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Professional Reading

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PROFESSIONAL READING

Heretofore it has been virtually impossible for most “students” of intelligence to evaluate intelligence related literature accurately. Now with *Intelligence and Espionage* and a *Scholar's Guide to Intelligence Literature*, the military officer and scholar—*inter alias*—will have some reliable guides with which to dig into this ambiguous and murky world.

Lieutenant Commander George Kraus, US Navy

Constantinides, George C. *Intelligence and Espionage: An Analytical Bibliography*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1983. 559pp. \$60

Cline, Marjorie W., Christiansen, Carla E., and Fontaine, Judith M., eds. *Scholar's Guide to Intelligence Literature: Bibliography of the Russell J. Bowen Collection*. Frederick, Md.: University Publications of America, 1983. 236pp. \$40

It has previously been impossible for most individuals to accurately evaluate intelligence-related literature. With the exception of practitioners or others with routine access to classified intelligence material, such assessment of unclassified books and articles was impractical. This problem has been compounded, as one recent author has noted (David Martin, *Wilderness of Mirrors*), by “the amount of misinformation that has appeared in print and then [been] elevated to history through constant repetition.” At the same time, the increasing stream of books on intelligence subjects, the ULTRA revelations, and the increasing attention to the study of intelligence by academia have focused attention on intelligence and its role in history and

Recently staff intelligence officer for the Naval War College, Lt. Comdr. Kraus is now assigned to the net assessment office of the Secretary of Defense.

national security. The publication of Constantinides' outstanding bibliography has gone a long way towards providing a reliable guide into the murky world of intelligence literature for the careful scholar and the concerned citizen, or the interested naval officer.

Constantinides has included over 500 nonfiction books in this bibliography all save one of which are printed in English. They cover the period from the American Revolution to the present, and focus on all aspects of the intelligence business: collection, analysis, use, counterespionage, unconventional warfare, evasion and escape, and the use of deception and disinformation—over fifty categories are listed in the “Intelligence Category” listing. The organization of the work is excellent and that makes it even more useful. It has a subject category listing, an annotated list of entries in alphabetical order by author, a title index and a subject and author index. The various indexes are cross-referenced and the result is an extremely flexible research reference.

While organization and coverage are important to this book's usefulness, they are but thoughtful adjuncts to the cogent analytic entries. These analyses address the accuracy and reliability of each book cited, the importance of the subject discussed, and the success of each author in covering it. Constantinides compares and contrasts the books where appropriate, discusses material that highlights errors or omissions, and points to areas of larger significance or to events and subjects where further research is required. The careful delineation of the backgrounds and biases of authors provides additional insight into the worth of individual entries. Constantinides includes coverage of the major available bibliographies on the subject in English, an extremely useful feature for the scholar and general reader alike, as the literature on intelligence has become so expansive. The author also supplements his comments, where appropriate, with observations from other analysts, and he is scrupulous in highlighting significant disagreements or uncertainties that exist.

One example that illustrates how useful this work can be (among hundreds that might be chosen) is the entry discussing William Stevenson's *A Man Called Intrepid*, a US best-seller. Constantinides discusses reviews by Ronald Lewin and Hugh Trevor-Roper and refers the reader to four other books that are related, discuss the same subject, or have information relevant to a determination of the accuracy and reliability of the Stevenson book. He cites H. Montgomery Hyde's book, *Room 3603* (published in the United States in 1963 with little notice) as a “much more reliable work.” Consulting the entry on *Room 3603*, the balance and judgment of Constantinides' analysis is manifest, as he lists no less than seven additional works which should be consulted for further details and corrections. He points to the fact that Hyde's book was an official “partial leak” regarding the British WWII intelligence organization for the Western Hemisphere, and to the “special” covert

propaganda activities of that organization aimed at encouraging US entry into the war. British cryptological successes against the Germans are described as well, long before the ULTRA revelations. The value of such complete and careful analysis should be obvious, and the author provides a rich context and perspective so often missing or unavailable to the uninitiated.

