



Defense Intelligence History 2008

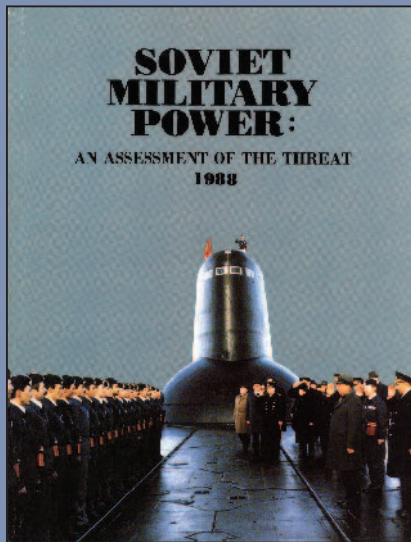
DIA History



The Defense Intelligence Agency became operational on 1 October 1961 as the nation's primary producer of foreign military intelligence. It filled a critically important need for a central intelligence producer and manager for the Department of Defense (DoD). DIA's first major test occurred in 1962 with the discovery of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba. Subsequent analytical efforts focused on the

US involvement in Vietnam, the Soviet military threat, and conflicts on nearly every continent.

Throughout the 1970s, Agency analysts responded to crises involving the Soviet Union, arms control, space issues, and conflicts in Asia, the Mideast, Africa, and South America. Intelligence requirements increased significantly, and DIA's reputation grew as the primary intelligence



authority in military inputs to national-level products. A continuing focus on supporting field commanders and national-level decisionmakers marked the 1980s. The Agency's support to DoD in publishing *Soviet Military Power* from 1981-1990 received wide acclaim in defining the threat to national security. The opening of the Defense Intelligence Analysis Center in 1984 consolidated the numerous DIA locations in the Washington, DC area.

Recognizing the critical value of intelligence as a force multiplier during crises, the Agency bolstered its support to warfighting commanders in the 1980s and expanded its capabilities to meet major wartime intelligence requirements. In 1986, Congress designated DIA a Combat Support Agency. In addition, DIA earned a Joint Meritorious Unit Award (JMU) the same year for intelligence support during the TWA and ACHILLE LAURO hijackings and the Philippine crisis situation.



Following the end of the Cold War, DIA reviewed its roles and organization to meet a new era of regional challenges and reductions in resources. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Colin Powell, honored DIA with a second JMU Award for its achievements during the 1990 Gulf War. DIA continued to support the warfighter in operations throughout the world such as Somalia, Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia, and Haiti. The Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center (AFMIC) and the Missile and Space Intelligence Center (MSIC) became elements of DIA in early 1992. In 1994, DIA received a third JMU Award for intelligence support during these crises. It was awarded an

unprecedented fourth award in 1996 for providing critical intelligence to the warfighter and policymaker.

The newly formed Defense HUMINT (Human Intelligence) Service (DHS) achieved its initial operating capacity in 1995, consolidating the HUMINT activities of all the Services under the umbrella of DIA. The Agency was also designated the Intelligence Community executive agent for Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT). With a renewed focus on counterterrorism, which led to a fifth JMU Award, the Agency provided military intelligence support to hotspots in Africa, the Balkans, South Asia, Russia, the Persian Gulf, and Korea.



Following the attacks of 11 September 2001, DIA responded with timely and focused intelligence to combat al-Qaeda and related terrorist networks and their sponsors throughout the world. Consequently, the Agency received its sixth and seventh JMUs, in 2002 and 2005, respectively, for exceptional military intelligence support of operations regarding the Global War on Terror (GWOT), Afghanistan, and Iraq. DIA also responded to humanitarian crises, supporting rescue operations in the aftermath of the December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, Hurricane Katrina, and the 2005 earthquake in Pakistan. Today, the Agency continues to support counterinsurgency operations in Iraq and counterterrorism and counterproliferation operations around the world.

With a mission to provide timely, objective, and cogent military intelligence to warfighters, defense planners, and defense and national security policymakers, DIA remains "Committed to Excellence in Defense of the Nation."

Office of Historical Research (OHR)

Our mission is to conduct research and analysis in support of military intelligence and national security requirements and to develop and preserve the institutional memory of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

OHR produces analytical, operational, and policy studies, contributes to the scholarly body of work on the history of intelligence and national security in ways that support the DIA mission, and promotes greater historical awareness among the DIA workforce and other communities of interest.

This year, we are planning to publish studies on the Iraq Survey Group, DIA support to the Global War on Terror, the history of DIA, and DIA leadership. In addition, we continue to educate the workforce through the teaching of intelligence history and the creation of museum displays that illustrate critical military intelligence issues of the past and present.

The DIA Seal



The dark blue background of the seal signifies the unknown, or the threats and challenges of the world around us. The flaming torch and its gold color, which represents knowledge or intelligence, is lighting our way to a known world symbolized by the blue-green planet. The eternal search for knowledge and truth is the worldwide mission of the Defense Intelligence Agency. The two red ellipses symbolize the technical aspects of intelligence today and in the future. The 13 stars and the wreath identify the Agency as a Department of Defense organization.





The U-2 Dragon Lady high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft provides day or night, all-weather surveillance in support of US and Allied ground and air forces. (Courtesy of the Department of Defense)

Constructing the Pentagon

As the headquarters of the US Department of Defense in Arlington, VA, the Pentagon has become synonymous with the United States military establishment. Its 17.5 miles of corridors contain the offices of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and a significant contingent—including the Command Element—from DIA.

Before the Pentagon was built, the War Department found itself housed in a large complex of inadequate temporary buildings that were hastily constructed on the National Mall during World War I. The inspiration for the Pentagon's design came from BG Brehon B. Somervell, the Army Quartermaster Corps' construction division commander. In the summer of 1941, he proposed the construction of a new facility to centralize the War Department's operations in a single building with enough space to accommodate 40,000 employees.

The Pentagon's original building site was at Arlington Farms, which bordered the main approach to Arlington Cemetery. The shape, a five-sided pentagon, was dictated by angles of the roads that ran around it. Eventually, President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered the site moved slightly south and mandated that the building be scaled down to allow space for 20,000 people. The planners, however, retained the pentagonal shape.

