



# PERISCOPE

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NATIONAL OPINIONS,  
EVENTS, PLANS & NEWS

Association For Intelligence Officers

Summer 2006



AFIO 31st Symposium /  
Convention with  
The Department  
of Homeland Security



3–5 November 2006  
Reston, Virginia

## Secrets and the Press

by Tim Hackler

One of the unintended consequences of the war in Iraq is the looming battle between the media and the Bush administration over the legality of publishing intelligence secrets. It would be hard to over-state the significance of this contest. For the first time since the Alien and Sedition Acts were overturned in 1801, the government is looking to lock up erring journalists. The Bush administration has announced quite clearly that it plans on prosecuting as felons not only individuals who leak national security secrets, but the reporters and editors who publish them.

Will the Bush administration be successful in creating a *de facto* Official

Secrets Act, as in Great Britain? It's not so farfetched as it may sound, because the government does not need new laws, only a reinterpretation of current law, to achieve this end. Even First Amendment lawyers friendly with the press agree that the Espionage Act of 1917 could be interpreted as making publication of national security secrets a felony.

Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White went out of his way to make this clear in the Court's famous Pentagon Papers decision of 1971. The Court ruled that the government could not block publication of the classified "Pentagon Papers," and the decision is therefore remembered as a triumph for the media.

*Secrets and the Press, continues on Page 6*

The enactment of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 led to the most substantial reorganization of the federal government since the 1940s by creating the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Established in January 2003, DHS combined 29 program functions that were transferred from 10 agencies, referred to as the legacy agencies. In addition, legacy agencies transferred resources for support functions, such as offices of inspectors general and management and support.

DHS also faced an almost bewildering list of expectations...overlayed by the sudden devastation of Hurricane Katrina. The aftermath of their handling of that incident delayed some of the needed amalgamation of the legacy agencies now under their umbrella; but recent signs show that DHS is starting to hit its stride, getting more things right than ever before. The AFIO November Conference will focus on those success and the activities of the DHS Intelligence Division.

*DHS Intel @ Symposium continue on page 30*

# PERISCOPE

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## Chairman's Message

Peter Earnest  
Chairman

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I want to take this opportunity to thank all Members for the large number of replies and thoughtful comments on the selection of the alternative name AFIO will use: Association For Intelligence Officers. The vote for the new name was strong and the Board approved the adoption of that name at the last meeting. While we will retain our legal and original name by which we are well known, gradually you will see the new name as we roll out new AFIO items. It already is reflected in this publication, as you see at left and in the page footers.

Many things about AFIO have changed... more than the new name. There has been a surge of interest in intelligence and counterterrorism, our membership numbers continue to increase, and the composition shifts ever more to active employees than retired. The members of our Board, as well, have responded with

renewed activity to enhance the programs we offer chapters, corporate members, and the quality of our symposia. With too many to thank, I do want to take a moment to thank Ed Heinz, for his multi-year work creating the new 3-yr Strategic Plan; Keith Coggins, for his development and redesign of our new Corporate Membership program, new association identity package, and for his uncommon generosity; and Marty Faga, for his timely assistance with this upcoming important Symposium with DHS. The Association would not be nearly the robust enterprise it is were it not for the efforts of these dedicated volunteers who spend hours, days, or weeks creating or refining projects to enhance our educational mission.

To all the new members for whom this copy of *Periscope* is their first: Welcome! Your recognition of the role an Association can play in educating the country on the complexities of security, freedom, personal liberties, and respect and enjoyment in the diversity of our populace, makes for a wide range of fascinating—and sometimes emotionally charged—exchanges in a group of highly intelligent intelligence professionals. We know you will enjoy the give-and-take and urge you to share your thoughts, as well.

I look forward to greeting each of you at AFIO's upcoming 31st Year Symposium in November 3-5 in Reston, Virginia.✿



## In This Issue

Elizabeth Bancroft  
Executive Director

Our 2006 Symposium is being held, for the first time, with the Department of Homeland Security. The tentative agenda appears on page 30 but will likely change as DHS makes final selections based on busy schedules. An extra copy of the registration form is enclosed with this issue and is available online at [www.afio.com](http://www.afio.com). We urge you to complete it to ensure your place.

The descriptions of a few of the upcoming talks underscore the seriousness of nuclear terrorism which the country faces, and encourage your attendance at this important event. Further inspiration can be found in "Point of No Return" on page 37 by Thomas Sowell.

The DHS Symposium will look at an Agency which was caught—in the midst of its amalgamation of 29 immense program functions, from 10 agencies—by the impact of Hurricane Katrina, as it dealt with counterterrorism issues of looming importance. Those

issues are: the unstoppable [physically or politically?] illegal immigration flooding our borders, the continuing unexamined flow of containers into our ports (any of which could contain components for nuclear weapons to be used against us), and other unprotected zones that exist when commerce, politics, and business-as-usual override national security concerns. As we head into an election year, the choices become even harder. If any of these leave an opening for another violent act, the told-you-sos will ring hollow.

Yet, understandably, no single agency can—nor should—bear the responsibility. DHS representatives will explain the vast scope of the problems, the many factors that must be considered, and the achievements to date. While they are normally hesitant to talk on these topics—here they will be frank.

This issue of *Periscope* also touches on a few hot-button topics. The ethical issues of the leaking of classified secrets by cleared, current intelligence personnel, has compromised a number of anti-terrorism programs, betrayed our troops abroad, fractured our reputation with allies, and left the country more vulnerable than ever. But are the leaks justified? Messrs Hackler, Poteat and Polgar give their differing points of view.

Enjoy these articles and the small collection of book reviews of professional titles which space permitted. ✿



## Intelligence Betrayal by Insiders

S. Eugene Poteat  
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Gene Poteat, President of AFIO, joined the CIA as a scientific intelligence officer working with various air, space and naval reconnaissance vehicles. He then managed the CIA's worldwide

network of intelligence monitoring sites. His career assignments included member of the technical staff of the National Reconnaissance Office, Technical Director of the Navy's Special Programs Office, and Executive Director of the Intelligence Research and Development Council. He is the recipient of the CIA's Medal of Merit and the NRO's Meritorious Civilian Award.

It was five years ago AFIO received that fateful call from the Associated Press. I took the call and they asked me to look at my television. While watching that second airplane plow into the New York tower, I told the reporter it was a terrorist attack and the terrorists had their own trained pilots. He asked what intelligence I had to make such claims. I ticked off...there were two airplanes, the weather was clear, definitely not an accident and besides, "No American pilot would do that, even with a gun to his head." And after the Pentagon was hit and Flight 93 went down "...that it was clearly a planned operation and the terrorist pilots trained in the U.S." The AP story immediately went on the wires. A later call to the FBI to report that I knew likely terrorists taking flying lessons here in the U.S. brought the standard legal Bureau reply of the time: "well, if he hasn't done anything wrong yet, we can't help you." Regrettably, they were correct.


Fortunately, things have changed as our disparate intelligence services have coalesced and taken up the Islamic radicals' challenge—with a five year track record of no domestic incidents. The

British intelligence and law enforcement services, working with our intelligence community, were able to thwart the latest attempts on our airlines, which would have been impossible to detect or prevent once underway, using the very intelligence and domestic monitoring methods that many on this side of the Atlantic insist we not use and which are often deliberately exposed and made useless through leaks to our press. It was left to the British, once again, to show that the only sure way of dealing with terrorism is through intelligence—using methods that are carefully guarded and kept secret to insure success. What we also know is that Muslim radicals are in for the long term, with the patience, technical skills and innovation to plan and carry out increasingly clever and harder to detect mass killings—and with a seemingly endless supply willing to sacrifice their lives in the process.

We learned after the British take-down that a few key Americans—and fortunately only a few—were taken into the British confidence and were cooperating. This limiting of access to operational secrets no doubt accounted for the fact that there were no leaks to the press which would have exposed the operation, alerting terrorists to cover their tracks and escape. The British intel pros must surely have held their breath to see if the operation would be blown through leaks to U.S. media. Unfortunately, our Espionage Act of 1917 made the disclosure of classified information a crime only when communicating or delivering the information directly or indirectly to the enemy. Yet, today we are faced with leakers who insulate themselves from this law by

passing their secrets to reporters who then pass it on to the enemy via broadcast and print—knowing that the reporters and publishing companies can then hide behind the First Amendment, and are able to protect the identity of the leaker.

As you will read in the following Opinion piece, Senator Kit Bond has proposed legislation that will make the disclosure of classified information to any unauthorized recipient a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment. We were especially pleased Senator Bond's office contacted AFIO, requesting our support of this legislation. We urge members to support Bond's proposed legislation by contacting your Senators and Representatives. If passed, it will aid in stopping these leaks. Direct email access to your legislators can be found on the front right-hand column of our website at [www.afio.com](http://www.afio.com) under "Write to Congress." Use it to let our legislators know that we advocates of effective intelligence approve and support them in their efforts to put an end to this dishonorable and unprofessional leaking...which is discrediting our intelligence community in the eyes of the nation and allies around the world. ☿



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31 July 2006

The Honorable Christopher Bond  
Senate Select Committee on Intelligence  
United States Senate

Dear Senator Bond:

On behalf of the Association For Intelligence Officers, a 31-year organization of over 4,500 current and former intelligence, military and homeland security officers, I write in support of your intention to introduce a bill concerning prohibition of the disclosure of classified information by individuals who sign secrecy agreements. We concur that such unauthorized actions have damaged national security.

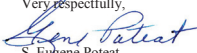
We note that as early as the 2001 fiscal year, the Congress included such provisions in the Intelligence Authorization Act, but the legislation did not prevail over presidential veto. Since that time, no substantive remedy has appeared.

We understand that the proposed legislation will apply only to government employees and civilian contractors who promised to uphold the secrecy contracts they signed. It will not cover others, such as journalists, nor others not working for the federal government or contractors. It would prohibit only knowing and willful disclosure, so that innocent, inadvertent, or accidental disclosures would not be covered.

We believe there has been an increasing cascade of damaging disclosures of classified information such that a crisis now exists. With no serious punishments nor enforcement of penalties, we lack any meaningful impediment to this growing willful harm to the national interest. As a result, the leaks grow—essentially sabotaging our own intelligence and military operations and causing the deaths of our troops and intelligence operatives. Our allies, understandably, are losing trust that we can engage in mutual operations and hesitate to share crucial intelligence and battlefield information with us.

What leakers think is a harmless bit of back channel policymaking, has repercussions down the line that constitute treason and should be treated as such.

We enthusiastically support your efforts. We are ready to provide assistance in whatever manner would prove helpful.

Very respectfully,  
  
S. Eugene Poteat  
President, AFIO

# ~ SCIF SPACE ~

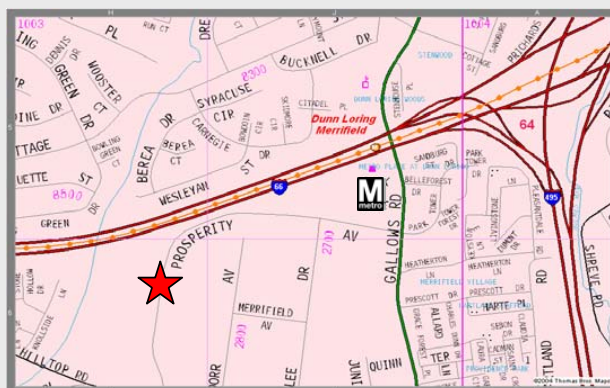


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## The Public's Right-to-Know

### The Disingenuous Fatuity Defense

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Information—accurate, timely, and operationally useful—is the golden key to victory in this long war against Islamic Fanaticism. As Sun Tsu continues to remind us, victory depends on knowing the enemy and knowing ourselves in equal measure. Yet this necessary admonition is insufficient. We must also deny to the enemy operational information of ourselves.

But who is the enemy? Unlike our experience in World War II or the Cold War, he is not chiefly defined by nationality or ideological hegemony. Instead, we are confronted with an adversary with a view of the future which clashes with ours in a cosmic way. Our obvious adversary makes his vision clear. It is to return to the imagined glory of the seventh century, the grandeur of the Caliphate, and the subjugation or destruction of all infidels. Loathsome ideas are these, but at least frank and explicit ones.

Another kind of adversary also needs to be engaged. Not all of us in the West have the same vision of the future. For Americans there appear to be two perspectives. One is the traditional notion of American

exceptionalism. America is the “shining city on the hill” that acts as a beacon of freedom to all humanity. Freedom is taken for granted to be the natural and optimal state for all peoples, and one to which all decent governments ought properly to aspire. It is seen as the only dispensation congruent with human nature.

Not all agree. Some believe that such a perspective is outmoded at best or racist at worst. Their underlying assumptions about the world tend toward a cultural and moral relativism, in which no ideas are intrinsically preferred. There is no certain standard of right and wrong.

In particular, popular sovereignty and democracy are increasingly under pressure in the West, in favor of government by self-identified and mostly unelected experts. One wag has termed this idea “neo-feudalism.” Some aspire to transcend mere patriotism and become members of a transnational global civilization. People with this perspective tend to see the main problem as a threat to civil liberties as perpetrated by the Intelligence Community. They are then predisposed to become enablers, witting or not, of the Islamists. One of the chief tools of this enabling is the disclosure of classified information.

An underlying assumption of this elitist approach is that the West is in no danger of being undone by external enemies. Those who hold to this approach find it more interesting and important to focus on internal political conflicts. The “real” enemy is not the external adversary, but the president, senator, congressman, or competing bureaucracy with whom one disagrees. Hence disclosure of critical operational intelligence is justifiable if it damages one’s political opponents, even if it helps the external enemy.

Damaging disclosure of such information is not a new phenomenon. One of George Washington’s most successful spies, James Rivington, was editor of the New York based *Royal Gazette*. On the face of it, the paper had a strongly pro-British editorial policy. This brought with it the appreciation of the British Army, and thus occasioned leaks which were of great value to the Revolution. On the other hand, during World War II the critical secret of the breaking of the Japanese code was deliberately compromised by the *Chicago Tribune*. Luck, or Divine intervention,

supervened, and the Japanese never found out. That era of slow news dissemination no longer protects us.

Leaking and the publishing of secrets appear to be pervasive today. One rationalization is that the public “has a right to know.” That the public also has a right to be victorious is less appreciated. Another claim is that if the press can find the secrets, then, of course, so can the enemy, so no harm is done. It is needless to dwell further on this disingenuous fatuity.

These enablers of the external enemy can cause enormous harm. Their perspective needs to be opposed. The poles of this axis are the press and the government officials who possess critical information. The press, rightly, is largely shielded from sanction by the First Amendment to the Constitution. Government employees have no such immunity, nor should they.

There has been in recent years an increasing cascade of damaging disclosures of classified information, such that a crisis now exists. Constraints of existing law preclude any meaningful impediment to this growing willful harm to the national interest. Our allies, few that there are, are losing trust, and hesitate to share with us crucial intelligence and battlefield information. What the disclosers see as a harmless bit of back-channel policy making may have repercussions that can have the same effect as willful treason.

Fortunately, help may be on the way. Senator Kit Bond, a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, has introduced legislation to amend Title 18, United States Code, to prohibit unauthorized disclosure of classified information. This legislation would exclude journalists, and apply only to government employees and civilian contractors. It would prohibit only knowing and willful disclosures, so that innocent and accidental slips would not be covered. Let us hope it passes.

But more than this measure will be needed. Laws are always blunt instruments, and cannot solve this problem alone. Above all, we need a renewed commitment to professionalism within the Intelligence Community. Leaking must not merely be illegal. It must be seen as unethical as well. The British used to say of such improprieties that, well, “It just isn’t done.” Is it too much to ask that our intelligence officers rediscover this principle of honorable service? ¶



But Justice White noted in the opinion that “it seems undeniable” that newspapers can be “vulnerable to prosecution” under the 1917 statute. (Indeed, the Nixon administration had wanted to prosecute *The New York Times* under the 1917 act for publishing the Pentagon Papers, but the U.S. attorney for New York, Whitney North Seymour Jr., refused to convene a grand jury.)

Will the Bush administration be successful in putting a new leash on the press? At the moment, there are only two safe predictions. First, the administration will not back down and will put all its energy into achieving restraints on the press that would have been unthinkable only a few years ago. If Bush is successful, journalists won’t be packing their toothbrushes for a few days in the local jail to protect sources; they’ll be entering federal penitentiaries where they will be locked up as felons.

The second safe prediction is that journalists will be their own worst enemy by refusing to acknowledge the fact that seems obvious to everyone but themselves—that there are national security secrets that should not be published, no matter how juicy they may be. It will no longer suffice to invoke “the public’s right to know” (a phrase entirely absent from the Constitution) to justify publication of any intelligence leak that happens to land in a reporter’s lap—or, to be fair, is turned up by hard work.

In our post 9/11 world it is quite amazing to read what reporters and editors were saying only a few years ago. In 1986 Seymour Hersh of *The New York Times* appeared on an American Political Science Association panel examining the media’s responsibilities in reporting national security secrets. The moderator began, in the time-honored way, by trying to find a point of departure that all the panelists could agree to: “Suppose it’s 1917—World War One—and a reporter at *The New York Times* learns the departure time of a troop ship. Also assume that German submarines are waiting just outside New York Harbor. Surely, prior restraint would be justified here to prevent publication?”

No way. “The answer, of course, is Hey, no!” responded Hersh. “And I’ll tell you why. The assumption has to be made: if a reporter can find out about it, so can someone else. It’s much better for *The Times* to exercise its responsibility to publish the date and the time of the troop ship and make the government get a new one that they can keep secret.”

In 1988 the First Amendment Congress meeting in Richmond, Va., took up this same question. Moderator Hodding Carter asked the panel to respond to the following hypothetical situation. You are an American reporter covering a war in the Middle East. You have ingeniously made your way behind enemy lines so that you can report directly on events from the standpoint of opposition forces. While there, you happen to discover that a trap is being set for U.S. forces that will kill hundreds of American soldiers. Further

director—not the abashed newspaper publisher—who best represented the prevailing attitude among journalists in Washington and New York during the Cold War, with predictable results. A few examples:

- In April 1983, terrorists bombed the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, killing 60 people. At the time of the attack, U.S. intelligence services were intercepting and decoding radio traffic between Syria, where the terrorists had built the bomb, and Iran, which supplied tactical support. When two U.S. media outlets revealed the operation, radio traffic ceased immediately, undermining efforts to capture the terrorist leaders—and eliminating a crucial source of information about future attacks. A few months later, the same terrorist group killed 241 American soldiers in an attack on Marine barracks in Beirut.<sup>1</sup>

- During the early and mid 1970s, the U.S. was reaping the benefits of one of the most productive intelligence operations of the Cold War. U.S. nuclear submarines were regularly entering Soviet military harbors, where frogmen working with mini subs, created specifically for this mission, installed and monitored listening devices around crucial underwater communications cables. The National Security Agency showed its ingenuity in devising listening devices that surrounded but did not actually touch the cables. Had the devices been a routine “tap” of the cables, the Soviets would at once have known about it. Soviet military and political leaders assumed the cables were safe and talked freely about strategic military issues. When the White House learned in 1975 that *The New York Times* was going to reveal, and thereby put an end to, the operation, the CIA pleaded with *The Times* not to publish. But *The Times* decided to publish anyway, and this rich source of Soviet military intentions went silent. *The Times* did agree to



assume that you have the ability to relay this information to U.S. forces without being detected. Would you relay this information or not?

The president of the Radio and Television News Directors Association said the choice was clear. He would not warn U.S. forces of the trap, even though he could do so without compromising his own safety, because as a journalist he was neutral and there could be no compromising on this fundamental principle. There was an audible gasp from the audience of newspaper editors and publishers, and one of them said later during the Q and A session that for the first time in his life he was ashamed of being a journalist.

There is no shortage of information to show that it was Hersh and the TV news

<sup>1</sup> As described by Katherine Graham, Remarks Before the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth, London, Dec. 6, 1985.



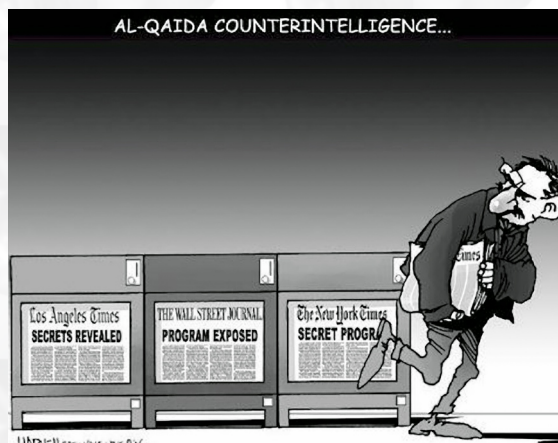
postpone publication of the article until an American sub, which at that moment was on a mission in a Russian harbor, could be called back to safety.<sup>2</sup>

- When Soviet nuclear submarine K-129 sunk in the Pacific Ocean in 1968, the race was on between the US and the Soviet Union to locate the sub. It would be an intelligence gold mine for the U.S. Americans won the race but had to find a way to raise the submarine without the Soviets' awareness. The CIA had a ship built for it named the "Glomar Explorer," which set sail in 1974 under the cover of a commercial ship looking for manganese nodules on the ocean floor. The submarine broke in two as it was hauled from the ocean floor, but the portion of the submarine the CIA did recover provided unprecedented tactical and strategic information about Soviet nuclear war capabilities. The value of the intelligence derived from the Soviet sub was degraded considerably, however, when in February 1975 the *Los Angeles Times* revealed the operation, thus alerting the Soviets to what the U.S. had learned.
- During this same period, American intelligence services had devised a system for monitoring conversations among Kremlin officials as they were driven around Moscow in their limousines. Since the Russians had no idea this capability existed, they were quite free about their remarks on Soviet military intentions (not to mention romantic adventures). This source of intelligence was shut down forever on September 16, 1971, when the Soviets learned about the operation – not from KGB spies but from Jack Anderson's newspaper column. An American intelligence officer said Anderson's column was "completely gratuitous, it served no purpose and blew out best intelligence source in the Soviet Union."<sup>3</sup>

What infuriates the intelligence community about leaks such as these is that the leaks were published not because of any suggestion intelligence agencies had done something wrong—but simply because .... Well, that's a good question. Whatever the actual motives for publishing security leaks, editors can always resort to the incantation of the magical phrase, "the public's right to know" and thereby shut down any real public discussion.

"The trouble with you journalists," Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart once remarked, "is that you're all mixed up between what the Constitution gives you a right to publish and the right thing to do." Journalists invoke "the public's right to know," he said, to cover over their "fuzzy and slopping thinking."<sup>4</sup>

It's a little like another incantation that comes in so handy in a pinch. If confronted by substantive charges that



a particular article was inaccurate or misleading (say, for example, the entire reporting of "Whitewater" by the national press corps), the editor can simply pick up the magic wand, throw out some pixie dust and state authoritatively: "WE STAND BY OUR STORY." When it comes to defending themselves against substantive criticism, "the public's right to know" seems suddenly irrelevant.

In a sign of how the legal universe for journalists has been turned upside down, the FBI is currently seeking access

to the papers of columnist Jack Anderson, who died last year. The FBI wants to know if his files contain any classified documents that have not been published. (Odds would seem to be fairly high that they do.) The response to the FBI's request to the courts has been predictable. According to the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, "The FBI's request has outraged journalists, librarians, and historians who believe that granting it would compromise the identity of sources and the integrity of the archive."<sup>5</sup>

The writer seems deaf to the irony of it all: expressing outrage that an FBI investigation could "compromise the identity of sources" who leak intelligence secrets. Would it be of any concern to this writer that the intelligence community's outrage about leaked classified documents derives precisely because such leaks can "compromise the identity of sources"?

In the world of intelligence, once a source is identified, the source is no longer useful. The source could be communications intercepts, or CIA officers whose cover is blown, or CIA agents whose usefulness is ended by a shot in the back of the head.

As the government and the media square off in trying to find the right compromise between national security and freedom of the press, it's important to know that newspapers have, in fact, on numerous occasions agreed to withhold information at the government's request. The press is reluctant to acknowledge this, perhaps because doing so flies in the face of First Amendment absolutism, and because it reveals statements such as Seymour Hersh's cited above, as the childish grandstanding they are. A few examples:

- As noted above, the *Los Angeles Times* compromised the Glomar Explorer operation, but equally important is the fact that several other news organizations knew about the plan, and each of them agreed to withhold the information when contacted by then CIA Director William Colby. As Colby remembered it, even Hersh cooperated: "Hersh was on to the

2 Nessen, Ron. *It Sure Looks Different from the Inside*. (Chicago: Playboy Press), 1978, p. 67.

3 The CIA and the Media. Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Oversight of the Permanent

Select Committee on Intelligence, U.S. House of Representatives, 1978, p. 365-366.

4 Private communication with Natalie Paine, assistant to Fred Friendly, Columbia University Seminars.

5 "Senators Butt Heads With the FBI" by Scott Carlson, *The Chronicle of Higher Education* web site, June 6, 2006.



generics of it, not the specifics. And I said, 'Look, not only don't write about this, but don't even talk about it. Just blot it.' And he did."<sup>6</sup>

- During the American Embassy crisis in Iran, at least five news organizations learned that six Americans were being sheltered by the Canadian Embassy. None of them reported this information until the other hostages were safely home. These organizations were NBC, CBS, *Time*, *Newsweek* and *The New York Times*.<sup>7</sup>
- When Lebanese terrorists hijacked TWA Flight 847 with 153 hostages aboard, the media learned—but did not report—that one hostage was a member of the National Security Agency.<sup>8</sup>

Easy answers are hard to come by when a newspaper editor has the Director of Central Intelligence on the phone and has to decide whether to publish classified information the government deems vital to the nation's security. *The New York Times* today finds itself once more caught in the middle.

One side feels the *Times* should not have published the recent articles on domestic NSA wiretapping, or at least should not have included so much specific information of potential use by terrorists. On the other side the absolutists sneer at the *Times* for having delayed publication of the story for a year.

"What does it mean for America when we can't count on reporters to tell us what they know?" asked Michelle Goldberg at *Salon.com*.<sup>9</sup> Goldberg is a thoughtful reporter, and her comment reveals the difficulty even the best in the business have when it comes to intelligence matters. Would Goldberg really want reporters always "to tell us what they know" when what they know might include the 21<sup>st</sup> century equivalent of troop ships leaving New York harbor? Would she want reporters "to tell us what they know" if what they know are details of an operation to prevent the activation of a suitcase nuclear weapon in New York harbor?

6 Author's interview with Colby.

7 Katherine Graham, "Remarks ..." p. 9.

8 *Ibid.*, p. 9.

9 Dec. 26, 2005.

In the final analysis, what kind of job have the media done in balancing the needs of publishing versus protecting legitimate national security secrets? It's impossible to make any grand conclusions. For one thing, the media are all over the lot on the issue. A Jack Anderson may destroy a legitimate operation because he's got a column to fill and doesn't have the time or inclination to think about the consequences. Others claim—as Seymour Hersh once did—that the press should publish every single secret that comes its way—damn the consequences. Yet others quietly honor a CIA director's plea for restraint. The decision to publish or not varies from publication to publication and from day to day and year to year within the same organization. And often government officials disagree among themselves over whether a particular secret truly involves national security.

It's tempting for journalists and the civil rights community to focus their attention on the messenger, the Bush administration, rather than on the message—that the media need to be more reflective, more willing to critically examine themselves (and yes, sometimes even to exercise more restraint) in reporting national security secrets. Too much is at stake to continue the "fuzzy and sloppy thinking" identified by Justice Stewart.

Because if the public should become convinced that the media are compromising national security secrets for no more than competitive or ego reasons (and of course some have already reached that conclusion) the consequences could be severe and hard to overcome. If we've learned anything in the last six years it is that many of the unwritten foundations to American democracy are not as secure as we had assumed. The Constitution prohibits the government from "abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press..." That's it. The rest is to be worked out over time in a collaboration between the people and the government that represents them. No one can say where the tension between the press and the government's claims to national security will lead us over the next ten years.

One thing is for sure. The same old bromides and jeremiads from both sides of the issue will no longer suffice. Philip Bobbit, a law professor and former

National Security Council member said recently: "The tiresome *pas de deux* between civil libertarians in denial of reality, and an overaggressive executive branch seemingly heedless of the law, are comforting to partisans of both groups, but not in the national interest."<sup>10</sup>

Give the last word to Alexander Hamilton, who knew a thing or two about the Constitution and newspaper publishing. He concluded that any guarantee of press freedoms resides ultimately in public opinion.

"What is the liberty of the press? Who can give it any definition which would not leave the utmost latitude, for evasion? I hold it to be impracticable. And from this, I infer that its security, whatever fine declarations may be inserted in any constitution respecting it, must altogether depend on public opinion, and on the general spirit of the people and of government."<sup>11</sup>



Tim Hackler is a graduate of Hendrix College and was a reporter for the *Arkansas Democrat* from 1968 to 1970 and was an assistant city editor at the *Democrat* from

1971 to 1972. He holds a master's degree in journalism from Columbia University. He was press secretary to Sen. Dale Bumpers from 1980 to 1986 and press secretary for Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan from 1986-1987. He received a Kaltenborn Foundation grant in 1989 to write a paper, "The Press and National Security Secrets" which was released by AFIO in 1992 as Monograph #8 in our Intelligence Profession Series. In 2004 he was a Fellow at the International Center for Jefferson Studies in Charlottesville, Va.

Reprinted with permission of the author. This article first appeared in the *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette* on Sunday June 25, 2006, p. J1 He is preparing further articles on this topic.

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10 "Why We Listen," op-ed, *The New York Times*, January 30, 2006.

11 *The Federalist*, No. 84.



## The Other View On Leaks, the Press, and the Bush War in Iraq

by Thomas Polgar

Public opinion polls and the media suggest that unlike during World War Two, there is today a significant division of public opinion about the war in Iraq, or what the Administration prefers to call the “War on Terror.” American troops were sent into Iraq to search for weapons of mass destruction, about which the Administration lied to the American public. There was no terror against Americans in or by Iraq before our troops were sent there. Now they are occupation troops against which some locals are fighting. There are several historic parallels.

One could also argue that we are in a religious war—Islam against Christians, or vice versa—which has been going on, with various degrees of intensity for some 1,500 years. My town of birth, Budapest, was occupied by the Ottoman Turks for 150 years. Arab civilization in Southern Spain was ahead of the rest of Europe over a period of several centuries. Napoleon was not invited to Egypt, or to Russia.

As World War One ended, the British and the French broke up the Ottoman Empire, which has long been considered the “sick man of Europe.” Subsequently, the British, French, Russians and Italians parceled out the lands previously governed by the Turks: since then, no peace in the Middle East or in the Caucasus. What we are witnessing now is a continuation of history. It will not end in our lifetime.

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### LEAKING TO THE PRESS

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As to the leakage of classified information, it is the responsibility of the government to protect classified information.

It is the responsibility of the individual to live up to obligations of a fiduciary agreement and to act according to the law. When individuals disregard the law—perhaps to obey what they perceive is a higher, moral law—they do so at their own risk. There are established procedures for the prosecution of violators of the law.

The United States started with a rebellion against the laws of King George III. History justified that rebellion: the American Revolution. It brought us the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. I call particular attention to the first eight Amendments. Clearly, the Founding Fathers believed that individuals required protection against the Government, not the other way around.

The late Justice of the Supreme Court, Louis Brandeis, wrote some seventy years ago:



THE OIL ON AMERICAN INTELIGENCE: UNUSUAL PROSECUTION

“The Government is the potent, the omnipresent teacher. For good or for ill, it teaches by its example. Crime is contagious. If the Government becomes the law-breaker, it breeds contempt for the law. It invites every man to become a law unto himself. It invites anarchy.”

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### OFFICIAL MALFEASANCE

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As I write this, Admirals John D. Hutson and Donald J. Guter, former Judge Advocates General of the Navy, are testifying to Congress about alleged illegal activities of the U.S. Government. They will not be the only senior officers to do so. My point: when the Government acts illegally, it cannot expect the rest of the country to remain silent. “Extraordinary Rendition”

and imprisonment and interrogations in violation of Geneva Conventions and of U.S. law, will not be among the more glorious pages of American intelligence history.

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### MOTIVATIONS TO LEAK

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I had no access to classified information for the past nineteen years, so I have no temptations. Philosophically, I can imagine a situation where what the government does is so bad, (Katyn massacre, Auschwitz?) that the individual might feel a moral obligation to call attention to it, regardless of classification and fiduciary obligation. See Justice Brandeis above. Re the *New York Times*: I understand the SWIFT story publication was discussed with the Administration over a period of a year. Former Treasury Secretary Paul O’Neil

and President Bush have bragged about our ability to follow and interrupt “terrorist” financial transactions long before the *Times* published. I firmly believe that the campaign against the *New York Times* is part and parcel of the Republican election campaign. ☹

Thomas Polgar was born in Budapest, Hungary in 1922. He served with the OSS in 1944, later with the Strategic Services Unit, and then with CIA for 34 years in Europe, Latin America, Vietnam and at

Headquarters. He writes regularly on intelligence issues and is a longtime member of AFIO.

### treason

**treason** [ˈtreɪzən]  
(plural **treasons**)  
noun

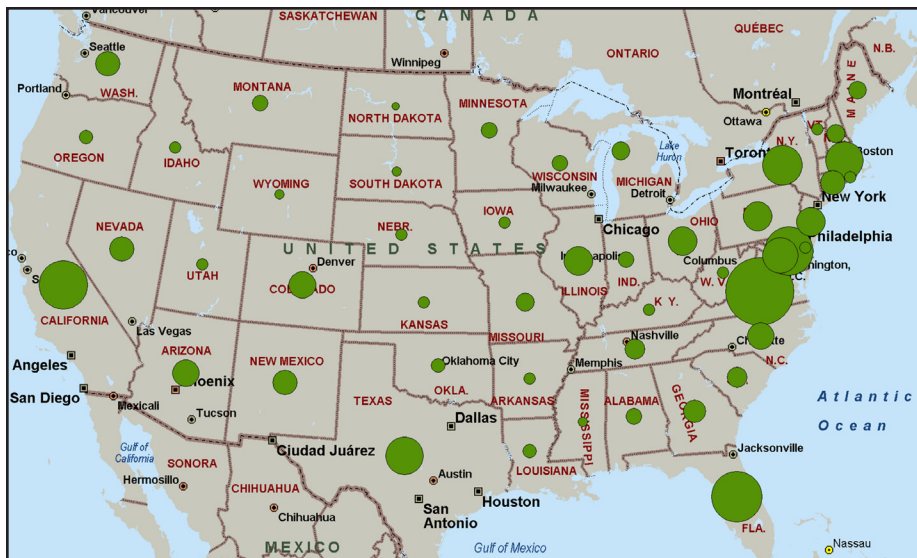
- betrayal of country:** a violation of the allegiance owed by somebody to his or her own country, e.g. by aiding an enemy. See also high treason
- treachery:** betrayal or disloyalty
- act of betrayal:** an act of betrayal or disloyalty

[12th century. Via Anglo-Norman *treisoun* “treacherous handing over, betrayal” < Latin *traditio*- (see *tradition*)]

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In the Intelligence world....the spy novel by a former intelligence officer is often legalistic scrim for memoir.

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Graphic representation of size of AFIO Membership, by State, as of July 2006

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST CHAPTER

1 July 2006 - Seattle, WA - AFIO's Pacific Northwest [PNW] Chapter held a Meeting with guest speaker FBI Supervisory Special Agent **Jim Treacy** at the Museum of Flight.

4 March 06 - The PNW Chapter met at the Boeing Museum of Flight in Seattle, WA. Speaker **Andy Hamilton** (Retired DOJ) provided a rare, behind-the-scenes look at the Ahmed Ressam, the "millennium bomber" investigation, and discussed the complexities of international terrorism investigations.

To hear about future upcoming events for this chapter, email or call: **Judd Sloan**, VP, [judd@afionpw.org](mailto:judd@afionpw.org) or call (253) 720-3376

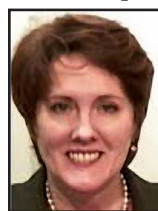
## — AFIO Chapters —

Rapid growth, larger educational events, programs, and attendance sparks higher profile for chapters and national mission

The last two years saw the creation of several new chapters — ones that quickly grew to 75 members or more in months, with robust programs and considerable publicity. Chapters across the country have experienced renewed public interest, occasionally overwhelming the volunteer officers who run these AFIO offshoots. The New York Metropolitan area, the Phoenix, Arizona, and the almost official Houston Chapters, serve an ever-larger number of AFIO members as interest in intelligence issues soars across the nation as concern over terrorism increases. Exceptional, newsworthy events have been held by the Maine, Florida Satellite, Florida Suncoast, Las Vegas, Midwest, New York, and Rocky Mountain chapters, but many of the other chapters have come alive with increased activity, plans, and vigor.

