Record Nr. UNINA9910784041203321 Autore **Quiggin Thomas Titolo** Seeing the invisible: national security intelligence in an uncertain age / / Thomas Quiggin Hackensack, NJ,: World Scientific, c2007 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-281-12143-6 9786611121433 981-270-745-X Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xvi, 246 pages) Disciplina 355/.033 Soggetti National security Security, International Intelligence service National security - Economic aspects Security, International - Economic aspects Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali "S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies." Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (p. [239]-242) and index. Nota di contenuto foreword; Preface; Contents; 1. The plan of the book; 2. Understanding National Security: 3. The Complex and Uncertain International security environment; 4. Strategic Intelligence Assessment and surprise attacks; 5. Ancient and Assessment: Common Problems; 6. Reinforcing intelligence Failures; 7. Technology and intelligence; 8. structure and organization: The Weakness of centralized intelligence; 9. Faint Signals; 10. More Faint Signaler Being Missed?; 11. National security intelligence and the Front Line Requirements; 12. Open Source intelligence 13. Anticipating Future Threats: The Problem Areas 14. Anticipating Future Threats: The Areas of Strength; 15. The Singapore Risk Assessment and Horizon scanning Process; 16. Rethinking National Security Intelligence: Appendix A: National security and Education: Thing Across the Boundaries of Time and specialization; Bibliography; index Intelligence is critical to ensuring national security, especially with Sommario/riassunto

asymmetric threats making up most of the new challenges. Knowledge, rather than power, is the only weapon that can prevail in a complex and

uncertain environment awash with asymmetric threats, some known, many currently unknown. This book shows how such a changing national security environment has had profound implications for the strategic intelligence requirements of states in the 21st century. The book shows up the fallacy underlying the age-old assumption that intelligence agencies must do a better job of connecting