Record Nr. UNINA9910821716303321 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 Edizione [1st ed.] 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 "S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies." Note generali Includes bibliographical references (p. [239]-242) and index. Nota di bibliografia foreword; Preface; Contents; 1. The plan of the book; 2. Understanding Nota di contenuto 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 Sommario/riassunto Intelligence is critical to ensuring national security, especially with

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