

International Intelligence Fellows Program

The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) is an independent, nonpartisan membership organization, think tank, and publisher dedicated to being a resource for its members, government officials, business executives, journalists, educators and students, civic and religious leaders, and other interested citizens in order to help them better understand the world and the foreign policy choices facing the United States and other countries.

During June 2005, the Joint Military Intelligence College conducted the fourth iteration of its International Intelligence Fellows Program. The purpose of the Fellows Program is to provide a forum for senior leaders to exchange ideas and explore key regional and intelligence issues in an academic and non-attribution setting. Senior military officers and civilian leaders from the U.S. and regional countries are invited each year to participate in two weeks of seminar discussions, debates, case studies, and a notional crisis planning exercise. The three previous International Fellows Programs focused on Europe and Asia and through cooperative frameworks identified opportunities and impediments to multinational security and intelligence cooperation within each diverse region. The fourth program shifted the focus to Africa, a region of the world where multinational security and intelligence capabilities and structures are developing in dynamic and promising ways. Although the notion of multilateral intelligence cooperation is in its infancy in Africa, various issues were identified during the two-week program that provide a framework for further progress in shaping the future of regional security and intelligence cooperation on the continent. This issue of the International Intelligence Forum brings together key conclusions and recommendations from the 2005 International Intelligence Fellows Program. Twelve international and six U.S. Fellows participated in the 2005 program. Countries sending representatives were Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Djibouti, Ghana (two participants), Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Uganda. Five U.S. intelligence entities were represented by six participants: the U.S. European Command, the U.S. Central Command, U.S. Central Command--Joint Task Force Horn of Africa, the U.S. Department of State (two participants), and the Defense Intelligence Agency.--DTIC abstract.

Proposes an innovative approach to globalization based on an ethics of global awareness.

The 2017 Annual Report of the Council on Foreign Relations.

The Council on Foreign Relations' (CFR) 2010 Annual Report demonstrates CFR's role as a trusted, independent source for information and analysis on the policy challenges facing the United States and the world. There was no shortage of subjects to focus on this past year, and during a time of such political divisiveness in Washington, the nonpartisan mission of this institution was more important than ever. Wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, concerns about Iran and North Korea, and a growing U.S. fiscal deficit were just a few of the issues at the forefront of debates in this country. CFR worked hard to address geopolitical and socioeconomic matters, in addition to other priorities including climate change, democracy and development, technology and innovation, global health, and women's advancement as they affect international relations.CFR continued to serve as the most comprehensive resource on U.S. foreign policy and global issues through meetings with senior U.S. and foreign government officials, academics, and business, nongovernmental, and religious leaders. Research and analysis from CFR experts, publications, including flagship magazine Foreign Affairs, outreach to targeted constituencies, and multimedia coverage on CFR.org and ForeignAffairs.com all contributed to this organization's position as a global thought leader.

[Latin America](#)

[Global Intelligence and Human Development](#)

[Hearing on National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs Before the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, Second Session](#)

[The Future of Think Tanks and Policy Advice in the United States](#)

[2017 Annual Report](#)

[After the Wars](#)

[International Intelligence Fellows Program](#)

[National Security Law, 2/e](#)

[International Intelligence Forum 2002](#)

[Scholarships Fellowships and Loans](#)

[Military Intelligence](#)

"[A] very useful resource, not only for psychologists and education professionals, but universally, for all those experts interested in multicultural assessment." --Heikki Lyytinen, PhD Professor of Developmental Neuropsychology University of Jyväskylä%, Finland This volume provides a thorough and provocative examination of how different cultures measure intelligence and skill, why they use the tools they use, and how their assessment methods are changing in the globalizing world. The contributors discuss the extent to which methods of assessment are limited and culture-bound. These methods must be revised and adapted to become relevant to foreign cultures. To this end, this book uses theoretical models and empirical studies to explore the use and validity of standardized tests, language and literacy tests, job interviews, and other methods of assessment across various cultures from both developed and developing countries. Key topics include: National and international standards and guidelines for test development and use Limitations of Western assessment tools for populations in the developing world The challenges of measuring abilities and competencies in Hispanics/Latinos Developing and adapting language and literacy assessments in Arabic-speaking countries Assessing competencies in reading and mathematics in Zambian children

National Security Law, 2e, is about the law governing the Canadian state's response to serious crises. The book approaches national security law as a system, organizing its discussion of law around five themes: structure, threats, information, response, and accountability. This edition is a comprehensive rewrite of the first edition.

