



George Mason University

Department of Criminology, Law and Society

CRIM 310 - 002 Introduction to the Intelligence Community: Understanding the Fundamentals of Intelligence Collection and Dissemination Pre-Post 9/11 (Credit Hours: 3)

Spring - 2019

Mr. Onix Rivera
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Friday 10:30 – 1:10pm
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Office hours: By appointment

SYLLABUS AND COURSE REQUIREMENTS:

January 25: Syllabus and course preparation

This course gives the participants an overview of the Intelligence Community's authorities as it relates to the acquisition and dissemination of information and intelligence campaigns based on human and technical collection in the context of pre-post 9/11 events and policies, based on direct knowledge and experience by the presenter. The topics touch upon Counterterrorism events/case studies and basic fundamentals in the requirements and politically generated collection based on National Security and/or Executive Action. The course addresses the process of collection of sensitive information and its dissemination to policy makers and stakeholders and the role of the Agency. The "Need to Know" principle will be the running theme of the semester, and its ties and implications on other forms of reporting such as weighing compromise to public exposure. The intended objective of this lecture is to allow you to think about US Intelligence intervention and practices from a global perspective taking into consideration the negative and positive fallout as a result of US involvement. The required assessment should go beyond "simply poor intelligence or deception information as in "Curveball" in the case of Iraq.

Learning objectives:

- Acquisition of information thru the five phases of HUMINT collection: preparation, approach, questioning, termination, and reporting.
- Understanding of Counterintelligence and treason committed by Intelligence members
- Principles of Presidential Findings, DNI, Presidential Daily Brief (PDB), HPSCI, SSCI, Classified Information, Actionable Information multi-tier reporting (FI, CA, CT, CI) and Duty to Warn
- Understanding of Covert Action, Compartmented Programs, Lethal Authorities
- Interagency collaboration
- Discussing case studies involving Intelligence gathering and collation of terrorist groups and activities in Latin America
- State Sponsored Terrorism
- Creation of offensive component within CIA to target Terrorism, Patriot Act
- Post 9/11 in Iraq and current political landscape, from Arab Spring to ISIS

Recommended reading:

Procurement of reading material will not be required, however recommend researching the following sites:

- Central Intelligence: Origin and Evolution. CIA History Staff, Center for the Study of Intelligence Central Intelligence Agency Washington, DC 2001
- Michael Morell and Bill Harlow, the Great War of Our Time. Twelve Hachette Book Group, first edition 2015.
- Jose Rodriguez, Jr, Hard Measures. Threshold edition, 2012.
- Central Intelligence Agency - <https://www.cia.gov>

- Encyclopedia of Cold War Espionage, Spies, and Secret Operations by Richard C. S. Trahair, Robert L. Miller page 538
- State Sponsors of Terrorism www.state.gov › Bureau of Counterterrorism
- 1990 Global Terrorism: Introduction fas.org/irp/threat/terror_90/intro.html

Supplementary readings:

- Christopher Andrew, For the President's Eyes Only. Harpers Perennial edition, 1996.
- Joby Warrick, Triple Agent. Doubleday, first edition 2011.
- Joint Special Operations University and the Center for Special Operations Studies and Research, The Collapse of Iraq and Syria: The End of the Colonial Construct in the Greater Levant
- Studies in Intelligence Vol. 53, No. 2 Paul Samuelson and William Nordhaus, Economics, 14th ed. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1992), p. 53.
- Roy Godson, Dirty Tricks or Trump Cards: U.S. Covert Action & Counterintelligence (New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers, 2007), pp. 6 – 18.
- George J. Tenet, “The CIA and the Security Challenges of the New Century,” International Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence, Vol. 13, No. 2, summer 2000, pp. 133 – 143.
- Executive Order 12333--United States intelligence activities Source: The provisions of Executive Order 12333 of Dec. 4, 1981, appear at 46 FR 59941, 3 CFR, 1981 Comp., p. 200
- Shadow Warrior, biography of Bill Colby by Randall B. Woods
- Transnational Organized Crime and International Security: Business as Usual edited by Mats R. Berdal, Mónica Serrano, p.156

