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## The Encyclopedia of American Intelligence and Espionage

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left to independently judge the accuracy of *The U.S. Intelligence Community*.

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O'Toole, George J. A. *The Encyclopedia of American Intelligence and Espionage: From the Revolutionary War to the Present*. New York: Facts on File, 1988. 539pp. \$50

Kurland, Michael. *The Spymaster's Handbook*. New York: Facts On File, 1988. 177pp. \$18.95

There have been handbooks of sorts on this subject at least as early as British author Ronald Seth's *Encyclopedia of Espionage*, published in 1972. Therefore, the two titles here no longer tread a pristine path.

Mr. Kurland is a former intelligence officer and prolific detective-fiction author. His small volume reflects that flippant attitude toward his subject that characterizes the Becket title which some readers may deem inappropriate. The approach is topical, beginning in Shakespeare's time, focussing mainly on Great Britain and Western Europe. The author's intent is to prod the reader into assessing his ability to function as the "Spymaster General" of the nation of "Freedonia," with a "Self-Test for Spies" that determines that ability with some sophistication.

The book offers a lengthy glossary, a good index, and lavish use of illustrations that are mostly cartoons

and film posters. The bibliography, however, is shamefully weak. Worst of all, the footnotes are not annotated. In sum, here is a frolicsome skimming of the field.

You will not find this attitude from Mr. O'Toole, a former CIA branch chief and author of a history of the Spanish-American War. His approach is alphabetical, running from "A-Z" through "Zimmerman Telegram" and is, within its stated limits, about as exhaustive a study as one could wish. There is a list of abbreviations, and both bibliography and index are admirably inclusive. Mr. O'Toole is as lavish with illustrations (many from his own collection) as is Mr. Kurland, but finds no space for cartoons or cinema posters.

The entries offer succinct sketches of little-known intelligence personalities, and the more significant ones are given the royal treatment, such as "John Andre" or "Franz von Rintelen." His approach to such commanding topics as our Civil War or State Department Intelligence or Office of Strategic Services is magisterial. I was gratified to note that room had been found for my own little outfit, the X-2 section.

Over the years professional exploiters of this volume will inevitably encounter errors or omissions of greater or lesser magnitude. For example, the Army CIC Center is no longer at Fort Holabird in Maryland, and the author's sketch of W. Somerset Maugham might have cited his interview with the terrorist,

Boris Savinkov, in 1943. Still, this rather ponderous tome will in future stand as the criterion by which other such labors are measured.

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Brzezinski, Zbigniew. *In Quest of National Security*. Boulder, Col.: Westview Press, 1988. 252pp. \$34.95

*In Quest of National Security* is a compact collection containing twenty-five of Brzezinski's speeches and articles that span the Carter and Reagan presidencies. Grouped into seven categories, the essays cover an extremely broad range of issues, yet they remain focused and coherent due to Brzezinski's unique ability to distill complex issues into essays that the layman can understand, but provocative enough to interest the national security professional.

The author's credentials make this a distinctly authoritative work. Dr. Brzezinski's broad experience in the National Security arena as director of the Trilateral Commission from 1973 to 1976, National Security Advisor to President Carter from 1977-1981, and counselor to the Center for Strategic and International Studies have provided him with a unique perspective on world events during the eventful decade he reports on.

Typical of works of this genre, Dr. Brzezinski moves from the

general (discussions of U.S. strategy and policy formulation) to the specific (policy statements of the Carter administration, arms control negotiations, trilateral relations and regional conflicts, particularly in the Mideast and Central America) to the prescriptive (his views on the future of U.S.-Soviet Relations). Beginning with the premise that the world is now experiencing four interrelated revolutions: political, social, economic and military, he links this concept with his general, specific and prescriptive discussions.

Brzezinski's discussion of U.S. strategy is taken primarily from the ideas presented in his 1986 book *Game Plan: How to Conduct the U.S.-Soviet Contest*. He offers a concise charting of a geostrategy for the United States, which includes predictions on trends in U.S. and Soviet military capabilities. He continues with an examination of the organization and operation of the U.S. national security policy-making apparatus and its ability to seize opportunities presented by the aforementioned "Four Revolutions." Brzezinski then deals with specific issues that are extremely broad in scope and offers some accepted and some novel ideas. Writing on defense and arms control, Dr. Brzezinski presents familiar, but strong arguments *against* banning nuclear weapons. In his section on trilateral relations he presents a proposal for a "tank-free zone" in Central Europe. Throughout, Dr. Brzezinski keeps