Here are a few highlights of recent and forthcoming chapter events from selected chapters. Space no longer permits us to list all their events.

## ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHAPTER



21 September 06 - Chapter will be holding meeting featuring **Valerie J. McNevin, Esq.**, World Bank and financial crimes expert, who also was an AFIO National Board Member. Questions or Reservations to **Dick Durham**, 719-488-2884. or [Riverwear53@aol.com](mailto:Riverwear53@aol.com)

16 November 06 - the chapter holds meeting at Air Force Academy Officers Club in the Falcon Room, starting at 11:30, lunch served at 12:00 and meeting ends at 1:30 pm. Speakers to be announced. Questions or Reservations to **Dick Durham**, 719-488-2884 or [Riverwear53@aol.com](mailto:Riverwear53@aol.com).

*some recent meetings*

20 July 06 - The speaker was **LTG (r) Ed Anderson**, USA, former Dept. Commander NORTHCOM. A West Point graduate, Class of 1966.



19 January 2006 - **Richard (Dick) Durham** spoke on the subject of "SALT I and Intelligence Incidents".

To hear about future upcoming events for this chapter, contact **Dick Durham**, 719-488-2884 or [Riverwear53@aol.com](mailto:Riverwear53@aol.com)

## SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

This new chapter had several events, with some of the following speakers: the San Diego City Attorney, **Michael Aguirre**, spoke on corruption; the local head of TSA, General Michael Aguilar last year, as well as the former commanding general of the CA National Guard, **Maj. General Dennis Kenneally**. Also the chapter hosted **Robert Page**, Managing Editor of local FOX 6 News who spoke on "War and the Media."



Earlier in the year, the chapter had the local District Attorney, **Bonnie Dumanis**, and AFIO Honorable Board Member **Bobby Inman** come out to speak to the group.

They have a Marine General scheduled to speak in March or April 2007, and have a tentative arrangement for **General Ky** to speak in May. They tend to meet about 4 - 5 time per year.

For further information on joining this chapter or on their upcoming events, contact **Darryl Thibault** at [drt1083@aol.com](mailto:drt1083@aol.com)

## JIM QUESADA SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER

14 September 06 - San Francisco, CA



- AFIO's Jim Quesada Chapter luncheon featuring **David G. Ego**, FBI Assistant Special Agent in Charge, San Francisco, will speak on "CounterTerrorism and the FBI Since 9/11." Time: 11:30 a.m. for No Host Cocktails; 12:00 Noon Luncheon. Place: United Irish Cultural Center (UICC) - St. Patrick Room, 2nd Flr, 2700 - 45th Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94116 (45th between Sloat and Wawona). David Ego, Chief of the FBI Counter Terrorism section, San Francisco Division, will discuss the changes that have taken place within the FBI as a result of the terrorist acts on 9/11 and recent counter intelligence successes. Please send your reservation, including check to: **Rich Hanson**, 1255 California St #405, San Francisco, CA 94109 or Call 415-776-3739.



*some previous events*

Thursday, 11 May 2006 - The Chapter hosted a luncheon featuring **Elizabeth Rindskopf Parker**, Dean, Pacific McGeorge School of Law, speaking on the topic: Balancing National Security Against Personal Liberties. The attacks of September 11th ushered in a new era in national security law and policy. Since then, the U.S. has engaged in an urgent search for greater security while preserving our fundamental way of life. Congress has passed a number of laws to improve security, while the Administration has taken a bold position on issues ranging from domestic surveillance to the right to counsel, relying on unprecedented expansion of legal and congressional authorities.

As members of the intelligence community and as citizens, we must understand the new demands to remain a safe nation. Dean Parker served as general counsel of the National Security Agency (1984-1989), principal deputy legal adviser at the U.S. Department of State (1989-1990), and general counsel for the Central Intelligence Agency (1990-1995).

1 December 2005 - The chapter hosted a Luncheon Meeting, featuring **Roger S. Dong**, Lt Colonel, USAF (Retired) and former Defense Attaché, American Institute In Taiwan (de facto US Embassy) who spoke on: 'China, Future Threat or Opportunity?' Roger Dong was a new Chapter Board Member and a retired AF officer. He served in law enforcement,

counter-intelligence, and intelligence from 1967-1999. Roger was an accredited China Specialist for the AF and Dept of Defense since 1973.

To join or for future information on upcoming chapter events, contact **Peter Bresler**, 1255 Post St, Suite 427, San Francisco, CA 94109 at Voice: 415-776-7177

## NEW ENGLAND CHAPTER

3 - 4 November 06 - Hampton Beach NH - AFIO's David Atlee Phillips New England Chapter meets at the beautiful Ashworth-by-the-Sea Hotel to hear speakers Professor **William Tafoya** and **Joe Wippl**, the new CIA Officer-in-Residence at Boston University. For further information or to register, contact chapter president Art Lindberg at [alindberg10@comcast.net](mailto:alindberg10@comcast.net)

21 - 22 July 06 - Northampton, MA - the chapter held a meeting at the Hotel Northampton. Speakers were: Professor Emeritus **Douglas Wheeler** and Lt. Col. **Gordon Cucullu** (photo).



To hear about future events of the David Atlee Phillips New England Chapter, contact chapter president **Art Lindberg** at [alindberg10@comcast.net](mailto:alindberg10@comcast.net)

## NEW MEXICO CHAPTER [ALBUQUERQUE]

23 August 06 - Albuquerque, NM - The Tom Smith New Mexico Chapter met at the Albuquerque Petroleum Club, and heard from legendary WWII aircraft artist, **Hal Olsen**. Olsen is responsible for many



of the imaginative pop-style art work on the noses of the Army Air Forces' bombers and fighters now seen in WWII newsreels of U.S. air operations in the Pacific Theater. He is often considered the Michelangelo of aviation nose art. The chapter also is scheduled at a future meeting to give a commemorative plaque



Hal Olsen painting a copy of one of his famous WWII nose art works known as "Accentuate the Positive." Some of Olsen's last creations were painted on some of the most controversial planes used in the World War Two: the B-29s of the 509th Composite Group, the unit that dropped the atomic bombs. This picture is from War in the Pacific's traveling exhibit "Planes and Pin Ups." [National Park Service Photo]

to **Chaplain Albert Rice** for his many years of service to the NM Chapter.

26 July 06 - the chapter met at the Albuquerque Petroleum Club and the speaker was to be Retired New Mexico State Police Captain **George Ulibarri**, to discuss the colorful career of a New Mexico State Policeman. Ulibarri started the first State Police undercover narcotics squad and was chief of NM State Plice training at the time of his retirement. Unfortunately, Ulibarri had to cancel his talk but will be rescheduled at a later date.

In his absence, the chapter had a round table discussion of current events in the Middle East, citing the excellent AFIO **Weekly Intelligence Notes** [by Editor **Dr. Ernest Hampson**] as the source for the starting point of the discussions. A member of the chapter, **Ron Cuellar**, recalled the Hezbollah attack of October 23, 1983 on the Marine Corps barracks in Beirut, where he sustained injuries from the blast. He emphasized his firm belief that rational discussion and compromise is impossible with Hezbollah or the other Islamic terrorists, and that they have a single agenda—to drive Israel into the sea and to kill any and all supporters of Israel who might get in their way.



28 June 06 - the speaker at this chapter meeting was **Pete Bostwick** who recently retired as the senior civilian intelligence officer at Headquarters U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM) in Hawaii. He is a seasoned area specialist with an extensive intelligence background on South and Southeast Asia. In 1982-1990 he served as counternarcotics liaison officer with the Royal Thai Border Police.

24 May 06 - **Katherine "Kitsie" Hilaire**, provided an overview of Red Cross Disaster Services. She is on leave of absence after 27 years with the Red Cross. She covered the decision processing when a disaster occurs, described the rates of various disasters, how the level of assistance is quickly determined, how the Red Cross seeks to avoid fraud, and how shelter systems function. She closed her presentation by reporting on some of the negative responses from the media on the Red Cross and the Katrina disaster in New Orleans.

26 April 06 - **Judith Mead** - formerly with Sandia and Los Alamos National Labs - discussed the myths and realities of nuclear energy and safety. Ruling out the likelihood of terrorists obtaining and/or detonating a nuclear weapon [because of the required complex sequence of codes needed to activate the bombs], she felt more certain that a dirty bomb would be within their capabilities, where high explosives shower the area with radioactive waste materials. The most dangerous scenario she foresees is the vaporization of plutonium during one of these acts, since only in that form—when it is inhaled—are there consequences not easily resolved with a quick soap and water shower. Health and safety issues about Three Mile Island, nuclear submarines, and other concerns raised by the audience, were given a response by this professional who knows her stuff.

NM Chapter membership comes with an informative monthly letter discussing current chapter and intelligence events, previous and forthcoming speakers, and other chapter business. Worth the membership, alone. For more information contact the ever-outstanding Chapter President **Dick Callaghan** at 505-992-1338 or by email at [bajaloie@cybermesa.com](mailto:bajaloie@cybermesa.com)

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FLORIDA SATELLITE  
CHAPTER  
SPACE COAST AND  
MELBOURNE AREAS

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One of the busiest years for this booming chapter!



12 August 06 - Melbourne, FL - The chapter hosted its luncheon at Colony Hall at the Indian River Colony Club (IRCC) and heard from the legendary **Billy Waugh**; a man whose career spans some 50 plus years in special operations -tracking Carlos the Jackal, coming face to face with Osama bin Laden ...which are just a few of the stories he shared with attendees.

13 May 06 - The chapter held its quarterly luncheon at the Eau Gallie Yacht Club—where CWO3 **Mary Ward**, Commander of the U.S. Coast Guard Unit at Cape Canaveral, spoke about the mission and functions of her unit at Port Canaveral related to security.

4 March 06—

*"Intelligence is not a science, it's an art. When you hear somebody say 'It's a slam dunk' on intelligence, you're probably in trouble."* —Retired Maj. Gen. Chuck Scanlon at Satellite Chapter Event as quoted 1 March 2006 P 1E, Florida Today newspaper.

The chapter luncheon at the At Ease Club at the IRCC, Melbourne, Florida featured MG **Charles "Chuck" Francis Scanlon** (USA Retired)—author of 3 books: 1) *The Attachés*, 2) *Attachés II Retribution*, 3) *In Defense of the Nation - DIA at Forty Years*—who spoke eloquently about realities of terrorism in today's world. Elected to the Military Intelligence Hall of Fame in 1995. Served as Director of Operations at the Defense Intelligence Agency and headed the Defense Attaché System for four years.

The Satellite Chapter is growing rapidly and receiving considerable publicity from an outstanding array of speakers. To

join or explore their upcoming programs, contact **Bobbie Keith** at [Bobbie6769@juno.com](mailto:Bobbie6769@juno.com) or phone 321-777-5561.

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FLORIDA SUNCOAST  
CHAPTER  
TAMPA BAY AREA

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10 October 06 - Tampa, FL- The AFIO Suncoast Chapter meets at 11:30 a.m. at the Officers' Club, at MacDill Air Force Base. The luncheon speaker will be **Billy Waugh** who was wounded five times in his seven and a half years as a Green Beret in Vietnam. Many of these years were spent behind enemy lines as part of SOG, a top secret group of elite commandos. Sergeant Major **Billy Waugh** retired in 1972 to continue his craft as an independent contractor with the CIA. In 1994, Waugh was the team leader of a four-man CIA group that laid the groundwork for the capture of Carlos the Jackal, the world's most wanted man at the time. At the age of 71 shortly after 9/11, he was one of the first on the ground as a team member of a combined Special Forces/CIA takedown unit inside Afghanistan. Earlier Waugh had kept surveillance on Osama bin Laden in Khartoum in 1991 and again in 1992 as one of the first CIA operatives assigned to watch the al Qaeda leader. His book, *Hunting the Jackal*, recounts a remarkable life of service. For more information contact Don White, [DonWhite@tampabay.rr.com](mailto:DonWhite@tampabay.rr.com).



12 December 06 - Tampa, FL- the chapter meets at 11:30 a.m. at the Officers' Club, at MacDill Air Force Base. The luncheon speaker will be AFIO National Board Member **James Pavitt**. A 31-year veteran of CIA, Pavitt was appointed Deputy Director for Operations in 1999 to head what is now known as the National Clandestine Service, the CIA directorate responsible for the clandestine collection of foreign intelligence. He had served as Associate Deputy Director for Operations from July 1997 through July 1999. He served longer in that position than any DDO in the last 30 years until retiring from CIA and the DO in August 2004. Jim Pavitt is currently a principle at the Scowcroft Group. For more information to attend



this event contact chapter VP Don White, DonWhite@tampabay.rr.com

13 February 07 - Tampa, FL- the chapter meets at 11:30 a.m. at the Officers' Club, at MacDill Air Force Base. The luncheon speaker will be **Carl W Ford, Jr.**, former head of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR), from 2001 until 2003. As Assistant Secretary of State for Intelligence and Research, he reported directly to the Secretary of State, Colin Powell, and provided intelligence support and analysis to him and other senior policy makers. He was directly involved in crafting policy related to the war on terrorism, the Iraq war and reconstruction, and issues regarding the Chinese military, nuclear proliferation, the Middle East peace process, and the North Korean military threat. Between 1965 and 1989, Mr. Ford served a tour of duty in Vietnam, was a U.S. Army Military Intelligence Officer, a Defense Intelligence Agency China Strategic Intelligence Officer, a CIA China military analyst, a professional staff member for East Asia on the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the National Intelligence Officer for East Asia at the CIA. For more information contact Don White, DonWhite@tampabay.rr.com.



*some prior events*

11 April 06 - the guest speaker was **Frederick W. Rustmann**, who retired from CIA's Clandestine Service as an SIS, after 24 years of service. He served in eight foreign countries, collecting HUMINT and TECHINT, and served as Chief of Station at two assignments. In retirement, he founded CTC International Group, a pioneer in field of business intelligence, and wrote a book: *CIA Inc.: Espionage and the Craft of Business Intelligence* [2002]. He served as long time President of the AFIO Palm Beach Chapter.

14 February 06 - The chapter met at MacDill Air Force Base. Before lunch, there was a demonstration of software, not yet commercially available, that teaches someone to speak a language without an accent. It is being developed in numerous languages. This is not just for blending in. The more clearly one speaks, the more credible the message. The luncheon speaker was **Amado Gayol** who was an officer involved in the Bay of Pigs in 1961

where he was captured and sentenced to thirty years in a Cuban prison. After two years, the US paid a ransom for his return. He was a US Marine Corps officer, trained as a US Army Special Forces Captain, and was Airborne Range qualified. He was wounded in combat in the Dominican Republic, was a three year veteran of the Vietnam War, and served twenty five years as a Senior Operations Officer with the Central Intelligence Agency where he was a specialist on Non-Official Cover (NOC). He is the recipient of the CIA Intelligence Star for Valor. [Gayol is also a member of the AFIO National Board of Directors]

**The Florida Suncoast Chapter** is scheduling new events and always welcomes new members. To hear more about their activities in the Tampa Bay area, contact **H. Patrick Wheeler**, CIA (Ret), the chapter President, at [lobhigh@tampabay.rr.com](mailto:lobhigh@tampabay.rr.com).

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#### FLORIDA MIAMI-DADE'S "TED SHACKLEY" CHAPTER

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11 September 06 - Coral Gables, FL - The Ted Shackley Miami-Dade Chapter is hosting **Antonio J. Mendez**, the author of *Master of Disguise* and **Jonna Mendez**, co-author of *Spy Dust* at 8:00 p.m. at Books & Books, 265 Aragon Ave, Coral Gables, FL 33134. Reception to follow. Antonio Mendez is the former Chief of Disguise for the CIA. A recipient of the CIA's Intelligence Star of Valor and the Trailblazer Award. Jonna Mendez is a twenty-seven year veteran of the CIA who served as a technician operations officer and Chief of Disguise. RSVP to: Michelle at Spencer Law Firm: (305) 648-0940 or [mbaramirez@spencer-lawfirm.net](mailto:mbaramirez@spencer-lawfirm.net) Donations of \$25 are requested to support The University of Miami Intelligence Education Program at the UM School of Business.

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#### NORTH FLORIDA CHAPTER

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9 September 06 - Orange Park, FL - AFIO's North Florida Chapter will be hosting a meeting. Contact Quiel Begonia at [begonia@coj.net](mailto:begonia@coj.net) for details. Meeting held at Orange Park Country Club, 2625 Country Club Blvd, Orange Park, FL.

3 June 06 - this meeting featured

**Michael Perkins**, Chief Division Counsel for the Jacksonville office of the FBI. Before coming on service with the Bureau, Perkins served as prosecutor in the State's Attorney's office for the 4th Judicial District of Florida. In the Bureau, he has served in the Greensboro, NC, Miami, and New York City field offices, and at Headquarters in Washington DC in the office of the General Counsel. His topic was counterterrorism investigations and his daily involvement with FISA applications and National Security Letters.

4 March 06 - the speaker was Admiral **Jonathan T. Howe**, USN(r) on the subject of U.S. activities in Somalia in the early 1990s. From May 1989 to December 1991, Adm. Howe served simultaneously as Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces Southern Europe with headquarters in Naples, Italy, and Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe with headquarters in London, England. Howe is the author of: *Multicrisis: Seapower and Global Politics in the Missile Age*. He currently serves as Executive Director of the Arthur Vining Davis Foundation.

Other future meeting dates are: 2 December 06, 3 March 07, 2 June 07, 8 September 07 and 1 December 07.

The Northern Florida Chapter out of Jacksonville always welcomes new members. For details on joining this chapter or to hear of their upcoming events, contact **Quiel Begonia** at [begonia@coj.net](mailto:begonia@coj.net) or phone them at 352-332-6150.

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#### PALM BEACH CHAPTER

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The Florida Palm Beach Chapter will soon be reactivating and holding more events. If you are visiting or now live in the area and haven't joined, now might be the time to contact: **F. W. Rustmann, Jr.**, President, at 561.655.3111 or at [fwr@ctcintl.com](mailto:fwr@ctcintl.com).

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#### MAINE CHAPTER

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21 October 06 - Kennebunk, ME - AFIO's Maine Chapter hosts **Colin Beavan**, author of *Operation Jedburgh*. Colin was born in New York City and grew up in Westport, Mass. While working on an article about his grandfather, Jerry Miller, and his career in OSS and CIA, he uncovered Opera-

tion **Jedburgh** and his grandfather's leading role. **Operation Jedburgh** tells the dramatic story of 300 American and Allied soldiers who were dropped behind enemy lines on D-Day to work with French Resistance and who launched a highly effective campaign against the Germans. Special forces procedures pioneered in this operation are still being used in Iraq and Afghanistan. The meeting, which is open to the public, will be held at the Kennebunk Free Library, Main Street, Kennebunk at 2:00 p.m. Contact 207-985-2392 for information

16 September 06 - Kennebunk, ME. The Maine Chapter will meet at 2:00 p.m. at the Kennebunk Free Library, Main St., Kennebunk. Guest speaker will be **Janet Ray Weininger**, daughter of **Thomas "Pete" Ray**, a CIA pilot killed in the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion. Ray, whose body was kept on display in a Havana morgue, is remembered by Memorial Star 22 on the Wall of Honor and in the Book of Honor at CIA headquarters. Following her successful recovery of her father's body from Cuba, Weininger spearheaded the recovery mission of the remains of two CIA pilots from the remote mountains of Nicaragua in 1998 with support from CIA, a U.S. Army team from the Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii, U. S. Army Black Hawk crews, and U.S. and Nicaraguan diplomats and military. Weininger, who has yet to understand the words "can't be done," has been honored by the U. S. Congress for her work and has appeared on national TV programs such as Good Morning America and in the press. Weininger is founder and president of *Wings of Valor*, a Miami, Fla. based charitable organization dedicated to rebuilding lives torn apart by war, poverty, and disaster. The meeting is open to the public. Contact 207-985-2392 for information.

*some prior meetings were...*

17 June 06 - Kennebunk, ME - **James L. Pavitt**, former CIA Deputy Director of Operations spoke to the chapter on "Post 9/11 Intelligence Reform and Reorganization - The Pursuit of Perfection." As head of the Clandestine Services from 1999 to August 2004 Pavitt led CIA's operational response to the September 11 attacks. He managed CIA's global intelligence collection and nearly half of its multi-billion budget. In the course of over 30 years of intelligence experience, he spent many years overseas as a member of the Clandestine

Services. From 1990 to 1993 he served as Senior Intelligence Advisor to President **George H. W. Bush** as a member of the National Security Council team meeting with the President, Cabinet, Congress, heads of foreign intelligence services and senior government officials around the globe. He is currently a Principal of the Scowcroft Group and serves on the AFIO National Board of Directors.

21 January 2006 - Kennebunk, ME - the chapter hosted Justice Dept. Official **Frank Amoroso**, the Regional Director in the U. S. Department of Justice Boston office, who spoke on the negative effects of terrorism on Muslims and non-Muslims. Amoroso is involved with the Community Relations Service, the Justice Department's "peacemaker" for community conflicts and



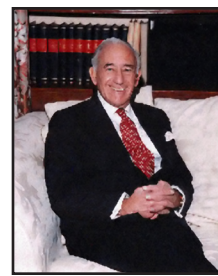
tensions arising from differences of race, color, and national origin. Created by the Civil Rights Act of 1964, CRS is the only Federal agency dedicated to assist state and local units of government, private and public organizations, and community groups with preventing and resolving racial and ethnic tensions, incidents, and civil disorders, and in restoring racial stability and harmony. CRS deploys highly skilled professional conciliators, who are able to assist people of diverse racial and cultural backgrounds.

18 February 2006 - Portland, ME - the chapter hosted a field trip to the Maine emergency management center. Completed last March with Homeland Security funding and port security grants, the center is a state-of-the-art facility for directing response to natural and man-made disasters. The communication system allows decision makers to communicate across agencies and disciplines and has been deemed "the best in the country." Besides its vital role in securing the largest crude oil port on the East Coast, it has been used to coordinate snow removal during winter storms and to cover a visit by the *Queen Mary 2*.

The Maine Chapter enjoys the assistance of 'publicist extraordinaire' (former Maine Chapter President) **Allan A. Swenson**. For more information on upcoming programs of this growing chapter, contact Chapter President **Barbara Storer** at 207-985-2392.

## NEW YORK METRO CHAPTER

Friday Evening, 22 September 2006 - New York, NY - The AFIO Metro New York Chapter hosts **Dr. David Kahn**: world-famous codebreaking



historian, speaking on "The Rise of Intelligence" Kahn holds a Ph.D in modern history from Oxford (England), and has taught courses on political and military

intelligence at Yale and Columbia Universities, has spoken widely on intelligence, has testified before Congress on policy matters dealing with cryptology, and appears on television as an expert on the history of codes and ciphers. He is a founding co-editor on the scholarly quarterly *Cryptologia* and is a member of the boards of editors of *Intelligence and National Security* and of the *International Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence*. He is also bestselling author of *The Codebreakers* (often called the bible of cryptology), *The Reader of Gentlemen's Mail*, *Hitler's Spies*, *Seizing the Enigma* and *Kahn on Codes*. This will be a fascinating talk by a consummate intelligence historian! at the Society of Illustrators Building, 128 East 63rd St, (between Park and Lexington). Check-in: 5:30 PM - 6:00 PM. Buffet dinner, tables of eight. \$45pp, includes drinks, coffee, dessert. Cash bar. Registration and more information available from Jerry Goodwin, Chapter President, at 212-308-1450, or email him at [afiometro@yahoo.com](mailto:afiometro@yahoo.com).

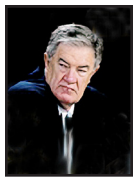
8 December 06 - New York, NY - the chapter will hold evening meeting at Society of Illustrators Building, 128 East 63rd St, (between Park and Lexington). Check-in: 5:30 PM - 6:00 PM. Speakers to be announced. Buffet dinner, tables of eight. \$45pp, includes drinks, coffee, dessert. Cash bar. Registration and more information available from Jerry Goodwin, Chapter President, at 212-308-1450, or email him at [afiometro@yahoo.com](mailto:afiometro@yahoo.com).

*some prior events*

16 December 05 [Friday] - New York, NY - **Jack Devine**, former CIA Acting and Associate DDO, spoke on "Intelligence Challenges: The Post 9/11 World." Devine had supervisory authority over thousands of CIA employees involved in sensitive missions throughout the world. He also



headed the Agency's Counternarcotics Center in the early 1990s and the Afghan Task force in the mid-1980s. Mr. Devine's experience with the US Government includes postings to the UK, Italy, Argentina, Venezuela, Mexico and Chile. During his more than thirty years with CIA, he was involved in organizing, planning and executing countless sensitive projects in virtually all areas of intelligence, including analysis, operations, technology and management. He is the recipient of the Agency's Distinguished Intelligence Medal and several meritorious awards. Devine is a founding partner and President of the Arkin Group LLC, a firm specializing in international crisis management, strategic intelligence, investigative research and business problem solving.



Preceding Devine was a brief talk by Dr. **Julie Anderson**, NY Metro Chapter VP/Treasurer [and now with **David G. Major Associates, Inc./CiCentre** in Alexandria, VA], on her PhD dissertation topic: **The Russian Intelligence Services**.

To learn of future programs of this active chapter or to join, contact chapter President **Jerry Goodwin**, 530 Park Ave 15B, New York, NY 10021, or via email [afiometro@yahoo.com](mailto:afiometro@yahoo.com) or by phone at 212-308-1450.

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#### LAS VEGAS CHAPTER

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6 September 06 - Nellis AFB, NV - **John B. Alexander, Ph.D.** addressed the AFIO Las Vegas Chapter at 6 p.m. at Nellis Air Force Base Officers' Club, on his address he recently gave to the U.S. Army War College—which covered the paradoxes of the Global War on Terror (GWOT) caused by conflicting value systems, including the four steps we claim to use in GWOT and why each is fraught with problems. Dr. Alexander's briefing also included his recent travels from Tibet to Timbuktu to Brazil.

Alexander has a varied career where he held many key positions in special operations, intelligence, research, and development. He has served with the U.S. Army (retired with rank of Colonel), the Los Alamos National Laboratory, the Council on Foreign Relations, and has

been a guest lecturer at the U.S. Air Force Air University. He is a leading advocate of non-lethal weapons and has organized and chaired six major conferences on the topic and served as a US delegate to four NATO studies dealing with non-lethal warfare. Alexander is currently a private consultant, a Senior Fellow at the Joint Special Operations University, and serves with the Army Science Board. His books include, **The Warrior's Edge; Future War**, with foreword by Tom Clancy; and the sequel, **Winning the War**, published August 2003.

7 June 06 - Nellis AFB, NV - AFIO's Las Vegas met at Nellis Air Force Base Threat Training Facility (TTF) and Air Museum. **Lt Col Peter J. Lambert**, USAF, Commander, 547th Intelligence Squadron, hosted the meeting at the TTF, which includes a tour of the TTF's Air Museum (the TTF is a formerly classified facility).

5 April 06 - Nellis AFB, Nevada - The AFIO Las Vegas hosted an evening meeting featuring **Daniel G. Bogden**, United States Attorney for the District of Nevada, on "An Overview of the United States Attorney's Office programs, including Violent Crimes, Terrorism and Public Corruption"

7 December 2005 - Las Vegas, NV - the Las Vegas Chapter met at Nellis Air Force Base Adversarial Threat Training Facility and Air Museum, hosted by Lt Col **Peter J. Lambert**, USAF Commander, 547th Intelligence Squadron (IS) In addition, Lt Col Lambert permitted the Chapter Members to Tour the ATTF Air Museum (a formerly classified facility). The Chapter hosted a Pizza with Salad after the general meeting at the ATTF.

The Las Vegas Nevada Chapter holds many meetings. It also was selected by AFIO National to be the test chapter for "disbursement by chapters" of AFIO National Scholarships in 2006.

To handle the solicitation and awarding of the annual scholarships, the Las Vegas Chapter created a committee which: a) created the operational flow for the administration & distribution of scholarships at the local level; b) developed an application form to solicit information from candidates; c) incorporated the marketing of the scholarship in their Career Days Program (more on that below); d) developed criteria for the selection of the successful candidate(s); e) arranged an



Among those at the LV Chapter scholarship ceremony on May 4, 2006 were (l to r) Jim Parker, Master of Ceremonies; Scholarship winner Demetria Marie Murphy for study at Georgetown University; Richard E. Smith, Chapter President; Scholarship winner Rebecca Lynn Craddock for study at the University of Nevada - Las Vegas; Richard L. Cohn, Chapter VP; and Cheryl Cornali, Scholarship Committee Chair.

appropriate award ceremony to celebrate the winner(s) and provided visibility for the AFIO Community Outreach Program; and f) reported to the AFIO National Office on the scholarship winner(s). The report included a biographical sketch and photograph, criteria used to make the final selection, photographic documentation of the award ceremony, and other pertinent information to assess the success of the program. The picture above shows the ceremony the chapter held May 4th, 2006. Special thanks also go to **Christine Epley**, Chapter Secretary, **Kenneth Walther** - Scholarship Committee Member, and **C. Emerson Cooper**.

Since 2003, the Las Vegas chapter has presented careers in intelligence briefings to nearly 3,000 Clark County high school students. A data base was created which included each school's career program contact(s), dates and times requested by each school for future briefings, and a corresponding entry to show which chapter members previously made presentations.

Other chapters are encouraged to contact LV chapter officials to obtain samples of these two successful programs for use in developing similar programs in their local AFIO chapters.

For more information on the many activities of this large chapter, contact Chapter VP **Richard L. Cohn** at [afiolasvegas@att.net](mailto:afiolasvegas@att.net)

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#### ILLINOIS MIDWEST CHAPTER

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20 - 23 September 06 - Offutt AFB, NE - The Illinois Midwest Chapter holds

its 14th consecutive 2-day Fall Symposium at the U.S. Strategic Command (SAC) and several museums. They will have an informal get-together Wednesday evening for those who arrive in time. Thursday the group heads over to the U.S. Strategic Command but without briefings on today's STRATCOM. Attendees will hear from the DIA/WCAO-Omaha Division Chief and from a representative with NAOC who will bring things from the gift shop. There will be a chance to learn how things are being done with DIA's increased impact on service intelligence and also learn about the E4-B. Lunch will be in the King Dining Facility (Sgt King was TDY from Offutt when he was killed in the Khobar Towers blast). After lunch is a visit to the Tuskegee Dorm to see how junior enlisted members live. Thursday evening will be a group dinner. The speaker was one of the early SR-71 pilots who began his USAF career in F-51s and finished having flown and commanded the SR-71s.

Friday the attendees tour by bus the Offutt AFB with the Air Force Weather Agency (AFWA) followed by a tour of the Martin Bomber plant (known locally as Building D) where the AFWA detachment is headquartered. The AFWA detachment here has many interesting stories to tell—some of which they will share with this special group. Lunch is at the Patriot Club (formerly Offutt Officers Club). Friday afternoon includes a tour of the Northrop Grumman (NGMS) facility in Bellevue where attendees will see the map table. There are a lot of things to say about this map table—one being the fact that it costs about \$500,000 and is a bargain, given what it can do. Attendees will see what

this new capability brings. It dovetails with some of the things learned previously concerning coordinating first (and follow on) responders last Spring at the Chapter's Great Lakes event. If any retired Special Forces members are present, NGMS will show you how much more current and extensive the data is today.

Saturday morning is a tour of the SAC Museum. In the afternoon the group will move over to the Durham Western Heritage Museum which is the former Union Station. It is a restored art deco "masterpiece" with both permanent and traveling exhibitions. Saturday night's dinner will have a former Vietnamese linguist with the POW/MIA recovery team in Hanoi who might toss in some words on his experiences in Kuwait in 2003. REGISTRATION: \$10pp, all meals are on an individual basis. The Offutt Inn (the on-base housing) offers rooms with a Queen-size bed for \$27.75 per night. Call 402-294-3671 and tell them your group number is 20470092234. Please do not delay in making your room reservation. The registration fee, and your name(s) and addresses and either a telephone number or an email needs to be sent to: **David A. McBlain** at DAMcBlain@aol.com or by mail to him at: Treasurer, MWAfIO, 7173 Thorn Apple Lane, LaVista, NE 68128.

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**NORTHERN OHIO CHAPTER**  
(Cleveland, OH)

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The Northeastern Ohio Chapter has recently been working with Notre Dame College as that institution started several new intelligence-related certificate

programs...all running 2006-2007. The Chapter became part of a group presentation at Notre Dame College for the award of a "Certificate in Intelligence Analysis" as part of the new Intelligence Analysis & Research Program at Notre Dame. Joining Chapter past-President **Capt. John R. Lengel, John King** (FBI), and **Dr. Gregory Moore**, Director of Intelligence Analysis & Research Program at Notre Dame College, and **Joseph Mullin** [DEA]. Dr. Moore is now part of AFIO's Academic Exchange program. Notre Dame offers a Certificate in Intelligence Analysis and has added a Certificate program in Competitive [Business] Intelligence. For further information on either of these programs, visit [www.notredamecollege.edu](http://www.notredamecollege.edu) or call 1-877-NDC-OHIO. Two comprehensive brochures are available. Congratulations to the NE OHIO Chapter for taking the lead on this. We look forward to distributing some of the Notre Dame flyers to all members considering further career enhancement options.

*some prior chapter activities...*

21 May 06 - Highland Heights, OH - Noted CIA disguise expert **Tony Mendez**, addressed the chapter.

23 April 06 - Cleveland, OH - **Maj Gen. William K. Suter** (r) Clerk of Court of the Supreme Court of the U.S. spoke to the chapter on "Looking Back at the Rehnquist Court."

26 February 06 - Highland Heights, OH - at Wellingtons on Alpha Drive, the chapter listened to **Dr. Tom Evans**, Professor of Psychology at John Carroll University, and a recognized expert in psychological profiling. His topic: "The



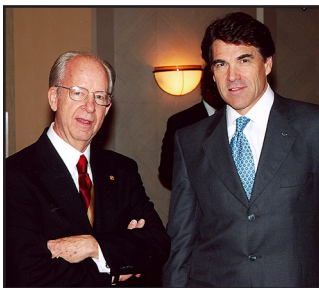


Current Situation in the Middle East.”

The Northern Ohio Chapter out of Cleveland holds meeting and picnics. To learn more about the chapter contact **Howard** or **Veronica Flint** at 440-338-4720, or email **Capt. John R. Lengel**, USA[Ret]/CIC at silverfox1929@aol.com

HOUSTON TEXAS “WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY” CHAPTER

3 May 06 - Houston, TX - 179 people signed up for the first AFIO Houston Chapter event held at The Roof of the Westin Oaks Hotel at the Galleria. AFIO President **S. Eugene Poteat** addressed the 150 attendees in his keynote talk on “The State of Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence.” A Q&A session followed. **Roland Carnaby**, President and organizer extraordinaire introduced a host of business, civic and political leaders such as former **Governor Mark White** and City of Houston Council



AFIO National President Gene Poteat speaks with James Richard “Rick” Perry, the Governor of Texas, in a meeting the day after the Houston AFIO Chapter event.

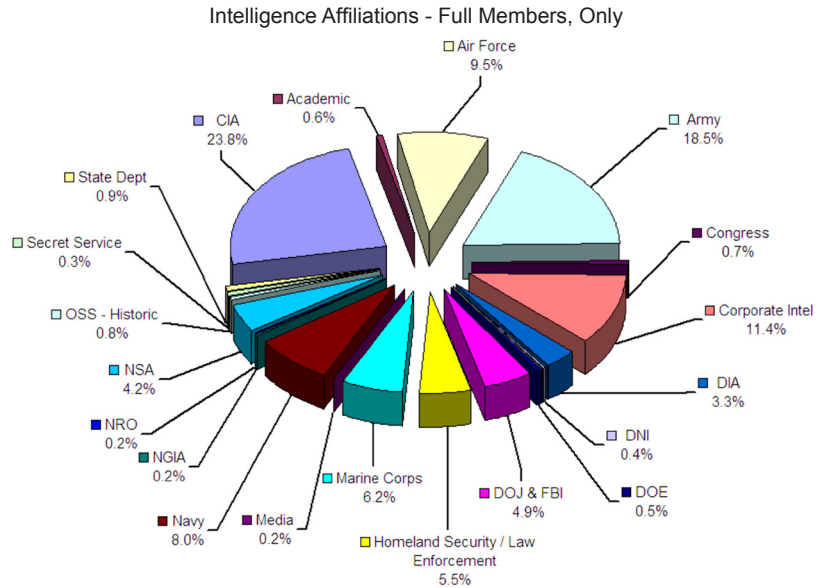
member **Adrian Garcia**, as well many active members and supervisors from different agencies of the Intelligence

Community. Represented were members of CIA, NSA, FBI, BATF, US Marshals Service, US Customs Service, US Secret Service, US Department of Justice, National Science Foundation, DIA, US Army Intelligence, US Air Force Intelligence and US Naval Intelligence. Also attending were Honorable District Judges, members of the Houston Police Department, Friendswood Police Department, Brazoria County Sheriff Department, Constables of several precincts, Houston Fire department and Friendswood Fire Marshall. A commemorative inaugural photo appears at left. The chapter has scheduled knowledgeable and interesting speakers for their future quarterly meetings.