<https://judiciary.house.gov/issue/usa-freedom-act/>

https://www.ncirc.gov/documents/public/common_competencies_state_local_and_Tribal_intelligence_analysts.pdf

<https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/>

<https://www.hsdl.org/?view&did=460369>

ASSIGNMENTS AND PERFORMANCE EXPECTATIONS

Absence of four or more classes constitute an incomplete grade. Absence of three lectures will result in a maximum grade of C+. Class Participation is crucial to success in this class. Participation means showing up for each class, asking questions or joining in the discussion that needs clarification or expansion, offering ideas and responses, listening to the ideas and responses of others, and paying attention and showing respect in the classroom to me and to your fellow students. Throughout the course you will be expected give a verbal presentation, handwritten research paper and complete one final exam. The subject for these evaluations will be presented at the appropriate time.

- The required elements will include:
- Identification of Intelligence involvement witting or unwitting of host government

- History of the country and relationship
- The operational M.O.
- Analysis of the success or failure of US Intelligence involvement
- An overview of the US engagement that you have selected and an explanation behind your recommendations to the DNI
- How you would execute the Intelligence approach against the threat or political landscape
- The channels of notification and if Need to Know is applicable

Your first required assignment (Research Paper 1) will be written in class on 29 March.

Final exam: You will have a week to submit your exam due no later than 08 May.

About due dates: Every assignment has a due date; If you foresee many times you will be unable to participate, contact me via email to discuss whether you will be able to meet course requirements.

METHODS OF EVALUATION:

Assignments/Research Paper	40%
Final Examination	40%
Attendance list (sign in) and class participation/discussion (5 -10 min presentation)	20%
TOTAL	100%

FINAL NOTE:

All students must know and follow the College's Policy on Plagiarism:

- 1) Plagiarism is the presentation of someone else's ideas, words, or artistic, scientific, or technical work as one's own creation. Using the ideas or work of another is permissible only when the original author is identified. Paraphrasing and summarizing, as well as direct quotations require citations to the original source.
- 2) Plagiarism may be intentional or unintentional. Lack of dishonest intent does not necessarily absolve a student of responsibility for plagiarism.
- 3) It is the student's responsibility to recognize the difference between statements that are common knowledge (which do not require documentation) and restatements of the ideas of others. Paraphrase, summary, and direct quotation are acceptable forms of restatement, as long as the source is cited.
- 4) Students who are unsure how and when to provide documentation are advised to consult with their instructors. The Library has free guides designed to help students with problems of documentation.

Changes in the Analytical Methodology: Two Faces of Intelligence Failure:

Al Qaeda's surprise successful attack on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon were the US's second Pearl Harbor. The shock jolted Americans out of the complacency about National Security that they had enjoyed during the dozen years after the Cold War and launched them into a worldwide war against terrorism.

February 01: Understanding HUMINT Requirements and Reporting

This course gives practitioners an atmospheric overview of the acquisition of Intelligence, terrorism events that had direct impact to the US, the Human Intelligence practices, activities and policy in the context of current and past events based on direct knowledge and experience by the presenter.

Executive Order 12333 United States Intelligence Activities

CIA/Intelligence Community Structure

Customers, Stakeholders, Primary Clients: President, Presidential Daily Brief (PDB), collection based on National Security and/or Executive Action. NSC, DNI, 17 members of the IC, Policy Stakeholders, "The Five Eyes", often abbreviated as "FVEY", which refers to an intelligence alliance comprising of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. HPSCI, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, SSCI (Senate Select Committee on Intelligence)

Multi-tier reporting (FI, CA, CT, CI)

Reading:

Central intelligence: Origin and Evolution. CIA History Staff, Center for the Study of Intelligence Central Intelligence Agency Washington, DC 2001

Executive Order 12333--United States intelligence activities Source: The provisions of Executive Order 12333 of Dec. 4, 1981, appear at 46 FR 59941, 3 CFR, 1981 Comp., p. 200

February 8: Understanding of Covert Action, Compartmented Programs, Lethal Authorities

An activity or activities of the United States Government to influence political, economic, or military conditions abroad, where it is intended that the role of the United States Government will not be apparent or acknowledged publicly.

