The Intelligence Impulse: A Showcase for U.S. Army Intelligence History

As a formal organization, Military Intelligence made a late appearance in the U.S. Army, waiting more than 100 years to debut as a tiny section within the Adjutant General's Office. It would have to wait another three decades years for the demands of 20th century warfare to validate Military Intelligence as an equal partner on the War Department staff. It took the leadership of men like Arthur Wagner, Ralph Van Deman, Parker Hitt and Charles Young to sell a simple idea—"Intelligence if for Commanders." Today, that principle is the cornerstone of U.S. Army intelligence doctrine.

How that idea has evolved over the last 200 years is the subject of a new museum at Fort Huachuca. It is a story that has waited patiently to be told. Like the intelligence corps in general, this chapter made a late appearance in the volume of American military history. It existed in the minds of a few historians and has been sketched out in a few thin history books, but now for the first time it gains dimension, the dimension of the artifact that connects us to the past. The new museum, brought to you by the same team that built the Fort Huachuca Museum, acts as a central repository for those items of history that help put the military intelligence story in perspective. Most importantly, it is a teaching tool within the U.S. Army Intelligence School.

Less directed at the local community and tourists, the Intelligence Museum focuses more emphatically on the student and faculty of the Intelligence School. It includes a library on the premises and will have a study room with video and computer capabilities. Its bookstore will carry all of the titles that are required or suggested reading in the school's curriculum. The Intelligence Museum will become an integral part of the Program of Instruction. Specific history books are being written to meet the needs of history instruction at the school.

Inside the front door is a blackboard with the museum's

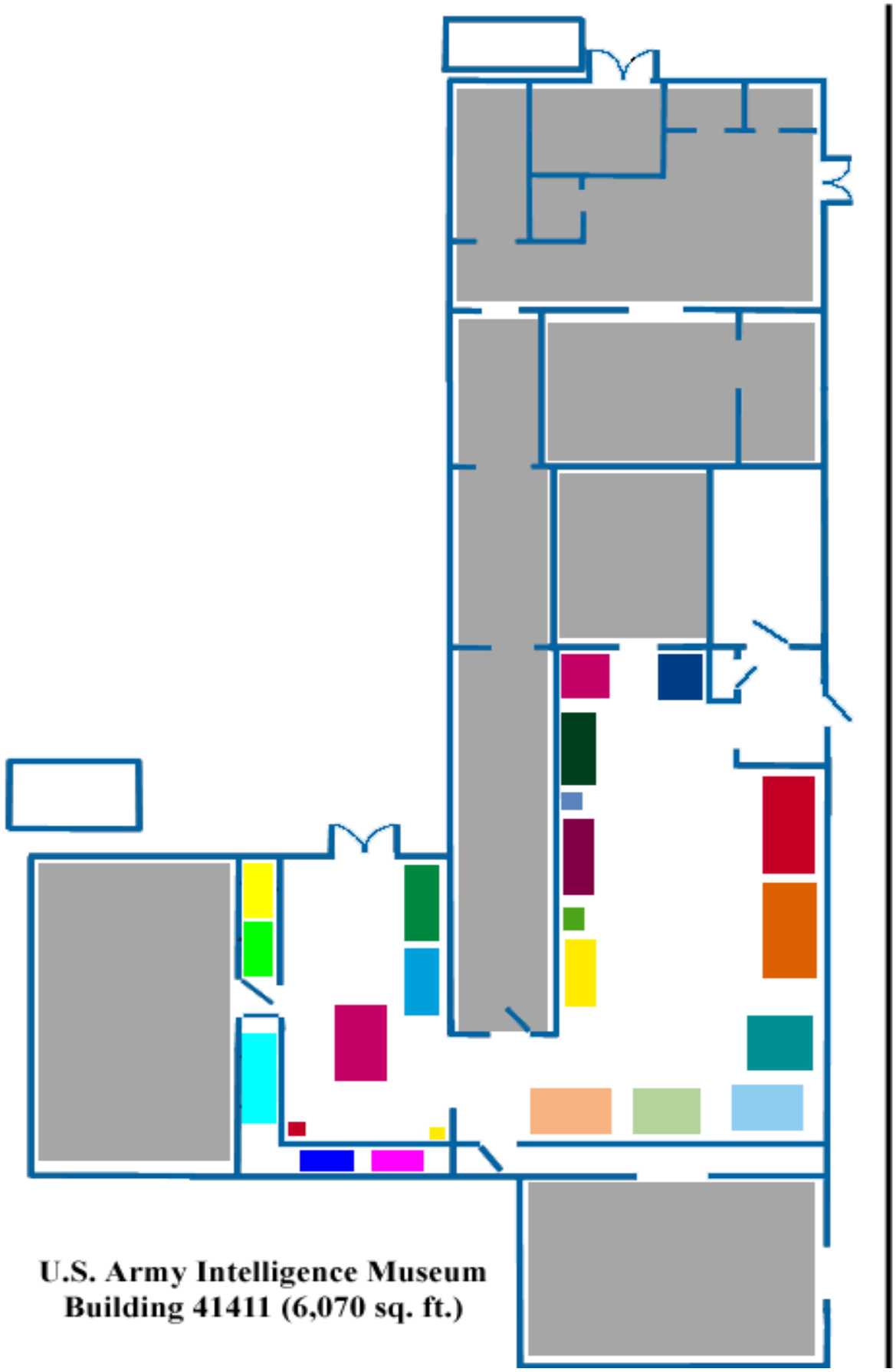
mission spelled out. It tells us that the purpose of the museum is to act as a transmitter of the experiences and values of those who have gone before. We believe that the resultant knowledge will not only better equip our stakeholders to carry out their professional duties, but enrich them with a sense of belonging to a larger tradition with common goals and shared values.

When we talk about the tradition of the U.S. Army, we are not referring to a completed ediface, enclosing our generation in its shadows, but an organic thing, with living components. The tradition is still being created, growing cell by cell as today's soldiers bring their contributions to the common purpose of national service.

The development of the U.S. Army Intelligence Museum bears witness to the premise that our tradition is still in the making. This museum is not merely a few interesting or significant items collected within the walls of a freshly painted gallery. It is an eloquent expression of a common belief, held by many in the military intelligence community that history has the power to instruct. And even to entertain.

Sidney Mashbir believed that intelligence officers were born, not made. "You can send a candidate for Intelligence work to every school of every service, in every army and country in the world—but if that "inner spark" that baffles definition is lacking he will always be a dud. ...You could study Intelligence, Cryptanalysis, Photo-Interpretation, Battle Order, Terrain, and Prisoner Interrogation all your life, but you'd never be worth a damn as a real Intelligence officer if you didn't have that *Intelligence impulse*." To be an intelligence officer, Mashbir concluded, "a vivid but logical imagination is a highly important attribute."

We agree with Mashbir that it takes something special to be an intelligence officer and that imagination plays a key role. The Army Intelligence Museum uses history in an attempt to discover what that *intelligence impulse* is.



U.S. Army Intelligence Museum
Building 41411 (6,070 sq. ft.)

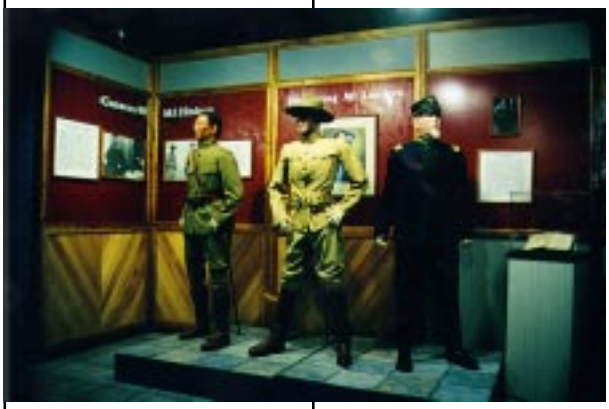
Remembering MI History

From Maj. Gen. Ralph Van Deman, called the "Father of Military Intelligence," to Lt. Col. Arthur Nicholson, tragically killed in the course of his duties in East Germany, much has transpired that can guide and inspire the MI soldier. Van Deman had the vision to forge a MI section in the War Department in 1917. Nicholsen gave his life in 1985, just a few years before the collapse of Communism. These two men stand at opposite ends of a 70-year span that has witnessed far-reaching changes in the craft of intelligence. But the components of imagination and duty within the MI Corps have not changed at all.

"Army Intelligence School" brass plaque. This building plaque dates from 1955 when the Counterintelligence School at Fort Holabird, Maryland, became The Army Intelligence School, with the expanded mission of training all combat intelligence and field operating agency personnel. The school relocated to Fort Huachuca in 1971. (MIC0122)

Mission

The purpose of this museum is to act as a transmitter of the experiences and values of those who have gone before. That knowledge will better equip our clients to carry out their professional duties and enrich them with a sense of belonging to a larger organization with shared goals and achievements.



The Father of Military Intelligence: Col. Ralph H. Van Deman

Generally regarded as the "Father of Military Intelligence," Maj. Gen. Ralph Van Deman had served in military intelligence roles in the Philippines and the Far East before being assigned to the War Department in 1916. Just before World War I, he urged the formation of an intelligence organization within the Army, but his proposal was rejected by the Army Chief of Staff Hugh Scott, who felt that the U.S. Army could rely on British and French information about the enemy. Using his political connections, Van Deman bypassed the Chief of Staff and took his plan directly to the Secretary of War Newton D. Baker. Baker approved the concept and on May 3, 1917, the Military Intelligence Section of the War College Division, War Department General Staff, was created with Major Van Deman as its first chief.

