

Chronology: U.S. espionage and intelligence, 1947-1996.

DNSA collection: U.S. Espionage and Intelligence

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March 23, 1882:

The Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) is created by General Order 292 within the U.S. Navy's Bureau of Navigation "to collect and record such naval information as may be useful to the Department in wartime as well as in peace." (Church Committee, Book VI, p. 62)

1885:

The War Department establishes the Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office, tasked to "gather and file information concerning the military organizations of foreign countries in which, for one reason or another, the United States might become interested." (Church Committee, Book VI, p. 64)

1901:

The U.S. Army establishes the Philippine Military Information Bureau under the command of Captain Ralph H. Van Deman. This special intelligence unit conducts both overt and undercover operations using primarily Filipino operatives. (Church Committee, Book VI, p. 71)

1903:

The General Staff of the U.S. Army is created by Congress. The Military Information Division is transferred from the Adjutant General's Office to this new division as its second section, or G-2. The Philippine Information Bureau is given branch status under G-2. (Church Committee, Book VI, p. 71)

1908:

The Intelligence Section (G-2) of the Army General Staff is absorbed by the Army War College at the direction of General Franklin Bell, the new chief of staff. Disagreements between Van Deman and Bell on the intelligence function and Bell's general disposition against the intelligence function, led to this reorganization. (Church Committee, Book VI, p. 71)

June 1916:

Under the directorship of William F. Friedman, the Department of Ciphers at Riverbank Laboratories, a philanthropic research organization outside Chicago, receives work from the U.S. government in the field of codes and ciphers, thus becoming the country's first de facto cryptologic organization. (Bamford, p. 48)

July 1, 1916:

Congress authorizes the Bureau of Investigation (later renamed the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI]) to conduct counterintelligence operations at the direction of the State Department. With the entry of the United States into World War I in April 1917, the bureau's role in domestic counterintelligence increased greatly. It began monitoring about one million registered foreigners from Germany and Austria-Hungary, most of whom were immigrants seeking U.S. citizenship. It also enforced the Espionage and Sedition Acts, which became law in 1917 and 1918, respectively. (See the second entry for 1917 and the first entry for 1918, following. Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 182)

1917:

The Airplane Engineering Department is established under the Army Signal Corps, including the Foreign Data Section, which is created to copy foreign aircraft, primarily the British De Havilland light bomber. The department represents the beginning of air technical intelligence, and it eventually evolves into the Air Force System Command's Foreign Technology Division. Between 1927 and 1942, this unit is known as the Technical Data Section and addresses the problem of U.S. inferiority in military aviation. As the division grows and evolves, it is known as the Technical Data Laboratory (1942-1945), T-2 Intelligence (1945-1951), and the Air Technical Intelligence Center (1951-1961). (Sleeper and Ferguson)

1917:

Congress passes the Espionage Act of 1917 in the wake of a sabotage campaign by German intelligence during World War I. The act authorizes severe penalties for individuals convicted of engaging in espionage, interfering with shipping, or violating U.S. neutrality laws. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 178)

1917:

The War Department Cipher Bureau (MI-8) is established as the military's first permanent cryptology and code-breaking unit. (Church Committee, Book VI, p. 309)

1917:

General John J. Pershing establishes an intelligence section (G-2) as part of his General Staff in Europe. (Church Committee, Book VI, p. 309)

May 3, 1917:

Following extensive lobbying on the part of the secretary of war on the urgent need for an active military intelligence unit as a result of the entry of the United States into World War I on 6 April 1917, Lieutenant Colonel Ralph Van Deman is placed in charge of the Military Intelligence Section of the War College Division. Van Deman builds an extensive network of domestic volunteer undercover agents to monitor enemy nationals located in the United States, the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW, popularly known as the "Wobblies"), and defense plants. Overinvolvement in civilian law enforcement leads to a clash with the Justice Department and the reassignment of Van Deman to overseas duty in 1918. (Church Committee, Book VI, pp. 77-79)

June 1917:

Colonel Ralph Van Deman commissions Herbert O. Yardley as a first lieutenant in the Military Intelligence Section. Yardley, who as a State Department telegraph operator had developed an interest in cryptography, oversaw the growth of the Cipher Bureau (MI-8), performing cryptanalytic work for not only the War Department but also the navy, the Departments of State and Justice, and the cable and postal organizations. (Friedman)

1918:

The Sedition Act is passed to bolster the Espionage Act of 1917. It outlaws disloyal or abusive language, either printed or spoken, about the U.S. government, military, or flag. Approximately 1,500 cases are prosecuted under the two acts during World War I. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 178)

August 1918:

The Military Intelligence Section of the War College Division becomes the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 28)

November 1918:

MI-8, the army's cryptological division, reaches the height of its development with a staff of 18 officers, 24 civilian cryptographers and cryptanalysts, and 109 typists and stenographers. (Friedman)

Late 1918:

A large radio intercept station is established at Houlton, Maine, by the Army Signal Corps. It collects transatlantic diplomatic radio communications, and forwards the raw material to G-2 in Washington. (Friedman)

1919:

Following a series of bombings by radical political groups, including one that had targeted him, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer creates the General Intelligence Division (GID) within the Justice Department to track the activities of communists, anarchists, and labor organizations. He names J. Edgar Hoover as its head. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 182)

1919:

President Woodrow Wilson attends the Paris Peace Conference at the end of World War I, accompanied by the American Peace Commission. The commission staff includes members of the Inquiry, which Wilson had established in 1917 to study problems that might arise after the war. The Inquiry provides the commission with extensive intelligence information and becomes known as the Territorial, Economic and Political Intelligence Division. The commission establishes an extensive intelligence mission, debriefing intelligence agents returning from war zones. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 358)

May 19, 1919:

The War Department Code and Cipher Solution Section, better known as the "Black Chamber," is established, funded, and maintained secretly in New York City under the direction of Herbert O. Yardley. The Black Chamber is the successor of MI-8. Its existence is classified. All personnel and records from MI-8 are moved to a private house at 22 East 38th Street, where the section is endowed with an annual appropriation of \$100,000. (Forty thousand

dollars are provided by the Department of State and \$60,000 by Army G-2 on vouchers not subject to review by the U.S. Comptroller General.) The section is responsible for developing and cracking codes and cryptological messages of foreign governments for both the War and State Departments. (Church Committee, Book VI, p. 309; Ranelagh, p. 27; Friedman)

January 2, 1920:

The Palmer Raids (which took their name from Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer) culminate with the arrest in 33 cities by the Bureau of Investigation of 4,000 foreign nationals suspected of anarchist or radical beliefs. More than 600 of these people are eventually deported under the Sedition Act. The bureau's heavy-handed tactics and arrest of thousands of innocent people generate a political backlash against the bureau. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 183)

1921:

The U.S. Navy begins building a large cryptology unit in anticipation of cryptology's future importance. (Friedman)

January 2, 1921:

William Friedman is named head of the Army Signal Corps Code and Cipher Section. His first assignment is to revise the War Department Staff Code. Friedman coins the phrase "cryptanalysis," meaning the breaking of codes, as distinct from "cryptography," the making of codes. He and one assistant constitute the entire cryptological unit for the War Department throughout the 1920s. (Bamford, p. 49)

July 1922:

The Code and Signal Section of the Naval Communications Service is designated OP-20-G-the G (Communications Security) Section of the 20th Division (the Office of Naval Communications) of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. (Bamford, p. 54)

January 1924:

Under Navy Lieutenant Laurance Safford, a radio intelligence division of OP-20-G is established in Washington, D.C. (Bamford, p. 54)

1927:

The Airplane Engineering Department Foreign Data Section is transferred to Dayton, Ohio, and is renamed the Technical Data Section. (Sleeper and Ferguson)

May 10, 1929:

Responsibility for cryptanalysis is transferred from Military Intelligence to the Signal Corps by an army regulation aimed at centralizing the process of making and breaking codes, as well as at improving preparedness in the event of war. This move consolidates the tasks of code compilation, code printing and issuance, and cryptanalysis under one authority. (Bamford, p. 46)

October 31, 1929:

The War Department's and State Department's code and cipher unit, the Black Chamber, is closed down as a result of the withdrawal of financial support by the new secretary of state, Henry Stimson, who subsequently explained: "Gentlemen do not read each other's mail." Following the closing of the Black Chamber, former Director Herbert O. Yardley writes a sensationalistic series of articles for the Saturday Evening Post. Later reprinted as The American Black Chamber, these articles describe the secret activities of the old code and cipher unit. Thirty thousand copies of a Japanese translation sell in Tokyo, causing further damage to already precarious relations with Japan. The revelations convince Japanese cryptographers of the need to develop far more complex methods and codes. (Ranelagh, p. 27; Friedman)

April 24, 1930:

The Signal Intelligence Service (SIS) is established by an order from the secretary of war, with William Friedman as its first director. For seven years, it operates with a staff of seven and an annual budget of no more than \$17,400. (Bamford, p. 51)

Summer 1931:

Construction begins on an experimental signal intercept station in Battery Cove, Virginia. (Bamford, p. 52)

September 8, 1931:

The Signal Intelligence School, designed to train officers for the Signal Intelligence Service, opens. (Bamford, p. 51)

1934:

The Communications Act of 1934 becomes law, providing severe penalties for the interception of communications in the United States. The act constitutes an impediment to U.S. Army cryptologic activities. (Bamford, pp. 51-53)

1935:

President Franklin Roosevelt renames the Bureau of Investigation the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 183)

1936:

The Signal Intelligence Service breaks the Japanese code produced by the Angooki Taipu A machine system (designated RED by U.S. cryptologic organizations), which the Japanese government uses for high-level diplomatic codes. This enables the United States to read almost all messages to and from the Japanese Foreign Office. (Bamford, p. 55)

1937:

The countersubversion role of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is restored. With the approach of World War II, the FBI becomes markedly more active, investigating nearly 20,000 cases of suspected sabotage during the war. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 183)

1938:

The increasingly volatile world political situation. leads the Signal Intelligence Service to construct a second intercept station at Fort Monmouth,. New Jersey, which is designed to monitor diplomatic traffic between foreign embassies in Washington and the commercial relay stations in New York. SIS soon establishes intercept stations in California, Texas, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Panama. (Bamford, p. 53)

March 30, 1938:

As the intercept activities of the Signal Intelligence Service increase, William Friedman, fearing the negative reactions that would follow public disclosure of the SIS, requests and receives approval from Secretary of War Harry Woodring "to maintain and operate in time of peace under strictest provisions to insure secrecy, such radio intercept and cryptanalytic services" as are "necessary for training purposes." Following this approval, the SIS rapidly increases its operations and staff. By the time the United States enters World War II in 1941, the SIS staff has grown to 331; by the end of the war in 1945, it exceeds 10,000. (Bamford, p. 53)

March 20, 1939:

The Japanese government transmits the first message using the newly designed Angooki Taipu B cipher machine, known as PURPLE to U.S. cryptologic organizations. The machine is much more complex than its predecessor, RED, and prevents the U.S. government from being able to interpret Japanese messages for one-and-a-half years. (Bamford, pp. 55-56)

Late 1930s:

The U.S. Navy's cryptologic organization has grown to encompass listening posts in Washington state, Maine, Maryland, Hawaii, and the Philippines, with smaller stations in California and Florida, as well as on Long Island and Guam. Its staff totals 700 officers and enlisted personnel. (Bamford, p. 55)

August 1940:

President Roosevelt establishes the Office for the Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics to counter Nazi influence in Latin America. Nelson Rockefeller is appointed its director. In July 1941, it becomes the Office of the Coordination of Inter-American Affairs (OCIAA). The office conducts propaganda operations and subsidizes pro-American groups in South American cities. OCIAA operates throughout World War II, and is closed by President Truman on 31 August 1945. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 340)

September 25, 1940:

The team of cryptologists at the Signal Intelligence Service cracks the extremely complex code of the Japanese PURPLE cipher system by constructing a perfect copy of the original machine without ever having seen one. (Bamford, p. 56)

1941:

The Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service, subsequently the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS), is established by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) at the request of the State Department. The FCC had taken control of what was known as the Princeton Listening Center (established at Princeton University in 1939 to study Nazi radio propaganda) when it recognized its value in gathering open-source information on the Axis powers. After World War II, it was transferred to the Central Intelligence Group (CIG) and it continues to be

operated by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), serving the entire intelligence community. Its mission is to "record, translate, analyze and report to other agencies of the government on broadcasts of foreign origin." (Richelson2, p. 19; Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 196)

Spring 1941:

Formal cooperation between U.S. and British intelligence begins, particularly in the area of signals intelligence (SIGINT), with the delivery by U.S. military officers of a Japanese enciphering machine to British code-breaking specialists. (The Ties That Bind, p. 1)

June 1941:

The Medical Intelligence Subdivision of the Army Preventive Medicine Division begins functioning as a separate administrative unit. When the United States enters World War II, the unit has a staff of two. By the end of the war, it has a staff of 33. (The Beginnings of Medical Intelligence, 1979, [00090])

July 1, 1941:

The FBI establishes the Special Intelligence Service to implement President Franklin Roosevelt's mandate to conduct intelligence collection operations throughout the Western Hemisphere. The Special Intelligence Service conducts extensive operations in Latin America, working primarily against German espionage and subversion in Mexico, Brazil, Chile, and Argentina, as well as in Central American and Caribbean countries. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 184)

July 11, 1941:

As the likelihood of United States involvement in World War II increases, President Franklin Roosevelt establishes the position of coordinator of information and appoints William Donovan to the post. Donovan develops the Office of the Coordinator of Information (COI) into a large quasi-agency for the collection and analysis of national security information. On 13 June 1942, the COI becomes the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). (See the entry for 13 June 1942, following.) (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 336)

December 7, 1941:

The Japanese carry out a surprise attack on the headquarters of the U.S. Pacific fleet located at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The inability to read certain Japanese communications deprives the U.S. of advance warning that Pearl Harbor was the intended target.

1942:

The Air Force Technical Data Section is renamed Technical Data Laboratory, and its operations are expanded to include the analysis of foreign aircraft. The outbreak of World War II results in a crash program to improve the performance of U.S. military aircraft. (Sleeper and Ferguson)

January 19, 1942:

Secretary of War Henry Stimson, who had indignantly closed down the Black Chamber cryptology unit in 1929, now concludes, in the wake of the attack on Pearl Harbor, that the entire U.S. communications intelligence effort is in

need of revamping. He appoints Alfred McCormack, a prominent New York lawyer, to study the system and propose recommendations for change. (Bamford, p. 62)

March 1942:

As a result of Alfred McCormack's recommendations, the Special Branch of the War Department Military Intelligence Service is created, under the direction of Colonel Carter Clarke, to evaluate and analyze intercepted messages. (Bamford, p. 63)

June 13, 1942:

President Franklin Roosevelt signs Executive Order 9182 establishing the Office of Strategic Services to replace the Office of the Coordinator of Information. William Donovan, head of COI, is named director of the OSS. (Fact Book)

October 1, 1942:

The U.S. Navy's OP-20-G and the British Government Code and Cypher School sign the first extensive United States-British agreement for the sharing of communications intelligence product and techniques. (Bradley F. Smith, *The Ultra-Magic Deals*, Novato, Calif.: Presidio Press, 1993, p. 127.)

1942-1945:

Following the recommendations of Alfred McCormack, the Signal Intelligence Service undergoes a series of changes in organization, facilities, location, and designation. It moves first to Arlington Hall in northern Virginia. A few months later the Second Signal Service Battalion (the intercept unit of SIS) moves to Vint Hill Farms in Warrenton, Virginia, as does the Cryptographic School (previously known as the Signal Intelligence School). The Special Branch is divided into three sections, which are responsible for messages derived from diplomatic traffic, the Japanese Army, and the German military, respectively. The Special Branch is involved exclusively in analysis, however, and has no operational role. In June 1944, the Special Branch is reorganized under G-2. In December 1944, G-2 assumes operational control of the Signal Security Agency from the Signal Corps. (Bamford, pp. 63-65)

May 17, 1943:

The British-United States Communications Intelligence Agreement of 1943 (the BRUSA Agreement) is signed, establishing cooperation on the highest level between the U.S. Army and the British Government Code and Cipher School. The agreement includes provisions for the exchange of personnel. The level of cooperation, the procedures, and the security regulations established under the agreement stand as landmarks in the history of communications intelligence (COMINT). (Smith, p.151; Bamford, p. 397)

May 1944:

The informal Army-Navy Communications Intelligence Coordinating Committee (ANCICC) is formed to alleviate the rivalry between the two services in cryptanalysis and to encourage further cooperation. (Bamford, p. 68)

1945:

Following the merger of the Air Materiel and Air Service Commands to form the Air Technical Service Command, the Technical Data Laboratory is renamed Intelligence T-2. The T-2 operation plays a major role in the increased

exploitation of captured materiel, documents, and personnel. (Sleeper and Ferguson)

March 1945:

The informal COMINT agreement between the army and the navy is formalized with the establishment of the Army-Navy Communications Intelligence Board (ANCIB). (Bamford, p. 68)

August 31, 1945:

President Harry Truman abolishes the Office of the Coordination of Inter-American Affairs, transferring some of its functions to the State Department. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 340)

October 1, 1945:

President Truman disbands the Office of Strategic Services with Executive Order 9621, and its functions are absorbed by the State and War Departments. The Research and Analysis Branch, transferred to the State Department as the Interim Research and Intelligence Service, eventually evolves into the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR). (Church Committee, Book VI, p. 154)

December 1945:

The State Department, which receives COMINT data through its Special Projects Staff, joins the Army-Navy Communications Intelligence Board. ANCIB is subsequently renamed the State-Army-Navy Communications Intelligence Board (STANCIB). (Bamford, p. 68)

Late 1945:

The Secret Intelligence (SI) and Counterespionage (X-2) units of the recently disbanded Office of Strategic Studies are transferred to the War Department, where they form the Strategic Services Unit. The unit operates largely as a caretaker body presiding over the remnants of the OSS until the formation of the Central Intelligence Group on 22 January 1946. (See the chronology entry for this date.) (Church Committee, Book VI, p. 154)

1946:

Civil Air Transport (CAT) is formed, the first of the CIA's air proprietaries. It is directed by Whiting Willauer, a Washington lobbyist for Chiang Kai-shek, and General Claire L. Chennault, formerly of the Flying Tigers. Registered as Chinese Nationalist aircraft and operated by Americans who had previously served as military pilots, CAT carries out evacuations and occasional combat missions for the Nationalists during the Chinese Revolution. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 6)

January 22, 1946:

President Harry Truman signs a presidential directive establishing the Central Intelligence Group (CIG) to operate under the direction of the National Intelligence Authority (NIA). Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, U.S. Navy, retired, is appointed the first director of central intelligence (DCI). (Fact Book)

June 1946:

The FBI and the CIG join the State-Army-Navy Communications Intelligence Board, which is renamed the United States Communications Intelligence Board (USCIB). The Air Force joins the USCIB as its final member in 1947. (Bamford, p. 68)

June 10, 1946:

Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, U.S. Army, becomes the director of central intelligence. (Fact Book)

1947:

The National Security Council issues the first set of National Security Council Intelligence Directives (NSCIDs) to guide the activities of the intelligence community. (Richelson2, p. 367)

1947:

The State Department Interim Research and Intelligence Service is renamed the Office of Intelligence and Research. (Church Committee, Book VI, p. 154)

March 31, 1947:

The FBI Special Intelligence Service ceases to operate. Its jurisdiction is transferred by President Harry Truman to the newly created Central Intelligence Group, which later becomes the CIA. Many Special Intelligence Service agents make the switch along with the organizational transfer, and work for the CIA's Clandestine Service. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 184)

May 1, 1947:

Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, U.S. Navy, becomes director of central intelligence. (Fact Book)

September 19, 1947:

The National Security Act of 1947 replaces the National Intelligence Authority with the National Security Council, and the Central Intelligence Group with the Central Intelligence Agency. The act also establishes the director of central intelligence (DCI) as the head of the U.S. intelligence community. An Intelligence Advisory Committee is established to advise the DCI. (Fact Book)

December 20, 1947:

The CIA establishes a Special Procedures Group in Italy to help prevent an Italian Communist Party victory in the national elections. In combination with a broad lobbying campaign carried out by Italian-Americans, \$10 million is diverted from the economic stabilization fund and spent on Christian Democrat campaigns, anti-communist propaganda, and bribes. (Richelson5, p. 343)

1948:

The Air Force Special Weapons Squadron is formed. It subsequently is renamed Section 1, Assistant Secretary for Atomic Energy (AFOAT-1) and Air Force Technical Applications Center in 1958. Its function is to detect, monitor, and evaluate foreign nuclear activities by operating the U.S. Atomic Energy Detection System (AEDS). (Richelson5, p.

91)

1948:

The United States and Britain sign the United Kingdom-United States Security Agreement (UKUSA), formally extending signals intelligence (SIGINT) cooperation into the post-World War II era. Second Parties to the agreement are Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. The agreement provides for a division of labor in SIGINT collection, establishment of liaison officers, and common procedures and requirements in the area of personnel and documents security. (Smith, pp. 217-29)

June 18, 1948:

President Harry Truman creates the Office of Special Projects within the CIA through National Security Council Directive 10/2 (NSC 10/2), and provides it with the authority to conduct covert operations. With regard to covert operations, NSC 10/2 states "that if uncovered the US Government can plausibly disclaim any responsibility for them." (Sidney W. Souers, A Report to the National Security Council by the Executive Secretary on Office of Special Projects, 6/19/1948, [00006])

July 1, 1948:

The Air Force Security Group (AFSG) is formally established as the SIGINT arm of the U.S. Air Force. It is soon renamed the Air Force Security Service. (Richelson5, p. 90)

July 1, 1948:

National Security Council Intelligence Directive (NSCID) No. 9, Communications Intelligence, is issued, establishing the U.S. Communications Intelligence Board. The directive represents the first charter for the COMINT community, although its requirement that decisions be made unanimously by the 12-member board and its restriction on the board's involvement in the internal workings of the COMINT agencies severely limits the board's effectiveness. NSCID 9 also exempts the COMINT community from following executive orders and policies regarding intelligence collection unless they specifically state that they apply to the COMINT community. This exception gives the COMINT agencies free reign to conduct extensive interception activities without legal restrictions. (Bamford, pp. 69-70)

August 1948:

Secretary of Defense James Forrestal names Admiral Earl Everett Stone to chair a board, composed of all military interests in COMINT, to study communications intelligence within the defense establishment, since it continues to be plagued by interservice rivalry despite previous efforts at reorganization. The Stone Board, as it comes to be known, fails to reach a consensus, with the navy and air force opposing consolidation and the army supporting it. (Bamford, p. 71)

September 1, 1948:

The Office of Special Projects becomes the Office of Policy Coordination (OPC), designed to weaken Soviet influence and promote anti-communist movements around the world. Although OPC's budget appears as part of the CIA's, it continues to function as a separate administrative unit, reporting directly to the secretaries of defense and state, not to the director of central intelligence. Frank G. Wisner, an OSS veteran, is named chief of the OPC. The

National Security Council creates the OPC on the recommendation of George Kennan at the State Department, who is primarily responsible for its supervision. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 98)

January 1, 1949:

A report on the CIA, The Central Intelligence Agency and the National Organization for intelligence, is submitted to the National Security Council. Authored by Wall Street lawyers Allen Dulles, William H. Jackson, and Matthias F. Correa, the report calls for organizational and management changes within the agency, including the merging of the Office of Policy Coordination with the Office of Special Operations. It concludes that the primary assignment of the CIA to coordinate and "nationalize" U.S. intelligence activities has not been achieved. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 97; Allen W. Dulles, William H. Jackson, and Mathias F. Correa, The Central Intelligence Agency and National Organization for intelligence, 1/1/1949, [00861], p. 13)

May 20, 1949:

The Armed Forces Security Agency (AFSA), predecessor to the National Security Agency (NSA), is established by Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson as the result of a secret directive within the Joint Chiefs of Staff. AFSA did not absorb the service cryptological elements. Rather, it was intended to consolidate COMINT activities under one authority, while at the same time preserving each service's right to maintain its separate COMINT organization. Also, the directive creates the AFSA Council, which comprises representatives from each of the three services. The council acts as the governing board for the new agency. Thus, the interservice rivalry that the AFSA had been designed to obviate remains an institutional problem for the COMINT community. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 144; Bamford, pp. 71-73)

June 20, 1949:

Congress enacts the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, supplementing the National Security Act of 1947 by specifying special fiscal and administrative procedures for the agency. (Fact Book)

August 29, 1949:

The Soviet Union explodes its first atomic bomb at its nuclear testing facility at Semipalatinsk. High-altitude air samples taken by B-29s as part of the air force's Long Range Detection Program, created in 1947 to monitor Soviet nuclear energy and nuclear weapons development, convince U.S. scientists that the Soviet Union has detonated a nuclear device. (Burrows, p. 61)

1950:

From 1950 to 1952, the CIA and British Secret Intelligence Service run a joint covert operation in an attempt to overthrow the communist government of Albania. Code-named "Valuable," the operation fails, due in part to its penetration by SIS operative Harold "Kim" Philby, who is working as a Soviet agent. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, pp. 7-9)

1950:

Radio Free Europe (RFE) is established covertly by the CIA Clandestine Services. Operating from Munich, West Germany, the station broadcasts anti-communist propaganda, news items designed to embarrass communist governments, and popular American music into Eastern Europe. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 382)

1950:

Civil Air Transport is reorganized under the Pacific Corporation, a CIA holding company. (Marchetti and Marks, p. 121)

1950-1953:

In September 1950, Edward G. Lansdale, a member of the Far East Division of the CIA's Office of Policy Coordination, is sent to the Philippines to assist the Philippine government in its fight against the communist Huk guerrillas. Lansdale works with the Philippine defense minister, Ramon Magsaysay, to develop counterinsurgency techniques to combat the Huks. The techniques range from psychological warfare to the establishment of community centers where modern methods of agriculture, health, road building, and communications are taught. Lansdale's anti-Huk program succeeds in ending the guerrilla war against the Philippine government. As a result, Magsaysay's prestige among his countrymen is greatly enhanced. The CIA supports him in his bid for the country's presidency in 1953, an election Magsaysay wins by a landslide. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 272)

April 14, 1950:

National Security Council Directive 68, United States Programs for National Security, is issued. The directive calls for the U.S. to step up efforts to oppose communist expansion around the world and establishes covert action as a permanent and integral element of U.S. foreign policy. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 98; James S. Lay, Jr., A Report to the National Security Council by the Executive Secretary on United States Objectives and Programs for National Security, 4/4/1950, available at the National Security Archive.)

October 7, 1950:

General Walter Bedell Smith, U.S. Army, becomes director of central intelligence. (Fact Book)

1951:

Radio Liberation is established covertly by the CIA Clandestine Services. Joining Radio Free Europe, it is based in Munich, West Germany, and broadcasts anti-communist propaganda, news items designed to embarrass the Soviet government, and popular American music into the Soviet Union. In 1959, it is renamed Radio Liberty (RL). (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, pp. 38284)

1951:

Radio Free Asia (RFA) begins broadcasting into China from its base in Manila, the Philippines. As another of the CIA's propaganda assets inventory, it is designed along the lines of Radio Free Europe. (Richelson5, p. 348)

January 1951:

Director of Central Intelligence Walter Bedell Smith places the Office of Special Operations (OSO) and the Office of Policy Coordination under Allen Dulles, whose new post is deputy director for plans. The rivalry between OSO and OPC continues until August 1952, when the two operations are completely merged, (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, pp. 99, 115)

April 1951:

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are convicted of transmitting classified information about the U.S. nuclear weapons program to the Soviet government during World War II. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 395)

May 1951:

The U.S. Air Force's Intelligence T-2 division is reorganized into the Air Technical Intelligence Center, becoming for the first time a fully recognized member of the intelligence community. (Sleeper and Ferguson)

December 13, 1951:

As a result of the Armed Forces Security Agency's poor performance during the Korean War, President Truman appoints the Brownell Committee to investigate the communications intelligence problem and make recommendations for change. The committee's recommendations lead to the formation of the National Security Agency. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 316)

January 1952:

The CIA Directorate of Intelligence is established when Director of Central Intelligence Smith subordinates all the agency's intelligence production offices under the single post of deputy director for intelligence. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 116)

June 13, 1952:

The Brownell Committee submits its final report. It recommends restructuring the Armed Forces Security Agency's management to eliminate interservice rivalry, allow for civilian input into the COMINT process, and provide more centralized direction. It proposes that the director of AFSA be granted total operational control over COMINT collection and processing, while at the same time permitting the director to delegate responsibility to the services for the conduct of operations in the field. The Brownell Committee also recommends replacing the AFSA Council with a special committee under the NSC, comprising the president and the secretaries of defense and state, in conjunction with a revitalization of the U.S. Communications Intelligence Board. Finally, the committee urges that the secretary of defense be granted executive control of COMINT, reporting directly to the president. (Brownell Committee, Report to Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense by Committee Appointed by Letter of 28 December 1951 to Survey Communications Intelligence Activities of the Government, 6/13/1952, [00031]; Bamford, pp. 77-81)

August 1952:

The CIA Office of Special Operations and the Office of Policy Coordination are merged, becoming the Directorate of Plans, known alternately as the DDP and the Clandestine Services. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, pp. 115-16)

October 24, 1952:

Following the recommendations of the Brownell Committee, President Truman abolishes the Armed Forces Security Agency and transfers its personnel to the newly created National Security Agency through a top secret memorandum entitled Communications Intelligence Activities. The NSA's mission includes conducting signals intelligence activities and guaranteeing communications security for federal agencies involved in national security. (Harry S. Truman, Communications Intelligence Activities, 10/24/1952, [00034]; Richelson2, p. 21; Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 315)

1953:

The CIA's Civil Air Transport provides airdrop missions on a contract basis in support of the French forces fighting in Vietnam. George A. Doole, Jr., becomes the new head of CAT (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 6)

1953:

The CIA's Photographic Intelligence Division is established under the direction of Arthur Lundahl, who had worked in naval intelligence during World War II. (Richelson5, p. 20; Burrows, p. 209)

February 26, 1953:

Allen W. Dulles becomes director of central intelligence. (Fact Book)

August 16, 1953:

The Shah of Iran flees his country during Operation AJAX, a joint CIA-British Secret Intelligence Service attempt to overthrow Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadeq. Mossadeq had nationalized the oil industry, including the British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, in 1951. Under the direction of CIA representative Kermit Roosevelt, pro-Shah gangs organized and funded by the CIA, and numbering up to 6,000 members, instigate riots in Tehran on 18 August. Iranian military officers supporting the Shah, led by General Fazlollah Zahedi, also take to the streets. In the ensuing confusion, Mossadeq attempts to flee but is arrested. On August 22, the Shah returns to Iran.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, DCI Allen Dulles, Under Secretary of State General Walter Bedell Smith (Dulles' predecessor at the CIA), and CIA Deputy Director for Plans Frank Wisner were instrumental in planning Operation AJAX. Additional support came from U.S. Ambassador to Iran Loy Henderson, General Norman Schwarzkopf, a former adviser to the Iranian Gendarmerie, the Shah's sister, Princess Ashraf, and the Rashidian brothers, Seifollah, Assadollah and Qodratollah, who provided the funds to pay the Iranians who demonstrated against Mossadeq. (The National Security Archive, Iran: The Making of U.S. Policy, 1977-1980, Volume I, Alexandria, Va.: The National Security Archive/ Chadwyck-Healey, 1990, pp. 26, 116; Richelson5, pp. 34647)

1954:

The Espionage and Sabotage Act of 1954 is passed, strengthening the Espionage and Sedition Acts of 1917-1918. It requires that agents of foreign governments register with the U.S. government, and authorizes the death penalty or life imprisonment for espionage or sabotage against the United States. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 178)

1954:

The CIA creates the Development Project Staff to develop the U-2 reconnaissance aircraft. Its name is subsequently changed to the Office of Special Activities, the Office of Special Projects, and, in 1973, to the Office of Development and Engineering. These components were concerned with overhead reconnaissance research and development. (Richelson5, p. 20)

1954:

The first Sound Surveillance System (SOSUS) arrays are placed off the East Coast of the United States, representing the beginning of an extensive submarine detection system. These arrays are also known as CAESAR. (Richelson5,

pp. 210-11)

June 1954:

The leftist government of Guatemala President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman falls to rebel forces in a coup d'etat organized, funded, and directed by the CIA. (Richard Immerman, *The CIA in Guatemala: The Foreign Policy of Intervention*, Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press, 1982, pp. 161-86)

September 30, 1954:

The Report on the Covert Activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, better known as the Doolittle Report, is issued, recommending an increase in covert operations by the CIA due to the severe nature of the communist threat. The report argues that in the face of the communist threat, "Hitherto acceptable norms of human conduct do not apply. If the United States is to survive, long-standing American concepts of "fair play" must be reconsidered. We must develop effective espionage and counter-espionage services and must learn to subvert, sabotage and destroy our enemies by more clever, more sophisticated and more effective methods than those used against us. It may become necessary that the American people be made acquainted with, understand and support this fundamentally repugnant philosophy." (Ranelagh, p. 277)

November 1, 1954:

The Commerce Department's Office of Strategic Information (OSI) is established by presidential directive to counter Soviet attempts to obtain unclassified American technical and military data. (Richelson5, p. 134)

December 28, 1954:

NSC Memorandum 5412 supersedes NSC 10/2 and NSC 10/5, assigning authorization for covert operations to the CIA generally rather than to the Office of Special Projects. The Operations Coordinating Board becomes responsible for reviewing covert operations and coordinating support among the CIA and the Departments of State and Defense. (Church Committee, Book I, pp. 49-50)

1955:

The first SOSUS stations are placed in operation. Confirmation of the effectiveness of the southern segment is accomplished by November 1955. (Packard, p.51)

1956:

The CIA establishes the Asia Foundation, and uses it as a cover for CIA propaganda and clandestine operations throughout Asia. CIA ties with the foundation become public knowledge in 1967, and the Katzenbach Committee recommends that the CIA stop financing the Asia Foundation. (Marchetti and Marks, pp. 150-51; Church Committee, Book I, p. 187)

February 1956:

On the recommendation of the Hoover Commission, the President's Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities, a committee consisting of prominent private citizens advising the president on management procedures for the intelligence community, is established by President Eisenhower under Executive Order 10656. Dissolved at

the end of Eisenhower's second term, it is reestablished by President Kennedy as the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, after the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion. The advisory board is abolished by President Carter in 1978 and reestablished under the same name by President Reagan, (Government Advisory Organizations, pp. 531-32; Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 378)

April 21, 1956:

The Soviet Union officially discovers the CIA-British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) Berlin Tunnel Operation-known as "Project GOLD"-which began in 1954. The CIA had dug a tunnel from West Berlin to a point directly below Soviet communications lines in East Berlin, while SIS dug a vertical shaft up from the end of the tunnel to the buried lines and tapped into the lines. The CIA recorded all the intercepted signals and processed the intercepted teletype traffic; SIS processed the intercepted telephone communications.

Construction of the tunnel began in early 1954, but it was not until March 1955 that actual tapping into the communications lines began. During the winter of 1955-56, the tunnel was in danger of discovery due to the heat generated by the electronic equipment in the tunnel, which threatened to leave a telltale area of melted snow after the first snowfall. A cooling system was installed in the tunnel to guard against this possibility.

The 21 April 1956 discovery of the tunnel by a Soviet maintenance crew was apparently an accident. A Soviet agent in SIS, George Blake, had taken part in meetings at which the tunnel was planned. The Soviets consequently knew of its operation from the beginning.

