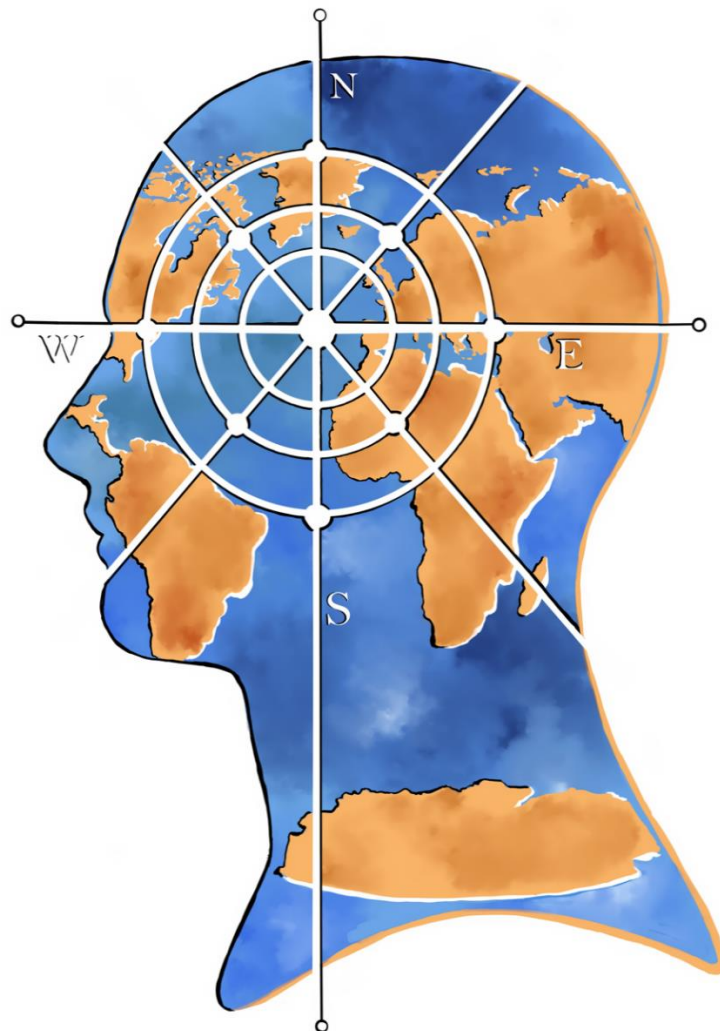


# JOURNAL *of* EUROPEAN *and* AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE STUDIES

AN INTERNATIONAL PEER-REVIEWED JOURNAL



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**Research Institute for European and American Studies - RIEAS**  
**Department of Security and Intelligence Studies - Coastal Carolina University**

# JOURNAL of EUROPEAN and AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE STUDIES

*An international peer-reviewed journal*

Sponsored by the **Research Institute for European and American Studies – RIEAS**

*under the editorial supervision of the*

**Department of Security and Intelligence Studies – Coastal Carolina University**

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## **Mission and Scope**

The *Journal of European and American Intelligence Studies (JEAIS, formerly the Journal of Mediterranean and Balkan Intelligence – JMBI)* is published by the Research Institute for European and American Studies (RIEAS) under the editorial direction of the Department of Security and Intelligence Studies at Coastal Carolina University. It is an international academic-led scholarly publication that focuses on the field of intelligence and related areas of study and practice, such as terrorism and counterterrorism, domestic and international security, geopolitics, and international relations. The journal's rationale is driven by the global nature of security challenges, where we are called more than ever to communicate and work collaboratively to solve our common problems. Thus, the *JEAIS* aspires to promote an international dialogue between diverse perspectives and experiences, based on original research on the broader European and American practice and study of intelligence. The *JEAIS* is an all-inclusive academic platform that allows accomplished and emerging scholars and practitioners from both the public and private sectors to share their knowledge, ideas and approach to intelligence studies. By crafting each journal issue through a rigorous and highly selective screening process of potential contributors, and an exhaustive review process, the *JEAIS* adheres to its mission, which is three-fold: (a) to provide an equal opportunity for academics and practitioners of intelligence to discuss and challenge established and emerging ideas; (b) to address existent knowledge gaps by advancing new knowledge; and (c) to shape the evolution of intelligence scholarship beyond traditional communities of research.

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# Editor's Note

## Joseph Fitsanakis

Professor, Department of Intelligence and Security Studies, Coastal Carolina University

In 2011, Coastal Carolina University (CCU), a public, liberal-arts higher-education institution in South Carolina, launched its Bachelor of Arts in Intelligence and National Security Studies. The program's aim was—and remains—to equip undergraduate students with an understanding of the use of intelligence processes in security-related professions. The establishment of the program, which was spearheaded by Jonathan Smith, a political scientist with a 23-year intelligence career in the United States Navy Reserve, reflected a nationwide growth in American intelligence studies, following the tragic events of September 11, 2001. Indeed, the terrorist attacks had laid bare the necessity for large numbers of agile, well-trained intelligence professionals in the government sector. This need accounts for much of the growth of intelligence studies in our century.

Since that time, intelligence systems and processes have been utilized to address a host of growing challenges, including black-hat computer hackers, international criminal networks, as well as threats associated with bio-security. By incorporating these new challenges into its curricular scope, the field of intelligence studies has become more diverse and wide-ranging than most of its early pioneers could have imagined. Amidst such change, however, one core parameter persists—namely the importance of developing an understanding of intelligence both as an academic discipline and as an applied method of observation and assessment of the world around us. This combination of scholarship and practice forms the foundation of many a program in the field, including CCU's decade-long effort.