Huachuca's First MI Officer—Charles D. Young

Charles Young graduated from West Point in 1889, the third African-American to do so, and was assigned to the 10th Cavalry. His entire field career was spent in black regiments—the 9th and 10th Cavalry, and the 25th Infantry. Young was an accomplished linguist, speaking Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and German. When he was not serving with one of the black regiments, he was assigned to military intelligence duties. He was one of the early military attaches, making extended reconnaissances into Haiti and Santo Domingo. He reported for duty in 1907 to the War Department's 2d Division, the name given to the section of the new general staff responsible for collecting and disseminating military

intelligence. He would serve on two more occasions as a military attache, serving two more tours to Liberia.

The Man Who Wrote the Book on Intelligence

Arthur L. Wagner is best remembered as a military thinker and advocate of professional education within the U.S. Army, but he was also a pioneering intelligence officer. In 1893 he wrote the first text in the U.S. Army on military intelligence, called *The Service of Security and Information*. He became head of the Military Information Division of the Adjutant Generals Office, the embryo intelligence organization for the U.S. Army in 1896. There he directed the collection of intelligence in preparation for the Spanish-American War until 1898 when he was ordered to Cuba to set up the first Bureau of Military Information to be organized in the field since the Civil War. In his postwar writings, Wagner called for a separate military intelligence organization within the Army that would serve commanders in the field. But the small, American regular Army of 1898 was not ready to recognize this degree of sophistication and the Military Information Division would remain little more than a specialized library.

How Much Do You Know About SIGINTEW?

What message is this Army cryptology class of 1918 sending? "Knowledge is power," in Morse code.

The M-94 Code Cylinder

Cipher Device, Cylindrical, Model 94. The U.S. Army adopted the M-94 cipher device in 1923. The cylindrical code wheel was conceived by Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, who had an abiding interest in cryptology. It was regined by Colonel Parker Hitt, America's leading code expert at the time, just prior to World War I. The device was used in the field until World War II, when it was replaced by the M-209 code convertor. (Courtesy Military Intelligence Corps Museum Foundation) (MIC0133)

SIGINT has played a major part in the U.S. Army's modern history ever since the 1916 Punitive Expedition into Mxico when Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing reported: "By tapping the various telegraph and telephone wires and picking up wireless messages we were able to get practically all the information passing between the various leaders in Mexico.

Telegraph Practice Kit, Model AN/GGQ-1. Used to train Morse code intercept. (Courtesy Robert S. Vandiver) (MIC0138)

A coded message was sent from the Mexican government to the governor of Sonora in 1886. It warned the governor not to trust the Apache renegade Geronimo in

any negotiations with that Apache leader. A U.S. Army cryptanalyst decoded the message in 1977 in under 30 minutes without using any mechanical or computer aids. He had an important clue. He knew the name "Geronimo" appeared in the message.

Instructograph. Used to train Army Signal intercept personnel in Morse code intercept during the 1920s; used in stand-alone configuration or with a trainer key system. (Transferred from U S A I C & F H) (MIC0113)

Set of Six Paper Tapes for the Instructo-graph. (Transferred from U S A I C & F H) (MIC0114)

The Hagelin M-209

Based on a design by the Swedish inventor, Boris Hagelin, this cipher machine was widely used by the Army and Navy from late 1942 until after the Korean War. The primary application was for tactical messages at division level and below. When properly set and operated, it will encipher a plain text paper tape in 5-letter groups; or it will decipher a message that has been encrypted by another M-209, printing the clear text on a paper tape with proper spacing between the works.

William Friedman

The giant of U.S. Army cryptology, Friedman became the Chief Cryptanalyst of the Signal Corps in 1922. His many publications made him preeminent in the field. His series of Army texts, *Military Cryptanalysis*, are the most lucid presentations on the solution of basic ciphers that have ever been published. He reached the peak of his career when he and his team solved the Japanese PURPLE code system in 1940. The strain of his wartime work led to a nervous breakdown and his retirement as a lieutenant colonel in the Signal Corps reserves.

Transmitter secreted in rearview mirror. In 1985 Lt. Col. Arthur D. Nicholson, Jr., an MI officer, was gunned down by a Soviet sentry while on an observation mission inside East Germany. These reconnaissances were allowed for members of the liaison missions under a long-standing international agreement. To help prevent future incidents, the Intelligence Materiel Division was tasked with making a covert transmitter that could send back a distress signal. A rearview mirror was specially fabricated to conceal a receiver/transmitter and antenna to relay signals sent by U.S. Army soldiers holding small transmitters. The mirror replicates in every respect the standard equipment of the Mercedes Gelandenwagon. This was important so that the antenna could not be discovered and destroyed by East German or Soviet military personnel. (Courtesy Intelligence Materiel Division) (MIC0255)

Sections of the Berlin Wall. These three sections of the Berlin

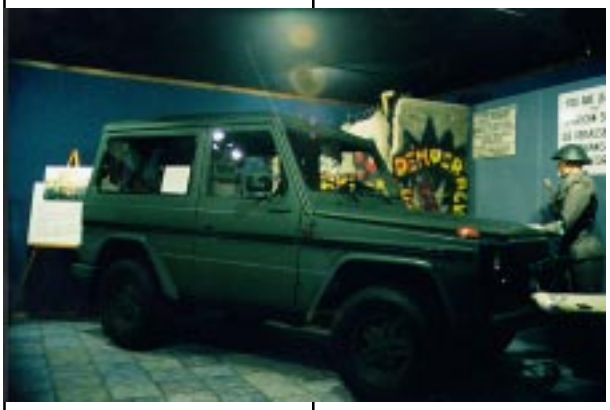
Wall, salvaged after the reunification of Germany on 9 Movember 1989, came from the inner wall, facing West Berlin. To stem the flow of Germans from East Berlin to the free West, Soviet soldiers laid the first blocks of the wall on August 17, 1961. Along with its barbed wire and guard towers, it immediately became an ugly symbol of Communist repression and the division of East and West. With the end of the Cold War in 1989, the wall was dismantled by citizens of both sides in a mood of celebration. (MIC0001)

Sign, "You Are Leaving the American Sector." Posted on the East German side of Checkpoint Charlie at the entry to East Berlin. (Transferred by USAREUR) (MIC0111)

Sign, "Attention! Passage of Members of Foreign Military Liaison Missions Prohibited!" Posted at Soviet/East German military restricted area until the end of the Cold War in 1989. (Transferred by USAREUR) (MIC0112)

Binocular Periscope, Model H/6400. Used by East German Border Guards at the Berlin Wall. (Transferred by USAREUR) (MIC0121)

Mercedes-Daimler/Benz Gelandenwagen. Purchased in January 1989 for about $35,000, this Mercedes Benze Gelandenwagen is a 280 GE Super model that was used by the U.S. Military Liaison Mission to the commander of Soviet forces in East Germany as a reconnaissance vehicle. With the unification of Germany in 1989, the job of the Military Liaison Mission ended, but the vehicle was deployed in 1991 to Northern Iraq as part of Operation PROVIDE COMFORT, a relief mission to help Kurdish refugees. The U.S. Army logged 35,382 miles and spent $25,600 in maintenance. In 1992, it was donated by the German government to the U.S. Army Intelligence Museum. (Transferred from USAREUR) (MIC0118)



License Plate, USMLM. This pair of license plates were used to identify U.S. Military Liaison Vehicles in the Soviet Zone. (Transferred from USAREUR) (MIC0130A&B)

Circa 1957 SD-1 Surveillance Drone

In 1954 Fort Huachuca was reopened as a test site for some of the Army's electronic warfare gear. The Army's first surveillance drone, the SD-1, was flown here from 1957 to 1961, and used mainly for photo surveillance. The radio-controlled plane carried a still camera in its fuselage and was recovered by parachute. This drone, called "Old Faithful," was one of the few survivors of those gruelling test flights which ushered in the era of intelligence and electronic warfare at Huachuca. After surviving 50 flights and parachute landings in the mesquite of the high desert, it was retired from service. It was replaced by the improved SD-2 and then by jet-powered models. Today the Intelligence Center continues that tradition, testing aircraft and training crews at its Unmanned Aerial Vehicle facility.

Aquila Unmanned Aerial Vehicle. The Army Intelligence School began development of this Aquila remotely piloted vehicle in 1972, but aban-

doned the vehicle as a surveillance platform because of its limited range. It carried a video camera and laser range-finder in its turret, and relayed target data via a jam-resistant data link. It was launched by catapult and recovered by guiding it into a large net. (Transferred from Redstone Arsenal, U.S. Army Missile Command) (MIC0062)

IMINT—Pioneering Aerial Reconnaissance

The use of the newly developed military asset, the airplane, for reconnaissance missions was first undertaken in the Philippines and then along the Mexican border between 1913 and 1915. Later, during Pershing's 1916 Punitive Expedition into Mexico in pursuit of the bandit turned revolutionary Pancho Villa, the First Aero Squadron was deployed to support Pershing with aerial reconnaissance. Their purpose was thwarted however, when the planes were unable to reach the altitudes necessary in the mountains of northern Chihuahua. Instead, the aviators were relegated to the role of flying dispatches from headquarters to the roving columns of cavalry.