Despite that fact, the project did yield extensive data on the Soviet and East European order of battle. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, pp. 66-68)

July 4-5, 1956:

U-2 reconnaissance aircraft overfly the Soviet Union for the first time. The first mission, on the 4th, overflies Minsk and Leningrad; the second and third U-2 missions take off from Wiesbaden, West Germany, venturing northeast over Moscow, Leningrad, and the Soviet Baltic Sea coast. (Richelson6, p. 266)

1957:

The existence of the National Security Agency is officially acknowledged for the first time when it is mentioned in the U.S. Government Manual, five years after its establishment. (Richelson5, p. 25)

1957:

The State Department Office of Intelligence Research receives its current designation, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research. (Church Committee, Book VI, p. 154)

June 1957:

The Commerce Department's Office of Strategic Information is closed due to Defense Department concerns that OSI's functions overlap those of DOD and congressional concerns that OSI has a negative impact on scientific projects. (Richelson5, p. 134)

August 26, 1957:

The Navy Field Operational Intelligence Office (NFOIO) is established "to exploit all sources of special intelligence [SIGINT] for the purpose of producing operational intelligence for the timely dissemination to commanders of operating forces of the Navy and other designated recipients." (Packard, p. 222).

1958:

In Indonesia, the CIA's proprietary Civil Air Transport provides combat air support for the CIA-backed rebels attempting to overthrow the government of President Sukarno. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 6; Marchetti and Marks, p. 122)

1958:

In Tibet, Civil Air Transport provides airlift and support for CIA-trained anti-communist guerrillas seeking autonomy for Tibet and China. These operations continue until 1961. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 6; Blum, p. 21)

1958:

The CIA's Photographic Intelligence Division merges with a statistical analysis division of the Office of Current Intelligence to form the Photographic Interpretation Center. (Richelson5, p. 18)

1958:

The United States Intelligence Board is established by merging the Intelligence Advisory Committee and the U.S. Communications Intelligence Board. (Richelson5, pp. 398-99)

January 22, 1958:

The NSC issues Action Memorandum 1846, making the development of a functioning reconnaissance satellite the highest technical priority for the U.S. intelligence community. (Burrows, p. 100)

February 7, 1958:

President Eisenhower assigns the CIA responsibility for developing a photographic reconnaissance satellite that will return its film in a capsule. The program is code-named CORONA. The Discoverer scientific satellite program serves as a cover. (Burrows, p. 100)

1959:

The Air Force Satellite Control Facility is established to support the collection and evaluation of data from the Discoverer and subsequent reconnaissance satellite systems. It is made up of a worldwide network of tracking stations coordinated by the Satellite Test Center in Sunnyvale, California. (Satellite Control Facility [SCF], 6/1977, available at the National Security Archive)

1959:

Civil Air Transport is divided into three airlines: **Air America**, Air Asia, and a section which continues to be known as Civil Air Transport. **Air America** takes over most of CAT's covert operations in Southeast Asia. In Laos, it provides support to L'Armee Clandestine, a secret CIA-organized and trained anti-communist force. In Vietnam, **Air**

America conducts both overt and covert missions, making sufficient profits from the overt contractual agreements with U.S. and South Vietnamese government agencies to support its costly covert operations. **Air America** operates under the CIA proprietary Pacific Corporation, as do Air Asia, which runs an air repair and maintenance facility on Taiwan, and the smaller version of CAT, which flies missions out of Taiwan. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 7; Marchetti and Marks, pp. 123-26)

1959:

The HOLYSTONE program is established, using submarines for the collection of electronic and photographic information, primarily about Soviet submarines, sea-based missiles, and underwater cable communications. The program has also been called BOLLARD, PINNACLE, and BARNACLE. (Richelson2, pp. 190-91)

June 25, 1959:

Launch of the first CORONA satellite equipped with a camera fails when the boost vehicle does not attain orbit. (Robert A. McDonald, "CORONA: Success for Space Reconnaissance, A Look into the Cold War, and a Revolution for Intelligence," Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing, June 1995, pp. 689-720)

September 1959:

The Air Technical Intelligence Center is renamed the Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center in recognition of the need for intelligence on emerging foreign aerospace programs. (Sleeper and Ferguson)

1960:

The CIA purchases Southern Air Transport, a failing Miami-based cargo line, to support covert operations in Latin America, much as **Air America** has in Southeast Asia. Like **Air America**, it finances covert actions through profitable overt contracts with U.S. government agencies. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 7)

1960:

The CIA sets up a radio station in the Caribbean on Swan Island in order to broadcast propaganda to Cuba. Radio Swan, as the station is called, is controlled by the Gibraltar Steamship Corporation, a New York-based company with a Miami address. A year later, during the Bay of Pigs Operation, Radio Swan is used to issue commands to anti-Castro groups in Cuba and to the invading forces. Radio Swan is renamed Radio Americas in 1961. The Gibraltar Steamship Company, which changed its name to the Vanguard Service Corporation, is dissolved in the late 1960s. (Marchetti and Marks, pp. 119-20)

May 1, 1960:

A U-2 reconnaissance aircraft flown by Francis Gary Powers is shot down over the Soviet Union, having been hit by one of a barrage of SA-2 surface-to-air missiles fired at the plane. In addition to causing acute embarrassment to the Eisenhower administration, which at first denies that the plane was on an intelligence mission, the downing forces a halt to U-2 reconnaissance missions over the Soviet Union. (Ranelagh, pp. 320-21)

June 30, 1960:

The Naval Scientific and Technical Intelligence Center (NAVSTIC) is established from elements of the Office of

Naval Intelligence, and is designated a field command of ONI. (Packard, p. 167).

July 1, 1960:

A U.S. Air Force RB-47 reconnaissance plane is shot down by a Soviet fighter while over international waters. It was collecting electronic intelligence over the Barents Sea. Four of the six crewmen are killed, and the two remaining are held in a Soviet prison and accused of spying. They are released on 21 January 1961, when John F. Kennedy is inaugurated as president, in exchange for the release of two Soviet spies being held in the United States. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 385)

August 18, 1960:

Following a series of technical failures, the fourteenth Discoverer reconnaissance satellite is launched. Its return capsule containing reconnaissance photos is successfully recovered in mid-air by a specially equipped recovery plane. The development of these satellites introduced the reconnaissance satellite as the primary means of overhead intelligence collection. The Discoverer series and its successors were more effective than the U-2 planes for overhead reconnaissance because they could cover larger areas more quickly, were safe from interception, and employed more advanced technology. (McDonald, "CORONA"; Encyclopedia of Intelligence, pp. 101, 161-62)

August 31, 1960:

The Office of Missile and Satellite Systems, within the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, is established by Order 115.1, to oversee the SAMOS and other U.S. Air Force space reconnaissance programs. It is subsequently renamed the Office of Space Systems. (Richelson5, p. 30)

September 6, 1960:

In Moscow, two NSA employees, William H. Martin and Bernon F. Mitchell, defect to the Soviet Union. Both worked in NSA's Office of Research and Development on solving foreign cryptologic systems. Their revelations about U.S. successes in the area result in several nations changing their codes and ciphers. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 316; Marchetti and Marks, p. 170; Bamford, pp. 134-48)

October 11, 1960:

The first SAMOS reconnaissance satellite launch fails on liftoff. (Burrows, p. 87)

October 24, 1960:

Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates, Jr., approves the establishment of the Joint Reconnaissance Center (JRC) within the J-3 (Operations) Division of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The center approves and monitors sensitive air and sea reconnaissance missions developed by unified, specified, and theater commands. The JRC is created in response to the downings of the U-2 and RB-47 aircraft earlier in the year, which made it apparent that such reconnaissance missions could cause an international incident, and thus required approval at the national level. (Thomas Gates, Jr., Establishment of a Joint Reconnaissance Center, 10/24/1960, [00856]; Richelson5, pp. 424-26)

December 15, 1960:

The Joint Study Group on Foreign Intelligence Activities of the United States Government, commissioned by

President Eisenhower and chaired by Lyman Kirkpatrick, issues its final report. The group's conclusion that considerable duplication in intelligence efforts exists within the defense community leads to the creation of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) in 1961. Another of the group's suggestions, the creation of a common center within the defense community for imagery processing and interpretation, results in the creation of the National Photographic Interpretation Center (NPIC), also in 1961. (Richelson2, pp. 35-36; Burrows, p. 209; The Joint Study Group Report on Foreign Intelligence, 12/15/60, [00866])

Late 1960:

The Committee on Overhead Reconnaissance (COMOR) is established under the United States Intelligence Board by the merger of the Ad Hoc Requirements Committee and the Satellite Intelligence Requirements Committee. COMOR is responsible for determining the targets of U.S. photographic reconnaissance systems. (Burrows, p. 115; Richelson4, p. 96)

1961:

The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) is created with the aim of coordinating the intelligence requirements and some operations of the three branches of the armed services. (Burrows, p. 130)

1961:

The National Photographic Interpretation Center (NPIC) is created, succeeding the Photographic Intelligence Center. It is managed by the CIA as a "service of common concern" to the entire intelligence community, and is located in the old Naval Gun Factory in southwest Washington, D.C. (Burrows, p. 208; Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 314)

1961:

The CIA's Imagery Analysis Service is created to give the CIA an imagery analysis capability apart from NPIC. It is later renamed the Office of Imagery Analysis. (Richelson5, p.23)

January 31, 1961:

SAMOS-2 attains orbit, the first successful SAMOS launch. Unlike the Discoverer satellite, which sent a capsule containing film back to earth, the SAMOS electronically scans the film and then sends the imagery back to earth. The poor resolution of the imagery returned renders it useless. (Burrows, p. 88; Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 352)

April 15-April 19, 1961:

The invasion of Cuba at the "Bay of Pigs" by 1,400 CIA-trained anti-Castro exiles is repulsed by Cuban forces, marking one of the greatest debacles in CIA history and the most embarrassing event of the Kennedy administration. As a result, the CIA reduces its emphasis on covert action, a hallmark of CIA policy in the 1950s, and Allen Dulles and General Charles Cabell are forced to retire from the agency. Despite the failure, the CIA continues operations against the Cuban government and attempts several assassinations of Fidel Castro during the 1960s. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, pp. 49-61)

April 20, 1961:

In London, Colonel Oleg Penkovskii of the Chief Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff of the Soviet Army (known by the acronym GRU) provides extensive information to CIA and British Secret Intelligence Service agents regarding Soviet missiles and GRU personnel. Over the next year, he continues to function as one of the most important intelligence sources ever of secret information on Soviet strategic capabilities. Among the information Penkovskii provides are details of the Soviet medium-range ballistic missile program, of critical value at the time of the Cuban missile crisis. He is arrested by the KGB on 12 October 1962, tried, convicted, and finally executed on 16 May 1964. (Jerrold Schecter and Peter Deriabin, *The Spy Who Saved the World. How a Soviet Colonel Changed the Course of the Cold War*, New York: Scribner's, 1992, pp. 46-65)

May 4, 1961:

The President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board replaces the President's Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities within the Executive Office of the President through Executive Order 10938. Consisting of distinguished private citizens who serve at the request of the president, the board reviews the performance of all government agencies involved in any aspect of intelligence, and advises the president on the management, organization, and effectiveness of their intelligence operations. The advisory board is abolished by President Carter in 1978 and reestablished by President Reagan in 1981. (Government Advisory Organizations, pp. 531-32; Ranelagh, pp. 662, 746)

July 1, 1961:

The Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center is assigned to the newly formed Air Force Systems Command and redesignated the Foreign Technology Division. It continues to support requirements for aerospace technical intelligence while taking on new research and development responsibilities. (Sleeper and Ferguson)

September 6, 1961:

The National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) is established, with the mission of managing overhead reconnaissance operations for the entire intelligence community. Until 1989, its director was either the under secretary of the air force or the assistant secretary of the air force for research and development. In 1989, the U.S. Air Force established an assistant secretary for space, who also serves as director of NRO. (William E. Burrows, "Imaging Space Reconnaissance Operations During the Cold War: Cause, Effect, and Legacy," in Svein Lundestad, *U-2 Flights in the High North*, Bodo, Sweden: Bodo College, 1996)

September 20, 1961:

The first employees begin to move into the CIA's new Langley headquarters from various offices in the Washington, D.C. area. (Fact Book)

September 24, 1961:

The Cuban government reveals a CIA-backed plot to assassinate Fidel Castro using a former Cuban Treasury Ministry employee. This is one of at least eight CIA-sponsored assassination attempts against Castro. (Richelson, pp. 343-44)

November 4, 1961:

Operation Mongoose, aimed at toppling the Cuban government, is developed during a White House meeting. The

primary architects of the plan include Edward G. Lansdale, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, and presidential assistant Richard Goodwin. The first planned mission, the demolition of a railroad yard and a bridge on Cuba's north coast, was aborted when the boat carrying the saboteurs was spotted. Other operations involved pressuring European shippers to turn down Cuban consignments, persuading a German ball bearing manufacturer to send off-center bearings to Cuba, and sabotaging British-built Leyland buses destined for Cuba. The program was officially terminated after the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962, although the CIA made several subsequent attempts to assassinate Castro and another program of sabotage was authored in June 1963 (see the 15 October 1962 entry, following). (CMC Chronology, p. 41; Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 303; Richelson2, p. 344)

November 29, 1961:

John A. McCone becomes director of central intelligence. (Fact Book)

December 1961:

Anatoli Golytsin, a major in the First Chief Directorate of the KGB, defects, causing a sensation in intelligence circles when he claims the KGB has disinformation agents at high levels throughout the Western intelligence community. While some of his allegations are verified, others, such as the existence of a high-level CIA mole, prove to be impossible to corroborate. The resulting suspicion and paranoia leave the intelligence community deeply divided. Other allegations that the Sino-Soviet and Soviet-Yugoslav splits were deception operations-cast further doubt on his credibility. (Ranelagh, pp. 563-66)

1962:

The U.S. Army's Foreign Science and Technology Center (FSTC) is established in Charlottesville, Virginia, combining the intelligence functions of individual army technical services. (Richelson5, p.73-74)

1962:

In the aftermath of the failed Bay of Pigs invasion, President Kennedy orders the navy to develop intelligence sources among the Cubans working at the U.S. Navy facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Thomas Duval, a veteran of the Office of Naval Intelligence, is assigned the job of recruiting these sources in what becomes the forerunner of the Naval Field Operations Support Group, subsequently known as Task Force 157, which was formally established four years later to collect human intelligence (HUMINT) in support of U.S. Navy requirements. (Richelson3)

April 15, 1962:

Headquarters Notice 1-9 of 16 February 1962, effective on 19 February, establishes the Directorate for Research to consolidate the technical collection activities of the CIA-including the U-2, OXCART, and CORONA programs. Herbert J. Scoville is appointed deputy director for research. (HN 1-9, 2/16/1962)

May 15, 1962:

A Thor-boosted Agena-B rocket launches the first Ferret satellite, a low-earth orbiting satellite designed to collect signals intelligence from foreign air defense, early warning, and anti-ballistic missile radars. (Richelson2, p. 172)

October 15, 1962:

NPIC analysis of aerial photographs taken over Cuba by U-2 reconnaissance aircraft on 14 October confirm suspicions of the presence of Soviet medium-range ballistic missiles on the island, and spark the Cuban missile crisis.

Details about the missiles are available because Oleg Penkovskii provided the CIA with manuals specifying their technical characteristics and capabilities. After detecting the missiles, the role of U.S. intelligence in the crisis is to monitor, via U-2 and other aircraft, agents in the Soviet Union, electronic eavesdropping operations directed against Cuba and the Soviet Union, and developments at the missile sites; to predict Soviet reactions to possible U.S. moves; and to guarantee Soviet compliance with Premier Nikita Khrushchev's agreement on 28 October 1962 to remove the missiles from Cuba in exchange for the United States' withdrawal of Jupiter missiles in Turkey and assurances from the United States it will not invade Cuba. (CIVIC Chronology, pp. 53-54; Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 144)

October 17, 1962:

The Soviet Union launches its first reconnaissance satellite, Cosmos 10, from Tyuratam. Four days later, Cosmos 10 returns to earth, probably to allow early access to its imagery, in the midst of the crisis. (Burrows, p. 126)

October 27, 1962:

As an agreement to end the Cuban missile crisis is being reached, a U-2 reconnaissance aircraft flown by Major Rudolf Anderson is shot down over Cuba by an SA-2 surface-to-air missile, thus confirming that the SAMs protecting the ballistic missiles deployed to Cuba are operational. (Burrows, p. 125)

1963:

The CIA Domestic Operations Division is created. Later renamed the Foreign Resources Division, it is responsible for recruiting foreigners in the United States to act as CIA operatives in foreign countries. (Richelson2, p. 17)

1963:

The National Intelligence Programs Evaluation (NIPE) office is established by Director of Central Intelligence John McCone. Its role is to review programs of the intelligence community, analyze the cost and effectiveness of all U.S. intelligence activities, and evaluate the results of the U.S. Intelligence Board's activities. NIPE is replaced by the Intelligence Community Staff in 1972. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 314)

June 19, 1963:

President Kennedy authorizes a new set of sabotage operations directed at Cuba. Targets include petroleum facilities, railroad and highway transportation, electric power plants, and communications facilities. The CIA also funds attacks on Cuban shipping and commands raids on shore installations by anti-Castro groups. (Richelson2, p. 335)

July 12, 1963:

The first U.S. close-look photo-reconnaissance satellite, the KH-7/GAMBIT, is launched. (Richelson4, p. 352)

August 1963:

The second class of Ferret satellites is launched into orbit. (Richelson2, p. 172)

October 16, 1963:

The first pair of Vela satellites are launched into orbit. The program is designed to verify Soviet compliance with the Limited Test Ban Treaty, by detecting nuclear explosions in space and the atmosphere. In the next two years, two additional Vela satellites are launched. The final Velas, launched in 1970, remain operational until 1985. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 465; Peebles, p. 406)

April 27, 1964:

The Defense Special Missile and Astronautics Center (DEFSMAC) is established by DOD Directive S-5100.43 as a joint operation of the NSA and the DIA, located at NSA headquarters at Fort George Meade in Maryland. (Richelson2, p. 25; National Security Agency, Defense Special Missile and Astronautics Center Organization, Mission, Functions and Concept of Operations, 9/7/1982 available at the National Security Archive)

June 25, 1964:

The Naval Photographic Interpretation Center is renamed the Naval Reconnaissance and Technical Support Center. (Packard, p.186)

December 22, 1964:

The SR-71A (Blackbird) aircraft, the reconnaissance version of the SR-71, makes its first flight. It is designed to evade detection through sustained high-altitude flight and speed (85,069 feet; 2,193 mph). Improvements in Soviet surface-to-air missiles made the U-2 vulnerable, necessitating the development of the SR-71A. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 432)

1965:

The National Reconnaissance Executive Committee (NREC) is established. Chaired by the director of central intelligence, the NREC exercises executive control over the National Reconnaissance Office. (Burrows, p. 212)

April 28, 1965:

Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., U.S. Navy, retired, becomes director of central intelligence. (Fact Book, p. 8)

December 7, 1965:

Secretary of the Navy Paul Nitze signs "Instructions for the coordination and control of Navy's clandestine intelligence collection program," which authorizes the establishment of such a program. (Richelson3)

1966:

A former U.S. Army intelligence officer on the JCS staff, Lieutenant Colonel W.H. Whalen, is arrested for spying for the KGB. In the investigations that follow Whalen's arrest, it is discovered that Whalen had access to intelligence estimates of Soviet strategic capabilities during the so-called missile gap controversy. (Marchetti and Marks, p. 184)

March 16, 1966:

The Naval Field Operations Support Group is established to conduct clandestine HUMINT activities. It subsequently becomes known as Task Force 157 (Richelson3)

June 30, 1966:

Richard Helms becomes director of central intelligence. (Fact Book, p. 8)

July 29, 1966:

The first KH-8 GAMBIT satellite is launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. Designed to provide high-resolution photographs of selected areas from previously taken large-area pictures, the KH-8 can orbit as low as 70 miles above the earth and distinguish objects on the ground as small as six inches in diameter. (Burrows, p. 225; Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 258)

1967:

The Naval Intelligence Command is established. The functions of the command include the direction and coordination of intelligence collection, production, and dissemination to satisfy U.S. Navy and national intelligence requirements. (Richelson2, p. 65)

June 8, 1967:

The USS Liberty, a U.S. Navy/NSA SIGINT collection ship, is attacked in international waters by Israeli fighter planes and torpedo boats, 14 miles off the Sinai Peninsula. Thirty-four crewmen are killed and 171 are injured. The Liberty was monitoring Israeli communications during the Six Day War between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Some analysts have theorized that the ship was attacked because Israel feared the vessel would intercept communications indicating that the Israeli offensive had progressed farther than Israel acknowledged, which would, in turn, result in U.S. pressure to halt the offensive before Israel reached the Golan Heights. Israel apologized for the incident and paid reparations, claiming that it had mistaken the ship for the much smaller Egyptian transport ship El Quseir. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 275)

July 1967:

The Committee on Imagery Requirements and Exportation (COMIREX) replaces the Committee on Overhead Reconnaissance. COMIREX has authority over the collection and processing of overhead imagery. (Burrows, p. 203)

1968:

Two large radomes are installed at Pine Gap, Australia, for controlling the RHYOLITE/AQUACADE SIGINT satellites. Known officially as the Joint Defense Space Research Facility, the installation is actually operated exclusively by CIA and NSA personnel. (Richelson2, p. 175; The Ties That Bind, p. 193)

January 23, 1968:

The USS Pueblo, part of a NSA operation code-named Clickbeetle, is captured by North Korea while cruising off that

country's eastern shore. The ship's mission has been to collect signals intelligence. When it is seized, much of the ship's cryptological machinery is intact. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, pp. 378-79; Marchetti and Marks, p. 169)

August 6, 1968:

The United States launches its first COMINT satellite, codenamed CANYON, into a geosynchronous orbit. (Jonathan McDowell, "American Reconnaissance Satellites, Part 2: Beyond Imaging," *Quest*, 4, 4 (Winter 1995), pp. 40-45).

April 15, 1969:

A U.S. Navy EC-121 SIGINT aircraft on a reconnaissance mission is shot down by two North Korean fighters 90 miles off the coast of North Korea. Reconnaissance missions along the North Korean coast, which up to that point averaged 60 per month, are halted temporarily, until President Nixon orders them resumed three days later, with increased protection. (Bamford, pp. 239-40)

June 19, 1970:

The initial RHYOLITE, the first geostationary SIGINT satellite, is launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida. The primary purpose of the RHYOLITE satellites is to intercept telemetry from Soviet and Chinese missile tests. They also serve to intercept communications from Soviet and Chinese radio and telephone links. (Burrows, p. 184)

June 25, 1970:

The Interagency Committee on Intelligence submits to the president its final report, also known as the Huston Plan after Charles Huston, the White House liaison on the committee. The committee calls for the establishment of an interagency group to coordinate domestic intelligence, and recommends the relaxation or removal of certain restrictions against surreptitious entry, electronic surveillance, and covert mail coverage. (Government Advisory Organizations, p. 531)

September 1970:

The Directorate of Missile Intelligence of the Army Ordnance Missile Command (AOMC) is redesignated the Missile Intelligence Agency (MIA). (Richelson2, p. 58)

September 1970:

The U.S.-Australian "Joint Defense Space Research Facility" at Pine Gap, Australia, begins operation. Before the end of the year, the station begins receiving data from the RHYOLITE signals intelligence satellite. (Burrows, pp. 184-185)

November 6, 1970:

The first nonexperimental TRW, Inc., Defense Support Program (DSP) satellite, designed to provide early warning of Soviet missile attack and detection of nuclear detonations in space or the atmosphere, is launched. The satellite does not reach geostationary orbit, but the new Nurrungar facility in Australia, built to service the DSP satellites, has become operational. (Burrows, p. 187)

1971:

U.S. intelligence sharing with the People's Republic of China is initiated through a secret visit to China by National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger, who provides intelligence studies to Premier Zhou Enlai. (Intelligence Ties)

1971:

The fifth radome is installed at Pine Gap, Australia, for SIGINT satellite tracking. (Richelson and Ball, p. 193)

1971:

Under pressure from Congress, the CIA officially agrees to end its financial support of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty after their covert funding is publicly disclosed by Senator Clifford Case (R-N.J.). Congress agrees instead to provide open funding for the two stations, which were created in the 1950s as CIA propaganda operations. (Marchetti and Marks, p. 146)

March 21, 1971:

The fourth type of U.S. SIGINT satellite, code-named JUMPSEAT, is launched into orbit. Moving in an elliptical orbit that ranges between 200 and 24,000 miles, it remains at its high point for approximately eight hours over the northern Soviet Union and the Arctic. (Richelson and Arkin; AWST, 4/2/90, p. 46)

May 5, 1971:

The first DSP satellite to reach its designated station is launched into orbit aboard a Titan 3C rocket. (Burrows, p. 187)

June 15, 1971:

The first KH-9 HEXAGON (Big Bird) reconnaissance satellite is launched into orbit. The satellite's orbit ranges from 103 to 167 miles, and it can provide film photographs of details only two feet in diameter. Its ability to photograph a very large swath of ground enables photo interpreters to see a broad area from which to choose target regions for closer inspection. (Richelson4, pp. 105-108; Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 259) .