Intelligence Agency Washington, DC 2001

Executive Order 12333--United States intelligence activities Source: The provisions of Executive Order 12333 of Dec. 4, 1981, appear at 46 FR 59941, 3 CFR, 1981 Comp., p. 200

<https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/>

February 15: Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT)

Broad array of information and sources that are generally available, including information obtained from the media (newspapers, radio, television, etc.), professional and academic records (papers, conferences, professional associations, etc.), and public data (government reports, demographics, hearings, speeches, etc.).

Cyber

Cyber Warfare is Internet-based conflict involving politically motivated attacks on information and information systems. Cyber Warfare attacks can disable official websites and networks, disrupt or disable essential services, steal or alter classified data, and cripple financial systems -- among many other possibilities

Indications and warning

Intelligence is an important and time-tested methodology employed by intelligence analysts to warn military officers and policymakers about changes in an opponent's operational "posture" which indicate that the likelihood of dangerous or aggressive activity is increasing.

February 22: Counterintelligence

The term "counterintelligence" is best described as information gathered, and activities conducted, to protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted by or on behalf of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, or foreign persons or international terrorist activities. National Security Act of 1947, as amended (50 USC 401a) and Executive Order 12333.

Reading:

Studies in Intelligence Vol. 53, No. 2 Paul Samuelson and William Nordhaus, Economics, 14th ed. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1992), p. 53.

Roy Godson, Dirty Tricks or Trump Cards: U.S. Covert Action & Counterintelligence (New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers, 2007), pp. 6 – 18.

George J. Tenet, "The CIA and the Security Challenges of the New Century," International Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence, Vol. 13, No. 2, summer 2000, pp. 133 – 143.

Treason

Spying to obtain secret information can certainly involve stealing the secrets of your government, but can also apply to corporate secrets, personal secrets or other hidden information.

Reading:

Encyclopedia of Cold War Espionage, Spies, and Secret Operations, Richard C. S. Trahair, Robert L. Miller page 538

March 01: 1980's State Sponsored Terrorism

Iranian "students" seized and held the United States embassy in Tehran.

Operation Cyclone, CIA funding US aid to Afghan resistance fighters via Pakistan in a covert operation

Hezbollah: Kidnapping of CIA Beirut station chief and US response authorizing preemption March 16, 1984

Deadly attacks on the United States Embassy in Beirut and Beirut barracks bombings

Gaddafi sponsored attack on a discotheque in Berlin, Germany and Pan Am 103.

March 08: Intelligence Activities in Latin America:

President Kennedy: **Operations Zapata:** The Bay of Pigs Invasion, known in Latin America as Invasión de Playa Girón (or Invasión de Bahía de Cochinos or Batalla de Girón)

Operation Mongoose

Peter Pan Operation, common claims: fears of US Cubans

Exporter of revolutions and guerrilla warfare Marxist Leninist, Fidel Castro became disillusioned with “Che” Guevara

Cuban-Soviet involvement in Central America

Haiti: The Duvalier Era

March 15: Spring Break

March 22: Latin America: Intel's role in USG Counternarcotic Initiatives

- The IC’s involvement with US counternarcotic initiatives
- Nicaragua
- Panama: Operation Just Cause
- Colombian Cartels, FARC, Paramilitary M-19, Kingpins
- Mexico

Reading:

Jose Rodriguez, Jr, Hard Measures. Threshold edition, 2012

Christopher Andrew, For the President's Eyes Only. Harpers Perennial edition, 1996.