The Army Air Corps had the mission of aerial reconnaissance during the second World War, using unarmed P-38s with their distinctive long-range fuel tanks under the wings. These planes were also known as F-5As. Armed F6s were also used so that pilots could attack targets of opportunity. By 1944 the Air Corps had an armada of photo recce planes in tactical reconnaissance squadrons.

So much had the aerial reconnaissance mission burgeoned that over 200 missions were flown in one month in 1943 and over half a million prints were delivered.

Intelligence at Work in the Gulf War

Overall, DESERT STORM could be adjudged as an overwhelming success for U.S. Army intelligence. This conclusion was expressed by a captured Iraqi officer who noted: "We had a great appreciation of your intelligence system; we knew from our experience in the Iranian War that at all times you could see us during day and night and knew where we were on the ground. If we communicated, you could both hear us and target us and destroy us with your ordnance. On the other hand, as we looked at our intelligence system, we had no idea where you were on the ground; we had no intelligence system capabilities to see what your dispositions were, and we had no way to monitor your communications. We kenw you were going to attack only when you overran our front line positions…."

Order of Battle board, Iraqi. Captured by U.S. Forces on 26 February 1992 during Operation DESERT STORM. This Iraqi Order of Battle lacks sophistication, but it is reported to have been an accurate depiction of the allied force deployment. (Transferred from Cdr, V Corps) (MIC0127)

Chief Warrant Officer Tom Hennen

The first warrant officer and military payload specialist in space was selected from among 700 applicants to be a crewmenber of Atlantis shuttle mission STS-44. Tom Hennen was

an 18-year veteran of the Army in 1992 and an imagery interpreter. From 1981 to 1986, he developed imagery interpretation courses at Huachuca's U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School. He was not a part ofthe astronaut corps but a specialist selected for the mission because of his Army intelligence training. But he did participate in some of the space experiments that were outside his assigned mission. Working aboard the shuttle for seven days in space, the crw members dressed for comfort and ease of movement.

Coin, MI Corps. The first MI Corps coin in space with CW3 Thomas J. Hennen, payload specialist for the 9th flight of the space shuttle *Atlantis*. Signed in Gold ink by the entire crew. Transferred from USAIC&FH) (MIC0141)

Military Intelligence in the Space Age

Terra Scout, an initiative of Fort Huachuca's U.S. Army Intelligence Center, was an earth observation experiment which combined the skills of an imagery analyst using an advanced optical sensor. CWO3 Tom Hennen was the analyst, chosen from some 700 candidates to be the military payload specialist aboard the space shuttle Atlantis mission which blasted off from Florida on November 24, 1991. He became the first U.S. Army warrant officer to fly in space as part of the Army's Military Man in Space Program. The equipment he used was called the Spaceborne Direct-View Optical system, an optical sensor that allowed Hennen to view preselected sites from 200 miles up in space, traveling at 17,500 miles per hour. The program was intended to determine military applications of man's unique powers of observation and decision-making in space.

This Welrod pistol is a 7.65 mm sound-suppression weapon designed by the British during the second World War for use by their intelligence agents in occupied Europe and the Far East. The weapon's primary function was silent sentry removal. In 1943 the American, British, and Free French intelligence organizations began the JEDBURGH teams. These three-man teams, comprised of one man from each nation, were deployed to occupies France to organize, train, and arm the French Resistance in preparation for the D-Day landings. The Welrod pistol was a standard issue weapon for these highly successful teams. It makes a sound comparable to the snapping of your fingers.

The Race for Atomic Technology

In Europe, teams of CIC men followed U.S. forces into combat with the mission of scouting out and capturing German work on the atomic bomb and rocketry, and taking into custody German scientists. This was known as the "ALSOS" mission, led by Col. Boris Pash who with daring and imagination personally led his teams into enemy-held territory. In addition to German and Italian scientists, they seized over 70 tons of uranium and radium products that were

shipped to the United States for use in American nuclear projects.

The Counter Intelligence Corps

The Corps of Intelligence Police formed in World War I was renamed the Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) in 1942. In the U.S., the CIC was responsible for the security of the Manhattan Project, the secret scientific work on the atomic bomb, and performed censorship duties for all mail arriving from overseas. Counter Intelligence Corps detachments were assigned to each Army division in the North African, European and Pacific theaters, with a total of 241 CIC detachments operating during the war. Overseas the CIC secured and captured enemy headquarters, interrogated prisoners, and impounded enemy documents. They arrested or surveilled any suspected enemy agents. They surveyed and protected public utilities, supply depots, or any other potential targets of sabotage. They seized radio stations and telephone switchboards, halting all communications and turning over any communications data to the Signal Corps. They shut down presses and seized mail for censorship teams. They cooperated with local provost marshals on matters of law and order. CIC operatives familiarized themselves with local economic, political and social conditions, and cultivated well-placed informants.

Lie Detector, portable, Model 7AC. Used prior to 1948 by the Counter Intelligence Corps, its correct name is Electronic Psychometer, a device that measured perspiration to determine if the subject was telling the truth. Unlike the polygraph which measures changes in blood pressure, breathing and skin response, this early version of the lie detector depended on only galvanic skin response, or perspiration. The Counter Intelligence Corps began using polygraphs around 1948. (Courtesy Everett P. Gibbs) (MIC0128)

Armband, CIC Agent. Used to identify Counter Intelligence Corps agents during refugee screening in Germany. CIC agents set up screening points at the Rathaus or in the town square and all residents were rounded up for screening. (MIC0144)

CIC Plaque. This brass relief of the Counter Intelligence Corps symbol was mounted at Fort Holabird, Maryland, when that post became home for the Counter Intelligence Center and School in 1945. (MIC0146)

Street Sign, "Intelligence Street." Original street sign from Fort Holabird, Md. (MIC0154)

Street Sign, "Counter Street." Original street sign from Fort Holabird, Md. (MIC0155)

The CIC's War in the Pacific

In the European theater, many of the CIC's counterespionage duties were usurped by the Office of Strategic Studies. But in the Pacific, that was prevented by a command directive from General MacArthur's headquarters, proscribing the OSS from operating in the Southwest Pacific Area. There was another important difference in CIC operations in the Pacific. With fewer urban ar-

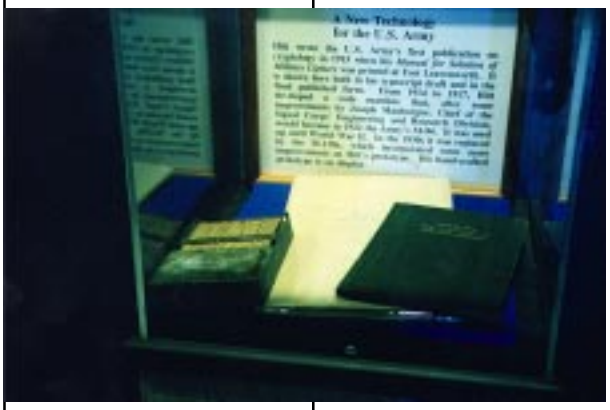
eas to secure or captured soldiers to interrogate, the CIC was able to devote more of its time assisting with combat intelligence and in working on captured documents. In the Leyte campaign, CIC took into custody officials working for the Japanese, and in Luzon in January 1945, 30 CIC detachments came ashore with the invasion force.

A New Technology for the U.S. Army

Hitt wrote the U.S. Army's first publication on cryptology in 1915 when his *Manual for the Solution of Military Ciphers* was printed at Fort Leavenworth. It is shown here both in his tyupescript draft and in the final published form. From 1914 to 1917, Hitt developed a code machine that, after some improvements by Joseph Mauborgne, Chief of the Signal Corps' Engineering and Research Division, would become in 1922 the Army's M-94. It was used up until World War II. In the 1930s it was replaced by the M-138a, which incorporated some more improvements on Hitt's prototype. His hand-crafted prototype is seen here.

U.S. Army Intelligence in the Spanish-American War

It was the first American war in which a military intelligence function was up and running before the war began. Thanks to the foresight of Lt. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, the pre-war chief of the Military Information Division, special studies, orders of battle, and maps on Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines were on hand in 1898. Later, he organized the Bureau of Military Information which would be assigned to Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter's V Corps to centralize and collate all intelligence information in the Cuban theater. As visionary as this organization was for its day, it would not get off the ground due to petty rivalries. Shafter dismissed the bureau, believing that Wagner was sent by the Army's Commanding General to spy on him. On the other side of the world in 1898, an Insurgent Records Office was created in the Manila headquarters of the Expeditionary Force in the Philippines to sift through and translate the boxes of captured documents that could furnish valuable information to the field commanders. The importance of the work led to MI offices at Army posts throughout the islands. Military intelligence had little or no effect on the war's outcome, but because of the commitment of a dozen officers, it spread out from its few rooms in the War Department to the provinces of Cuba and the jungles of the Philippines. As memory of the war receded, so too did intelligence work. It would take a world war to revive the craft in the second decade of the 20th century.