Groundbreaking took place on 11 September 1941. Because steel was in short supply during World War II, builders used wood and concrete to support the massive structure. The first 300 employees moved in at the end of April 1942, and construction was complete on 15 January 1943—an astounding feat of engineering and construction fortitude that created the third largest building in the world by floor area. The project cost nearly \$1 billion in 2007 dollars and remains the highest capacity office building in the world.



The Pentagon, home of the Department of Defense in Arlington, VA.

JANUARY 2008

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30 	31	1 New Year's Day	2	3	4	5
6 1988: Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze announced that the USSR would remove troops in Afghanistan by end of year.	7 1986: President Reagan sanctioned Libya for role in international terrorism.	8 1998: Ramzi Yousef sentenced to life for 1993 World Trade Center bombing.	9 1959: Castro took control of Cuba.	10 1917: Birth of LTG Vernon Walters, USA, ambassador, deputy DCI, military attaché.	11 1975: Rockefeller Commission formed to investigate CIA activities.	12 1957: Eisenhower Doctrine proposed to protect any Middle East nation from Communist aggression.
13 1988: Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze announced that the USSR would remove troops in Afghanistan by end of year.	14	15 1943: Pentagon completed.	16 1977: Christopher Boyce and Andrew Lee arrested for selling intelligence satellite secrets to the USSR.	17 1991: Operation DESERT STORM launched—DIA provided significant intelligence.	18 1984: Nicaragua shot down US Army helicopter.	19 1991: Iraq began launching Scud missiles against Israel and Saudi Arabia.
20 1981: Iran released US hostages.	21 Martin Luther King Jr. Day	22 1946: President Truman established Central Intelligence Group.	23 1946: First DCI, Sidney Souers, sworn in.	24 1978: President Carter signed EO12036, restructuring US intelligence.	25	26
27 1973: Paris Peace Accords signaled end of Vietnam War. 1975: Church Committee began investigating US Intelligence Community.	28	29 1991: First major ground confrontation between Iraqi and US forces in the Gulf War.	30 1968: Tet Offensive in Vietnam began—DIA analysts warned of attack.	31	1 DEC 2007 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	2 FEB 2008 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29



US Navy sailors stand watch as the submarine USS ANNAPOLIS exits Souda Bay, Greece, in support of the Global War on Terror. (Courtesy of the Department of Defense)

The 54th Volunteers

African-American troops have served in the United States Army since the American Revolution. Before the Civil War, however, black soldiers were still technically slaves and were not formally mustered into the Army. When Abraham Lincoln formally freed the slaves with his Emancipation Proclamation in January 1863, official African-American units composed of freed slaves joined the Army for the first time. One of the most renowned units was the Massachusetts 54th Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

Massachusetts Governor John Andrew organized the 54th Volunteers in March 1863 and chose Colonel Robert Shaw, the son of prominent white abolitionists, to lead it. Initially, the Army only assigned the unit manual labor and transport work, refusing to place it in a combat role. In July 1863, however, the regiment was put in the vanguard of a bloody assault on Fort Wagner in South Carolina. The casualty rate—at 45 percent—was appalling. Out of a total of nearly 600 troops, 116 men died in the attack, including Shaw, and another 156 were wounded. Although the attack failed, the performance of the 54th Volunteers was exemplary. Confederate troops buried Shaw and his fallen comrades in a mass grave outside the fort. Years later, Sgt. William Carney became the first African-American soldier to win the Congressional Medal of Honor for his actions at Fort Wagner.

After the Battle of Fort Wagner, Colonel Alfred Hartwell, another white officer, took command of the 54th Volunteers, and the unit participated in several other smaller, but important battles. The regiment disbanded after the war ended. In 1989, the Academy Award winning film *Glory* brought international fame to the unit's story.



A painting of the attack on Fort Wagner in July 1863.

FEBRUARY 2008

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27 	28 JAN 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	29 MAR 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	30	31	1	2
3 1950: Klaus Fuchs charged with giving atomic bomb secrets to the Soviets.	4 1945: Yalta Conference marked beginning of Cold War.	5 1956: President Eisenhower created the President's Foreign Intelligence & Advisory Board (PFIAB).	6 1963: John Hughes, special assistant to Director, DIA, gave Cuban Missile Crisis briefing on national television.	7 1967: 1LT George Sisler, first Military Intelligence officer to receive Medal of Honor, killed in Vietnam.	8 1961: Defense Secretary Robert McNamara directed the establishment of a DIA.	9
10 2004: Libya decided to eliminate WMD.	11	12 1973: North Vietnam released first US POWs following signing of Paris Peace Accords.	13	14 1956: Khrushchev denounced Stalin in secret speech; CIA soon gets a copy.	15 1894: USS MAINE blew up in Havana harbor precipitating war with Spain.	16 1996: LTG Patrick Hughes, USA, became 12th Director, DIA.
17	18 Washington's Birthday	19 1920: Birth of Eloise Page, first female CIA station chief and DIA terrorism expert.	20	21 1994: Aldridge Ames arrested for espionage.	22	23
24 1998: Osama bin Laden issued fatwa that justified attacks on US citizens anywhere.	25 1985: Poland expelled US Defense Attaché COL Frederick Myer for espionage.	26 1993: Islamic terrorists bombed World Trade Center in New York City, killing 6 and wounding 1,000.	27	28 1991: Cessation of hostilities in Gulf War.	29	1



Throughout its nearly 24-year career, the SR-71 Blackbird remained the world's fastest and highest-flying operational aircraft. (Courtesy of US Air Force)

The Ice Lady

During Operation DESERT STORM, the Second Armored Cavalry Regiment (2nd ACR), a combined arms combat unit equipped with M1A1 Abrams Tanks and M3 Bradley Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, spearheaded VII Corps' attack on the Iraqi Army. On 26 February 1991, the regiment was heavily involved in blocking an Iraqi counterattack into Kuwait by Saddam Hussein's Republican Guard Divisions. At a desolate spot deep in the eastern Iraqi desert, the 2nd ACR came head to head with Saddam's elite Tawakalna Division. The engagement, later known as the "Battle of 73 Easting," resulted in the complete destruction of the Iraqi armored force.

