Gathering Of Human Intelligence In Counter Insurgency Warfare:: The French Experience During The Battle Of Algiers (January October 1957)

This study investigates the effectiveness of human intelligence (HUMINT) support during the critical first twenty-seven days of Operation Uphold Democracy. Beginning with the initial permissive landing of the 1st Brigade, 10th Mountain Division on 19 September 1994, and concluding with the return of President Jean Bertrand Aristide on 15 October 1994, the study records the conduct of unclassified HUMINT collection and reporting throughout Haiti. Were HUMINT assets tasked, did they report, and did they answer the commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIR)? The development of human intelligence is reviewed to arrive at a comprehensive understanding of what HUMINT is, and how it is collected. HUMINT assets within CJTF-180 are identified, and their employment is compared to doctrine. Contemporaneous messages, operational logs, and other unit operational documents are examined to identify and record HUMINT collection and reporting operations for the twenty-seven day period. The study concludes that HUMINT assets were appropriately tasked, they reported voluminously, and the information resulting from HUMINT collection and reporting effectively answered the commander's PIR.

This manual provides doctrinal guidance, techniques, and procedures governing the employment of human intelligence (HUMINT) collection and analytical assets in support of the commander's intelligence needs. It outlines: - HUMINT operations. - The HUMINT collector's role within the intelligence operating system. - The roles and responsibilities of the HUMINT collectors and the roles of those providing the command, control, and technical support of HUMINT collection operations. This manual expands upon the information contained in FM 2-0. It supersedes FM 34-52 and rescinds ST 2-22.7. It is consistent with doctrine in FM 3-0, FM 5-0, FM 6-0, and JP 2-0. In accordance with the Detainee Treatment Act of 2005, the only interrogation approaches and techniques that are authorized for use against any detainee, regardless of status or characterization, are those authorized and listed in this Field Manual. Some of the approaches and techniques authorized and listed in this Field Manual also require additional specified approval before implementation. This manual will be reviewed annually and may be amended or updated from time to time to account for changes in doctrine, policy, or law, and to address lessons learned. This manual provides the doctrinal guidance for HUMINT collectors and commanders and staffs of the MI organizations responsible for planning and executing HUMINT operations. This manual also serves as a reference for personnel developing doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP); materiel and force structure; institutional and unit training; and standing operating procedures (SOPs), for HUMINT operations at all army echelons. In accordance with TRADOC Regulation 25-36, the doctrine in this field manual is not policy (in and of itself), but is ..".a body of thought on how Army forces operate....[It] provides an authoritative guide for leaders and soldiers, while allowing

freedom to adapt to circumstances." This manual applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated. This manual also applies to DOD civilian employees and contractors with responsibility to engage in HUMINT collection activities. It is also intended for commanders and staffs of joint and combined commands, and Service Component Commands (SCC). Although this is Army doctrine, adaptations will have to be made by other Military Departments, based on each of their organizations and specific doctrine. Material in this manual applies to the full range of military operations. Principles outlined also are valid under conditions involving use of electronic warfare (EW) or nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC) weapons. This manual is intended for use by military, civilian, and civilian contractor HUMINT collectors, as well as commanders, staff officers, and military intelligence (MI) personnel charged with the responsibility of the HUMINT collection effort. DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

This volume presents an important glimpse into the directions in which the research and measurement of intelligence are likely to go in future decades. Part one examines perspectives on the theory of intelligence, identifying the research likely to be productive in future investigations. Part Two considers perspectives on the measurement of intelligence, emphasizing the links between current theory and future testing.