The Knowlton Room

General Orders No. 38, framed with photos of the signing ceremony. This document established the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Branch, effective 1 July 1962. It was signed by G. H. Decker, Army Chief of Staff. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0199)

Through the Lenses of Surveillance

The commander must be able to see the battlefield and, to accomplish this, he has historically relied upon soldiers filling an intelligence role. The intelligencer pieced together his picture of the battlefield using reconnaissance, interrogation of prisoners and natives, and most often by direct observation. The tools of surveillance range from the simple telescope of the Napoleonic era to the satellite cameras of today. Arrayed here are some of those instruments of surveillance. In their lenses are reflected the ingenuity of the intelligence soldier.

Camera, Model Nikon F4. Used by members of the U.S. Military Liaison Mission (USMLM) in East Germany during the Cold War. Improved cameras, like this Nikkon F4, with their fast shutter speeds and long focal length lenses were used by agents on the ground to get high-resolution pictures without the distortion that was formerly associated with surreptitious photography. (Transfer from USAREUR) (MIC0069)

Camera, Model Nikkor AF. Used by members of the U.S. Military Liaison Mission (USMLM) in East Germany during the Cold War. (Transfer from USAREUR) (MIC0070)

Pocket Scope, Night Vision. (With case) Used by members of the U.S. Military Liaison Mission (USMLM) in East Germany during the Cold War. The Night Vision Pocketscope (M911A), a battery-powered electro-optical instrument, could amplify reflected starlight, skyglow, or moonlight to give the operator a clear scene. It was used for observation, photography, television or film. (Transfer from USAREUR) (MIC0071A&B)
These Night Vision Binoculars (M975/M976) offered medium to long range observation by amplifying starlight or moonlight to intensify images. They would not work in rain, fog or smoke.

Night Vision Binoculars, Model 976, Litton, with case. Used by members of the U.S. Military Liaison in East Germany during the Cold War. (Transferred from USAREUR) (MIC0072A&B)
These binoculars belonged to Major General Joseph D. Patch who was born at Fort Huachuca in 1885 and commanded the 80th Infantry Division during the fighting in Europe in World War II.

Camera Assembly for Remotely piloted Vehicle. A Canon zoom television lens rotates in its aluminum gimbal assembly to record live images of enemy activity and search out targets to the front of friendly positions. It was designed to be mounted in the nose of remotely piloted vehicles like the Aquila which were under development in the 1980s. (MIC0147)

The Imagery Analyst

Imagery analysts are intelligence specialists trained in the techniques of interpreting imagery collected by aerial sensors, like Side-Looking Airborne Radar (SLAR), infrared systems, and both optical and digital cameras. The items shown in this display are related to optical, or photographic, imagery which can encompass vertical views

shot from directly overhead for the least amount of distortion, oblique pictures taken at an angle to the ground, or panoramic views of the battlefield taken with special cameras that scan a wide area. They are recorded on film for detailed analysis of objects, weapon systems, enemy activity and terrain features.

Calling into play their exploitation skills, the imagery analyst can update maps for specific military operations, brief aircrews, prepare target folders and battle damage assessments, and put together mosaics and terrain tables for operational planning.

Stereoscope Set, Model MS-1. Used by imagery interpreters to analyze aerial photographs and film. (Transferred from 32d ADCOM G2) (MIC0134)

The lens stereoscope provides a three-dimensional view of an image by placing it upon a pair of overlapping identical photographs. Lens stereoscopes are considered the single most important tool of the imagery analyst. They have the advantage of compactness, portability and low cost, but are restricted by their limited field of view. They come in a number of sizes and magnifications.

Non-stereoscopic viewers include monocular magnifiers and light tables, both part of the kit shown below.

Other tools, familiar to the draftsman, are used to plot comparative locations, determine scale and distance, and transfer photo details to overlays and larger scale maps.

This Photo Interpretation Kit was used by Army imagery analysts between 1950 and 1968. The Abrams stereoscope, which gave aerial photos their three-dimensional quality, was soon overtaken by more sophisticated viewing technology.

Photo Interpretation Kits. Used by imagery interpreters during 1950s and early 1960s, it contains an Abrams stereoscope; monocular scope; plastic triangle; scissors, protractor; height finder scale; engineer ruler; magnifier and a compass. (Transfer from U S A I C & F H) (MIC0076 and MIC0077)

Cold War Tradecraft: SECRET No More

First organized as the Counter Intelligence Police in 1917, the counterintelligence arm of military intelligence was finally combined in the Intelligence and Security Command in 1977. Practising the discipline known as human intelligence (HUMINT), the counterintelligence agent was charged with protecting U.S. Army forces from sabotage, spying and security leaks. They did that by conducting investigations of suspected security risks and mounting clandestine operations of their own aimed at the Communist bloc enemies of the U.S. Army. That mission was significantly sheared away when the Defense Investigative Service took over security investigations in 1974 and further reduced when the single greatest threat to U.S. Army operations, the Soviet Union, was dissolved in 1989. Today, counterintelligence is a multidisciplined function charged with protecting operational U.S. forces from enemy attempts to breach security.

The nature of intelligence work requires specialized tools and

techniques, called tradecraft, and almost always demands the highest degree of secrecy. Whether taking pictures of enemy people, equipment or installations; measuring the electronic emanations of weaponry; listening to enemy communications; checking a room for surveillance devices; or reporting information from behind enemy lines, intelligence agents had to conceal their purpose lest they be apprehended or killed.

All of the items in this display were furnished by the Intelligence Materiel Division, a unique organization with the U.S. Army intelligence community which procures, customizes, or fabricates devices to met the needs of specific counterintelligence operaions. Until the recent abatement of the threat posed by the former Soviet Union and its communist allies, much of this tradecraft hardware was classified.

Tree Limb, fabricated. A tree limb that was cast in latex, colored to match actual trees in the area where it would be used, hollowed out to plant a video camera and transmitter inside it, and secured to a tree in a forest next to an enemy airbase. The real time video pictures could provide important tip-offs about enemy buildups and heightened war preparations. (Courtesy Intelligence Materiel Division) (MIC0223)

Stereoscope, 4X. (Transferred from USAIC&FH) (MIC0224)

Display Case, with 130 MI unit crests. (Courtesy William F. Morgan, Jr.) (MIC0225)

Display Case, with 20 shoulder sleeve patches for U.S. Army intelligence units. (Courtesy William F. Morgan, Jr.) (MIC0226)

Pens, felt tip, fabricated. A working felt tip pen that was fitted with a carbide steel, circular scraper on one end that could be used to obtain surreptitious paint and metal samples. As an agent walked by a targeted piece of equipment, he could scratch it with his pen and a magnet would pull the shavings up inside the pen. (Courtesy Intelligence Materiel Division) (MIC0227A&B)

Holder, license plate. A quick-change license plate and holder that was designed to enable someone to swap their license plates in a few seconds. (Courtesy Intelligence Materiel Division) (MIC0228A&B)

Thermos Bottle. A thermos bottle designed for use by

attaches that could actually contain coffee while at the same time concealing in its false bottom any number of devices, including an infra-red heat detector that could examine electrical wiring and circuits behind walls to detect enemy bugging devices. (Courtesy Intelligence Materiel Division) (MIC0229A, B&C)

Attache Case, Samsonite. (Courtesy Intelligence Materiel Division) (MIC0230)

Brief Case, with Robot Star Camera. (Courtesy Intelligence Materiel Division) (MIC0231)

Power plug. (Courtesy Intelligence Materiel Division) (MIC0232)

Monitor Record antenna. (Courtesy Intelligence Materiel Division) (MIC0233)

Adapter, keyer, MX4498/GRA-71. (Courtesy Intelligence Materiel Division) (MIC0234)

Radio Receiver. (Courtesy Intelligence Materiel Division) (MIC0235)

Agent transmitter. (Courtesy Intelligence Materiel Division) (MIC0236)

A series of historic agent radios that describe the evolution of transmitting instructions and reports to and from enemy territory. The first of these, used in the 1950s, did not allow for voice communications, but used a Morse-code sending key. By using triangulation, enemy security forces could close in on the source of the signal, making transmitting a risky business. Successive models allowed for voice communication, but still carried the danger of discovery if the agent stayed in one place for very long. The latest model, called the Caber Aztec, featured a solar collector that could be used as a power source. It had a range of hundreds of miles. But the most important improvement was a computerized storage capacity, which meant that the user could stash the unit in a safe place, like behind the wall or in a tree in a public area, and, by employing a hand-held transmitter/receiver, simply send his pre-coded and recorded messages by walking by and triggering the device on his person. The radio could be programmed to then relay the message at a later time. Designed to save agent's lives, they would never have to risk being caught in the immediate vicinity of the radio at the time of transmission.

World War I

To organize and head his AEF G2 section, Pershing selected a 45-year-old colonel of infantry who had distinguished himself in the fighting around Santiago, Cuba, in 1898 and who had experience with the Military Information Division in 1905 as a captain. Dennis E. Nolan was a former West Point instructor and a friend of Van Deman. Nolan was the first U.S. Army officer to be called the "G2," and he had the widest span of intelligence responsibilities that had ever been seen in the American Army until that time.

General Pershing said of Nolan's work, "the importance [of intelligence] can hardly be overestimated. The successful operation of an army in the field depends upon the accuracy

of its information regarding the situation and probable intentions of the enemy. General Nolan carefully studied the systems in vogue in the Allied armies and selected the best features of each, with the result that no army was better served by its intelligence bureau than was our own."

