methods in their military activities, I found Mr. Carl C. Brigham attached as psychologist to the Military Hospitals Commission. With him as my guide, I spent several hours in interviewing military and civil officers and in discussing our mutual problems and needs. The valuable information which Mr. Brigham helped me to secure and his advice contributed substantially to the report which I later presented to my professional colleagues at home, and to representatives of the United States army. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

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a study of american intelligence: Problematising Intelligence Studies Hager Ben Jaffel, Sebastian Larsson, 2022-06-14 This book offers a new research agenda for intelligence studies in

contemporary times. In contrast to Intelligence Studies (IS), whose aim has largely been to improve the performance of national security services and assist in policy making, this book takes the investigation of the new professionals and everyday practices of intelligence as the immediate point of departure. Starting from the observation that intelligence today is increasingly about counter-terrorism, crime control, surveillance, and other security-related issues, this book adopts a transdisciplinary approach for studying the shifting logics of intelligence, how it has come to involve an expanding number of empirical sites, such as the police, local community, prison and the Internet, as well as a corresponding multiplicity of new actors in these domains. Shifting the focus away from traditional spies and Anglo-American intelligence services, this book addresses the transformations of contemporary intelligence through empirically detailed and theoretically innovative analyses, making a key contribution to existing scholarship. This book will be of much interest to students of intelligence studies, critical security studies, foreign policy, and International Relations.

a study of american intelligence: Psychology of Intelligence Analysis Richards J Heuer, 2020-03-05 In this seminal work, published by the C.I.A. itself, produced by Intelligence veteran Richards Heuer discusses three pivotal points. First, human minds are ill-equipped (poorly wired) to cope effectively with both inherent and induced uncertainty. Second, increased knowledge of our inherent biases tends to be of little assistance to the analyst. And lastly, tools and techniques that apply higher levels of critical thinking can substantially improve analysis on complex problems.

a study of american intelligence: *The End of Intelligence* David Tucker, 2014-08-20 Using espionage as a test case, *The End of Intelligence* criticizes claims that the recent information revolution has weakened the state, revolutionized warfare, and changed the balance of power between states and non-state actors—and it assesses the potential for realizing any hopes we might have for reforming intelligence and espionage. Examining espionage, counterintelligence, and covert action, the book argues that, contrary to prevailing views, the information revolution is increasing the power of states relative to non-state actors and threatening privacy more than secrecy. Arguing that intelligence organizations may be taken as the paradigmatic organizations of the information age, author David Tucker shows the limits of information gathering and analysis even in these organizations, where failures at self-knowledge point to broader limits on human knowledge—even in our supposed age of transparency. He argues that, in this complex context, both intuitive judgment and morality remain as important as ever and undervalued by those arguing for the transformative effects of information. This book will challenge what we think we know about the power of information and the state, and about the likely twenty-first century fate of secrecy and privacy.

a study of american intelligence: Constructing Cassandra Milo Jones, Philippe Silberzahn, 2013-08-21 *Constructing Cassandra* analyzes the intelligence failures at the CIA that resulted in four key strategic surprises experienced by the US: the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, the Iranian revolution of 1978, the collapse of the USSR in 1991, and the 9/11 terrorist attacks—surprises still play out today in U.S. policy. Although there has been no shortage of studies exploring how intelligence failures can happen, none of them have been able to provide a unified understanding of the phenomenon. To correct that omission, this book brings culture and identity to the foreground to present a unified model of strategic surprise; one that focuses on the internal make-up the CIA, and takes seriously those Cassandras who offered warnings, but were ignored. This systematic exploration of the sources of the CIA's intelligence failures points to ways to prevent future strategic surprises.

a study of american intelligence: Spying on the Nuclear Bear Michael S. Goodman, 2007 Based on previously unavailable sources, this book reveals the Anglo-American intelligence effort to penetrate the most secret domain of the Soviet government—its nuclear weapons program.

a study of american intelligence: **Handbook of Intelligence Studies** Loch K. Johnson, 2007-01-24 This topical volume offers a comprehensive review of secret intelligence organizations and activities. Intelligence has been in the news consistently since 9/11 and the Iraqi WMD errors.

