



# Defense Intelligence History 2009

# DIA History

Since its creation in 1961, the Defense Intelligence Agency has made vital contributions to U.S. national security efforts. The concept of a Defense Intelligence Agency developed between 1945 and 1961, when several independent boards recommended creating a unified military intelligence agency to address problems in intelligence production and management. Efforts languished until Robert McNamara—Secretary of Defense under President John F. Kennedy—established DIA in the summer of 1961. Soon afterward, on 1 October, DIA became operational as the nation's primary producer of foreign military intelligence.

In its first decade, DIA immediately faced two defining events of the Cold War: The Cuban Missile Crisis and the Vietnam War. On one hand, decisionmakers lauded DIA's assistance during the Cuban Missile Crisis, but on the other hand, the Vietnam War exposed managerial shortcomings in the Agency that led to a period of change. In the 1970s, DIA underwent several transformations to improve its intelligence products. Despite declining resources and staffing, a series of energetic Directors strengthened the Agency's managerial role and improved DIA's cooperation within the Department of Defense and in the Intelligence Community. As a result, DIA began having a more

substantial impact on major national security issues such as nuclear arms control negotiations, war planning, and intelligence estimation.

As Cold War tensions with the Soviet Union increased dramatically in the early 1980s, DIA improved its technological, collection, and managerial capabilities to meet the intelligence needs of both military commanders and national-level decisionmakers. DIA intelligence played a major role in strategic decisions about the Soviet Union, but also contributed to tactical and operational planning in the Caribbean and Central America.

The Agency's maturation paid major dividends in the post-Cold War era. In the buildup to hostilities in Operation DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM, DIA surged to activate an intelligence task force and expand its Operational Intelligence Crisis Center. DIA intelligence teams also spread out in theater and to U.S. Central Command to tailor intelligence support to Coalition forces in Iraq. The Agency has deployed National Intelligence Support Teams (NISTs) to locations such as Northern Iraq, Kenya, Somalia, Kosovo, Bosnia, Albania, and Haiti. It was at the forefront of the Information Revolution when, in 1992, the Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications Systems (JWICS) and the Joint Deployable Intelligence



Support System (JDISS) came on line, providing secure, high-speed, multi-media transmission of intelligence information. That same year, the Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center (AFMIC) and the Missile and Space Intelligence Center (MSIC) became elements of DIA. The newly formed Defense HUMINT (Human Intelligence) Service (DHS) achieved its initial operating capacity in 1995, consolidating the HUMINT activities of all the Services under the umbrella of DIA.

In the twenty-first century, DIA remains "Committed to Excellence in Defense of the Nation." Following the attacks of 11 September 2001, DIA responded with timely and focused intelligence to combat al-Qaida and related terrorist networks and their sponsors throughout the world. In addition, the Agency has increased its deployment of personnel overseas. DIA has also responded to humanitarian crises, supporting rescue operations in the aftermath of the December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, Hurricane Katrina, and the 2005 earthquake in Pakistan. Today, with more than 12,000 civilian and military employees, the Agency continues to support counterinsurgency and counterproliferation operations around the world.



## Historical Research Program Office

DIA's Historical Research Program Office has three primary missions: 1) to conduct historical research and analysis in support of the DIA mission; 2) to develop and preserve the institutional memory of DIA; and 3) to promote historical awareness among the DIA workforce.

In support of these missions, our office produces studies and book-length monographs, supports DIA's analytical efforts through a variety of research and writing efforts, prepares educational exhibits, conducts oral history interviews to capture and preserve the experience of current and former DIA employees and leaders, and hosts seminars on historical subjects relevant to some of today's national security challenges.

Some of our recently completed projects include a classified study of the Iraq Survey Group, a brochure providing a brief overview of the history of DIA, a new website that provides the DIA workforce with access to a wide range of historical information and History Office products, an exhibit on weapons and equipment seized in Iraq, and a series of exhibits highlighting the unique characteristics of regional cultures around the globe.

Projects currently underway include a history of DIA during the Cold War, a study examining DIA's counterterrorism efforts in the 1980s and 1990s, a study on intelligence and intelligence sharing in Afghanistan, a history of DIA support to the global war on terrorism, and the preparation of a pamphlet containing biographical sketches of DIA Directors and Deputy Directors.

## The DIA Seal



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





## KFOR

Although the breakup of Yugoslavia into smaller nations in 1991 gave rise to ethnic and religious tensions and years of armed conflict, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has helped maintain peace in the Balkans for over a decade. In December 1995, NATO first began operations in the region with the deployment of a peacekeeping force to Bosnia. In response to large-scale fighting between the Serbian military and Kosovar Albanian forces in early 1998, NATO launched a successful air campaign—Operation ALLIED FORCE—that forced the withdrawal of Serbian military and paramilitary forces from Kosovo. Consequently, in June 1999, NATO deployed peacekeeping forces—Kosovo Force or KFOR—that remain in place today.

KFOR, authorized by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 and part of Operation JOINT GUARDIAN, had an initial mandate to deter a renewal of conflict between Kosovo and Serbia, ensure a secure environment for Kosovo's political development, demilitarize the Kosovo Liberation Army, and support international humanitarian efforts in the region. The size of KFOR, which peaked at 50,000 troops and included forces from thirty different nations, makes it the largest peacekeeping force deployed to the Balkans. Kosovo declared independence in February 2008 and forty-three nations, including the U.S., have recognized its sovereignty. Currently, KFOR comprises approximately 15,000 troops, including 1,600 U.S. soldiers.

Military intelligence has helped NATO carry out its Kosovo mission with success. KFOR was able to use overhead imagery, human intelligence (HUMINT), and signals intelligence (SIGINT) to assess threats to the stability of the region and to its own forces. In addition, National Intelligence Support Teams (NISTs), comprised of highly specialized multi-agency personnel, provided direct national level, all-source intelligence support to U.S. and allied commanders. Intelligence sharing and mutual support, although not perfect, were key to integrating resources and capabilities to meet the flexible requirements of prolonged operations. A valuable intelligence asset that proved highly successful in difficult terrain was the U.S. Army's Hunter Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV). Two soldiers on the ground can pilot this large radio-controlled aircraft with a remote control and global positioning device. The Hunter provided commanders with real-time video from its retractable camera.

