



DIVERSITY

THE MI TRADITION

Perhaps no corps within the U.S. Army has been built upon as many cultures as has the MI Corps. The first African-American field grade officer, Charles Young, was an attache working for the Military Information Division, and later, in 1905, was assigned to the Second Division of the newly formed General Staff. Since that time, Asian-Pacific, Hispanic, African, Arabian, and Native Americans have made singular contributions to the profession. Arab linguists played a key role in the 1991 Gulf War, and the World War II contributions of the Nisei are legendary.

Appendix II: Diversity in Army Military Intelligence

African-Americans in Military Intelligence

The history of the African-American fighting man is as old as the nation itself. Slaves fought alongside plantation owners to protect themselves from Indian attacks before there was a Continental Army. In the Revolutionary War they often substituted for their masters in the ranks of the colonial militia. As General Colin L. Powell has said: "From the earliest days of our nation, African-Americans answered the call to arms in defense of America whenever that call came...black men and women on the battlefield were crucial to victory."

Their story, like most military history, is full of sacrifice and courage. But, unlike most military history, it is a chapter in which the pathos is dramatically heightened, because the black soldier, sailor, marine and airman had to battle on two fronts. There was the inevitable and bloody confrontation with enemies of our nation. Then there was the just as inevitable encounter with racism, that cancer that threatened to devour the nation from within. To say that the African-American serviceman emerged victorious on all fronts would be an over simplification.

We know about the black men who distinguished themselves under fire at places like Bunker Hill; the Buffalo Soldiers best remembered for their headlong rush up San Juan Hill in 1898; the World War II Medal of Honor recipients recently and belatedly recognized for their sacrifice in ceremonies at the White House; the scores of thousands that gave their lives in Vietnam; and those that serve today with the same determination and sense of pride.

We also remember how those same fighting men felt about the injustice they encountered during the course of their service in the U.S. Army. Some of the most publicized incidents were the 1898 rebellion of 25th Infantrymen and 10th Cavalrymen against Jim Crow laws in Chickamauga Park and Tampa on the eve of their departure for the fighting in Cuba; the 1900 assault by men of the 25th on an El Paso jail where the soldiers thought a comrade was being unjustly held; the 1906 march on Brownsville, Texas, by outraged members of the 25th, and the subsequent unjust blame laid upon the entire regiment; the San Antonio riot of 1911 sparked by the refusal of black soldiers to ride in the rear of a streetcar; the Honolulu protests of 1915 against racial movies and minstrel shows; and the 1917 riots in Houston, Texas, between the 3d Battalion, 24th Infantry, and Houston police arising out of a number of insupportable racial insults by the police and citizens of Houston. In the last case, nineteen soldiers were ordered hanged and 63 jailed for life by perfunctory courts-martial.

Also, while wearing the uniform, he was subjected to numberless humiliations by whites in both mufti and khaki. The black soldiers of the 24th Infantry, while escorting enemy prisoners of the Spanish-American War from Florida to Georgia, were jeered while southern belles handed out flowers

to the white captives. A southern priest was heard to say, "It is an outrage that white men have been subjected to the humiliation of having Negro guards over them."¹ In 1906, "No Niggers or Dogs Allowed" signs were posted in Brownsville, Texas, not the first or last time such placards would be seen. In 1919 race riots, 10 of the 77 blacks lynched were veterans, some wearing their uniforms. Memorials to World War I dead had separate plaques for African-American killed in action.² Their story is documented in several well written books.³

Within this larger context of military and racial combat, I would like to narrow the scope of the story to home in on the black soldier and his contributions to the field of military intelligence. In this more confined realm, his accomplishments are lesser known.

If the African-American in the U.S. Army can be traced back to the very beginnings of military history within this nation, so too can his association with the art of military intelligence.

It was during the American Revolution that men like James Armistead and Saul Matthews stepped forward and volunteered for the most dangerous mission you could undertake in those days—spying against the British. The price for failure was unconditional execution. Fortunately, they succeeded and were freed from the bonds of slavery. You will remember that Nathan Hale was not so lucky. Apprehended by the British while on a reconnaissance mission behind the lines, he gave his life on the gallows for his country. We rightfully remember Nathan Hale as one of our first-line patriots. But who knows anything about Armistead or Matthews.

