

Political Intelligence Service

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Abstract

The era we are living is full of stress and emotions with no general social security, therefore the daily media discourse is understandable whereby every sentence and news commences and ends with words such as crime, criminals, thieves, terror, terrorist acts, etc., therefore the role and forms of police organization and intelligence services in all states is of great importance for the maintenance of public peace and order and the fight against and prevention of criminality. Certainly a high-level organization of state bodies is among priority goals of each society, as the different developments in certain regions, based on the economic, cultural and religious belonging, allow for the appearance of criminality in different forms and shapes. Values mostly targeted by this negative and dangerous social phenomenon include life, health, wealth, security and so on, and considering the importance of such values, all countries aim, through organization of state institutions and bodies, to provide maximum protection of all individual and collective social value.

All free people do have some doubts in terms of their own government's secret operation because of the fact that the leaders of countries cover this part of activities with a certain veil of mystery, which people perceive as threatening.

In this respect, it is very difficult to convince people that time has come, for the purpose of national security interests, to keep some state affairs as secret, considering that at time their freedom may be threatened because of excessive tittle-tattle over the state's protective measures or delicate diplomatic negotiations.

The modalities of intelligence services are different, including therein the political police, propaganda, provocations, psychological warfare, special wars, political oppositions etc.

Keywords: political Intelligence, Yugoslavia, Kosovo.

Introduction

Recognizing that the need of timely and accurate intelligence information, counter-intelligence, along with internal and external threats, international terrorism, sabotage, and all other intelligence-related issues concerning a country's security are of vital importance to the people, and also recognizing that all reasonable and legitimate tools should be used to ensure that a country receives the most qualitative intelligence information available

Broadly, security is the state of being protected from planned, malicious and criminal incidents emerging from a wide range of threats, and this protection should be provided to all values of different organizations and individuals, whereas the incidents occur based on the will/consequence of the attacker to demise such values. However, a country must have a comprehensive assessment of threats and risks, as

that would help determine the policy of the strategic planning.

In this paper we will provide the findings, and accurately present the actions, organization and purpose of intelligence services, from the factual and legal point of view. The first part of the paper includes the theoretical part, the second part contains the findings emerging from different reports, newspapers and electronic sources, and the third part contains the conclusions arising from the scientific research.

In the drafting of this paper were used different scientific methods, however among the most key methods employed were the comparative method, the analysis method, the desk research of different literature, reports, official websites of domestic institutions and international missions, newspapers, and strategic plans related to the topic addressed under this paper.

General observations

The political intelligence service conducts its activity by having a proper organization in the capacity as state bodies or institutions, which according to the organizational structure or the state's political managing structures, with its tools, methods and forms, performs the collection, evaluation, analyzing and elaboration of information, and ultimately presents the opponent's secret information and goals and makes recommendation and subsequently takes actions with the purpose of preventing, blocking, or ensuring the non-realization of opponents objective and ensures achievement of the different political goals of the political organization to which they serve.

The concerned activity focuses on securing secret information on the political establishments, institutions and organizations of the opposing state in order to discover their intentions and directions, which than would be used to guide ones domestic and foreign policy in relation to the state's intelligence service (and the state itself) (Milosevic, 2001, 189).

In this regard, they follow political relations with other countries, economic development with third countries, etc. (Milosevic, 2001, 189). In particular, such services observe and explore the political structures in a given country, such as opposition parties, movements, non-governmental organizations, where different forms and methods have to be found so that these mechanisms can be used to provide assistance and support required for achieving the desired impact.

Subsequently, the intelligence service uses them for their own needs, and with a careful process creates its own political agency (Abazovic, 2012, 222).

The goal is to exacerbate international relations at a specific moment considered as the optimal timing, whereby such exacerbation is incited between political and non-government organization and certain groups, by using psychological and subversive activities.

In a time of conflict or war, the political intelligence service harmonizes and links its actions to its country through groups of emigrants or opposition organization, and gathers information in the territory of the "victim" country, which orients its activities in terms of propaganda's content always with the purpose of accomplishing its desired political aim.

Political police

Some definitions of political notions and the political science itself in particular, are mainly related to the state power. From this comes emerges the definition that political police is a specialized organization or a specialized body of the governing apparatus of power in the respective state or organization or movement, which obtains information that reveal the purposes of the opposition, and then with its actions or inaction, makes the actions of such threatening actors impossible to be conducted. These mechanisms are usually created within the ministry of internal affairs, ministry of justice, state security, as people's movements, non-governmental organization (Lopusina , 1995, 80). In order to organize the activities of the political police, depending on the circumstances and the situation of the country, all economical possibilities of a country are analyzed, along with the internal system, culture and tradition in this field.