Among the most crucial roles of the United States military in the global War on Terror is the collection of human intelligence from prisoners of war, unlawful combatants, and others. On the heels of controversy over some of the techniques used to extract information—such as waterboarding—the Department of the Army completely revised its interrogation guidelines. The result is this book, the United States Army's human intelligence collection playbook, which gives instructions on the structure, planning and management of human intelligence operations, the debriefing of soldiers, and the analysis of known relationships and map data. The largest and most newsworthy section of the book details procedures for screening and interrogation, which permits a specific number of interrogation techniques, described in Chapter 8 as "approach techniques." These techniques, described in great detail, carry such names as Emotional Love, Mutt and Jeff, False Flag, and even Separation. A must-read for today's military buffs, U.S. Army Human Intelligence Collector Field Manual is also a valuable resource for anyone seeking strategies to employ in the gathering of information.

Success in war is dependent on the collection of accurate and actionable intelligence. Although there are myriad intelligence disciplines, Human Intelligence (HUMINT) is one of the most inexpensive and effective means of intelligence collection. HUMINT collectors are an integral part of the collection process, which spans from the tactical to the national level, which sometimes answers national level collection requirements. What the HUMINT professional lacks with technology, he or she makes up for with training and innate skills. Currently, the United States Army is not effectively recruiting or retaining quality overt HUMINT Soldiers. This paper will explore methods used by the Department of Defense (DoD) HUMINT Enterprise and service components to identify,

select, and retain talent within HUMINT. Recommendations in this paper will address current procedures to assess talent in HUMINT and identify ways to improve upon current selection and retention procedures within the United States Army.

This manual provides doctrinal guidance, techniques, and procedures governing the employment of human intelligence (HUMINT) collection and analytical assets in support of the commander's intelligence needs. It outlines: 1. HUMINT operations. 2. The HUMINT collector's role within the intelligence operating system. 3. The roles and responsibilities of the HUMINT collectors and the roles of those providing the command, control, and technical support of HUMINT collection operations.

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The Age of Spiritual Machines

Gathering Of Human Intelligence In Counter-Insurgency Warfare:

The French Experience During The Battle Of Algiers (January-October 1957)

The Ethics of Secret Intelligence

U.S. Army Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Collector Operations FM 2-22.3 (FM 34-52) - Covering Interrogation, Enemy Combatants, POWs, Detainees, and Military Police

FM 2-22.3

FM 2-22.3 (FM 34-52) Human Intelligence Collector Operations

Human Intelligence Collection

AR 381-100 05/15/1988 ARMY HUMAN INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION PROGRAMS , Survival Ebooks

Spies and Saboteurs

Not since the landmark publication of Handbook of Human Intelligence in 1982 has the field of intelligence been more alive than it is today. Spurred by the new developments in this rapidly expanding field, Dr Sternberg has brought together a stellar list of

contributors to provide a comprehensive, broad and deeply thematic review of intelligence that will be accessible to both scholar and student. The field of intelligence is lively on many fronts, and this volume provides full coverage on topics such as behavior-genetic models, evolutionary models, cognitive models, emotional intelligence, practical intelligence, and group difference. Handbook of Intelligence is largely expanded, covering areas such as animal and artificial intelligence, as well as human intelligence. It fully reflects important theoretical progress made since the early 1980s.

The U.S. Army Intelligence and Interrogation Handbook provides doctrinal guidance, techniques, and procedures governing the use of interrogators as human intelligence collection agents in support of a commander's intelligence needs. It outlines the interrogator's role within the greater intelligence effort as well as the unit's day-to-day operations, and includes details on how interrogators accomplish their assigned missions. This handbook is intended for use by interrogators as well as commanders, staff officers, and military intelligence personnel charged with conducting interrogations, and applies to operations at all levels of conflict intensity, including conditions involving the use of electronic warfare or nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons. The U.S. Army Intelligence and Interrogation Handbook builds upon existing doctrine and moves interrogation into the twenty-first century within the constraints of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and the Geneva Conventions. Principles, guidelines, and topics covered include: The definition of interrogation Interrogator capabilities and limitations Warfighting doctrine The intelligence cycle, and its disciplines and operations Amphibious and airborne operations The interrogation process Exploiting captured enemy documents A tactical questioning guide And many more tactics and techniques used by the U.S. Army!

