

Historical Studies 490

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Office Hours: Tuesday 2:00-3:30 p.m.

Class Times: T/R 3:30-4:45 p.m.

Location: SS613

University of Calgary
2007-2008 Academic Year
Winter Session

Espionage and the State, 1939-2003

This course will study intelligence, intelligence services and their effect on states and societies in the period between 1919-2003. In particular, it will examine how intelligence has been collected, analysed and used by states, and the nature and role of deception, covert action, propaganda, the denial of intelligence and internal security services.

Students are advised to examine the Department of History's Essay Guide, available both from the Department and on its webpage. These documents outline the Department's stance on plagiarism and the technicalities of the citation of sources; they also offer useful advice as regards the writing of term papers.

Students are required to consult the instructor before they select the topic for their term paper. **When term papers are submitted, students must also submit copies of their notes and at least one draft for this paper. Until this is done, no grades will be assigned for the course.** Term papers should be a minimum of 3000 words in length, be drawn from some or all of the most important works relevant to the topic, and make use of a substantial number of different sources (at a minimum, five monographs, or the equivalent in academic articles, roughly treating three articles as the equivalent of a book). The word "minimum" does not mean that such an effort will gain a grade of "A", it merely is enough to show that you have made a serious effort. In past experience, most "A" and many "A-" papers will be greater in length and research than the minimum figures listed here, though of course a short and good paper always will do better than a long and bad one.

In their term papers, students are expected to make use of academic articles, which often provide the best or most accessible treatment of important matters. Students easily can find relevant articles through compilations such as Historical Abstracts accessible through the University Library webpage; these compilations also have useful search engines. If one selects one's term paper topic quickly, one also can expand one's access to material by making use of Inter-Library Loan facilities. Among the leading specialist periodicals in the field are **Intelligence and National Security** and **The International Journal of Intelligence and Counter Intelligence**; however, works relevant to intelligence may be found in hundreds of other periodicals, noted and obscure. Students are not required to use primary documents in term papers, but if done effectively that may add to your grade. The microform reading room of the Library includes some major collections of intelligence material (regarding ULTRA, MacArthur's intelligence, and US estimates of the Red Army between 1919-39, for example). Beyond this, significant editions of primary documents about United States intelligence during the cold war era are accessible through the websites of the CIA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and The National Security Archive and, to a lesser extent, the National

Security Agency; while primary documents and scholarly articles about NATO and east bloc intelligence during that era may be found on the website of The International Cold War History Project and, to a lesser extent, the Parallel History Project. Before students use any internet based source for a term paper, they must discuss the matter with me in advance, and give me hard copies of whatever material they intend to use, and the address of the website. While many authentic, useful and otherwise difficult to acquire documents and secondary works are available on the internet, many websites are also doubtful in value; simply because something can be accessed does not make it authoritative. Relevant websites easily may be found by placing terms like “military intelligence” onto Google. Websites of value to this course include those mentioned above, www.loyola.edu/dept/politics/milintel , the collections on intelligence on the websites of GlobalSecurity (globalsecurity.org) and the Federation of American Scientists (www.fas.org/irp), and, with greater caution, from organizations like Cryptome (Cryptome.org).

Grades and assignments for the course are as follows:

Term Paper -- due November 6, 2007 50% of course grade
(I have a reasonably liberal attitude toward extensions, so long as students ask in advance and not for too much).

Midterm Exam: Tuesday, October 16, 2007: 25% of course grade

Final Exam -- scheduled by Registrar 25% of course grade

Certain lectures in the course will have a “class discussion” component. No grades are assigned for participation in these discussions, though I encourage everyone to make use of the opportunity. These classes and sets of readings are marked “ * ”.

Lectures in this course will follow this structure, roughly speaking:

1. Introduction: Data, perception, Analysis, Action, Sources, and Political Warfare
2. Intelligence Services, 1919-1939
3. Intelligence, Security and Politics, 1914-1945
4. Intelligence and the Outbreak of the Second World War, 1933-41
5. Intelligence and the Second World War: Toward ULTRA and FORTITUDE
6. Intelligence and the War At Sea: Europe and the Atlantic
7. Intelligence and the War at Air
8. Intelligence and the War on Land
9. Intelligence and the Eastern Front
10. Intelligence and the Pacific War
11. Soviet Espionage against the West, 1930-1950. *
12. Intelligence and the Cold War: Spy vs. Spy, Sigint and Satellites
13. Intelligence and the Cold War: Assessment and Strategic Intelligence
14. Intelligence and the Cold War: Covert Action and the Third World
15. Intelligence and the Cold War: Security and Politics, 1941-89: The East Bloc and the Western World
16. Intelligence and the End of the Cold War *
17. Intelligence and the Third World, 1945-2003
18. Intelligence in Canada, 1860-2003
19. Intelligence After the Cold War: Echelon, Transformation and 9/11
20. Intelligence, WMDs, and The Gulf War, 2003. *

The textbook for the course is John Ferris, *Intelligence and Strategy, Selected Essays*, (Routledge, 2005)

A set of supplementary readings, consisting of primary documents and specialist articles, addresses other matters relevant to the course. They also will be the basis for discussions during parts of the course. This material will be drawn from websites noted below. In several cases, I have not listed website addresses, because these are 500 characters long; you can reach the material in question faster by using the title on a Google search.

Readings For Lectures Two and Four.