The political police conduct its activities by invoking the anti-criminal policy, as a set of measures, which in democratic societies are applied in the fight against negative phenomenon and criminality, whose purpose is to maintain the legal order and protect the society (Latifi, Elezi & Hysi, 2012, 13).

Through the media propaganda, all measures and methods used by the political police are presented as a special activity of politics against criminality with the purpose of preserving the good in the social aspects (Latifi, Elezi & Hysi, 2012, 18).

The political police continuously inform the state's political bodies on the activities and intentions of political opponents so that political bodies can provide political recommendations and make decisions that guide and manage the political action, and which are implemented by the political police mechanisms. There are different terms used for the political police depending on the system and the type of state regulation, such as: secret police, special police unit, security police, etc.

The 90s were a more modern time and information technology reached its peak, therefore Yugoslavia, and particularly Serbia, had to reflect before the eyes of the world with regard to its path toward democratization because if they were to use military administration they would run the risk of disclosing their political-hegemonic goals. Furthermore, a potential war or civic turmoil would not be suitable for Serbia, as this would aggravate their relation with the international community. The most suitable form for Serbia was to abrogate Kosovo's autonomy and declaring an extraordinary situation which would allow for application of repressive measures and changing all things related to ethnical Albanians, whereby inter alia, such measures included the use of organized violence and atrocities.

It is rightfully considered that employment is the solution toward having a dignified living, and that is exactly why Serbia, together with Montenegro, had prepared the terrain to abolish the Constitution of Kosovo of 1974, and hence during 1989 in Kosovo were 164.323 Albanian employees, or one in twelve Albanian were employed, compared to 58,806 Serbian-Montenegrins (or one in four Serbians and one in three Montenegrins) (Latifi, 1995, 47-64).

Following the imposition of interim measures of 1992, there were only 38,900

Albanians employed (2.39% of the entire Albanian population) and 84,439 Serbians-Montenegrins (38% of the Serbian-Montenegrin population). Since interim measures were applied, along with the use of different methods by the intelligence services, the number of employees from the Serbian-Montenegrin ethnic belonging increased fifteen times compared to the number of Albanian employees, despite the fact that Albanians comprised 95% of the population. When you add to this the violence and systematic terror discharged against the Albanians, the population of Albanian during 1989-1999 started to shrink because of the uncertainty that the future would bring (Latifi, 1995, 47-64).

Behind all these actions, illegal and illegitimate methods used and measures applied was the state of Serbia, which was discharging its activities in the filed by using political police mechanism, as the sole option available to them under those specific circumstances.

The large number of police forces that were involved in all spheres of citizen's life should not be understood as simple police domination, but rather here we are dealing with a state that exists, maintains and rules by means of violence, and the police are considered as the most adequate tool of state policies.

If in a country we have only political police than we are dealing with a police state which usually contemplates and implements the stances and desires of those in power (a governing party or parties – the majority).

During the war in Kosovo, the political police transformed into a pre-military organization, whereby the most notorious unit was "PJP-Posebna Jedinica Policije" (the special police unit) whose duty was to conduct ethnic cleansing in Kosovo by employing systematic persecution, assassinations, massacres, looting and massive prosecution of civilian population based on their ethnic belonging – namely because they were Albanian.

The protests against Albanians and international community in Kosovo were organized by the political police through acoustic signals method that was used during the war in Kosovo.

After the declaration of independence by the Republic of Kosovo on 17th of February 2008, the political police of the Republic of Serbia, which was operating illegally in the northern part of Kosovo changed its form but not its mission, going from the so called "the Guardians of the Bridge" to an organization called "Civilna Zastita" or Civil Protection.

During the after-war period and until today these illegal structures of Serbian political police have obstructed in different ways – wherever they could – the extension of power of the institution of Kosovo, before the declaration of independence, and those of the Republic of Kosovo after the independence, particularly they have obstructed the return of Albanians to their properties in the north by obstructing the re-construction of burned houses, creating turmoil, inciting inter-ethnic conflicts, by executing and wounding members of international missions such as the United Nations, KFOR, UNMIK, and other organizations and diplomatic missions such as OSCE, EULEX, etc.

Propaganda

Propaganda as a mean of war can be traced back to 500 years before our time. At that era, the Chinese theoretician Sun Tzu Vu qualified propaganda as an Art of War used to win against an enemy or opponent (Dordevic, 1980, 120).

The propaganda process is oriented toward finding and perfecting the ways and means of massive communication such as informational portals, media, televisions, and different organizations etc, which are then used to shape the public opinion and widely spread a certain ideology among public opinion.