November 5, 1971:

The Intelligence Resources Advisory Committee (IRAC) is established by presidential directive. The committee, under the direction of the director of central intelligence, assists the DCI in developing recommendations for the National Foreign Intelligence Program budget and advises the DCI with regard to his role in managing the intelligence community. (Government Advisory Organizations, p. 531)

1972:

The Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) is created, uniting in one agency the various mapping, charting, and geodesy functions of the military services. (Richelson5, p.56)

Early 1972:

Director of Central Intelligence Richard Helms creates the Intelligence Community Staff (ICS), replacing the National Intelligence Programs Evaluation office. ICS functions as a budgetary management and evaluation office for the entire intelligence community, reporting to the DCI. Its membership includes representatives of the CIA and other intelligence agencies. It is funded through the CIA until 1976, when President Ford issues a directive establishing it as a separate entity with its own budget, building, and permanent staff. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, pp. 240-41)

February 17, 1972:

A new set of National Security Council Intelligence Directives are issued. They include: NSCID 1 (basic duties and responsibilities); NSCID 2 (coordination of overt activities); NSCID 3 (coordination of intelligence production); NSCID 4 (the defector program); NSCID 5 (U.S. espionage and counterintelligence activities abroad); NSCID 6 (signals intelligence); NSCID 7 (critical intelligence communications); and NSCID 8 (photographic interpretation). (Richelson2, p. 368)

May 25, 1972:

The final CORONA satellite is launched. (Richelson4, p. 356)

June 27, 1972:

The Air Force Intelligence Service (AFIS) is established, under the authority of the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence (OACSI). (Richelson2, p. 79)

June 30, 1972:

The Naval Scientific and Technical Intelligence Center and the Naval Reconnaissance and Technical Support Center are merged, becoming the Naval Intelligence Support Center. (Packard, p. 168).

December 20, 1972:

A launch failure prevents the deployment of the second RHYOLITE geosynchronous satellite from Cape Canaveral, Florida. (Richelson2, p. 173)

1973:

The National Reconnaissance Office is publicly mentioned for the first time when its name is accidentally not deleted from a Senate committee report. (Richelson5, p. 31; U.S. Congress. Senate. Special Committee to Study Questions Related to Secret and Confidential Government Documents, Report of the Special Committee to Study Questions Related to Secret and Confidential Government Documents, 10/1 2/73, p. 16 [00050])

1973:

The third radome built at Pine Gap, Australia, is dismantled and replaced by a communications terminal designated SCT-35. (The Ties That Bind, p. 193)

February 2, 1973:

James R. Schlesinger becomes director of central intelligence. (Fact Book, p. 8)

March 6, 1973:

The second RHYOLITE geosynchronous satellite is launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, by an Atlas Agena-D rocket. (Richelson5, p. 177; Burrows, p. 185)

September 4, 1973:

William E. Colby becomes director of central intelligence. (Fact Book)

1974:

Aleksandr Ogorodnik, an official at the Soviet Embassy in Bogota, Colombia, is recruited by the CIA and given the code name TRIGON. He provides the agency with hundreds of secret political documents. Ogorodnik is arrested in 1977 and dies shortly thereafter, probably a suicide. (Richelson1, pp. 65-69)

July 1974:

Christopher John Boyce begins employment as a clerk at TRW, Inc.'s Redondo Beach, California, headquarters. After obtaining top-level security clearance, he provides secret information about the RHYOLITE satellite program to the KGB over a 21-month period through his childhood friend, Andrew Daulton Lee. Boyce and Lee are convicted of espionage in 1977, and become the subject of the book and movie, *The Falcon and the Snowman*. (Burrows, p. 183-84)

Mid-1970s:

GRU Colonel Anotoli Filatov, based in Algeria, provides the CIA with a wide range of secret Soviet military information and details of Soviet connections to national liberation movements. (Richelson1, p. 65)

January 4, 1975:

President Ford signs Executive Order 11828, creating the Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States (which becomes known as the Rockefeller Commission after its chair, Vice President Nelson Rockefeller). (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 105)

January 27, 1975:

The U.S. Senate establishes the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities under the chairmanship of Senator Frank Church (D-Ind.). The Church Committee investigates intelligence activities and abuses for 15 months and submits its final report on 26 April 1976. (Fact Book)

February 19, 1975:

The U.S. House establishes the Select Committee on Intelligence to investigate allegations of "illegal or improper" activities of federal intelligence agencies. Its first chairman, Representative Lucien Nedzi (D-Mich.), is subsequently replaced by Representative Otis Pike (D-N.Y.), and the committee comes to be known as the Pike Committee. On 29 January 1976, two days before the Pike Committee is scheduled to conclude its activities, the House votes to withhold public dissemination of the committee's final report. The report is subsequently leaked to a reporter and published in two editions of the *Village Voice*, on 16 and 23 February 1976. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 106)

June 6, 1975:

The Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States (the Rockefeller Commission) submits its final report to the president. The commission finds that the CIA has engaged in several activities which violate its charter, such as domestic spying and illegal mail intercepts. The commission recommends that the CIA be specifically prohibited from collecting domestic intelligence regarding U.S. citizens, and that a watchdog group be created within the executive branch to monitor the activities of the agency. (Government Advisory Organizations, p. 530)

1976:

The National Foreign Intelligence Board (NFIB) succeeds the United States Intelligence Board (USIB) as the highest-level U.S. interagency intelligence organization, functioning as a "board of directors" to the intelligence community at large. It is chaired by the director of central intelligence and includes the directors of the DIA, NSC, State Department Bureau of Intelligence and Research, and other agencies with a role in foreign intelligence. (Burrows, p. 203; Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 311)

January 30, 1976:

George Bush becomes director of central intelligence. (Fact Book, p. 8)

February 16, 1976:

The Village Voice publishes part of the leaked Pike Committee final report. The remainder appears on February 23, 1976. (Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 106)

February 19, 1976:

President Ford signs Executive Order 11905, United States Foreign Intelligence Activities, which sets intelligence policy and guidelines and establishes the Intelligence Oversight Board (IOB), a three-member public advisory committee which is to monitor intelligence activities. The IOB is established in the wake of revelations about questionable domestic activities of the CIA. Executive Order 11905 states that "no employee of the United States Government shall engage in, or conspire to engage in, political assassination." (Fact Book; Government Advisory Organizations, p. 530-31; Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 242)

February 20, 1976:

A U.S. Navy memorandum to Deputy Secretary of Defense Robert Ellsworth requests permission to disestablish Task Force 157. (Richelson3)

March 15, 1976:

Andrew Daulton Lee departs for Vienna with ten rolls of film and other sensitive information concerning the RHYOLITE satellite program provided to him by his friend, TRW, Inc. employee Christopher John Boyce. In Vienna, he sells the information to the KGB, seriously compromising the RHYOLITE program. (Bamford, pp. 513-14)

May 19, 1976:

The U.S. Senate establishes the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (SSCI) under the chairmanship of

Senator Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) to carry out oversight of U.S. intelligence organizations. (Fact Book)

July 19-20, 1976:

A message from Director of Naval Intelligence Bobby Ray Inman announces the termination of Task Force 157. (Richelson 3)

December 19, 1976:

The first KH-11 digital imaging reconnaissance satellite, number 5501, is launched into orbit from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. The KH-11 can remain in orbit for more than two years, sending back high-resolution images using digital imaging. (Bamford, p. 260; Encyclopedia of Intelligence, p. 354)

1977:

Christopher John Boyce and Andrew Daulton Lee are tried and convicted of espionage in Los Angeles. Boyce receives a 40-year sentence, and Lee a life term. (Burrows, p. 183) (See also preceding July 1974 entry.)

1977:

The sixth radome is installed at Pine Gap, Australia, for tracking SIGINT satellites. (The Ties That Bind, p. 193)

1977:

The Air Force Security Service becomes the Electronic Security Command (ESC). The ESC performs cryptographic, cryptanalytic, and electronic warfare functions for the U.S. Air Force, and operates under the direction of the National Security Agency/Central Security Service. In the latter capacity, it provides personnel for overseas and U.S. domestic intelligence collection sites and airborne collection programs. (Richelson2, p. 83)

January 1, 1977:

The Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) is established by renaming the Army Security Agency and combining it with the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency, the Forces Command Intelligence Group, the Imagery Interpretation Center, and the Intelligence Threat Analysis Detachment. INSCOM is located at Arlington Hall Station, Virginia. (Richelson5, p. 67)

March 9, 1977:

Admiral Stansfield Turner, U.S. Navy, retired, becomes director of central intelligence. (Fact Book, p. 8)

July 13, 1977:

The COBRA DANE phased-array radar system becomes operational on Shemya Island, Alaska. Its primary mission is to provide data on the development of Soviet ballistic missiles by monitoring Soviet tests that terminate on Kamchatka or the Pacific. (Richelson5, p. 186)

July 14, 1977:

The U.S. House establishes the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Chaired by Representative Edward

Boland (D-Mass.), it differs from the SSCI in that it has oversight jurisdiction over the CIA but shares with several other House committees legislative oversight authority over all other intelligence agencies. (Fact Book)

August 4, 1977:

President Carter announces a reorganization of the intelligence community, creating a high-level committee chaired by the director of central intelligence, to set priorities for collecting and producing intelligence, and giving the DCI full control of budget and operational tasking of intelligence collection. (Fact Book)

September 30, 1977:

Task Force 157 is formally disestablished. (Richelson3)

December 11, 1977:

The third RHYOLITE geosynchronous satellite is launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida. (Richelson5, p. 177; Burrows, p. 185).