The regiment's 24-man psychological operations (PSYOPS) team included Army Sergeant Theresa Lynn Treloar, the sole female member. Her assignment took her closer to the front lines than any other US servicewoman, but the highly secret aspect of her team's work prevented her role from coming to public attention. The PSYOPS team leader, an Army captain, hand picked Treloar and kept her on the team despite questions at the battalion level over whether a woman should be assigned so close to the front lines. Early on, Treloar had to prove her abilities to her fellow team members, some of whom saw her calm, quiet professionalism as coldness and dubbed her "The Ice Lady." A trained marksman, Treloar carried an M-16 rifle, an AT-4 anti-tank weapon, and a grenade while on assignment in the field. By the time the regiment engaged in 73 Easting, Treloar's "coldness" was valued as calm confidence under pressure, and her nickname became a badge of honor.



An M1A1 Abrams of the 2nd ACR.

MARCH 2008

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<p>24</p> <p>FEB 2008</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			<p>25</p> <p>APR 2008</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30						<p>26</p>	<p>27</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>1</p>
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<p>2</p> <p>1969: Chinese and Soviet armed forces began clashing at several points along the Manchurian frontier.</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1949: NATO pact signed.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>1970: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty came into force.</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>8</p> <p>1965: First American combat soldiers in Vietnam.</p>																																																																								
<p>9</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>11</p> <p>2004: Terrorist bombs killed 191 people on commuter trains in Madrid, Spain.</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>13</p> <p>1954: KGB established.</p>	<p>14</p> <p>1951: Seoul, capital of South Korea, recaptured by UN forces.</p>	<p>15</p>																																																																								
<p>16</p> <p>1984: Iranian-backed terrorists kidnapped CIA Beirut station chief William Buckley.</p>	<p>17</p> <p>1965: DIA added medical intelligence element.</p>	<p>18</p> <p>1969: US B-52 bombers began secret bombing campaign in neutral Cambodia during the Vietnam War.</p>	<p>19</p> <p>2003: Operation IRAQI FREEDOM launched.</p>	<p>20</p> <p>1965: Defense Secretary Robert McNamara approved DIA's plan for Defense Attaché System.</p>	<p>21</p> <p>1971: Schlesinger Report urged major IC reform.</p>	<p>22</p>																																																																								
<p>23</p> <p>1882: Office of Naval Intelligence established.</p>	<p>24</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>26</p>	<p>27</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>29</p>																																																																								
<p>30</p> <p>1973: Last US troops left Vietnam.</p>	<p>31</p> <p>1991: Warsaw Pact dissolved.</p>	<p>1977: DIA's new National Military Intelligence Center completed in Pentagon.</p>	<p>1982: Groundbreaking took place in Washington, DC for a memorial to honor US soldiers killed in Vietnam.</p>																																																																											



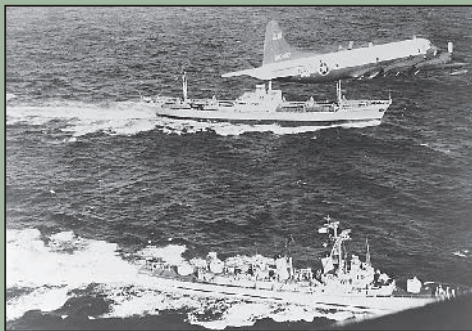
US Marines practice stalking techniques with an M-40 sniper rifle in an exercise with Croatian forces in 2000. (Courtesy of the Department of Defense)

Seeing Through the Iron Curtain

During sixteen months between April 1961 and October 1962, the United States had a secret weapon against the Soviet Union, a disgruntled Soviet Military Intelligence (GRU) Colonel named Oleg Vladimirovich Penkovsky. Colonel Penkovsky contacted the West in early 1961 when he realized that his military career was coming to an end. Penkovsky's superiors had discovered that his father had fought in the White Army, which had opposed the Bolsheviks during the Russian Revolution. This knowledge made Penkovsky himself suspect in the eyes of the Communist Party.

His career finished, Penkovsky came to believe that the Communist system was not working in Russia. Disappointed and vengeful, he contacted US and British intelligence and provided them with copied Soviet military manuals and nuclear missile diagrams as well as information on missile sites and Soviet war plans. These top secret materials revealed that the Soviets lagged far behind the US in the nuclear arms race and allowed photo-analysts to determine the type of missiles the Soviets had placed in Cuba.

Penkovsky was arrested by the KGB on 22 October 1962 at the height of the Cuban Missile Crisis. The materials he provided the US on the strength and operability of the Soviet missile program, coupled with information derived from U-2 and other reconnaissance aircraft over flights, gave President Kennedy and his military advisers the knowledge they needed to successfully negotiate the Soviet Union's attempt to gain a nuclear foothold in the Western hemisphere. Penkovsky's fate, however, was sealed. He was convicted of espionage and treason, and executed.



The US Navy escorts a Soviet freighter loaded with missiles from Cuba in November 1962.

APRIL 2008

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30 	31	1	2 1982: Argentina seized the Falkland Islands from the British—US intelligence aided British response.	3 1948: President Truman signed the Marshall Plan to rebuild Western Europe.	4 1975: C-5A crashed killing USDAO Saigon members Celeste Brown, Vivienne Clark, Dorothy Curtiss, Joan Prey, and Doris Watkins.	5 1947: US and USSR established military liaison missions in occupation zones in Germany.
6 1917: US declared war on Germany and entered WW I.	7 1980: US broke diplomatic ties with Iran after seizure of US hostages.	8	9 2003: Baghdad fell to Coalition armor.	10	11 1999: India successfully test-fired a long-range model of its Agni ballistic missile.	12 2001: China released 24 US Navy EP-3 crewman following a collision with a Chinese fighter.
13	14	15 1986: US bombed terrorist targets in Libya during Operation EL DORADO CANYON.	16 1987: US Special Operations Command established.	17 1961: Bay of Pigs landing in Cuba.	18 1775: Paul Revere's famous midnight "intelligence" ride.	19 1943: Photo interpreter Constance Babington-Smith detected a V-1 rocket near Peenemünde, Germany.
20 1961: Soviet GRU COL Penkovsky provided intelligence to US and UK.	21 2005: DNI John Negroponte sworn in.	22 1915: Germans used chemical warfare (chlorine gas) effectively for the first time in warfare.	23	24 1970: China's satellite reconnaissance program began with launch of CHINA ONE.	25	26 1976: Permanent Senate Select Intelligence Committee established.
27 1978: Pro-communist rebels murdered Afghan President Sardar Mohammed Daoud.	28	29	30 1964: DIA S&T directorate formed.	1	2 <div style="text-align: center;"> MAR 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 </div>	3 <div style="text-align: center;"> MAY 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 </div>