Nolan asked Van Deman back in Washington for some NCOs who had investigative experience and who could speak French. Van Deman sent him 50 sergeants who became the nucleus for the Counter Intelligence Police officially organized in August 1917.

In the AEF, intelligence was now recognized as a critical element of warfighting. Up and down the command structure could be found G2s. Starting at the infantry battalion, an intelligence staff officer could call upon a reconnaissance platoon of 15 scouts, 11 observers, and 2 snipers, a total of 28. The regimental intelligence officer had eight observers. Each division had a G2 who also was assigned men to act as observers. At the Corps level, the G2 could rely upon observation posts, balloons, aero squadrons with both visual and photographic recon, and flash or sound-ranging teams which targeted enemy artillery. These tools gave him the ability to look five miles beyond the enemy's front-line positions.

The U.S. Army's first combat intelligence manual, written by the intelligence staff of the American Expeditionary Force in 1917, advised that the intelligence officer "does not wait for information, but goes after it, visiting the units of the first line as often as possible and particularly verifying the accuracy of observations."

It was during World War I that the U.S. Army began for the first time to pay serious attention to communications security (COMSEC), compiling two-part codes for use by the First and Second U.S. Armies. Called the "River" and "Lake" codes, they were distributed down to regimental level. Realizing the Germans could in time break the codes, they were changed at least every two weeks. If the codebook for the "River" code was lost, the operator was appropriately instructed to send the code group "DAM."

This badge was used after the first World War by personnel of the Military Intelligence Division. The intelligence function of the U.S. Army underwent a serious decline between wars and on the eve of World War II had only 20 officers.

Booklet, *Regimental Instructions for Intelligence Service*. Originally classified SECRET, it was prepared by the Intelligence Section, General Staff, Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, France, December 1917. (Courtesy Joel Hickman) (MIC0091)

World War II

Assigned as George Patton's G2 for almost the entire war, Oscar Koch was one of those intelligence officers who made a difference in most combat operations and who midwifed the tactical intelligence art as it is known to modern warfare. His opinion was sought by Patton and other staffers in Third Army and his soft-spoken, diligent, prudent, and consistently on-the-money estimates won for him the confidence of his commander. In that war Patton is remembered as one of the sole risk-takers among the allied leadership. The risks

were enabled and, to some degree, ameliorated by the good intelligence provided by Koch. Up until that time, World War II was the war in which intelligence gained its greatest acceptance among the allied nations, and, not surprisingly, its greatest triumphs. Koch was one of the reasons why. It is fair to say that both Patton, the commander, and Koch, the G2, learned from and complimented one another during the course of their long staff relationship.

World War II was an "intelligence war." In the U.S. Army alone, thousands of men and women became engaged in intelligence-related work over a wide spectrum of disciplines in separate theaters around the globe, and at levels from strategic headquarters down to tactical companies. As a result, the war gave rise to many stories of individual achievement and innovation that would have a lasting effect on how intelligence would be thought about and conducted in future American wars. On the ground there was a cavalry reconnaissance troop in every infantry division and in each regiment there was an Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon. At division level there were teams of interpreters, interrogators, Order-of-Battle specialists and photo interpreters, while at Corps and Army headquarters there were intelligence detachments. In the sky were Army Air Force P-38s with long-range fuel tanks under the wings and some of George Goddard's cameras in their bellies that would take over a half million prints in 1943 alone. In the "ether" the U.S. Army Signal Corps controlled its domain with a dizzying array of transmitters, receivers, jammers, scanners, direction-finders and radars. The Signal Intelligence Service, in cooperation with British cryptanalysts, decrypted and decoded all of the most secret German and Japanese communications and distributed the results, called Ultra, to a select list of combat commanders through special liaison officers who would become known as Special Security Officers. In the field, Radio Intelligence platoons, companies and battalions intercepted, fixed, decoded and analyzed enemy communications at levels lower than Ultra. The communications intelligence specialists numbered about 26,000 by war's end, and they ushered in the era of electronic warfare. Deception operations reached new heights of sophistication, with specially created units conning German intelligence in the Mediterranean and around Normandy as to where the main offensive blows would fall.

Training in the several intelligence disciplines was carried out in a range of schools across the country. The Signal Corps operated its SIGINT school for officers and civilians at Arlington Hall, its headquarters and a former junior college for girls, while enlisted personnel were trained at Vint Hill Farms in Warrenton, Virginia. The Counter Intelligence Corps conducted CI training at its U.S. Army Investigative Training School in Chicago. The Military Intelligence Service Language School gave language training to second generation Japanese-Americans at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. For most intelligence personnel, the Military Intelligence Training Center at Camp Ritchie, Maryland, was the training site. There, in an old National Guard Armory, 19,669 combat intelligence specialists were graduated during the war.

There were no single persons shaping the direction of intelligence as there had been with George Washington in the Revolutionary War, Ethan Allen Hitchcock in the Mexican War, George Sharpe and Grenville Dodge in the Civil War, Arthur Wagner in the Spanish-American War, and Ralph Van Deman and Dennis Nolan in World War I. Instead, there were a host of intelligence leaders, each taking care of their piece of the action, and doing so in a manner that would reflect credit upon them and make them worthy of emulation by future generations of intelligence officers.

During World War II, Lieutenant Carl P. Palmer was the intelligence officer (S-2) for the 824th Tank Destroyer Battalion. The unit participated in the invasion of southern France with the Seventh Army and was variously attached to the 100th, 45th, 36th and 103d Divisions during the allied advance through France, Germany and Austria. These were the intelligence files he maintained throughout the war.

This Japanese map of Pearl Harbor was found in a two-man scout submarine that had penetrated the harbor before being sunk on 7 December. The photocopy shows signs of deterioration from being soaked in sea water. It was translated by a Japanese-American working for the Hawaiian Department. The notations show the sub commanders route, time schedule, expected visual sightings, the normal anchorages and names of U.S. ships, the locations of coastal guns, and the width of the harbor entrance. It is one small example of the extensive contributions made to the war in the Pacific by Japanese-Americans, most of whom worked for the Allied Translation and Interrogation Service, a part of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's intelligence section.

Korea

Korea was another crisis for Army intelligence, as it was in fact for the entire post-World War II U.S. Army. General James Van Fleet, who commanded the Eighth U.S. Army from 1951 to 1953, remarked that since World War II "we have lost through neglect, disinterest, and possible jealousy, much of the effectiveness in intelligence work that we acquired so painfully in World War II."

During the Korean War little in the way of national level signals intelligence was intercepted because of the low priority that had been accorded to North Korea in the postwar code-breaking efforts. But tactical signal intelligence (that collected on the ground on the Korean peninsula) was credited with saving General Walton Walker's Eighth Army during the last ditch stand in the Pusan Perimeter. Because his signal intelligence told him in advance of every North Korean planned attack, he was able to shift his meager reserves to the critical points to strengthen his defenses. While the North Korean Army was lax in protecting its communications from intercept, the U.S. Army maintained good communications security using the reliable M-209 Code Converter in its tactical message centers.

After overcoming a critical shortage of photo interpreters early in the war, by 1952 the Eighth Army G-2 was asking for 3,000 negatives a day at a 1:3,000 scale, while the Air Force's 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing could only deliver 2,400 a day flown at higher altitudes. In the last year of the war, the Air Force almost tripled the sortie rate that was flown during a comparable period in World War II, furnishing 736,684 negatives as compared to 243,175 taken in the last war. In March 1953 as truce talks dragged on, Eighth Army received 64,657 negatives covering 129,314 square miles of the theater of operations, but the supply never matched the appetite of the ground commanders for low-level, oblique photography that could show them what they faced.

In Korea, General Douglas MacArthur retained his trusted intelligence

chief from World War II, Maj. Gen. Charles Willoughby. "Sir Charles," large, aloof, and still retaining traces of his German accent, played an important part in the Korean War. As the chief of intelligence for the Far East Command with headquarters in Tokyo, Willoughby would manage the multi-disciplined system for the war on the Korean peninsula.

The commander's tools in the Korea fighting were limited to prisoner interrogation and aerial reconnaissance. There was little in the way of SIGINT. Allied commanders were also hamstrung by the prohibition of overflights or agent penetrations beyond the Yalu, into Chinese territory. This blinded them to the size and imminence of the Chinese intervention.

For military intelligence, the Korean War was fought in World War II terms. Little had changed in the intelligence arena in either technology or organization. But the war would provoke postwar appraisals and result in some important changes in intelligence organization and professionalism. The changes took hold just in time for another war in Asia.

Detachments of MI specialists, CIC, and ASA personnel were attached to each division. As they were in World War II, 17-man CIC detachments were assigned to each division and they largely succeeded in protecting rear areas against enemy intelligence actions. As intelligence specialists were graduated from the Intelligence Department, they were shipped to Korea to MI units like the 500th MI Service Group and the 163d MI Service detachment which supported tactical units.

The KA-20 high resolution aircraft camera saw service in the Korean War. Aerial reconnaissance played an important role in Korea, such as delivering photos of the Inchon area prior to the landing there. The Air Force effort was hampered by the initial lack of Army photo interpreters.