For more details or to consider joining, visit their website at [www.afiohouston.com](http://www.afiohouston.com) or email them at [afiohoustonchapter@yahoo.com](mailto:afiohoustonchapter@yahoo.com)

The Composition of Current AFIO Membership

as of 1 July 2006



c) To protect the privacy of National members, we ask that chapters do their new member recruiting using the labels and a well crafted letter to be sent to each potential new member, explaining what the chapter does, where it meets, what it hopes to achieve, how much it charges for dues, and encloses a chapter membership application. Should the individual wish to join, you then will have their phone and email addresses, with the permission of the new chapter member, for easier contact in the future. For security reasons, the names of National members are never sent by email or on a disk file. That single set of printed labels are supplied so that a chapter can make that one invitational mailing.

We look forward to receipt of your list to begin the “name swap” procedure.

—AFIO Chapter Service Division

Chapter Growth Opportunities

AFIO NATIONAL SEEKS TO AID CHAPTER GROWTH

AFIO National looks forward to assisting all certified chapters to benefit from the considerable growth in membership that has happened at the National level.

Here is the procedure:

a) Chapters can receive four updates per year of all new names in their chapter region who have joined AFIO National, based on an exchange of names. To start the process, the chapter mails AFIO Headquarters a printout of the names and addresses of all your chapter members. Mail to: **AFIO Chapter Name Swap, 6723 Whittier Ave. Ste 303A, McLean, VA 22101.**

b) AFIO Headquarters will pull the names/addresses of all potential members within a 75 mile region from a fixed zipcode for your chapter. It will compare this list with the list you supplied of your chapter members, and will remove your existing members and return on labels those in your region who might respond to a request to join the local chapter.

“Classified information is classified information. It’s not to be leaked... not to be divulged.”

— Paul R. Pillar, CIA senior analyst for the Middle East, now retired, and a critic of Bush Iraqi policy

## CURRENT AFIO CHAPTERS

AFIO chapters are autonomous local groups granted permission to use the AFIO name, who form and thrive often based on the efforts of a few dedicated, energetic local members. While all members of chapters must be current members of the National association in Virginia, the local chapters set their own dues and conduct their own programs. To remain certified, chapters must hold three or more meetings a year, elect officers annually, and every January supply to the National Headquarters a list of current chapter officers and members.

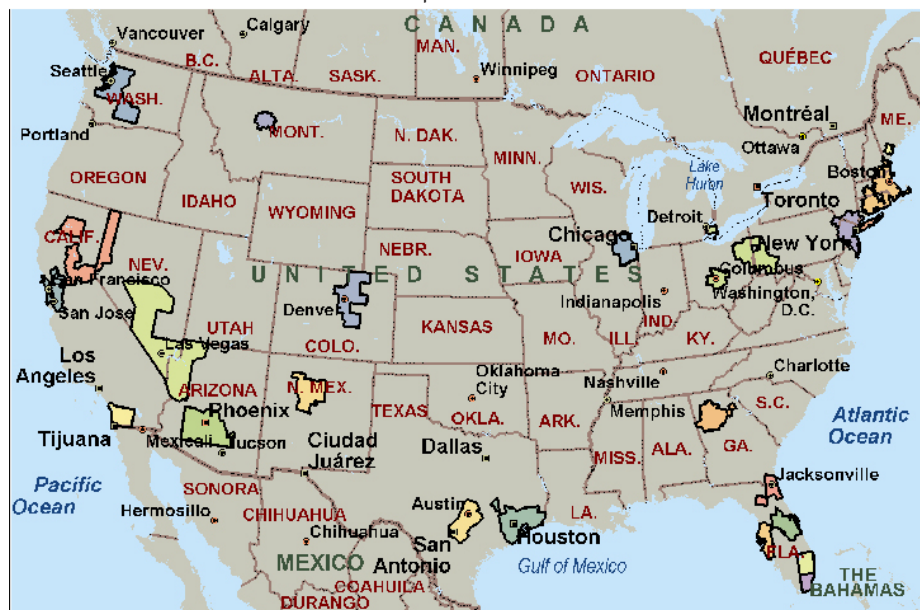
If no chapter is listed below for your area, and you possess the drive to start one, our Vice President for National Chapters, Emerson Cooper, can guide you through the assessment and formation process. He can be reached at [c4i@afio.com](mailto:c4i@afio.com). Chapters need 15 to 20 seed members to begin the process. Many areas have at least that number [the National Office will search membership records], but lack the individual needed to undertake the formation and maintenance duties. Those who have done so will say how satisfying it is to see a chapter grow, and witness the favorable educational impact it can have on the local community curious to learn more about intelligence, counterterrorism, and homeland security.

- Arizona—Phoenix  
**Arizona Chapter**  
Roy R. Solaski, President  
602.595.4777  
[globalphoto@cox.net](mailto:globalphoto@cox.net)
- California—San Francisco  
**California Jim Quesada Chapter**  
Andre J. LeGallo, President  
713.362.7961  
[alegallo@comcast.net](mailto:alegallo@comcast.net)
- California—San Diego  
**San Diego Chapter**  
Darryl F. Thibault, President  
619.297.9959  
[drt1083@aol.com](mailto:drt1083@aol.com)
- Colorado—Denver/Boulder  
**Rocky Mountain Chapter**  
John W. McMichael, Acting President  
303.697.8745  
[cngas@aol.com](mailto:cngas@aol.com)
- Florida—Jacksonville  
**North Florida Chapter**  
Christopher A. Vallandingham, President  
352.392.0417  
[valland@law.ufl.edu](mailto:valland@law.ufl.edu)
- Florida—Palm Beach  
**Palm Beach Chapter**  
F. W. Rustmann, Jr., President  
561.655.3111  
[fwr@ctcintl.com](mailto:fwr@ctcintl.com)
- Florida—Cape Canaveral / Melbourne  
**Satellite Chapter**  
Barbara E. Keith, President  
321.777.5561  
[bobbie6769@juno.com](mailto:bobbie6769@juno.com)
- Florida—St. Petersburg / Tampa Bay  
**Florida Suncoast Chapter**  
H. Patrick Wheeler, President  
727.934.8748  
[lobhigh@tampabay.rr.com](mailto:lobhigh@tampabay.rr.com)
- Florida—Miami  
**Ted Shackley Miami Chapter**  
James Angleton Jr., President

305.937.4476  
[Jim\\_Angleton@msn.com](mailto:Jim_Angleton@msn.com)  
Chapter Website:  
<http://www.geocities.com/AFIOMDC>

- Georgia—Atlanta  
**Shirley Bodie Findley Chapter**  
Joel "Pat" Patterson, President  
770.521.1006  
[JMPa2terson@hotmail.com](mailto:JMPa2terson@hotmail.com)
- Hawaii—Honolulu  
**Hawaii Chapter**  
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[c4i@afio.com](mailto:c4i@afio.com)
- Illinois—Elgin  
**Midwest Chapter**  
Col. Angelo M. Di Liberti, President  
847.931.4184  
[airbownewop@aol.com](mailto:airbownewop@aol.com)
- Maine—Portland/Kennebunk  
**Maine Chapter**  
Barbara Storer, President  
207.985.2392  
[ebstorer@adelphia.net](mailto:ebstorer@adelphia.net)
- Montana—Bozeman  
**Dick Grant Chapter**  
Gary Wanberg, President  
406.542.1484  
[garywanberg@usa.com](mailto:garywanberg@usa.com)
- Nevada—Reno; Sierra Nevada Crest, Fresno, CA north to Oregon border; East of Interstate 5 (I-5). In Nevada: From 38 Degrees N to Oregon & Idaho borders; West of the Nevada-Utah border.  
**Northern Sierra Chapter**  
Gary Hipple, President  
[borderblu@aol.com](mailto:borderblu@aol.com)  
775.626.2724
- Nevada—Las Vegas  
**Las Vegas Chapter**  
Richard L. Cohn, President  
702.295.0911  
[afiolasvegas@att.net](mailto:afiolasvegas@att.net)
- New England - Encompassing Massachusetts/Connecticut/Rhode Island/Vermont/New Hampshire  
**New England David Atlee Phillips Chapter**  
Arthur E. Lindberg, President  
732.255.8021  
[alindberg10@comcast.net](mailto:alindberg10@comcast.net)
- New Mexico—Santa Fe  
**New Mexico Tim Smith Chapter**  
Richard L. Callaghan, President  
505.992.1338  
[bajalaoie@cybermesanet](mailto:bajalaoie@cybermesanet)
- New York—All NY Boroughs, E New Jersey, S Connecticut, SE NY  
**New York Metro Chapter**  
Gerald L. Goodwin, President  
212.308.1450  
[afometro@yahoo.com](mailto:afometro@yahoo.com)
- New York—Long Island, New York  
**New York Derek Lee Chapter**  
Don Milton, President  
516.621.5252  
[afony@aol.com](mailto:afony@aol.com)
- Ohio—Cleveland  
**Northern Ohio Chapter**  
Capt. John R. Lengel, USA(Ret)/CIC, Contact Person  
440.826.0294  
[silverfox1929@aol.com](mailto:silverfox1929@aol.com)
- Texas—Houston [provisional chapter - in formation]  
**Texas William Francis Buckley Houston Chapter**  
Roland V. Carnaby, President  
281.489.8800  
[afiohoustonchapter@yahoo.com](mailto:afiohoustonchapter@yahoo.com)  
Chapter website: [www.afiohouston.org](http://www.afiohouston.org)
- Texas—San Antonio  
**Texas Alamo Chapter**  
Col. Henry M. Bussey, II, USAF(Ret), President  
210.490.5408  
[bruno213@sbcglobal.net](mailto:bruno213@sbcglobal.net)
- Washington—Seattle  
**Pacific Northwest Chapter**  
Fran Dyer, President  
360.698.1403  
[fran@afopnw.org](mailto:fran@afopnw.org)  
website: [www.afopnw.com](http://www.afopnw.com)

AFIO Chapters Across the U.S.





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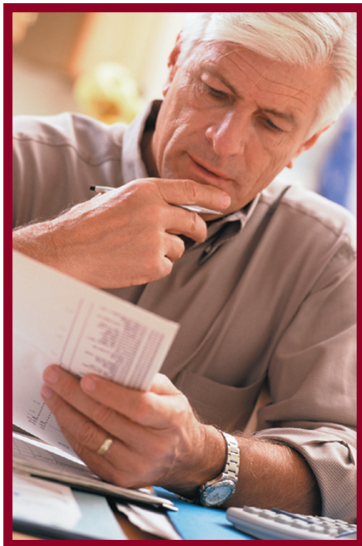
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## AFIO's New 3-Year Strategic Plan

by Edward J. Heinz  
Lieutenant General USAF (Ret)  
Director, Strategic Plan Committee

### SYNOPSIS OF PLAN

The new structure of the Intelligence Community consists of sixteen Federal government agencies, services, bureaus, or other organizations within the executive branch that play a role in the business of national intelligence. Those agencies are: Air Force Intelligence; Army Intelligence; Central Intelligence Agency; Coast Guard Intelligence; Defense Intelligence Agency; Department of Energy; Department of Homeland Security; Department of State; Department of the Treasury; Drug Enforcement Administration; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Marine Corps Intelligence; National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency; National Reconnaissance Office; National Security Agency; and Navy Intelligence.

The sixteen agencies have above them a seventeenth agency, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) who serves as the head of the Intelligence Community (IC); acts as the principal advisor to the President, the National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council for intelligence matters and oversees and directs the implementation of the National Intelligence Program. The challenges to the community include: conventional military threats, new transnational problems, Chemical Warfare, Biological Warfare, Terrorism, Narcotics Trafficking,



and Information Infrastructure Attacks.

As a result of the findings of the Church and Pike Committees in the early/mid 1970s, the national intelligence community was under siege in the United States Congress and the media. As a counter to the tumult in the Intelligence Community in the aftermath of the Congressional Hearings, a group of concerned former intelligence officers established The Association Of Former Intelligence Officers to inform public and community leaders and the general public of the importance of the role of intelligence to National Security and the continuing need for an efficient and effective national intelligence and counterintelligence community.

Again today, the Intelligence Community is in a state of flux resulting from the terrorist bombings of 11 September 2001 and the attendant reorganization of the Intelligence Community. It is more important than ever before, that our political leaders, military forces and the American public at large enjoy the benefits and safety afforded by a strong, viable, cohesive, efficient and watchful Intelligence Community. Thus, the role of AFIO, is greater today than at any time in the past. It is against this backdrop, that the AFIO Strategic Plan for 2006 is drawn.

### AFIO TODAY

Since its inception, AFIO has steadfastly pursued its mission of educating the public on the need for a strong national intelligence posture. Through the extraordinary efforts of the Board of Directors, our current and past Executive Directors and a host of volunteer leaders, AFIO has enjoyed tremendous growth. Today, AFIO membership stands at an all time high with over 4500 individual memberships and 30 Corporate Sponsors. There are 22 AFIO chapters throughout the United States. The AFIO webpage receives more hits than ever before. AFIO publications have improved in quality and advertising and non-member subscriptions have increased substantially. Attendance at luncheon and symposia programs sponsored by AFIO also has increased significantly.

In 2005, eight students pursuing careers in Intelligence received scholarships. As a result of these initiatives, the financial fortunes of the organization have improved and AFIO is on firm footing.

AFIO was quick to accommodate to the changing national intelligence environment resulting from the terrorist attacks of September 2001. We have opened our membership to the broader intelligence community to include associates in security, law enforcement, counter-terrorism, and to commercial firms with interests in these disciplines. AFIO broadened its membership base further last year with the approval of what it terms "UKUSA members"—citizens of Canada, New Zealand, Australia, the UK, and those U.S. members now living abroad. We have included a broad range of speakers and subjects in our publications, symposia and luncheon agendas that address the new imperatives of intelligence...and the new controversies. In our discourse with educators we have endeavored to illuminate the dynamic nature of the intelligence community and highlight the changes resulting from the events of 11 September 2001.

The Strategic Plan is reassessed and rewritten to establish a strategy and codify the plans for AFIO in the immediate future, i.e. the next three years. It is a plan to guide AFIO in pursuit of goals and objectives; to refine the responsibilities of the several entities of the organization; to establish a planning baseline of activities for a period of three years and to address some financial imperatives of the organization. It provides guidance to insure that the leadership and members are all working toward one set of objectives. It is not intended to become a directive, unduly restricting the activities and initiative of the members.

It is envisioned that the plan would be reviewed annually by the Strategy and Policy Committee of the Board. In addition, each year, the Executive Director prepares the following three documents as Annexes to the Strategic Plan, all of which were provided with the submission of the Plan in 2006:

**Annex I**, Executive Directors Annual Report to the Board. This report contains a summary of activities for the past year, a general and financial assessment of the organization, and recommendations for consideration by the Board. The draft report to be presented to the Board annually at the February Board Meeting.

**Annex II**, Annual Executive Operating Plan. This plan establishes yearly goals and objectives for AFIO; and schedules the

various activities for the year. The draft report to be presented to the Board at the February Board Meeting.

**Annex III, Annual AFIO Budget.** This document contains the annual AFIO operating budget showing estimated revenue and expenditures for the various activities in AFIO and actions required to meet financial objectives. The draft report to be presented to the Board at the February Board Meeting.

The Annual Executive Operating Plan and the Annual AFIO Budget will be reviewed in draft at the first meeting of the year, and approved with amendments at the second meeting of the year.

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#### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of AFIO is to insure that the American public and national leadership are fully informed and understand the important role intelligence plays in national security and that they support the need for a robust, effective, efficient and accountable national intelligence and counterintelligence capability at all levels of government.

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#### OBJECTIVES

- Increase the frequency and enhance the intellectual breadth and appeal of AFIO publications.
- Change the focus of AFIO from a National Capital-centric organization to a more balanced nationwide one with many dynamic chapters operating somewhat autonomously.
- Enhance support to existing chapters and encourage/assist formation of additional chapters to serve as regional centers of information and advocacy at grassroots level.
- Increase the AFIO membership and enjoin the membership to be more active in support of the mission and goals of the organization both at national and local levels through AFIO chapters.
- Educate our members and the AFIO constituency as to the role and importance of a strong intelligence capability at all levels of government through publications, symposia

and other educational forums and media.

- Provide information and guidance about career potential in the intelligence field to students, and provide support to universities, colleges, and other academic institutions which include intelligence related topics in their curricula.
- When appropriate, adopt an advocacy role that is balanced and recognizes alternative points of view in support of a strong national intelligence program
- Provide speakers for civic and other influential community organizations
- Insure the financial well-being of the organization and provide sufficient funds to pursue our goals and objectives.

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#### STRATEGY

The strategy—how we pursue our objectives—varies depending upon the changing complexion and external developments that affect the Intelligence Community. The strategy for the next three years as we execute this plan follows:

The mission of AFIO remains the promotion of public understanding of the role of American intelligence and AFIO will pursue a proactive stance in this endeavor.

The target audiences in pursuing this policy in their order of priority are:

- AFIO Members
- American public when there is a specific interest in intelligence issues due to events unfolding on the world stage or being dredged from the archives of history for media exploitation.
- Educators involved in teaching history, political science, intelligence, national policy formulation and public policy
- Active and retired members of the intelligence community.
- Media personalities or institutions that comment regularly on intelligence, foreign policy or national policy formulation.
- Executive Branch Policymakers and their staffs.

- Members of Congress and their staffs who deal with national security issues.

The Strategy and Policy Committee of the Board will meet at the request of the Chairman or President, to determine which current intelligence policy issues AFIO should address and in what manner AFIO should address them. When appropriate, actions recommended by the Strategy and Policy Committee will be approved by the Board.

The tools to carry the message to the target audience will consist of the following:

- A publications program consisting of the following:
  - A comprehensive and dynamic website,
  - **Weekly Intelligence Notes** on the internet,
  - Periodic publication of the **Intelligencer**, the **Journal of U. S. Intelligence Studies**, and the **Periscope**, the AFIO Newsletter,
  - TV and radio appearances by appropriate AFIO spokespersons,
  - Letters to the editors; editorial page comments or articles on specific issues by AFIO members,
  - Public addresses by knowledgeable AFIO members,
  - Liaison with staff and members of appropriate congressional committees,
  - Seminars,
  - Luncheons/Mini-symposia,
  - A Speakers Bureau,
  - Representations to officials of the Executive Branch and the Intelligence Community and such other means as the Chairman, President or Board shall deem timely, appropriate and effective.

The Board believes by implementing the actions and organizational structure outlined in this strategic plan, it will stimulate greater participation by current membership in AFIO activities and create a climate more conducive to attracting new members.

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#### DISCUSSION

One of the primary reasons for reissuing a revised strategic plan is to review the current status of AFIO and to determine what actions should be taken to enhance the achievement of the ulti-



mate goal of the organization—to insure that the American public and national leadership (community leaders) are fully informed and understand the important role intelligence plays in national security and that they support the need for a robust, effective and efficient national intelligence and counterintelligence capability at all levels of government. During the course of this process, we have reviewed the origins of AFIO, its By-laws and its strategy as approved by the Board in January 1999 and revalidated in the AFIO Strategic Plan of 2001. We have reviewed the Intelligence Reorganization Act of 2001 and the resulting organizational construct of the “New Intelligence Community.” We have also reviewed on-going programs within AFIO to determine what changes should be made to make our programs more effective. We have proposed a list of objectives and a revised organizational construct for AFIO that we believe will refocus and reinvigorate the efforts of AFIO in achieving its goal. We have reviewed the current financial status of the organization and presented the operating and financial plan for 2006.

Since its inception, AFIO has been focused in and about the Washington Capital Region. Faced with the new realities of the Intelligence Community, post 9/11, the Association must change its focus and realign its structure if it is to continue to meet its goal as described above. The new constituency is significantly larger, more diverse and dispersed over a wider geographical area. Therefore we believe that we must broaden the horizons of AFIO by placing greater emphasis on the extant AFIO chapters and developing additional chapters throughout the United States.

Chapters should be encouraged to review their recruiting efforts to insure that people who are engaged in intelligence, law enforcement, security and counterterrorism activities in their respective areas are made aware of AFIO, its goal and attributes. AFIO chapters, with effort, could become centers of excellence, distributing information on intelligence and related activities in their respective areas. Chapters could also serve as liaison points for local colleges and universities interested in developing curricula on intelligence matters. Chapters could also be the focal points for scholarship activities in their respective areas. Local chapters are

in a much more favorable position to judge the needs and quality of candidates for scholarships. While one would not expect the chapters to take the full burden of activities of AFIO in their respective areas, they could be a pipeline for information for activities in their respective areas and a tentacle into the AFIO Headquarters and the Washington Capital Area.

The retirement community in the United States is a burgeoning community of very interested, educated and active people. Many colleges and universities have recognized this situation, and have established active “Life Learning” educational programs for seniors. This could be a lucrative area for support that AFIO has done little to nurture. AFIO should consider establishing meaningful ties with several colleges or universities on a trial basis wherein AFIO would provide lecturers and materials to the schools for use in these programs, on a fee basis. A similar program should be created to work with other community organizations.

On-going AFIO publications and programs have steadily improved in quality, breadth of subject matter and timeliness. In the new intelligence paradigm, AFIO publications must strive to include articles related to Homeland Defense, Counter Terrorism, Security and other topics of interest to our new constituency. Our on-going symposium and luncheon programs have contributed in large measure to the resurgence and financial well-being of the organization, persons responsible for these programs must be cognizant of the breath and background of our members when establishing agendas.

In the AFIO Strategic Plan for 2001, the Board approved an organization for AFIO that included several Programs, each having oversight over various aspects of the organization and headed by a Vice President. The organization proved to be very cumbersome and there were insufficient volunteers to provide leadership for the programs. A new simplified organizational construct is proposed in this plan.

Finally, AFIO has been blessed with an aggressive Board of Directors, extremely capable and dedicated Executive Directors and office staff. We have also had a cadre of volunteers who have taken on difficult duties and dedicated significant amounts of time to make AFIO the successful organization it is today. It is imperative that

the pool of volunteers be expanded if the organization is going to grow and expand its horizons throughout the United States to take on some of these objectives that cannot be accomplished by existing paid staff, alone.

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#### RECOMMENDATIONS MADE AND ADOPTED

The Board of Directors reaffirmed the primacy of the educational mission of AFIO.

The AFIO Strategy as presented in this plan was approved as the basis for pursuing the programs outlined in this strategic plan.

The Board of Directors has reactivated the Strategy and Policy Committee to address questions pertaining to the role of AFIO in various endeavors; which policy issues should be given careful and deliberate consideration by the board and will periodically assess how well AFIO is meeting its goals.

The organizational structure and associated responsibilities for the various offices as described in the Strategic Plan of 2006 were approved and will be implemented.

The Board approved the current slate of on-going activities as identified in the Plan as the basis for planning and operating for the next three years.

AFIO will work aggressively with the out-placement services of the various Intelligence Community organizations to solicit new members.

AFIO will aggressively pursue Corporate Memberships and consider enhancing the incentive package for corporations so that each Corporate Member would receive multiple copies of AFIO publications; several tickets to each function sponsored by AFIO, advertising space in AFIO publications and assistance in finding and placing employees.

The Board has approved hiring additional administrative support personnel for the AFIO Executive Office, and new hires have been brought onboard. 🌟

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THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WARMLY THANKS  
GEN. ED HEINZ FOR HIS SEVERAL YEARS  
OF RESEARCH, MEETINGS AND DRAFTS TO  
ARRIVE AT THE COMPREHENSIVE 2006  
STRATEGIC PLAN, NOW ADOPTED  
BY THE BOARD.



**The NVTC is a virtual workplace**

Our personnel and linguists are located throughout the United States and connect via various networks into

and out of our Program Office in Washington, D.C. to perform their work. Linguists live and work throughout the United States. Those who work on classified materials receive their

assignments via secure channels through arrangements with other government facilities. Linguists who work on unclassified projects can work from many different work sites - including home (provided the linguist has sufficient connectivity and the necessary hardware and software to complete the job). Utilization of communication technology removes geographic boundaries and makes the NVTC a virtually capable translation center.

*The NVTC has a cadre of qualified linguists who augment existing government translation resources.*

**NVTC linguists are drawn from all walks of life:**

- Government employees (active & retired)
- Active and reserve military
- University and college professors, instructors, and students
- Contract linguists from government and the private sector

# LANGUAGE IN SERVICE TO THE NATION

*Language in Service to the Nation*

**As an NVTC Contract Linguist**

Your primary duties will involve translating document or audio, normally from the foreign language into English. Working hours will depend on the NVTC's needs and your availability. You will be paid an hourly rate as determined by the foreign language and your proficiency level. This rate will be set forth in the contract.



**For more details, check our website [www.nvtc.gov](http://www.nvtc.gov)**

**Application Process:**

Applicants must apply on-line at [www.nvtc.gov](http://www.nvtc.gov).



All applications are screened to determine if you meet all initial requirements for processing. If your application makes it through the initial screening, you will be

contacted for further processing which includes the Foreign Language Test Battery and background investigations. Only applicants who are selected will be contacted.

**Requirements:**

- Must be a U.S. citizen and willing to renounce any dual citizenship.
- Proficiency in a language needed by the NVTC.
- Must pass required components of the Foreign Language Test Battery, which may include:
  - Defense Language Proficiency Test (DLPT)
  - English Composition Test (only if the DLPT does not exist for your language)
  - Translation Test from Foreign Language into English
- Oral Proficiency Interview in Foreign Language
- Oral Proficiency Interview in English
- Must pass a rigorous background investigation.

*We invite you to join our nationwide network of translators.*

**Apply to the National Virtual Translation Center at [www.nvtc.gov](http://www.nvtc.gov)**



**T**he National Virtual Translation Center (NVTC) was established by Congress in 2003 for the purpose of providing timely and accurate translations of foreign intelligence for all elements of the Intelligence Community (IC). The NVTC is an element of the IC of the United States.

Our nation's leaders, both civilian and military, must have access to the broadest and most accurate information available. The NVTC's mission is to assist in addressing this critical need by providing translations of written and spoken material.

Working in concert with our partners in the IC, the NVTC's specific roles are to augment the government's linguistic capabilities, using state-of-the-art technology to connect the human resources available for translation and ensuring the sharing of these capabilities across the IC.



**NVTC Program Office**  
 935 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
 Suite NVTC200  
 Washington, D.C. 20535  
 202.962.9421

[www.nvtc.gov](http://www.nvtc.gov)



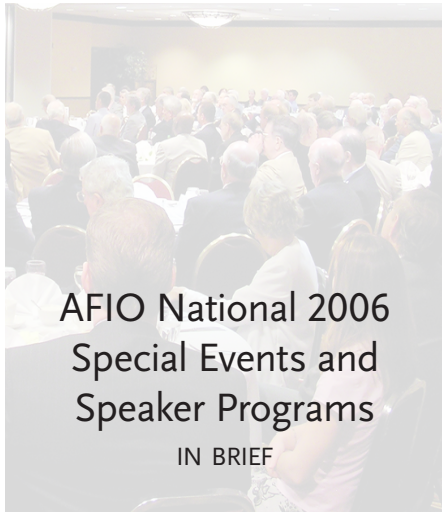
**JOIN THE TEAM**  
*Join The Team*  
**NATIONAL VIRTUAL TRANSLATION CENTER**

Traducción  
 翻译  
 Tradução  
 Μετάφραση  
 De vertaling  
 Перевод  
 Übersetzung  
 번역



[www.nvtc.gov](http://www.nvtc.gov)





AFIO National 2006  
Special Events and  
Speaker Programs  
IN BRIEF

NATIONAL WINTER SYMPOSIUM  
3-5 NOVEMBER 06  
DEPARTMENT OF  
HOMELAND SECURITY

The AFIO 2006 National Symposium with the Department of Homeland Security will focus on DHS's Intelligence, Port and Border enforcement issues. The event will be held 3 thru 5 November, at the Hyatt Regency Hotel - Reston, the hotel voted the BEST in Fairfax County. They are located at 1800 Presidents St in Reston Town Center. Full program details appear on page 1 and 30-33 in this issue of *Periscope*.



If making flight reservations, plan arrival Thursday, 2 November, and departure Sunday, 5 November. The closest airport is Dulles [code: IAD]. The hotel, located in Reston Town Center which has many restaurant and shops, also has generous parking, and provides free airport shuttle service to/from Dulles. To make hotel reservations online while the special convention rate of \$129/nite is still available, use this special link:

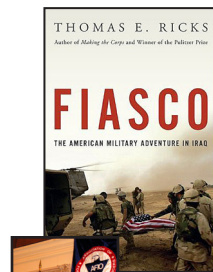
[https://resweb.passkey.com/Resweb.do?mode=welcome\\_ei\\_new&eventID=32661](https://resweb.passkey.com/Resweb.do?mode=welcome_ei_new&eventID=32661)

Otherwise, call the Hyatt Regency Reston, 703 709 1234.

— AUTUMN LUNCHEON —  
8 SEPTEMBER 06  
AMB. J. COFER BLACK  
AND  
THOMAS E. RICKS



Speakers were **Ambassador J. Cofer Black**, former Coordinator for Counterterrorism at the U. S. State Department, and former Director of the CIA's Counterterrorism Center, now Vice Chairman of Blackwater USA; speaking on "The Evolution and Future of



Terrorism." Senior Pentagon Correspondent for the Washington Post/author, **Thomas E. Ricks**, discussed his impressive new book: **FIASCO: The American Military**

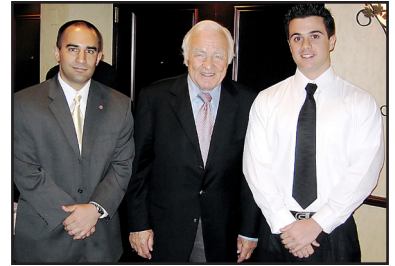
**Adventure in Iraq.** Event was held at a new luncheon location...the Sheraton Premiere Hotel Ballroom, 8661 Leesburg Pike, Vienna, VA 22180. Three course gourmet luncheon. Space was limited. Borders Books had many new intelligence titles available for browsers.

— SUMMER LUNCHEON —  
2 JUNE 2006  
AMB. JOHN D. NEGROPONTE  
AND  
ADM. STANSFIELD TURNER



This event was sold out two times over and provided the 395 attendees with an "Intelligence Officer Backgrounder on Current State and Activities of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence" with **Amb. John D. Negroponte**, Director of National Intelligence. **Professor Norman Bailey** and **President Gene Poteat** distilled and forwarded to the DNI some of the scores of questions sent in by the audience, while Amb. Negroponte displayed a trait for which he has become famous

— making the give-and-take of the Q&A fascinating as he responded to a variety of "tough ones" with panache.



Adm. Stansfield Turner, former DCI, flanked by two AFIO interns (l to r): Brian Federaro and Christopher Guarda.

Speaking earlier in the day was **Adm. Stansfield Turner**, former Director of Central Intelligence, discussing **Burn Before Reading: Presidents, CIA Directors, and Secret Intelligence**. Of particular interest in this study he conducted of the relationship between DCIs and the President, was that in every administration, providing the president with politically unvarnished intelligence remains a problem. He suggests a number of possible fixes. A spirited Q&A followed.

Also presenting a talk and video was **Dr. Kathleen Egan**, Technical Director of the National Virtual Translation Center accompanied by **William Reinckens**, also of the NVTC. The NVTC is headed



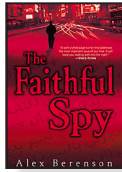
by **Dr. Everette Jordan**, formerly of NSA. It is the Intelligence Community asset charged with rapid translations

of important documents. It augments U.S.G. language resources using new pools of untapped U.S. citizens. The Center was enacted and codified under Intel Authorization Acts of 2003 and 2005, yet has an undeserved low profile. "It is overseen by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, with the FBI serving as its Executive Agent." It provides translation services in 60 languages using talent around the United States, both classified and unclassified. The NVTC is located in an unmarked building in downtown Washington.

Also present and signing books was New York Times journalist/author **Alex Berenson**, informally discussing his hot new intelligence thriller **The Faithful Spy** deemed by Kirkus Reviews, "...a thriller worthy of le Carré." Premise: a CIA officer infiltrates al-Qaeda. Film rights were auctioned off



months ago and Keanu Reeves is slated to play undercover agent John Wells.



— SPRING LUNCHEON —  
17 MARCH 2006  
DR. JOHN A KRINGEN  
AND DR. PAUL R. PILLAR

Director of Intelligence, CIA, **Dr. John A. Kringsen** [NO PHOTO], spoke on “Intelligence Analysis - Target-Centric, Strategic Analysis for Counterterrorism and Counterintelligence” and **Dr. Paul R. Pillar**, former National Intelligence Officer for the Near East and South Asia, NIC, CIA, on “The Intelligence-Policy Relationship After Iraq.”



Other National events



AFIO AT TANGLEWOOD  
LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS  
5 AUGUST 2006  
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

On Saturday August 5<sup>th</sup> Boston-area AFIO members and friends gathered again in the beautiful Berkshires in Lenox, Massachusetts to hear the Boston Symphony Orchestra perform Mahler’s *Symphony No. 2 in C minor*, under the direction of Seiji Ozawa. AFIO Board Member **Al Ponte**, and teammate **Gary Wass**, spent considerable time arranging and hosting the event as a purely social evening.

AFIO AT THE POPS  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS  
3 JUNE 2006-FOURTH ANNUAL  
AFIO/BOSTON POPS EVENING  
“A SALUTE TO OSCAR AND TONY”

On Saturday evening, June 3<sup>rd</sup> Boston-area AFIO members and friends gathered



AFIO Boston Musical Events Co-Sponsor  
[L to R]: Al Ponte, Gary Wass, David Keane.



at Boston’s Symphony Hall to hear the Boston Pops Orchestra perform a medley of songs from Oscar and Tony-Award winning movies and plays. Program included John Williams’ “A Hymn to New England,” Tara’s Theme from *Gone with the Wind*, So In Love from *Kiss Me, Kate*; I Have Dreamed, from *The King and I*; Love Theme from *Out of Africa*, Back to Before, from *Ragtime*, and many others, under the direction of **Keith Lockhart**. AFIO Board Member **Al Ponte** assisted by **Gary Wass** and **David Keane** again arranged and hosted the event for local Boston and New England members able to attend this upbeat, spirited outing. Thank you Al, Gary and David. 🐦



“One of the most fashionable notions of our times is that social problems like poverty and oppression breed wars. Most wars, however, are started by well-fed people with time on their hands to dream up half-baked ideologies or grandiose ambitions, and to nurse real or imagined grievances.”

—Thomas Sowell

## New Faces at AFIO

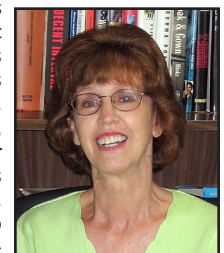
**Marion E. “Spike” Bowman, Esq., Capt., USN(Ret)** was selected by a vote of the AFIO National Board to fill the vacancy of Jack Downing, who moved from the area. Mr. Bowman is currently at the Center for Technology and National Security Policy at National Defense University. He recently retired from his post as Chief, Intelligence Issue Group, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Previously, as Senior Counsel, National Security Affairs, he was responsible for legal issues arising from traditional and economic espionage, for international and domestic terrorism, and for international organized crime and threats to the information and other critical infrastructure of the United States. Currently he is responsible for policy issues arising from intelligence process and operations and for information sharing. Mr. Bowman is a graduate of Willamette University (B.A.), the University of Wisconsin (M.A.), the University of Idaho (J.D., Cum Laude) and The George Washington University (LL.M., International and Comparative Law, With Highest Honors). He is a longstanding life member of AFIO and was instrumental in the success of the 2005 Symposium at FBI HQ.



**Janet Ann Murphy** - has been at AFIO since January 2005 and has become the voice at the end of the phone for many members, as Director of Memberships and Special Events. Formerly with American Express and a German chemical manufacturer, she brings corporate moxie to what otherwise would be a chaotic, frantic office. Perhaps it comes from her being an outstanding fitness enthusiast and her other successful career...raising four, terrific children; now dealing with five grands. But she is still learning. She is shocked at the number of chocolate chip cookies that her office cohorts cause to disappear.