One can say that propaganda is a well-thought, analyzed and organized activity used to spread ideas and understandings so that people obey and accept to conduct their actions in accordance with the "imposed propaganda"

The propaganda is realized by using a range of special techniques in the field of massive communication with the purpose of recommending, suggesting and influencing the manipulation of massive or individual minds. The understanding of propaganda is better elaborated through its core.

Propaganda is a well thought activity which is used as a tool to realize a specific targeted interest. Propaganda can be used in political campaigns, when options and conditions are optimal.

The negative influence of massive communication outlets is better used when political antagonisms and other divergences exist within a society (Sahiti, 2007, 78).

In such situation, the risk coming from the propaganda is serious, as indeed the society and the individual cannot remain indifferent or outside the flows and circumstances of the state system whereby, rightfully or unrightfully, they get served and have intelligence services imposed upon them.

This means that the entire intelligence services machinery is oriented toward all spheres of life in a society, and although the reality might be completely different, their purpose is to elaborate the general interest and all relevant state institutions and individuals are engaged in this activity (Sahiti, 2007, 78).

The psychological spread of ideas and will is an element that needs to be careful with regard to the content of propaganda's quality by asking the question of what propaganda we are dealing with. In this regard we have to distinguish whether we are dealing with a political, economic, security, culture, sport, or other type of propaganda.

Based on the source, there are three types of propaganda: white, black and dark propaganda.

White propaganda is applied by the institutions or public bodies of the state, organizations or movements. This is done through statements of prominent personalities, the press and other media outlets.

Black propaganda is when the source of the propaganda is unknown. In the black propaganda are commonly involved the intelligence services that use their tools and methods for the purpose of achieving their objectives.

Dark propaganda is discharged through covert sources, which can however be discovered by using operational methods.

There are other forms of propaganda such as written propaganda, folk propaganda, visual propaganda (symbols, pictures, spreading of rumors, falsification of documents, threats, blackmail and other forms of propaganda.

Provocation

Provocation means “purporting or inciting another to commit an illegal action”. Provocation is a form of special war used by dictatorial regimes¹ which involves the engagement of agents camouflaged as co-ideologist within specific groups and whose duty is to undertake illegal activities with the purpose of acquiring the trust of the group or the movement.

A form of provocation is the simulated assassination attempts against renowned persons or diplomatic representations – in a particular state or against a particular state, organization, political party in the territory of another country in order to cause conflict.

Because of the nature of provocation, the later is conducted without the provoking party admitting to be doing the provocation but rather accusing the other party and therefore achieving the goal set to be achieved.

Psychological war

This is a set of organized actions and measures which are undertaken by one or more States against the population of a given state in order to influence their consciousness, behavior, opinion, mind-set, feelings, and peoples’ trust on institutions, both in war and in times of peace, and through these actions they try to achieve their political goals.

Essentially, psychological war means the use of propaganda plan, which intends to disrupt the stability of a country with the purpose of making this state appear as dysfunctional and for other purposes (Milosevic, 2001, 189).

Psychological war, through is agents engaged in such activity, plays a range of key roles. These agents may, while discharging the activity of psychological war, often engaged in acting as criminal profilers. The service agents are familiarized with the profiling process as an activity of psychological war.

Profiling as an element of psychological war also includes the work of psychiatrist (although not all agents or intelligence service employees are profilers or have the educational qualification in psychology), who based on the information available on the structure of a certain group or organization, institution, human behavior, motivation and pathology, and by scrutinizing all of these information at once, creates the psychological profile prior to starting the activities (Dragoti, 2007, 8).

The psychological profile in some cases is highly accurate. Based on the observation of the structure, the profiler can acquire the characteristics of the illegal structures’ leaders, who are targeted by the agent. Based on the profile, the agent issues guidelines and recommendation on the operational activity, so that the methods of

¹ Obtained from: <http://www.vreme.com/cms/view.php?id=617161>

the intelligence services are more easily implemented. In addition to informational means, psychological war includes notices from other fields such as science, technology, culture, sport, entertainment, the insecurity toward the future, etc. Psychological warfare intrudes into domestic politics through protests, misinformation, economics, fraud, etc.

Special war

Special war is a series of activities organized and planned whereby these activities include political, psychological, economic, propagandistic, subversive, terrorist activities undertaken by one or more states against a given state in order to destroy its internal system and constitutional order.

The main strategy of special war, as a rule, is to put under control a certain state or society without military intervention, namely achieving the purpose without submersing to armed conflict. If military aggression cannot be avoided, then the field would be prepared for an easier realization of the objective.