Transnational Organized Crime and International Security: Business as Usual, edited by Mats R. Berdal, Mónica Serrano, p.156

March 29: First research written paper

April 05: Formation of CIA/CTC and NCTC

“There is only one tactical principle which is not subject to change. It is to use the means at hand to inflict the maximum amount of wound, death, and destruction on the enemy in the minimum amount of time.” - General George Patton Jr

For over a quarter century when U.S. foreign policy was focused on Police Actions, non-intervention and Nation Building, the Agency had been engaged in counterinsurgency and anticommunist operations. In the mid-1980s there was an increase of terrorist activity, much of it by Palestinian organizations. The CIA's 1986 response was to create the Counterterrorist Center, an interdisciplinary body drawing its personnel from the Directorates of Operations, Intelligence, and other US intelligence organizations.

The USA PATRIOT Act, ("Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism) enacted by Congress and signed into law by President George W. Bush on October 26, 2001.

US Freedom Act: National Security Agency officially shut down the bulk metadata collection program

Key Groups in the New Phase of Militant Islamic Terrorism:

Reading:

(Descriptions taken directly from the U.S. State Department publication "Patterns of Global Terrorism, 2000")

Michael Morell and Bill Harlow, the Great War of Our Time. Twelve Hachette Book Group, first edition 2015.

Jose Rodriguez, Jr, Hard Measures. Threshold edition, 2012.

<https://judiciary.house.gov/issue/usa-freedom-act/>

April 12: Case Studies, 1990's Terrorist Attacks

- Over 30 major attacks, 17 countries
- Organized crime groups, terrorist groups, and narcotics traffickers in the Tri-Border Area (TBA) of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. Hezbollah stronghold and presence in South America

Reading:

[1990 Global Terrorism: Introduction fas.org/irp/threat/terror_90/intro.html](http://fas.org/irp/threat/terror_90/intro.html)

Pre 9/11, Imad Fayez Mughniyeh and UBL Campaign

- Targeting of Mughniyeh and political stalemate difference surrounding UBL. Pakistan Border engagement
- "Who is UBL?" Pakistan partnership, Coup
- Imad Fayez Mughniyeh, alias al-Ahli Radwan, was a senior member of Lebanon's Islamic Jihad Organization and Hezbollah

April 19: Post 9-11, Iraq, Triple Agent

- Gulf War and Persian Gulf Wars: The New Power and Enemy
- Conventional kinetic Military campaign against Spiritual Information Warfare: (Hearts and mind)
- Does the U.S. understand the enemy's doctrine, where to fight the main battles?
- Is the US winning in the information battle-space, or not engaged in that space war because it does not understand the enemy's self-identified Main Focus of Effort?
- Are Jihadi plans for violence here in the U.S., as well as the wars in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere, more important to the enemy, but secondary to the Information Warfare?
- Influence of Ayman al-Zawahiri, an eye surgeon who helped found the Egyptian militant group Islamic Jihad, was named as the new leader of al-Qaeda on 16 June 2011, a few weeks after Osama Bin Laden's death.

Reading:

Michael Morell and Bill Harlow, the Great War of Our Time. Twelve Hachette Book Group, first edition 2015.

The Triple Agent: The al-Qaeda Mole who infiltrated the CIA Paperback – May 1, 2012

April 26: Current political landscape, from Arab Spring to ISIS: A War Within Islam?

Introduction to final exam

- Did the U.S. foreign policy in 2003 and 2013 complicate all of these issues and make them America's problem(s)?
- Did Western policy and Washington demands for the opposition to engage the terrorist group(s) by "acceptable" Western rules of warfare and then refuse meaningful support place them at the mercy of all comers in a vicious civil war?

Reading:

Joint Special Operations University and the Center for Special Operations Studies and Research, The Collapse of Iraq and Syria: The End of the Colonial Construct in the Greater Levant

Michael Morell and Bill Harlow, the Great War of Our Time. Twelve Hachette Book Group, first edition 2015

May 03: Full Course Review and Final Paper