*Photo: Three UH-1 Hueys approach a drop zone in Kosovo during Operation JOINT GUARDIAN II. (Courtesy of the Department of Defense)*

# JANUARY 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																														
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<p>4</p> <p>1975: Rockefeller Commission formed to investigate CIA activities.</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>6</p> <p>1988: Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze announced that the USSR would remove troops in Afghanistan by end of year.</p>	<p>7</p> <p>1986: President Reagan sanctioned Libya for role in international terrorism.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>1998: Ramzi Yousef sentenced to life for 1993 World Trade Center bombing.</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>10</p> <p>1738: Birth of Ethan Allen, Revolutionary War hero who used HUMINT to capture Fort Ticonderoga without firing a shot.</p>																																																														
<p>11</p> <p>1984: Nicaragua shot down U.S. Army helicopter.</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>15</p> <p>1943: Pentagon completed.</p>	<p>16</p> <p>1977: Christopher Boyce and Andrew Lee arrested for selling intelligence satellite secrets to the USSR.</p>	<p>17</p> <p>1991: Operation DESERT STORM launched—DIA provided significant intelligence.</p>																																																														
<p>18</p>	<p>19 <b>Martin Luther King Jr. Day</b></p>	<p>20 <b>Inauguration Day (Local Holiday)</b></p> <p>1981: Iran released U.S. hostages.</p>	<p>21</p>	<p>22</p> <p>1968: North Korea seized intelligence ship USS PUEBLO.</p>	<p>23</p> <p>1946: First DCI, Sidney Souers, sworn in.</p>	<p>24</p> <p>1978: President Carter signed EO12036, restructuring U.S. intelligence.</p>																																																														
<p>25</p> <p>1993: Mir Amal Kanshi killed two and wounded three outside CIA.</p>	<p>26</p>	<p>27</p> <p>1973: Paris Peace Accords signaled end of Vietnam War. 1975: Church Committee began investigating U.S. Intelligence Community.</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>29</p> <p>1991: First major ground confrontation between Iraqi and U.S. forces in the Gulf War.</p>	<p>30</p> <p>1968: Tet Offensive in Vietnam began — DIA analysts warned of attack.</p>	<p>31</p>																																																														



## Preparing for War: DIA and OIF Planning

In the summer of 2002 the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff issued a planning order outlining DIA's responsibilities in the event of a conflict with Iraq. The intelligence guidance contained in this order identified the J2 as the coordinating authority for national intelligence support to the combatant commands (COCOMs) and joint task forces and directed these entities to forward their requirements for national intelligence support to the Deputy Directorate for Crisis Operations. The guidance also directed United States Central Command (CENTCOM) to determine which intelligence support functions (such as battle damage assessment and order of battle production) could be transferred to non-theater organizations, thereby freeing the Command to focus its efforts on warfighting. This process, known as crisis intelligence federation, was managed for the COCOMs by DIA through the J2.

The intelligence guidance issued that summer also addressed the roles and missions of National Intelligence Support Teams (NISTs). The NISTs—trained, organized, and managed by DIA—are mobile teams that include personnel drawn from agencies across the Intelligence Agency. In a crisis they deploy to the theater of operations to provide a link between the COCOM and the national intelligence agencies, to enhance coordination among the various intelligence agencies, and to provide in-theater analytical expertise. During the second half of 2002, the J2 NIST Division began preparing teams for possible deployment in support of CENTCOM.

Another important component of DIA's support to military planning during this period was the Military Intelligence Board (MIB). The MIB, convened and chaired by the Director, DIA, acts as a senior forum for the Defense Intelligence Community. Specific MIB responsibilities include coordinating intelligence support to military operations and resource issues, and providing direction and oversight to defense intelligence production, collection, and infrastructure. Although possessing no executive authority, MIB recommendations carried great weight and on 8 October 2002 the DIA Director convened a MIB to discuss defense intelligence support to CENTCOM planning.

The above summary highlights just a few of the processes and organizations employed by DIA to support the planning efforts leading up to 19 March 2003. DIA continued to provide a full range of intelligence support both during and after the phase of major combat operations.

*Photo: A USAF Crew Chief completes a post-flight inspection of an RQ-1 Predator UAV during Operation IRAQI FREEDOM. (Courtesy of the Department of Defense)*

# FEBRUARY 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3 1950: Klaus Fuchs charged with giving atomic bomb secrets to the Soviets.	4 1945: Yalta Conference marked beginning of Cold War.	5 1956: President Eisenhower created the President's Foreign Intelligence & Advisory Board (PFIAB).	6 1963: John Hughes, special assistant to Director, DIA, gave Cuban Missile Crisis briefing on national television.	7 1967: 1LT George Sisler, first Military Intelligence officer to receive Medal of Honor, killed in Vietnam.
8 1961: Defense Secretary Robert McNamara directed the establishment of a DIA.	9	10 2004: Libya decided to eliminate WMD.	11	12 1973: North Vietnam released first US POWs following signing of Paris Peace Accords.	13	14 1956: Khrushchev denounced Stalin in secret speech; CIA soon gets a copy.
15	16 <b>Washington's Birthday</b>	17	18	19	20	21
1989: The last Soviet combat troops departed Afghanistan.	1996: LTG Patrick Hughes, USA, became 12th Director, DIA.	1965: DIA added medical intelligence element.		1920: Birth of Eloise Page, first female CIA station chief and DIA terrorism expert.		1994: Aldridge Ames arrested for espionage.
22	23	24 1991: Ground offensive began in Operation DESERT STORM.	25	26 1993: Islamic terrorists bombed World Trade Center in New York City, killing 6 and wounding 1,000.	27	28 1991: Cessation of hostilities in Gulf War.
1	2	3	4	5	6 <div style="text-align: center;"> <b>JAN 2009</b>            1 2 3            4 5 6 7 8 9 10            11 12 13 14 15 16 17            18 19 20 21 22 23 24            25 26 27 28 29 30 31         </div>	7 <div style="text-align: center;"> <b>MAR 2009</b>            1 2 3 4 5 6 7            8 9 10 11 12 13 14            15 16 17 18 19 20 21            22 23 24 25 26 27 28            29 30 31         </div>





## Vietnam War

DIA had only a limited role in tactical support to U.S. forces during the Vietnam War. The Agency became fully operational in 1964, only a year before U.S. combat forces began arriving in South Vietnam. Moreover, DIA's charter documents did not clarify how it would provide tactical support to theater commands. As a result, the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV), assumed the bulk of tactical and operational intelligence support activities when U.S. combat forces began directly engaging communist forces in Southeast Asia.