**Patricia S. Lebeau** - joined AFIO less than two months ago as the Assistant Membership/Events person. She comes to us from the U.S. State Department, where she met her husband. She has two grown children. She looks forward to meeting the members of AFIO.







# Weekly Intelligence Notes [WINS]

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE  
NOTES  
ARE SENT TO ALL  
MEMBERS BY E-MAIL

If you have email and are not receiving them, please send a message to [AFIO@afio.com](mailto:AFIO@afio.com) asking to be added to the list. If you or your Internet Service Provider has anti-SPAM software running, you will need to indicate you will accept mail from our two addresses. These are: [afiohq@covad.net](mailto:afiohq@covad.net) and [afio@afio.com](mailto:afio@afio.com)

*Weekly Intelligence Notes* (WINS) are written by Dr. Ernest Hampson, based on his research and the input/suggestions of AFIO members. The WINS are sent to AFIO members and WIN subscribers on an opt-in basis, for non-profit educational use. They are a feature of membership and should not be reproduced or forwarded without permission.

## CONTENTS of WINS

SECTION I - Current Intelligence

SECTION II - Context and Precedence

SECTION III - Cyber Intelligence

SECTION IV - Books, Sources and Issues

SECTION V - Careers, Notes, Letters, Queries from Authors Seeking Assistance, Corrections, and Obituaries

SECTION VI - Event Announcements

The page count can run 13 to 20 pages, all of it topical news in this field. Be sure to sign up or explore samples on the website at [www.afio.com](http://www.afio.com). ❁

## Derk Kinnane Roelofsma

Former WINS Editor, 73

**D**erk Kinnane Roelofsma was editor of the *Weekly Intelligence Notes* for over two years, ending his tenure in April 2006 when his health would no longer permit him to continue a job he greatly enjoyed and resigned with reluctance. He died on July 11, 2006 at Sibley Memorial Hospital in Washington, D.C. AFIO owes Derk a debt of gratitude and honor for his dedication and service to our



members. The task of editing the WINS is not an easy one. It requires a deft touch to select a corpus of news articles each week that reflect the important and often contentious issues throughout the intelligence community with the goal to present them with balance and a hint of personal style, without a personal agenda. Derk, a journalist by trade, was beloved by his readership and a master at this craft of serving a wide variety of readers. Born December 6, 1932 in New York City to the late Edmund Roelofsma and Florence Kinnane Roelofsma, he received a BA in the Humanities from Columbia University and an MA in Drama from Tulane. His resume is rich with journalistic experience. After stints as an academic and university lecturer at Columbia, Tulane and Baghdad [Iraq] Universities, he began his career in 1964 with Reuters as European Editor and Paris Correspondent, specializing in international political and cultural affairs. From there he had a string of international postings - The Irish Times in Paris, an editor at Kayhan International and with BBC in Tehran for nine years, fourteen years as the Editor-in-Chief of UNESCO Features in Paris. He also served at Insight on the News in the US and acted as Editor of the English Service for Agence France-Presse at four different times in his career. Other posts included Editor for The National Interest, writer for

National Geographic Television, columnist for Maine World News Exchange with his friend, James J. Algrant, and, before the AFIO assignment, at UPI.

He was the author of *The Kurds and Kurdistan*, Oxford University Press, 1964. He is survived by his loving wife, Elzbieta Pluta Kinnane-Roelofsma; his son, Julian O'Donovan and his grandson, Macdara Molloy, both of Ireland. They have reason to be proud of their lineage. He will be greatly missed. — DR. ERNEST HAMPSON [CURRENT EDITOR, WINS]

## Ward Wesley Warren, 73

**W**ard Warren, a former intelligence officer with the Central Intelligence Agency and contributing editor to AFIO's *Intelligencer Journal*, died of sudden cardiac arrest on Saturday, 14 January 2006. He had retired from CIA in 1989 after 30 years as an operations officer in the CIA's Directorate of Operations where he had been stationed at numerous posts in Asia and South Asia. Prior to his CIA service, he was in the U.S. Army and served in Korea. After retirement from the Agency, he was Senior Vice President of Omega Associates Consulting in Pittsburgh, PA before returning to CIA from 1991 - 1996 as Curator of the Historical Intelligence Collection. The collection is the world's largest library devoted to open intelligence literature, comprising over 25,000 works on



intelligence and related topics. Mr. Warren also was the author of numerous essays and book reviews on the subject of intelligence and had lectured at universities, government and private institutions throughout the US. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan with a Master's in Oriental Languages and Literatures. A former editor of AFIO's *Periscope*, he also was one of the contributing editors of *Intelligencer Journal* up to his death. He was working on a compendium of reviews of literature in intelligence at the time of his death. He is survived by his wife, Gail, of Arlington and Williamsburg, VA; and two children. His wit, erudition, and "take" on the historical literature of intelligence, will be long missed. ☺



Customs agents review the damage from inside the NYC Customhouse after the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

ALL DHS PHOTOS ON THIS AND NEXT PAGE BY JAMES TOWNELLE/OTTE

FRIDAY, 3 NOVEMBER 2006

The Department of Homeland Security Intelligence Division comes to the Hyatt Regency Reston Main Auditorium



DHS UAVs used for border patrols in remote areas.

0815 - 0900 - DHS Security/Registration - Hyatt Regency Main Ballroom, Reston, VA

0905 - 0915 - DHS Introduction

0915 - 0925 - Welcome - AFIO President **Eugene Poteat**, AFIO Symposium co-Chairmen **Martin C. Faga** and **John L. Martin**

0930 - 1000 - Keynote presentation by Secretary **Michael Chertoff**, discussing "Challenges facing us and the Department's role in keeping America safe in this age of terrorism."

Break

1030 - 1115 - DHS Chief of Intelligence, **Charles E. Allen** [confirmed],

presents Department of Homeland Security's policies, operations, structure and agenda to address the threats—both present and future—that face the nation. This includes DHS's gathering all appropriate information from the Intelligence Community, analysis and dissemination to federal, state, local and private sector partners.



1115 - 1155: **RDML Stephen W. Rochon**, Deputy Assistant Commandant for Intelligence, U.S. Coast Guard, DHS, on "Operation Noble Eagle, Protecting more than 361 ports and 95,000 miles of coastline, from the influx of illegal drugs, illegal aliens, firearms, and weapons of mass destruction."



1100 - 1150: **Cynthia J. O'Connell**, Acting Director of the Office of Intelligence, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement [ICE] the largest investigative branch of DHS, on "People, Money, and Materials—The New ICE Systems to Detect and Counter National Security Threats and Terrorist Activities in the U.S."



SPEAKER LUNCHEON

1315 - 1405: **Deborah J. Spero**, Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection [CBP] [invited], on "Strategic DHS initiatives to prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States."



Break

1405 - 1500: **Vayl Oxford**, Director of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) of DHS [invited], on "Detecting Attempts to Import, Possess, Store, Develop, or Transport Nuclear or Radiological Material by Terrorists." The Office of Transformational Research and Development (OTRD) with the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) is considering some special Academic Research Initiatives. Learn more about them at this event.



1500 - 1550: **R. David Paulison**, Director / Under Secretary for Federal Emergency Management (FEMA) [invited], on "FEMA organization to manage emergency response to terrorists attacks."



SATURDAY, 4 NOVEMBER 2006

Conference Hall, Hyatt Regency Reston Hotel

0630 - 0830 - Chapter Workshop/Buffer Breakfast – restricted to current and prospective Chapter representatives, conducted by AFIO VP for Chapters, **Emerson Cooper**. No cost, but must register. Come prepared to work, share experiences, and learn.

0845-0930 - Registration at Conference Hall - Main Lobby

0930-1015 - Panel on "War Intelligence: Iraq and Iran" Panelists: **Ron Suskind** (*The One Percent Doctrine: Deep Inside America's Pursuit of Its Enemies Since 9/11*); **Gordon Corera** (*Shopping for Bombs: Nuclear Proliferation, Global Insecurity, and the Rise and Fall of the A.Q. Khan Network*); and **Christian Alfonsi** (*Circle in the Sand - Why We Went Back to Iraq*)

Break

1035-1140 - **Dr. Robert R. Tenney**, Director, Information Exploitation Office (IXO), Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency [DARPA], on "Denying Enemies Sanctuary Through Surveillance, Tracking, and Rapid Engagement" or

**Mr. Paul Kozemchak**, Special Assistant, Intelligence Liaison, Director's Office [DIRO], Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency [DARPA], on "Bio-Revolution - Protecting critical bases of operations and defeating chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and enhanced high explosive (CBRNE) weapons and their means of delivery."

**SPEAKER LUNCHEON** - "Capturing Jonathan Polard" — **Ronald J. Olive**, former Naval Criminal Investigative Service Officer. [confirmed]

1300 -1450 - The Metastizing Tumor of Islamic Fanaticism — Speaker, TBD

Break

1510 - 1700 - "Intelligence, Secrecy, Contracts and Ethics - Doing Right When You Think Your Government Is Wrong." Panel. Members TBD.



Reception and Awards Banquet

AFIO NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SYMPOSIUM AND CONVENTION 2006

Bringing Intelligence Back Home—Protecting America's Infrastructure in the War on Terror



Hosted by the Intelligence Division of the Department of Homeland Security - Headquarters—**Dr. Charles E. Allen**, Chief Intelligence Officer, DHS, Washington, DC.

Director Michael Chertoff announced a consolidation of intelligence activities at DHS under a Chief Intelligence Officer, who would "ensure that intelligence is coordinated, fused and analyzed within the Department so that we have a common operational picture of what's going on."

Once CIA veteran **Charlie Allen** was chosen for the job, all reports have stated that he has done a remarkable job building up DHS's complicated intelligence shop and aligning disparate intelligence activities in the Coast Guard, CBP, ICE, TSA, etc. Several news accounts have reported he is the standout performer among the 2SR [Second Stage Review] recommendations.

At this AFIO - DHS Conference we will hear from Secretary Chertoff and Dr. Allen, and other representatives of DHS—last minute schedules permitting.

THURSDAY, 2 NOVEMBER 2006  
The Hyatt Regency Hotel - Reston

- (1) Registration from 1600 to 2100 hours
- (2) Hospitality Suite - informal get-together in Main Lobby. Heavy appetizers.



1900 - 2000 - Chairman's Reception -  
 2000 - 2200 - AFIO Annual "Spies In Black Ties"  
 Awards Banquet [Black Tie or dark business  
 attire acceptable]

Keynote Speaker:  
**The Honorable Fred Thompson**



former Republican Senator from Tennessee, lawyer, film and television actor.  
 [invited]  
 General Richard Stilwell Chairman's Award  
 David Atlee Phillips  
 Founder's Award  
 Lifetime Achievement Award

## The Many Faces of DHS Counterterrorism Activities



With the new U.S. Visit program DHS' ICE checks every air passenger arriving from foreign countries.



USCG defending the Homeland by sea.



Checking seaport containers as they arrive in the U.S. is critical to the safety of the Nation.



Detecting and safely containing hazardous material.

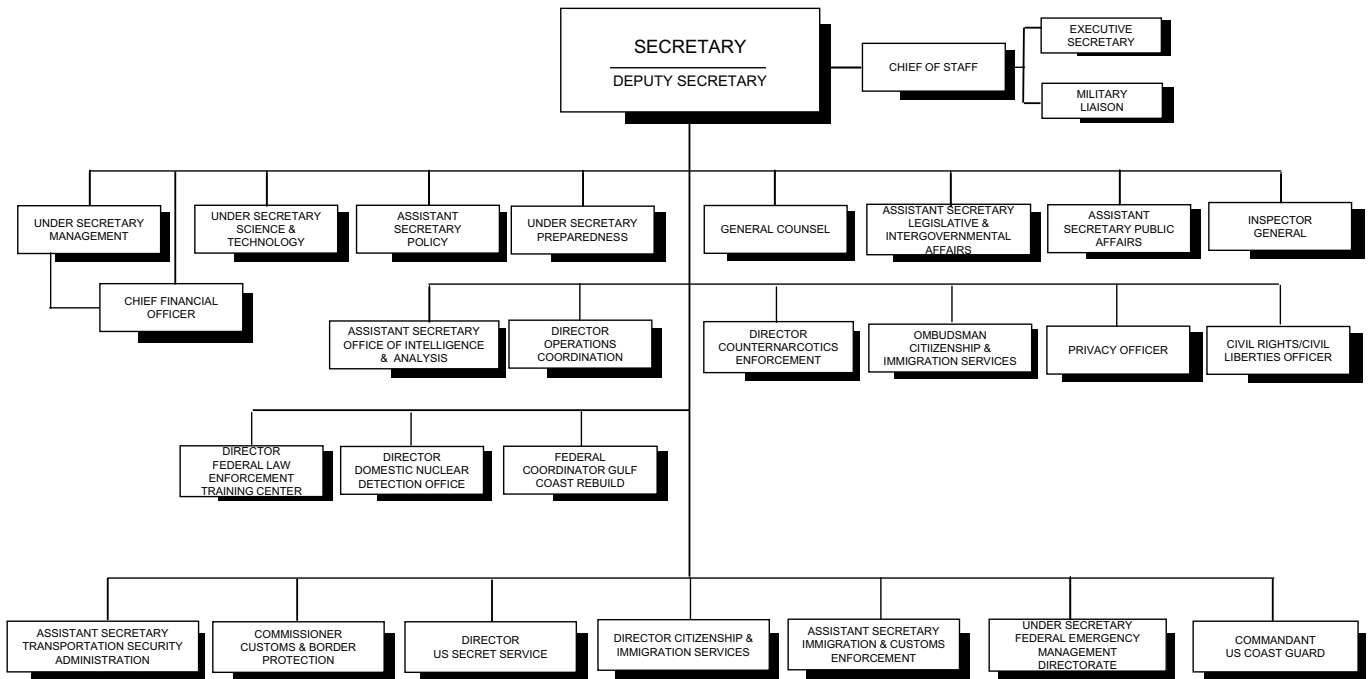
SUNDAY, 5 NOVEMBER 2006

Conference Center, Hyatt Regency Hotel

0830 - 1000 General Membership Meeting - President, Sr. VP & Executive Director

END OF SYMPOSIUM and CONVENTION ☺

## Department of Homeland Security Organization Chart



July 2006

**REGISTRATION**  
**AFIO-DHS NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SYMPOSIUM/CONVENTION 3-5 NOVEMBER 2006**

**COMPLETE STEPS**

**Bringing Intelligence Back Home—**

**Protecting America's Infrastructure in the War on Terror**

*Space limited. Priority given to Members and Guests. Registration is accepted on a date-of-receipt basis*

[SEPARATE FORM REQUIRED FOR EACH ATTENDEE EXCEPT BANQUET GUESTS]

① THRU ⑥

① **Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**U.S. Citizen**  **yes**  **no** **Current AFIO Member?**  **yes**  **no**  
**or Member of related Association? Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **or Govt. Agency:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Title:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Organization:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**City/State/Zip:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Telephone:** \_\_\_\_\_ **E-mail (Print clearly):** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Chapter Affiliation and Position:** \_\_\_\_\_  
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## Charles Allen's Homeland Security Department

Allen carves out prominent  
intelligence role for DHS

by Stephen Losey  
[slosey@federaltimes.com](mailto:slosey@federaltimes.com)

On Nov. 28, 1961, 26-year-old **Charles Allen** stood in the headquarters of the CIA — where he had been working for barely three years — 30 meters away from President Kennedy. The CIA was still stinging from the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion seven months earlier and the agency was a day away from losing its director, Allen Dulles.

Forty-five years later, Allen still quotes what Kennedy said that day: “Your successes are unheralded, your failures are trumpeted.”

Today, the failures of the nation’s intelligence agencies — most notably Sept. 11 and intelligence on Iraq’s weapons — continue to be blasted across headlines and congressional reports. The outrage following those incidents prompted a drastic remodeling of the intelligence community, resulting in Allen becoming the Homeland Security Department’s first chief intelligence officer.

But the government now isn’t as gun-shy as it once was to trumpet its intelligence successes. Allen met with Federal Times Aug. 15, less than a week after British authorities arrested 24 suspected terrorists allegedly targeting U.S.-bound commercial airplanes. The bust was an example of “remarkable” collaboration between the two nations’ intelligence services, Allen said, and proof that intel-



ligence reforms are succeeding.

During the investigation leading to the Aug. 10 dragnet and the subsequent ramp-up of air security, U.S. intelligence agencies were able to share their databases, exchange tips with their British counterparts, and work closely with the FBI to keep private-sector officials and other law enforcement agencies informed.

“It’s been a classic, textbook example of things working the way they should work,” Allen said.

Allen, 71, joined the CIA in 1958 after graduating from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He served in overseas liaison posts and various management positions, oversaw major classified projects and, in 1985, became the CIA’s national intelligence officer for counterterrorism. He received the CIA Commendation Medal in 1991 for warning his superiors the previous year that Saddam Hussein was preparing to invade Kuwait. In the late 1990s, he fought an uphill battle to get the agency to devote more resources to tracking Osama bin Laden and his al-Qaida network in Afghanistan.

Homeland Security Secretary **Michael Chertoff** brought Allen over from the CIA in September 2005.

During his CIA years, Allen became known as a workaholic, and he’s not slowed down since joining Homeland Security. Allen said he clocks in at 5:30 each morning, goes home at 7 p.m., and often tackles more work after dinner. The weekends don’t provide him much leisure either — Allen said he usually spends two-thirds of his Saturdays and Sundays on business.

“There’s a lot to do,” he says.

He then rattles off a daunting list of potential threats and vulnerabilities facing the nation: wide-open land borders, attack by chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear weapons, vulnerable critical infrastructure, rising radicalism worldwide and at home. All must be monitored and addressed by an intelligence apparatus that is undergoing renovation and short of analysts.

“I think we’ve moved into a more disturbing time,” Allen said. “In the Cold War there was a very small chance of any nuclear attack. [Now] there is a higher chance of transnational actors who will try to get their hands on unconventional

weaponry and use it against Americans. I have six grandchildren, and I’d like them to have a brighter future.”

**Q:** What role does DHS play in the broader intelligence community?

**Allen:** We play a very important role. One, of course, we provide departmental intelligence to the secretary daily. Our analysts write pieces relating to terrorist threats, potential terrorist activities and networks, which we present to the rest of the intelligence community and state and local governments, so we’re very busy every day.

We do critical infrastructure analysis. We partner in a joint program office with [Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection] **Bob Stephan** and [Preparedness Undersecretary] **George Foresman** where we have about 30 analysts right now looking at critical infrastructures — banking, or oil and gas, or pipeline security, what have you. We write sector advisories all the time and send them to state and local governments. Sometimes they’re secret, but we try to get them out to the private sector. We also bring in the sector leaders to brief them at the classified level. We’re getting better response from the private sector than we ever had, because we’re very aggressive in reaching out to them, and I’m going to continue to be aggressive in reaching out to them.

We do secure borders. We are critically interested in special-interest aliens — that is, people coming in from Africa, Asia, Middle East, particularly over the Southern borders. You can imagine the concerns about a terrorist slipping through. This is going to be a long-term effort. We’re building up the border branch, big time. Only we can do this.

On issues like [chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive threats], my office is building up its technical analysts. We already have officers with Ph.D.’s from the national labs here to assist us [and are looking for more].

**Q:** England’s domestic intelligence agency, MI5, had some of the major successes that exposed the recent plot to destroy aircraft. Some critics are concerned that the FBI, which is in charge of national security intelligence, is too focused on criminal investigations and prosecutions,

not patient intelligence gathering. Do we need an American MI5?

**Allen:** Congress looked very hard at that whole issue. The FBI has intelligence authorities as well as investigative. Right now, given its record, at this stage I think it's working reasonably effectively.

I see those claims made by various and sundry pundits. I'm not sure that that's required. Not in our society. We have to work in partnership and in support of the bureau and support its intelligence activities. It in turn has to work collaboratively with us to share the intelligence that is collected — as opposed to investigative information, which of course is not shared. And our relationships have grown stronger with the FBI. I've talked to [FBI Director] **Bob Mueller** about this, and we agree that we'll work closely.

**Q:** You told Congress you want to study more about how people get radicalized. How will you do that?

**Allen:** My deputy assistant secretary for intelligence [**Jack Tomarchio**] has formed a group of analysts led by a very senior intelligence officer. Not only are they looking at what's available in the intelligence files, but they're talking to state and local levels, because they have ideas on this.

We're also collaborating with the director of science and technology, Jay Cohen. They're looking at the phenomenon from a social behavior point of view. More importantly, our group is working with [Assistant Policy Secretary] **Stewart Baker's** office, and Assistant Secretary [for Strategic Plans] **Randy Beardsworth** has a working group across DHS that's looking at the whole issue of radicalization. So we're early into this but we already have some ideas.

Whether it's animal rights people, or environmental extremists, right-wing extremists, or Islamic extremists willing to commit violence, we have a real responsibility to Secretary Chertoff, the community and [director of national intelligence] Ambassador [John] Negroponte to help in any way we can.

**Q:** The intelligence community lacks midlevel managers and analysts. How has that affected your

office, and what are you doing to address it?

**Allen:** I think it's affected it very badly. We're all suffering from [a lack of] all source analysts at the GS-12, -13 and -14 level. GS-14 or -13 analysts at the CIA, at least during the Cold War, were remarkably well rounded and formed people, but I think today we have not grown and developed those analysts.

Here, I have reclassified 50 positions and we're hiring people off of campuses — we've advertised for foreign policy and foreign affairs. I want the best and brightest minds in universities and colleges — Americans who really want to learn how to do homeland security intelligence — and I want to make it attractive so they can build careers here and get promoted.

**Q:** Former Homeland Security inspector general Clark Kent Ervin is concerned that the CIA and FBI are not sharing information with Homeland Security. Has the department been cut out of the intel loop?

**Allen:** We're not out of the loop. We're very much in the middle of things. **Ambassador Negroponte** ensures we are. [I work with new CIA Director] **Mike Hayden**, [National Security Agency Director] **Keith Alexander**, [Army general and Defense Intelligence Agency Director] **Mike Maples**. **Bob Murrett**, he's doing things for us dealing with border issues. He's the new head of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency. **Keith Alexander** was on the phone and constantly kept me updated during this latest crisis. I talked to [Hayden deputy] **Steve Kappas**, I didn't talk directly to Hayden. I talked to Ambassador Negroponte during this recent crisis. My deputy assistant director for intelligence attends all the restricted meetings run by [the National Counterterrorism Center] or meetings run by the [National Security Council] on sensitive issues relating to counterterrorism or other threats to this country. We're in the middle of it. Right in the middle of it.

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## The Eyes and Ears on the Ground

US Media Coverage of Operation  
Iraqi Freedom Distorts the Truth

by Siraj Alyami  
Former First Lieutenant, US Army

**T**here is virtually no warning aside from the infamous whistle that soldiers grow to dread. Life goes from ordinary to treacherous in a few seconds, at least for the lucky.



For the unfortunate few, life ends at that moment...during a mortar attack. I recall a steel door that looked like it was just ripped apart by an enraged bear and, under a concrete bunker that was intended to protect soldiers, blood and pieces of flesh. These attacks are particularly vicious because the enemy can be miles away and be gone before the munitions even hit the ground. Iraq is a dangerous place, for deployed soldiers and local civilians Iraqi alike.

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### DEPLOYMENT

First allow me to establish the setting and the particular circumstances under which my deployment took place. I deployed in January of 2005 with the Regimental Headquarters and Headquarters Troop (RHHT), 11<sup>th</sup> Armored Cavalry Regiment (11<sup>th</sup> ACR), based out of Fort Irwin, CA. Fort Irwin is the home of the Army's National Training Center (NTC) where units from Army units based in the United States come to train. As opposed to JRTC, or the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) in Fort Polk, LA, the focus of NTC is to develop the skills of mechanized

forces in the Army, whereas JRTC assesses the skills mostly displayed by light units during a two-week exercise in the field, known as an MRE. The MRE is something that never conjures up good memories from soldiers that have trained at either NTC or JRTC. However, these missions are typically the culmination of a unit's training before deployment to an actual combat zone. The 11<sup>th</sup> ACR provided support as the Opposing Force, or OPFPR, to the units as they moved through the rotation. Many people in our unit thought that our role as trainers prevented us from deploying. This assumption turned out to be a fallacy because during the months of January and February 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Squadrons (a cavalry term for battalion) and RHHT went to Iraq. Ultimately, around 1500 soldiers went to Iraq from these units. Here is where the journey begins.

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### ARRIVAL IN MOSUL

We got to Mosul after making several stops en route from California. We were Task Force Freedom (TFF) and took over from the Regimental Headquarters that was there before us, Task Force Olympia (TFO), comprised of soldiers from the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division (25<sup>th</sup> ID) out of Fort Lewis, WA. Some of the 25<sup>th</sup> ID soldiers stayed back as part of the Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) because they arrived after TFO to replace another group of soldiers. The deployments were scheduled to be a year each. There were many things that we learned once TFO left as the 11<sup>th</sup> ACR was now the command element and our new highest ranking officer was now a Brigadier (1-star) General and not a Colonel, as was the case when we came over.

I really did not have an official job when I came over, as RHHT had an excess of officers for the positions that were available. I worked with the Staff Judge Advocate's Office, also called JAG. These were the lawyers, but seeing as how I was not a lawyer, I was limited as to what I could do. I later went to a Civil Affairs unit and did some work in preparation for the 30 January elections. When the elections were near, I was once again moved to work as a translator in a transitory jail (TransJail) with the Provost Marshall's Office, or the military police. I came back and worked in the Information Operations cell for the remainder of my time in Iraq. Now I would

like to share my observations during these various assignments.

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### LIVING CONDITIONS

Living conditions for U.S. soldiers throughout Iraq vary dramatically. Many of my friends in 2<sup>nd</sup> Squadron from the 11<sup>th</sup> ACR were forced to share space in tents, sometimes thirty or more people per tent. The most congestion in living quarters experienced on our installation was four young enlisted soldiers having to share a "trailer," equipped with electricity. Young officers typically had one roommate and Lieutenant Colonels, along with some Majors, had singles. We had a great chow hall that served four meals in a given 24-hour period, with a few exceptions. Our gym was in one of Saddam's palaces and it was equipped as well as the gym at Fort Irwin. Throughout the gym, there were several shops that sold everything from pirated DVDs to men's formal dress suits. I got many DVDs and watched all of them several times while on deployment.

I had a contracted civilian as a roommate throughout most of the deployment and I was fortunate that he brought an XBOX that he let me use. He made about twice the amount of money I did. Soldiers get shot at. Most of the civilians with the exception of the security personnel seldom do, although kidnapping is another matter entirely.

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### MEDIA REPORTS SKEWED

The media seems to deliberately want the American public to forget that this is a war and that war is the ultimate expression of people indulging in their primal instinct to be the dominant creature in the pecking order. I guess that we have evolved to a level where the individual is secondary to the collective friendly whole most of the time; we help those from our own nation, we hurt the people fighting for the other nation—or cause, in this case. Other experiences confirm this hypothesis.

I never saw a person die in front of me, but I saw the worst possible atrocities committed and recorded on film. There is a lot more left after a bombing than charred buildings and people crying. People are crying for a reason; usually someone dear to their heart was obliterated, sometimes right in front of them. Showing the faces

on the corpses is something that the U.S. media steers away from; it is too graphic to show American viewers. Ratings are the name of the game and people will not watch something that does not sit well with their consciences. The visual, auditory, and olfactory elements of war never sit well with anyone yet people seem to be surprised when around eighteen percent of deployed soldiers come back with permanent psychological trauma. The bloodshed by our brothers and sisters in arms is just one aspect of the media censorship campaign that is prevalent in the U.S. As despised as they are in the U.S., the network Al-Jazeera is at least willing to expose the daily tragedies that befall Iraqi civilians and American soldiers alike. The Arab news organization Al-Iraqiyya is tasked with a very different mission than American media outlets, that of exposing the hideous and grotesque crimes of the insurgents in Iraq. They also give hope to the people of Iraq that the scum that tries to destroy the economic and social progress will be dealt with.

There are several shows on Iraqi TV that I heard about from Iraqis. Being somewhat proficient in Arabic enabled me to speak to people firsthand, which reduced the possibility of certain ideas

being lost in translation. Many of the terrorists claimed that the promise of money and the fact that their families were threatened by the terrorists were the two things that ultimately led them to commit the crimes they did. Others claimed to be homosexual and one pair even had a sexual encounter in a mosque. Alcohol was consumed on a regular basis and prostitutes were employed regularly by the terrorists. Many terrorists were Iraqis, poor people with families to support, even though many admitted to committing crimes that no family man would commit. The nature of my relationship with them and the fact that these people were putting their own lives on the line by working for us makes me believe that they were truthful in what they were saying. These types of crimes were mentioned in U.S. newspapers, but discussions of the crimes and the pictures of the atrocities were omitted from the reports. Many Iraqis wonder if they will make it through one day to see the next, let alone if they will lose someone important to them. People in many other parts of the world get upset if their air conditioner fails when it is 90 degrees outside. Iraqis are lucky if they have a few hours of electricity a day and they face greater temperature extremes than others. Not all Iraq is in

turmoil, however.

Kurdistan, or the Kurdish territories to the north, has been self-governing for a long time. Many of the Christian communities in the north have also been calm for some time. Christians welcome the U.S. presence; the Kurds are no different. Reconstruction has gone very well in these places and is progressing decently elsewhere. The U.S. media oddly never reports on this. Death tolls, suicide bombings, and bloodshed get the American people to pay attention—it must sell papers—and not showing what these things actually look like keeps them interested. The war only really comes home for most people when a family member is sent to fight or when a family member comes home severely wounded or in a black bag.

The American soldiers are the bravest and most dedicated people in this nation. I have yet to meet people besides soldiers who place the interests of their nation above their own and risk their lives for a cause many still may not fully understand. The U.S. media is distorting what their sacrifices really are and even what the real situation is in the area. Perhaps if Americans could see and hear what the soldiers see they would have a greater appreciation of what these American heroes do. 🇺🇸

Siraj Alyami was born in Oakland, CA to Ali and Teri Alyami, a Ph.D., and an M.D. respectively. Siraj received his elementary and secondary education in Northern CA. He graduated with a B.A. degree in International Studies in 2003 and a M.A. degree in Diplomacy in 2006, both from Norwich University, America's oldest private military college, located in Northfield, VT. Siraj was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in Infantry upon receipt of his B.A. and like many patriotic young Americans deployed to Iraq in Jan 2005 after training in Fort Benning, GA and after being assigned to the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment in Fort Irwin, CA. Siraj is currently out of the military and will start his Ph.D. in Political Science this fall at the University of Mississippi at Oxford.

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Special Edition on Angleton



## Point Of No Return?

by Thomas Sowell  
August 22, 2006

It is hard to think of a time when a nation—and a whole civilization—has drifted more futilely toward a bigger catastrophe than that looming over the United States and western civilization today.



Nuclear weapons in the hands of Iran and North Korea mean that it is only a matter of time before there are nuclear weapons in the hands of international terrorist organizations. North Korea needs money and Iran has brazenly stated its aim as the destruction of Israel—and both its actions and its rhetoric suggest aims that extend even beyond a second Holocaust.

Send not to know for whom the bell tolls. It tolls for thee.

This is not just another in the long history of military threats. The Soviet Union, despite its massive nuclear arsenal, could be deterred by our own nuclear arsenal. But suicide bombers cannot be deterred.

Fanatics filled with hate cannot be either deterred or bought off, whether Hezbollah, Hamas or the government of Iran.

The endlessly futile efforts to bring peace to the Middle East with concessions fundamentally misconceive what forces are at work.

Hate and humiliation are key forces that cannot be bought off by “trading land for peace,” by a “Palestinian homeland” or by other such concessions that might have worked in other times and places.

Humiliation and hate go together. Why humiliation? Because a once-proud, dynamic culture in the forefront of world civilizations, and still carrying a message

of their own superiority to “infidels” today, is painfully visible to the whole world as a poverty-stricken and backward region, lagging far behind in virtually every field of human endeavor.

There is no way that they can catch up in a hundred years, even if the rest of the world stands still. And they are not going to wait a hundred years to vent their resentments and frustrations at the humiliating position in which they find themselves.

Israel’s very existence as a modern, prosperous western nation in their midst is a daily slap across the face. Nothing is easier for demagogues than to blame Israel, the United States, or western civilization in general for their own lagging position.

Hitler was able to rouse similar resentments and fanaticism in Germany under conditions not nearly as dire as those in most Middle East countries today. The proof of similar demagogic success in the Middle East is all around.

What kind of people provide a market for videotaped beheadings of innocent hostages? What kind of people would throw an old man in a wheelchair off a cruise liner into the sea, simply because he was Jewish? What kind of people would fly planes into buildings to vent their hate at the cost of their own lives?

These are the kinds of people we are talking about getting nuclear weapons. And what of ourselves?

Do we understand that the world will never be the same after hate-filled fanatics gain the ability to wipe whole American cities off the face of the earth? Do we still imagine that they can be bought off, as Israel was urged to buy them off with “land for peace”—a peace that has proved to be wholly illusory?

Even ruthless conquerors of the past, from Genghis Khan to Adolf Hitler, wanted some tangible gains for themselves or their nations—land, wealth, dominion. What Middle East fanatics want is the destruction and humiliation of the west.

Their treatment of hostages, some of whom have been humanitarians serving the people of the Middle East, shows that what the terrorists want is to inflict the maximum pain and psychic anguish on their victims before killing them.

Once these fanatics have nuclear weapons, those victims can include you,

your children and your children’s children.

The terrorists need not start out by wiping our cities off the map. Chances are they would first want to force us to humiliate ourselves in whatever ways their sadistic imaginations could conceive, out of fear of their nuclear weapons.

After we, or our children and grandchildren, find ourselves living at the mercy of people with no mercy, what will future generations think of us, that we let this happen because we wanted to placate “world opinion” by not acting “unilaterally”?

We are fast approaching the point of no return. ☹

Thomas Sowell is a prominent American economist, political writer, and a nationally syndicated columnist. He is presently a senior fellow at Stanford University’s Hoover Institution.

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## Which is more OFFENSIVE?

“This is not an enemy that can be ignored, or negotiated with, or appeased, and every retreat by civilized nations is an invitation to further violence against us. Men who despise freedom will attack freedom in any part of the world, and responsible nations have a duty to stay on the offensive, together, to remove this threat.”

—Donald Rumsfeld, SecDef,  
address at Nebraska’s  
Offutt Air Force Base  
August, 2006

## The Mexican-American War: 1846–2006

A 160<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Report

by Michael Haas  
Colonel, USAF (Ret)

Illegal immigration across the U.S.-Mexico border has surged into the millions every year since 9/11, with the Border Patrol estimating its apprehension rate at only 1:4 border-crossers. Mexicans represent less than two-thirds of these millions, with thousands of others coming from such U.S. government-designated “special interest” countries as Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Iran, Afghanistan, and North Korea. Even when apprehended the overwhelming majority of these “Other-Than-Mexican” (OTM) illegals are subsequently released simply on their own recognizance into the American public, to await a court appearance few will actually show up for. No less disturbing are the documented Mexican Army operations inside U.S. territory, most often in support of the criminal cartels that control the border. This is an examination of the appalling national security aspects of this phenomena rather than its political-economic impact on an American society that values low prices and cheap labor over national security.

For better or worse millions of illegal immigrants from countries as disparate as Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and North Korea are streaming northward across the former U.S.-Mexican border in an around-the-clock drama that is transforming forever the face of American society.

This stream of humanity continues to surge since 9/11, with the U.S. Customs and Border Patrol now estimating the

illegal annual flow in untold millions. Controlling this stream—as well as the U.S.-Mexico border itself—are three drug- and human-trafficking cartels that count their profits in the billions of U.S. dollars. Strong and growing circumstantial evidence implicates the Mexican Army as well. None of which is to say however that criminal control of the U.S.-Mexico border is necessarily perceived as a national security threat by political leaders in Washington D.C. or Mexico City.

Mexico did not fare well in the opening round of its on-going border war with the United States. In 1848 it was forced to secede nearly half its pre-war territory—over one million square miles of present-day Texas, California, Nevada, Utah, as well as parts of Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. When the post-war Mexican delegation was eventually assembled to sign the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo surrender, it grudgingly accepted the fifteen million dollars the victors paid to formalize the territorial acquisition that doubled America’s pre-war territory.

By historical standards America stole the land Fair & Square, and in any event the means by which it did so proved far more humane than what the native Aztecs got three centuries earlier at the swords of the Spanish conquistadores—the Mexicans’ predecessors. Their own history notwithstanding however, many Mexicans today seem intent to change the reality created by the treaty 160 years ago, if not the words themselves. So much so that in 2006 it would be difficult to refute the contention that political and economic control of the disputed territory has largely reverted to Mexico in all but name.