Now in its 11th year, CCU's intelligence studies program is housed in the newly formed Department of Intelligence and Security Studies, which is chaired by its founder, Jonathan Smith. The program's traditional emphasis on professional training has been further-enhanced by the establishment of its Intelligence Operations Command Center, a state-of-the-art facility that provides its students with hands-on experience in real-time intelligence collection, analysis and dissemination.

Alongside its professional mission, the Department has actively sought to advance its scholarly objectives, notably through the addition of several PhD-holding members to its already accomplished faculty roster. Another step in the direction of enhancing the Department's scholarly prowess involved a memorandum of agreement between CCU and the Research Institute for European and American Studies (RIEAS). Signed in July of 2021, the memorandum recognizes the common interest of CCU and RIEAS in "creating a framework for creative thinking, honest discussion and nonpartisan dissemination of multidisciplinary reflections and innovative ideas". Furthermore, the memorandum gives the Department of Intelligence and Security Studies at CCU editorial supervision over the *Journal of European and American Intelligence Studies* (JEAIS), which is among RIEAS' flagship intellectual products.

The link between CCU's Department of Intelligence and Security Studies and RIEAS emerged from the professional relationship between the RIEAS Director, John M. Nomikos, and the present author, which spans over 15 years. As the founding editor of *JEAIS*, and having witnessed the growth of the intelligence program at CCU, Dr. Nomikos extended a generous invitation to our Department to work together with RIEAS to achieve the mission of this growing international journal. As a result of this partnership, the Department of Intelligence and Security Studies will be managing variety of editorial aspects of this publication, under the supervision of its managing editors, Dr. Christian Kaunert and the present author. These aspects include managing paper submissions, identifying appropriate reviewers for manuscripts, and communicating with authors and reviewers.

The transnational mission of JEAIS is aptly reflected in its name and the intentionally international composition of its editorial team. This mission corresponds well with the interests and scope of the Department of Intelligence and Security Studies at CCU. Our program has an established tradition of turning the attention of many of its students to applications of intelligence in the international domain. Moreover, several members of our faculty have backgrounds in international studies, and/or practical experience in external intelligence agencies of the United States government, such as the Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency.



The present issue is indeed a fitting reflection of the international mission of this journal. It brings together authors from three continents and half a dozen countries, who examine in detail a host of timely aspects of intelligence and security. Steven Stottlemyre, a visiting fellow at the University of South Wales, provides a detailed conceptual account of the so-called ‘Steele Dossier’, which has captured the attention of the world’s media since late 2016, when news of its existence emerged in the public domain. The author masterfully utilizes the Steele Dossier to illustrate the principle of secrecy in intelligence processes. He ultimately reframes this controversial case study in the context of the politicization of intelligence.

Another intensely timely topic, namely the sweeping victory of the Taliban in Afghanistan, is discussed by Irfan Yar, founder and managing director of the Afghanistan Security Institute. Yar provides a comprehensive and multifaceted analysis of the Taliban’s popular-support strategy, which rests on a wealth of primary sources from this ongoing conflict. He argues that, contrary to the view of many observers, the Taliban were able to survive the 20-year American military offensive due to ample domestic support. The latter was mobilized by the Taliban through a prolonged hearts-and-minds campaign that was as sophisticated as it was effective.

Similarly to Yar, Marco Fais, an analyst with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) keeps his observations close to the ground in one of the world’s most troubled hotspots. He focuses on a highly under-researched subject, namely kidnappings by various armed groups in Africa’s Sahel region, where he has direct and extensive personal experience. By methodically merging quantitative and qualitative data, Fais highlights ongoing trends in this critical topic, and demonstrates how the modus operandi of various armed groups throughout the Sahel has evolved in the past decade.

The paper by Kamila Zarychta-Romanowska, a lecturer at the University of Wroclaw in Poland, is a testament to the benefits that hands-on familiarity brings to scholarship. An experienced practitioner in international security affairs, the author provides a truly exhaustive account of the European Union’s border-security strategies in the challenging context of the COVID-19 pandemic. She concludes that border surveillance should be enhanced by advanced scientific principles, and that the ability of European governments to police their borders cannot be enhanced in the absence of pan-European coordinated training and institutional structures.

Clarissa Lopez adds another important and timely voice in this issue of *JEAIS*. Lopez, a financial crime analyst in the private sector, proposes a critical examination of data on police violence in the United States, informed by the perspective of critical race theory.

She argues that critical race theory and social disorganization theory are essential in understanding trends on police violence against people of color in the United States. Alongside this conceptual prism, Lopez offers a historical account of police institutionalization, which, she argues, enhances our understanding of the causes of police violence in the contemporary setting.

The concluding pages of this issue are devoted to a meticulous examination of the bombing of Sudan's Al-Shifa factory by the United States in the summer of 1998. Its author, Rohin Sharma, an adjunct faculty member at Georgetown University, revisits this decades-old controversy and argues that a direct line can be drawn between it and the 2003 Iraq weapons-of-mass-destruction fiasco. The two incidents, he suggests, display some of the same intelligence pathologies in terms of collection and analysis that result in poor intelligence tradecraft.

On behalf of the *JEAIS* editorial team, I wish to express my thanks to all our contributors for lending their voices to what I think is one of the most insightful, timely and inventive issues we have ever had the pleasure of producing. I also invite our readers to reach out to us with comments, suggestions and criticism about our content.