MACV's efforts to provide tactical intelligence to troops in the field eclipsed DIA's limited tactical intelligence capability. While the Agency provided basic intelligence, such as the Enemy Order of Battle, and operational analysis, such as battle damage assessments, these products were not widely disseminated either in Vietnam or in Washington. Between 1965 and 1970, DIA's tactical role was virtually nonexistent, and the Agency played little part in planning for major operations in the Mekong Delta, the Central Highlands, along the Demilitarized Zone, and elsewhere. When the United States and South Vietnam secretly invaded Cambodia in 1970, DIA was not even informed of the operation until after it began.

Nevertheless, this situation began to change slowly in 1970. A series of organizational realignments that year allowed the Agency to exert more influence over tactical intelligence production. DIA Director Donald Bennett was part of group in the Pentagon responsible for planning the famous, but unsuccessful raid on the Son Tay prisoner of war camp outside Hanoi. The Agency also provided accurate tactical warning of a major communist offensive in 1972, and supported Operation LINEBACKER, the air counter-offensive that successfully beat back this attack. In general, however, DIA's tactical support was limited for much of the Vietnam War.

Lessons learned from DIA's experience in the Vietnam War allowed the Agency to improve its intelligence collection and analytical methods. A slow but steady period of change in the 1970s helped to increase DIA's influence in policy circles and led to dramatic improvements in operational intelligence in the 1980s.

*Photo: A U.S. reconnaissance patrol lowers an infantryman into an enemy tunnel in Vietnam in 1967. (Courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration)*

# MARCH 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																													
1  2003: Khalid Sheikh Mohammed captured.	2  1969: Chinese and Soviet armed forces began clashing at several points along the Manchurian frontier.	3	4  1949: NATO pact signed.	5  1970: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty came into force.	6  1962: DIA opened its new production center at Arlington Hall, VA.	7																																																																													
8  1965: First American combat soldiers in Vietnam.	9	10	11  2004: Terrorist bombs killed 191 people on commuter trains in Madrid, Spain.	12	13  1954: KGB established.	14  1951: Seoul, capital of South Korea, recaptured by UN forces.																																																																													
15	16  1984: Iranian-backed terrorists kidnapped CIA Beirut station chief William Buckley.	17  1965: DIA added medical intelligence element.	18  1969: U.S. B-52 bombers began secret bombing campaign in neutral Cambodia during the Vietnam War.	19  2003: Operation IRAQI FREEDOM launched.	20  1965: Defense Secretary Robert McNamara approved DIA's plan for Defense Attaché System.	21  1971: Schlesinger Report urged major IC reform.																																																																													
22	23  1882: Office of Naval Intelligence established.	24  1999: NATO began Operation ALLIED FORCE in Kosovo.	25  1977: DIA's new National Military Intelligence Center completed in Pentagon.	26	27	28																																																																													
29	30  1973: Last U.S. troops left Vietnam.	31  1991: Warsaw Pact dissolved.	1	2	3  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">FEB 2009</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	FEB 2009							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	4  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">APR 2009</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	APR 2009							1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
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## Humanitarian Operations

The role of the United States Defense and Intelligence Communities in humanitarian assistance missions has become especially prominent over the last few years. In the wake of destruction left by particularly devastating natural disasters, the U.S. has contributed military and civilian personnel, expertise, and equipment to provide critical relief to suffering regions around the world.

As part of a truly global effort, the Department of Defense (DoD) contributed significant amounts of aid and expertise to the areas devastated by the Indonesia tsunami in December 2004, which left approximately 300,000 people dead or missing, and another million displaced. In support of Operation UNIFIED ASSISTANCE, DoD deployed upwards of 20,000 military personnel, over two dozen ships, and more than 100 aircraft to the areas hit hardest by the disaster. U.S. helicopters and cargo aircraft flew more than 3,500 missions to deliver relief supplies and equipment into and throughout the affected regions. In the first two months of relief operations, the U.S. military delivered over 24,000,000 pounds of relief supplies and equipment.

Military support to Hurricane Katrina relief was also a massive endeavor. The hurricane, which struck the coastal regions of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama in August 2005, killed 1,600 people, left thousands homeless, and caused \$75 billion in damages to the region. Consequently, the U.S. contributed upwards of 70,000 military personnel, over 300 helicopters and 75 fixed-wing aircraft, an aircraft carrier, and hospital ships. DoD evacuated more than 75,000 people in the first month, provided medical treatment for over 5,000 people, and delivered millions of gallons of water, almost 80 million of pounds of rice, and over 15 million meals.

DIA provided key support to the both relief efforts. DIA's National Center for Medical Intelligence assessed the state of Indonesia's medical facilities as well as the impact of infectious diseases on Indonesians and relief workers. The Agency also provided a broad range of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance resources to Hurricane Katrina relief efforts. DIA personnel deployed to the devastated region to assess damaged infrastructure while the Defense Attaché Offices coordinated the actions of over 95 countries that offered critical aid and support. DIA also helped locate hazardous material spills using two DC-3 aircraft equipped with special sensors.

*Photo: A U.S. Navy helicopter picks up relief supplies in Banda Aceh, Indonesia during Operation UNIFIED ASSISTANCE. (Courtesy of the Department of Defense)*

# APRIL 2009

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<p>29</p> <p>MAR 2009</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</p>	<p>30</p> <p>MAY 2009</p> <p>3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</p>	<p>31</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1982: Argentina seized the Falkland Islands from the British—U.S. intelligence aided British response.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>1948: President Truman signed the Marshall Plan to rebuild Western Europe.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1975: C-5A crashed killing USDAO Saigon members Celeste Brown, Vivienne Clark, Dorothy Curtiss, Joan Prey, and Doris Watkins.</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>6</p> <p>1917: U.S. declared war on Germany and entered WW I.</p>	<p>7</p> <p>1980: U.S. broke diplomatic ties with Iran after seizure of U.S. hostages.</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>9</p> <p>2003: Baghdad fell to Coalition armor.</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>11</p> <p>1999: India successfully test-fired a long-range model of its Agni ballistic missile.</p>
<p>12</p> <p>2001: China released 24 U.S. Navy EP-3 crewman following a collision with a Chinese fighter.</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>14</p> <p>1986: President Reagan ordered airstrikes on terrorist targets in Libya.</p>	<p>15</p> <p>1969: North Korea shot down U.S. Navy EC-121 signals intelligence plane, killing 31 personnel.</p>	<p>16</p> <p>1987: U.S. Special Operations Command established.</p>	<p>17</p> <p>1961: Bay of Pigs landing in Cuba.</p>	<p>18</p> <p>1775: Paul Revere's famous midnight "intelligence" ride.</p>
<p>19</p> <p>1943: Photo interpreter Constance Babington-Smith detected a V-1 rocket near Peenemunde, Germany.</p>	<p>20</p> <p>1961: Soviet GRU COL Penkovsky provided intelligence to U.S. and U.K.</p>	<p>21</p> <p>2005: DNI John Negroponte sworn in.</p>	<p>22</p> <p>1915: Germans used chemical warfare (chlorine gas) effectively for the first time in warfare.</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>24</p> <p>1980: Attempt to rescue U.S. hostages in Iran failed.</p>	<p>25</p>
<p>26</p> <p>1976: Permanent Senate Select Intelligence Committee established.</p>	<p>27</p> <p>1978: Pro-communist rebels murdered Afghan President Sardar Mohammed Daoud.</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>30</p> <p>1964: DIA S&amp;T directorate formed.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>