A US Army signal intelligence specialist sights in an antenna during field exercises in 1984. (Courtesy of the Department of Defense)

USS STARK

On 17 May 1987, while on routine patrol in the central Persian Gulf, the Oliver Hazard Perry class frigate USS *STARK* (FFG-31) was hit by two Exocet anti-ship cruise missiles fired by an Iraqi F-1 Mirage fighter aircraft during the Iran-Iraq War. The Mirage pilot later claimed that he had mistaken the frigate for an Iranian oil tanker. The *STARK* was in international waters, well outside the Iraqi and Iranian declared war zones. It never fired a weapon nor employed any countermeasures, either in self defense or in retaliation.

The warhead of the first missile, which penetrated the *STARK*'s port-side hull, failed to detonate but shot out flaming rocket fuel. The second missile also penetrated the hull, detonating just inside the ship in the crew quarters. The explosion from the second missile caused extensive structural damage and flooding. Combustion of the burning propellant of both missiles immediately caused intense fires to erupt throughout the ship. The attack killed thirty-seven sailors and wounded twenty-one. Battling intense fires, the crew managed to bring the badly damaged frigate under control during the night. After limping to Bahrain for temporary repairs, the *STARK* returned to her home port in Florida under her own power. She would later return to service and remain active until her decommissioning in 1999.

The attack on the *STARK* dramatically illustrated that shipboard fires resulting from weapons effects are much more severe than normal peacetime fires, and the US Navy learned valuable lessons about fighting such fires. The attack was the Navy's second most deadly peacetime disaster, after the gun turret explosion on board the battleship USS *IOWA*. Although the frigate was eventually restored, the attack further strained relations between the US and Iraq.



The USS *STARK* after being hit by two Exocet missiles in May 1987.

MAY 2008

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27 APR 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	28 JUN 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	29 	30	1 1960: SA-2 missile downed American U-2 and Soviets captured pilot Francis Gary Powers.	2 1968: MSGT Roy Benavidez earned Medal of Honor in Vietnam protecting intelligence personnel and equipment.	3 1976: Permanent Senate Select Intelligence Committee established.
4 1961: EO10936 created President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.	5	6 1960: Joint Study Group formed, recommended creating DIA.	7 1954: Vietnamese Communists defeated French at Dien Bien Phu.	8 1972: Palestinian terrorists hijacked a Belgian airliner and flew it to Tel Aviv.	9	10 2002: FBI agent Robert Hansen sentenced to life in prison for selling secrets to Moscow.
11 1946: OSS operative Virginia Hall awarded Distinguished Service Cross for heroism.	12 1975: Communist forces in Cambodia captured US freighter Mayaguez.	13 1968: Paris peace talks began between North Vietnam and US.	14 1976: LTG Samuel Wilson became 5th Director, DIA.	15	16	17 1987: Iraqi aircraft fired Exocet missiles at USS <i>STARK</i> , killing 37.
18 1974: India exploded a nuclear device in the Rajasthan Desert.	19 1919: War Department created Code and Cipher Solution Section or "the Black Chamber."	20 1985: Retired Navy CWO John Walker arrested for spying.	21	22	23 1984: The Defense Intelligence Analysis Center (DIAC) officially opened.	24
25	26 Memorial Day	27 1999: The International War Crimes Tribunal at The Hague indicted Slobodan Milosevic for crimes against humanity.	28 1998: Pakistan conducted first nuclear test.	29 2001: A US court convicted four al-Qaida members of terrorism charges in the bombing of two US embassies in Africa.	30	31 1862: Professor Thaddeus Lowe demonstrated the value of aerial reconnaissance from a balloon at the Battle of Fair Oaks, VA.



A US Army AH-64A Apache helicopter from Task Force 2-6 Cavalry, stands ready at an undisclosed airfield in Manama, Bahrain, during Operation ENDURING FREEDOM. (Courtesy of the Department of Defense)

The Espionage Act of 1917

On 15 June 1917, two months after America's entry into World War I, Congress passed the Espionage Act. The legislation made it a crime, punishable by death during war, for anyone to obtain national defense information with the intent to use it "to the injury of the United States, or to the advantage of any foreign nation." In addition, the new law made it illegal to interfere with military operations, obstruct recruitment and enlistment, or to promote the "insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny [and] refusal of duty" in the armed forces of the United States. The Espionage Act received strong Congressional support and was passed at the urging of President Woodrow Wilson, who believed that any widespread dissent in time of war constituted a real threat to American victory.

When war broke out in Europe, the United States did not have a strong domestic counterintelligence capability. The Espionage Act, however, provided the country with a sweeping national security law and inaugurated the mission of the Department of Justice's Bureau of Investigation (the FBI's predecessor) to combat threats against the Homeland. Under the new law, the government singled out a number of socialist, radical, and pacifist groups for legal action.

Congress later passed the Sedition Act of 1918, which imposed heavy penalties on anyone convicted of using "disloyal, profane, scurrilous, or abusive language" about the Constitution, the government, the military, or the flag. Although this latter act was repealed in 1921, the Espionage Act of 1917 (as amended) remains the foundation of the nation's internal security laws today.



President Woodrow Wilson.