January 24, 1978:

Executive Order 12036 abolishes the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. (Government Advisory Organizations, p. 531)

March 2, 1978:

William Kampiles, a former watch officer at the CIA's Operations Center, sells a copy of the technical manual for the KH-11 reconnaissance imaging satellite to the KGB for \$3,000. Kampiles has worked for the agency for only eight months and is subsequently convicted and sentenced to a 40-year jail term. (Richelson4, p. 161; Ranelagh, pp. 668-69)

April 7, 1978:

The fourth RHYOLITE geosynchronous satellite is launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida. (Richelson5, p. 177)

June 10, 1978:

The first CHALET reconnaissance satellite, a new geosynchronous COMINT satellite, is launched into orbit. Its name is later changed to VORTEX. (Richelson5, p. 178; Burrows, p. 185)

June 14, 1978:

The second KH-11 reconnaissance satellite, number 5502, is launched into orbit. (Bamford, p. 260; Burrows, p. 240)

January 28, 1979:

The first KH-11 satellite re-enters the earth's atmosphere, after circling the globe for 770 days. (Richelson2, p. 148)

October 1, 1979:

The first modified VORTEX satellite is launched. It is now capable of both COMINT and telemetry collection. (Richelson5, pp. 178-79; Burrows, p. 185)

1980:

The United States establishes electronic listening posts in China at Qitai and Korla in Xingjiang Autonomous Region, replacing the ones lost in Iran following the ouster of the Shah. The stations provide improved intelligence on Soviet missile tests at Tyuratam and Saryshagan. (Intelligence Ties)

1980:

The Field Operations Group (FOG) is established to collect intelligence in support of a possible second attempt to rescue American hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Iran. It subsequently becomes the Army Intelligence Support Activity (ISA). (George Church, "The Secret Army," Time, 8/13/1987, pp. 12-14)

1980:

The seventh and final radome is installed at Pine Gap, Australia, for tracking SIGINT satellites. It is accompanied by a second communications terminal, called SCT-8. (Richelson and Ball, pp. 193-94)

1980:

A Soviet Alfa-class submarine evades detection by the Sound Surveillance System in the north Atlantic, highlighting the need for a SOSUS upgrade. (Richelson2, p. 208)

1980:

The Army Intelligence and Security Command creates a highly secret unit known as the Quick Reaction Team (QRT), formed from the Technical Surveillance Counter measures (TSCM) Program. Known later as the Technical Analysis Team, QRT conducts clandestine counterintelligence operations around the world, often in conjunction with the army's Yellow Fruit project. (Emerson, pp. 101-106)

February 7, 1980:

The third KH-11 reconnaissance satellite, number 5503, is launched into orbit. (Bamford, p. 260; Burrows, p. 240)

January 28, 1981:

William J. Casey becomes director of central intelligence. (Fact Book, p. 8)

February 26, 1981:

In the aftermath of the second failed attempt to rescue the American hostages held in Iran, the U.S. Army creates a Special Operations Division, to coordinate all special covert operations conducted by the army. (Emerson, p. 39)

March 1981:

President Reagan transmits his first Presidential Finding on Central America to Congress. The finding authorizes CIA funding of the Contras, opponents of the Sandinistas (begun in the Carter administration), and an "arms

interdiction campaign" with the stated aim of halting any flow of weapons from Nicaragua to guerrillas in El Salvador. Eventually, United States support of the Contra forces' goal of overthrowing the Sandinista regime is acknowledged. (Richelson2, p. 346)

March 3, 1981:

The U.S. Army Intelligence Support Activity is established as the successor to the Field Operations Group, and is assigned to the Army Intelligence and Security Command. (David Stein, Permanent Order 8-I, 3/3/81, [00198])

August 23, 1981:

The second KH-11 satellite re-enters the earth's atmosphere after circling the globe for 1,166 days. (Richelson2, p. 148)

September 3, 1981:

The fourth KH-11 reconnaissance satellite, number 5504, is launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. (Burrows, pp. 21, 240)

September 31, 1981:

The second modified VORTEX satellite (or third CHALET, as it was formerly known) is launched. (Richelson5, p. 178; Burrows, p. 185)

Fall 1981:

The Reagan administration begins covert support of the Afghan rebels. The support eventually involves the supply of Stinger missiles, which sharply reduce the effectiveness of Soviet air strikes against the rebels. (Richelson5, pp. 35-53)

December 4, 1981:

President Reagan issues Executive Order 12333, permitting the CIA to collect "significant" foreign intelligence secretly within the United States, providing that effort is not aimed at learning about the domestic activities of U.S. citizens and corporations. The order also gives the CIA authority to conduct within the United States "special activities" or covert actions approved by the president that are not intended to influence U.S. political processes, public opinion, or the media. (Richelson2, p. 13)

1982:

The U.S. Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center (AFMIC) is created. It replaces the army's Medical Intelligence and Information Agency. (Richelson5, p. 49)

1982:

The Reagan administration begins providing millions of dollars in nonmilitary aid to non-communist Cambodian resistance groups. (Richelson5, p. 353)

April 2, 1982:

President Reagan signs Executive Order 12356, National Security Information, which reverses the trend toward reducing the amount of classified information and removes the requirement for a balance between national security considerations and the public's access to information. It also provides for the reclassification of material that had already been declassified if the information is deemed to be "reasonably recoverable." (Richelson5, p. 441-42)

November 17, 1982:

The fifth KH-11 satellite, number 5505, is launched into orbit. (Richelson2, p. 148; Burrows, p. 240)

September 1, 1983:

Korean Airlines flight 007 is shot down by a Soviet fighter plane after flying over Soviet airspace. All 269 people aboard the Boeing 747 are killed. Soviet military personnel apparently mistook the aircraft for a U.S. RC-135 signals intelligence aircraft. (Hersh, pp. 23-32)

1984:

The third modified VORTEX satellite is launched. (Richelson5, p. 178)

June 1984:

The U.S. Army assistant chief of staff for intelligence establishes the Army Intelligence Agency to manage the activities of the army's three intelligence production centers: INSCOM's Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC), the Army Material Command's Foreign Science and Technology Center (FSTC), and the Army Missile Command's Missile Intelligence Agency. (Richelson2, p. 54)

September 1, 1984:

Samuel L. Morison, a civilian analyst at the Naval Intelligence Support Center, is arrested for providing three classified intelligence photos of portions of two weekly intelligence digests to the London magazine Jane's Defense Weekly. After Jane's publishes the photos, which show an aircraft carrier being constructed in a Soviet shipyard, the U.S. government contends that Morison damaged national security by revealing the sophistication of photography available from a KH-11 satellite. Previous revelations about the capabilities of the KH-11, including the technical manual for the satellite provided to Soviet intelligence by William Kampiles in 1978, raise questions about the government's assessment of the damage. At the same time, opponents of the government's position underscore the chilling effect this case is likely to have on freedom of the press and on the ability of government official to make internal information available to the public. (WP 10/12/85, p. 9)

November 23, 1984:

The fourth KH-11 satellite re-enters the earth's atmosphere after 1,175 days in space. (Richelson2, p. 148)

December 4, 1984:

The sixth KH-11 satellite, number 5506, is sent into orbit. (Richelson2, p. 148)

1985:

The **Drug** Enforcement Administration (DEA) establishes the U.S. Southwest Border Intelligence Task Force to support DEA intelligence operations along the U.S.-Mexican border. (Richelson5, p. 137)

January 25, 1985:

The ORION SIGINT satellite, originally named MAGNUM, the follow-on to the RHYOLITE, is launched aboard the space shuttle Discovery. Costing \$300 million and weighing 5,000 pounds, it is considered the largest and most important SIGINT satellite ever launched. (Richelson and Ball, p. 181)

July 1985:

A.G. Tolkachev, an electronics expert at the Moscow Aviation Institute, is arrested by the KGB. As a result of information provided by Aldrich Ames, Soviet intelligence discovers that he has been providing information to the CIA on Soviet radar, stealth technology, and guidance systems for several years. Tolkachev may also have been instrumental in the United States' detection of the phased-array radar under construction at Krasnoyarsk. (Richelson5, p. 250; David Wise, *Nightmover: How Aldrich Ames Sold the CIA to the KGB for \$4.6 Million*, New York: Harper Collins, 1995, p. 124)

August 1, 1985:

KGB Staff Officer Vitaly Yurchenko defects through the U.S. Embassy in Rome. He informs the CIA about KGB techniques for tracking foreign diplomats using radioactive "spy dust." Yurchenko identifies Edward Lee Howard as a KGB informant who had denounced A.G. Tolkachev to the Soviet officials as a CIA source for technical aviation information. Three months later, Yurchenko decides to return to the Soviet Union. (See the entry for 1 November 1985, following.) (Ranelagh, p. 702)

August 1, 1985:

The Army Missile Intelligence Agency becomes the Army Missile and Space Intelligence Center (AMSIC). (Richelson5, p. 51)

August 13, 1985:

The fifth KH-11 satellite re-enters the earth's atmosphere after 987 days in space. (Richelson2, p. 148)

August 28, 1985:

A Titan 34D rocket booster intended to carry KH-11 satellite number 5507 fails after lift-off, and lands in the Pacific Ocean. (AWST 9/9/85, p. 150; Burrows, p. 240)

August 30, 1985:

The Army Intelligence Agency takes direct control of ITAC, FSTC, and AMSIC. (Richelson2, p. 54)

November 1, 1985:

Vitaly Yurchenko, the KGB agent who had defected to the United States in August 1985, walks out of a restaurant in the Georgetown section of Washington, D.C., and reports to the Soviet compound. After his reverse defection, Yurchenko claims that he had been kidnapped in Rome, taken to the United States, and drugged and questioned there by CIA agents. (Ranelagh, p. 702)

November 21, 1985:

Jonathan Jay Pollard, an employee of the Anti-Terrorist Alert Center, Threat Analysis Division, Naval Investigative Service, is arrested by the FBI, and charged with passing classified documents to representatives of the Israeli government. The documents included information on PLO headquarters in Tunisia, the capabilities of the Tunisian and Libyan air defense system, Iraqi and Syrian chemical warfare production capabilities, Soviet arms shipments to Syria and other Arab states, and a number of other topics. (Richelson6, pp. 398-402).

November 22, 1985:

Larry Wu-Tai Chin, an employee of the CIA's Foreign Broadcast Information Service, is arrested and charged with spying for the People's Republic of China. His service to Chinese intelligence may have begun even before he joined the CIA. During his employment at FBIS, he translated Chinese language material acquired from open as well as clandestine human and technical sources. On 6 February 1986 he committed suicide in his cell. (Richelson6, pp. 347-48; 395).

November 24, 1985:

Ronald Pelton, a former employee of the National Security Agency, is arrested for having sold classified information to the Soviet Union. He provided information on a NSA-Navy project code-named IVY BELLS, which involved taping into a Soviet military communications cable. Pelton also provided information about an improved method for intercepting Soviet microwave communications, and about equipment used to relay intercepted communications to computers for immediate analysis. He is ultimately sentenced to life in prison. (Richelson6, p. 394)

Late 1985:

The Reagan administration begins providing military aid to the UNITA forces fighting the Marxist government of Angola. (Richelson5, p. 353)

1986:

A Counter-Terrorism Center is created within the CIA. (BS 3/12/89)

April 18, 1986:

A Titan 34D booster explodes after launch. Its probable payload was a KH-9 reconnaissance satellite. (Richelson2, p. 152)

1987:

The construction of five seismic monitoring posts in China is completed as part of an "earthquake prediction" program supervised by the U.S. Geological Survey. In fact, the posts are funded largely by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, and are designed to monitor Soviet nuclear tests. (Intelligence Ties)

April 16, 1987:

The U.S. Special Operations Command is established, assuming responsibility for the special operations units of the military services. (Richelson5, p. 122)

May 26, 1987:

William H. Webster becomes director of central intelligence. (Fact Book)

October 1987:

Construction of the first LACROSSE satellite is completed. A CIA project built by the Martin Marietta Corporation, the satellite is a nuclear-powered radar-imaging reconnaissance satellite that can "see" through cloud cover, and is designed for tracking Warsaw Pact military activities. (Richelson5, p. 157)

October 26, 1987:

The seventh KH-11 satellite is launched into orbit aboard a Titan 34D booster from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, ending two years of launch failures. (NYT 10/27/87, p. 1)

1988:

The Army Space Command is established. (Richelson5, p. 119)

1988:

The U.S. Space Command is established to provide an overview of the activities of the military service space commands and general U.S. space activities. (Richelson5, p. 119)

1988:

The RC-135X, or COBRA EYE, reconnaissance aircraft flies for the first time. It is designed to conduct strategic imaging of Soviet missile tests as part of the Optical Aircraft Measurement Program. (Richelson5, p. 159)

1988:

The Naval Intelligence Support Center is renamed the Naval Technical Intelligence Center. Its mission remains the same. (Naval Technical Intelligence Center, Naval Technical Intelligence Center, Command History 1988, 1989, p. 1, available at the National Security Archive.)