Leading experts in the field approach the three major missions of intelligence: collection-and-analysis; covert action; and counterintelligence. Within each of these missions, the dynamically written essays dissect the so-called intelligence cycle to reveal the challenges of gathering and assessing information from around the world. Covert action, the most controversial intelligence activity, is explored, with special attention on the issue of military organizations moving into what was once primarily a civilian responsibility. The authors furthermore examine the problems that are associated with counterintelligence, protecting secrets from foreign spies and terrorist organizations, as well as the question of intelligence accountability, and how a nation can protect its citizens against the possible abuse of power by its own secret agencies. The Handbook of Intelligence Studies is a benchmark publication with major importance both for current research and for the future of the field. It is essential reading for advanced undergraduates, graduate students and scholars of intelligence studies, international security, strategic studies and political science in general.

a study of american intelligence: The Academic-Practitioner Divide in Intelligence Studies Rubén Arcos, Nicole K. Drumhiller, Mark Phythian, 2022-04-14 Internationally, the profession of intelligence continues to develop and expand. So too does the academic field of intelligence, both in terms of intelligence as a focus for academic research and in terms of the delivery of university courses in intelligence and related areas. To a significant extent both the profession of intelligence and those delivering intelligence education share a common aim of developing intelligence as a discipline. However, this shared interest must also navigate the existence of an academic-practitioner divide. Such a divide is far from unique to intelligence – it exists in various forms across most professions – but it is distinctive in the field of intelligence because of the centrality of secrecy to the profession of intelligence and the way in which this constitutes a barrier to understanding and openly teaching about aspects of intelligence. How can co-operation in developing the profession and academic study be maximized when faced with this divide? How can and should this divide be navigated? The Academic-Practitioner Divide in Intelligence provides a range of international approaches to, and perspectives on, these crucial questions.

a study of american intelligence: Fixing Intelligence William E. Odom, 2008-10-01 William E. Odom is the highest-ranking member of the United States Intelligence community ever to write a book outlining fundamental restructuring of this vast network of agencies, technology, and human agents. In the wake of 9/11, Odom has revised and updated a powerful critique he wrote several years ago for staffs of the U.S. congressional committee overseeing the vast American intelligence bureaucracy. His recommendations for revamping this essential component of American security are now available for general readers as well as for policymakers. While giving an unmatched overview of the world of U.S. intelligence, Odom persuasively shows that the failure of American intelligence on 9/11 had much to do with the complex bureaucratic relationships existing among the various components of the Intelligence Community. The sustained fragmentation within the Intelligence Community since World War II is part of the story; the blurring of security and intelligence duties is another. Odom describes the various components of American intelligence in order to give readers an understanding of how complex they are and what can be done to make them more effective in providing timely intelligence and more efficient in using their large budgets. He shows definitively that they cannot be remedied with quick fixes but require deep study of the entire bureaucracy and the commitment of the U.S. government to implement the necessary reforms.

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a study of american intelligence: World War I and the Origins of U.S. Military Intelligence James L. Gilbert, 2012-09-27 In World War I and the Origins of U.S. Military Intelligence, military historian James L. Gilbert provides an authoritative overview of the birth of modern Army intelligence. Following the natural division of the intelligence war, which was fought on both the

home front and overseas, Gilbert traces the development and use of intelligence and counterintelligence through the eyes of their principal architects: General Dennis E. Nolan and Colonel Ralph Van Deman. Gilbert explores how on the home front, US Army counterintelligence faced both internal and external threats that began with the Army's growing concerns over the loyalty of resident aliens who were being drafted into the ranks and soon evolved into the rooting out of enemy saboteurs and spies intent on doing great harm to America's war effort. To achieve their goals, counterintelligence personnel relied upon major strides in the areas of code breaking and detection of secret inks. Overseas, the intelligence effort proved far more extensive in terms of resources and missions, even reaching into nearby neutral countries. Intelligence within the American Expeditionary Forces was heavily indebted to its Allied counterparts who not only provided an organizational blueprint but also veteran instructors and equipment needed to train newly arriving intelligence specialists. Rapid advances by American intelligence were also made possible by the appointment of competent leaders and the recruitment of highly motivated and skilled personnel; likewise, the Army's decision to assign the bulk of its linguists to support intelligence proved critical. World War I would witness the linkage between intelligence and emerging technologies—from the use of cameras in aircraft to the intercept of enemy radio transmissions. Equally significant was the introduction of new intelligence disciplines—from exploitation of captured equipment to the translation of enemy documents. These and other functions that emerged from World War I would continue to the present to provide military intelligence with the essential tools necessary to support the Army and the nation. *World War I and the Origins of U.S. Military Intelligence* is ideal not only for students and scholars of military history and World War I, but will also appeal to any reader interested in how modern intelligence operations first evolved.

a study of american intelligence: *Studying Those Who Study Us* Diana Forsythe, 2001 Diana E. Forsythe was a leading anthropologist of science, technology, and work who pioneered the field of the anthropology of artificial intelligence. This volume collects her best-known essays, along with other major works that remained unpublished upon her death in 1997. It is also an exemplar of how reflexive ethnography should be done.

a study of american intelligence: *Intelligence Testing and Minority Students* Richard R. Valencia, Lisa A. Suzuki, 2000-09-19 *Intelligence Testing and Minority Students* offers the reader a fresh opportunity to re-learn and re-consider the implications of intelligence testing. Richard R. Valencia and Lisa A. Suzuki discuss the strengths and limitations of IQ testing relative to the factors which may contribute to biased results. They review the history of the adaptation and adoption of intelligence testing; evaluate the heredity-environment debate; discuss the specific performance factors which apply to IQ testing of those in minority ethnic groups. This practical book offers the practitioner a good sense of what can be done to make testing and education serve the needs of all students fairly and validly, whatever their background.

