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The intelligence community, rightly or wrongly, is accused frequently of not employing a sufficient variety of sources (i.e., unclassified ones) when producing intelligence items for senior leadership and other decision makers. There are, in fact, many journals devoted to the study of intelligence and all its aspects; the trick is to find the good ones. *The Reader's Guide to Intelligence Periodicals*, by Hayden Peake, is one book that will certainly assist those who wish to find such journals.

The author served as a professional intelligence officer in the United States Army, with the Defence Intelligence Agency, and CIA prior to his retirement. Currently, he teaches counter-intelligence and intelligence history at the Defence Intelligence College in the USA. He can, therefore, comment on the periodicals with authority owing to his experience.

The Reader's Guide is divided into eight categories, including: publications devoted primarily to intelligence, such as *International Journal of Intelligence and Counter-intelligence* and *Jane's Intelligence Review*; periodicals that contain articles of intelligence interest from time to time, such as *Military History* (which has an espionage article in each issue); limited distribution periodicals like CIA's *Factbook on Intelligence*; bibliographies, intelligence databases like *NAMEBASE*; and other commercial computer databases, which can be useful intelligence tools like *COMPUSERVE*.

Each periodical is described in detail, with the author providing comments on credibility, reliability, scholarship, and usefulness for both the intelligence professional and the interested reader. The periodicals themselves run the gamut from exceptionally good (*Intelligence and National Security*, for example) to truly awful (*Top Secret*). Journals reflecting all ideologies are described in the book, from the far right to the radical left; indeed, each has its place in intelligence literature. While some can be rejected out of hand although not necessarily because of a particularly objectionable bias as useful sources, others are important for providing an insight into the views and values of a variety of organizations. In addition to comments, Peake also tells the reader how, wherever possible, to subscribe to the periodicals listed in the *Guide*. Furthermore, he provides useful warnings when using computer databases and bulletin boards, since these sources can result in a hefty long distance bill if the user is not careful.

Most of the periodicals cited in the *Guide* are American. This should come as no surprise, since there are far more intelligence periodicals whatever their slant published in the USA than any other country. In addition to American journals, however, *The Reader's Guide* also contains periodicals from France, Germany, the UK and Canada, although there are none from either the Middle East or Asia. Readers who may not, in the main, follow intelligence issues will find other well-known sources which, from time to time, contain articles of intelligence interest. Examples of the more credible ones are *Foreign Affairs*, the *RUSI Journal*, and *Survival*. Canadian readers will be interested to find *Conflict Quarterly* as well as the *Newsletter* of the Canadian Association for Security and

Intelligence Studies (CASIS) in the *Guide*. The scarcity of good quality Canadian periodicals on intelligence emphasizes a dearth of informed debate about intelligence in this country, since little intelligence literature exists in Canada; what is written focuses almost exclusively on the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) or the Communications Security Establishment (CSE), rather than the mosaic as a whole.

To conclude, *The Reader's Guide* is an excellent book and a sound reference for unclassified material concerning intelligence, national security, and international relations. One must always keep in mind, however, that open sources must be subjected, as Peake points out, to the same careful examination that classified sources are and treated with appropriate caution when necessary. Although *The Reader's Guide* is occasionally marred by some sloppy editing, it is a valuable book for anyone interested in intelligence, whether amateur or professional.

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