While it’s doubtful the Bush Administration will formalize America’s surrender of this contested territory with another international treaty, it is beyond credible dispute that such a *de facto* surrender is an on-going process. The U.S. government’s figures alone support this bald assertion, yet like the proverbial tip of the iceberg they barely reveal the true extent of what lies ahead for the *norteamericanos* who know so little of their own country’s history . . . or impending future. To begin, a brief geographical review of the border area is instructive.

U.S. territorial boundaries include nearly 6,000 miles of international land border with Canada and Mexico, with the

decisive sector largely restricted to the 1,950 miles-long border stretching from San Diego, California, to Brownsville, Texas; the distance from Washington, DC, to Phoenix, Arizona, in direct miles. Of this length little more than sixty miles—sections near urban areas such as San Diego—are protected by physical barriers more substantial than a few strands of barbed-wire.<sup>1</sup>

Looking north from the border the terrain unfolds in a desolate combination of rugged mountain and harsh desert environments. And it is a matter of record that in different seasons along the border, nature can and does inflict a slow, agonizing death through hypothermia or thirst to migrants unprepared for temperature extremes. Quoting Border Patrol FY 2005 statistics, the *Los Angeles Times* reported a record 460 known migrant deaths for the year, 261 having perished in the Arizona desert alone.<sup>2</sup> While the actual number of deaths was almost certainly higher, the worst perils facing the migrants may well take place before they begin their illegal trek northward; on the Mexican side of the border itself.

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### DO THE MATH

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Attempting to analyze the politically-corrected government statistics presented on Department of Homeland Security (DHS) websites is a maddening effort. Fortunately for analysts, the ubiquitous Bloggers can be especially helpful, as when the Desert Invasion website made a mighty effort in 2005 to crack the cautiously p.c. DHS code

“The Border Patrol provides numbers of apprehensions, but generally declines to answer specific questions regarding apprehension rates. However, Arizona’s representative Jim Kolbe has testified to Senator McCain in a Congressional hearing on June 17, 2004, that the Border Patrol ‘figures about one out of four or five are apprehended.’ Michael Nicley, Chief,

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1 This site is maintained by supporters of the United States Border Patrol and is not an official government site. [www.usborderpatrol.com](http://www.usborderpatrol.com), 19 March 2006.

2 “Border Crossing Deaths Set 12-Month Record” *Los Angeles Times*, 1 October 2005



Tucson Sector, U.S. Border Patrol, stated in a private telephone conversation in 2004 that 'It's more like [one out of] seven.'<sup>3</sup>

Thus from using the Border Patrol's own apprehension statistics, Senator John McCain (R-AZ) estimated in a 10 February 2004 letter "almost four million people crossed our borders illegally in 2002."<sup>4</sup> The following year 1.1 million illegal border-crossers were apprehended along the border according to DHS figures quoted by Arizona Republican Senator Jon Kyl.<sup>5</sup> Even allowing for the Border Patrol procedure of counting multiple apprehensions of the same individual (hapless migrants or smugglers apprehended on multiple



Mobile Border Patrol sky tower south of Tucson, Arizona. It sits along "OTM Alley," so dubbed for the number of Other-Than-Mexican border-crossers apprehended in the area. Also referred to as "Cocaine Alley" for the drug trafficking through the adjacent Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge.

border-crossing attempts), it thus seems obvious that untold millions of illegals are crossing the border every year.

Not surprisingly the majority (57%) of illegal immigrants entering the U.S. come from Mexico with the second largest group (24%) coming from elsewhere in Latin America, according to a 2005 study done by the authoritative Pew Hispanic Center.<sup>6</sup> The classic features of past migrant waves around the world—unskilled, uneducated, poor, desperate for a better life—apply as well to most of these migrants. It's the historical features of those who don't fall within this profile that attract the "special interest" of local and state law enforcement

officials. At the national level the answer to the identity question moves to a more disturbing level. As *Washington Times* reporter Jerry Seper notes in a 2004 series of articles on illegal immigration

In Los Angeles...more than 90 percent of all outstanding homicide warrants are for illegal aliens, and about 65 percent of the city's fugitive felony warrants involve illegals. Nationwide some 40,000 illegal aliens are being held in the federal prison system, about 25 percent of the prison population. They are the fastest-growing segment with each inmate costing taxpayers an estimated \$21,000 a year to house.<sup>7</sup>

Obviously not the downtrodden masses simply looking for a better life, a large number of these felons come from such notoriously violent international gangs as "MS-13" described in *Newsweek* magazine as the "Most Dangerous Gang in America."<sup>8</sup>

The situation in state prison systems is hardly better. In California for example, taxpayers are expected to spend \$720 million for the FY 2005-2006 incarceration of "undocumented prisoners."<sup>9</sup> Conspicuously absent from such numbers—given the Border Patrol's best-case estimate that it apprehends 1:4 border crossers—is the unknown number of Mexican criminals that have eluded the Border Patrol and National Park Rangers to join existing gangs in America's cities and town. And then there are the "OTMs" whose presence in America underscores the most significant national security concerns stemming from America's fatally-ruptured southern border.

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### "CATCH AND RELEASE"

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In testimony before the senate judiciary committee in October, 2005, Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff promised to end the department's bizarre "catch and release" policy that has allowed tens of thousands of non-Mexican illegal aliens to disappear within the United States public. Designated "OTMs" or

"Other Than Mexican" by the DHS bureaucracy, it was to this group the secretary was referring to when he declared "Today I am announcing this goal for DHS: eliminate completely the 'Catch and Release' enforcement problem. Return every single illegal entrant—no exceptions."<sup>10</sup>

Meeting the secretary's goal will be an impressive achievement, considering that 160,000 OTMs were caught by the Border Patrol in the previous fiscal year (About 15% of the 1.1 million illegals apprehended overall). Again using Border Patrol estimates of its apprehension rates as a baseline, it seems plausible that at least four-times this number entered the U.S. during the same year. And while most OTMs come from Central America, many other OTMs are found to have come from U.S.-government-designated "special interest" countries including Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and North Korea.

Of the 160,000 OTM figure noted in the secretary's testimony, 130,000 were subsequently released into the American mainstream on their own recognizance<sup>11</sup> after promising to show up for a subsequent court date.<sup>12</sup> The problem facing the DHS is as simple as it is familiar in the short history of the department; a lack of DHS funding. At present the DHS can currently provide only 20,000 detention beds to house OTMs facing an alien-processing system that may take up to three months to complete. The belated addition of another \$90 million in FY 2006 funding will add "hundreds" of additional beds; a revealing indication of congressional commitment to border security when compared to the politically embarrassing, Alaskan "bridge to nowhere" that received over \$300 million funding from the same congress.

The existence of "special interest" OTMs is hardly a secret in Washington D.C. In a March 2005 speech on the U.S Senate floor, Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-TX) referred to two groups of Arab males discovered by [border] patrol guards from Wilcox, Arizona. According to the senator one field agent reported: These guys didn't

3 Illegal immigration invasion numbers, [www.desertinvasion.us](http://www.desertinvasion.us), 20 March 2006.

4 Americans for Legal Immigration, [www.alipac.us](http://www.alipac.us), 26 March 2006.

5 "U.S. Senator Jon Kyl: Terrorism, Homeland Security & Getting Control of Our Borders," [www.phxnews.com](http://www.phxnews.com), 21 March 2006.

6 "Estimates of the Size and Characteristics of the Undocumented Population" [www.pewhispanic.org](http://www.pewhispanic.org), 21 March 2006

7 "Outnumbered in a hunt for aliens," [www.washingtontimes.com](http://www.washingtontimes.com), 22 March 2006

8 "The Most Dangerous Gang in America" *Newsweek* magazine, 25 March 2005.

9 The Impact of Immigration on the California Economy, [www.labor.ca.gov](http://www.labor.ca.gov), 22 March 2006.

10 Chertoff: End 'Catch and Release' at Borders, [www.foxnews.com](http://www.foxnews.com), 27 March 2006.

11 Again reliable data is elusive but an estimated 15% of those released actually return for their court date.

12 Chertoff: End 'Catch and Release' at Borders, [www.foxnews.com](http://www.foxnews.com), 27 March 2006.



Postcard of Cairo's Mohamed Ali Mosque, found in Arizona desert along heavily-used migrant route.

speak Spanish, and they were speaking to each other in Arabic. It's ridiculous that we don't take this more seriously. We're told not to say a thing to the media.<sup>13</sup>

Six months later House Judiciary Committee Chairman F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (R-WI) quoted a non-partisan Congressional Research Service report revealing "OTM apprehensions have tripled in the last 3 years...these illegal entries can present national security risks for the U.S."<sup>14</sup> And in a hearing with National Intelligence Director John Negroponte and other top intelligence officials in February, 2006, Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), expressed concern that the southern border has become a "major gateway" for Middle Eastern terrorists.<sup>15</sup>

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## THE GATEKEEPERS

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Actually there are three major gateways into the U.S. for the deadly—and highly profitable—mixture of drug- and human-trafficking cartels on the border; each gateway controlled by a different cartel. The Tijuana (San Diego) cartel runs the California border; the Juarez (El Paso) cartel dominates west-Texas, while the Gulf (Brownsville) cartel handles traffic into east-Texas. At stake for these criminal enterprises is a reputed \$140 billion worth of drug profits alone each year.<sup>16</sup>

But in recent years the stakes have gone even higher with the arrival of additional hundreds of millions of dollars,

carried by immigrants willing to pay for their illegal ticket into America. On the border these millions of hopefuls are commonly told that \$1,500 dollars each will get them into the Land of Milk & Honey. Those who can't afford the fee may agree to indentured service once inside the U.S., while the stronger males can earn their passage by carrying 50-80 lb. backpacks full of drugs through the thin shield of overwhelmed U.S. Border Patrol and National Park Rangers.

With financial numbers like this, drug- and human-trafficking is taking place on a scale that threatens the national security of the world's only superpower. But for all their ruthless ambition even the cartels may need—and according to a number of disturbing intelligence reports are getting—assistance from the most heavily-armed and best trained "cartel" in Mexico. It is this prospect that raises the startling question:

*"Are Mexican Army units conducting drug- and human-trafficking operations inside the United States?"*

More startling still is the answer. "The Department of Homeland Security said there have been 231 documented incursions by Mexican military and law enforcement personnel into the U.S. since 1996" according to a February 2006, MSNBC report.<sup>17</sup> The report quotes Rep. Michael McCaul (R-TX), chairman of the Security Investigations Subcommittee, as stating "There are several reports of intentional violations of U.S. sovereignty by groups, often smuggling hundreds of pounds of drugs, which appear to be associated with members of the Mexican military or police forces."

Mexican soldiers caught inside U.S. boundaries "isn't a new phenomenon," said David Aguilar, chief of the U.S. Border Patrol. Although the Mexican military has an "internal policy" stating its forces won't operate within about two miles of the U.S. border, that policy is routinely violated or simply ignored, Aguilar added. We often spot them" near or inside U.S. borders.<sup>18</sup>

*Not surprisingly the Mexican government flatly denies Aguilar's allegations*

*"I strongly deny any incursion by*

the Mexican military on United States soil," said Rafael Laveaga, spokesman for the Mexican Embassy in Washington, D.C. This could be smugglers with fake uniforms as a tactic to confuse the authorities." Further, Laveaga contended that wealthy smugglers can afford fake uniforms and camouflage their vehicles to resemble those of the military.<sup>19</sup>

This was certainly the Mexican government's explanation following a 22 January 2006 stand-off between three Texas sheriff's deputies, at least two Texas state troopers and at least 10 heavily armed men from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, said Rick Glancey of the Texas Border Sheriffs' Coalition.<sup>20</sup> "It was military," said Hudspeth County Sheriff Arvin West, whose officers were involved in the standoff some fifty miles east of El Paso, Texas. "Due to the pending congressional hearings I can't comment further." Once confronted the individuals fled, leaving behind a half-ton of marijuana, a barely-suppressed spat between local and national-level officials, and a number of politicians promising investigations of the affair.

Four days following the Hudspeth County confrontation, DHS Secretary Chertoff admitted such incursions did occasionally take place but described such reports as simply "overblown." Offering his estimate of "only some twenty incursions a year" the secretary explained "a significant number of those are innocent things in which police or military from Mexico step across the border because they're not aware of exactly where the line is."<sup>21</sup> But if land navigation skills in locating "North" are a challenge to the Mexican Army, other U.S. documents suggest that it's not for lack of practice on the army's part.

Unhappily for the secretary's public credibility, another Department of Homeland Security document—this one bearing the seal of the president's Office of National Drug Control Policy—described thirty-four such Mexican military border incursions occurred in 2001 alone with a

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<sup>13</sup> Senate Floor Speech, Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison, March 16, 2005

<sup>14</sup> Testimony, [www.judiciary.house.gov](http://www.judiciary.house.gov), 30 March 2006.

<sup>15</sup> Senator fears U.S. border is 'gateway' for terrorists, [www.washingtontimes.com](http://www.washingtontimes.com), 22 March 2006.

<sup>16</sup> "Border Wars Grow Violent," [www.nationalvanguard.org](http://www.nationalvanguard.org), 30 March 2006

<sup>17</sup> "Mexican incursions inflame border situation" [www.msnbc.msn.com](http://www.msnbc.msn.com), 30 March 2006.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Chertoff: Reports of Mexican Military Cross Border "Overblown," [www.conservativedialysis.com](http://www.conservativedialysis.com), 22 March 2006.

<sup>20</sup> "Mexico Army Likely Part of Border Incident" <http://newsmax.com>, 25 March 2006.

<sup>21</sup> Chertoff: Reports of Mexican Military Cross Border "Overblown," [www.conservativedialysis.com](http://www.conservativedialysis.com), 22 March 2006.



total of 216 in the previous nine years.<sup>22</sup> Further compromising the public replies of both the DHS secretary and the Mexican Embassy is the patently obvious fact that neither country has effective control over their mutual border.

Which leaves open a number of opportunities for criminal cartels with the money to buy military weaponry and expertise when needed, as was suggested by the Embassy of Mexico spokesman in Washington D.C. Long-evident to Border Patrol Agents and National Park Rangers all along the border is that “someone” with a high level of military expertise is carrying out operations inside America. And if indeed Mexican military forces are limiting their cross-border incursions to “some twenty a year” their restraint raises a second startling question:

*“Are some of those military-clad and armed figures spotted inside the U.S. border ‘Los Zetas’ renegades from an elite, Mexican commando force trained by U.S. instructors at Ft. Benning’s School of the Americas?”*

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) seems to think so, according to a DOJ “Intelligence Bulletin” obtained by CBS television-affiliate KPHO TV in Phoenix, Arizona. In a May 2005 broadcast titled “Mexican Drug Commandos” Los Zetas are thus described

They were the elite “special forces” of the Mexican military, trained in the U.S. at the School of Americas at Ft. Benning, Georgia and sent to “wipe out” one of the most powerful Mexican drug cartels. But these soldiers deserted and became the heavy muscle for the very cartel they were supposed to destroy.<sup>23</sup>

The Justice Department bulletin is quoted as warning United States law enforcement officials “The violence will spill over the Mexican border into the United States and law enforcement agencies in Texas, Arizona, and Southern California can expect to encounter Los Zetas in the coming months.” Law enforcement officers going into such encounters will do so with the knowledge that Los Zetas have offered bounties for up to \$50,000 for any member who kills an American

22 “Mexican military incursions reported” *www.WashingtonTimes.com*, 30 March 2006.

23 “Mexican drug commandos” *www.kpho.com*, 28 March 2006.

lawman.<sup>24</sup>

Los Zetas are believed to be working primarily as the armed-wing of the Gulf Cartel run by Osiel Cardenas (aka *El Loco*, *El Patron*), a “Most Wanted Fugitive” by the U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement. Well trained and armed with assault rifles, heavy machine-guns and rocket-propelled grenade launchers, Los Zetas have terrorized much of the border as the Gulf cartel reaches out westward to control all of the profit and penetration routes across the vanishing U.S.-Mexican border.

### OUTNUMBERED, OUTGUNNED, OVERWHELMED

In December, 2004, President Bush signed into law the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act, a piece of legislation that included a call for hiring an additional 2,000 border patrol agents in each of the following five years; a near-doubling of the current Border Patrol staffing.<sup>25</sup> With the release of the administration’s FY 2006 budget less than two months later however, it became obvious that the actually number of agent slots actually appropriated that year would be somewhat less than the 2,000 anticipated with passage of the Act; 1,790 less to be exact.

When confronted with bipartisan displeasure as to the minuscule 210 agent slots actually funded with the FY 2006 budget, the administration pointed to a caveat in the Act stating that the two thousand per year increase in agents was “subject to available appropriations.”<sup>26</sup> And as no such funds were available, the increase was dependent on congressional approval of an administration proposal to “double fees paid by commercial airline passengers from \$2.50 to \$5 per airport stop; the same proposal killed by congress the previous year.<sup>27</sup>

With a candor perhaps inspired by the two weeks remaining on his watch,

24 “Mexican mercenaries expand base into U.S.” *www.WashingtonTimes.com*, 29 March 2006.

25 “Bush budget scraps 9,790 border patrol agents; President uses law’s escape clause to drop funding for new homeland security force,” *www.sfgate.com*, 28 March 2006.

26 *Ibid.*

27 “Bush Budget ‘hollow’ on border security,” *www.washingtontimes.com*, 28 March 2006.

then Secretary of Homeland Security Tom Ridge subsequently described as “fool’s gold” the concept of adding ten thousand additional agents, adding “it’s nice to say you’re going to have ten thousand more Border Patrol Agents in five years, but what other part of Homeland Security do you want to take the money from?”<sup>28</sup>

Hopefully not from the DHS fund reserved for bullet-proof vests. In the year since Ridge’s comments, assaults on Border Patrol agents have risen 108 percent.<sup>29</sup> Included in this statistic are the two Border Patrol Agents shot a mile north of the border near Nogales some six months after the secretary’s comments, by assailants wearing “black, commando-like clothing.”<sup>30</sup> Before a senate judiciary committee meeting in March 2006, T.J. Bonner, President, National Border Patrol Council testified.

The number of assaults against Border Patrol agents has more than doubled, increasing from 374 in Fiscal Year 2004 to 778 in Fiscal Year 2005. These assaults included physical altercations; throwing objects such as large rocks, bricks and Molotov cocktails; shooting bullets from firearms; and using vehicles to ram agents and/or their vehicles.<sup>31</sup>



U.S. National Park Rangers conduct training for an increasingly-likely encounter with the heavily-armed drug- and human-traffickers who routinely cross through America’s once-safe national parks.

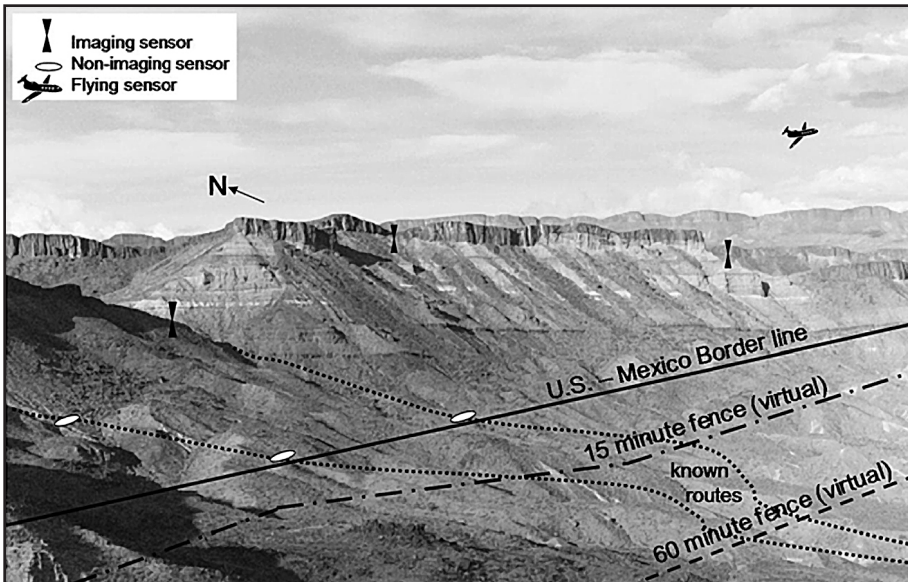
So too are local law enforcement agencies and National Park Rangers taking fire along with the Border Patrol. Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Southwestern Arizona may be the most dangerous national park in the United States. It

28 “2,000 new border agents aren’t part of budget, Ridge says,” *www.usatoday.com*, 27 March 2006.

29 “Mexico’s attempt to quell drug violence falters,” *www.freerepublic.com*, 28 March 2006.

30 “Men who shot Border Patrol agents wore black military-style garb,” *www.kvoa.com*, 26 March 2006.

31 Federal Strategies to End Border Violence, *www.judiciary.senate.gov*, 28 March 2006.



One proposed counter-measure against the speed with which heavily-laden drug smugglers can cross through America's thin border defenses is the establishment of "virtual wall surveillance" into suspected smuggler staging areas south of the border. Such detection could provide additional time for out-numbered Border Patrol Agents and National Park Rangers to react to incursions.

is a main thoroughfare for border-crossers and in August 2002, National Park Ranger Kris Eggle was murdered while partaking in an attempt to apprehend two armed illegals, one of whom fired his AK-47 into Eggle's chest.

On the border at least, Park Rangers often forego their traditional "Smokey the Bear" hats and spiffy uniforms, exchanged for military-issue Battle Dress Uniforms and assault rifles for their increasingly dangerous environment work environment. So too have experts in tactics have been called in to teach the kind of field-craft that can spell the difference between life and death for the Rangers operating in the increasingly-lethal mountains and *arroyos* of the Southwest. The lost art of man-tracking for example, is taught by former Rhodesian Special Forces veteran Captain David Scott-Donelan, Training Director and Chief Instructor for the Tactical Tracking Operations School in Mesquite, Nevada.

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#### BORDER PROSPECTS 2006

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The pressure on law enforcement officials along the border is expected to increase in 2006 as the cartels in turn increase the sophistication, size, and frequency of their cross-border penetrations. Different drug-carrying groups have been observed moving northward through Arizona's Coronado National Park wearing same-color jackets, an apparent

effort to ensure correct drop-off points in an increasingly complex drug-delivery system. The use of secure radio communications, night-vision equipment, global-positioning systems and heavier firepower are already evident, as are demonstrations of increasing, military tactical competence. To boost their numbers Los Zetas are reputed to be recruiting from trusted family connections, the selected individuals run through highly-competent, commando-training camps run by the cartels themselves.

To face the expected onslaught the DHS announced in December 2005 the "Secure Border Initiative," a multi-year, \$84 million program intended to secure America's borders and reduce illegal immigration. Key features include an 11% increase for U.S. Customs and Border Protection, as well as significant increases in law enforcement staffing, detention beds, fugitive operations teams, as well as enhanced infrastructure throughout the department.

Moreover, DHS is soliciting bids from the private sector for improved technology leading to integrated border security through the implementation of a "virtual wall" comprised of sensors and surveillance cameras. And the private sector is responding, with technically-creative responses such as that of ex-Boeing engineer Richard Flanagan, whose previous work on NASA's space shuttle lends itself to the concept of a cross-border surveil-

lance system that exposes the staging areas often used by drug- and human-traffickers immediately prior to their border crossing northward.

As for the estimated 11 million illegal residents now residing in the U.S., congress appears ready to legalize their presence while devising a formula by which those interested may become American citizens at a later date. Whatever follows, it also appears beyond dispute that Hispanics in America are on the verge of enjoying a political influence and economic prosperity beyond anything they could expect to enjoy in their home countries. What does remain in dispute is the impact their presence will have on the political and economic standards enjoyed by the *norteamericanos* in the 160 years that have elapsed since the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. 🇺🇸

Col. Michael Haas, USAF, (Ret.), a free-lance researcher and published author on special operations-intelligence matters, began his military career as a private in the infantry, serving in Airborne, Ranger, and Special Forces before attending flight school and completing a tour in Southeast Asia as an assault helicopter pilot. Following an inter-service transfer, he served in the Air Force Special Operations Command as well as the Defense Intelligence Agency's Current Intelligence Directorate. Col. Haas holds a graduate degree in National Security Affairs from the Naval Post-graduate School.

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#### List of people arrested in Canada with 3 tons of ammonium nitrate (Oklahoma City bomb used 1 ton).

- a. Shareef Abdelhaleen
- b. Fahim Ahmad
- c. Zakaria Amara
- d. Asad Ansari
- e. Steven Vikash Chand, alias Abdul Shakur
- f. Mohammed Dirie
- g. Amin Mohamed Durrani
- h. Ahmad Mustafa Ghany
- i. Qayyum Abdul Jamal
- j. Jahmaal James
- k. Saad Khalid
- l. Yasim Abdi Mohamed

...For the sake of the prosecution, let's hope there was no racial profiling....

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## Letter of Apology

by Charles H. Pitman  
Lieutenant General, USMC(r)

—An apology for Abu Ghraib—

**F**or good and ill, the Iraqi prisoner abuse mess will remain an issue. On the one hand, right thinking Americans will abhor the stupidity of the actions while on the other hand, political glee will take control and fashion this minor event into some modern day massacre.



I humbly offer my opinion here:

I am sorry that the last seven times we Americans took up arms and sacrificed the blood of our youth, it was in the defense of Muslims (Bosnia, Kosovo, Gulf War I, Kuwait, etc.).

I am sorry that no such call for an apology upon the extremists came after 9/11.

I am sorry that all of the murderers on 9/11 were Islamic Arabs.

I am sorry that most Arabs and Muslims have to live in squalor under savage dictatorships.

I am sorry that their leaders squander their wealth.

I am sorry that their governments breed hate for the U.S. in their religious schools, mosques, and government-controlled media.

I am sorry that Yassar Arafat was kicked out of every Arab country and hijacked the Palestinian “cause.”

I am sorry that no other Arab country will take in or offer more than a token amount of financial help to those same Palestinians.

I am sorry that the U.S. has to step in and be the biggest financial supporter of poverty stricken Arabs while the insanely

wealthy Arabs blame the U.S. for many of their problems.

I am sorry that our own left wing, our media, and our own brainwashed masses do not understand any of this (from the misleading vocal elements of our society like radical professors, CNN, the Washington Post and the New York Times).

I am sorry the United Nations scammed the poor people of Iraq out of the “food for oil” money so they could get rich while the common folk suffered.

I am sorry that some Arab governments pay the families of homicide bombers upon their death.

I am sorry that those same bombers are brainwashed thinking they will receive 72 virgins in “paradise.”

I am sorry that the homicide bombers think pregnant women, babies, children, the elderly and other noncombatant civilians are legitimate targets.

I am sorry that our troops die to free more Arabs from the gang rape rooms and the filling of mass graves of dissidents of their own making.

I am sorry that Muslim extremists have killed more Arabs than any other group.

I am sorry that foreign trained terrorists are trying to seize control of Iraq and return it to a terrorist state.

I am sorry we don't drop a few dozen Daisy cutters on Fallujah.

I am sorry every time terrorists hide they find a convenient “Holy Site” — a mosque, a school, or a hospital.

I am sorry they didn't apologize for driving jets into the World Trade Center that collapsed and severely damaged Saint Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church - one of our Holy Sites.

I am sorry they didn't apologize for flight 93 and 175, the USS Cole, the embassy bombings, the murders and beheadings of Nick Berg and Daniel Pearl, etc....etc!

I am sorry Michael Moore is American; he could feed a medium sized village in Africa.

America will get past this latest absurdity. We will punish those responsible because that is what we do.

Our press revels in hanging out our secrets for the entire world to see. We move on. That's one of the reasons we are hated. We don't hide this stuff like all those

Arab countries that are now demanding an apology.

Deep down inside, when most Americans saw this reported in the news, we were like - so what? We lost thousands and made fun of a few prisoners. Sure, it was wrong, sure, it dramatically hurts our cause, but until captured we were trying to kill these same prisoners. Now we're supposed to wring our hands because a few were humiliated?

Our compassion is tempered with the vivid memories of our own people killed, mutilated and burnt amongst a joyous crowd of celebrating Fallujahans.

If you want an apology from this American, you're going to have a long wait! You have a better chance of finding those seventy-two virgins. ☹

Lieutenant General Charles H. Pitman was the former Deputy Chief of Staff for Aviation, HQTRS Marine Corps, Washington. He fought in Vietnam and was wounded in action. In Okinawa, Japan, he commanded the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing from June 12, 1985 until his transfer to Headquarters, Marine Corps on Sept. 9, 1987. He then served as Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Aviation until assuming his present position on May 1, 1988. General Pitman was advanced to lieutenant general on July 7, 1988.



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## Of This and That



Dwayne S. Anderson  
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**Yoga Berra on Estimates:** I've always wondered if Yogi Berra made all those great sayings attributed to him such as, "Nobody goes to that restaurant anymore. It's too crowded," or "If you don't go to other people's funerals, they won't come to yours." One Yogism that's appropriate for our political leaders to bear in mind as they read intelligence estimates is, "Predictions are hard to make, especially about the future."

**Farewell:** One long-lived social group of intelligence retirees held its last luncheon meeting, a bittersweet wake, at the Fort Myer Officer's Club on 19 May. This was CIA's *Office of Current Intelligence* crew (many of whom are AFIO members), which met from about 1972 or thereabouts until now—holding up longer than OCI itself, which was created in or around 1948 and bureaucratically executed approximately 25 years later. **Hardy Hargraves**, the last and longest leader, presided, and founding fathers—including **Jim Hanrahan** and **Tack Swan**—told tales of those early exciting years.

OCI was an effective, high morale organization that served well in every crisis of its time. It was terminated probably by some senior officer who had a penchant for rearranging boxes in organizational wiring diagrams. The luncheon group was terminated by the passage of time, as members died off or became incapacitated.

## TOO SOON TO MAKE JUDGMENTS?

We've had two major creations added to our National Security Structure—our huge Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which, according to the media, is the largest of all government departments or agencies (though I assume Defense with its uniformed personnel must be far larger personnel-wise), and the Director of National Intelligence with the now ever-growing staff and offices. So far, the reports have been mixed. Observers note that interagency communications remain poor, bureaucratic battles occupy a lot of time and energy, and neither reorganization has added significantly to US security. Wags talking about "deck chairs on the Titanic" might not be off the mark. Let's hope the terrorists and/or Iran do not prove to be the icebergs.

On the plus side, the DNI has been making modest organizational progress, and has taken a few measures that look promising. Recently, for example, lessons learned from a post-mortem review of intelligence predictions before Hamas's successful election have led to changed procedures that are already in place.

It is difficult for outsiders, even experienced ones, to accurately assess how the reorganizations are doing. The quality of finished intelligence that is passed on to decision makers can only dimly be assessed by viewing it through the peephole of rumors, leaks, or questionable opinions. Moreover, an outsider must bear in mind that considerable time and lots of tinkering is needed to smooth out operations of any new organization, and the greater its size, the more time and polish are needed. Major amalgamations are not easily carried out. In the business world, the abortive Penn-Central merger comes to mind. So it is probably much too early to issue report cards on the DHS or the DNI.

Still, one can make some assumptions at this point. One is that the DHS is too large and disparate. Some of its branches and functions that are less directly involved in its main purposes might better be sent elsewhere. FEMA, for example, might function better as a stand-alone organization. And sometime after the next midterm election, it might be useful to review and rethink the DNI's role. In my view, a large DNI staff is a waste of money and talent, and the DNI should be largely



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concerned with interagency coordination and interoperability. Do you need 1,200 to 2,000 employees to achieve that?

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THE LOSS OF GOSS

**8 May addendum:** Porter Goss was bid a fond, well maybe not so fond, farewell a couple days ago and the media are giving his departure and probable successor heavy coverage. I suppose Goss's resignation was due mostly to lost battles against a superior force. This should improve the morale, reportedly at a low ebb, at CIA so some good will come of all this. It looks to this observer that CIA might just as well be folded into the DNI organization making, say, a National Intelligence Agency, an agency with a charter like the one for CIA back in 1947—and still with a director with little control over DoD's large and growing intelligence agencies. It will be interesting to see how this unfolds in the longer term. In the near term it appears that CIA will be focused mainly on clandestine operations, and at this date, no one seems to know what will be done with its analytic capability.

Media criticism of Goss to the effect that he was unfit for the job abounds. I guess he goes into the list of "Worst CIA Directors" but where. According to some "director mavens," he might rank along with Deutch at or near bottom.

Fortunately my own experience was mostly with **Allen Dulles**, and he was widely respected both within (until the Bay of Pigs) and outside government. **Gen. Bedell Smith** was said to be an effective and respected director, though probably not beloved. Old timers who served under him would frequently repeat a description of him: "He had a very even temper, it was always bad." **George Tenet** seemed, according to my limited sources, to be well liked inside the Agency and generally thought well of on the outside—until his unfortunate "slam dunk" statement was publicized. Possibly, if he hadn't uttered those words, he might still be around.

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THE NEXT THREAT?

A recent publication, **Global Class Warfare**, by Jeff Faux declaims that globalization and capitalism enrich an international elite at the expense of all the rest of the world's population. A lot of threads of

old Marxist dogma here, but his thoughts have more traction now as our economists tell us that the gap between haves and have nots is widening at an alarming rate in so many areas of the world including the U.S. It strikes me that this should be a concern of policy makers and something the IC needs to watch.

**Intelligence History:** Back in misty prehistoric times, when I was much younger, I read a massive two volume history of WWI. It was written in ponderous German historian style with endless footnotes and citation, often more of them on a page than text, and was heavily concerned with minutiae—each minor change of command, how many rounds expended, how many days each regiment spent at the front, and so on. Interestingly, the author or authors left out whole areas that they considered of lesser importance. The siege of Tsingtao wasn't mentioned, the battles in North Africa, untouched, and the sub Saharan campaign against Lettow-Forbeck ignored, and treatment of the Eastern Front was limited. The entire air war got a brief nod, with no mention of the Red Baron, the Lafayette Escadrille, or the huge ungainly Gothas, Capronis, and Handley Pages. AND, no notice was taken of intelligence operations, of SIGINT, of clandestine germ warfare, the Black Tom, maritime sabotage, Mata Hari, aerial reconnaissance, Balkan intrigues, or Lawrence of Arabia's covert warfare.

Intelligence wasn't considered very important by many post WWI historians who focused more on commanders and troop movements. Fortunately, recent military historians are including much more information on the role and impact of intelligence, and of course, much more of this information is now available to the researcher.

In fact, it is often more revealing to observe intelligence's historical impact in modern, broader, political and military histories than by reading specialized intelligence history or the memoirs of various intelligence officers.

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1906-2006

I was sifting through some hundred-year-old photos taken in the U.S., black and white and sepia, and somehow it seemed to me that era was more "real." I'm not saying better, certainly it was not

better then in terms of life span, working hours, entertainment choices, or food selection, and it certainly wasn't better for minorities. Life was harder then for all but the very wealthy. Oh yes, there were some advantages such as no income taxes and short commutes, but few would care to return to those days. So why did it seem more "real," at least to this writer. I think the photos reflected a more stable lifestyle. People were somewhat less mobile, though the westward movement was still vigorous, and probably more people spent most or all of their lives in one locality. It was not unlikely that someone would spend a lifetime at one job in one location.

Technology was on the move then, the airplane newly hatched, automobiles trickling in, electronic communications increasing. Nevertheless, technological change was at a slower pace. Societal mores and conventions were generally more fixed. Men and women wore hats when outdoors, and women also wore them in churches. Generally, mechanical devices were more understandable and their parts more visible. A primitive car of the era was started with a crank, had easily seen spark plugs, and could often be repaired by a blacksmith. No longer. I recently read that a 2005 car had more computing power than did our spaceship to the moon. A windup Victrola with a wax record vs. an I-pod sort of summarizes the difference.

So, more social stability and more understandable technology, yes, but perhaps most of all, there was not the same flood of information on all subjects in 1906 that differentiates the two eras. It's harder to grasp today's reality with conflicting data constantly streaming into one's consciousness from radios, computers, TVs, and DVDs. I'm bound to an elderly TV with rabbit ears, but even that brings me a dozen channels. I understand that a proper satellite dish can put 150 channels at one's fingertips.

It's this flood of publicly available information plus all the HUMINT, SIGINT, MASINT, IMINT (there more INTs out there now) that is overwhelming. This is one of several reasons why so many of today's intelligence analysts say that current reporting is all they have time for, and why so many policy and decision makers have so little time to look at any in-depth reporting. "Bullets only, one page max, three sentences and no more no matter

what the subject,” are frequently heard requirements. Oh yes, longer papers are produced but rarely without a short executive summary front and center, and the policy maker that reads past the summaries is a rarity.