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a study of american intelligence: *Contemporary Intelligence Analysis and National Security* John Michael Weaver, Jennifer Pomeroy, 2020 The United States as the world's sole superpower is seeing its position wane as China and Russia look to reassert themselves as global powers. Moreover, there are many other security issues confronting the United States. This book provides an open source intelligence analysis of regions, countries and non-state actors from around the globe that could adversely impact the United States. Chapters in this book dissect issues using predominately qualitative analysis techniques focusing on secondary data sources in order to provide an unclassified assessment of threats as seen by the United States using two models (the York Intelligence Red Team Model and the Federal Secondary Data Case Study Triangulation Model). The key audience for this book includes the 17 members of the U.S. intelligence community, members of the U.S. National Security Council, allies of the United States, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) looking to provide support abroad, and private sector companies considering expanding their operations overseas--

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a study of american intelligence: *Why Intelligence Fails* Robert Jervis, 2010-12-15 The U.S. government spends enormous resources each year on the gathering and analysis of intelligence, yet the history of American foreign policy is littered with missteps and misunderstandings that have resulted from intelligence failures. In *Why Intelligence Fails*, Robert Jervis examines the politics and psychology of two of the more spectacular intelligence failures in recent memory: the mistaken belief that the regime of the Shah in Iran was secure and stable in 1978, and the claim that Iraq had active WMD programs in 2002. The Iran case is based on a recently declassified report Jervis was commissioned to undertake by CIA thirty years ago and includes memoranda written by CIA officials in response to Jervis's findings. The Iraq case, also grounded in a review of the intelligence community's performance, is based on close readings of both classified and declassified documents, though Jervis's conclusions are entirely supported by evidence that has been declassified. In both cases, Jervis finds not only that intelligence was badly flawed but also that later explanations—analysts were bowing to political pressure and telling the White House what it wanted to hear or were willfully blind—were also incorrect. Proponents of these explanations claimed that initial errors were compounded by groupthink, lack of coordination within the government, and failure to share information. Policy prescriptions, including the recent establishment of a Director of National Intelligence, were supposed to remedy the situation. In Jervis's estimation, neither the explanations nor the prescriptions are adequate. The inferences that intelligence drew were actually quite plausible given the information available. Errors arose, he concludes, from insufficient attention to the ways in which information should be gathered and interpreted, a lack of self-awareness about the factors that led to the judgments, and an organizational culture that failed

to probe for weaknesses and explore alternatives. Evaluating the inherent tensions between the methods and aims of intelligence personnel and policymakers from a unique insider's perspective, Jervis forcefully criticizes recent proposals for improving the performance of the intelligence community and discusses ways in which future analysis can be improved.

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a study of american intelligence: *Introduction to Intelligence Studies* Carl J. Jensen, III, David H. McElreath, Melissa Graves, 2022-09-15 Introduction to Intelligence Studies (third edition) provides an overview of the US intelligence community, to include its history, organization, and function. Since the attacks of 9/11, the United States Intelligence Community (IC) has undergone an extensive overhaul. This textbook provides a comprehensive overview of intelligence and security issues, defining critical terms and reviewing the history of intelligence as practiced in the United States. Designed in a practical sequence, the book begins with the basics of intelligence, progresses through its history, describes best practices, and explores the way the intelligence community looks and operates today. The authors examine the pillars of the American intelligence system—collection, analysis, counterintelligence, and covert operations—and demonstrate how these work together to provide decision advantage. The book offers equal treatment to the functions of the intelligence world—balancing coverage on intelligence collection, counterintelligence, information management, critical thinking, and decision-making. It also covers such vital issues as laws and ethics, writing and briefing for the intelligence community, and the emerging threats and challenges that intelligence professionals will face in the future. This revised and updated third edition addresses issues such as the growing influence of Russia and China, the recent history of the Trump and Biden administrations and the IC, and the growing importance of the cyber world in the intelligence enterprise. This book will be essential reading for students of intelligence studies, US national security, foreign policy and International Relations in general.

a study of american intelligence: *Studies in Intelligence* Center for the Study of Intelligence (U.S.), Central Intelligence Agency, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Staff, Andres Vaart, 2014-03-14 Professional journal for members of the intelligence community which contains unclassified articles and book reviews about intelligence work and intelligence history.