The 2015 Annual Report of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Over 3,300 total pages ... Introduction: The National Intelligence University is the Intelligence Community 's sole accredited, federal degree-granting institution. The main campus is located in Bethesda, MD and it also has Academic Centers located around the world. The faculty of NIU are subject matter experts from around the intelligence community who bring a wealth of knowledge and practical experience, as well as academic qualifications, to the classroom. Included titles: BRINGING INTELLIGENCE ABOUT Practitioners Reflect on Best Practices ANTICIPATING SURPRISE Analysis for Strategic Warning Learning With Professionals: Selected Works from the Joint Military Intelligence College THE CREATION OF THE NATIONAL IMAGERY AND MAPPING AGENCY: CONGRESS 'S ROLE AS OVERSEER The Coast Guard Intelligence Program Enters the Intelligence Community A Case Study of Congressional Influence on Intelligence Community Evolution THE BLUE PLANET INFORMAL INTERNATIONAL POLICE NETWORKS AND NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE TEACHING INTELLIGENCE AT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES SHAKESPEARE FOR ANALYSTS: LITERATURE AND INTELLIGENCE Out of Bounds: Innovation and Change in Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysis Managing the Private Spies Use of Commercial Augmentation for Intelligence Operations Intelligence Professionalism in the Americas Y: The Sources of Islamic Revolutionary Conduct GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM: ANALYZING THE STRATEGIC THREAT SENSEMAKING - A STRUCTURE FOR AN INTELLIGENCE REVOLUTION Finding Leaders Preparing the Intelligence Community for Succession Management EXPERIENCES TO GO: TEACHING WITH INTELLIGENCE CASE STUDIES Democratization of Intelligence Crime Scene Intelligence An Experiment in Forensic Entomology BENEATH THE SURFACE INTELLIGENCE PREPARATION OF THE BATTLESPACE for COUNTERTERRORISM A FLOURISHING CRAFT: TEACHING INTELLIGENCE STUDIES INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS IN THEATER JOINT INTELLIGENCE CENTERS: AN EXPERIMENT IN APPLYING STRUCTURED METHODS The Common Competencies for State, Local, and Tribal Intelligence Analysts

The works of contemporary global security and political analysts, and experiences from today's highly industrialized nations, conclude that the existence of peace and security, effective and exemplary political leadership, and sustained entrepreneurship are critical ingredients and catalysts for national socio-economic development. Certainly, these ingredients have helped in building the nations of the 'developed world,' but how can these ingredients help the nations of the 'emerging world?' This book searches for a response and lessons to be learnt. Hence, the purpose of the book, essentially, is to examine the roles that peace and security, political leadership, and entrepreneurship can play in the sustainable socio-economic development of emerging countries, exemplified by sub-Saharan Africa. The book first reviews the nature of the 'emerging world,' discusses the subject matter in detail, and concludes with a compendium of lessons to be learnt by, primarily, political leaders, national security practitioners, entrepreneurs and investors, and academicians

[U.S. Relations with Southeast Asia in 2018](#)

[Proceedings of a Workshop](#)

[Full Committee Hearing on the Posture of the U.S. Central Command, U.S. Special Operations Command, and U.S. Transportation Command, Hearing Held March 6, 2013](#)

[Multicultural Psychoeducational Assessment](#)

[2012 Annual Report](#)

[Informal International Police Networks and National Intelligence](#)

[United States Code](#)

[International Lessons from the U.S. Wars in Iraq and Afghanistan](#)

[Publications Combined: Over 20 National Intelligence University Studies Focusing On Domestic Intelligence](#)

[Establishing a Framework for Multilateralism](#)

The United States maintains a comprehensive and robust presence throughout Southeast Asia that has grown dramatically since the 1980s. It includes the commercial, security, education and diplomatic, and other domains. America's strengths and contributions to the region lie particularly in both hard and soft power, but the U.S. economic footprint is both broad and deep. However, this presence is not very well appreciated or reported by regional media — whereas China's presence and influence is pervasive. Most Southeast Asian governments are often reluctant to recognize or publicize the U.S. presence or contributions to regional security, stability, and growth. America's diplomatic engagement of ASEAN and the region has rightly been criticized for its episodic engagement, and Washington should substantially elevate Southeast Asia within its broader Asian and Indo-Pacific diplomatic priorities. Southeast Asia was made the highest priority ever for Washington during the Obama administration. While receding somewhat under the Trump administration, the region remains an important priority — but Washington must devote sustained attention to match the region's importance to American national interests. As U.S.–China competition escalates, Southeast Asia will become an epicentre of this competition. Southeast Asian states and societies may not realize the significance of the escalating U.S.–China competition for them, as most countries are internally preoccupied and buy into ASEAN's rhetoric of inclusive engagement of external powers. Southeast Asian countries are likely to become increasing objects of this competition, and it will become increasingly difficult for them to ignore it. Meanwhile, Southeast Asian states and ASEAN must elevate their own emphasis and engagement with the United States. The U.S. brings many more strengths and benefits than does China and is a far more comprehensive actor in the region. In particular, it would be helpful if ASEAN and its member states would more publicly recognize the contributions and importance of the United States.