“Image and Accident” and “Indulged in Too Little” in John Ferris, ***Intelligence and Strategy***.

Readings for Lecture Five and Six.

“The British Enigma”, in John Ferris, ***Intelligence and Strategy***.

Readings for Lecture Eight

“The British Army”, John Ferris, ***Intelligence and Strategy***

Readings for Lecture Ten

“Ultra, Uncertainty and the Art of War”, John Ferris, ***Intelligence and Strategy***

Readings for Class Discussion/ Lecture Eleven.

“Nathan Silvermaster Group”, FBI website, Freedom of Information Act, Reading Room,
<http://foia.fbi.gov/silversm.htm>

“Venona”. National Security Agency website, Cryptologic History section.

Vladimir Pozniakov, “A NKVD/NKGB Report to Stalin: A Glimpse into Soviet Espionage in the United States in the 1940s”, Cold War International History Project website, cwihip.si.edu/

“Documents on Soviet Espionage and the Bomb”, Cold War International History Project website, cwihip.si.edu/

h-hoac (History of American Communism) website: use search term “Alger Hiss”, and examine the discussion on 7-9 November 2005.

Readings for Lecture Thirteen

Gerald K. Haines and Robert Leggett, “ Watching the Bear: Essays on the CIA’s Analysis of the Soviet Union”, CIA, Center for the Study of Intelligence.

Vladislav M. Zubok, “Soviet Intelligence and the Cold War: The ‘Small’ Committee of Information, 1952-1953”, Cold War International History Project Working Papers, Cold War International History Project website, cwihip.si.edu/

“The KBG’s 1967 Annual report, with Commentaries by Raymond Garthoff and Amy Knight”, Cold War International History Project website, cwihip.si.edu/

“Information of KGB USSR to CC CPSU International Department, 10 October 1979”, Cold War International History Project website, cwihip.si.edu/

"KGB Chief Serov Report, 28 October 1956", Cold War International History Project website, cwihip.si.edu/

Vladislav M. Zubok, "Spy vs. Spy: The KGB vs. the CIA, 1960-1962", Cold War International History Project website, cwihip.si.edu/

Readings for Lecture 14.

Foreign Relations, Guatemala, 1952-1954, Office of the Historian, **Foreign Relations of the United States**, website, state.gov

Readings for Lecture 15.

Norman S Naimark, "To Know Everything, and to Report Everything Worth Knowing": Building the East German Police State, 1945-49", Cold War International History Project website, cwihip.si.edu/

"Memorandum from the KGB Regarding the Planning of a Demonstration in Memory of John Lennon, 20 December 1980", Cold War International History Project website, cwihip.si.edu/

"Andropov, Chairman of the Committee for State Security, 5 November 1968-Report on Soviet Students and Youth", Cold War International History Project website, cwihip.si.edu/

"Czechoslovak Secret Police (StB) Memorandum, "Information Regarding the Situation in the CCSR up to 20 August 1989", Cold War International History Project website, cwihip.si.edu/

"Czechoslovak Secret Police (StB) Memorandum, "Information on the Security Situation and Further Tasks in the Struggle Against the Internal Enemy" in the Period Proceeding,

Readings for Class Discussion/Lecture 16.

Benjamin B. Fischer, "A Cold War Conundrum", CIA, Center for the Study of Intelligence, 1997.

"At Cold War's End: U.S. Intelligence on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, 1989-1991", 1997, CIA, Center for the Study of Intelligence staff, CIA website, section "Publications"

"KGB Chief Krychkov's Report, 16 June 1989", Cold War International History Project website, cwihip.si.edu/

Readings for Class Lecture 19

"NCW, C4ISR, IO and RMA", in John Ferris, **Intelligence and Strategy**

Readings for Class Discussion/Lecture 20.

"Report of the Joint Inquiry into the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001—By the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence".

Anthony H. Cordesman, **Intelligence and Iraqi Weapons of Mass Destruction: The Lessons from the**

Iraq War, 1.7.03, CSIS, Washington, Center for Strategic and International Studies website.

Stu Cohen, "Iraq's WMD Programs: Culling Hard Facts from Soft Myths", CIA website, Press Releases and Statements, 23.11.03.

"Investigation into the Circumstances Surrounding the Death of Dr. David Kelly, The Right Honourable Lord Hutton", www.the-hutton-enquiry@org.uk

Plagiarism

Plagiarism occurs when one submits or presents one's work in a course, or ideas and/or passages in a written piece of work, as if it were one's own work done expressly for that particular course, when, in fact, it's not.

As noted in the ***Department of History Guide to Essay Presentation***, plagiarism may take several forms:

- (a) Failure to cite sources properly may be considered plagiarism. This could include quotations, ideas, and wording used from another source but not acknowledged.
- (b) Borrowed, purchased, and / or ghostwritten papers are considered plagiarism, as is submitting one's own work for more than one course without the permission of the instructor(s) involved.
- (c) Extensive paraphrasing of one or a few sources is also considered plagiarism, even when notes are used, unless the essay is a critical analysis of those works. The use of notes does not justify the sustained presentation of another author's language and ideas as one's own.

Plagiarism is a serious academic offence. A plagiarized paper will automatically be failed. Plagiarism may also result in a failing grade for the entire course and other penalties as noted in ***The University of Calgary Calendar***.

Safewalk/Campus Security: 220-5333