JUNE 2008

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 2003: Iraq Survey Group (ISG) established.	2 1964: Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) founded.	3 1989: Chinese troops crushed protestors in Tiananmen Square in Beijing.	4 1942: Battle of Midway began—WW II Pacific Theater turning point made possible by exceptional intelligence.	5 1967: Six-Day War began in Middle East.	6 1944: Allied troops landed in France on D-Day—intelligence coup.	7 1999: Osama bin Laden added to FBI's "10 Most Wanted" list.
8 1967: Israeli planes and ships attacked the USS LIBERTY, a Navy/NSA SIGINT collection ship.	9 1999: NATO and Yugoslavia signed accord for withdrawal of Serbian forces from Kosovo.	10 1970: DIA's Assistant Army Attaché MAJ Robert Perry killed by Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan.	11	12	13 1942: The Office of Strategic Services (OSS) established.	14 1775: Continental Congress established the US Army.
15 1917: Espionage Act passed.	16	17 1953: Soviets crushed anti-government riots in East Berlin.	18 1979: SALT II Treaty signed by Presidents Carter and Brezhnev.	19 2002: Hamid Karzai inaugurated as president of Afghanistan.	20	21 1963: DIA assumed J2 functions from the Joint Staff.
22 1941: Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service (later FBIS) established.	23	24 1948: Berlin Blockade began.	25 1950: Korean War began with North Korean invasion of South Korea. 1996: Terrorists bombed Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia.	26 1993: US forces struck targets in Iraq after intelligence revealed Iraqi plot to kill President George H.W. Bush.	27	28 1988: Terrorist group "17 November" killed CAPT William Nordean, the Defense Attaché in Athens.
29	30 1963: DIA Automated Data Processing Systems Center assumed data management responsibility.	1	2 	3	4 MAY 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	5 JUL 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



The battleship USS *MISSOURI* fires salvos from its 16-inch guns during an exercise in 1990. (Courtesy of the Department of Defense)

The National Security Act of 1947

As part of a major reassessment of the nation's security apparatus after World War II, the National Security Act of 1947 was signed into law on 26 July 1947. This pivotal legislation reorganized and modernized US armed forces, foreign policy, and the Intelligence Community apparatus. It directed a major reorganization of the foreign policy and military establishments of the US government and created many of the institutions that presidents would find useful when formulating and implementing foreign policy. The act merged the War and Navy departments into the National Military Establishment (NME) headed by the secretary of defense and recognized the US Air Force as an independent service from the Army. Initially each of the three service secretaries maintained quasi-cabinet status, but the act was amended 10 August 1949 to formalize their subordination to the Secretary of Defense. At the same time the NME was renamed the Department of Defense.


In addition to military reorganization, the act established the National Security Council, a central coordinating body for national security policymakers in the Executive Branch to discuss long-term issues and more immediate national security crises. It also established the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the nation's first peacetime civilian intelligence agency. The CIA became the primary intelligence-gathering organization in the government, while DIA would later become the main military intelligence body.

The importance of the National Security Act cannot be overstated. It was a central document in US Cold War policy and reflected the nation's acceptance of its position as a world leader. Although the original legislation did not actually unify the armed services, it did increase the coordination of the national security establishment.



President Harry S. Truman.

JULY 2008

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																																																																								
29	30 	1 1918: Bolling Field named after COL Raynal Bolling.	2	3 1775: George Washington took command of the Continental Army.	4 Independence Day	5																																																																																																																																								
6 1990: NATO declared Warsaw Pact no longer a military threat.	7 2005: Bombings in London Underground killed 52 people.	8 1942: Arlington Hall Station made an official military intelligence post.	9 1957: First public acknowledgement of NSA—5 years after its establishment.	10	11 1941: Office of the Coordinator of Information established; became the OSS in 1942.	12																																																																																																																																								
13 1977: COBRA DANE phased-array radar system operational.	14 1977: House of Representatives established the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.	15 1979: DIA established Directorate for Resources and Systems. 1996: DIA civilian Judith Goldberg killed while on duty in Cairo.	16 1945: US tested the first atomic bomb at Alamogordo, NM.	17 1975: US APOLLO 18 and the Soviet SOYUZ 19 docked in space.	18	19																																																																																																																																								
20 1990: DIA received the first reports of Iraqi divisions near the Kuwaiti border.	21 1988: Eight-year Iran-Iraq war ended.	22 2004: 9/11 Commission delivered report.	23	24	25 1990: DIA went to WATCHCON II and issued warning report on Iraq.	26 1947: President Truman signed the National Security Act. 1964: Defense Intelligence Liaison Office, London, established.																																																																																																																																								
27 1953: Armistice for Korean War signed. 1999: VADM Thomas Wilson became the 13th Director, DIA.	28 1983: Congress voted to end covert support to the Nicaraguan Contra guerillas.	29	30	31 1989: Muslim terrorists announced the execution of Marine Lt Col William Higgins.	1 <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="7">JUN 2008</td> <td colspan="7">AUG 2008</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>31</td> </tr> </table>	JUN 2008							AUG 2008							1	2	3	4	5	6	7									1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14								3	4	5	6	7	8	9	15	16	17	18	19	20	21								10	11	12	13	14	15	16	22	23	24	25	26	27	28								17	18	19	20	21	22	23	29	30													24	25	26	27	28	29	30																					31	2
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Iraqi and US Army soldiers search for weapons caches and personnel of high interest during counterinsurgency operations in Qubbah, Iraq, in February 2007. (Courtesy of the Department of Defense)

The Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia

When Alexander Dubcek became First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party (CSCP) in January 1968, his government set out on a reform program that focused mainly on increasing popular political participation and internal party democratization. For the Czechoslovaks, the so-called "Prague Spring" inaugurated by these reforms was marked by an excited public debate, open political expression, and a general loosening of state control over society. This new era of democratic reform, however, would be short-lived.


The changes instituted by the Czechoslovaks alarmed the Soviet Union's Politburo. Some members of the Warsaw Pact, especially East Germany and Poland, pressed the Soviets to intervene to prevent the spread of Dubcek's reforms to their countries. Pressure on the Dubcek government to curtail these reforms mounted throughout the summer of 1968 as Warsaw Pact troops massed on the Czechoslovakian border. In August, the Soviet Union terminated all diplomatic efforts and invaded Czechoslovakia with nearly 500,000 soldiers.

The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia took the US intelligence community by surprise. Despite the aggressive statements made by Soviet diplomats throughout the summer and the build-up of Warsaw Pact troops on Czechoslovakia's border, most analysts considered the military option unlikely, assessed the troop deployments as mere Soviet saber-rattling, and accepted the Soviet explanations that the deployments were military exercises. The intelligence community was not willing to make what seemed at the time to be the radical assertion that the Soviet Union would conduct an invasion of a close, if not entirely cooperative, ally. Some of the same errors would be repeated eleven years later when Soviet forces invaded Afghanistan.



Czechoslovaks battle Soviet tanks in the streets of Prague.