This manual, "Human Intelligence Collector Operations (FM 2-22.3 / 34-52)," provides doctrinal guidance, techniques, and procedures governing the employment of human intelligence (HUMINT) collection and analytical assets in support of the commander's intelligence needs. It outlines: HUMINT operations, The HUMINT collector's role within the intelligence operating system, The roles and responsibilities of the HUMINT collectors and the roles of those providing the command, control, and technical support of HUMINT collection operations. This manual expands upon the information contained in FM 2-0. It supersedes FM 34-52 and rescinds ST 2-22.7. It is consistent with doctrine in FM 3-0, FM 5-0, FM 6-0, and JP 2-0. In accordance with the Detainee Treatment Act of 2005, the only interrogation approaches and techniques that are authorized for use against any detainee, regardless of status or characterization, are those authorized and listed in this Field Manual. Some of the approaches and techniques authorized and listed in this Field Manual also require additional specified approval before implementation. This manual will be reviewed annually and may be amended or updated from time to time to account for changes in doctrine, policy, or law, and to address lessons learned. This manual provides the doctrinal guidance for HUMINT collectors and commanders and staffs of the MI organizations responsible for planning and executing HUMINT operations. This manual also serves as a reference for personnel developing doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP); materiel and force structure; institutional and unit training; and standing operating procedures (SOPs), for HUMINT operations at all army echelons. In accordance with TRADOC Regulation 25-36, the doctrine in this field manual is not policy (in and of itself), but is "...a body of thought on how Army forces operate....[It] provides an authoritative guide for leaders and soldiers, while allowing freedom to adapt to circumstances."

This book is a detailed description of the methods used by U.S. Intelligence in Counter Terrorism Operations. It describes the intelligence tradecraft by which U.S. operatives locate Al Qaeda cells and uncover their leadership and clandestine activities. The

book throws light on the Shadow War raging behind the Headlines.

This manual provides doctrinal guidance, techniques, and procedures governing the employment of human intelligence (HUMINT) collection and analytical assets in support of the commander's intelligence needs. It outlines?- HUMINT operations.- The HUMINT collector's role within the intelligence operating system.- The roles and responsibilities of the HUMINT collectors and the roles of those providing the command, control, and technical support of HUMINT collection operations.

Encryption makes traditional counterterrorist intelligence collection methods more difficult, requiring renewed investment in human intelligence (HUMINT) collection. Local law enforcement, given its deep community ties and frontline role in thwarting terrorist planning, is ideally positioned to use HUMINT methods to detect terrorist activities. Terrorism grant funding from the US Department of Homeland Security should be used to develop and emphasize HUMINT capabilities in jurisdictions where we believe the risk of terrorist attack is highest.

This manual provides doctrinal guidance, techniques, and procedures governing the employment of human intelligence (HUMINT) collection and analytical assets in support of the commander's intelligence needs. It outlines HUMINT operations, the HUMINT collector's role within the intelligence operating system, and the roles and responsibilities of the HUMINT collectors and the roles of those providing the command, control, and technical support of HUMINT collection operations. Topics covered include: interrogation procedures; the handling of enemy combatants, POWs, and detainees; the role of military police; DOCEX (document exploitation); emotional approaches; question types; deceit detection; expert participation; map-tracking techniques; reporting architecture; use of interpreter; pattern analysis; HARMONY; the Geneva conventions, and much more. This manual applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated. This manual also applies to DOD civilian employees and contractors with responsibility to engage in HUMINT collection activities. It is also intended for commanders and staffs of joint and combined commands, and Service Component Commands (SCC). Although this is Army doctrine, adaptations will have to be made by other Military Departments, based on each of their organizations and specific doctrine. Material in this manual applies to the full range of military operations. Principles outlined also are valid under conditions involving use of electronic warfare (EW) or nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC) weapons. This manual is intended for use by military, civilian, and civilian contractor HUMINT collectors, as well as commanders, staff officers, and military intelligence (MI) personnel charged with the responsibility of the HUMINT collection effort. HUMINT operations vary depending on the source of the information. It is essential that all HUMINT collectors understand that, whereas operations and sources may differ, the handling and treatment of sources must be accomplished in accordance with applicable law and policy.