Vietnam

First Lieutenant George K. Sisler served in Vietnam as an assistant intelligence officer with the 5th Special Forces Group. He was a member of a US/Republic of Vietnam exploitation force that was scouting deep in enemy territory on 7 February 1967 when they were cut off by a sizeable force of the enemy. His platoon turned back one assault after another and finally Sisler was killed as he attacked the enemy with rifle and grenades, killing some 25 of them. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty, and became the first military intelligence officer to receive the nation's highest award.

It was during the Vietnam War that military intelligence reached a potential unparalleled in history. Using the latest electronic gear to detect the enemy, both from the air and the ground, hostile concentrations were pinpointed and enemy traps were avoided or surprised. Ground surveillance radars were employed, side-looking airborne radar (SLAR) was deployed and a variety of night observation devices were used which took advantage of infrared and image-intensification.

American involvement in Vietnam steadily increased as the instability of the South Vietnamese government led to greater possibilities of a Communist insurgent victory in the South. Escalating from a small advisory role in 1961, the U.S. committed air power and ground forces in 1965. While the military fought on the often ill-defined battlefields of Vietnam, the politicians found themselves faced with growing anti-war sentiment at home. Army intelligence would be asked to contribute its know-how on both fronts until the withdrawal of U.S. forces in 1973. Following the peace agreement in January 1973, the last intelligence unit pulled out by March, ending for them what had been a mixed experience.

The early years of the

war found military intelligence assets inadequate and unsophisticated, a situation which had become the pattern in every American war. In 1965 there were 200 U.S. army officers serving as intelligence advisers with Republic of Vietnam troops. When U.S. combat troops were committed in that year, the 704th Intelligence Corps Detachment, a detachment of the 500th Intelligence Corps Group, and the 3d Radio Research Unit were on duty in Vietnam. But there were shortages of specialists, especially linguists.

But improvements were on the way. By the 1968 Tet Offensive, there were 2,500 intelligence specialists in country under the supervision of the U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV), J-2. In Saigon the 525th Military Intelligence Group exercised command and control over the 135th MI Group, a counterintelligence unit; the 149th MI Group, which engaged in positive collection; the 1st MI Battalion (Aerial Reconnaissance); and the 519th MI Battalion, which operated the joint US/RVN intelligence centers. The combined intelligence centers shared jointly gathered intelligence, translated captured documents and interrogated prisoners. There was a center at MACV and at each of the four corps areas in which the Republic of Vietnam Army (ARVN) operated. There were over 600 intelligence advisers on the ground now with the RVN Army. The 509th Radio Research Group ran a field station and provided support through its tactical units to units down to brigade level. Combat troops had their own organic intelligence assets.

Supplementing the combat information provided by the Ground Surveillance Radar, remote sensors, like this hand-employed one, can give the combat commander day and night surveillance in nearly all weather conditions. They are delivered by hand or by air in areas of expected enemy activity, such as trails. They detect movement within their range and transmit information back to remote monitoring teams.

Seismic Intrusion Detector, Air-Delivered Sensor. These Air-Delivered Seismic Intrusion Detectors (ASID, AN/GSQ-171) were dropped from helicopters in Vietnam and sent electronic signals to U.S. Army monitors when the ground vibrated. They could detect enemy movements along remote trails. (MIC0238)

Converter, M-209 Cipher. (MIC0239)

Aerial Camera, high resolution KA-30. (MIC0241)

Aerial Camera, high resolution KA-30. The high-resolution KA-30 aerial camera was fitted in the fuselage of the first Mohawk aircraft to come off the assembly line in 1959. They saw early service in Vietnam before being replaced by the KA-60C panoramic camera and the KA-76 serial frame camera. (MIC0242)

OV-1 Mohawk, plastic model. The first unit of six OV-1 Mohawks, the Army's new surveillance plane, was deployed to Vietnam in September 1962. Ini-

tially the 23d Special Warfare Aviation Detachment, the unit was stationed at Nha Trang and supported U.S. Army and Republic of Vietnam Army divisions throughout the country. (Courtesy William Gardner) (MIC0243)

Transceiver, VHF, FM, Chinese, Model 889. The success of U.S. Army efforts to monitor short-range enemy communications over telephones and low-powered radios, like this Chinese model, remained limited because U.S. troops could not get close enough without jeopardizing the security of men and equipment. (MIC0115)

Barrage Jammer. Jammers, like this barrage jammer, were used in tactical situations to distort enemy communications with noise and disrupt their command and control. But jamming was seldom used because the enemy turned on their radios infrequently and battles were brief. (Courtesy Lt. Col. Terry Mitchell/Col. James Kelsey) (MIC0117)

The Apache Scout

The Apache Scout is usually thought of as falling within the category of human intelligence because of his job as a long-range recon man, but the Native Americans' skills at tracking resemble the techniques used by the imagery interpreter. Imagery Intelligence studies the earth's surface for clues to identify and locate enemy activity. Today that is accomplished mainly by photographic, radar, infrared, or electro0optic images, some conveyed from platforms in space. The Apache too scrutinized the ground for signs of enemy activity, but he gathered his images from as close to the earth's surface as you can get. Occasionally, his platform was the back of a horse.

Recon Redefined

We live in an age of "Electronic Cavalry," with new and powerful systems beinf fielded every year that dramatically increase them commanders field of vision. The U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca are at the center of a technological revolution in military intelligence.

Portable Ground Surveillance Radar, AN/PPS-5. Replacing the Indian Scout of a century ago, the three-man Ground Surveillance Radar team gives the maneuver battalion commander a highly mobile, almost all-weather, round-the-clock surveillance of the battlefield. The AN/PPS-5 can detect people moving up to three miles and can spot vehicles at over six miles, making it useful for detecting enemy movements and provide early warning. The AN/PPS-5 is a portable, battery-powered, radar set used on the battlefield to locate and identify moving ground targets at ranges up to 10,000 meters. It can be mounted on a vehicle or

packed on the back by three soldiers. It can be set up or taken down under blackout conditions by two persons in about ten minutes. (Transfer from U S A I C & F H) (MIC0074 and MIC0075)

Davis

First used in the Korean War, the AN/PRD-1 Direction Finding Set was the workhorse during the Vietnam War for determining from what direction enemy radio signals were coming. It was made mobile by mounting it on jeeps and trucks. It could pick up continuous wave, interrupted wave, frequency-modulated (fm) and amplitude-modulated (am) signals and, by rotating the antenna to determine where the maximum pickup was obtained, home in on enemy radio sources.

Specialist Four James T. Davis served as a 3d Radio Research Unit advisor to elements of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam. In this capacity he participated in numerous operations in direct support of Vietnamese Army tactical forces, thereby exposing himself to danger from Viet Cong insurgents. On 22 December 1961, his team was required to go to a new position. On the way, the team was ambushed by the Viet Cong. The truck in which they were riding hit a road mine and the men were thrown from the truck. Davis was still able to function and managed to fire several

rounds from his M-1 before being killed. From an investigation of the ambush area and an interview with a survivor, it was obvious that Davis died defending his comrades. He was the first American intelligence soldier to be killed in the Vietnam War.

Nicholson Hall Display

"Villa Nicholson" Plaque. Displayed on the U.S. Military Liaison Mission House after the death of Major Nicholson. It was removed on the completion of USMLM's mission in 1989. (Transfer from USAREUR) (MIC0093)

License Plate, U.S. Military Liaison Mission. From one of the vehicles driven by Lt. Col. Nicholson in the conduct of his duties with the U.S. Military Liaison Mission in the Soviet zone, headquartered at Potsdam, East Germany. (Transferred from USAREUR) (MIC0094)

US Military Liaison Patch. This shoulder sleeve insignia was worn by members of the U.S. Military Liaison Mission staff. (Transferred from USAREUR) (MIC0095)

Original 7893 USMLM unit crest. Displayed at the U.S. Military Liaison Mission headquarters in Potsdam, East Germany. (Transferred from U S A R E U R) (MIC0096)

Soviet Identification

Cards. These IDs were issued to Lt. Col. Mark D. Beto on 6 November 1988. Beto was the last operations officer at the U.S. Military Liaison Mission. (Transfer from USAREUR) (MIC0099 and MIC0100)

In Front of Rodney Hall

Sphinx of Thebes sculpture. This symbol of U.S. Army military intelligence originally stood in front of the 525th MI Battalion, Fort George G. Meade; relocated to Fort Holabird in 1952; dedicated in 1962; relocated to Fort Huachuca in 1974 where it has stood in front of buildings 82105, 51005 and Rodney Hall in 1993. (MIC0126)

Outdoor Equipment Park

Mohawk aircraft, model OV-1D. (Transfer from USAIC&FH) The first unit of six OV-1 Mohawks, the Army's new surveillance plane, was deployed to Vietnam in September 1962. Initially the 23d Special Warfare Aviation Detachment, the unit was stationed at Nha Trang and supported U.S. Army and Republic of Vietnam Army divisions throughout the country. (MIC0057)

In Storage

Electronic Equipment Cabinets that were used in various configurations at Field Stations around the globe. Casualties of the Cold War, these electronic listening posts no longer had any utility after the end of the Cold War. (Transferred from the Fort Devens Intelligence School) (MIC00002-MIC0056)