## Operation URGENT FURY

On 25 October 1983 the United States and its Caribbean allies invaded the island of Grenada. U.S. leaders had been watching Grenada move steadily further into the Soviet orbit since 1979, when charismatic socialist Maurice Bishop came to power in a nearly bloodless coup d'état. Bishop quickly established friendly relations with Cuba, which helped Grenada fund and build a large new airport and runway on Point Salines. The U.S. grew increasingly concerned about the size of the Salines runway, believing it was being built to accommodate military aircraft from Communist Bloc nations. Less than five years after he came to power, Bishop was overthrown and executed by hard-line members of his own party.

Fearing for the safety of hundreds of American medical students caught up in the resulting violent anarchy and mindful of the strategic implications of a communist Grenada, President Ronald Reagan decided to invade the island. DIA provided operational commanders with overhead imagery of the island and an analysis of the Cuban trained Grenadian People's Revolutionary Army. However significant intelligence gaps remained, including the exact locations of both the Grenadian Army's command and control center and the American students. This meant that during the operation, the U.S. Marines, Navy SEALs and Army Rangers who spearheaded the invasion were forced to improvise on the ground to accommodate a series of unexpected contingencies.

DIA formed an intelligence task force that provided operational planners with intelligence on the size and composition of the Grenadian Armed Forces, Cuban military capabilities on Grenada, and geographic information about the island. The Agency also coordinated a multi-agency foreign material exploitation team to collect captured Soviet-made weaponry and military equipment and thousands of official documents. When analyzed, these demonstrated the step-by-step process by which the Soviet Union had involved itself in Grenada and amply justified the largest U.S. military deployment since Vietnam. DIA distributed intelligence summaries to assist field commanders during the operation. The Defense Department and the Intelligence Community, meanwhile, took the lessons of Grenada to heart, and incorporated significant changes in methods of communication and command and control to improve their working relationship.

*Photo: U.S. soldiers use a field radio during Operation URGENT FURY. (Courtesy of the Department of Defense)*

# MAY 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26  <div style="text-align: center;"> <b>APR 2009</b>            1 2 3 4            5 6 7 8 9 10 11            12 13 14 15 16 17 18            19 20 21 22 23 24 25            26 27 28 29 30         </div>	27  <div style="text-align: center;"> <b>JUN 2009</b>            1 2 3 4 5 6            7 8 9 10 11 12 13            14 15 16 17 18 19 20            21 22 23 24 25 26 27            28 29 30         </div>					
3  1976: Permanent Senate Select Intelligence Committee established.	4  1961: President Kennedy created President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.	5	6  1960: Joint Study Group formed, recommended creating DIA.	7	8  1972: Palestinian terrorists hijacked a Belgian airliner and flew it to Tel Aviv.	9  1968: MSGT Roy Benavidez earned Medal of Honor in Vietnam protecting intelligence personnel and equipment.
10  2002: FBI agent Robert Hansen sentenced to life in prison for selling secrets to Moscow.	11  1946: OSS operative Virginia Hall awarded Distinguished Service Cross for heroism.	12  1975: Communist forces in Cambodia captured U.S. freighter Mayaguez.	13  1968: Paris peace talks began between North Vietnam and U.S.	14  1976: LTG Samuel Wilson became 5th Director, DIA.	15	16
17  1987: Iraqi aircraft fired Exocet missiles at USS STARK, killing 37.	18  1974: India exploded a nuclear device in the Rajasthan Desert.	19  1919: War Department created Code and Cipher Solution Section or "the Black Chamber."	20  1985: Retired Navy CWO John Walker arrested for spying.	21  1982: British troops invaded San Carlos in the Falkland Islands.	22	23  1984: The Defense Intelligence Analysis Center (DIAC) officially opened.
24	25 <b>Memorial Day</b>	26  1972: SALT I Treaty signed by Presidents Nixon and Brezhnev.	27  1996: Russia and Chechnya agreed on peace accord.	28	29  2001: A U.S. court convicted four al-Qaida members of terrorism charges in the bombing of two U.S. embassies in Africa.	30
31						



## Operation JUST CAUSE

In December 1989, President George H.W. Bush launched Operation JUST CAUSE to overthrow General Manuel Noriega's dictatorial regime in Panama. Noriega, who maintained his hold on power through force and intimidation, had nullified election results and attacked and harassed his political opposition. He was also under indictment in the United States for drug trafficking and racketeering and had threatened the lives of the 35,000 U.S. citizens that lived in Panama. After clashes between Panamanian and U.S. forces led to the death of a Marine, and Noriega announced a state of war between the U.S. and Panama, President Bush launched the invasion on 20 December.

The U.S. invasion of Panama was a short and successful operation. At the start of the attack, the 82d Airborne Division made a night combat jump to seize Torrijos International Airport, its first combat jump since World War II. The 82nd then carried out combat air assault missions in Panama City and the surrounding areas, quickly defeating hostile forces and occupying the area. U.S. troops routed Panamanian Defense Forces and captured strategic installations throughout the country. Noriega surrendered on 3 January 1990 and is currently serving the remainder of a 40-year sentence in Florida for drug trafficking.

Military intelligence helped make Operation JUST CAUSE a success. U.S. Army intelligence units obtained information on Panamanian troop dispositions and movements and helped uncover large weapons caches. U.S. intelligence tracked Noriega's exact location and prevented his attempted escape out of the country. When Noriega sought refuge in the Papal Nunciature in Panama City, an Army intelligence officer assisted in the negotiations to gain custody of the Panamanian leader.