Software systems surround us. Software is a critical component in everything from the family car through electrical power] systems to military equipment. As software plays an ever-increasing role in our lives and livelihoods, the quality of that software becomes more and more critical. However, our ability to deliver high-quality software has not kept up with those increasing demands. The economic fallout is enormous: the US economy alone is losing over US\$50 billion per year due to software failures. This book presents new research into using advanced artificial intelligence techniques to guide software quality improvements. The techniques of chaos theory and data mining arc brought to bear to provide new insights into the software development process. Written for researchers and practitioners in software engineering and computational intelligence, this book is a unique and important bridge between these two fields.

Michael Bayer is a former chief of the Department of State's (DOS) transnational criminal investigative office. Bayer's book addresses the ques- tion of how the United States can engage international partners more effectively to address worldwide manifestations of destabilizing violence, often indiscriminately labeled "terrorism." Bayer researched and wrote this book while participating in the Research Fellows Program under the Center for Strategic Intelligence Research (CSIR) at the National Defense Intelligence College (NDIC), Washington, DC. He received much support and assistance from two CSIR editors, Dr. William Spracher and Dr. Russell Swenson. The goal of the NDIC Press is to publish high-quality, valuable, and timely books on topics of concern to the Intelligence Community and the U.S. government. Books published by NDIC Press undergo peer review by senior officials in the U.S. government as well as from civilian academic or business communities. The views expressed in this publication are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Department of Defense, or any other U.S. government organization. Clearance by the public affairs offices of DIA and DOS does not imply endorsement of factual accuracy or opinion. Authors of NDIC Press publications enjoy full academic freedom, provided they do not disclose classified information, jeopardize operational security, or misrepresent official U.S. policy. Such academic freedom empowers them to offer new and some- times controversial perspectives in the interest of furthering debate on key issues.

Collects information about applying for over five thousand types of educational financial aid, including local, state, and federal loans and scholarships.

Careers in International Affairs, now in its eighth edition, is the ultimate job hunting guide for anyone hoping to work in the U.S. government, international organizations, business, or nonprofits. This thoroughly revised edition provides up-to-date descriptions and data about careers in the global workplace and how to find them—along with nearly 300 organization profiles. In addition to a remarkably broad and deep list of organizations and contacts, Careers in International Affairs offers insight and guidance from a career counselor, a graduate student, and practitioners in the international affairs community on networking, interviewing, finding a mentor, and choosing the best graduate school. The book also presents numerous firsthand perspectives on various career sectors from those who have found their own international niche—from young professionals to senior policymakers. It is designed to encourage international job seekers to think about what they know and what talents they have to offer, to widen their horizons and reveal all the possibilities, to help them realize that the future could hold several careers, and to remind them that it is never too early—or too late—to consider the variety of options that await them around the world. Careers in International Affairs is published in cooperation with Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service, the oldest and largest school of international affairs in the United States.

[Annual Report 2010](#)

[Research - Study - Funding](#)

[Eighth Edition](#)

[Nominations Before the Senate ... S. Hrg. 112-745, February 9, March 29, April 26, July 19, November 15, 2012, 112-2 Hearings, *](#)

[Perspectives on Multinational Intelligence Cooperation in Africa](#)

[International Intelligence Forum 2006](#)

[From Secrets to Policy](#)

[Careers in International Affairs](#)

[Perspectives on multinational intelligence cooperation for peace operations](#)

[A Guide to Education-related Financial Aid Programs for Students and Professionals](#)

[Low- and Middle-income Countries and Special Populations](#)

Cancer Epidemiology: Low- and Middle-Income Countries and Special Populations reviews the current status of cancer epidemiologic research and training - rationale, requisite infrastructure, methodologic principles, and illustrative examples in low- and middle-income countries - in order to facilitate future advances by trained health professionals.