A slave at the time of the American Revolution, James Armistead Lafayette took grave risks to furnish the underdog American Army with a military intelligence coup. During the September 1781 operations against the British in Virginia, he played a key role in the deception operations that were aimed at General Charles Cornwallis, ruses that intended to keep the British commander from withdrawing from Yorktown. Armistead had volunteered to act as a courier for Gen. Marquis de Lafayette and had performed several dangerous intelligence missions for the French commander of a Continental Army contingent harrying the British in the southern theater. In a final and decisive mission, Armistead passed through British lines and sought refuge. The British recruited him as a spy and sent him back into American lines to scout out information about the colonials' dispositions. Working for Lafayette all along, he was furnished a false order to General Daniel Morgan calling upon that commander to bring up nonexistent reinforcements. Armed with this letter, which he tells the British he found but cannot read, he reported to the enemy that American dispositions were unchanged. This disinformation, along with several other operations designed to convince the British to maintain their defensive positions rather than escape the trap that was being set for them, pinned the enemy until Washington arrived and conclusively defeated the English, bringing the Revolutionary War to an end.

For his service, Armistead was granted his freedom and a lifetime pension. In gratitude, he adopted the surname Lafayette. After the British surrender, Lafayette hosted a

dinner for the defeated commander, Lord Cornwallis. Serving the British officer at the table was an African-American now named James Armistead Lafayette. He went unrecognized as the double agent and American patriot who had been so instrumental in the British defeat.

Saul Matthews was a slave in Virginia at the time of the American Revolution. He volunteered his services to the Virginians, unlike many of the slaves who offered their services to the British in the hopes of gaining their freedom. In 1781 when Lafayette and Baron Von Steuben needed information about Cornwallis' positions and movements on the James River around Portsmouth, they ordered the local commander, Colonel Josiah Parker, to come up with the critical intelligence. Parker turned to an enlisted soldier, Saul Matthews, who penetrated enemy lines to recon the British positions. On the same evening of his return, he led a raiding party that brought in many British prisoners and made Cornwallis's positions in the neighborhood untenable. Col. Parker publicly acclaimed Matthews' services as a soldier and intelligence operative, and the Virginia legislature granted him freedom from slavery in 1792, declaring that it was earned by "many very essential services rendered to the Commonwealth during the late war."⁴

In 1803 Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark set out upon one of the most daring reconnaissances in history, scouting the Missouri River, crossing the Rocky Mountains, descending the Columbia River to the Pacific ocean, and making the return trip with a catalog of adventures that would stir imaginations over the centuries to come. One of the members of that expedition was a black slave named York who had been the boyhood companion of Clark. York would share every danger, suffer equally the hardships, lend his strength to the rigors of the trip, and was ready to sacrifice his life for his master.

When the exploration was over and being heralded in the nation's capitol, rewards were handed out to the officers and enlisted men in the form of land grants and pay bonuses. York, however, received nothing. When York asked for his freedom as a reward for his considerable services on the expedition so that he could go to Kentucky to be with his wife who was owned by someone there, Clark refused, saying that he needed him. When York appeared "insolent and sulky," Clark said he had to give him a "severe trouncing."⁵

The role of the African-American within the military intelligence arena next surfaces during the time of the American Civil War. It was a divisive conflict during which the black soldier made an unprecedented contribution. Black troops made up 12 percent of the Union Army, adding to its number 178,892 men, of which 7,000 were NCOs. They manned 120 infantry regiments, 12 heavy artillery regiments, 10 light artillery batteries, and 7 cavalry regiments. More than one-third gave their lives. There were NCOs like Sgt. William H. Carney of the 54th Massachusetts, who, though severely wounded, carried the regimental colors to the breastworks at the battle of Charleston, South Carolina. Finally, after the Civil War where their military abilities were unquestionably established, blacks were accepted into the regular Army.⁶

But all of the contributions were not made by men

in uniform. Mary E. Bowser was born a slave and worked on the John Van Lew plantation outside Richmond, Virginia. She holds a prominent niche in the Military Intelligence Hall of Fame. After her father's death in 1851, Elizabeth Van Lew freed Ms. Bowser and other Van Lew family slaves.