a study of american intelligence: *British Naval Intelligence through the Twentieth Century* Andrew Boyd, 2020-08-30 An acclaimed military historian examines the vital role of British naval intelligence from the mid-nineteenth century to the end of the Cold War. In this comprehensive account, Andrew Boyd brings a critical new dimension to our understanding of British naval intelligence. From the capture of Napoleons signal codes to the satellite-based systems of the Cold War era, he provides a coherent and reliable overview while setting his subject in the larger context of the British state. It is a fascinating study of how naval needs and personalities shaped the British intelligence community that exists today. Boyd explains why and how intelligence was collected and assesses its real impact on policy and operations. Though he confirms that naval intelligence was critical to Britains victory in both World Wars, he significantly reappraises its role in each. He reveals that coverage of Germany before 1914 and of the three Axis powers in the interwar period was more comprehensive and effective than previously suggested; and while British power declined rapidly after 1945, the book shows how intelligence helped the Royal Navy to remain a significant global force for the rest of the twentieth century.

a study of american intelligence: *Blinking Red* Michael Allen, 2013-09-30 After the September 11 attacks, the 9/11 Commission argued that the United States needed a powerful

leader, a spymaster, to forge the scattered intelligence bureaucracies into a singular enterprise to vanquish America's new enemies—stateless international terrorists. In the midst of the 2004 presidential election, Congress and the president remade the post-World War II national security infrastructure in less than five months, creating the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) and a National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC). *Blinking Red* illuminates the complicated history of the bureaucratic efforts to reform America's national security after the intelligence failures of 9/11 and Iraq's missing weapons of mass destruction, explaining how the NSC and Congress shaped the U.S. response to the 9/11 attacks. Michael Allen asserts that the process of creating the DNI position and the NCTC is a case study in power politics and institutional reform. By bringing to light the legislative transactions and political wrangling during the reform of the intelligence community, Allen helps us understand why the effectiveness of these institutional changes is still in question.

a study of american intelligence: Human Intelligence Earl Hunt, 2010-11-22 This book is a comprehensive survey of our scientific knowledge about human intelligence, written by a researcher who has spent more than 30 years studying the field, receiving a Lifetime Contribution award from the International Society for Intelligence. *Human Intelligence* takes a non-ideological view of a topic in which, too often, writings are dominated by a single theory or social viewpoint. The book discusses the conceptual status of intelligence as a collection of cognitive skills that include, but also go beyond, those skills evaluated by conventional tests; intelligence tests and their analysis; contemporary theories of intelligence; biological and social causes of intelligence; the importance of intelligence in social, industrial, and educational spheres; the role of intelligence in determining success in life, both inside and outside educational settings; and the nature and causes of variations in intelligence across age, gender, and racial and ethnic groups.

a study of american intelligence: Exploring Intelligence Archives R. Gerald Hughes, Peter Jackson, Len Scott, 2008-03-11 This edited volume brings together many of the world's leading scholars of intelligence with a number of former senior practitioners to facilitate a wide-ranging dialogue on the central challenges confronting students of intelligence. The book presents a series of documents, nearly all of which are published here for the first time, accompanied by both overview and commentary sections. The central objectives of this collection are twofold. First, it seeks to build on existing scholarship on intelligence in deepening our understanding of its impact on a series of key events in the international history of the past century. Further, it aims to explore the different ways in which intelligence can be studied by bringing together both scholarly and practical expertise to examine a range of primary material relevant to the history of intelligence since the early twentieth century. This book will be of great interest to students of intelligence, strategic and security studies, foreign policy and international history.

a study of american intelligence: Fixing the Spy Machine Arthur S. Hulnick, 1999-11-30 With the end of the Cold War and the dawning of a new century, the U.S. intelligence system faces new challenges and threats. The system has suffered from penetration by foreign agents, cutbacks in resources, serious errors in judgment, and what appears to be bad management; nonetheless, it remains one of the key elements of America's strategic defense. Hulnick suggests that things are not as bad as they seem, that America's intelligence system is reasonably well prepared to deal with the many threats to national security. He examines the various functions of intelligence from intelligence gathering and espionage to the arcane fields of analysis, spy-catching, secret operations, and even the business of corporate espionage. Hulnick offers a variety of ideas for making the system work better and for attracting the kinds of new intelligence professionals who will build a stronger intelligence system in the next century. *Fixing the Spy Machine* suggests that the role of the Director of Central Intelligence, the person who runs both the CIA and oversees the U.S. Intelligence Community, should be depoliticized and made stronger. It also concludes that people are responsible for making the system function, not its bureaucratic structure. Still, intelligence managers are going to have to become less risk-averse and more flexible if the system is to function at its best.

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