In March 2002, the Joint Military Intelligence College gathered senior intelligence officials from across Europe for two weeks of discussions on intelligence cooperation and coalition operations. During this first iteration of the International Intelligence Fellows Program, European and U.S. participants not only worked hard to better understand our common threats, but also to discuss a common vision of where our nations and organizations are headed. Additionally, sessions were devoted to improving skills in organizational leadership and management, thus strengthening senior intelligence officials' ability to effect positive change. Few of the fellows knew each other prior to the session, but strong friendships were quickly formed. Senior U.S. and European experts presented challenging and detailed briefings on a variety of issues. The briefings generated rich discussions on topics like counter-terrorism, information operations, and national intelligence partnerships with warfighters.

Winner of the 2020 McGuffey Longevity Award from the Textbook & Academic Authors Association (TAA) [The text is] one of the most useful, one-volume, introductory works on intelligence today. [Intelligence] does an excellent job of working through the intricacies of U.S. intelligence." [Richard J. Norton, United States Naval War College Mark M. Lowenthal's trusted guide is the go-to resource for understanding how the intelligence community's history, structure, procedures, and functions affect policy decisions. In the fully updated Eighth Edition of Intelligence, the author addresses cyber security and cyber intelligence throughout, expands the coverage of collection, comprehensively updates the chapters on nation-state issues and transnational issues, and looks at foreign intelligence services, both large and small.

In recent years, interest and progress in the area of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) have boomed, with new applications vigorously pursued across many sectors. At the same time, the computing and communications technologies on which we have come to rely present serious security concerns: cyberattacks have escalated in number, frequency, and impact, drawing increased attention to the vulnerabilities of cyber systems and the need to increase their security. In the face of this changing landscape, there is significant concern and interest among policymakers, security practitioners, technologists, researchers, and the public about the potential implications of AI and ML for cybersecurity. The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine convened a workshop on March 12-13, 2019 to discuss and explore these concerns. This publication summarizes the presentations and discussions from the workshop.

This paper was prepared by the Jargalsaikhan Mandee as part of ongoing outreach between the National Defense Intelligence College and the Mongolian Defense University. The paper explores a topic that will be addressed and further developed by participants from countries around the world in the National Defense Intelligence College's March 2008 International Intelligence Fellows Program.

[Restructuring America's Forward Deployment - Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific of the Committee on International Relations, House of Representatives, One Hundred Eighth Congress, First Session, June 26, 2003](#)

[Toward an Ecology of Global Learning](#)

[108-1 Hearing, U.S. Security Policy in Asia And The Pacific: Restructuring America's Forward Deployment, June 26, 2003, *](#)

[A German-American Guide for Historians and Social Scientists](#)

[Hearing Before the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, United States Senate, of the One Hundred Eleventh Congress, First Session : Nomination of Jane Holl Lute to be Deputy Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, March 26, 2009](#)

[Federal Register](#)

[2015 Annual Report](#)

[The Roles of Peace and Security, Political Leadership, and Entrepreneurship in the Socio-Economic Development of Emerging Countries](#)

[U.S. Security Policy in Asia and the Pacific](#)

[Intelligence Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region](#)

[Computational Intelligence in Software Quality Assurance](#)

Given the growing importance of cyberspace to nearly all aspects of national life, a secure cyberspace is vitally important to the nation, but cyberspace is far from secure today. The United States faces the real risk that adversaries will exploit vulnerabilities in the nation's critical information systems, thereby causing considerable suffering and damage. Online e-commerce business, government agency files, and identity records are all potential security targets. Toward a Safer and More Secure Cyberspace examines these Internet security vulnerabilities and offers a strategy for future research aimed at countering cyber attacks. It also explores the nature of online threats and some of the reasons why past research for improving cybersecurity has had less impact than anticipated, and considers the human resource base needed to advance the cybersecurity research agenda. This book will be an invaluable resource for Internet security professionals, information technologists, policy makers, data stewards, e-commerce providers, consumer protection advocates, and others interested in digital security and safety.

[Hearing on National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs Before the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, First Session](#)

[International Affairs Fellowship Program 1967-1990 Directory](#)

[Mongolia's Peacekeeping Commitment](#)

[Cancer Epidemiology](#)

[Intelligence](#)

[Toward a Safer and More Secure Cyberspace](#)

[Nomination of Jane Holl Lute](#)

[The Blue Planet](#)

[Full Committee Hearing on the Posture of the U.S. Special Operations Command and U.S. Transportation Command, Hearing Held February 27, 2014](#)

[Implications of Artificial Intelligence for Cybersecurity](#)

[More Continuity Than Change](#)