AUGUST 2008

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<p>27</p> <p>JUL 2008</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			<p>28</p> <p>SEP 2008</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> 	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30								<p>1</p> <p>1961: DoD issued Directive 5105.21 establishing "Defense Intelligence Agency."</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1990: Iraq invaded Kuwait.</p>
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<p>3</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1955: Prototype U-2 made its first planned flight.</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>6</p> <p>1945: US dropped the first atomic bomb, "Little Boy," in combat at Hiroshima.</p>	<p>7</p> <p>1974: VADM Vincent de Poix became 3rd Director, DIA. 1998: Al-Qaida bombed US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>1942: US executed six German saboteurs who had landed on Long Island in June.</p>	<p>9</p> <p>1945: US dropped the second atomic bomb, "Fat Man," on Nagasaki, Japan.</p>																																																																			
<p>10</p>	<p>11</p> <p>1949: GEN Omar Bradley appointed first Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.</p>	<p>12</p> <p>1961: Defense Secretary McNamara appointed Lt Gen Joseph Carroll the 1st Director, DIA.</p>	<p>13</p> <p>1961: Construction of the Berlin Wall started.</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>15</p> <p>1961: DIA's Military Intelligence Board activated.</p>	<p>16</p> <p>1990: DIA designated Executive Agent for DESERT SHIELD imagery collection.</p>																																																																			
<p>17</p>	<p>18</p> <p>1993: US placed Sudan on list of state sponsors of terrorism.</p>	<p>19</p> <p>1953: Coup ousted Prime Minister Mosaddegh of Iran.</p>	<p>20</p> <p>1998: US cruise missiles struck targets in Afghanistan and the Sudan.</p>	<p>21</p> <p>1968: Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.</p>	<p>22</p> <p>1956: Chinese fighters shot down US Navy reconnaissance aircraft over the Shengszu Islands near China, killing all 16 crew members.</p>	<p>23</p>																																																																			
<p>24</p> <p>1966: DIA Liaison Detachment, Ottawa, established.</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>26</p>	<p>27</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>29</p> <p>1949: Soviets detonated their first atomic weapon, an event detected by the Air Force.</p>	<p>30</p>																																																																			
<p>31</p> <p>1994: Last Soviet troops departed East Germany.</p>																																																																									



A US Army CH-47 Chinook helicopter offloads Coalition Forces Soldiers in a landing zone 7,500-feet above sea level in the Tora Bora region in Afghanistan. (Courtesy of the Department of Defense)

Inchon

The outbreak of war in Korea in June 1950 presented the United States and its allies with a serious challenge. By late summer, Korea was in danger of falling to Communist forces. General Douglas MacArthur, Commander of UN forces in the Far East, felt that he could turn the tide of the war with a decisive attack behind enemy lines. He hoped that a landing at Inchon, on Korea's central western coast, would allow him to cut off and destroy North Korean forces that had pushed US and South Korean forces south toward Pusan. Although the plan to attack Inchon—Operation CHROMITE—was initially received with skepticism, the battle was a stunning success that helped prevent a Communist victory in Korea.

Intelligence played a crucial role in the success of Operation CHROMITE. Prior to the assault, prisoner-of-war interrogations confirmed that the North Koreans expected no attack at Inchon and had deployed only 1,000 poorly trained troops in the area. In addition, two weeks before the invasion, Eugene Clark, a Navy lieutenant attached to MacArthur's G-2 (Intelligence) staff, landed at Inchon and reported on tides, enemy strength, mines, and other defenses. His information helped convince MacArthur that Inchon was vulnerable to an attack and helped the invasion forces target and destroy enemy fortifications and forces.

On 15 September 1950, US Marines launched an amphibious assault on the port of Inchon. After heavy naval bombardment and bombing, US forces scaled the sea walls and fought their way into the heart of the city. Within two weeks, they drove inland and captured Seoul, the Korean capital. Although the Battle of Inchon spelled the end of the North Korean attempt to occupy the entire peninsula, the Korean War would drag on for almost three more years.



US Marines scaling a seawall at Inchon on 15 September 1950.

SEPTEMBER 2008

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
31	1 Labor Day 1974: LTG Daniel Graham became 4th Director, DIA. 1977: Lt Gen Eugene Tighe became 6th Director, DIA. 1995: Lt Gen Kenneth Minihan became 11th Director, DIA.	2 1990: The DoD Joint Intelligence Center became operational. 2005: First DIA airborne MASINT mission in support of Katrina operations.	3 2004: Approximately 350 civilians in a school in Beslan, Russia died in Chechen hostage crisis.	4 1963: DIA established the Production Center.	5 1972: Palestinian terrorists killed 11 Israeli Olympic athletes and a German policeman in Munich.	6 1976: Soviet pilot landed MiG-25 fighter in Japan, an intelligence windfall for DIA.
7	8	9 2001: Al-Qaida members assassinated Ahmad Massoud, Afghan Northern Alliance leader.	10 1970: LTG Donald Bennett became 2nd Director, DIA.	11 2001: Al-Qaida crashed commercial planes into World Trade Center and Pentagon, killing almost 3,000 people, including 7 from DIA.	12 2001: NATO mutual defense clause used for first time in 52-years after 9/11 attacks.	13 1996: Defense HUMINT Service reached full operating capability.
14 1981: LTG James Williams became 7th Director, DIA.	15 1950: US launched assault on Inchon during Korean War.	16 1974: DIA established the General Counsel.	17	18 1947: CIA and Air Force established by the National Security Act.	19 1994: US forces landed in Haiti in Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY.	20 1984: Hezbollah bombed Beirut Embassy killing DIA's CWO Kenneth Welch and PO1 Michael Wagner, USDAO.
21 2001: DIA analyst Ana Montes arrested for passing secrets to Cuba.	22 1980: Iran-Iraq War began.	23 1996: NIMA (National Imagery and Mapping Agency) Act passed.	24 1986: USSR executed Adolf Tolkachev on data from spies Edward Howard and Aldrich Ames.	25 1940: William Friedman's Signals Intelligence Service cracked Japanese PURPLE code.	26 1990: UN Security Council imposed air embargo against Iraq.	27 1982: US Marines arrived in Beirut to participate in peace-keeping activities in Lebanon.
28	29	30 1949: Berlin Airlift ended after the opening of land routes to West Berlin.	1 	2	3 AUG 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	4 OCT 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



Three soldiers of the 101st Airborne Division observe movement from atop a fortified bunker during Operation ENDURING FREEDOM in 2002.
(Courtesy of the Department of Defense)

The International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan

On 20 December 2001, the United Nations Security Council voted (UNSCR 1386) to create the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) with a mandate to assist the new government of Afghanistan in establishing and maintaining security, to support reconstruction and development activities, and to expand governmental authority throughout the country. From 2001 to 2003, ISAF was led in turn by the United Kingdom, Turkey, Germany, and the Netherlands. NATO assumed command in August 2003, the first time it had undertaken a mission beyond the borders of Europe.