Fm 2-22.3
Careers with the Central Intelligence Agency CIA
A Standard Operating Procedure for Interrogation Operations, Liaison Operations, and Military Source Operations

Leading intelligence experts Mark M. Lowenthal and Robert M. Clark bring together an all new, groundbreaking title. The Five Disciplines of Intelligence Collection describes, in non-technical terms, the definition, history, process, management, and future trends of each intelligence collection source (INT). Authoritative and non-polemical, this book is the perfect teaching tool for classes addressing various types of collection. Chapter authors are past or current senior practitioners of the INT they discuss, providing expert assessment of ways particular types of collection fit within the larger context of the U.S. Intelligence Community. This volume shows all-source analysts a full picture of how to better task and collaborate with their collection partners, and gives intelligence collectors an appreciation of what happens beyond their "stovepipes," as well as a clear assessment of the capabilities and limitations of INT collection.

Collecting and analyzing intelligence are essential to national security and an effective foreign policy. The public also looks to its security agencies for protection from terrorism, from serious criminality, and to be safe in using cyberspace. But intelligence activities pose inherent dilemmas for democratic societies. How far should the government be allowed to go in collecting and using intelligence before it jeopardizes the freedoms that citizens hold dear? This is one of the great unresolved issues of public policy, and it sits at the heart of broader debates concerning the relationship between the citizen and the state. In Safe and Sound, national security practitioner David Omand and intelligence scholar Mark Phythian offer an ethical framework for examining these issues and structure the book as an engaging debate. Rather than simply presenting their positions, throughout the book they pose key questions to each other and to the reader and offer contrasting perspectives to stimulate further discussion. They probe key areas of secret intelligence including human intelligence, surveillance, ethics of covert and clandestine actions, and oversight and accountability. The authors disagree on some key questions, but in the course of their debate they demonstrate that it is possible to strike a balance between liberty and security.

The current wave of privacy-intrusive measures in the name of countering terrorism should be countered through a global declaration on data protection and data privacy, the UN Special

Rapporteur on human rights and counter-terrorism Martin Scheinin said Tuesday, as he released his latest report which focuses on the erosion of the right to privacy in the fight against terrorism. In his report, Scheinin critically assesses developments that have adversely affected the right to privacy in various parts of the world using the justification of combating terrorism. These include racial or ethnic profiling, creation of privacy-intrusive databases and resorting to new technology, such as body scanners, without proper human rights assessment. Based on his evaluation, the UN independent expert dismisses the perception that, in an all-encompassing process of balancing, counter-terrorism always outweighs privacy. Instead, he calls for a rigorous analytical framework for securing that any restrictions on privacy rights are necessary, proportionate and adequately regulated. One of his main recommendations is that the inter-governmental Human Rights Council should launch a process aiming at a global declaration on data protection and data privacy. The Special Rapporteur also encourages the Human Rights Committee, the independent expert body supervising compliance with the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to consider drawing up a general comment on the right to privacy, including the proper scope of its limitations. Scheinin will present his report to the Human Rights Council in Geneva in the second week of March.

Spies and Saboteurs is the story of the origins of the Anglo-American "Special Relationship" in human intelligence collection and special operations, which took place amid the global conflagration that was the Second World War. It is the story of William "Wild Bill" Donovan--the father of America's Central Intelligence Agency--and of his relationship with legendary British spymasters. Relying almost exclusively upon recently declassified OSS and British intelligence documents and survivor interviews, it examines the transatlantic association in espionage and sabotage, guerilla warfare and disinformation. It explores the evolution of covert relations from a "tutorial" arrangement with the US as pupil, to an unequal then full partnership, and ultimately to competition and rivalry in the prosecution of the clandestine war.

