This course will begin with a brief look at how intelligence operations were conducted during the last decades of the Cold War in the 20th century so as to provide a base line upon which to recognize the changes. This will include a discussion of why people become spies and how does an intelligence officer go about recruiting a foreigner to become a spy. The third section will look at all the changes in America’s espionage apparatus after the shift to chasing terrorists in a post-9/11 world. Billion-dollar satellites that were great for counting Russian tanks and missiles have proven almost useless in finding terrorists. It may not have been easy to recruit a Russian or Chinese diplomat to become an American spy, but at least the CIA always knew where to find the targets – at the Russian and Chinese embassies. Today, how do intelligence officers even find a possible terrorist to talk to and what can you offer a fanatic to convince him to become a spy rather than be a suicide bomber? We’ll also explore the growth of internet and digital espionage, both governmental and industrial. To succeed in the 21st century, intelligence operations will need to be more creative, so we will spend the final weeks looking at past, imaginative operations and explore what “new” ideas might work in the future and also the question of whether one can teach people to be more “creative.” The course is taught by a retired 30 year veteran of the CIA.