Mary was a very intelligent woman. Elizabeth recognized that and sent her north to attend school in Philadelphia. During the Civil War, Union sympathizer Elizabeth Van Lew organized an intricate spy operation. She sent for Mary Bowser after deciding to plant a Union spy in the home of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy. Mary gained employment in the Davis mansion in Richmond as a servant because of Van Lew's recommendation. Mary pretended to be a bit "dull and unconcerned," but she listened to and memorized conversations between Davis and his visitors as she served their dinner. She read war dispatches as she dusted the furniture. Each night after she finished her duties, Mary traveled to the Van Lew mansion which was some distance from the Davis mansion. Upon her arrival, she recited from memory the private conversations and documents. After she coded the information, it passed directly to the Union's General Grant, greatly enhancing the Union's conduct of the war. Jefferson Davis knew the Union somehow kept discovering Confederate plans but never discovered the leak in his household staff.

Specific details of Ms. Bowser's activities and precise knowledge of the information passed to General Grant are unknown. In the interest of their protection, all records on Ms. Van Lew and her agents were destroyed after the war. However, it is certain that Mary Bowser succeeded in a highly dangerous mission that significantly benefited the Union effort. She was one of the highest-placed and most productive espionage agents of the Civil War.⁷

Harriet Tubman is best known for her 1849 escape from slavery and her subsequent return in 1857 and ensuing years to the scene of her enslavement, at great personal risk, to help others escape. Her exploits as a conductor on the "Underground Railroad" earned for her a place in American history and made her ideally suited to conduct espionage operations in Confederate-held territory. Asked by the Union to provide tactical information on Confederate movements in South Carolina, she responded by organizing an intelligence service of recently freed slaves which proved to be of inestimable value to federal forces. On at least one occasion she personally guided a Union raiding party up the Combahee River, using her knowledge of the terrain to avoid detection by Confederate troops.

At a time in the U.S. Army's history when cavalry was the essential arm of intelligence, two unique cavalry regiments distinguished themselves in the hard Indian campaigning in the American West. They were the 9th and 10th Cavalry, made up of African-American enlisted men, many of whom had readied themselves for the profession of soldiering on unforgiving Civil War battlefields. During the Indian Wars they fought more than 125 engagements against the Apache, Comanche, Ute, Kiowa, Cheyenne, Shoshone, Bannock, Kickapoo, Lipan, Mescalero, Blackfoot and Sioux Indians.

A man who would assume the mantle of leadership in both of those regiments graduated from West Point in

1889, the third African-American to do so, and was assigned to the 10th Cavalry. Charles Young's 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. He served as Professor of Military Science at Wilberforce University, Ohio. From 1894 to 1898 and during the Spanish-American War, he was with the 9th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1903 he was superintendent of parks at Sequoia and General Grant National Parks in California.

Congress authorized in 1889 a system of military attaches that would be controlled by the Military Information Division (MID), the first official and permanent U.S. Army intelligence agency that had emerged in 1885 with a small office under the Adjutant General. Their job was to observe the training and exercises of foreign armies and make reports on their relative strengths and weaknesses.

One of the first of these dozen or so attaches was Charles Young who, from 1904 to 1907 was military attache to the American legation in Port Au Prince, Haiti. During this time he made an extended military reconnaissance of the country and the neighboring Republic of Santo Domingo, producing maps of much of the terrain.

Following his service in Haiti, he reported for duty in the 2d Division of the War Department in Washington, D.C. The 2d Division was the designation given to that element of the newly created General Staff which had the responsibility for the collection and dissemination of military information (intelligence). In 1908 Young was sent to the Philippines to join his regiment and command a squadron of two troops there. In 1912 he was once again selected for attache duty, this time to Liberia where he advised the Liberian constabulary and supervised the construction of new roads to provide military lines of communication. For his services there he was awarded the Springarn Medal, an award that annually recognized the African-American who had made the highest achievement during the year in any field of honorable human endeavor.