The challenges faced by today's military confronting the enemy have vastly changed from the enemy faced 20 years ago. The new enemy is nationless and hides amongst the civilian population. This Hybrid Threat knows no borders and survives in anonymity. Combating this Hybrid Threat in today's world is challenging and requires a better understanding of the enemy. Intelligence collection is crucial in identifying who this threat is, where they operate, and their intentions, so commanders and decision makers can be proactive in dealing with future threats.

Technology has advanced exponentially, and produced intelligence collection disciplines that virtually eliminate the threat to human life. However, by relying on technology at the expense of other collection disciplines, we are only seeing half the picture, at best. When an enemy wears the same clothes as the population, lives in the same villages, and speaks the same language, the only way to identify them is through people that know friend from foe; human sources. The Hybrid threat is where Human Intelligence excels, and this low-tech collection capability is becoming more relevant than ever.

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The author explores the centrality of Human Intelligence (HUMINT) in meeting the needs of the U.S. Army, the Department of Defense, and the whole of government. Such intelligence is essential to create a national security strategy, to define whole of government policies, to acquire the right capabilities at the right price in time to be useful, and to conduct local and global operations. He outlines 15 distinct types of HUMINT, four of which are classified (defensive and offensive counterintelligence, clandestine operations, and covert action), with the other 11 being predominantly unclassified. The author offers the U.S. Army an orientation to a world in which thinkers displace shooters as the center of gravity for planning, programming, and budgeting, as well as the proper structuring of mission mandates, force structures, and tactics and techniques to be used in any given mission area.

U.S. Army Human Intelligence Collector Field Manual
Promotion and Protection of All Human Rights, Civil, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Including the Right to Development
All Humans, All Minds, All the Time
How Can Human Intelligence Enhance Collection on an Era of Un-Manned Technology and Reduced Personnel
Fm 2-22.3 / 34-52
Internet Guide to Knowledge Management and Intellectual Capital
Anglo-American Collaboration and Rivalry in Human Intelligence Collection and Special Operations, 1940-45
Anglo-American Collaboration and Rivalry in Human Intelligence Collection and Special Operations, 1940-1945
Understanding the World of Intelligence

Fm 34-52 Human Intelligence Collector Operations

A thoroughly updated revision of the first comprehensive overview of intelligence designed for both the student and the general reader, Silent Warfare is an insider's guide to a shadowy, often misunderstood world. Leading intelligence scholars Abram N. Shulsky and Gary J. Schmitt clearly explain such topics as the principles of collection, analysis, counterintelligence, and covert action, and their interrelationship with policymakers and democratic values. This new edition takes account of the expanding literature in the field of intelligence and deals with the consequences for intelligence of vast recent changes in telecommunication and computer technology the new "information age." It also reflects the world's strategic changes since the end of the Cold War. This landmark book provides a valuable framework for understanding today's headlines, as well as the many developments likely to come in the real world of the spy.

Spies and Saboteurs is the story of the origins of the Anglo-American 'Special Relationship' in human intelligence collection and special operations, which took place amidst the global conflagration that was the Second World War. It is the story of William 'Wild Bill' Donovan - the father of America's Central Intelligence Agency - and of his relationship with legendary British spymasters like William Stephenson, code named 'Intrepid', Stewart Menzies ('C'), chief of the Secret Intelligence Service, Admiral John Godfrey, the powerful and enigmatic director of Naval Intelligence, and General Colin Gubbins, Britain's master saboteur. Relying almost exclusively upon recently declassified OSS and British intelligence documents and survivor interviews, it examines the transatlantic association in espionage and sabotage, guerrilla warfare and disinformation. It explores the evolution of covert relations from a 'tutorial' arrangement with the U.S. as pupil, to an unequal then full partnership, and ultimately to competition and rivalry in the prosecution of the clandestine war.

