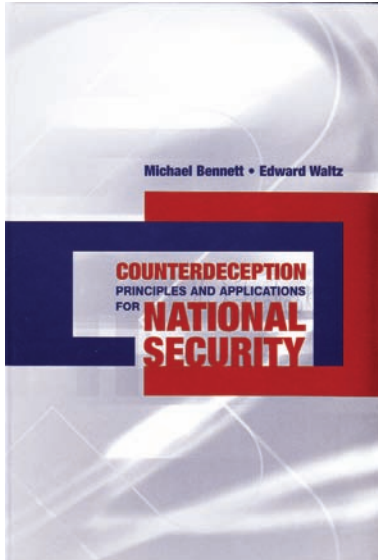


COUNTERDECEPTION PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

BENNETT, Michael and Edward Waltz. Boston: Artech House, Inc., 2007, hardcover
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The evolving nature of deception methods employed by adversaries requires greater sophistication in detection and prevention by intelligence agencies. Michael Bennett and Edward Waltz address the gaps in deception detection and denial in their textbook study on counterdeception methodology. Notably, this is a study in deception as much as counterdeception. The text outlines the principles and applications of deception, prior to embarking on the principles of counterdeception. The authors' aim is to apply this knowledge to make counterdeception an integral part of the tools, methods, and architecture of intelligence. In the forward of this text, James Bruce of RAND Corporation warns us that deception can make intelligence worse than useless. The authors indicate that their goal is to clarify the principles behind deception, and provide the tools to prevent or alleviate the damage of deception.

The authors demonstrate significant intelligence expertise. Michael Bennett (B.S.E.E. Purdue University, M.B.A. University of Connecticut) has an extensive background in government and private sector technologies of intelligence collection and analysis, and has worked in counterdeception since 2000. Edward Waltz (B.S.E.E. Case Institute of Technology, M.S. University of Michigan) leads the Intelligence Innovation Division of BAE Systems Advanced Information Technologies, providing intelligence analysis and information operations research for the U.S. intelligence community and the DoD. He is a specialist in signal processing, data fusion, and intelligence analysis capabilities.

In many ways, this text is a study in human psychology within the context of the knowledge management discipline of information science. The first chapter introduces the expanding and changing role of deception in the global security environment in the areas of information superiority, strategic information operations, global proliferation, asymmetry and individual power. An understanding of deception demonstrates the need for counterdeception as a necessary activity in the intelligence process to penetrate an adversary's methods of concealment and deceit. Notably, chapter one concludes with a useful annotated bibliography of principle texts on the study of deception. The second chapter outlines the principles of deception, reviews the history of deception analysis, conceptual models and theories of deception. This section reviews theories and principles proposed by various military strategists, such as Barton Whaley, Michael Handel, and R.V. Jones. The authors outline the fundamental principles of deception, namely truth, denial, deceit, and misdirection, attempting to provide a basic framework for understanding the mechanics of deception, developing approaches for detecting and countering deception, and providing for a corresponding set of counterdeception principles. Chapter three presents the cognitive vulnerabilities that are exploited by deception by way of biases and manipulation of human perceptions and beliefs. The cognitive aspects of human perception, judgment and reasoning are explored to provide a foundation from which to develop a set of counterdeception principles. The fourth chapter reviews the technical and non-technical methods of deception, evaluating such applications as technical and strategic sensors, signal and information systems (i.e. EW, SIGINT), human deception channels (PSYOPs, HUMINT), and establishing a coordinating stratagem of these methods to address the multiple