Key components of ISAF include ISAF Headquarters (located in Kabul and charged with providing operational direction and planning support), the Kabul Multinational Brigade (responsible for daily patrolling and civil-military cooperation projects), and the Provincial Reconstruction Teams (joint civil-military teams dispatched to provincial capitals to assist with reconstruction and development efforts). The PRTs have been instrumental in extending the authority of the central government, enhancing security, and assisting with local reconstruction and development efforts. There are currently 25 PRTs operating throughout Afghanistan.

ISAF's current strength stands at more than 34,000 troops drawn from 37 different countries, including 26 NATO members and 11 partner countries. ISAF works alongside the US-led coalition fighting Operation ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) but the two efforts are distinct, if complementary: OEF executes military operations targeting Al Qaida and Taliban elements while ISAF focuses primarily on development and reconstruction activities. In recent months, however, this distinction has blurred. As ISAF continues to expand its operations into some of the more troubled regions of Afghanistan, it is encountering increased resistance and is now taking a more direct and active role in military operations.



A Norwegian member of ISAF on patrol in Kabul, Afghanistan.

OCTOBER 2008

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>28</p> <p>SEP 2008</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</p>	<p>29</p> <p>NOV 2008</p> <p>2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</p>	<p>30</p> 	<p>1</p> <p>DIA Day</p> <p>1961: DIA became operational. 1985: Lt Gen Leonard Perroto became 8th Director, DIA. 1986: Goldwater-Nichols Act signed. 1996: NIMA created.</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p> <p>1993: 12 Americans killed, 78 wounded in operation against Somali warlord Aidid in Mogadishu.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1957: Soviets launched SPUTNIK I, beginning the "Space Race."</p>
<p>5</p> <p>1961: Director, DIA, added to United States Intelligence Board.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>1973: Yom Kippur War in Middle East began.</p>	<p>7</p> <p>1985: Cruise ship ACHILLE LAURO hijacked. 2001: Operation ENDURING FREEDOM began with air strikes in Afghanistan.</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>10</p> <p>1985: US fighters intercepted the aircraft carrying four terrorists who hijacked the cruise ship ACHILLE LAURO.</p>	<p>11</p> <p>2005: DNI released text of Zawahiri's letter to Zarqawi.</p>
<p>12</p> <p>2000: Al-Qaida bombed the USS COLE in Aden, Yemen.</p>	<p>13</p> <p>Columbus Day (Observed)</p>	<p>14</p> <p>1980: Intelligence Oversight Act revamped Congressional oversight of IC.</p>	<p>15</p> <p>1962: DIA, CIA, and Service photo interpreters identified Soviet offensive missiles in Cuba.</p>	<p>16</p> <p>1964: China detonated its first nuclear weapon.</p>	<p>17</p> <p>2002: VADM Lowell Jacoby became 14th Director, DIA.</p>	<p>18</p> <p>1989: Eric Honnecker's 20-year rule in East Germany ended.</p>
<p>19</p> <p>1987: US forces bombed the Iranian Rostam oil drilling platform in the Persian Gulf.</p>	<p>20</p> <p>1981: President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) re-established.</p>	<p>21</p> <p>1962: President Kennedy ordered blockade of Cuba after intelligence discovered Soviet offensive ballistic missiles on island.</p>	<p>22</p>	<p>23</p> <p>1983: Terrorist destroyed the Marine compound in Beirut, killing 254.</p>	<p>24</p> <p>1945: UN founded.</p>	<p>25</p> <p>1983: US forces landed on Grenada during Operation URGENT FURY.</p>
<p>26</p> <p>1952: President Truman established the National Security Agency. 2002: President Bush signed US Patriot Act anti-terrorism law.</p>	<p>27</p> <p>2005: DNI publicly released the new National Intelligence Strategy.</p>	<p>28</p> <p>1962: Krushchev agreed to dismantle missile sites in Cuba under UN supervision.</p>	<p>29</p> <p>1956: Suez War began; US Air Force directed Lockheed to develop DISCOVERER, SAMOS, and MIDAS programs.</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>31</p>	<p>1</p>



Two US Navy Plane Captains conduct the final pre-launch check on an F-14B Tomcat before the aircraft conducts an Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) mission in support of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM. (Courtesy of the Department of Defense)

Counterinsurgency in the Philippines, 1899-1902

Following the US victory in the short-lived Spanish-American War (1898), US President William McKinley adopted a policy of “benevolent assimilation” with respect to the former Spanish colony of the Philippines. Many Filipinos, however, had hoped to win their independence, and Emilio Aguinaldo, the 29-year-old commander of the Filipino forces who fought against Spanish rule in 1896, led a force of Filipino insurgents in an attack on American forces in Manila in February 1899. Following the failure of this and other conventional attacks, the rebel leader disbanded the field army and launched a guerrilla campaign.

Over the course of the ensuing campaign, the strength of the guerrilla forces ranged from 80-100,000 while the field strength of the US forces varied from 24,000 to 44,000. Despite this shortage of troops, the American commander, Major General Elwell Otis, undertook an ambitious pacification plan emphasizing civic action programs that targeted local communities. Otis enjoyed some early successes and stepped down in May 1900, believing that he had defeated the guerrillas.

In the summer and fall of 1900, however, the guerrillas redoubled their efforts. By attacking US forces, Aguinaldo hoped to turn US public opinion against the war and ensure the election victory of anti-imperialist William Jennings Bryan. Instead, the guerrillas only achieved some small successes and now faced the harsh measures applied by Otis’ successor, Major General Arthur MacArthur. MacArthur aimed to reduce public support to the guerrillas by declaring martial law and implementing General Order 100, a Civil War-era directive that subjected combatants captured out of uniform and their supporters to execution. This approach succeeded in isolating Aguinaldo, who was captured in March 1901. After capturing or killing subsequent guerrilla leaders, on 4 July 1902 the United States declared an end to hostilities.