He was most renowned for his leadership during the 1916 Punitive Expedition which marched into Mexico in pursuit of the bandit Pancho Villa who had murdered American citizens. On 9 March at Agua Caliente, Mexico, Young, then a major, led the 2d Squadron in a cavalry pistol charge against the Villista forces. General Beltran's 150 men were driven out with no losses to Young's aggressive squadron. At the Hacienda Santa Cruz de la Villegas, 12 April, he was the hero of the hour when he rode with his squadron to the relief of Major Frank Tompkins, who was severely wounded while his 13th U.S. Cavalry squadron fought a heavy rear guard action. Young's reinforcement of Major Tompkins at this critical time is credited by many as preventing a war with Mexico. Young's brilliant and aggressive operations in Mexico won him a lieutenant colonelcy in the 10th Cavalry in 1916. A year later he was promoted to colonel and was briefly Fort Huachuca's commander.

He was medically retired in 1917 for high blood pressure and Bright's disease said to have been incurred during his African service. Anxious to command his black

troopers in France in World War I, the 53-year-old colonel rode on horseback from his home in Ohio to the War Department in Washington, D.C. to demonstrate his fitness for duty. Young wrote about the experience: "...As soon as the school year was over, I rode on horseback from Wilberforce to Washington, walking on foot fifteen minutes in each hour, the distance of 497 miles to show, if possible, my physical fitness for command of troops. I there offered my services gladly at the risk of life, which has no value to me if I cannot give it for the great ends for which the United States is striving."

Denied the opportunity to get in on the fighting in Europe, he was later recalled to active duty to serve as Military Attache to Liberia. The 57-year-old Young died on 8 January 1922 in that post. At the time he was on an intelligence expedition in Lagos, Nigeria. His body was returned to the U.S. and interred at Arlington Cemetery in Washington, D. C.

Although Young did not get in on the fighting in Europe in 1917 and 1918, many black Americans did. The famous National Army regiments of the 92d and 93d Infantry Divisions made distinguished records in the trench warfare in France. Many of the regimental intelligence positions were held by black officers who were commissioned from the noncommissioned ranks of the regular regiments: the 24th and 25th Infantry and the 9th and 10th Cavalry.

It was not until World War II that racial barriers began to fall at a faster pace necessitated by the national emergency. Blacks were allowed to serve in greater numbers and across a wider range of specialization. The Counterintelligence Corps in World War II recruited 69 black agents and four lieutenants. They served notably in the Caribbean Command where their undercover operations met with such success that more African-American agents were sought in 1944. But their use in the Caribbean was an special case. They were barred from serving in most other CIC assignments overseas.

It was at this same time that another highly specialized intelligence organization was hiring black civilians. The Signal Security Agency at Arlington Hall Station was performing the classified and high-pressure work of breaking enemy codes and protecting U.S. Army communications from enemy exploitation. The African-Americans on the SSA team were among some of the first to find work in the government.⁸

Following World War II, steps were taken to desegregated the U.S. Army. It took the experience of three wars to drive the point home. President Harry Truman tried to abolish segregation in the armed services by executive order in July 1948, and Army regulations dated January 1950 called for the utilization of manpower without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin in order to reach maximum efficiency. Recruiting limitations for enlisting blacks were dropped altogether in March. Despite this shift in policy, all-black units with mostly white officers remained through the opening year of the Korean War. The heroism and sacrifice of blacks in the Vietnam War would dispel forever the myth that they were somehow inherently deficient as soldiers.

The era of all-black Army units was passed. Henceforth black soldiers would make individual contributions

as integrated members of the American military team. But they would not forget their struggles, both in America's wars and within American social structure, at Huachuca and elsewhere around the globe.

Dallas C. Brown, Jr. recorded a first in this integrated U.S. Army while serving as a colonel commanding Field Station Berlin, one of the cold war listening posts ringing the Soviet Union. He was promoted to brigadier general in 1978, becoming the first African-American in military intelligence to reach that rank.⁹

Julius Parker, Jr. soon followed him in achieving flag rank, eventually reaching the grade of major general. Following attendance at the U.S. Army War College and instructor duty, Parker took command of the 501st Military Intelligence Group, Korea, in 1977. There he successfully organized the Army's first multi-disciplined group level combat electronic warfare intelligence unit. Following a tour as executive to the assistant chief of staff for intelligence and selection for promotion to general officer rank, Parker became deputy chief of staff for intelligence, Forces Command, in 1980. In 1981 he was reassigned to U.S. Army, Europe, where he performed the same duties. In August 1984, he joined the Defense Intelligence Agency as a deputy director and took command of the Intelligence Center and School in August 1985. During his distinguished career, Parker directly participated in, or supervised, the conversion or activation of 14 of the Army's 18 MI battalions and four of seven brigades. In July 1987, Parker activated and served as the first chief of the MI Corps. In this capacity, he established the MI Corps Hall of Fame and gave the corps its motto, "Always Out Front." For his achievements he was inducted into the Military Intelligence Hall of Fame.