For DIA, lessons learned during the assault on Grenada six years earlier paid off in Panama. A DIA intelligence task force was directly involved in operational planning and could readily anticipate planners' intelligence requests. During hostilities, DIA managed national intelligence assets in a successful effort to provide operational and tactical intelligence to troops in the theater. Doctrinal changes in intelligence practice in the years between Operations URGENT FURY and JUST CAUSE had paid off, allowing for closer coordination between intelligence and operational planning and providing a powerful force multiplying effect.

*Photo: A C-130E Hercules aircraft flies over Panama during Operation JUST CAUSE. (Courtesy of the Department of Defense)*

# JUNE 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
31	1	2	3	4	5	6
	2003: Iraq Survey Group (ISG) established.	1995: USAF Captain Scott O'Grady was shot down over Bosnia.	1989: Chinese troops crushed protestors in Tiananmen Square in Beijing.	1942: Battle of Midway began—WW II Pacific Theater turning point made possible by exceptional intelligence.	1967: Six-Day War began in Middle East.	1944: Allied troops landed in France on D-Day—intelligence coup.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2006: Coalition airstrike in Iraq killed insurgent leader al-Zarqawi.	1967: Israeli planes and ships attacked the USS LIBERTY, a Navy/NSA SIGINT collection ship.	1999: NATO and Yugoslavia signed accord for withdrawal of Serbian forces from Kosovo.	1970: DIA's Assistant Army Attaché MAJ Robert Perry killed by Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan.			1942: The Office of Strategic Services (OSS) established.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	1917: Espionage Act passed.		1953: Soviets crushed anti-government riots in East Berlin.	1979: SALT II Treaty signed by Presidents Carter and Brezhnev.	2002: Hamid Karzai inaugurated as president of Afghanistan.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1963: DIA assumed J2 functions from the Joint Staff.	1941: Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service (later FBIS) established.		1948: Berlin Blockade began.	1996: Terrorists bombed Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia.	1993: U.S. forces struck targets in Iraq after intelligence revealed Iraqi plot to kill President George H.W. Bush.	
28	29	30	1	2	3	4
1988: Terrorist group "17 November" killed CAPT William Nordeen, the Defense Attaché in Athens.		1963: DIA Automated Data Processing Systems Center assumed data management responsibility.				

**MAY 2009**

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**JUL 2009**

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## Operation RESTORE HOPE

With mass starvation and a breakdown of civil order, Somalia was in the midst of a humanitarian disaster in 1992. The first efforts of the United Nations to provide relief for the stricken nation failed as Somali warlords and splintering political factions obstructed any progress. After warlord General Mohamed Farrah Aidid demanded the withdrawal of all UN peacekeepers under the threat of violence, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 794, which authorized the use of “all necessary means to establish as soon as possible a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia.” In response, on 4 December 1992, President George H.W. Bush initiated Operation RESTORE HOPE.

Operation RESTORE HOPE was carried out by a U.S.-led multinational force (Unified Task Force or UNITAF) with a mission to create a secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian aid to the southern half of Somalia. Military operations, which began on 8 December, involved approximately 38,000 soldiers from twenty-three countries, with large contingents from France, Italy, Morocco, and Australia. Conventional forces carried out security patrols in urban areas, while U.S. Special Operations Forces established their presence in the countryside. Operational objectives of the Special Forces were to make contact with Somali factions and their leaders, provide information to UNITAF forces on potential threats, and to provide area assessments to help in planning relief and security operations.

Military intelligence contributed to the peacekeeping mission in a variety of ways. Reconnaissance patrols and human intelligence (HUMINT) reported on the size, location, and capabilities of local Somali factions. They also discovered the location of several large weapons caches. Psychological operations forces set up a radio broadcasting system and a newspaper to promote the humanitarian aspects of the mission. In addition, UNITAF forces dropped over seven million leaflets to promote its overall mission. On 4 May 1993, after UNITAF had established a secure environment and helped put an end to starvation, the UN assumed responsibility for peacekeeping operations in Somalia (UNOSOM II). Unfortunately, the political situation in Somalia unraveled later in the year and the nation once again fell back into disorder.

*Photo: The USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN sails off the coast of Somalia in support of peacekeeping operations in 1993. (Courtesy of the Department of Defense)*

# JULY 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
28  JUN 2009 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	29  AUG 2009 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	30	1  1965: DIA assumed control of the Defense Attaché System.	2	3 <b>Independence Day (Observed)</b>	4
5	6  1990: NATO declared Warsaw Pact no longer a military threat.	7  2005: Bombings in London Underground killed 52 people.	8  1942: Arlington Hall Station made an official military intelligence post.	9  1957: First public acknowledgement of NSA—5 years after its establishment.	10	11  1941: Office of the Coordinator of Information established; became the OSS in 1942.
12	13  1977: COBRA DANE phased-array radar system operational.	14  1977: House of Representatives established the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.	15	16  1979: Saddam Hussein assumed the presidency of Iraq.	17  1975: U.S. APOLLO 18 and the Soviet SOYUZ 19 docked in space.	18
19	20  1990: DIA received the first reports of Iraqi divisions near the Kuwaiti border.	21  1988: Eight-year Iran-Iraq war ended.	22  2004: 9/11 Commission delivered report.	23	24	25  1990: DIA went to WATCHCON II and issued warning report on Iraq.
26  1947: President Truman signed the National Security Act.	27  1953: Armistice for Korean War signed. 1999: VADM Thomas Wilson became the 13th Director, DIA.	28  1983: Congress voted to end covert support to the Nicaraguan Contra guerillas.	29	30	31  1989: Muslim terrorists announced the execution of Marine Lt Col William Higgins.	1



## Operation DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM

The Persian Gulf War is a striking example of the crucial role of defense intelligence in military operations. When Iraqi Republican Guard units captured Kuwait in a coordinated, multi-axis assault on 2 August 1990, the United States and its allies responded with a rapid and powerful offensive. Within days, President George H.W. Bush announced the movement of U.S. forces to the Gulf and a major force deployment under Operation DESERT SHIELD. He built up a coalition of international forces that eventually incorporated military units from thirty-four nations, including Arab and Islamic countries.

CENTCOM planners devised operations to minimize Iraqi strengths and exploit weaknesses, aiming to destroy those centers of gravity critical to Iraq's ability to wage war: command and control, weapons of mass destruction, and the Republican Guards. A massive air campaign against Iraqi targets signaled the start of Operation DESERT STORM on 17 January 1991. The Coalition advance was swift and deadly. On 27 February, after an allied armored assault routed and destroyed Iraq's military forces in a matter of days, President Bush declared a ceasefire. Kuwait was free and Iraq's military forces lay in ruins.