Constantinides has had a long US Government career in national security and intelligence related assignments. He has supplemented his own knowledge and experience by consulting other knowledgeable individuals, Dr. Walter Pforzheimer for example, and by consulting collections of intelligence related material, both private and official. The resulting book is simply the best bibliography currently available in English on the subject. It is not complete, as Mr. Constantinides explains in his introduction; it assumes some familiarity with intelligence terminology (though it does include one, the glossary is primarily of organizational titles); it does not include Congressional Committee reports or Royal Commission studies or periodical articles; these are merely referenced where appropriate. Nonetheless, the interested naval officer will find no more reliable and thorough guide through the plethora of nonfiction relating to intelligence.

The Russell J. Bowen Collection is, as Colonel Bowen notes in his introduction, a "somewhat eclectic" assortment of loosely related publications. The colonel, in his alternative careers as an army reserve officer and as an engineering consultant has had a "somewhat eclectic" life. Over the past forty years he has been involved, by his own admission, in the areas of chemical and psychological warfare, information control, special weapons development, arms control inspection, strategic area analysis, foreign technology assessment and technology transfer. He began collecting books related to military intelligence and state security, and then expanded the already large collection with a view toward creating a data base to support writing on intelligence and related subjects in his retirement. The result is one of the largest and most complete collections of published material on intelligence. In order that it would be available to support the many teaching and research activities of Georgetown in the fields of foreign affairs and national security, the entire collection has been made available to the Joseph Mark Lauinger Memorial Library at Georgetown University. This bibliography was promoted and prepared under the auspices of the National Intelligence Study Center. Unlike the Constantinides analytic bibliography, the "Scholar's Guide" to the Bowen collection is not annotated, though it is, of course, an exhaustive listing of the more than 5,000 titles that comprise the collection.

The bibliography is divided into four sections: a subject categorization listing, an index of authors or editors or compilers, a title listing, and a source

listing. The meat of the text is in the first section, itself divided into two parts, the first part containing titles organized into categories under the general rubric of "Intelligence Organizations and Activities," the second containing titles on "Intelligence Related Topics." The author, editor, compiler index is just that, and is made more useful by the inclusion of pseudonyms where applicable. The title listing is not complete, but is a sampling of works in all the major subject areas, thus providing quick access to primary works in a given area, and thereby to other related titles that will be found in the same sections. The final "sources" section is the shortest element in the bibliography, and it lists the sources (other than book publishers) from which many of the documents come. Examples include, *inter alia*, *American Heritage*, the US Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), and *Wall Street Journal*, as well as a number of US Government organizations. The reader is referred to appropriate pages in the bibliography where material from these sources is found thus facilitating cross-referencing within the collection by document source, e.g., all the JPRS translations, or all the articles from *American Heritage*.

Organization, of course, is quite important in any bibliography, and there is little to be criticized here. I would have cross-referenced Sun Tzu (*The Art of War*) under many categories (e.g., Foreign Relations: General, Psychological Warfare: General, Warfare: Military Strategy: General, etc.), and probably would *not* have included it in the "National Intelligence Establishment" category. I would have preferred that the editors designate their "Consolidation of Political and Military Power" section as "Prelude to World War II" or "Interwar Years," to make the description more useful to the researcher.

This bibliography is important for several reasons. First, most of the literature that, as David Kahn has noted, the "experts consider vital" is here. Second, this is a balanced collection in the sense that the views of all sides are represented. Third, the very eclectic nature of the selections assures that virtually all aspects, features or effects and uses of intelligence are included. Thus the scholar with this bibliography will be more likely to expand the "net" of his inquiry to cover all dimensions of his intelligence topic. In addition, this compendium provides the layman with insight into the wide range of areas touched by intelligence. Finally, the Bowen collection is certainly one of the greatest collections of works on intelligence. This bibliography makes it accessible and usable. As useful as it is, the Bowen collection bibliography is a categorization with no annotation. The careful reader should have *both* this and the Constantinides bibliographies. They complement one another nicely, and Constantinides had access to Colonel Bowen's collection in preparing his annotated work. The publication of these two works provides the public with a comprehensive checklist of the literature of intelligence and a detailed description of its strengths and weaknesses.