Unfortunately, the U.S. is dealing with the data overload by an increasingly larger and more complex intelligence community. I recently read that the Department of Home Security has ten intelligence organizations (I can't even guess at more than a handful of them) and that they have a lot of difficulty talking to each other—and that's just one Department. Moreover, on top of our intelligence structure we now have the DNI and his office, while virtually all other intelligence agencies have expanded. According to an item in the *Washington Post*, the U.S. spends more on intelligence than all other intelligence agencies in the world together. I'm not sure how this figure was derived as I expect we don't have good budgetary data from China, or Tunisia, or lots of other places, but we certainly are spending a lot.

So, with lots more information, what's so bad about lots more people and lots more organizations to process it? The problem is structural with inevitable bureaucratic infighting and elbowing, diffusion of responsibilities, bottlenecks, and wasted time and resources. Even if the creaking structure works with some effectiveness, it certainly isn't cost effective.

What's needed is major slimming done and simplification throughout the IC, not easy things to accomplish. Wait, hold that thought, someone might establish an OST: The Office of Slimming and Trimming with a few thousand more personnel and a DNI.

Come to think of it, being an intelligence officer in 1906 must have been a decent job.

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#### THE WELL-ARMED CASE OFFICER

A recent offering by Smith & Wesson, the 432PD Air weight revolver, is made of an aluminum alloy and carbon steel and has a black matte finish. This very light (13.5 oz.) hammerless, short barreled, six-shooter has a laser target acquisition system built into its handgrip. It should have little recoil as it fires the .32 H&R magnum (which is about the minimum in fire power, in my view, that is desirable

even for a backup weapon). This is a neat, pocket friendly (almost snagless) weapon that is easily concealed, being small and light, and would be effective in low light conditions with the laser. It might, therefore, be a useful asset for intelligence personnel. For further information see [www.smith-wesson.com](http://www.smith-wesson.com).

**Is The Case Officer's Ammunition Legal?:** Well, yes, or no, or maybe it's maybe. During the Korean War, I attended the Army Provost Marshal School at Camp Gordon, Georgia. It was a top notch school in every respect—can't say the same for Army food though. The school effectively used one answer to many probing and difficult questions: “It Depends on the situation.” That's the answer here as well. We'll go into the issue of international law and ammunition at greater length in the upcoming issue of AFIO's *Intelligencer*. In the meantime, if in doubt, use military issue ammunition. It's legal.

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#### M-14 IN IRAQ

The now somewhat elderly M-14 rifle is having another revival in Iraq I'm told. This post WWII, 30 cal. rifle was retired about three decades back, superseded by the smaller caliber M-16, much to the discomfort of long time gunnery sergeants, gunners mates, marksmen, and sharpshooters. The M-14 is now being used by U.S. forces as a sniper rifle, primarily because of its greater effective range. I wouldn't be surprised to learn it were also being used in other special forces operations.

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#### USCG PHASING IN A NEW PISTOL

The U.S. Coast Guard is replacing its M9 9mm Beretta pistols with P229R-DAK 40cal compact pistols made by SIGARMS. The M9 was the standard USCG sidearm since 1986 but the pistols issued then, showing wear and tear, needed replacement and the Service, desiring a larger caliber, selected the P229R. This should be a fine successor as SIGARMS turns out high quality firearms and 40cal pistols have turned in solid performances as a preferred weapon for many (perhaps most) U.S. law enforcement agencies. One small cavil on my part. I think I would have selected a standard sized weapon rather than a compact for the USCG as,

presumably, the sidearm, generally, would not need to be concealed. A standard size with a longer barrel offers a better sighting plane for improved accuracy and a bit more velocity.

*Reader's note: For those interested in such matters, the February 06 issue of "GUNS&AMMO" ranks ten of the most influential handguns in history including the Colt 1851 Navy, the Baumont Adams, and the 1854 Lafaucheux. That favorite of movie spies, the Walter P.38, also made the list, but my favorite, the C.96 Mauser Broom handle only made a list of four also rans. ☹*

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### Those Entrusted With Secrets Can't Zip the Lip...

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I usually get my stuff from people who promised somebody else that they would keep it a secret.  
—Walter Winchell

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He who trusts secrets to a servant makes him his master.  
— John Dryden

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“...most employees would approve Mr. Goss's action [firing of CIA officer Mary McCarthy]. I think for the vast majority of people this will be good for morale,” the official said. “People didn't like some of their colleagues deciding for themselves what secrets should be in The Washington Post or The New York Times.”

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—Unidentified CIA headquarters official, “C.I.A. Fires Senior Officer Over Leaks” 22 April 2006 by David Johnston and Scott Shane, New York Times, on the firing of Mary O. McCarthy for disclosing classified information on secret prisons to the Washington Post

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## Chapter Workshop: Setting up your first chapter website

# Lions, Tigers, Internet and Websites – OH MY

by Judd Sloan

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Judd Sloan is a former lead compartmentalized intelligence analyst. Judd has owned several different high tech computer consulting companies, and has written and taught many courses on Systems Engineering and basic computer usage. He is an active committee member of the Air Traffic Control Association (ATCA). He currently works for Lockheed Martin. He owns a coffee bean export company in South America and a coffee roasting company in North America. In his spare time he develops web sites and consults on intelligence projects, and serves as Vice President of the AFIO Pacific Northwest Chapter (which covers Washington and Oregon). He lives in Auburn, WA with his wife and son.

**W**hat does it take to build a web site for your chapter? I'm going to simplify the steps so that you can visualize the process. The Internet is an incredible medium for sharing information with our members and the public of what we are doing and what the mission is of our chapters. These days, it can be difficult to get to meetings due to traffic congestion, parking, air flight cancellations or delays, or geographic inaccessibility. Fortunately, we can use technology to help us bridge these problems and to reach out to those who cannot attend chapter meetings. But then, that's a whole other article isn't it?

Our Pacific Northwest chapter, based in Seattle, covers Washington and Oregon so fully two-thirds of our members find it difficult or impossible to attend meetings. For us, the internet is one way to bridge

that gap and provide access to Chapter information for all members.



### HOW DO YOU GET STARTED?

- Choose a couple of names that you think you might like for your website. Our chapter is called AFIO PNW. Where PNW stands for Pacific Northwest. So, I thought I'd see if AFIOPNW.ORG and AFIOPNW.COM were available.

- I went to a site called [www.network-solutions.com](http://www.network-solutions.com) to perform my search.

- The both names were available so I registered and paid for those domain names. It only costs \$10 per year to register a single domain name. Since both .org and .com were available, for security and possible future use, I registered both names. I use [www.afiopnw.org](http://www.afiopnw.org) as my main domain and the [www.afiopnw.com](http://www.afiopnw.com) is what we call a mirror site. By mirror I mean that when anyone enters [www.afiopnw.com](http://www.afiopnw.com) they will actually be viewing the [www.afiopnw.org](http://www.afiopnw.org) website.

- Next, you have to have your files located somewhere on a server that is connected to the Internet so that people can view your files.

- For this, you need to find a company that performs what is called "hosting services"—a fancy way of saying that they have a large, highspeed PC connected to the Internet and that for a certain price you can store data on their PC so that others can view it on the Internet. Most likely you will also be sharing the disk space on that PC (server) with other web sites (domains). The cost can be as cheap as \$9.95 per month. But, cost is not everything so I would urge you to perform a little research so that you get what you really want or need. It's not a critical decision for, if you purchase too little, you can upgrade to another plan that better suits the needs of your chapter website. But by doing a little research you might end of saving some money by not paying for a lot of services that you are never going to use.

A couple things to consider are how much information you plan on placing on your website, how many pages do you want or need, how many people you think will access your information and how many eMail addresses you require. Because of the sensitive nature of AFIO membership, it is wise to always be certain you are doing business with a U.S.-based Internet firm. I went to a website called <http://cloudship.biz/?page=hosting> and selected "Hosting with US link."

- I researched the levels of service they offered and chose the \$9.95 per month, Silver, option.

- There was NO setup fee and you can have monthly billing if you want. Although by paying for a year at a time you save even more.

- Disk Space = 200 MB

- Bandwidth (Data Transfer) = 10,000 MB. Bandwidth refers to the amount of data that can be transferred to and from your website each month. This data includes HTML files, graphics, audio/video, eMail messages, and any other files that are a part of your website. Almost all of the packages you'll find anywhere have specific bandwidth transfer limits. If you need more bandwidth, simply upgrade to the next largest package.

- Example 1: A 2 MB file uploaded and downloaded would use a total of 4 MB of data transfer.

- Example 2: 100 page views of a website averaging 10 KB per page would use around 1 MB of data transfer.

- Hosted Domains = 3. This is the number of domains you can host on the account. You can increase the domain limit at any time for a \$10 one-time fee (per domain). For example, the Bronze Package has a 1 domain limit by default, but can be increased to 5 domains by adding 4 more at \$10 each (total added cost \$40).

- Parked Domains = 12. A Parked Domain is an inactive domain reserved for later use or one that points to another existing domain. For example, the domain name for your hosting account is "afiopnw.org" and you also have registered "afiopnw.com" through your Domain Manager. You may point afixopnw.com to the afixopnw.org Internet Protocol (IP) address. Internet users can now access your Web site using either domain name.

- Sub Domains = Unlimited. Sub

Domains or 3<sup>rd</sup> level domains are web addresses that operate just under a top level domain, but behave as an independent domain. You can place a word or phrase in place of the standard “www” like “subdomain.” Example: subdomain.afionpw.org. Which will redirect all requests for that URL (Uniform Resource Locator) to a different directory within your website.

- POP eMail Accounts = Unlimited. POP is short for Post Office Protocol. This is a standard that is used to receive eMail using popular eMail applications like Eudora, Outlook and Netscape Mail. The number of eMail accounts (judd@afionpw.org) you may have is defined in the package that you purchase. In my case I purchased unlimited POP eMail accounts. So, if I wanted I could give everyone in the Chapter an email account. I do NOT recommend doing this. For one it requires more work on your part to maintain the accounts and it could bump up your bandwidth requirements significantly depending upon each accounts usage. Here in the Pacific Northwest I have offered eMail accounts to all of our Chapter Officers but to date only the President and the Vice President have opted to have accounts on our domain.

- eMail Forwarding = Unlimited. eMail forwarding is the ability to configure your email aliases (user’s) to forward their eMail to another eMail address. This can either be for an entire domain, by forwarding the “Catch All” eMail alias, or can be on a per-alias basis. The eMail address to which you forward eMail for your domain can be a mail box associated with an ISP account, or can be a Hotmail or similar free eMail account. The alternative to eMail forwarding is delivering your eMail to a POP email account.

- Autoresponders = 15. An autoresponder is a computer program that automatically returns a prewritten message to anyone who submits eMail to a particular Internet address, whether an individual or a Web site. Autoresponders are widely used by Web sites for the purpose of responding to visitor comments and suggestions in a preliminary way and, in cases where there is very heavy traffic, as the sole way to communicate with user inquiries. They can also be used by businesses when an employee or department goes on vacation or a temporary leave of absence. Most of us are familiar with receiving those “Out of Office” instant replies to some messages

sent after hours.

- Mailing Lists = 3. A Mailing list is a popular way for people to send and receive information of a particular type to a single, topic-related group of individuals. For example, you might wish to add all of your Chapter members to a mailing list and then notify them of upcoming events by sending only one message to the main list address, which would then send the message to all e-mail addresses contained in that list.

- MySQL Databases = Unlimited. MySQL is a popular Open Source Software relational database management system which uses a subset of ANSI SQL (Structured Query Language). For more information on MySQL, see [www.mysql.com](http://www.mysql.com).

- FTP Accounts = 4. “FTP” (File Transfer Protocol) accounts are typically used by more advanced web designers who can create their own web pages from scratch, or by using stand-alone third party software. These created pages are then transferred to our web servers using FTP services.

- Finally. After you have registered a domain name and found a web hosting service you have to design and develop the pages that you want to represent you and then get those pages placed onto your web server. There is the likelihood that someone in your chapter knows how to do this or has a family member or friend familiar with web design work. Just remember to Keep It Simple... If it looks or sounds clever, it will become irritating in a few short weeks, so avoid adding too many snazzy bells, sounds, and whistles.

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*WHAT IF THE DOMAIN NAME YOU WANT IS NOT AVAILABLE. SHOULD YOU ACCEPT THE SOMETIMES CRAZY ALTERNATIVES THE “SEARCH & REGISTRATION” SITES OFFER?*

If the domain name you selected is unavailable the search engine will offer you alternatives. You could, of course, select one of those right away, but I’d recommend thinking about it for a few nights before making your final selection or choosing a new name. Remember the name you choose you will be yours until it expires in two years or until you choose and pay for a new name. And I emphasize “new name” as you will still have had to pay for the first name you choose. And your chapter might have considerable literature and recognition linked to the first name you select

— so make sure it is one you will be happy with for a long time.

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*WHAT SOFTWARE SHOULD ONE USE TO SET UP A WEBSITE? (NOTEPAD? MACROMEDIA? FRONT-PAGE? HOTDOG? OTHERS?)*

The software you use will depend entirely on your experience in developing web sites/pages. If you are experienced you could just use Microsoft Notepad to edit text files. If you are not experienced you’d best turn to a package like Macromedia DreamWeaver or Microsoft FrontPage or any of a number of other WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get — pronounced WIZ-zee-wig) editors that are available on the Internet. I used to use a product called HotDog many years ago and in recent years have used DreamWeaver for it’s ease of use and widely standardized webpage acceptance. But I have developed hundreds of pages using NotePad before other WYSIWYG products came out.

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*CAN YOU DEVELOP WEB PAGES WITH MICROSOFT WORD?*

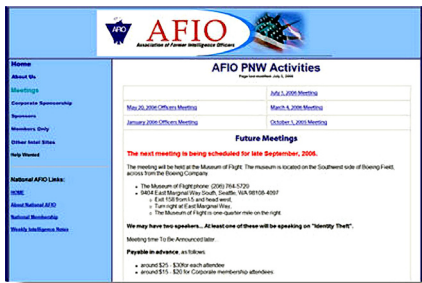
I do not recommend it but it is possible to create webpages using Microsoft (MS) Word, however the code is very inefficient for web browsers because MS Word embeds all of it’s text definitions in the file...creating large, slow to download webpages. But, in an emergency it can be used. DreamWeaver has a nice feature that strips out all of the unnecessary code if you used MS Word to generate the HTML text.

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*WHAT THE HECK IS HTML?*

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is the programming language that internet browsers use to display a web page. Each element (commonly known as “tags”) contains an instruction, commanding the browser how to display images and words. HTML is a subset of a much fuller language called SGML which stands for Standardized General Markup Language. The main reason it was developed was to offer a way to jump from a paper to a reference and then jump back to the chapter where you originated... Just like when reading a book. Working with HTML can be enjoyable because you can see the results of what you are have created, or destroyed, immediately.





HTML is standardized by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3c) and is followed by most of the leading browsers. The industry leaders, Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer use HTML, but do not include support for all of the same tags. Thus a page viewed in IE can look vastly different from a page viewed in Netscape. Care must be taken when developing a web page so that the pages will display correctly on the browsers used by the majority of your audience.

#### WHAT IS FLASH OR A FLASH PLAYER?

Flash is used to develop interactive animated graphics for Web sites as well as for desktop presentations and games. Many Websites contain Flash movies as an introduction to the main site content but be careful of doing too many of these since, after one or two visits, most of your visitors will be annoyed and quickly click SKIP to bypass the animation. Some sites use Flash technology for their entire content which, if unobtrusively executed, can be attractive and streamlined.

Flash movies on the Web are viewable by what's called a plug-in. This plug-in, also known as a Flash Player, is downloaded by visitors to your website from the Macromedia Flash Website at no cost, making Flash available to all Web users. Both Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator utilize a specific plug-in made for that particular browser, allowing Flash animations to look the same on any platform.

#### SHOULD A WEB SITE USE FLASH PLAYER ANIMATION OR IS HTML ENOUGH?

Though Flash can be a very nice way of presenting the story about your company or website, as mentioned above, I find more times than not I'd prefer to go directly to the website and be able to quickly select what information I need to see. So, if you

are going to use a Flash intro for your site just be very aware of who your audience is and what message you are trying to convey. Personally, I feel that HTML is all you need. Especially when you are first getting started doing web pages.

#### SHOULD A CHAPTER HIRE OR SEEK A VOLUNTEER TO BUILD AND MAINTAIN THE WEB SITE?

This is a question that only you can decide. If you have a lot of money and can afford to hire someone then by all means I encourage you to support the U.S. economy. And I'd be happy to assist other chapters with that or I could point you to a few friends who do this for a living. Being serious though... If you decide to have someone else build a web site for you, whether they are a volunteer or paid, I urge you to shop around. Remember that your web site is the image your Chapter presents to the world, and reflects on other Chapters and the National Organization, too. And though a lot of volunteers mean well, they do not always present an image that is appropriate to the seriousness of our mission.

That said, just because you pay someone money does not guarantee they will present the image you want either. And rest assured, that just because someone charges you a lot of money to develop a site also does not necessarily mean that they will present a sleek, direct, appropriate image either. Some have a silly, amateurish view of our field based on exposure to works of fiction or movies. Avoid these individuals, and also be cautious of those who have a negative slant on this field, as well.

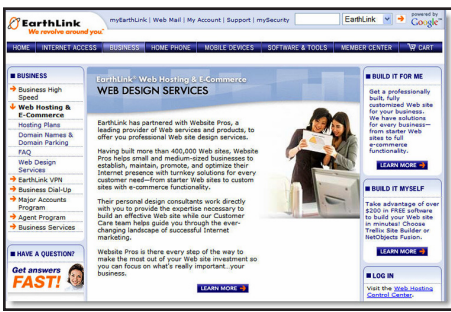
Now you say, what do you mean by "a lot of money"? Reasonable is of course a subjective term as what is reasonable for me may not be at all reasonable for you. But, for me, that means that I might expect to pay \$500 to \$1500 for an initial basic website with no database access, no flash, etc. The price would be based upon the amount of time needed to get the site designed, approved and finally published on the internet. It would be mostly a text based website. And I might expect to pay another \$100 to \$500 a month if someone wanted to maintain the web site for me

after it is published on the internet. This range would vary depending on how many times I planned on updating the website per month. For \$100 expect to see only very minor changes made to the website once or twice a month. And, obviously the more times and changes you want the more the web designer has to charge. You will find if you shop around that these prices are very low. Again, my best advice to you is research what you want, have an idea of how many pages and the type of information you want to display on your site and then shop around. Get a lot of estimates and always see samples of the websites that firm has done. The more estimates you get the more you'll see the vast range of prices you'll be quoted and the more knowledgeable you will be on the entire process.

#### HOW DIFFICULT IS IT FOR SOMEONE TO LEARN TO SET UP A SIMPLE WEB SITE?

To set up a very simple web site is not difficult if you have a good advisor/mentor. Some Internet Service Providers—e.g. Network Solutions [www.networksolutions.com/custom-website-packages/index.jsp? or at http://www.earthlink.net/biz/ehost/design/] or others offer some basic webdesign services as part of their initial start-up fees.

What takes more time and knowledge is experience in keeping your site simple to navigate, simple to read, easy to read, easy on the eyes and not busy (in the sense of having too much information on a single page). A lot of web sites contain GREAT information but contain so much information on a single web page that it is hard to read or you just scroll and scroll and scroll to get to the end. This does not



make it a bad web site, it just makes it more difficult for the reader to absorb. Also, you want to be careful in the colors used on your site. Colors can either help the reader locate and absorb the information or it can be a distraction. With the use of some colors you can lead the reader's eyes to that section of the page or to what you feel is more important information. However, color can easily become such a distraction that your information is hard or impossible to read. I have found through the years that the more time I spend in advance in planning the layout (design) of my web site and individual pages the less work I have to perform down the road.

**WHAT COURSES OR BOOKS WOULD YOU RECOMMEND?**

There are thousands of books and web pages available so this is a difficult



question... But, it is hard to go wrong with the "Dummy" books that are available... I have used them to help me write course material

before and have recommended them to my clients/students. I would also look in your area for adult learning classes at universities, colleges or junior colleges.

**ARE THERE SMALL PROGRAMS OR WEBSITES THAT TEACH HOW TO SET UP MY FIRST WEB SITE, ONLINE?**

As I mentioned previously, you could perform an internet search for "wysiwyg html" or "wysiwyg html editor" For example I just performed a search and came up with 858,799 hits by using the MSN search

engine (<http://search.msn.com>) and came up with 21,300,000 hits when I performed a Google search ([www.google.com](http://www.google.com)). A great place to start looking for a small (free or inexpensive) program is at:

[http://www.free-downloads.net/sub\\_category/WYSIWYG\\_HTML\\_Editors](http://www.free-downloads.net/sub_category/WYSIWYG_HTML_Editors). A couple other websites are: <http://www.devarticles.com/c/b/HTML/> or [http://www.htmlarea.com/directory/WYSIWYG\\_Editors](http://www.htmlarea.com/directory/WYSIWYG_Editors).

**WHAT CATEGORIES SHOULD A GOOD AFIO-RELATED WEBSITE COVER? WHAT SORTS OF LINKS? MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS? UPCOMING MEETINGS?**

Again this totally depends upon what your chapter wants to do. As in good journalism, when doing a website, be ready to answer: who, what, when, where and why. Provide a home page that provides links for: how to contact us, information about us, what is it that we do or sell (products), links to information about individual membership or corporate membership, information about scholarships, information about meetings we plan on having including location, cost, directions, etc. You might also provide a "Members Only" section that requires a password to get to that area to encourage membership. See below for more information on "Members Only."

**ARE THERE SECURITY CONCERNS A CHAPTER SHOULD BE AWARE OF? DO YOU PUBLISH NAMES OF MEMBERS AND THEIR ADDRESSES, PHONE NUMBERS, EMAIL ADDRESSES ONLINE?**

There are indeed security concerns... First, remember that this information can be viewed anywhere on the globe. My recommendation is to only publish a business telephone number, never a personal or home telephone number. Never publish the names of members, their addresses, their phone numbers nor their eMail addresses, NEVER. The key word here is NEVER. You could leave yourself and your members open to legal problems and/or harassment or even direct threats from those in the world that would want to harm us, directly or indirectly.

**DO YOU HAVE A LOCKED PORTION OF THE SITE FOR MEMBERS ONLY?**

For our AFIO Pacific Northwest chapter we do have a "Members Only" page.

And though this page requires a USERID and PASSWORD for access we still sanitize, and redact, the information we place on this section of the web site. Just because we have it protected from general access does not mean that someone will not try to hack into the site to gain personal information. Since our site is relatively new the only information we have in that area are minutes from our last Officers meetings. Again the information is sanitized to protect us from misuse of the information.

**CAN PEOPLE REGISTER FOR YOUR EVENTS ON THE WEBSITE OR IS IT DONE BY EMAIL?**

Right now we are not registering people for our events through the website. Our preferred method is eMail and for those whom we do not have an eMail address we are sending a postcard size mailer to notify them of Chapter meetings. When you send eMail to your members I recommend you not include every email address in the "To" section. Always send the note to yourself and for all the real recipients, use the BCC line, that way the eMail addresses of all the members' remains hidden from all recipients or those who intercept the message. BCC stands for "Blind Carbon Copy" or "Blind Courtesy Copy" and hides the name of the recipients of the note.

**HOW OFTEN SHOULD ONE EXPECT TO UPDATE THE WEB SITE?**

Minimally you want to update your web site when information is no longer correct or if your information relating to an upcoming meeting and the time has passed. You also want to update the information to keep chapter members informed of recent National or AFIO Headquarters information, or of events that have taken place in the chapter. You may want to change the layout/design of the site once or twice a year to keep the look fresh to avoid become a stale online "brochure." Sometimes you may find that one layout works better than another for conveying information or for drawing people to your site. Experiment to find what look appeals to your members. I think the key ingredient is that you and your members have fun, are educated by and enjoy the web site experience. ☺



# PROFESSIONAL READING

## The Intelligence Officer's Bookshelf



Compiled and Reviewed  
by Hayden B. Peake

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GENERAL AND CURRENT INTELLIGENCE ISSUES



JOHN ROBERT FERRIS.  
*Intelligence and Strategy: Selected Essays*  
(LONDON: ROUTLEDGE, 2005), 395 PP., ENDNOTES, BIBLIOGRAPHY, INDEX.

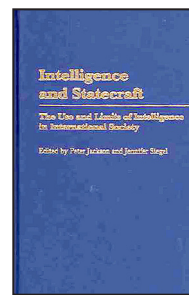
What good is intelligence? How does intelligence input to diplomatic decisions and military actions correlate with the outcomes? While these questions can't always be answered for contemporaneous issues and situations, University of Calgary history Professor John Ferris argues that the historical track record of intelligence provides patterns of use and indications of outcomes that suggest what may be anticipated and expected today and in the future. In the first six detailed and thoroughly documented chapters, he looks at that historical record in various periods. Each deals with a particular subject and time period to show the role of intelligence in major geopolitical issues and the subterranean bureaucratic and personal battles that led to the final policy. In the seventh, Ferris links the history with current reality.

The first chapter analyzes the influence of intelligence on British policy toward Russia and Central Asia in the

late 19th century—the late Great Game period—when the future of Islamic states was already a major problem. Chapter 2 examines the evolution of British strategic intelligence between the World Wars as influenced by Robert Vansittart, who became permanent undersecretary of the Foreign Office, the man responsible for looking after MI6 for the prime minister. Vansittart used intelligence for political power. To make sure of its accuracy, he formed his own private intelligence service as a check on MI6. It is a fascinating story.

Chapter 3 appraises intelligence as used or misused by the major protagonists prior to WWII. In one example, Ferris shows how some statesmen and commanders underestimated Japan's offensive capacity, while others recognized it accurately enough only to have it ignored in the field. Chapter 4, The British 'Enigma,' does not discuss the Ultra intelligence, but rather how Britain constructed its own "Enigma device" to encrypt its military and diplomatic cables. Chapter 5 describes the military problems experienced between 1940 and 1942 mainly in the North African desert as new radio equipment became available. Chapter 6 looks at uncertainty and intelligence in military operations. It discusses a case study of the use and misuse of intelligence in the Pacific during WWII and considers how bold risk-taking, military genius, and serendipity are influenced by intelligence and vice versa.

The final chapter is a discussion of network centric warfare and the Revolution in Military Affairs, as affected by the "infosphere" created by C4ISR (command control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance), and information operations. Ferris concludes that these complex concepts and techniques have indeed increased American's military strengths but they have not reduced its weaknesses—a most dangerous situation. *Intelligence and Strategy* suggests that the role of intelligence in both diplomacy and military operations today is quicker paced, subject to greater confusion, is still vulnerable to false data or interpretation and the refusal of decisionmakers to accept well-documented truth. No revolution has occurred in these areas, and thus the human role is even more important. This is an important work.

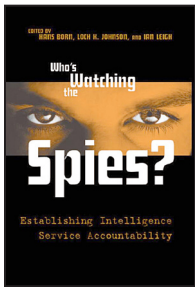


PETER JACKSON AND JENNIFER SIEGEL (EDS.). *Intelligence and Statecraft: The Use and Limits of Intelligence in International Society* (WESTPORT, CT: PRAEGER, 2005), 285 PP., ENDNOTES, INDEX.

This book is exemplary proof that modern historians realize the importance of the role intelligence has played in world affairs. But it is also an indication of their struggle to come to grips with some of the basic elements of the profession. On the first point, authors from Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom, have contributed articles on 19th-century crisis management in Austria and the origins of the military attaché, Russian intelligence and the Younghusband expedition to Tibet, the instructions of intelligence officers in pre-WWI Britain, the Royal Navy intelligence assessments of Japan in the interwar period, British attempts to hamper Soviet scientific development in the post-WWII era, and the role the Stasi played in the Ostpolitik-era of Germany.

On the second point, University of Wales Senior Lecturer Peter Jackson, in his valuable historical survey of the uses and limits of intelligence, asks "What is Intelligence and What is it For?" His answers to the first question illustrate the confusion in academia on this issue. He makes clear the tendency to insist on a single definition of the term *intelligence*, without recognizing the practical difficulties involved. Although he does not use this analogy—intelligence is comparable to the generic *medicine* or *medical*, each is a contextual term. When one is said to serve the medical profession, a contextual explanation is immediately required to understand just what is involved—a physician, a dentist, a scientist, etc. Similarly, when one is identified as an intelligence professional more questions are necessary to identify analysts and operators. When discussing what intelligence is for, there is no disagreement that it serves national policymaking and strives to be objective while minimizing uncertainty. In any case, the contributors are not hampered by the definitional dilemma any more than professional intelligence officers, and their articles provide detailed and well-documented examples of how intelligence

has influenced world affairs. The result is a valuable contribution to the history of the intelligence profession.



HANS BORN, LOCH K. JOHNSON, AND IAN LEIGH (EDS.). *Who Is Watching the Spies?: Establishing Intelligence Service Accountability* (WASHINGTON, DC: POTOMAC BOOKS, INC., 2005), 254 PP., END OF CHAPTER NOTES, INDEX.

In Federalist #64, John Jay wrote:

There are cases where the most useful intelligence may be obtained, if the persons possessing it can be relieved from the apprehensions of discovery...[and] who would rely on the secrecy of the president, but who would not confide in the senate, and still less in that of a large popular assembly.... In disposing of the power of making treaties... the president must act by the advice and consent of the senate, yet he will be able to manage the business of intelligence in such a manner as prudence may suggest."<sup>1</sup> (emphasis added)

Such were the conditions until the mid 1970s when Congress created the intelligence committees and began taking a more vigorous role in the intelligence affairs of the nation. Since 9/11 the calls for increased oversight and accountability have intensified in some quarters and *Who's Watching the Spies?* addresses this issue in chapters covering the views of eight democratic nations—the UK, USA, Canada, Norway, Poland, Argentina, South Africa, and Korea.

The collection of essays in this book is divided into four parts. The first considers parameters of intelligence accountability in general terms before and after 9/11. Parts two and three look at specific circumstances in the countries involved. Part four discusses the balancing of operational efficiency and democratic legitimacy. The authors are all academics, and those writing on a particular country are not necessarily teachers in or citizens of the subject nation.

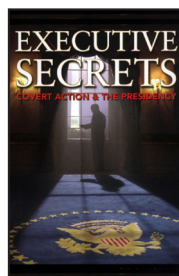
Oversight is defined in the book as

<sup>1</sup> Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay, *The Federalist or The New Constitution—#64, The Powers of the Senate* (New York: The Heritage Press edition, 1945), 433.

...maintaining public accountability over the intelligence services, without the sense of taking over a government's responsibility for directing, tasking, and judging the priorities of the intelligence services. This process of accountability can only succeed if the overseers have the necessary legal authority and the will to exercise meaningful review. (5)

The experiences in each country vary widely. In the case of the United States, the country with the most experience in this area, author Loch Johnson finds Executive Branch oversight "anemic" and makes his case for increased congressional efforts. In the case of Poland, the nation with least experience in legislative oversight, the bureaucratic battles with former communists in government complicate attempts to establish effective procedures. At the other end of the scale, author Fredrik Sejersted notes that his country, Norway, has "no serious external or internal threats to national security...and the secret agencies are well-behaved." (120) Thus it "should come as no surprise that Norway" has a model for legislative oversight that works well.

The experiences of each nation provide an interesting mosaic of desired goals and problems of implementation. The conclusions chapter includes a table listing the elements of "strong oversight" (237) developed by the authors, with assessments as to how well each nation currently measures up. It is a timely topic and worth the attention of all those who must deal with these issues everyday as well as the general public whose civil rights are affected when oversight is too robust or inadequate.



WILLIAM J. DAUGHERTY. *Executive Secrets: Covert Action and the Presidency* (LEXINGTON: THE UNIVERSITY PRESS OF KENTUCKY, 2004), 298 PP., ENDNOTES, BIBLIOGRAPHY, INDEX.

There is a tendency among academics who have never served as intelligence officers to denounce covert action in principle. They argue that interference in another nation's politics is just not right

under any circumstances.<sup>2</sup> In his Foreword to *Executive Secrets*, Mark Bowden, author of *Blackhawk Down*, tells of a scholar he interviewed in Tehran who blamed the CIA for supporting the Shah, for engineering his overthrow, for bringing down the post-Shah provisional government, and for secretly arranging the takeover of the US embassy in 1979. When pressed about the contradictions, the scholar explained that it is "necessary to view the world through the clear lens of Islam to see the logic of these things." Bill Daugherty, an academic who did serve as an intelligence officer and who spent 444 days as a hostage in Iran, gives us a more reasoned prospective on this controversial topic.<sup>3</sup>

One of Daugherty's assignments as a CIA officer in the clandestine service, was on the Evaluation and Plans Staff of the Directorate of Operations (DO), where he monitored every covert action operation run against the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Based on this experience and that of his other DO assignments, Daugherty set as his primary object for this book "to show definitively that covert action programs managed by the CIA since its inception have been at the express direction of the presidents of the United States. (xv) He writes to correct the impression, held by many Americans, that the CIA "runs a rogue foreign policy" beyond executive branch control. (xvi) In *Executive Secrets* he sets about correcting the record.

The first six chapters define and discuss the elements and role of covert action operations: Topics include some of the persistent myths—for example that Desert One was a covert action operation—that circulate in the media; the exemplary failures that have contributed to the negative public image of covert action; the process of initiation, approval, and review; and the relationship with the Congress. Chapters seven through 13 examine covert action

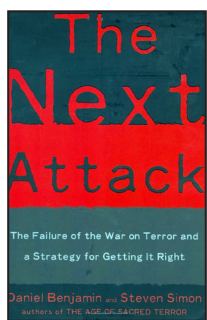
<sup>2</sup> See for example, Charles Ameringer, U. S. *Foreign Intelligence: The Secret Side of American History* (Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1990); Richard H. Immerman, *The CIA in Guatemala: The Foreign Policy of Intervention* (Austin, TX: University of Texas Press, 1982); Loch K. Johnson, *America's Secret Power: The CIA in A Democratic Society* (Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 1989); John Prados, *The President's Secret Wars: CIA and Pentagon Secret Operations Since World War II* (New York: William Morrow and Company, 1986).

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Daugherty is an associate professor of government at Armstrong Atlantic State University in Savannah, Georgia.



policies and operations in each administration from Truman to Clinton. He shows that the level of activity varied more with international turmoil of the moment than with the party in power. The nature of the activity changed over the years as considerable effort had to be devoted to countering KGB deception operations and participating in counter-terrorist programs. Change will be part of the future too, he suggests, with the Internet playing an important role. Many well-known peacetime covert action cases are discussed—in Chile, Iran, Iraq, Cuba, Poland, Italy, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, to name a few. Where particular cases—Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty—are only mentioned in passing, references for full coverage are provided. For each case treated in depth, whether a success or failure or some of each, Daugherty describes the circumstances that led to the operation, while documenting in meticulous detail the various presidential directives and legal authorities involved.

In conclusion, Daugherty argues that no matter how well he has put the case for covert action, it will remain controversial, but it will nevertheless continue as an instrument of presidential policy when conventional methods short of war are unsuccessful. *Executive Secrets* provides ample justification for this position while illuminating this contentious topic with facts. This is a fine textbook and a valuable contribution.



DANIEL BENJAMIN AND STEVEN SIMON. *The Next Attack: The Failure of the War on Terror and a Strategy for Getting It Right* (NEW YORK: HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY, 2005), 330 PP., END-NOTES, INDEX.

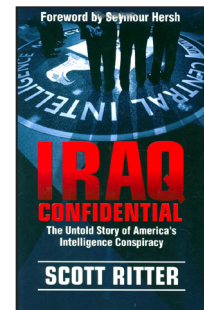
The authors of *The Next Attack* served on the National Security Council during most of the 1990s. Benjamin had had little prior contact with the terrorism problem. Simon, on the other hand, served in the State Department in Middle Eastern security affairs. Both hold degrees from Harvard and Oxford. Their fundamental argument is that the invasion of Iraq was wrong and the motivating consequences of that action prove what Bin Laden had been predicting; only more terrorist acts against

the United States and the Western nations will accomplish the Islamist goals of world domination. As an indication of what is likely to come, they cite the bombings in Madrid and London, which followed Usama bin Laden's call for new recruits to deal with the US-sponsored infidels that are bent on wiping out Muslims. These two events, they argue, were carried out independently of al-Qa'ida and show the capability of Islamist groups to act on their own. As they see it, Iraq has provided a new training ground that replaces the camps in Afghanistan, a situation that was foreseen by some and ignored by others. On the domestic front, they see the Department of Homeland Security as a collection of dysfunctional agencies bogged down in the minutia of bureaucratic battles that will take years to resolve before the department becomes something reliable in terms of protecting against another terrorist attack.