The study of human intelligence features many points of consensus, but there are also many different perspectives. In this unique book Robert J. Sternberg invites the nineteen most highly cited psychological scientists in the leading textbooks on human intelligence to share their research programs and findings. Each chapter answers a standardized set of questions on the measurement, investigation, and development of intelligence - and the outcome represents a wide range of substantive and methodological emphases including psychometric, cognitive, expertise-based, developmental, neuropsychological, genetic, cultural, systems, and group-difference approaches. This is an exciting and

valuable course book for upper-level students to learn from the originators of the key contemporary ideas in intelligence research about how they think about their work and about the field.

JUST ABOUT EVERYBODY CAN AGREE that a career with the Central Intelligence Agency sounds pretty exciting. The agency, more commonly known simply as the CIA, is the principal intelligence-gathering agency of the United States government. It is the largest and most diverse of the 17 agencies that make up the Intelligence Community, or IC, the cluster of organizations that gather and analyze classified intelligence for the federal government. The CIA is widely known for its human intelligence mission. Human intelligence, called HUMINT, is the process of gathering and analyzing intelligence from human sources. Those sources can be operatives collecting information for the agency, or tipsters from just about anywhere who come forward to share information. Decades of movies and television have glamorized the agency's spies - officially known as "clandestine operatives" - but secret agents are actually a relatively small part of the agency's resources. The CIA employs thousands of specialists in many areas, including languages, information technology, intelligence analysis, and science and engineering, among others. The one thing that ties together this constellation of professionals is their unwavering devotion to duty. Real life is not a movie, and working for the CIA is difficult and demanding. The agency attracts the best and brightest, and keeps them with career opportunities that are very appealing. Everybody who works for the CIA must also pass an exhaustive background check in order to be granted a security clearance. Employees in especially sensitive positions, like clandestine operations, are required to undergo particularly rigorous investigation. To even consider a career with the CIA you must have at least a bachelor's degree or significant experience in a similar field, like the military, and a flawless personal history.

Ray Kurzweil is the inventor of the most innovative and compelling technology of our era, an international authority on artificial intelligence, and one of our greatest living visionaries. Now he offers a framework for envisioning the twenty-first century--an age in which the marriage of human sensitivity and artificial intelligence fundamentally alters and improves the way we live. Kurzweil's prophetic blueprint for the future takes us through the advances that inexorably result in computers exceeding the memory capacity and computational ability of the human brain by the year 2020 (with human-level capabilities not far behind); in relationships with automated personalities who will be our teachers, companions, and lovers; and in information fed straight into our brains along direct neural pathways.

Optimistic and challenging, thought-provoking and engaging, The Age of Spiritual Machines is the ultimate guide on our road into the next century.

The author explores the centrality of Human Intelligence (HUMINT) in meeting the needs of the U.S. Army, the Department of Defense, and the whole of government. Such intelligence is essential to create a national security strategy, to define whole of government policies, to acquire the right capabilities at the right price in time to be useful, and to conduct local and global operations. He outlines 15 distinct types of HUMINT, four of which are classified (defensive and offensive counterintelligence, clandestine operations, and covert action), with the other 11 being predominantly unclassified. The author offers the U.S. Army an orientation to a world in which thinkers displace shooters as the center of gravity for planning, programming, and budgeting, as well as the proper structuring of mission mandates, force structures, and tactics and techniques to be used in any given mission area.--

Inhaltsangabe:Abstract: This survey has shown that, although the internet is full of information, it is difficult to find the information required fast. Before starting an internet survey, it is essential to be conscious of the intention of the search and the expected results and to translate this into one or more keywords. The intention of the keyword searches knowledge management and intellectual capital was to find out how the topic is treated on different pages. The categorization by content has shown that a main part of the links can be assigned in the advertisement categories. This is the case for both, the hits of MetaCrawler and those of Umap. A further community of the results of the two search instruments is that the catego-ries knowledge base and best practices only take a small part whereas the categories content discussion and collection of resources are relatively well-attended. Great importance has been attached to the categorie content discussion in the index and chapter 6 is fully dedicated to interesting links concerning the content. This is because the discussion of the topics, combined with definitions and explanations, is the background and the basis for the rest of the categories. As the assignment to the categorie content discussion does not declare anything about the quality of the discussions, the index in chapter 4 has to be included in the study. Strictly speaking, a great part of those links is dedicated to advertisement and gives some explanations concerning the topics. It has been detected that most of the pages with content discussion give only a short introduction into the topic. The pages that examine the topics more closely are an exception to the rule. Five links of this minority are introduced in chapter 6. Two of them are very interesting pages concerning the content. They are listed at top position, because