Morse Code Teaching Console, used at Fort Devens to train Morse code intercept, the console features real-time, computer-aided instruction used by the Army Security Agency. (Transferred from the Fort Devens Intelligence School) (MIC0058)

Morse Code Training Console. A two-position work station used to train students in Morse code intercept at Fort Devens. It was a real-time, computer-aided instructional system used in the 1970s. (Transferred from Fort Devens) (MIC0059)

Morse Code Trainer, GTE Sylvania. (Transferred from Fort Devens) (MIC0060)

Flag, 2d Military Intelligence Battalion. This unit, part of the 207th MI Brigade, was first constituted in 1961 and inactivated with its parent brigade in 1992. It served with distinction in the Gulf War. (Transfer from 207th MI Brigade) (MIC0063)

Flag, 207th Military Intelligence Brigade. This unit which first saw action in the Gulf War was inactivated on 8 January 1992 at Fort Huachuca. (Transfer from 207th MI Brigade) (MIC0064)

Flag, 307th Military Intelligence Battalion. A subordinate unit of the 207th MI Brigade, the 307th was first constituted in 1951 and inactivated in 1992 along with its parent unit. It was service in World War II, the Korean War, Vietnam, and the Gulf War. (Transfer from 207th MI Brigade) (MIC0065)

Flag, 511th Military Intelligence Battalion. Part of the 207th MI Brigade, the unit was inactivated in January 1992 after serving in the Gulf War. (Transfer from 207th MI Brigade) (MIC0066)

Still Camera, Model OM-2S. Used by Human Intelligence collectors to gather intelli-

gence information. (Transferred from U S A I C & F H) (MIC0068)

Keyer, Model TG-34-A. (MIC0073)

Air-Delivered Seismic Intrusion Detector Sensor, also known as ASIDS. Model AN/GSD-171 was air dropped on suspected enemy trails in Vietnam and monitored to locate troop movements. (Courtesy William L. Morris) (MIC0078)

S t e r e o s c o p e s . (MIC0079, MIC0080, MIC0081)

U.S. National Flag, 48-star. Used by 321st Army Security Agency. (MIC0082)

Guidon, Original U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School. (MIC0083)

Flag, 112th Military Intelligence Brigade. (MIC0084)

Flag, USAFS, Korea. Flown at U.S. Army Field Station Korea. (MIC0085)

U.S. National Flag, 48-star. Flown at the 6th Army Security Agency Field Station. (MIC0086)

Flag, MI Corps. Used once at the Military Intelligence Corps activation ceremony at Fort Huachuca on 1 July 1987. (MIC0087)

Flag, US Army Field Station Korea. (MIC0088)

Flag, Soviet Union. Displayed in the "Torgau Room" of the Potsdam House, a room used for meetings between senior Soviet and American officers; the Potsdam House was maintained by the U.S. Military Liaison Mission, Potsdam. Transfer from U S A R E U R) (MIC0089)

U.S. National Flag, 50-star. Donated by the Berlin Brigade after reunification of Germany on 9 November 1989. It was flown at Checkpoint Charlie in West Berlin. (MIC0090)

Amplifier Assembly, Model AM-3635A/FSQ-44. (Transferred from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens) (MIC0092)

Wrist Compass, Type 44W. This was one of the items contained in the "Tour Bag" issued to the U.S. Military Liaison Mission staff. It could be used for escape and evasion and for recording photograph orientation. (Transfer from U S A R E U R) (MIC0097)

Flashlight. A mini flashlight with a red lens filter, it was a component of the USMLM "Tour Bag." See above. (Transfer from USAREUR) (MIC0060)

Protective Mask. A model M74 Romanian, Iraqi-improved gas mask captured during Operation DESERT STORM. (Transferred from 207th MI Brigade) (MIC0101)

Grenade Launcher, RPG 7, Iraqi. Captured during Operation DESERT STORM. (Transferred from 207th MI Brigade) (MIC0102)

Pistol, 9mm Tariq, Model 1951. Captured during Operation DESERT STORM. (Transferred from 207th MI Brigade) (MIC0103)

Assault Rifle, 7.62x39mm, Peoples Republic of China model. (Courtesy Otto Fiedler) (MIC0104)

Assault Rifle, 7.62x39mm, Peoples Republic of China model. (Transferred from 207th MI Brigade) (MIC0105)

Assault Rifle, AK-47, Soviet. Captured during Operation DESERT STORM. (Transferred from 207th MI Brigade) (MIC0106)

Grenade Launcher, RPG-7B, Iraqi. Captured during Operation DESERT Storm. (Transferred from 207th MI Brigade) (MIC0107)

Pistol, 9mm Tariz, Model 1982. Captured during Operation DESERT STORM. (Transferred from 207th MI Brigade) (MIC0108)

Revolver, .38 caliber. Best described as a "Saturday Night Special," this weapon was seized at the Commandancia during Operation JUST

CAUSE. It is purported to be the sidearm of General Torrijo. Donated by the Commander, 470th MI Brigade, Panama. (MIC0119)

Signs for the U.S. Military Liaison Mission. In both the English and Cyrillic versions. (Transferred by USAREUR) (MIC00109 and 0110)

Book, *Military Notes on Cuba* (1909). One of the earliest "Area Studies" published by the Second Section, War Department General Staff. (Courtesy MI Corps Museum Foundation) (MIC0120)

War Office Plaque. "In Proud memory of those members of the United States Army who died in defense of freedom." (MIC0123)

Army Forces Far East Intelligence Service Center Plaque. From U.S. Army Forces, Far East, Camp Drake, Saitama Prefecture, Japan; constructed 1952-53; AFFE Intelligence Service Center Constructed by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Two plaques, one in English and one in Japanese. (MIC0124A&B)

"Army Intelligence School" brass plaque. (MIC0125)

Radio Transceiver, FM, Model R-105M, with accessory bag. A Soviet Army souvenir donated by German Army lisison officer to USAIC&FH. (Courtesy Ruediger F. Borke) (MIC0129A&B)

Typewriter, L.C. Smith. (Courtesy Col. Jack Pattison) (MIC0131)

Adding/Calculating Machine, Dalton. (Courtesy Col. Jack Pattison) (MIC0132)

Commander's Coins, 302d MI Battalion. Coins awarded by the 302d MI Bn commander to soldiers for Operation DESERT SHIELD/STORM. (MIC0135A&B)

Guidon, 302d MI Battalion (TRAC). (MIC0136)

Compass, magnetic pocket. Used by Captain Carl P. Palmer while he was a World War S2. (Courtesy Carl P. Palmer) (MIC0137)

Slide, Aerial photographic data, Model 52T. Used by imagery interpreters. (MIC0140)

Regimental Crest, MI Corps. The first MI Corps regimental crest presented to Maj. Gen. Julius Parker, Jr., the first chief of the MI Corps, on 1 July 1987. (Transferred from USAIC&FH) (MIC0142)

Badge Holder for CIC credentials. Used by Counter Intelligence Corps agents between 1950 and 1971. (Courtesy David O. Hale) (MIC0145)

Flag, 714th MI Battalion. (Transferred from 714th MI Battalion) (MIC0148)

Flag, 713d MI Battalion. (Transferred from 714th MI Battalion) (MIC0149)

Flag, 1st Operations, Field Station Augsburg. (Transferred from 714th MI Battalion) (MIC0150)

Flag, 2d Operations, Field Station Augsburg. (Transferred from 714th MI Battalion) (MIC0151)

Guidon, H Company, 305th MI Battalion. (Transferred from 111th MI Brigade) (MIC0152)

Commemorative Plaque, Army Intelligence and Security. Commemorates the establishment of Army Intelligence and Security Branch of the U.S. Army, July 1962***Career Course, 1963. (MIC0153)

Radio Receivers, Model R-1808(V)4R. A pair of platoon early warning systems. (MIC0156 and MIC0157)

Jammers, Hand-Emplaced, Expendable. (MIC0158 and MIC0159)

Jammers, portable. (MIC0160 and MIC0161)

"Enemy Action." Artwork by an Army artist named Williams, sketched at an unidentified ASA field station during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0162)

Field Telephones. (MIC0163 and MIC0164)

"USASA Ground Maintenance." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0165)

"Breakdown." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0166)

"Ceflien Lion." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0167)

"Antenna Array." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0168)

"Time-Out." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0169)

"Morning Mission." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0170)

"407 RR Det." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0171)

"Final Echelon." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0172)

"Pre-Flight Check." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0173)

"Writing Home." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0174)

"Patrol, Man and Dog." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0175)

"Teletype." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0176)

"Found It." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0177)

"Courier." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0178)

"ARVN Hill." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0179)

"DF Operator." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0180)

"Setting Up." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0181)

"Checking the Antennas." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0182)

"His Basic Weapon." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0183)

"Protection." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from

INSCOM) (MIC0184)

"Portrait." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0185)

"Interrogation." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0186)

"Orphan's Day." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0187)

"U-8." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0188)

"DF Device." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0189)

"Company Street." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0190)

Camera, Aircraft Torpedo, Type I. (MIC0191)

"Chatterboxes." Artwork by an Army artist made during the Vietnam War. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0192)

Jammer, UHF Applique. (Transferred from INSCOM) (MIC0193)

"The MI Blue Rose." The back of this painting indicates Sgt. Abel did this at USAICS, Winter 1988-89. Transfer from USAIC&FH) (MIC0194)