All but one chapter of the book are devoted to spelling out what is wrong with the current policies. As to a "strategy for getting it right," they offer four, not exactly new, proposals. First, "stop terrorists from committing acts of violence by capturing them, disrupting their cells, or if necessary killing them." Second, "keep the most dangerous weapons out of their hands." Third, recognize "that there is no way to prevent all attacks; protect those facilities in the United States that, if struck, would cause catastrophic damage." Fourth, "halt the creation of new terrorists by dealing, to the extent possible, with those grievances that are driving radicalization." They expand on each of these points, but do not suggest any sure-fire methods of accomplishing them; nor do they appear to realize that the steps they recommend are precisely those now being attempted. Their comment that the intelligence services have not changed their Cold War operational methods is not only unhelpful, it is inaccurate. Similarly, the need to build a "true global coalition" (203) is not a new idea. Finally they conclude that "showing the Muslim world that the West does have a positive agenda to pursue with it and has the will to make improvements in the lives of Muslims, would dramatically change the environment in which the Islamists make their arguments. Conversely, if we pursue democratization through rhetoric and force," (229) we risk failure. How this might be accomplished is a problem left to

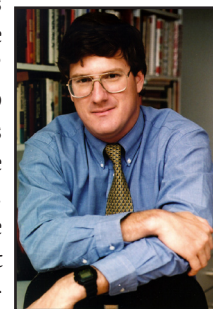
the decision makers.

*The Next Attack* provides a good summary of the problem but contributes little to the solution.



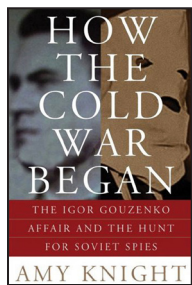
SCOTT RITTER. *Iraq Confidential: The Untold Story of the Intelligence Conspiracy to Undermine the UN and Overthrow Saddam Hussein* (NEW YORK: NATION BOOKS, 2005), 312 PP., END-NOTES, INDEX.

In the Foreword, journalist Seymour Hersh points out that Scott Ritter got it right about WMD in Iraq. In the balance of the book, Ritter goes on to suggest that anyone with the same data he had would have reached the same conclusion. But, he states, "dissemination of accurate assessments was prevented by the US Government." This was done to promote the "USA's principal objective in Iraq after 1991... regime change." He then alleges that the "CIA was designated as the principal implementer of this policy...through its manipulation of the work of the UN weapons inspectors and distortion of the facts about Iraq's WMD programs." (291) Ritter's story of the problems experienced by the inspection team is interesting but not new. His depiction of the primacy of his role in the events is surprising and unlikely to be accepted by others familiar with the situation. His sources are mostly unnamed, confidential intelligence officers, and this leaves one wondering whether conclusions about government policies are accurate or products of the smug certainty and ignorance of events above his pay grade. *Iraq Confidential* should be read with caution, keeping in mind that his charges about the CIA will generate an angry silence among those who cannot respond publicly.



#### HISTORICAL WORKS

AMY KNIGHT. *How The Cold War Began: The Gouzenko Affair and the Hunt for Soviet Spies*



The defection of GRU code clerk Igor Gouzenko on 5 September 1945 in Canada, set in motion a series of counter-intelligence investigations and arrests in that country, the United States, and the United Kingdom that eventually brought an end to the era of the communist-inspired ideological agents in the West. The Gouzenko case is not new to the public literature nor are the stories of the many Soviet agents exposed by the documents Gouzenko brought with him.<sup>4</sup> When combined with the agents identified in the VENONA decrypts, it was evident that Soviet intelligence in America had been severely weakened. Drawing from documents obtained under the Canadian freedom of information laws historian Amy Knight adds some new and relatively minor details to the Gouzenko story. While they do not change the substance of the case, they do describe more of Gouzenko's personal life after the defection. But this is not enough to justify the book and only gradually does the real reason Knight wrote it become apparent: Ms. Knight argues that the primary product of the Gouzenko defection was the damage done to innocent lives due to the "unrelenting witch-hunt for spies." (11, 295) This is a popular and loaded phrase, implying, as it does to many, that the putative spies, as with the mythical witches, did not exist. But even Ms. Knight identifies a number of Soviet agents caught by the RCMP, the FBI, and MI5. She goes on to ask rhetorically, whether "the harm that was done to the West by those who did spy, justified the widespread abuse of individual rights, the vast expenditures of public resources, and the shattering of so many innocent lives?" It is clear she prefers letting the spies spy.

A close reading of the book leads to some problems on these points. First, she provides little, if any, evidence of those accused unjustly—failure to prosecute does not qualify. Some of her examples include Alger Hiss, of whom she sug-

gests there is still good reason to doubt his identification in the VENONA decrypts (338, fn 8), though she doesn't explain why. Then turning to Harry Dexter White, she admits that while he was "shown by VENONA decrypts to have met with Soviet agents (read intelligence officers) and passed information, there is no evidence that he was doing this with the intention of subverting American policies." (301) She fails to realize that the intent was evident in the act. To strengthen her argument she notes that her position "is convincingly demonstrated" in Bruce Craig's biography of White, *Treasonable Doubt*, while neglecting to mention that even Craig concluded White had committed "a species of espionage," a term of art that still defies definition.<sup>5</sup>

Ms. Knight adds other examples, the best known being Canadian diplomat Herbert Norman, a Cambridge University communist in the 1930s who lied about it to his government and eventually committed suicide in Cairo. In this case, she blames the convenient scapegoats of McCarthyism and a US Senate investigating committee for harassing him to death. This is a popular myth in Canada, but there is still no evidence that anything but his lies led to his suicide. As a last example, though many others are available, she states that "even having one's name listed in the address book of another suspected spy was tantamount to being guilty" (295); not inspiring reasoning. Another problem with the book is the author's reading of counterintelligence history. To suggest, as she does, that the United States had "conducted surveillance against the Soviets and their Communist contacts throughout the war," (5) is a gross exaggeration. It was spasmodic at best, despite informants with specific detail and other clues.<sup>6</sup> Similarly, she shocks those familiar with the case by suggesting—without evidence—that Gouzenko may well have been a British agent for some time before he defected. (42)

One the other side of the accuracy coin, she is probably correct when, after counting the number of pages of documents removed by Nosenko as revealed in

<sup>5</sup> Bruce Craig, *Treasonable Doubt: The Harry Dexter White Spy Case* (Laurence: University Press of Kansas, 2004).

<sup>6</sup> See Robert Lamphere, *The KGB-FBI War: A Special Agent's Story* (New York: Random House, 1986).

<sup>4</sup> Igor Gouzenko, *The Iron Curtain* (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1952); Reg Whitaker, *Canada and the Cold War* (Toronto: James Lorimer & Co., 2003).

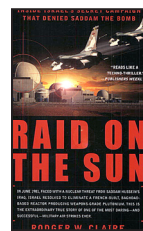
the archival record, she casts legitimate doubt on Gouzenko's story that he removed approximately 250 pages under his shirt on the night he defected, an observation so far overlooked. A prolonged period of extraction is indeed more likely.

In sum, while the case facts are accurate and well-documented, when conflated with the politics of the day, the conclusions reached amount to considered opinion, nothing more. The Cold War may well have begun with the Gouzenko defection and the espionage it revealed, but no evidence is presented that the treatment of Communist Party members was even a contributing factor. This is a weak case study.

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INTELLIGENCE AROUND THE WORLD

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RODGER W. CLAIRE. *Raid On The Sun: Inside Israel's Secret Campaign that Denied Saddam the Bomb* (New York: BROADWAY BOOKS, 2004), 259 PP., ENDNOTES, PHOTOS, INDEX. (AVAILABLE IN ABRIDGED AUDIO CD.)

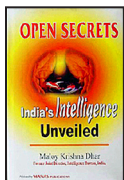
After 4 years of planning, on 7 June 1981, eight F-16 fighters, each carrying two 2,000 pound delayed-action bombs, flew 683 miles—600 at an altitude of 600 feet—at a speed of 6 nm/minute to arrive at Iraq's OSIRAK nuclear reactor, while the Iraqi radar was, as usual, turned off because the operators had gone to dinner. Less than five minutes later, 14 of the bombs had struck the target and the planes turned homeward. Mission accomplished. Although all participants were sworn to secrecy, Prime Minister Menachem Begin quickly released an official statement admitting Israel had made the attack. World reaction was universally negative. UN Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick compared the attack to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. (229) Privately, President Reagan commented that "boys will be boys." (218)

Journalist Roger Claire fills in the details of *Operation Babylon* in an easy-reading style, though his grasp of administrative and technical detail sometimes falters. For example, there is no U.S. agency called the National Security Administration, which substitutes for the National Security Council and National Reconnaissance Office (104 and 217), nor is the SA-6 a heat-seeking



guided missile. (137) The contributions of France and Italy to Iraq's nuclear program are spelled out, and the role of the CIA in the operation is mentioned. In the strongest part of the book, Claire describes the pilot selection process, the technical problems involved in the attack—for example, how to fly an F-15 round-trip to Baghdad without refueling—and the step-by-step execution of the mission itself. His account is based on interviews with seven of the eight pilots, many of the planners, recently released classified Israeli documents on the operation—although none are cited—some anonymous interviews, and related open-source material. The eighth and youngest of the pilots, Ilan Ramon, was interviewed by phone while training as an astronaut in Texas. He was lost when space shuttle Columbia exploded.

*Raid On The Sun* won't be the final word for military historians, but even in its current form it is a fascinating account with implications for decisionmakers dealing with nonproliferation issues.



MALLOY KRISHNA DHAR. *Open Secrets: India's Intelligence Unveiled* (NEW DELHI: MANAS PUBLICATIONS, 2005), 519 PP., NO INDEX.

"Open Secrets...for the first time" offers "insight into the...prime intelligence organization of India—the Intelligence Bureau (IB). In India any open writing...about the intelligence community is frowned upon as an act of betrayal against the establishment. Such revelations are aplenty in 'free democracies' in the western world, where intelligence is regularly brought under public scanner through legal and constitutional means." (5) Whether Maloy Dhar has got it exactly right is difficult to say since he provides no documentation. But the organizations and major events he describes and the people with whom he dealt in various countries can be easily checked. What he has offered for consideration is a professional intelligence officer's view of India's intelligence organizations based on his observations during a 29-year career. The central theme of the book is that legislative oversight of the organizations, which are subordinate only to the executive branch, has long been needed, and without it India's historical politicization of intelligence will not end.

Entry into the IB, India's security ser-

vice, is normally through the Indian Police Service, where students are earmarked for intelligence duty. That is how Dhar began. He served in various Indian states and Canada, but most of his time was spent at headquarters, in New Delhi, on counterintelligence assignments—working the KGB desk, observing the Pakistani intelligence service, and monitoring the actions of Muslim and Hindu activist groups. Typical of his cases in his last years were the attempts to neutralize Pakistan's penetration of India's space program, something that had become a political scandal. He gradually made contacts with various government leaders, including Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and was from time-to-time tasked to overlook certain acts by government officials, help the prime minister during elections, and perform illegal surveillance and related operations against political opponents. Many of these illegal, if not unethical, acts are admitted in the book more as a mea culpa than the disgruntled outburst of a former employee. Dhar provides much detail about the intensive and continuous bureaucratic battles among India's foreign intelligence service—the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW)—the Joint Intelligence Committee, and various other groups and government ministries. Aside from the on-the-job irritations this caused, Dhar uses these matters to illustrate the need for parliamentary oversight the lack of which he calls a "national shame."

Dhar retired in 1995 after being passed over in 1994 for the top position in the IB, and he is critical of the man who got the job—D.C. Pathak. (See comments on Pathak's book below.) But this doesn't distract from the unique look *Open Secrets* provides into India's intelligence services. Thus it is a valuable contribution and background for the intelligence officer.

D. C. PATHAK. *Intelligence: A Security Weapon* (NEW DELHI: MANAS PUBLICATIONS, 2003), 197 PP., PHOTOS, INDEX.

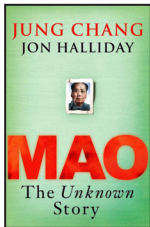
This is the first book published by a former director of India's Intelligence Bureau, the organization responsible for domestic security. Educated as an organic chemist, the author first joined the Indian Police Service (IPS) and was subsequently selected for the IB, where he gradually rose to its top position. Unlike Maloy Dhar (above), who served under

him briefly as a deputy and goes unmentioned in this book, Pathak has written a normative—how things should work—as opposed to a functional, description of how intelligence actually operates. His concepts are not radically different from those of services in other democratic countries, but so little has been published in the West about India, it, like Dhar's book, is a valuable contribution. Pathak stresses his "philosophy of management," which should be understood by the professionals and the interested public alike. He views the intelligence organization as "an umbrella" under which the individual remains the focal point of concern and around which the "methodology of intelligence operations revolves." He hopes to convey the principle that intelligence is a noble profession on which the security of the nation depends. In describing what he calls his "philosophy of intelligence," Pathak covers the qualifications, recruitment, and work atmosphere of intelligence personnel, the need to accept anonymity while emphasizing specialization, creativity and innovation, the value of historical experience and the impact of the "age of knowledge" which now dominates the world in which we live.

On the topic of what he terms "strategic culture," he underscores the need for the "unfailing study of overt and covert plans of political adversaries" that leads to a "system of internal vigilance." He concludes with an assessment of the critical role of intelligence in the age of global terrorism. Here he acknowledges that while the United States and its allies are the principal enemies of the Islamists, India is also a target, with Pakistan's ISI (Inter Services Intelligence) requiring constant attention.

*Intelligence: A Security Weapon*, is a thoughtful book that provides an idealistic view of how the author hopes the Indian intelligence services practice their profession. It contrasts sharply with the views of Maloy Dhar. A reasonable conclusion is that India has a way to go before the influences of bureaucracy and political expediency no longer dominate.

JUNG CHANG AND JON HALLIDAY. *MAO: The Unknown Story* (LONDON: JONATHAN CAPE, 2005), 814 PP., ENDNOTES, BIBLIOGRAPHY,



PHOTOS, INDEX.

In 1999, London Times journalist, Philip Short, published a 782-page biography of Mao Zedong. What more could be said only six years later? There are at least three answers. First, the primary author of this book was born and attended university in China while Mao was in power. Second, the authors found new source material—from Chinese archives and personal interviews. Third, and perhaps most important, the personality portrait of Mao that emerges is strikingly different: “a portrait of tyranny, degeneracy, mass murder, and promiscuity...the greatest monster of them all—the Red Emperor of China.”<sup>7</sup> To this the authors point out Mao, the one-time library assistant, eccentric teacher, and bookstore manager, was also an opera lover, poet, and a ruthless politician who wanted the Chinese Communist Party to take over the world. But the most significant trait uncovered, and the dominant theme of the book, was Mao’s self-centered lifelong pursuit of power, the steps he was willing to take to achieve and keep it, and his distaste for the peasant. Mao first expressed his views on this topic as a university student:

*Of course there are people and objects in the world, but they are there only for me.... People like me only have a duty to ourselves; we have no duty to other people.... Great heroes are magnificently powerful, stormy and invincible. Their power is like a hurricane...like a sex-maniac in heat and prowling for a lover...there is no way to stop them.* (13–14)

An essential element in both acquiring power and keeping it was a reliable security service. The authors blend Mao’s actions toward this end throughout the book, and they describe his mercurial relationship with Kang Sheng, Mao’s *Felix Dzerzhinsky*.<sup>8</sup>

Following directly from his obsession

for power, the authors reach the surprising conclusion that Mao was not a Marxist. Marxism was a means to power. Furthermore, contrary to the popular image of Mao as the savior of the peasants—and Mao was from a peasant family—he cared little for them. They were merely useful—alive or dead. He killed over 70 million, putting Stalin, his mentor, to shame. At one point as the Great Famine was claiming over 30 million lives, Mao suggested they could be trained to endure or eat leaves. He needed the food for foreign exchange and that is what he did with it. His absolute control, his treatment of close advisers and wives, and his control over the Party, was brutal and unrelenting until his death.

Mao is still on display in Tiananmen Square and, despite the truth about this “hero,” is likely to remain there so long as China has a communist government. For those who study China, its government and its politics, understanding Mao’s legacy is essential. The book is a fine place to start.



ALEXENIA DIMITROVA.  
*The Iron Fist: Inside the Archives of the Bulgarian Secret Police* (LONDON: ARTNIK, 2005), 205 PP.

By the time the post-Soviet era government in Bulgaria opened the former State Security Service files to the public, 30-year-old journalist Alexenia Dimitrova knew she would apply for access. Her father had disappeared for months during the Soviet era and life had been restricted in many ways. One grew up knowing the security service played a role in these events, and Alexenia Dimitrova decided to find out the details. *The Iron Fist* is the product of her efforts. In the first of its two parts, the book tells of uncovering a story of state repression that will surprise no one. What is new here are the details unearthed—numbers and names—and Dimitrova’s perspective. She was shocked by the dominance of the Security Service, the concentration camps, the informers—some her friends—her father’s dossier, the links of State Security to the KGB, the censorship of all publications, the bugged hotel rooms, the corruption of the clergy, and the harassment of dissidents.

The second part of the book begins with the attempt on the pope’s life in 1981

when the author was 18. Even in the repressive society of the day she learned of the charges of Bulgarian involvement “despite the fact that there was no real evidence.” (161) Later, after her work in the Bulgarian archives, she studied in the United States and decided to use the Freedom of Information Act to see just what facts, if any, the CIA and FBI possessed that would either support or reject a Bulgarian role. She was surprised that she even got a reply but was not pleased with the parsimonious magnitude—20 redacted CIA documents, less from the bureau. Still, she was encouraged to continue her research using the public record, which she found contradicted the official position. Her conclusion, that Bulgaria was not involved, is not surprising, nor is the fact that it is a judgment call. She found no smoking gun but suspects key documents supporting her view were withheld. In the final chapters she explains how she expanded her study of espionage during the Cold War in Eastern and Western Europe and discovered Bulgaria played a role in the illegal acquisition of technical data from the West. This only leads her to conclude that the Western security services are as bad as those behind the Iron Curtain, and she is especially hard on the CIA, asserting, based on Western newspaper accounts, that it had targeted and jailed innocent Bulgarians for the purpose of trading them for Western agents held in the East. Here she allows journalistic emotion to rule over solid research.

In the final chapter Dimitrova reverts to an old, domestic Bulgarian case. Based on Bulgarian documents she found in the archives, she concludes that the first head of the Bulgarian communist government, Georgi Dimitrov, had been poisoned by mercury on the orders of Stalin. *The Iron Fist* gives an unusual Bulgarian glimpse of life behind the Iron Curtain during the Cold War.

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These reviews are a selection of those found in the unclassified edition of CIA’s *Studies In Intelligence*, Volume 50, No. 2, 2006, by the Center for the Study of Intelligence.

7 See review by Simon Sebag Montefiore, *The Sunday Times*, 29 May 2005.

8 For a biography of Kang Sheng see: John Byron and Robert Pack, *The Claws of the Dragon: Kang Sheng—The Evil Genius Behind Mao—And His Legacy of Terror in People’s China* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1992).





## Hitler Outwits Stalin

by David E. Murphy

JOHN LUKACS, *June 1941 Hitler and Stalin* (NEW HAVEN: YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2006), 169 PP., APPENDIX, BIBLIOGRAPHY, INDEX

Before commencing this review, I should note in the interest of full disclosure that John Lukacs actually praised my recent book *What Stalin Knew*,<sup>1</sup> saying “This is a masterly book, very well documented and composed.” Lukacs is a redoubtable historian whose output over the years has been remarkable in popularizing his own strongly held and occasionally idiosyncratic views of history. His latest effort, *June 1941 Hitler and Stalin*, endeavors to follow the pattern set in his best selling work *Five Days in London, May 1940*. This book succeeded because of the enormous amount of British and German archival material and personal correspondence which Lukacs could draw upon for the May 1940 period. Also, Lukacs was intimately familiar with this source material. He did not have the same advantages in dealing with the Soviet side of the June 1941 events.

Whereas Lukacs admits his limitations in the field of Russian studies (he does not speak nor read Russian), it is his analysis of Stalin and his milieu that raises the most serious questions. He contends that in the period after 1939 Stalin began to see himself primarily as a statesman, no longer a Marxist, and that he began to favor the state apparatus over the Communist Party. Lukacs writes: “It is unfortunate (to say the least) that so many writers and historians and biographers of Stalin, including honest ones, fall back at defining him as a representative of extreme Marxism, a fanatic dogmatist who used every means for its cause.” It is quite one thing for Lukacs to interpret Stalin’s actions in this period as those of a statesman, but in Stalin’s own mind he remained a Marxist-Leninist and everything he did until his death he justified in this context. Stalin and his successors understood they could not retain power if they were to abandon

Marxist-Leninism and ceased to speak and write in its idiom. Actually, in the last years of his life Stalin still sought to burnish his reputation as a Marxist theoretician with the publication of *Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR* and *Marxism and the Problems of Linguistics*. In David Remnick’s 1994 review in *The New York Review of Books* of Martin Malia’s work,<sup>2</sup> *The Soviet Tragedy: A History of Socialism in Russia, 1917-1991*, he stated: “Insofar as *The Soviet Tragedy* returns the power of ideology to its central place in Soviet history, Malia has made an enormous contribution.”

As for Stalin’s favoring the state over the Communist Party, this he never did. The Communist Party, under him or his successors, remained the sole source of power through a structure which paralleled and dominated the state apparatus. Despite its title, “Committee of State Security,” the KGB always operated under party control. Also, if Stalin had truly been a “statesman,” and not a Marxist, why then did he insist in 1939-40 on the immediate, brutal imposition of the Soviet system, collective farms and all, on the newly acquired western territories in Ukraine, Moldavia, Belorussia and the Baltic countries? These regions had never known Soviet “socialism.” By doing this, Stalin sowed the seeds of hatred that turned many of these people against the USSR in the war and resulted, with sole, tragic exception of Belorussia, in their post-Soviet transformation into republics independent of the Russian Federation. Robert Conquest, whom Robert Johnson, the conservative British historian, describes as “our greatest living historian,” and a profound student of the Russian experience, has stated that Stalin and subsequent Soviet leaders “never abandoned, until 1991 ... the ultimate aim of Communist victory on a world scale.”<sup>3</sup>

Some aspects of Lukacs’ treatment of Stalin’s actions and beliefs relative to the 1939 nonaggression pact seem farfetched. He speculates, for example, that as Stalin moved ever closer to conclusion of the pact, he may have ordered “the winding down of the purges.” Unfortunately, the purges did not really end when Lavrenty Beria

replaced N.I. Yezhov as Peoples Commissar for Internal Affairs in November 1938. They were simply better organized and more selective, continuing through 1941 to eliminate key command and technical officers in the armed forces and officials in the armaments industry. The same might be said for Lukacs’ efforts to emphasize Stalin’s “respect and admiration” for Germany. He claims that the name Stalin was taken from the German for steel: “stahl.” In reality, Stalin’s nom de guerre as a revolutionary came from the Russian word for steel, “stal,” which the Russian language had borrowed from the Dutch or German in the time of Peter the Great.

Even more difficult to understand is Lukacs’ contribution to the controversy over whose crimes were more reprehensible, those of Stalin or Hitler. He states that “the German people whom Hitler inherited were the most educated people in the world. The peoples whom Stalin ruled were not. That is why...the mass killings ordered by Hitler...have remained more shocking ...than the brutalities and murders ordered by Stalin...” Were the lives of millions of Soviet citizens less valuable in the scheme of things than “educated Germans?”

In June 1941 Lukacs speaks of the “genius of Hitler’s statesmanship,” a characterization that he has used earlier in publications. Inexplicably, however, Lukacs fails to credit Hitler with animating the massive and extraordinarily successful deception program which preceded the invasion of the USSR. On February 3, 1941, for example, Hitler met with his most military planners to give his final approval to Operation Barbarossa. A key aspect of this conference was the decision to mask the concentration of troops along the Soviet frontier by means of disinformation concerning Operation Sea Lion (code name for the invasion of England which in reality had been rejected the year before as unfeasible). By February 1941 the High Command of the Wehrmacht issued a detailed order describing all phases of the deception program.

Instead of carefully examining this finely tuned and well coordinated program, Lukacs concentrates on the appearance in a recent book by the author of this review of material on the Hitler - Stalin correspondence. Lukacs does not believe such correspondence existed. In his April

<sup>1</sup> David E. Murphy, *What Stalin Knew: The Enigma of Barbarossa* (New Haven, Yale University Press, 2005)

<sup>2</sup> Martin Malia, a renown Russian studies specialist, was an emeritus professor at UC Berkeley. He died in 2004.

<sup>3</sup> Robert Conquest, *Reflections on a Ravaged Century*, 159

16, 2006 review of June 1941 in the *Washington Times*, Joseph C. Goulden asserts that I was “snookered by what seemed... to be authentic material.” In fact, I was not misled. I included English translations of two letters purportedly from this correspondence because they reflected the same themes present in the massive German deception campaign denying any German plans to invade the USSR and insisting that the German troop presence on the Soviet frontier was solely related to preparations for an invasion of England. It was explained that the texts of the two letters in Russian from Hitler to Stalin, December 31, 1940 and May 14, 1941, were contained in a Russian historical novel dealing with the events of 1941.<sup>4</sup> The existence of this correspondence was first revealed in Marshal Zhukov’s interviews with respected author Konstantin Simonov on Zhukov’s relations with Stalin before and during the war. The interviews were conducted in 1965-1966 but could not be published until 1987 with the advent of glasnost.<sup>5</sup> Separately, Russian historian Lev Bezymensky, who served as Zhukov’s interpreter in postwar Berlin, reported on talks with Zhukov about the correspondence. Then, in November 2003 the author of an article in *Krasnaya Zvezda* claimed the May 14, 1941 letter was intended by the Nazis to “...misinform the leadership of the USSR concerning its true intentions. The German Fuehrer himself was involved in this action...” Still, I made no claim, however, concerning the authenticity of these letters, stating specifically that “No archival material has been found to authenticate these documents.”

The possible connection between the May 14 letter and a JU-52 flight from German-occupied Poland to Moscow arose because of Hitler’s asking Stalin to forgive him “for the method I have chosen for delivering this letter to you as quickly as possible.” Lukacs claims there “is some – though very little evidence that on May 15 a German airplane flew to Moscow,” and writes that “there is but one newspaper article about this impossible and nearly incredible event.” Lukacs is wrong about this. The flight did take place. In his *Special Tasks* Pavel Sudoplatov comments on the consternation this flight caused in the

Defense Commissariat when the facts became known.<sup>6</sup> The “newspaper article” appeared in the Russian Defense Ministry’s official Military Historical Journal which contained a copy of the declassified June 10, 1941 Defense Commissariat Order No. 0035 describing the investigation of the incident. This order confirmed that the JU-52 was detected after it had penetrated Soviet air space but nothing was done about it because the chief of staff or the air forces, Major General Pavel S. Volodin, had ordered the national air defense system to ensure its safe arrival.<sup>7</sup> The chief of air defenses, Grigory M. Shtern, had already been arrested on June 7, 1941 but the June 10 order merely reprimanded Volodin. However on June 27 the latter was also arrested, and shot without trial along with Shtern and others on October 28, 1941. These executions are well documented.<sup>8</sup> The flight of the JU-52 and Volodin’s role in it could not have taken place without Stalin’s approval. These executions were doubtless Stalin’s way of ensuring that no witness would survive to tell the true story behind the flight of the JU-52.

Throughout June 1941 there runs an undercurrent of disdain for intelligence matters. This may account for the errors the book contains in dealing with them. The most egregious of these deals with three of the very best sources of Soviet intelligence in the period. They were Rudolf von Scheliha, a military intelligence source in the German Foreign Ministry code named “Ariets,” Harro Schulze-Boysen, an NKVD source in the German Air Ministry code named “Starshina,” and Arvid Harnack, another NKVD source in the German Economics Ministry code named “Korsikanets.” On page 75 Lukacs places von Scheliha in the German Air Ministry when it should have been Schulze-Boysen who served as an intelligence officer in that ministry. Worse still, a footnote on the same page cites Document 493 of 1941 *God* as an example of “their important and accurate reports.”<sup>9</sup> This document is

not from these sources but rather from Oreste Berlinks, a Gestapo agent who was fed to the Berlin NKVD chief, A. Kobulov, who recruited him and code named him “Litseist.” It was this double agent who provided deception material which went directly to Beria and Stalin. In Document 493, “Litseist” claims “Hitler cannot risk war with the Soviet Union.”

In another example of Lukacs unfamiliarity with major intelligence issues, a footnote on page 103 states that “at this time (15 June 1941) intelligence had begun to include decrypts from the secret German military code machines (Enigma). These decrypts were later to be code named “Ultra.” Actually, “Ultra” began to produce as early as 1940 and provided some of the first hard evidence that the Wehrmacht no longer intended to invade England.

Admittedly, John Lukacs has an engaging style as he leads the reader through his own version of historical events, a version which is sometimes difficult to accept. He contends, for example, “that the Anglo-American alliance, for all its tremendous material and financial and industrial and manpower superiority, could not have fully conquered Hitler’s Germany without Russia.”<sup>10</sup> Certainly a debatable position. This, after all, was the Germany that after defeating a divided, demoralized France, was unable to bomb Great Britain into submission, and lacking air and naval superiority had to abandon its plans to invade that country. In November 1942 it suffered a major defeat at El Alamein in its efforts to drive the British from Egypt and 1943 saw the collapse of its only serious European ally, Italy. At no time did Germany achieve air superiority and the Anglo-Americans dominated the seas where they eliminated the German submarine threat. As defeat followed defeat culminating in the successful Normandy invasion, and Allied bombers wreaked havoc on German cities, it is easy to imagine that Stalin would have been tempted to attack a weakened Germany. Even had that not occurred, however, the total defeat of Japan following atomic bomb attacks in 1945, thus releasing hundreds of thousands of battle-hardened troops for service in Europe, would have certainly brought about Germany’s final collapse. ☹

6 Pavel and Anatoly Sudoplatov, *Special Tasks: The Memoirs of an Unwanted Witness*, New York: Little, Brown & Co., p. 121

7 Major General L. G. Ivashov, “From the ‘Junkers’ of 1941 to the ‘Cessna’ of 1987,” *Voenna-Istoricheskiy Zhurnal*, 6/90, pp 43-46

8 O.F. Suvenirov, *Tragediia RKKa, 1937-1938*, pp 328, 376, 400

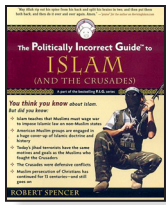
9 Aleksandr N. Yakovlev, ed. *1941 God* (Moscow 1998), Document 493, book 2, 259-260

4 David E. Murphy, op. cit. p. 187

5 Konstantin M. Simonov, “Zametki k Biografii G.K. Zhukova,” *Voenna-Istoricheskiy Zhurnal*, no. 9, pp. 50-51

10 Lukacs, p 2





**The Politically Incorrect Guide to Islam (and the Crusades)** BY ROBERT SPENCER [REGNERY PUBLISHING, INC., 2005, 270 PAGES, \$19.95]

Reviewed by 'whn'

An Afghan convert to Christianity is condemned to death by Muslim religious leaders in his own country. An Arab-American psychologist engages in public debate with an Egyptian cleric; when this receives wide distribution on the internet, she is the subject of credible threats on her life. A Muslim student at a prominent American university rents the largest vehicle he can find and drives it into a crowd of fellow students in an attempt, as he later says, "to avenge the deaths of Muslims around the world." A Danish newspaper publishes cartoons of the prophet, peace be upon him, and Muslims riot all over the world. All of these events occurred subsequent to the publication of *The Politically Incorrect Guide to Islam* and all of them are explained by Robert Spencer in the pages of this controversial book.

The publisher describes the author as an Adjunct Fellow with the Free Congress Foundation and a board member of the Christian Islamic Forum. He writes frequently on Islam in a wide variety of publications and is the author also of *Onward Muslim Soldiers* and *Islam Unveiled*. He has been studying Islam for more than twenty years.

This work is one in a series, generally unrelated, that all have in their titles the words "The Politically Incorrect Guide." 'PIG' being the common abbreviation applied to the series, and now included on the new dustjacket for this one on Islam by Spencer, yet I will refer to this work as '*the Guide*.'

It has been some time now since we have heard any U.S. officials refer to Islam as a religion of peace, and one hopes, without too much conviction, that this may be a result of their having read *the Guide*. Spencer, not a firebrand or hatemonger, presents a comprehensive and understandable explication of Islam and Muslim theology for the non-Muslim reader and produces compelling evidence that those

we quite properly call terrorists find ample justification for their actions in the sacred texts of their religion.

To refer to the Muslim world as a "civilization" is to confer upon it a dignity it arguably may once have had but, if so, has long since abandoned as the march of time passed it by. For whatever reasons, Islam suffers from the lack of three defining events in the development of Western civilization: a reformation, which cleansed the spiritual of medieval corruption; a revival of learning which, with the introduction of printing, revolutionized the intellectual and began the broad dissemination of knowledge; and an enlightenment which brought political philosophies into a new, modern world. These three processes are both the products and the shapers of Western civilization. Our religion, our attitudes towards knowledge and our political thought are lightyears away from what they were a thousand years ago. Islam, by contrast, has changed little in over a thousand years.

In his examination of Islam, Spencer pulls few punches and the back cover of *the Guide* describes him, apparently without irony, as living in a 'Secure, Undisclosed Location.' The experiences of other commentators on Islam—Salman Rushdie comes to mind—provide more than ample justification for this precaution.

The author makes extensive use of quotations from the Koran and the suras to bolster his case that the terrorists we face today are devout Muslims and are following the dictates of their religion. Indeed, for them to do less, would be apostasy and brand them as weak in their faith. These adherents have as much if not more contempt for what we generously term moderate Muslims than we should have ourselves. The silence from the moderates continues to overwhelm and the occasional Muslim who demonstrates the temerity to condemn or criticize the terrorists is virtually certain to have a *fatwa* imposed upon him.

A senior U.S. intelligence official apparently believes that global jihad began during the Soviet-Afghan war, displaying a lack of understanding of Islam and of history that approaches the pathetic. Spencer convincingly demonstrates that jihad has been an integral part of Islam since the Prophet, peace be upon him, first codified abuse of women, intolerance of non-believ-

ers and violence as an instrument of policy. Jihad is the sacred duty of Muslims and all that has changed since Mohammed's day and today is the ability of Islam to reach ever farther corners of the globe. 🌐

'whn' is a thirty plus year veteran of CIA's Clandestine Service who is anonymous as he remains active in the trade.



**Manhunt: The 12-Day Chase for Lincoln's Killer** BY JAMES L. SWANSON, NEW YORK: 2006, 448 PP.

Reviewed by Gary E. Harter

One hundred and forty-one years after his death, the assassination of Abraham Lincoln still reverberates in the American psyche. Lincoln's violent death was a stunning blow to the nation, and his successor grappled the multitude of problems created by the aftermath of civil war. History would confirm Andrew Johnson was ill prepared for this task.

While *Manhunt* begins at Lincoln's second inaugural, March 4, 1865, the title explains its purpose; the pursuit of Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes Booth from the streets of Washington, DC, through the swamps of Maryland, and into the forests of Virginia.<sup>1</sup> The book is extensively researched, and is based on original sources, letters, manuscripts, affidavits, trial transcripts, newspapers, government reports, pamphlets, books, memoirs among other sources.

Booth's original idea called for kidnapping Lincoln and holding him for ransom. He hoped to trade the president for Confederate soldiers held captive in Union prisons. When his plan failed, Lincoln and members of his cabinet were targeted for assassination. As Booth was collecting his mail the morning of April 14<sup>th</sup>, he learned the president was scheduled to attend a Ford's Theatre production,

<sup>1</sup> The search for Booth was directed by Lincoln's Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton. Vice President Johnson played little role in the events.



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"Our American Cousin" that evening. This unexpected windfall gave him little more than 8 hours to finalize the plot. In addition to the President, the intended victims included Vice President, Andrew Johnson and Secretary of State, William Seward.

Members of the team were chosen carefully, loyalty to Booth was key. To kill Vice President Johnson, Booth chose twenty-nine-year-old Prussian immigrant, George Atzerodt.<sup>2</sup> David Herold and Lewis Powell were selected to eliminate William Seward.<sup>3</sup> That left Booth to deal with Abraham Lincoln. As he entered Ford's Theatre, a building he was very familiar with due to his acting experience, he was armed with a single shot-derringer and a knife.



"The most beautiful eyes in the world." John Wilkes Booth at the height of his fame.