One of DIA's defining missions was the Agency's response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. The Agency proved itself as a combat support agency and as the senior military intelligence component of the U.S. Intelligence Community during the war. DIA set up an extensive, 24-hour crisis management cell designed to tailor national-level intelligence support for the coalition forces assembled to expel Iraqi troops from Kuwait. DIA also dispatched more than 100 employees into the Kuwaiti Theater to provide intelligence support, and deployed eleven National Intelligence Support Teams overseas. The intelligence they produced was critical to the overwhelming coalition victory. Colin Powell, Chairman of the JCS during DESERT STORM, noted after hostilities that no combat commander in history had ever received such detailed intelligence on his adversary as U.S. and coalition commanders did both before and during the conflict. This DIA-led effort remains a powerful example of the force multiplying effect that intelligence support can offer operational units in theater. Before and during hostilities, DIA and the Intelligence Community provided accurate and timely intelligence to CENTCOM, confirming their role as force multipliers.

*Photo: Two USAF F-15C Eagle fighters and a Royal Saudi Air Force F-5E Tiger II fighter in flight during Operation DESERT STORM. (Courtesy of the Department of Defense)*

# AUGUST 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: 8px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <b>JUL 2009</b>            1 2 3 4            5 6 7 8 9 10 11            12 13 14 15 16 17 18            19 20 21 22 23 24 25            26 27 28 29 30 31         </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <b>SEP 2009</b>            1 2 3 4 5            6 7 8 9 10 11 12            13 14 15 16 17 18 19            20 21 22 23 24 25 26            27 28 29 30         </div> </div>	27	28	29	30	31	1  1961: DoD issued Directive 5105.21 establishing "Defense Intelligence Agency."
2  1990: Iraq invaded Kuwait.	3	4  1955: Prototype U-2 made its first planned flight.	5	6  1945: U.S. dropped the first atomic bomb, "Little Boy," in combat on Hiroshima.	7  1974: VADM Vincent de Poix became 3rd Director, DIA. 1998: Al-Qaida bombed U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.	8  2008: Georgia-Russia conflict began.
9  1945: U.S. dropped the second atomic bomb, "Fat Man," on Nagasaki, Japan.	10	11  1949: GEN Omar Bradley appointed first Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.	12  1961: Defense Secretary McNamara appointed Lt Gen Joseph Carroll the 1st Director, DIA.	13  1961: Construction of the Berlin Wall started.	14	15  1961: DIA's Military Intelligence Board activated.
16  1990: DIA designated Executive Agent for DESERT SHIELD imagery collection.	17	18  1993: U.S. placed Sudan on list of state sponsors of terrorism.	19  1981: Two U.S. Navy F-14s shot down two Libyan SU-22s over the Gulf of Sidra.	20  1998: U.S. cruise missiles struck targets in Afghanistan and the Sudan.	21  1968: Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.	22  1956: Chinese fighters shot down U.S. Navy reconnaissance aircraft over the Shengszu Islands near China, killing all 16 crew members.
23	24  1966: DIA Liaison Detachment, Ottawa, established.	25	26	27	28	29
30  1944: Allied forces liberated Paris in WWII.	31					1949: Soviets detonated their first atomic weapon, an event detected by the Air Force.



## Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY

Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY was a U.S.-led, multinational military intervention to restore Haiti's democratically-elected government to power. After a military coup toppled President Jean Bertrand Aristide's government in September 1991, Haiti was ruled by a series of illegitimate regimes that sanctioned repression, assassination, and torture. In July 1994, the United Nations authorized the use of force to restore democracy to the impoverished nation. UN Security Council Resolution 940 aimed to eliminate armed opposition and to create a secure environment for the restoration of the Aristide government and the continued growth of democracy. President Bill Clinton's last ditch diplomatic effort—a negotiation team made up of Former President Jimmy Carter, Senator Sam Nunn, and former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs Colin Powell—led to the peaceful removal of the illegitimate Haitian government and changed the fundamental nature of planned military operations. The potent mix of diplomacy and the threat of military force had won the day.

The Multinational Force for Haiti (MNF) deployed peacefully in September 1994. The force included 20,000 U.S. personnel and 2,000 troops from Bangladesh, Canada, Djibouti, Nepal, and over a dozen other nations. The peacekeeping mission was to ensure security, assist with the rehabilitation of a civil administration, train a police force, help prepare the country for elections, and turn over responsibility to the UN. U.S. Special Operations forces played a key role in establishing security and assuring public administration in rural areas. On 31 March 1995, the MNF turned over operations to a UN peacekeeping mission in Haiti.

Intelligence made key contributions to the success of Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY. Early joint planning allowed for the smooth transition of intelligence from sea to land operations. Secure communications interconnectivity linked personnel in the field to theater and national databases and facilities. National Intelligence Support Teams (NIST) drawn from the Defense Intelligence Agency and other national level Intelligence Community organizations provided critical support to the successful mission.

*Photo: U.S. soldiers walk through a river in Haiti during Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY. (Courtesy of the Department of Defense)*