Hat, campaign. (Courtesy Carl P. Palmer) (MIC0195)

Cap, garrison. (Courtesy Carl P. Palmer) (MIC0196)

Helmet liner. (Courtesy Carl P. Palmer) (MIC0197)

Decontamination Kit, Yugoslavian/ Iraqi, Model LPD. Captured during Operation DESERT STORM. (Transferred from Foreign Materials Intelligence Battalion) (MIC0199)

Booklet, Notes on Panama No. 1. This document was produced by the Military Information Division, 2d Division, War Department in 1903. It was originally classified "Confidential." (Courtesy Richard T. Eltzroth) (MIC0200)

Book, *Organizationsbuch der NSDAP*. German language manual to the organization and activities of the Nazi Party. (Courtesy Richard T. Eltzroth) (MIC0201)

Guidon, Hq Co, 1st MI Battalion, USAICS. (Transfer from USAICS) (MIC0202)

Guidon, D Company, 2d MI Battalion, USAICS. (Transfer from USAICS) (MIC0203)

Guidon, E Company, 2d MI Battalion. (Transfer from USAICS) (MIC0204)

Guidon, G Company, 2d MI Battalion. (Transfer from USAICS) (MIC0205)

Guidon, H Company, 2d MI Battalion. (Transfer from USAICS) (MIC0206)

East German National Flag. Presented by the Berlin Brigade on 9 November 1984, a Cold War trophy acquired before the reunification of East and West Germany. (MIC0207)

Banner, INSCOM. (MIC0208)

Flag, Romanian National. (MIC0209)

Flag, U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens. (Transferred from Cdr, Fort Devens) (MIC0210)

Flag, with Military Intelligence Crest. Used by the U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens.

(Transferred from Cdr, Fort Devens) (MIC0211)

Flag, U.S. Army ASA School. (Transferred from Cdr, Fort Devens) (MIC0212)

Badge Holder for CIC credentials. (Courtesy George D. Hackenyos) (MIC0213)

Identification Holder for CIC. Used by Counter Intelligence Corps agents between 1950 and 1971. (Courtesy George D. Hackenyos) (MIC0214)

G2 Sign Board for the 5th Infantry Division. (Courtesy Lt. Col. Brooks) (MIC0215)

Code Wheel, KAL 55B. (MIC0216)

Patches, Military Intelligence Center and School, 1971. (Courtesy Paul E. Holbrook) (MIC0217 and 0218)

Patch, Army Ground Force. (Courtesy Paul E. Holbrook) (MIC0219)

Insignia, Military Intelligence Reserve. (Courtesy Paul E. Holbrook) (MIC0220)

Insignia, U.S. Army Intelligence Branch. (Courtesy Paul E. Holbrook) (MIC0221)

Cipher Device, M-138A. (Courtesy Thomas R. Whipp) (MIC0222)

Map, silk, invasion of France. (Courtesy Robert Blanchard) (MIC0237)

Flag, U.S. national, 48 stars. Flown over internment camp in Hawaii commanded by Carl Eifler during World War II. (Courtesy Carl Eifler) (MIC0244)

Sword, edged. (MIC0245)

Bayonets, Swedish Mauser. (Courtesy Swedish Army Chief of Staff) (MIC0246 and 0247)

Throwing Knives, Ghurka, with scabbards. (Courtesy Col. Carl Eifler) (MCA0248a, b, c, d, g, e, f, g)

Map, World War I. (Courtesy Daniel Kessler) (MIC0249)

Combination Lock, 8500 Series. (Courtesy Intelligence Materiel Division) (MIC0250)

Combination Lock, CD-X07, Electronic. (Courtesy Intelligence Materiel Division) (MIC0251)

Logo for MI Service Language School. Tech Sgt. Chris Ishii, former Disney studio artist was the creator of the logo. The significance of the war bonnet of the chief was an Army camp in Lakota Indian territory. The gopher was the state animal of Minnesota where the MI Service Language School was located at Forts Savage and then Snelling. (Courtesy Col. Harry Fukuhara and Harry Akune) (MIC0252)

Sign, "U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens, Headquarters." (Transferred from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens) (MIC0253)

Bayonet. (Courtesy Swedish Army Chief of Staff) (MIC0254)

Flag, Field Station Vint Hill Farms, Army Security Agency. (Transferred from Vint Hill Historical Holding) (MIC0256)

Wood carving, Ainu, of a bear with CIC on the side and the number six on top. (Courtesy Waino Remes) (MIC0257)

Hat, officers dress. Belonged to Lt.. Gen. Alva Fitch, a member of the MI Hall of Fame. His biography follows: Survivor of Bataan Death March and Prisoner of War during World War II. Intelligence career began in 1947 as student at Strategic Intelligence School, followed by tours as an Army Attache, and Staff Officer in Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army. Later served as Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence and as the

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army. In latter role, he was instrumental in the creation of the Military Intelligence Branch in 1962. Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency. A distinguished member of the MI Corps. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1930 (8879) Extract from Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980: Born in Nebraska, 10 September 1907; FA; Commander, 9th Battalion, 91st Field Artillery (Philippine Army) and Battery A, 23rd Field Artillery, Philippine Scouts, Bataan (Distinguished Service Cross-Silver Star-Bronze Star Medal-Purple Heart); Prisoner of War, 1942 to 1945; Death March; Armed Forces Staff College, 1951; OG2, 1951 to 1952; Executive Officer, 9th Corps Artillery, Korean War, 1952 to 1953 (Legion of Merit); Chief, Military Assistance Advisory Group, Belgium, 1957 to 1959 (Legion of Merit); Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, 1959 to 1966; Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army, 1961 to 1964; Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, 1964 to 1965 (Distinguished Service Medal); retired (with disability) in 1966 as a Lt. Gen.; Military Editor, Kiplinger Publications, 1966. (Courtesy Mrs. Alva R. Fitch) (MIC0258)

Hat, officers dress. Belonged to Lt.. Gen. Alva Fitch, a member of the MI Hall of Fame. (Courtesy Mrs. Alva R. Fitch) (MIC0259)

Name Tags. (Courtesy Major Carl P. Palmer) (MIC0260)

Shoulder patch for Intelligence Center Pacific. (Courtesy Major Carl P. Palmer) (MIC0261)

Crest, INSCOM. (Courtesy Major Carl P. Palmer) (MIC0262)

Medal, United Nations Service. Belonged to Lt.. Gen. Alva Fitch, a member of the MI Hall of Fame. (Courtesy Mrs. Alva R. Fitch) (MIC0263)

Medal, United Nations, Korea. Belonged to Lt.. Gen. Alva Fitch, a member of the MI Hall of Fame. (Courtesy Mrs. Alva R. Fitch) (MIC0264)

Medal, Purple Heart. Belonged to Lt.. Gen. Alva Fitch, a member of the MI Hall of Fame. (Courtesy Mrs. Alva R. Fitch) (MIC0265)

Medal, Prisoner of War. Belonged to Lt.. Gen. Alva Fitch, a member of the MI Hall of Fame. (Courtesy Mrs. Alva R. Fitch) (MIC0266)

Medal, American Defense Service. Belonged to Lt.. Gen. Alva Fitch, a member of the MI Hall of Fame. (Courtesy Mrs. Alva R. Fitch) (MIC0267)

Medal, Legion of Merit, Legionnaire. Belonged to Lt.. Gen. Alva Fitch, a member of the MI Hall of Fame. (Courtesy Mrs. Alva R. Fitch) (MIC0268)

Medal, Distinguished Service, Army. Belonged to Lt.. Gen. Alva Fitch, a member of the MI Hall of Fame. (Courtesy Mrs. Alva R. Fitch) (MIC0269)

Medal, National Defense Service. Belonged to Lt.. Gen. Alva Fitch, a member of the MI Hall of Fame. (Courtesy Mrs. Alva R. Fitch) (MIC0270)

Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign. Belonged to Lt.. Gen. Alva Fitch, a member of the MI Hall of Fame. (Courtesy Mrs. Alva R. Fitch) (MIC0271)

Medal, World War II Victory. Belonged to Lt.. Gen. Alva Fitch, a member of the MI Hall of Fame. (Courtesy Mrs. Alva R. Fitch) (MIC0272)

Medal, Defense of Philippines. Belonged to Lt.. Gen. Alva Fitch, a member of the MI Hall of Fame. (Courtesy Mrs. Alva

R. Fitch) (MIC0273)

Medal, Silver Star. Belonged to Lt.. Gen. Alva Fitch, a member of the MI Hall of Fame. (Courtesy Mrs. Alva R. Fitch) (MIC0274)

Medal, Distinguished Service Cross, Army. Belonged to Lt.. Gen. Alva Fitch, a member of the MI Hall of Fame. (Courtesy Mrs. Alva R. Fitch) (MIC0275)

Medal, Luxembourg, Grand Officer de L'Ordne Grand-Ducal de la Couranne de Chene. Belonged to Lt.. Gen. Alva Fitch, a member of the MI Hall of Fame. (Courtesy Mrs. Alva R. Fitch) (MIC0277)

Medal, Order of Vasco Nunez de Balboa. Belonged to Lt.. Gen. Alva Fitch, a member of the MI Hall of Fame. (Courtesy Mrs. Alva R. Fitch) (MIC0278)