The special war targets the values of a society such as: ideology, politics, culture, education, armed forces.

Special war from the tactical aspect as a process goes through three phases: first phase includes the engagement of intelligence services which, by using covert measures and methods, without direct interference, activate certain forms of special war.

With regard to duration, this depends from planning and ranges from short, medium and long-term², and usually the process takes years.

During the second phase, other state institutions such as police and military intelligence are engaged.

In the third phase, the final application of special war is carried out through escalation of tactics, which appear with actions of aggressive state bodies and their government plan. Special warfare may also change the course and will not always progress according to planning. During the process of special war, they might be changed as needed, when third phase takes the place of the first or second phase of special war and vice-versa.

The process of going through one phase to another is called hot-cold or cold-hot process. Special war, in these modern times, is extending its activity through different organizations, either governmental or non-governmental³ of police or military character, which uses other unsatisfied, or undecided persons, who want to change the system or social order, and are easily used by the intelligence services. The intelligence services agency promotes connection and orientation of the internal enemy.

Based on these factors, the power and society are analyzed and emphasized in particular, along with the ways, methods, territory and time - special warfare is based on four main principles

The first principles includes planning where the financial, personnel and supply

² Obtained from: http://www.akademiasrbija.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=132:tajne-slube-i-specijalni-rat&catid=49:izbor-autorskih-clanaka-urednika&Itemid=73

³ Obtained from: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/165372631/Sistem-Bezbednosti-Skripta-Februar-2012#scribd>

options are analyzed, and the same are determined based on the circumstances of the relevant objective.

Second principle of special war is focused in the variety, originality in action, offensive, detailed information on the opponent, secrecy of duties and training of special unit bodies and troops.

As a third principle is that special war takes place in continental territories. The last principle lies in the fact that special warfare takes place when no risk is expected, meaning at a time when there is no sort of war or conflict.

Political opposition

Opposition means the organized contradiction of political power through political parties that are established with a view to gaining the masses and political support of the people in the elections in order to acquire the power. In parliamentary democracy with a democratic pluralism, meaning many parties, the opposition is divided into a parliamentary opposition which consists of parties that have passed the electoral threshold and have at least one seat or mandate in assembly and the opposition outside the assembly that has not passed the threshold foreseen by the law on elections or have no seat in the assembly (Bajrami, 2005, 168).

In the light of their activities, they represent a legal opposition as they attempt to come to power through different democratic and legal forms and methods.

Here are organized the secret services, which by applying their methods, extend their activities in order to influence and control the leading structures of a country or the opposition parties, knowing that human nature and greed are elements that can be easily controlled (Milosevic, 2001, 194).

Therefore, one should be attentive as foreign services may violate the social order and the constitution of the country.

Conclusion

Based on the above, we can conclude that:

- Political intelligence services, its concepts, forms, and methods are a practice employed by totalitarian countries and non-democratic system, but even nowadays there are countries that use some forms and tools of political intelligence services.
- Modalities, forms and tools used today by the political intelligence services are: political police, propaganda, provocation, psychological war, special war, political opposition etc.,
- Classic conflict situation are now considered outdated, meaning that intelligence service in the modern area have evolved both in terms of the approach and the methods and techniques used, but this does not mean that the purpose of these services has also changed.
- These informational services can be a threat to our rights and freedoms, whereas the secrecy under which these service must operate are in itself somehow sinister as the activity of special services does not comply with the principles of a free society, which has lead to a lot of people having an inadequate perception with

regard to the real duties of political services in a free society. Although there are no legal grounds for the functioning of these organizations, the latter are tolerated and even used by different parts of international administration in Kosovo.

- For these and other reasons, the ongoing tolerance for such shadowing services is both wrong and dangerous. As comparative experiences show, facing such shadow structures does not allow the luxury of dragging things down. The everlasting tolerance to these organizations damages the rule of law and seriously threatens the development of democracy. This also feeds the lack of trust toward security institutions and raises the fear among citizens for arbitrary intrusion into their privacy and rights. One can freely come to the conclusion that this alternative is highly deficient.
- One of the main challenges of intelligence services is finding the sensitive balance between ensuring the necessary democratic controls over the security sector and preventing political manipulation. Most of independent people agree that security structures in general should function in favor of all citizens' best interest and not only to the interest of political parties. But as we have seen in many other segments of public service, the tendency of political manipulation is significant, particularly in sensitive areas such as security.
- There is still the risk of politization, starting from the appointment in high positions within the mechanisms of intelligence services, or the accountability channels with regard to procedures of filtering candidates, and a number of other finesses. For this purpose, each of these mechanisms should be created with due care and attention and based on other comparable experiences.

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