As an actor, John Wilkes Booth was a highly recognizable and debonair figure. After shooting Lincoln, he grappled and stabbed Major Rathbone,<sup>4</sup> then made his dramatic entrance by jumping onstage from the balcony. In what would be his final stage appearance, Booth turned, faced the audience, held high his bloody dagger,<sup>5</sup> uttered his final lines on a public stage,<sup>6</sup> turned and calmly made his escape. So stunned was the audience that only one individual attempted to stop him.<sup>7</sup>

An intriguing question remains: Did

<sup>2</sup> Atzerodt lost his nerve and never attempted to assassinate the Vice President. From a (lack of) protection standpoint, the Vice President was the easiest target.

<sup>3</sup> Herold waited outside the Seward residence holding the getaway horses. To gain entrance to the home, Powell claimed to be a delivery man carrying medicine for the ailing Seward. Once inside the house, he managed to locate and stab the Secretary of State. When he departed the house, Herold was nowhere to be found; he had abandoned Powell. Seward survived the attack.

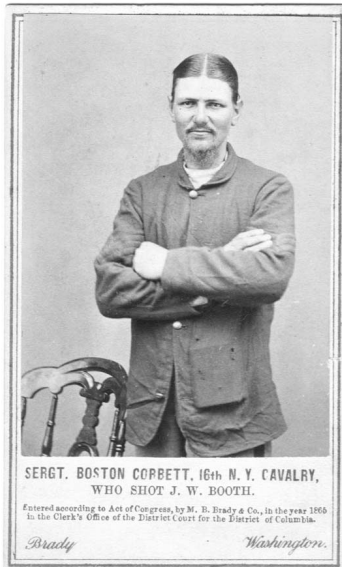
<sup>4</sup> The presidential party that evening consisted of the president, the First Lady, Union Major Henry Rathbone and his fiancée, Clara Harris.

<sup>5</sup> He inadvertently dropped his single-shot .44 caliber derringer inside the presidential box, most likely during the struggle with Major Rathbone.

<sup>6</sup> "Sic semper tyrannis," which means "Thus always to tyrants," the Virginia state motto. Some also heard Booth say, "The South is avenged."

<sup>7</sup> Audience member, Joseph B. Stewart, army major and lawyer, attempted to seize Booth but was unsuccessful.





The man of the hour, Booth's killer, Boston Corbett.  
(Private Collection)

the Confederate Secret Service put out a contract on the president of the United States? If so, was John Wilkes Booth its agent? Mr. Swanson doesn't answer these questions, but does document meetings between CSS representatives and members of the Lincoln conspiracy, particularly Booth and Mary Surratt.<sup>8</sup> During his twelve days of relative freedom, CSS agents assisted Booth and Herold<sup>9</sup> by providing food, sustenance and other logistical support. Despite these associations, definitive proof remained elusive, at least in this account, that the CSS directed Booth to act.<sup>10</sup>

The soldiers pursuing Booth were told to take him alive.<sup>11</sup> And this they attempted

<sup>8</sup> Mary Surratt was the only woman charged in the plot. On July 7, 1865, Surratt along with Lewis Powell, David Herold and George Atzerodt were hanged in what is now Fort Lesley McNair, Washington, DC.

<sup>9</sup> Throughout his escape, Booth was accompanied by David Herold.

<sup>10</sup> For a thorough examination of the alleged involvement of the Confederate Secret Service in the death of Lincoln, see William A. Tidwell with James O. Hall and David Winfred Gaddy, *Come Retribution: The Confederate Secret Service and the Assassination of Lincoln*, Jackson, Mississippi: University Press of Mississippi, 1988, pp. 510. The authors were researching a book on the Confederate Secret Service and uncovered information they believed proved a connection between the Service and Lincoln's death. That said, the conclusions of this account have been disputed by other historians and scholars.

<sup>11</sup> Edwin Stanton believed some officials in the former Confederacy were behind the assassination, and he wanted Booth's assistance in identifying them. Had he survived, it's doubtful Booth would have been cooperative.

to do, at least initially. Curiously, the author expressed criticism of the procedures used once he was cornered in a barn on the (Richard) Garrett farm. Realizing the troops were about to overtake him, Booth and Herold attempted to hide in a barn to escape detection. Unfortunately for the assassin his hideaway was soon surrounded by members of the Sixteenth New York cavalry, and demands were issued for immediate surrender. Instead of storming the barn and seizing the fugitives, a decision was made to negotiate with them. Herold surrendered and was placed in custody, but Booth remained inside the barn. The standoff ended when Booth was shot and killed by Sergeant Boston Corbett.<sup>12</sup>

What motivated John Wilkes Booth to assassinate Abraham Lincoln? For one thing, he hated the president and believed the South's woes were as a direct result of Lincoln's policies. He opined the world viewed Lincoln, as he did; nothing more than a tyrant. He also believed the assassination would demoralize the North and revitalize the South; the war would continue, and the South would emerge victorious. History proved his calculations misguided. It was true that the North grieved for its fallen president, but the South did not rise again. With reconstruction around the corner, Northern hearts toughened; sympathy for the defeated South and its population was nonexistent. The negative repercussions of Booth's deed would endure for decades.

During his presidency, Abraham Lincoln was reviled as no president before him. He was despised by millions of his countrymen, and newspapers of both North and South frequently mocked and

<sup>12</sup> While Booth's wound was mortal, he did not immediately expire. The soldiers carried him from the barn and placed him on the front porch of Richard Garrett's farmhouse. It was on the porch that Booth drew his final breath. Corbett's .44 Colt revolver used to kill Booth disappeared under mysterious circumstances. Corbett maintained it was stolen not long after he shot the assassin. The weapon remains missing to this day.



The great crime. A fanciful print published shortly after the assassination.

ridiculed him. Yet, as a martyred president, Lincoln's status was elevated to heights that remain to this day.

As there are remaining questions concerning some events surrounding the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, there will be further research. Additional information will be discovered which could shed new light on these events; and potentially a new interpretation of the assassination. For the present, *Manhunt* is an excellent addition to the credible body of research on the Lincoln assassination.

*The Murder of JFK: A Revisionist History*  
MPI FILMS, 140 MINUTES, RELEASED 1999

Reviewed by Gary E. Harter

When this relatively new documentary on the assassination of John F. Kennedy appeared on the shelves, one might be forgiven for asking, "What more is there to learn?" Plenty, according to the *Murder of JFK: A Revisionist History*, an award-winning DVD from MPI. The title itself is accurate; President Kennedy was the unfortunate victim of a homicide. With his wife at his side, he was brutally murdered in front of hundreds of witnesses by an assassin with a high powered rifle as he rode in a motorcade in Dallas, Texas.

The current documentary is professionally packaged, particularly with its utilization of archival material. To provide occasional contextual analysis of the events, it relied on the views of journalist

<sup>1</sup> "The Murder of JFK" was the winner of the 1999 IDA/ABC News VideoSource Award for Best Use of News Footage in a documentary.

Gaeton Fonzi,<sup>1</sup> former Kennedy advisor Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., columnist Jack Anderson and former CIA officer and AFIO member Sam Halpern.<sup>2</sup>

The theme of the program was that John F. Kennedy's assassination was the seminal event of the Cold War; and to properly put it in context, the viewer must understand the relationship between the United States and the island of Cuba at the time of the assassination. Thus armed with a conspiratorial bent with a focus on Cuba, the documentary relied heavily on theory of involvement through conjecture; shadow replaced actuality.

The program unfolds with the rise of both Fidel Castro<sup>3</sup> and John F. Kennedy, who were described as two charismatic men attempting to lead their respective countries from the grip of "entrenched right-wing"<sup>4</sup> governments. Thus began the identification on what was described as either the "radical right" or "right wing." This label appeared to be directed towards any institution or individual known or presumed to be opposed to the president's policies.

The early months of the Kennedy presidency are portrayed loosely, with Kennedy governing as a virtual prisoner of the "right-wing." He appeared incapable of making his own decisions. Thus the Cold War was fought on "their terms," not his; Kennedy's failure at the Bay of Pigs<sup>5</sup>

was explained away because the plan was originally conceived under the Eisenhower Administration, and he didn't think he could get out of it. Then in October 1962, somehow everything changed. JFK boldly stood up to the "radical right" and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and refused to invade Cuba during the Missile Crisis. Seemingly, Kennedy and his presidency were united, and he finally was able to govern according to his priorities.

The fact-checker was missing during the brief segment on the attempted assassination of retired General Edwin Walker.<sup>6</sup> After setting the tone that Dallas was potentially a dangerous place to be, it reported that an "unidentified gunman fired several shots at General Walker's home on April 13, 1963." The date mentioned is wrong; the correct date was April 10, 1963. Only one shot was fired, not several; and that one shot came from a high-powered rifle. The bullet barely missed the general's head as he sat at his desk,<sup>7</sup> and was subsequently recovered by police. The gunman was not immediately identified, but his identity was known. When her husband didn't come home for dinner that evening, Marina Oswald searched his study and found a note addressed to her in Russian. In part it provided instructions for what she should do in the event he wasn't able to return. When he arrived at their apartment around 11:30pm, Oswald informed her he'd shot Walker. Proof of his interest in the General surfaced after his arrest; police found among his possessions photographs of Walker's home and backyard.<sup>8</sup>

**The Murder of JFK is well into its 45<sup>th</sup> minute before we get a glimpse of Oswald on a street corner in New Orleans, Louisiana,** his troops would have prevailed.

<sup>6</sup> The former general was a visible fixture in the Dallas community following his retirement from the military. An ardent opponent of Kennedy Administration, he was prominently featured throughout the program.

<sup>7</sup> The bullet was in such a deformed condition it could not be conclusively linked to Oswald's rifle. However, neutron activation analysis proved this particular bullet was of the same composition as Oswald's rifle bullets. See Dr. John K. Lattimer, *Kennedy and Lincoln: Medical & Ballistic Comparisons of Their Assassinations*, New York: Harcourt and Jovanovich, 1980, pp. 378. The analysis of the bullet found in General Walker's home can be found on pages 134-136.

<sup>8</sup> The surveillance photographs of Walker's residence were found in Oswald's room at a Dallas boardinghouse.

ana, passing out leaflets for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). At the time, he was the president of its New Orleans Chapter and only member. Other fleeting images include a television interview,<sup>9</sup> his appearance in a courtroom after a scuffle<sup>10</sup> with anti-Castro Cubans. Next time we see him, Oswald is being led down a long, somewhat congested corridor with a policeman on each arm. The scene witnessed was Oswald's arrest for the murder of Dallas policeman, J.D. Tippit.<sup>11</sup> Oswald consistently denied knowledge or involvement in the President's assassination, and artfully evaded a reporter's question, "Did you shoot the President?" at a midnight press briefing at Dallas Police Headquarters. The drama of Lee Oswald's life reaches its apex with his murder by Dallas nightclub owner, Jack Ruby in the basement of that building. Oswald is forever silenced, and the origin of conspiracy is born. With Oswald deceased, the documentary explored its aftermath; the Warren Commission, House Select Committee on Assassinations, and various conspiracy theories.

President Lyndon Johnson created the Warren Commission<sup>12</sup> to investigate the events surrounding the Kennedy assassination, and to reassure the American public. To some it did neither. The Commission was given a short deadline, and within 10 months produced its findings. It

<sup>9</sup> Oswald admits to a television reporter he's a Marxist but not a communist.

<sup>10</sup> The viewer is not informed Oswald was arrested by the New Orleans Police Department on August 9, 1963, for disturbing the peace following this confrontation.

<sup>11</sup> After exiting the Texas School Book Depository building, Oswald returned to his residence at a nearby boardinghouse, 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, to retrieve his .38 revolver, and jacket. He departed the residence and shortly encountered police officer, J.D. Tippitt in his patrol car. As Oswald matched a rough description of Kennedy's assassin, Tippitt exited the vehicle and attempted to interview him. Oswald drew his revolver and shot Tippitt four times, killing him instantly. As Oswald ran away from the area, he was observed by witnesses ejecting four empty cartridge cases into a bush. The cartridge cases were recovered by police, and through ballistics tests, were matched to Oswald's handgun. Officer Tippitt is not mentioned in the film.

<sup>12</sup> The Warren Commission was created one week after the Kennedy assassination. Its members included Earl Warren, Hale Boggs, John Sherman Cooper, Allen W. Dulles, John J. McCloy, Richard B. Russell, and Gerald R. Ford. As of this writing, former President Ford is its only surviving member.

<sup>1</sup> Fonzi was an investigator for the House Select Committee on Assassinations as well as the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. He is the author of *The Last Investigation*, New York: Thunder Mouth Press, 1993, pp. 448. The book is an account of his work in those committees.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Halpern provided commentary on the origin, direction and general activities of "Operation Mongoose." "Mongoose" was described as a political program under the direction of CIA to destabilize the Cuban government, and remove Castro from power. Mr. Halpern opined the best thing to come out of "Mongoose" was the CIA recruitment of a Cuban peasant/farmer. This individual provided the agency with its first inkling of suspicious activity on the island.

<sup>3</sup> The Castro footage throughout the presentation is augmented by the utilization of Cuban source material, covering the revolution and overthrow of Batista, the Bay of Pigs and the Missile Crisis.

<sup>4</sup> This was a reference to the Eisenhower Administration (1953-1961). A careful examination of the public records of Dwight Eisenhower or his Vice President, Richard Nixon, would refute the claim that either was "right-wing."

<sup>5</sup> Kennedy refused to authorize air support for the invading forces, thus guaranteeing their defeat. Fidel Castro has since stated that even with this



concluded Lee Harvey Oswald fired three shots at the presidential motorcade from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository(TSBD); that he acted alone, and a single bullet was responsible for the injuries to President Kennedy and Governor Connally.<sup>13</sup> Publicly President Johnson embraced the Report; privately he had doubts about certain conclusions.<sup>14</sup>

But the **Warren Report** did not bring closure. In 1976, the House Select Committee on Assassinations was created to reexamine the **Warren Report**, and also investigate the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. The Committee met for two years and released its report in 1979. It agreed with the **Warren Report** that Lee Oswald fired three shots from the sixth floor of the TSBD. It differed from the **Warren Report** by suggesting the probability that a second gunman fired at the presidential motorcade.<sup>15</sup> Thus unlike the **Warren Report**, it found “evidence” of a conspiracy. While the Committee exonerated organizations of the federal government regarding complicity in assassination, it couldn’t decide if the alleged conspirators had Organized Crime, or anti-Castro Cuban connections. A second gunman was never identified.<sup>16</sup>

A weakness of the documentary was its examination of Lee Oswald’s background. It seemed selective in what it reported. Oswald’s defection to the Soviet

13 Commission exhibit #399 is sometimes referred to as the “Magic Bullet” or the pristine bullet. Credit for the invention of the single bullet theory is given to either David Belin or Arlen Specter. Specter clearly was the “public face” of the theory, originally called the “Single Bullet Conclusion.” Today, Senator Specter (R, PA) refers to it as the “Single Bullet Fact.” Since it was first revealed, the “conclusion” has been challenged by numerous assassination researchers and conspiracy theorists. John Connally doubted was wounded by the single bullet. However, all doubts and challenges aside, modern technology has validated the plausibility of the “single bullet conclusion.”

14 In September 1969, CBS News anchorman, Walter Cronkite interviewed Johnson at his Texas ranch. During the interview Cronkite questioned Johnson about the Warren Commission. The former president replied he “could not rule out “foreign connections” behind the assassination. Citing national security concerns of former president, CBS did not broadcast the interview until 1975.

15 This gunman missed his intended target and the witnesses near the motorcade.

16 The Committee concluded its investigation when exhausted its funding. The Committee remains the last official U.S. government investigation of President Kennedy’s death.

Union and his Russian wife are mentioned; his early psychological problems<sup>17</sup> and violent nature were not. He exhibited Cuban interests as illustrated by his membership in FPCC, and his visit to the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City<sup>18</sup> a month prior to Kennedy’s assassination. With one brief exception, the opinions of the people who knew him best were not included in the documentary.<sup>19</sup> In **Murder of JFK**, Lee Oswald was nothing more than a “footnote to the assassination.”<sup>20</sup>

Washington Post journalist, Bob Woodward once wrote, “There never is a final draft of history.”<sup>21</sup> Alas this appears to be true for the Kennedy assassination. Forty-three years have passed since John Kennedy’s life and presidency intersected with Dealey Plaza. Despite a mountain of evidence that corroborate Oswald’s guilt, to some the shadows still remain. Since the mid-1960s, the American public has been treated to a cornucopia of suspects from Organized Crime to President Lyndon Johnson. Each seemingly had a plausible motive. Our current documentary suggests the rather broad “right wing.” But if this entity was involved, what inducement did it use to persuade a left-wing Marxist to act as

17 In 1953 at the age of thirteen, Oswald was given a series of psychological examinations. At the time, he was living in New York City with his mother, Marguerite. The report stated in part, “...Oswald is a somewhat insecure youngster...He exhibits some difficulty in relationship to the maternal figure (Marguerite), suggesting more anxiety in this area than any other. See Robert Oswald with Myrick and Barbara Land, **Lee: A Portrait of Lee Harvey Oswald**, New York: Coward-McCann, Inc., 1967, pp 246. Robert Oswald has long been convinced that his brother was the lone assassin of President Kennedy. The statement concerning the results of the psychological evaluation can be found on p. 55

18 This fact, noted in the Warren Report, was not mentioned in the documentary. The Report noted Oswald was in Mexico from September 26, 1963 until October 3, 1963. See Commission exhibit 2478.

19 The only member of the Oswald family to appear on camera was Marguerite Oswald describing her son’s early life. This particular segment has been used on other Kennedy assassination documentaries.

20 Author, Gerald Posner delivered this assessment in a PBS Frontline presentation, “Who Was Lee Harvey Oswald,” broadcast in November 1993. This program remains the best presentation on the life of Lee Oswald.

21 Bob Woodward, **The Secret Man: The Story of Watergate’s Deep Throat**, New York: Simon and Schuster, 2005, pp. 249. The quote can be found on page 219.

its agent? Oswald’s guilt is not specifically denied in the film. Instead of examining the facts, the documentary presented an ill-defined, but visually attractive conspiracy suggesting the involvement of two unlikely compatriots; Cuba and the “right wing.”

As alluring as some of the conspiracy theories are, the evidence stubbornly points to the 6<sup>th</sup> floor of the Texas School Book Depository and Lee Harvey Oswald. The main conclusions of the **Warren Report**, despite its many problems, remain the most plausible explanation for the events on November 22, 1963.<sup>22</sup> Yet for some, the blurry trail continues in pursuit of shadows, and shadows are a constant, pushed along by any prevailing wind. There is no end to the chase. ☹



Former Special Agent Gary E. Harter, joined the FBI in 1972, and focused on counterintelligence issues and spy cases for much of his career.

His appointment letter was signed by legendary FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. He recently retired after more than 30 years with the Bureau. He is a frequent reviewer for AFIO publications. The views expressed in this article are not necessarily those of the FBI.

22 Lee Oswald, alone, shot both President Kennedy and Governor Connally.

“Already the danger is so great, for every individual, every class, every people, that to cherish any illusion whatever is deplorable. Time does not suffer itself to be halted; there is no question of prudent retreat or wise renunciation. Only dreamers believe that there is a way out.

Optimism is cowardice.

“We are born into this time and must bravely follow the path to the destined end. There is no other way. Our duty is to hold on to the lost position, without hope, without rescue, like that Roman soldier whose bones were found in front of a door in Pompeii, who, during the eruption of Vesuvius, died at his post because they forgot to relieve him. That is greatness. That is what it means to be a thoroughbred. The honorable end is the one thing that cannot be taken from a man.”

—Oswald Spengler, **Man and Technics**, 1931

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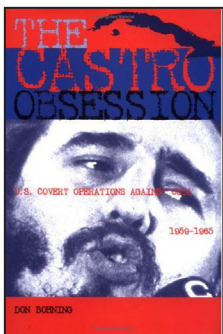


## Bottom Line: He's Still There

by Susan I. M. Huck, Ph.D.  
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***The Castro Obsession: U.S. Covert Operations Against Cuba, 1959-1965***, BY DON BOHNING.  
NOW IN PAPERBACK, MAY 2006, 320 PP,  
POTOMAC BOOKS; 1574886762.

This account of American government efforts during the early 1960s to depose Fidel Castro is flush with new sources. It is well worth buying, reading, keeping, and studying. Author Don Bohning, a recently-retired *Miami Herald* journalist, confines himself to the temporal window of 1959-65, from Fidel Castro's accession to power to the winding-down of Kennedy-era efforts to remove Castro from the scene. By any means.



Bohning offers little commentary about policy prior to 1959. To begin with his accession to power is to omit several years' worth of pro-Castro drum-beating in the U.S. press. This reviewer, like most of the American public at the time, was an innocent victim of fawning *New York Times* reportage by Herbert Matthews. (The Cuban middle class took this Establishment embrace of Castro as a seal of approval. I cost them everything.)

In May of 1958, Jules Dubois of the *Chicago Tribune*, another Castro booster at the time, invited Fidel to respond to allegations that he favored "the socialization or nationalization of privately-owned industries in Cuba." Castro responded, "Never has the 26 of July Movement talked about

socializing or nationalizing the industries. This is simply stupid fear of our revolution. We fight for the full enforcement of the Constitution of 1940" and all of its "economic, civic, and political rights." He lied, and that was the last ever heard of the Constitution of 1940.

As the *barbudos* bore down on Havana in mid-December of 1958, mere days from victory, Bohning notes that "people [in Washington] who thought [Castro] was a Communist were enough in number to warrant two feeble attempts to prevent him from taking power" by inviting Cuban President Fulgencio Batista to decamp in favor of some hastily-selected anybody-but-Fidel. Talk about a non-starter.

Castro hit the ground running, with sports-stadium show trials, mass executions, and mobs shouting *paredon!* (to the firing wall!) on cue. Expropriations were not far behind. But U.S. policy, during 1959, apparently consisted of "giving Castro the opportunity to prove that he was not a Communist." Eventually, "most U.S. officials [became] convinced that if he wasn't a Communist, he was increasingly under Communist influence, and so the plotting began."

"On March 17, 1960, Eisenhower approved an elaborate covert action plan." At first, it merely aimed at impairing Castro's image. But by the time it was inherited by President John F. Kennedy, it had "radically changed in concept" from "a long, slow, clandestine build-up of guerrilla forces to an overt assault-type landing or 1500 combat-trained and heavily armed soldiers."

The more grandiose the effort, the more difficult the "plausible deniability" problem. Can a brigade-level military invasion be passed off as the work of a group of latino enthusiasts?

Here's a historical footnote for you. In 1947, *three thousand* men, twice the above number, were being assembled at Cayo Confites in Cuba for the purpose of overthrowing Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic. Young Fidel Castro was among them.

Think of the expense. Before the CIA became available for this work, there was the Caribbean Legion. As a learned professor in New York state once commented to me, information about that "is all locked up at Pocantico Hills," the Rockefeller family estate. (Nelson Rockefeller had

been detailed to the Latin America patch during World War II.) That particular invasion did not take place, but there were other private stabs at regime change.

Back to the immortal, history-changing Bay of Pigs episode of April 1961. As the countdown approached, President Kennedy and his advisors became ever more nervous about that diaphanous veil of deniability. This led constant nibbling away at planned support, without always bothering to inform the military leaders about that.

The truly last-minute changes that doomed the invasion were the cancellation of a crucial air strike, and a radical change in the landing site.

For the first, we can thank the tender psyche of our U.N. ambassador, Adlai Stevenson. Readers may recall that "soldiers die for their country; diplomats lie for their country." Stevenson had been improperly briefed, and was outraged because, as Bohning commented to me, "he didn't know he was lying!" Ah so. Fancy the snickering in the delegates' lounge – he actually *believed* it! In deference to this perceived loss of face, the brigade lost its air cover.

But Bohning notes the equal importance of a change in the landing site. "The so-called disposal problem of the Cuban Brigade, were the invasion to be called off, figured in Kennedy's decision to go ahead with the plan (Bohning, p. 46, italics mine). He quotes Arthur Schlesinger quoting CIA Director Allen Dulles. "If we have to take these men out of Guatemala...we can't have them wandering around [the U.S.] telling everyone what they have been doing."

Jack Hawkins, the Marine officer detailed to aid the CIA with the landings, noted that the original plan had been to place the men ashore near the Escambray Mountains, where anti-Castro guerrillas already existed, but on three days' notice, at the insistence of the State Department, they were ordered to choose a "quieter" location, and to capture an airfield – which they did not need and could not defend – so that aircraft could be said to be operating from Cuban territory. The result was a landing in the Zapata swamp. Very "quiet," nobody there, and connected to the mainland of Cuba by a causeway or two. There was no provision for either support or evacuation.

As all the world knows, the out-

gave new meaning to the word “fiasco.” Bohning’s next chapter is entitled “Fixing Blame.” Enjoy. For the next twenty months Castro rode high, at home and abroad, while extracting a huge ransom for his captives. For him, the Bay of Pigs was a gift that kept on giving.

Trained up under the stern hand of papa Joe, the family rule was, nobody disses a Kennedy and gets away with it. None of this “let us put it behind us and move on,” Now it was personal! President Kennedy placed his brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, in charge of squaring accounts. Enter “the Castro obsession.”

How could Bobby’s iron will, mobilizing and directing the full power of the United States government, fail to unseat Fidel Castro? Explaining that occupies the bulk of the book. Bohning etakes us through the origin and demise of Operation Mongoose, described as a “program of covert action and overt saber-rattling.” For light relief, within that context there is a chapter entitled “Nutty Schemes.”

As for unintended consequences, there is an entire Epilogue of them; fall-out continues to this day. How about the notion that two can play at assassination? Bohning does not go into that. Of course, parsing out the Kennedy assassination has become a durable cottage industry, with motive, means, and opportunity attributable to others than Fidel and his brother Raul. The CIA’s own David Atlee Phillips has been mentioned, along with the Mafia and that ultimate beneficiary, Lyndon Johnson.

A great many of those involved in Cuban affairs do not shy from their assumptions, and Bohning says that Johnson believed Castro to be responsible. Ah, but consider: Had the American people been allowed to reach this conclusion, there would have been *no way* to avoid cleaning his clock! Yet the resolution of the 1962 missile crisis involved a secret agreement not to invade Cuba.

It was much more politically advantageous to direct national fury at “Dallas and the right wing.”

Fast-forward to the 1980s, when melted-out Americans gathered with Cuban and Soviet “opposite numbers” to reminisce about old times. Among the perps in attendance we find former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. “I didn’t think Mongoose was worth a damn, but I

didn’t say, ‘don’t do it.’” We’ve heard much the same song from him with regard to Vietnam – I knew we couldn’t win, but the whiz kids and I micro-managed the thing into the ground.

Bohning also showcases Kennedy scribes Theodore Sorensen and Arthur Schlesinger as they bend the knee to power. “Ted Sorensen...told Castro he knew nothing about, and had nothing to do with Mongoose, but apologized anyway.” Schlesinger assured Castro that he personally thought the project was “silly and stupid,” without needing to add that, as a courtier, he had refrained from saying so at the time.

Fidel remained free to cause mischief for forty more years. He still owns Cuba and everyone in it.

There is no heavy speculation about that in the book.

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*Spymaster: My Life in the CIA*, by TED SCHACKLEY WITH RICHARD A. FINNEY, POTOMAC BOOKS, 295 PP., \$27.95

**T**he former Associate Deputy Director of Operations at the C.I.A., Theodore G. Shackley, took care to formulate concise and precise statements. He was once being questioned by a Congressional staffer who demanded to know just what he did. Shackley stated for the record, “I produce spies,” leaving the staffer to process that one at his leisure.

Shackley grants that the production of spies inevitably involves the unsavory business of suborning “treason.” The reader may reflect that betraying the gangsters in charge of some of the world’s essentially criminal regimes is not quite the same as betraying a “people” or a “nation.” But...it is all going to be in the eye of the beholder.

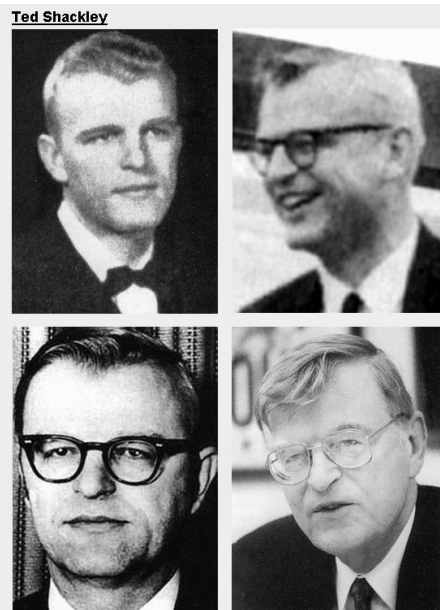
This book owes much to the tireless and faithful work of Richard Finney, who

pressed forward after Shackley’s death in late 2002. Dick Finney had served with Shackley in Berlin, Miami, and Vietnam. Those who know his style will recognize it throughout. When the publisher (Brassey’s, now Potomac) found the manuscript too long, the unhappy task fell to Finney. Critics have commented adversely on what is “left out” of this account. This is a book cut short by a life cut short, and cut again for publication.

In producing an overview of his career, Shackley sought to use it to illustrate the range of work an intelligence officer can be asked to perform. Recruiting spies and directing them against intelligence targets resulted in locating the Soviet missiles in Cuba in 1962. In Laos, the work involved directing a large-scale, covert paramilitary operation. In Vietnam, there was vigorous counter-intelligence effort, blocking enemy operations and rolling up nets. And then, there are rewards to be derived from both thwarting and eviscerating what Shackley refers to as the “knavish tricks” of the intelligence game.

Nonetheless, probably nothing could prepare anyone for what was expected of Shackley when he took over the Miami station after the Bay of Pigs fiasco. The vendetta against Castro, lashed on by the sharp tongue of the president’s brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, seemed to monopolize the energies of the nation’s foreign policy, intelligence, and military establishments. The unorthodox, not to mention cockamamie schemes proposed in Washington were expected to be brought to fruition through the labors of this hard-headed professional in Miami. It didn’t happen.

Thos who knew Shackley best believe that he derived the greatest satisfaction, personal and professional, from his service in Laos. Perhaps it was the sheer newness of the cultural milieu, combined with th multi-level com-



Ted Shackley



plexity of the situation, that was so stimulating to a mind always eager to learn, and to apply that which was learned.

Ted Shackley was not only a master practitioner of his trade, but his superiors recognized early his managerial abilities. Alas, that often included unpleasant duties. One job in particular engendered an unusual degree of resentment—that of “cauterizing the wound” following the defection of C.I.A. officer Philip Agee to the Cuban and Soviet services. Shackley believed he had no choice but to shut down any operations and shift any personnel who might have been compromised by Agee.

Thus, it is hardly surprising that Shackley was greatly disturbed by the more recent Aldrich Ames case. The Agency, he said, had “plaited its own crown of thorns” by shocking negligence.

Part of the unfinished story would deal with the policies of DCI Stansfield Turner, who apparently believed that HUMINT could be largely replaced by “technical means.” Shackley was sidetracked, while some 800 officers in that line of work were let go.

Shackley did not choose to dignify with more than a passing reference an episode, flowing from this, which blighted many years of his retirement. After quietly creating a consulting business, he was amazed to find himself denounced as the mastermind of an elaborate criminal enterprise. A group of Leftists calling themselves the Christic Institute asserted that, with the aid of some of the 800 officers, he was operating a global racketeering conspiracy. Why, the very lack of evidence proved how fiendishly clever he was!

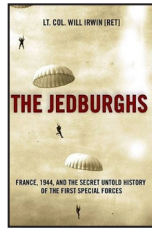
This ceased to be funny, when it was introduced into Federal court as a civil RICO lawsuit. This really great yarn received played in every venue, and provided a living for the Christics for many years. (This reviewer found it being used for instructional purposes by “the tenured Left” at my local brain laundry, Washington College.)

Only in the vast fullness of judicial time was this baseless fiction thrown out of court, the plaintiffs slammed with heavy penalties. However, nothing could compensate for the smears, harassment, expenses, and time lost over several years.

And the story still flits around the nether regions of the net.

*Spymaster* must be taken as it is. The hundred or so pages devoted to Shackley’s time in Laos probably best illustrates “what might have been,” had more time been granted to the author.

## The Jedburghs



*The Jedburghs: The Secret History of the Allied Special Forces, France 1944* BY WILL IRWIN. PUBLICAFFAIRS BOOKS, ISBN: 1586483072, HARDCOVER, PP. 352, SEPTEMBER 2005

“The Jeds” of World War II were precursors of our present-day Special Forces. As a unit, they were not only few in number, but remarkably short-lived. Their preparation took a year or more, but their work was completed during the summer of 1944. There were one hundred teams consisting of one British, one American, and one French officer or enlisted radio-man. They were parachuted into France after the Normandy landings in June of 1944, to direct local irregular warfare behind German lines. (Those few sent into the Low Countries apparently had little to do.)

By October, France was essentially cleared of German forces. General Charles de Gaulle wanted the British and American Jeds out of France, along with the British S.O.E. “circuits” of spies and saboteurs, so that he might go about tidying the French body politic to his satisfaction.

Lt. Col. Will Irwin’s account of the Jeds provides the essentials, although not always as clearly as it might. He then presents the adventures of seven teams as they landed, made contact with the Gaullist *maquisards* – or the Moscow-directed rival *francs-tireurs* – then called for airdrops of arms and other supplies, evaded German army and Vichy militia forces, and set about making themselves a nuisance behind the lines, largely by impeding road or rail movement.

A valuable appendix lists all of the teams, their members by code-name and actual name, the nationalities, and how they fared. About a dozen were killed in action, in addition to one entire team

which was captured and executed. Others died of a “faulty parachute” or were severely injured on landing. Many were wounded in action, but on the whole, casualties among the Jeds did not seem out of line for a wartime situation. Some of the teams—to read these accounts—were often living off the fat of the land. (Rural France, in the summer of 1944, seemed to be eating very well indeed.)

In an epilogue, Irwin notes the postwar careers of many Jeds. They were a select group, and they generally went on to distinguished careers in military or civilian life. Included in Jed ranks were future DCI William Colby and Major General John Singlaub.

Although Col. Irwin’s book is touted by the publisher as “the first” on the subject, it is not. Recently reviewed by Hayden Peake in the prior *Periscope* was *Steel from the Sky* by Roger Ford, published in London last year. This may in fact be the better book, to judge by Hayden Peake’s solid review. However, taken together, these books may in some respects complement each other. ☺



Dr. Sue Huck has been a college professor, journalist, and Congressional staffer. As a freelance journalist, she has seen “hot spots” all over the world, and has been published in such magazines as “National Review,” “American Opinion,” “Conservative Digest,” and “Chief Executive.” She is the author of “WHY DO WE AMERICANS SUBMIT TO THIS” [Newcomb Publisher’s Inc.] a compilation of articles from “The Conservative Review,” a magazine created in 1990 by Dr. Roger Pearson. A second edition represents the work of Dr. Huck as it appeared in “Conservative Review” from 1990 to 1997, where it ceased publication. She is a longtime member of AFIO.

Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon; lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph.

—The Bible, *II Samuel* (ch. 1, v. 20)





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Meanwhile, somewhere on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border...

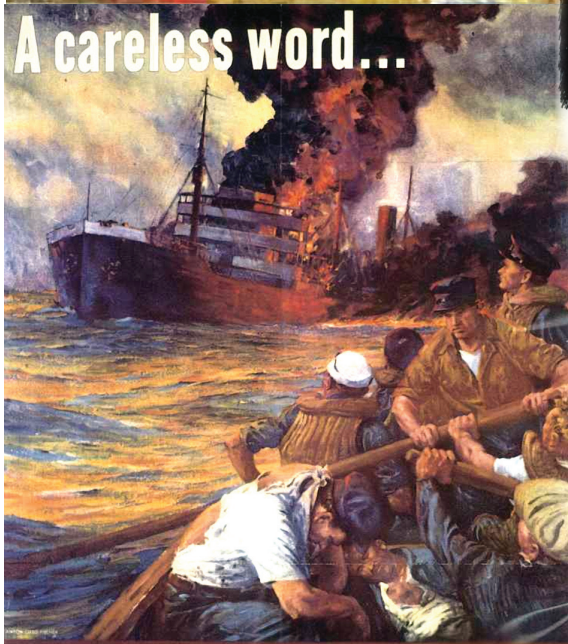


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 So I'll blab all the military secrets I can dig up  
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Mommy, why does the New York Times tell the terrorists how we are tracking their financial transactions?



Because, the liberals would rather President Bush lose the war on terror, even if it means we all die.



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