SYLLABUS

THE ART OF ESPIONAGE
( SPYING 101)

Spring Term 2019, OLLI South
Tuesdays, 09:30-11:30

Senior Facilitator: Tom White
303-757-4596
whigre@comcast.net

“What does he next prepare? When will he move to attack?
By water, earth, or air? How can we head him back?
Shall we starve him out if we burn or bury his food supply?
Slip through his lines and learn—That is work for a spy!
Get to your business, spy!”

From “The Spies’ March” By Rudyard Kipling

The texts for this class are:
The Art of Intelligence-Lessons From a life in the
CIA’s Clandestine Service by Henry A. Crumpton,

Other interesting books on the spy business:

Class members should read the “Glossary” of Intelligence Terms before the first class.

The following is a rough guide that we will use for the class. The class will be mostly lecture with ample time for questions and discussions. We are here to enjoy learning so relax and put your feet up.

Reading assignments: these are suggestions for those who feel a need to excel or can’t sleep at night.

Class #: Chapter Reference:

1. History of Espionage…What it is.
   Crumpton: Introduction; Ch. 1.
   Paseman: Epilogue.
   Glossary of Intelligence Terms

2. The Need for Intelligence--The Intelligence
Cycle.
  Crumpton: Ch. 4, 14.
  Paseman: Ch. 19.
  Handout: Excerpt from Sun Tzu’s “The Art of War.”

3. The Intelligence Community (IC):
  Crumpton: Ch. 7.
  Paseman: Ch. 22, 23.
  Handouts: IC Members; CIA Directorates, Offices

4. The Operative.
  Crumpton: Ch.2, 3.
  Paseman: Ch. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

5. The Opposition: Counter-Intelligence.
  Crumpton: Ch.6, 8.
  Paseman: Ch.8, 9.

6. Tradecraft, Recruitment, Covert Action.
  Crumpton: Ch. 5, 9, 10.
  Paseman: Ch. 10, 11.

7. Use and Misuse of CIA.
  Crumpton: Ch. 11, 12, 13.
  Paseman: Ch. 17, 18, 19, 21.

8. Miscellaneous: To Be Determined.
  Crumpton: Epilogue
GLOSSARY OF INTELLIGENCE TERMS

AGENT: a person used clandestinely by an intelligence organization for the purpose of collecting intelligence or aiding in counterintelligence or covert action; a spy.

AGENT OF INFLUENCE: an agent who is in a position to influence people to do things to influence opinion or actions in certain causes in favor of a given foreign nation. This might be a journalist, politician, military leader, labor leader, author, scientist, commentator, etc. The agent may be recruited under a false flag (see below.)

ASSET: any component of clandestine operations…an agent, safehouse, network, deaddrop, etc. When in reference to a person, asset is generally inter-changeable with agent.

BLACK: being in place or operating undetected or unknown, i.e. without attribution.

BLOWN: to have one’s cover exposed; to have an operation become known to others such as the intelligence service of a foreign country, etc.

CASE OFFICER: The officer who recruits and runs spies, or performs other espionage activities.

CHIEF OF STATION (COS): the senior officer in charge of intelligence activities in a particular foreign country.

CLANDESTINE: secret, or done in secret.

CLEAN: free of surveillance; undetected by others, such as a foreign intelligence service.

COMPARTMENTATION: the process of shielding (keeping secret) information or operations from people within an organization who have no NEED TO KNOW (see below) the information, etc., thereby limiting the number of people the information, operation, etc., is exposed to in order to protect it from discovery. There often are several levels of compartmentation such as “classified,” “secret,” “top secret,” etc.
CONTACT PLAN: instructions/schedule for meetings or communications with/between an agent and the case officer. Contact plans include meeting places and times, broadcast times, visual or oral recognition signals, danger/safety signals, deaddrop sites and signals, etc. They may also contain bona fides for another case officer.

COUNTERESPIONAGE: operations which are run to detect, negate, confuse, deceive, subvert, monitor, control, etc. the agents and operations of a foreign power (intelligence service.)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE: the gathering of information necessary to protect your operations, oneself, or one’s government against the espionage of people in the service of foreign entities such as foreign intelligence services. Generally, all clandestine operations have a counterintelligence element/plan to protect them from discovery.

COVER: the story (identity, occupation, etc.) used by a case officer or agent to conceal/protect his/her espionage activities.

COVER STORY: the background legend developed to explain who you are ostensibly and why you are where you are. It may include documentation or pocket litter to support the story.

COVERT ACTION: one of the main elements of the art of intelligence. Covert action entails secret activities carried out under presidential authority designed to influence or control certain events in foreign countries without those activities being traceable to the U. S. government. It may include paramilitary action, propaganda, or support of political parties or action groups (financial, technical, arms, etc. assistance) designed to achieve a particular result consistent with secret U. S. policy decisions.
COVERT COMMUNICATIONS: an agent’s means for communicating with his case officer and may include secret writing, radio transmission, microdots, etc.

CRYPTONYM: a false name used in correspondence to hide the true identity of an agent, officer, or operation.

DEAD DROP: a secret location used as a communications cutout between an agent, courier, case officer or another agent.

DECEPTION: measures designed to mislead a foreign power, organization, or person by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of data, evidence, etc., to induce them to react in a particular way, generally prejudicial to their own interests.