different opinions concerning knowledge management and intellectual capital are introduced, the topics are treated in great detail and the explanations are good and quite easy to duplicate. In order to find out, if the results are capable to represent the totality, the reliability of the categorization, built up with Umap (artificial intelligence) and that built by human intelligence have been analyzed with the means of hypothesises. The test of the hypothesises, that are based on a comparison of the results and processes of the categorizations, has shown that the categorization by [...]

[A Practical Guide](#)
[Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms While Countering Terrorism](#)
[Human Intelligence](#)
[Contemporary Challenges and Solutions in Applied Artificial Intelligence](#)
[Fm 2-22.3 (Fm 34-52) Human Intelligence Collector Operations September 2006](#)
[The Nature of Human Intelligence](#)
[Enhanced Human Intelligence is Key to Defeating Terrorists](#)
[Counter-intelligence (CI)/human Intelligence (HUMINT)](#)
[Silent Warfare](#)
[U.S. Army Intelligence and Interrogation Handbook](#)

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. It 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.

The next president of the United States faces innumerable complex problems, from a possible prolonged recession to climate change. An immediate difficulty for the president will be the global conflict between the West and Islamic jihadists and state sponsors of terrorism. The creation of the Department of Homeland Security and the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission notwithstanding, the administration needs to be armed and ready to tackle much more in the areas of intelligence and counterterrorism. The president can and must assume a hands-on, informed leadership role if the United States wants to make progress in the war on terror. Gary Berntsen has written this book as a guide for an incoming president and White House staff so that they may master current human intelligence and counterterrorism operations. After reading its highly specific recommendations and policy prescriptions, the president and his or her staff will be able to draft a First Directive for the leadership of the intelligence and national security communities outlining how the administration wants those communities to proceed and to defend the nation's interests. Human Intelligence, Counterterrorism, and National Leadership

will be of interest to legislators, policymakers, and anyone concerned about intelligence and terrorism policy. With a foreword by Seth G. Jones, a political scientist at the RAND Corporation and Adjunct Professor in the Security Studies Program at Georgetown University. He is the author of In the Graveyard of Empires: America's War in Afghanistan and The Rise of European Security Cooperation.

Since its origination in the mid-twentieth century, the area of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has undergone a number of developments. While the early interest in AI was mainly triggered by the desire to develop artifacts that show the same intelligent behavior as humans, nowadays scientists have realized that research in AI involves a multitude of separate challenges, besides the traditional goal to replicate human intelligence. In particular, recent history has pointed out that a variety of "intelligent" computational techniques, part of which are inspired by human intelligence, may be successfully applied to solve all kinds of practical problems. This sub-area of AI, which has its main emphasis on applications of intelligent systems to solve real-life problems, is currently known under the term Applied Intelligence. The objective of the International Conference on Industrial, Engineering & Other Applications of Applied Intelligent Systems (IEA/AIE) is to promote and disseminate recent research developments in Applied Intelligence. The current book contains 30 chapters authored by participants of the 26th edition of IEA/AIE, which was held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. The material of each chapter is self-contained and was reviewed by at least two anonymous referees, to assure a high quality. Readers can select any individual chapter based on their research interests without the need of reading other chapters. We are confident that this book provides useful reference values to researchers and students in the field of Applied Intelligence, enabling them to find opportunities and recognize challenges in the field.