1988:

The Air Force Intelligence Service is renamed the Air Force Intelligence Agency. Its mission remains the same. (Richelson5, pp. 82-83)

1988:

The final KH-11 satellite is launched from Vandenberg AFB. (AWST 3/26/90, p. 23)

December 2, 1988:

The first LACROSSE satellite, built in October 1987, is launched aboard the space shuttle Atlantis, and deployed the following day. (NYT 12/4/88, p. 1)

1989:

The position of assistant secretary of the air force for space is established. The assistant secretary will also serve as the director of the National Reconnaissance Office. (AF 9/89, p. 84)

February 1989:

President Bush signs National Security Directive (NSD) 1, limiting membership on the NSC to those required by law: the president, vice president, and secretaries of state and defense. To monitor intelligence activities, a Policy Coordination Committee-Intelligence is established. (WP 2/3/89)

April 21, 1989:

A SR-71A (Blackbird) espionage aircraft crashes into the South China Sea on a routine mission out of Kadena Air Base in Japan. Its two crewmen are rescued by helicopter. (WT 4/24/89, p. A2)

June 1989:

The U.S. Army Intelligence Support Activity is disestablished. (Richelson 5, p.65)

November 22, 1989:

The second ORION satellite is launched from the Discovery shuttle orbiter. (AWST 11/27/89, p. 29)

January 1990:

The SR-71 program is terminated due to budget restrictions. Some remaining airplanes are to be put in storage and exhibited in museums. Six planes will be maintained so as to be able to resume operations within 90 days in the event of crises or catastrophic satellite reconnaissance failure. (AWST 3/12/90, p. 25, AWST 6/4/90, p. 15)

March 1, 1990:

The first Advanced KH-11 reconnaissance satellite is placed into orbit. (Richelson5, p. 156)

April 1990:

The Department of Energy consolidates intelligence functions into the Office of Intelligence, bringing together the Office of Foreign Intelligence, the Office of Threat Assessment, and the Office of Counterintelligence. (Richelson5, p. 131)

June 8, 1990:

The first advanced version of the PARCAE ocean surveillance satellite is launched, employing a Titan IV rocket. (Richelson5, p.205).

March 8, 1991:

The second LACROSSE radar imagery satellite is orbited.

March 15, 1991:

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (C3I) issues the Plan for Restructuring Defense Intelligence. Its provision includes the mandate for each military service to create a single intelligence command and for each unified or specified command to consolidate virtually all intelligence functions into a joint intelligence center. (ASD (C3I), Plan for Restructuring Defense Intelligence, 3/15/1991)

October 1, 1991:

Three naval intelligence units-Task Force 168, the Navy Operational Intelligence Center, and the Naval Technical Intelligence Center are consolidated, forming the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. (Richelson5, p. 76)

October 1, 1991:

The Air Force Intelligence Agency is redesignated the Air Force Intelligence Support Agency. The Air Force Electronic Security Command, the Foreign Technology Division, and Air Force Special Activities Center, are merged to form the Air Force Intelligence Command. FTD remains at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, as the Foreign Aerospace Science and Technology Center. (Richelson5, p. 83)

November 6, 1991:

Robert M. Gates becomes director of central intelligence. (CIA, Directors and Deputy Directors of Central Intelligence, 1993)

1992:

The Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center becomes part of the Defense Intelligence Agency, while the Army Missile and Space Intelligence Center is transferred from army control to DIA. (Richelson5, p. 49)

January 16, 1992:

Field Station Berlin, an army signals intelligence site whose targets included the Soviet armed forces and East German government communications, closes. (T.K. Gilmore, "Furling of Flag Finalizes Services of . Battalion," INSCOM Journal, January- February 1993, p. 5)

May 6, 1992:

The Central Imagery Office (CIO) is established to coordinate national and tactical imagery collection and insure that there is a consistent imagery dissemination architecture. The CIO takes over the tasking functions of the Committee on Imagery Requirements and Exploitation. (Richelson5, pp. 32-36; DoD Directive 5105.56, Central Imagery Office, 5/6/1992)

September 18, 1992:

The existence of the National Reconnaissance Office is acknowledged in a Defense Department press release. (Richelson5, p. 31)

October 1992:

DCI Robert Gates visits Moscow to discuss intelligence sharing with Soviet intelligence officials. (Bill Gertz, "Gates Plans Moscow Talks on CIA-KGB Cooperation," Washington Times, 9/10/1992, p. A9)

November 28, 1992:

The second Advanced KH-11 satellite is orbited. (Richelson5, p. 156)

January 1993:

Field Station Augsburg, a tri-service signals intelligence station run by the army, with more than 1,800 employees at its peak, closes. The station had monitored communications from a number of Eastern European nations as well as the western Soviet Union. (T K. Gilmore, "Furling of Flag Finalizes Services of Battalion," INSCOM Journal, January-February 1993, p. 5)

January 1, 1993:

The Naval Intelligence Command, Naval Maritime Intelligence Center, and Naval Intelligence Activity are all absorbed into the Office of Naval Intelligence. (Richelson5, p. 76)

January 20, 1993:

William J. Clinton is sworn in as president of the United States. Robert Gates ends his tenure as DCI.

February 5, 1993:

R. James Woolsey becomes the director of central intelligence. (CIA, Directors and Deputy Directors of Central Intelligence, p. 35)

April 1993:

The air force SIGINT station at San Vito del Normanni, Italy, closes. Army Field Station Sinop is turned over to the Turkish government. ("6917th Bid San Vito Arrivederci," Spokesman, July 1993, pp. 14-15; "When Field Station Sinop-Closes its Doors GIs Will Be Missed," INSCOM Journal, January -February 1993, pp. 12-17)

October 1, 1993:

The Air Force Intelligence Command becomes the Air Intelligence Agency. FASTC becomes the National Air Intelligence Center. (Richelson5, 1995, p. 84)

November 2, 1993:

Secretary of Defense William Perry approves the Plan for the Consolidation of Defense HUMINT, which calls for the creation of a Defense HUMINT Service to consolidate the sensitive overt and clandestine HUMINT activities of DIA and the military services in one organization. (Richelson5, p. 54)

November 6, 1993:

Secretary of Defense William Perry establishes the Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Office (DARO) to manage the development and acquisition of aerial reconnaissance platforms as well as their "sensors, data links, data relays, and ground stations." (William J. Perry, Memorandum for Secretaries of the Military Departments, Subject: Establishment of the Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Office (DARO), 11/6/1993)

1994:

The U.S. Army Foreign Science and Technology Center is redesignated the National Ground Intelligence Center. It subsequently absorbs the Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center. (Richelson5, p. 73)

1994:

The Department of Energy Office of Intelligence becomes the Office of Energy Intelligence, within the Office of Nonproliferation and National Security. (Richelson5, p. 131)

January 21, 1994:

The DCI's Environmental Task Force releases a summary of its report on the application of intelligence systems and data bases to environmental studies. (A Description of Procedures and Findings Related to the Report of the U.S. Environmental Task Force, 1/21/1994)

February 21, 1994:

Aldrich Hazen Ames, a career CIA employee, is arrested for selling classified information to the Soviet KGB and Russian SVR. The information Ames passed led to the death of at least 10 American agents and the compromise of 100 or more collection operations. He subsequently pleads guilty and is sentenced to life imprisonment. (David Wise, Nightmover: How Aldrich Ames Sold the CIA to the KGB for \$4.6 Million, New York: Harper Collins, 1995)

May 1994:

President Clinton signs Presidential Decision Directive 24, "U.S. Counter intelligence Effectiveness," in response to the Aldrich Ames case. The directive establishes a National Counter intelligence Policy Board reporting to the president, and an interagency National Counterintelligence Center headed by an FBI official. The directive also specifies that the head of the Counterespionage Group in the CIA's Counterintelligence Center will be a senior executive from the FBI. (PDD-24 Fact Sheet, 5/1994)

May 3, 1994:

The first launch of an advanced version of the JUMPSEAT satellite, code-named TRUMPET, takes place from Cape Canaveral. (Richelson5, p. 179)

August 27, 1994:

The first launch of new geosynchronous SIGINT satellite takes place from Cape Canaveral. (Richelson5, p. 179)

December 26, 1994:

R. James Woolsey resigns as director of central intelligence.

February 24, 1995:

The existence and a variety of details about three early satellite imagery programs-CORONA, ARGON, and LANYARD-are officially acknowledged.

March 31, 1995:

Rosman Research Station, a NSA facility in North Carolina, ceases operations. The station had begun operations in 1985, intercepting the signals of a number of Soviet satellites, including those used to communicate with deep-cover agents in the United States. (Jeffrey Richelson, "Cold War's Wake Transforms Signals Intelligence," Defense Week, 7/24/1995, pp. 6-7)

April 1995:

John Deutch becomes director of central intelligence.

June 1995:

The U.S. Air Force SIGINT station at RAF Chicksands is turned over to the British government. Its mission had included the interception of communications from the Soviet Union and Europe. (Jeffrey Richelson, "Cold War's Wake Transforms Signals Intelligence," Defense Week, 7/24/1995, pp. 6-7)

July 11, 1995:

The CIA and National Security Agency declassify the first of five sets of decrypted Soviet diplomatic messages from the 1940s. The decrypts were the result of the VENONA Project, which began in February 1943 and concluded in 1980. Notes associated with the decrypted traffic identify Julius Rosenberg as the Soviet agent codenamed ANTENNA and LIBERAL. (NSA, Introductory History of VENONA and Guide to the Translations, 1995, p. 6)

November 28, 1995:

Director of Central Intelligence John Deutch proposes creation of a National Imagery and Mapping Agency, which would consolidate the functions of the National Photographic Interpretation Center, the Defense Mapping Agency, the Central Imagery Office, and the imagery interpretation branch of the DIA. (CIA, National Imagery and Mapping Agency Proposed to Congress, 11 /28/1995)

March 1, 1996:

The Commission on the Roles and Capabilities of the United States Intelligence Community issues its report, Preparing for the 21st Century: An Appraisal of U.S. Intelligence. The report's recommendations include establishing assistant directors of central intelligence for signals intelligence and imagery to increase the DCI's authority over those activities, transforming the National Intelligence Council into a National Assessment Center, transferring Defense Department clandestine collection operations to the CIA, and disclosing the total amount of money being spent on intelligence. (pp. xv-xxv)

March 4, 1996:

The House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence issues its recommendations for intelligence restructuring based on its IC21 study. The committee recommends creation of the NSC Committee on Foreign Intelligence, expansion of the DCI's authority, transfer of the clandestine collection/covert action function from the CIA to a new Clandestine Service, creation of a Technology Development Office that would absorb the research and development functions of the NRO and DARO, creation of a Technical Collection Agency that would take over the collection functions of NRO and some of those associated with NSA while serving as tasking authority for all technical collection operations, and the creation of a director of military intelligence. The committee subsequently drops its proposal to establish a Clandestine Service and a Technology Development Office. (HPSCI, IC21-The Intelligence Community in the 21st Century, Summary, 3/4/1996)

October 1, 1996:

The National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) begins operations. It absorbs the CIA-run National Photographic Interpretation Center, the Defense Mapping Agency, the Central Imagery Office, the CIA's Office of Imagery Analysis, the DIA's Office of Imagery Analysis, and the Defense Dissemination Program Office. It also assumes responsibility for imagery dissemination and exploitation activities being conducted by the National Reconnaissance Office and Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Office. (Jeffrey Richelson, "New Imagery Agency Starts Operations," Defense Week, 9/30/1996, pp. 2, 10)

October 11, 1996:

President Clinton signs H.R. 3259, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997. The bill authorizes the tasking of intelligence agencies to collect information on non-U.S. persons abroad on the behalf of U.S. law enforcement agencies. The bill also requires the director of central intelligence to be consulted before the appointment of a variety of intelligence officials and establishes assistant DCIs for collection, analysis, and administration. In a press statement Clinton notes his and the DCI's objections to the two provisions and states his support for the DCI's objective of repealing the provisions. ("Clinton Approves Intelligence Spending Rise," WP, 10/12/1996, p. A6; White House Office of the Press Secretary, "Statement by the President," 10/11/1996)

November 16, 1996:

Harold J. Nicholson, a 16-year veteran CIA officer, is arrested and charged with spying for the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service (SVRR). He is alleged to have begun spying for Russia in June 1994 when he was serving in Malaysia as deputy chief of the CIA station. After coming under suspicion he was assigned to an element of the Counterterrorism Center and then to the CIA training facility at Camp Peary, Virginia, where he was serving at the time of his arrest. (R. Jeffrey Smith and Roberto Suro, "Waiting to Close the Trap on Suspected Spy," WP 11/24/1996, pp. A1, A21-A22)

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