With the growth of asymmetrical threats from non-state actors in the 21st century, the role of intelligence has become even more important than it was during the twentieth. The combination of the shifting threats primarily from nation states to small groups or individuals and the growing availability of small, portable WMD weapons has forced the U.S. Government to realign its concept of national security and the major intelligence services of the world to change their methodologies to confront today’s dangers.

This course will begin with a look at the traditional and little studied role of intelligence during wartime and peacetime throughout the history of America’s foreign policy, both successes and failures. We will also look at how England, Germany, Japan and the Soviet Union/Russia made use of intelligence during key events of the 20th century, especially in the contest between West and East during the Cold War struggle in the Third World. We will then compare those intelligence priorities and methodologies to the post September 11, 2001 world and see how the U.S. and other major intelligence powers have had to shift their tactics and emphasis to counter non-state terrorist threats. During the Cold War, the threat of massive retaliation against a nation that attacked another served as a deterrent to most, but when the attacker today may be only a handful of people motivated by religious, political or even ecological reasons and willing to be suicide martyrs, this is no longer a practical strategy. The changed threat requires a greater emphasis on Human Intelligence (HUMINT) and we will examine how a real intelligence officer goes about recruiting another person to become a spy. We will finish with a look at civil liberty issues in democracies as the line between foreign and domestic intelligence activities has blurred in order to counter terrorist threats that have no distinction of borders.

While the course is best suited for students with an interest in international affairs, there are no prerequisites and is open to students of all majors who would like to learn something about the real world of international espionage, its role in important world events and current threats to American national security. (However, freshmen MUST obtain permission from the professor to register, so as to ensure that they have a good background in American and world affairs.) The course is taught by a retired 30-year veteran of the CIA.

_Coyle, who speaks Russian, Greek, Portuguese, and German, spent 14 of his 30 years with the Central Intelligence Agency working undercover in various countries, including Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Brazil, Portugal, and Greece. Coyle has been teaching at IU since 2004, for the first two years under a CIA academic outreach program and more recently as an adjunct professor in the School of Public and Environmental Affairs. He is the author of the spy novels_ The Dream Merchant of Lisbon and No Game for Amateurs and has written articles for the CIA’s Studies in Intelligence Journal._