This manual provides doctrinal guidance, techniques, and procedures governing the employment of human intelligence (HUMINT) collection and analytical assets in support of the commander's intelligence needs. It outline* HUMINT operations. * The HUMINT collector's role within the intelligence operating system. * The roles and responsibilities of the HUMINT collectors and the roles of those providing the command, control, and technical support of HUMINT collection operations. This manual expands upon the information contained in FM 2-0. It supersedes FM 34-52 and rescinds ST 2-22.7. It is consistent with doctrine in FM 3-0, FM 5-0, FM 6-0, and JP 2-0. In accordance with the Detainee Treatment Act of 2005, the only interrogation approaches and techniques that are authorized for use against any detainee, regardless of status or characterization, are those authorized and listed in this Field Manual. Some of the approaches and techniques authorized and listed in this Field Manual also require additional specified approval before implementation. This manual will be reviewed annually and may be amended or updated from time to time to account for changes in doctrine, policy, or law, and to address lessons learned. This manual provides the doctrinal guidance for HUMINT collectors and commanders and staffs of the MI organizations responsible for planning and executing HUMINT operations. This manual also serves as a reference for personnel developing doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP); materiel and force structure; institutional and unit training; and standing operating procedures (SOPs), for HUMINT operations at all army echelons. In accordance with TRADOC Regulation 25-36, the doctrine in this field manual is not policy (in and of itself), but is "...a body of thought on how Army forces operate....[It] provides an authoritative guide for leaders and soldiers, while allowing freedom to adapt to circumstances." This manual applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated. This manual also applies to DOD civilian employees and contractors with responsibility to engage in HUMINT collection activities. It is also intended for commanders and staffs of joint and combined commands, and Service Component Commands (SCC). Although this is Army doctrine, adaptations will have to be made by other Military Departments, based on each of their organizations and specific doctrine. Material in this manual applies to the full range of military operations. Principles outlined also are valid under conditions involving use of electronic warfare (EW) or nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC) weapons. This manual is intended for use by military, civilian, and civilian contractor HUMINT collectors, as well as commanders, staff officers, and military intelligence (MI) personnel charged with the responsibility of the HUMINT collection effort.

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If in a short-term perspective the battle of Algiers was an operational success since the terrorist attacks ended by the of fall 1957, the different methods used to gather intelligence proved to be strategically counterproductive and left an open wound on the French Society. In 1956, both internal and international political situations favored the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN). In August, during a clandestine meeting in the Soummam valley (Kabylie), the FLN decided to direct the fighting against the European population in urban areas. Such an intensification of the conflict was aimed at winning a decisive battle: bringing the terror to Algiers was perceived as the last step before the independence. Facing a paralysis of regular courses of action, the French reacted to the terrorist wave by giving the military extraordinary police powers. Jacques Massu's 10th Para Division implemented radical methods. From 20 January to 31 March 1957, it succeeded in disorganizing the whole insurgency (first battle). However, the tactical victory against terrorism was as blatant as it proved to be short-lived. Facing a resuming tactical threat, General Massu entrusted Colonel Yves Godard with the AOR of Algiers (second battle). If the first battle was fought using bloody swords, the second one, based on infiltration and disinformation operations, proved to be a surgical operation using scalpels. On 8 October 1957, the battle of Algiers ended. In a blurred conflict that belonged neither to police operations nor to conventional war, the legal black hole ineluctably led to the temptation of committing illegal acts. Paul Aussarresses and Yves Godard embodied the two opposite approaches that are distinguishable during the battle. Pushing the justification of illegal violence to the limit, Aussarresses represents the dark face of COIN operations while Godard repeatedly stated that there was no need to use torture.

The Effectiveness of Human Intelligence in Operation Uphold Democracy
Human Intelligence Collector Operations
When Computers Exceed Human Intelligence
Handbook of Intelligence
Unparalleled Need - Human Intelligence Collectors in the United States Army
Killing Cells: Retooling Human Intelligence Collection for Global Decentralized Terrorism