# SEPTEMBER 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																														
30	31	1 1974: LTG Daniel Graham became 4th Director, DIA. 1977: Lt Gen Eugene Tighe became 6th Director, DIA. 1995: Lt Gen Kenneth Minihan became 11th Director, DIA.	2 2005: First DIA airborne MASINT mission in support of Katrina operations.	3 2004: Approximately 350 civilians in a school in Beslan, Russia died in Chechen hostage crisis.	4 1963: DIA established the Production Center.	5 1972: Palestinian terrorists killed 11 Israeli Olympic athletes and a German policeman in Munich.																																																																														
6 1976: Soviet pilot landed MiG-25 fighter in Japan, an intelligence windfall for DIA.	7 <b>Labor Day</b> 1997: First test flight of the F-22A Raptor.	8	9 2001: Al-Qaida members assassinated Ahmad Massoud, Afghan Northern Alliance leader.	10 1970: LTG Donald Bennett became 2nd Director, DIA.	11 2001: Al-Qaida crashed commercial planes into World Trade Center and Pentagon, killing almost 3,000 people, including 7 from DIA.	12 2001: NATO mutual defense clause used for first time in 52-years after 9/11 attacks.																																																																														
13 1996: Defense HUMINT Service reached full operating capability.	14 1981: LTG James Williams became 7th Director, DIA.	15	16 1974: DIA established the General Counsel.	17	18 1947: CIA and Air Force established by the National Security Act.	19 1994: U.S. forces landed in Haiti in Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY.																																																																														
20 2001: U.S. and European Union pledge partnership against terrorism.	21 2001: DIA analyst Ana Montes arrested for passing secrets to Cuba.	22 1980: Iran-Iraq War began.	23 1996: NIMA (National Imagery and Mapping Agency) Act passed.	24 1986: USSR executed Adolf Tolkachev on data from spies Edward Howard and Aldrich Ames.	25 1940: William Friedman's Signals Intelligence Service cracked Japanese PURPLE code.	26 1990: UN Security Council imposed air embargo against Iraq.																																																																														
27 1982: U.S. Marines arrived in Beirut to participate in peacekeeping activities in Lebanon.	28	29	30 1949: Berlin Airlift ended after the opening of land routes to West Berlin.	1	2	3																																																																														
				<p style="text-align: center;"><b>AUG 2009</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OCT 2009</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td></tr> </table>						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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## Operation EAGLE CLAW/EVENING LIGHT

On 4 November 1979, a group of militants calling themselves followers of the line of Imam (Imam Khomeini) seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran, Iran. After considering various responses, U.S. leaders decided to attempt a difficult and dangerous rescue of the fifty-three American hostages. On 11 April 1980 President Jimmy Carter authorized a complex rescue operation called EAGLE CLAW/EVENING LIGHT, which included the Army's Delta Force, Air Force transport aircraft, and Navy helicopters piloted for the most part by Marines.

The Operation's helicopters could not fly all the way to Tehran from the aircraft carrier NIMITZ so planners set up a landing area in the Iranian desert for refueling called "Desert One," a name informally adopted for the operation. On 24 April 1980, eight helicopters took off from the NIMITZ headed for Desert One. The pilots were soon confronted by a severe dust storm, and there were delays arriving at the refueling site. Faced with these and other problems, the military called off the mission. Tragically, during the evacuation of Desert One, one of the helicopters crashed into a C-130, resulting in the deaths of eight military personnel. The Iranians quickly dispersed the hostages, holding them at different sites.

Soon after the failed mission, the Carter administration appointed a commission to investigate, chaired by Admiral James L. Holloway, USN (retired) and composed of six active duty and retired senior officers. The commission criticized the lack of centralized planning and the insufficient number of rescue helicopters, which was the specific cause of the failure. It also criticized the excessive secrecy employed by the operations managers, which prevented a necessary exchange of information among the four military services. One of the commission's most significant recommendations was the creation of a Joint Task Force for counterterrorism, situated directly under the Joint Chiefs of Staff with permanently assigned staff personnel and certain assigned forces. After prolonged negotiations, the Iranians finally released the hostages on 20 January 1981 just as President Ronald Reagan took the oath of office.

*Photo: Six RH-35D Sea Stallion helicopters in flight during Operation EVENING LIGHT. (Courtesy of the Department of Defense)*

# OCTOBER 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27  <div style="font-size: small;">           SEP 2009            1 2 3 4 5            6 7 8 9 10 11 12            13 14 15 16 17 18 19            20 21 22 23 24 25 26            27 28 29 30         </div>	28  <div style="font-size: small;">           NOV 2009            1 2 3 4 5 6 7            8 9 10 11 12 13 14            15 16 17 18 19 20 21            22 23 24 25 26 27 28            29 30         </div>	29	30	1 DIA Day  1961: DIA became operational. 1985: Lt Gen Leonard Perroots became 8th Director, DIA. 1986: Goldwater-Nichols Act signed. 1996: NIMA created.	2	3  1993: 12 Americans killed, 78 wounded in operation against Somali warlord Aidid in Mogadishu.
4	5  1961: Director, DIA, added to United States Intelligence Board.	6  1973: Yom Kippur War in Middle East began.	7  2001: Operation ENDURING FREEDOM began with air strikes in Afghanistan.	8	9	10  1985: U.S. fighters intercepted the aircraft carrying four terrorists who hijacked the cruise ship ACHILLE LAURO.
11  2005: DNI released text of Zawahiri's letter to Zarqawi.	12 Columbus Day  2000: Al-Qaida bombed the USS COLE in Aden, Yemen.	13  1983: DIA discovered Cuban vessels supplying arms to Grenada.	14  1980: Intelligence Oversight Act re-vamped Congressional oversight of IC.	15	16  1964: China detonated its first nuclear weapon.	17  2002: VADM Lowell Jacoby became 14th Director, DIA.
18  1989: Eric Honnecker's 20-year rule in East Germany ended.	19  1987: U.S. forces bombed the Iranian Rostam oil drilling platform in the Persian Gulf.	20  1981: President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) re-established.	21  1962: President Kennedy ordered blockade of Cuba after intelligence discovered Soviet offensive ballistic missiles on island.	22	23  1983: Terrorist destroyed the Marine compound in Beirut, killing 254.	24  1945: UN founded.
25  1983: U.S. forces landed on Grenada during Operation URGENT FURY.	26  1952: President Truman established the National Security Agency. 2002: President Bush signed U.S. Patriot Act anti-terrorism law.	27	28  1962: Krushchev agreed to dismantle missile sites in Cuba under UN supervision.	29  1956: Suez War began; U.S. Air Force directed Lockheed to develop DISCOVERER, SAMOS, and MIDAS programs.	30	31





## In Defense of the Nation

With the attacks of 11 September 2001 altering the strategic intelligence landscape, the Intelligence Community responded by shifting more of its analytical efforts and resources to the defense and security of the U.S. Homeland. Although DIA continues to focus on intelligence support to overseas operations, one of the Agency's lesser known missions is to support homeland security and defense efforts. Providing a wide range of capabilities, products, and services, DIA helps to secure and defend the United States against threats from terrorists, weapons of mass destruction, and cyberattacks.

DIA's mission responsibilities embrace a wide range of homeland security issues. The Agency helps assess the security of physical targets and cyber assets such as telecommunications and transportation networks, water supply systems, energy grids, and government operations that affect U.S. military forces in the execution of their mission. It also coordinates Agency reports, policy, and guidance concerning homeland security/defense issues and hosts information sharing forums between DIA elements and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, DIA establishes threat levels for U.S. military interests and assesses threats to Defense Department interests at home.