DEFECTOR: a disaffected person who requests political asylum from another government. In the Intelligence field, it is generally assumed that the defector has some intelligence value regarding the country or activities of the country he seeks to leave. Many defectors are persuaded to delay their defection in order to work in place against their own country, service, etc.

DENIED AREA: intelligence jargon used to describe countries or areas considered hostile to the U. S. where foreign countries or services have mounted counterintelligence efforts to detect persons or operations of other foreign intelligence services.

DISINFORMATION: information that has been fabricated or distorted by a government or intelligence service on a non-attributable or falsely attributable basis for the purpose of influencing the actions of another government, service or organization.

DOUBLE AGENT: also known as a controlled agent; an agent that is recruited to work against his original service.

ESPIONAGE: the activity in which an intelligence agency and its assets are engaged in a foreign country. It can be information collection, covert action, or counterintelligence, and is proscribed by the country in which the activity takes place.
EXFILTRATION: the removal of a person or persons (agent, case officer, asset, etc.) to a place of safety.

FABRICATOR: an agent that knowingly furnishes false information, generally for financial gain.

FALSE FLAG: operating in such a way that the activity is attributable to a foreign country or organization so that the true country of origin is not evident. See also plausible deniability.

FLAP: the uproar over an operation or activity that has been blown, i.e. become public knowledge or known to a foreign government.

HUMINT: intelligence coming from a human source.

ILLEGAL: an officer or agent in a foreign country under deep cover who is usually, but not always, working independently of the local resident intelligence service. He may have a third-country nationality, but the country that employs him will not acknowledge him if his cover is blown.

IMINT: imagery intelligence, intelligence gleaned from photography, such as from satellites.

INTELLIGENCE: a product, a process, a profession, etc. It can be as simple as the knowledge of something. For purposes of this class, it is the product resulting from the collection and processing of information concerning actual or potential situations, conditions, and events of either a foreign or domestic nature. For our purposes, intelligence (the product) is generally but not necessarily acquired clandestinely and is generally information the enemy wishes to keep secret, and/or information the original source does not wish you to have.

LIAISON: a general term applied to relationships, usually formal, established with the intelligence services of other countries.

MOLE: a literary, media-like term used to describe an agent of an intelligence service that has clandestinely penetrated
or infiltrated another intelligence service. See also double agent for additional definition.

**NEED-TO-KNOW**: The most basic level of security for information. Even though someone has appropriate clearances, unless that person has an official reason to be in possession of classified information, he/she should not be given it.

**NOMINAL COVER**: light, non-backstopped cover.

**NON-OFFICIAL COVER**: a backstopped cover other than that of an official government organization, such as a private business, etc.

**OVERT**: Not covert. A person or activity in the Intelligence business who is not under some sort of cover.

**A PENETRATION**: someone who has been recruited in place or infiltrated into a foreign organization for the purpose of collecting intelligence against that organization or country, or to influence its decisions and/or actions.

**PERSONA NON GRATA (PNG)**: a term used in the Diplomacy field to designate a person for expulsion from a host country. The reason for this is generally the commission of something that is incompatible with their diplomatic standing: committing espionage, etc. being thrown out of the country.

**RECRUITMENT**: the process of enlisting a targeted individual to work (be an agent) for an intelligence service, in most cases against his own country. The process includes spotting, assessing, developing and recruitment. Motivation of the agent varies: ideological, financial, thrill, compromise, revenge, etc.

**RUNNING (HANDLING) AN AGENT**: an espionage term used to describe the utilization of a recruited agent and includes all aspects of spying such as training in: communications, clandestine meetings, dead-drop or meeting signals, avoiding detection, what secrets to acquire and how, payment, stealth, etc.
SAFEHOUSE: a sterile location, generally a house, apartment or hotel room, used for espionage purposes such as clandestine meetings, short-term housing, etc.

SIGINT: signals intelligence, the interception of electronic communications for intelligence collection purposes.

SOURCES AND METHODS: a term used in the Intelligence business to describe in general terms the means of conducting espionage. For example: agent names, special equipment, organizational details, etc. It is the term used to describe why something is classified.

SUPPORT AGENT: someone recruited to do support work such as finding and operating safehouses, courier activities, supplies, etc., required for espionage operations. The person is generally a citizen of the country where espionage is taking place.

SURVEILLANCE: undetected observation of a person, a location, an activity, etc. It can be physical (visual), photographic, electronic, or acoustic, and may include activities such as opening letters, etc.

SURVEILLANCE DETECTION ROUTE (SDR): action taken to insure one is not being followed to a clandestine meeting with an agent or other activity. It may include physical and/or photographic countersurveillance.

TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY): government terminology used to indicate that a person is in a location temporarily for a specific purpose.

TRADECRAFT: the art (methodology, know-how, etc.) of conducting espionage (clandestine intelligence operations and collection techniques.) This includes activities such as the selection, loading and un-loading of dead-drops, covert communications, the recruitment and running of agents, secret writing, photography, surveillance, etc.

TURNOVER: the process of changing an agent from direction by one case-officer to another.
WALK-IN: a volunteer spy; someone who approaches an intelligence service with something to sell, or wants to work for an intelligence service, and who has not been targeted for recruitment by that service.