Philippine insurgents surrendering to US forces in 1900.

NOVEMBER 2008

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<p>26</p> <p>OCT 2008</p> <p>1 2 3 4</p> <p>5 6 7 8 9 10 11</p> <p>12 13 14 15 16 17 18</p> <p>19 20 21 22 23 24 25</p> <p>26 27 28 29 30 31</p>	<p>27</p> <p>DEC 2008</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6</p> <p>7 8 9 10 11 12 13</p> <p>14 15 16 17 18 19 20</p> <p>21 22 23 24 25 26 27</p> <p>28 29 30 31</p>	<p>28</p> 	<p>29</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>31</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>2</p> <p>1962: DoD established Defense Intelligence School.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>1971: SECDEF Laird established the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intelligence).</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1979: Iranian militants seized US Embassy in Tehran and took the staff hostage.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>1971: US Intelligence Board (USIB) reconstituted under the chairmanship of the DCI.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>1970: US launched the first TRW Defense Support Program satellite.</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>8</p>
<p>9</p> <p>1989: Fall of the Berlin Wall began when authorities opened crossing points.</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>11</p> <p>Veterans Day</p> <p>1918: WW I ended with the signing of the Armistice in Compiègne, France.</p>	<p>12</p> <p>1997: Ramzi Yousef convicted of masterminding the 1993 bombing of WTC.</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>14</p> <p>1979: President Carter froze Iranian assets following the seizure of the embassy in Tehran.</p>	<p>15</p> <p>1979: Sir Anthony Blunt exposed as a former Soviet spy of the “Cambridge Spy Ring.”</p>
<p>16</p> <p>1964: China tests first nuclear bomb.</p>	<p>17</p> <p>2001: Taliban removed from power in Afghanistan.</p>	<p>18</p> <p>1991: Lt Gen James Clapper became 10th Director, DIA.</p>	<p>19</p> <p>1994: UN Security Council authorized air strikes of Serb targets in Croatia.</p>	<p>20</p> <p>1962: President Kennedy lifted the blockade of Cuba.</p>	<p>21</p> <p>1970: US forces raided the empty Son Tay POW camp in Vietnam.</p>	<p>22</p>
<p>23</p> <p>1985: Terrorists hijacked an Egyptian airliner, killing one American.</p>	<p>24</p> <p>1954: President Eisenhower approved the development of the U-2 aircraft.</p> <p>2003: NIMA renamed NGA.</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>26</p> <p>1984: US restored full diplomatic ties with Iraq, which had been severed since 1967.</p>	<p>27</p> <p>Thanksgiving Day</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>29</p> <p>1775: Continental Congress established the Secret Correspondence Committee for intelligence operations.</p>
<p>30</p> <p>1962: DIA established Directorate for Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy.</p>	<p>1954: President Eisenhower approved the development of the U-2 aircraft.</p> <p>2003: NIMA renamed NGA.</p>					



An American patrol crosses a Luxembourg field on a scouting mission during the Battle of the Bulge. (Courtesy of the Center of Military History)

The Battle of the Bulge

By the winter of 1944, Allied armies had advanced from the beaches of Normandy to within 50 miles of the vital Ruhr industrial region while the Red Army threatened the frontiers of East Prussia. Faced with defeat, German Führer Adolf Hitler devised a bold plan to attack the Allies in the Ardennes and seize the vital Belgian port of Antwerp. Hitler hoped a devastating victory would prompt the Western Allies to sign a separate peace, freeing the German armies to turn eastward to concentrate on the Soviet threat.

Between 16 September and 16 December, the Germans went to great lengths to conceal massive troop movements and supply trains to the west. Hitler restricted knowledge of the plan until the last possible moment. Allied intelligence discovered the rapid transfer of German aircraft and the Sixth Panzer Army to the West as it moved into attack position. Allied analysts, however, remained confident the Germans were unable to mount a major offensive. They interpreted German troop movements as defensive shifts undertaken in preparation for an expected Allied attack. The name given by Hitler to the operation, Operation Wacht Am Rhein (“Watch on the Rhine”) reinforced Allied assumptions about the Germans’ defensive posture.

As a result of both a successful deception campaign and the analytical shortcomings of the Allies, the Germans achieved complete surprise when they attacked on 16 December 1944. The failure to predict German intentions ranks as one of the most significant intelligence failures in the history of the American military. Although the Allies eventually repulsed the German offensive, it would take more than a month of heavy fighting and cost more than 90,000 American casualties.



DECEMBER 2008

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30	1	2	3	4	5	6 2001: Anti-Taliban forces captured Osama bin Laden's main base in the Tora Bora mountains in Afghanistan.
7 1941: Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, a major intelligence failure, brought the US into WW II.	8 1987: President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev signed the INF Treaty.	9 1992: US Marines landed in Somalia as part of Operation RESTORE HOPE.	10	11 1962: DIA established the Counterintelligence Group.	12 1964: Defense Secretary McNamara established Defense Attaché System. 1991: USSR ceased to exist.	13 2003: Saddam Hussein captured.
14 1995: The presidents of Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia signed the Dayton Peace Agreement in Paris.	15 2005: Democratic election held for new government in Iraq.	16 1998: US launched Operation DESERT FOX in Iraq.	17 2004: President Bush signed Intelligence Reform Act.	18 1972: US began Operation LINEBACKER II by resuming bombing strikes primarily against targets in Hanoi and Haiphong, North Vietnam.	19 1988: LTG Harry Soyster became 9th Director, DIA.	20 1989: US forces, supported by DIA, intervened in Panama in Operation JUST CAUSE.
21 1988: Terrorists sponsored by Libya blew up Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland.	22 2001: Hamad Karzai appointed head of government in Afghanistan.	23	24	25 Christmas Day	26	27
28	29	30 1946: US Army Strategic Intelligence School established.	31	1	2	3

NOV 2008

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DIA has received authorization to release the images, photos, and information contained in this publication to the public. We would like to thank the Department of Defense, the United States Air Force, and the US Army Center of Military History for the use of their photographs. All events listed on this calendar are noted according to the time and date of the location where they occurred.

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