DIA maintains a 24/7 watch for the homeland security mission and collaborates with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and other federal agencies, the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), Northern Command (NORTHCOM), and local law enforcement officials to assess a wide spectrum of threats to the nation. Other DIA offices assess domestic threats such as terrorism, WMD proliferation, and drug trafficking and look at ways to prevent or minimize national crises. The National Center for Medical Intelligence produces reports that help the Federal Government prepare for and respond to foreign health threats to the United States.

Cooperation between the Intelligence Community and law enforcement organizations—especially information sharing—is critical to successful homeland security operations, and DIA has taken efforts to create a collaborative environment for the homeland security/defense community. For instance, in December 2002, DIA personnel activated a computer network that improved the exchange of information between federal, state, and local law enforcement and intelligence elements. Now under the jurisdiction of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the system has expanded its coverage into all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and five U.S. territories.

*Photo: A U.S. Coast Guard Petty Officer stands guard near Brooklyn Bridge in September 2002. (Courtesy of the U.S. Coast Guard)*

# NOVEMBER 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2 1962: DoD established Defense Intelligence School.	3 1971: SECDEF Laird established the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intelligence).	4 1979: Iranian militants seized U.S. Embassy in Tehran and took the staff hostage.	5 1971: U.S. Intelligence Board (USIB) reconstituted under the chairmanship of the DCI.	6 1970: U.S. launched the first TRW Defense Support Program satellite.	7
8	9 1989: Fall of the Berlin Wall began when authorities opened crossing points.	10	11 <b>Veterans Day</b> 1918: WW I ended with the signing of the Armistice in Compiègne, France.	12 1997: Ramzi Yousef convicted of masterminding the 1993 bombing of WTC.	13	14 1979: President Carter froze Iranian assets following the seizure of the embassy in Tehran.
15 1979: Sir Anthony Blunt exposed as a former Soviet spy of the "Cambridge Spy Ring."	16 1964: China tests first nuclear bomb.	17 2001: Taliban removed from power in Afghanistan.	18 1991: Lt Gen James Clapper became 10th Director, DIA.	19 1994: UN Security Council authorized air strikes of Serb targets in Croatia.	20 1962: President Kennedy lifted the blockade of Cuba.	21 1979: U.S. Embassy in Islamabad attacked, killing two U.S. servicemen and two Pakistanis.
22 1989: Defense Department terminated the SR-71 Blackbird program.	23	24 1954: President Eisenhower approved the development of the U-2 aircraft. 2003: NIMA renamed NGA	25	26 <b>Thanksgiving Day</b> 1984: U.S. restored full diplomatic ties with Iraq, which had been severed since 1967.	27	28
29 1775: Continental Congress established the Secret Correspondence Committee for intelligence operations.	30 1962: DIA established Directorate for Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy.	1	2	3	4 <b>OCT 2009</b> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	5 <b>DEC 2009</b> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



## Operation ENDURING FREEDOM and ISAF

Within weeks of the terrorist attacks on 11 September 2001, the United States launched Operation ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) to remove the Taliban from power and eliminate terrorist safe-havens in Afghanistan. The Global War on Terror began with a series of air strikes and cruise missile attacks that targeted Taliban military installations and terrorist training camps. By March 2002, the Taliban had lost power and al-Qaida had all but disappeared. Over the past few years, however, the Taliban has re-established a great deal of influence and has carried out an increased number of attacks on U.S. and international forces. As the U.S. and its allies continue to refine their mission and force strengths, the Taliban has re-emerged as a growing threat to a stable and democratic Afghanistan.

DIA has provided intelligence support to military operations in Afghanistan from the start of OEF in October 2001 to the present day. The Agency first focused on locating, capturing, and eliminating al-Qaida leaders as well as destroying terrorist training centers and infrastructure. DIA now supports the mission of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan, which currently has over 53,000 troops from twenty-six NATO, nine partner, and two non-NATO countries. ISAF's stabilization and reconstruction mission has expanded to all of Afghanistan. Since January 2006, when ISAF took over combat duties from OEF forces in southern Afghanistan, ISAF has participated in more combat operations in southern Afghanistan and has experienced increasing casualties. Today, DIA remains a key player in support of military operations in Afghanistan, combating both insurgent actions against U.S. and ISAF troops and narcotics trafficking that helps fund the Taliban and terrorist activities.

In July 2006, DIA formed the Afghanistan Intelligence Cell (AIC) to serve as a central point of expertise for Afghanistan defense intelligence. The AIC provides strategic analysis to policymakers and supports the warfighter by briefing military and civilian personnel deploying to Afghanistan and working closely with military units in theater. In order to improve the flow of information to ISAF forces, DIA has deployed increasing numbers of analysts to Afghanistan. Approximately one-third of AIC analysts have deployed to Afghanistan, where they have supported HUMINT elements and exploited captured documents.

*Photo: U.S. Marines conduct a mounted patrol in support of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM in December 2004. (Courtesy of the Department of Defense).*

# DECEMBER 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29	30	1	2	3	4	5 1981: Defense Intelligence Senior Executive Service established.
6 2006: Iraq Study Group issued report.	7	8 1987: President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev signed the INF Treaty.	9 1992: U.S. Marines landed in Somalia as part of Operation RESTORE HOPE.	10	11 1962: DIA established the Counterintelligence Group.	12
13 2003: Saddam Hussein captured.	14 1995: The presidents of Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia signed the Dayton Peace Agreement in Paris.	15 2005: Democratic election held for new government in Iraq.	16 1998: U.S. launched Operation DESERT FOX in Iraq.	17 2004: President Bush signed Intelligence Reform Act.	18 1972: U.S. began Operation LINEBACKER II by resuming bombing strikes primarily against targets in Hanoi and Haiphong, North Vietnam.	19 1988: LTG Harry Soyster became 9th Director, DIA.
20 1989: U.S. forces, supported by DIA, intervened in Panama in Operation JUST CAUSE.	21 1988: Terrorists sponsored by Libya blew up Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland.	22 2001: Shoe bomber Richard Reid arrested for attempt to destroy Paris-Miami flight.	23	24	25 Christmas Day	26
27	28	29	30 1946: U.S. Army Strategic Intelligence School established.	31	1 NOV 2009 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	2 JAN 2010 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

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DIA has received authorization to release the images, photos, and information contained in this publication to the public. We would like to thank the Department of Defense, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the National Archives and Records Administration for the use of their photographs. All events listed on this calendar are noted according to the time and date of the location where they occurred.

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