Chief Warrant Officer Theodore M. Mack, another MI Hall of Famer, had a distinguished 35-year career in HUMINT, administration, and counterintelligence duties. Mack served as Deputy Director of Support, U.S. Army Foreign Counterintelligence Activity, until his retirement in 1988.

Cmd. Sgt. Maj. George W. Howell was the first honorary sergeant major of the MI Corps and is a member of the MI Hall of Fame. During his more than 30 years in uniform, he rose from the rank of private to become command sergeant major of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. He entered the Army in 1954 as a machine gunner with the 502d Airborne Infantry, 101st Airborne Division. Howell's other assignments included duty with field artillery, airborne, special forces, signal and military intelligence units in Germany, Thailand, Vietnam, Hawaii and CONUS. From 1972 to 1975 he served successively as senior enlisted instructor, operations sergeant, first sergeant and sergeant major in the Combined Arms battalions, and command sergeant major of the 2d School Battalion, at the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School at Fort Huachuca. He served from 1975 to 1978 in the 25th Infantry Division, Hawaii, as G2 sergeant major and command sergeant major of the 125th Signal Battalion. From 1978 to 1982 he was command sergeant major of the U.S. Army Electronics Research and Development Command, Adelphi, Md., and the Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, NM. He served as command sergeant major of

Intelligence and Security Command from 1982 until his retirement in 1985.

As can be seen from this brief survey, African-Americans have a long and proud association with military intelligence, and that relationship is certain to thrive as the U.S. Army leads the way in racial understanding. Their story speaks to men and women of all races, of all cultures, of all times. It has within it the ennobling element of courage, the will to overcome, that marks the human experience. The heritage of the African-American in Military Intelligence is an enduring testimonial to the dignity of the American fighting man.

Asian-Americans in Military Intelligence

World War II was a time of trauma for the Japanese-American soldier. His loyalty was questioned and his family was interned in relocation camps in particularly hard-featured sections of remote America. Some 120,000 Japanese Americans living on the West coast were relocated. Nevertheless, young Japanese-American men in droves volunteered to serve. Most felt they had something to prove, and prove it they did in renowned units like the "Go for Broke" 442d Regimental Combat Team in the Italian fighting and in the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section (ATIS) in the Pacific theater. This account intends to zero in on just a few of the men, most of them Hall of Famers, who contributed so much to the art of military intelligence.

Even before the war started, Niseis were recruited by the Hawaiian Department of the Counter Intelligence Police (CIP) to perform undercover roles in the Philippines, spying out Japanese intentions in the region. Two of these agents were Arthur S. Komori and Richard M. Sakakida who worked among the populace in Manila. When the war broke out and Japan captured the islands, they found themselves in useful, but extremely dangerous positions. Komori survived the Japanese invasion but was forced to evacuate to Australia. He was instrumental in his work there with the Allied Translator and Interpreter Service. Following the war, he rejoined the CIC and was reportedly the first US undercover agent stationed in Japan. He retired from the U.S. Army as a warrant officer and is a member of the MI Hall of Fame.

Sakakida served as an interrogator on Corregidor until its collapse and refused evacuation to Australia, giving his seat to a friend. Captured, he resisted interrogation and gained a measure of trust from the Japanese which allowed him to resume intelligence and resistance work from within Japanese Army Headquarters, working as a houseboy. In June 1944, he escaped into the interior where he remained as a guerrilla and finally as a lone evader until the U.S. liberation of the islands. He rejoined the CIC following the war and ended his distinguished career as a U.S. Air Force officer with the Office of Special Investigation (OSI). He died on 23 January 1996.

John Fujio Aiso was born on 14 December 1909 in Burbank, CA. He earned distinction at Hollywood High School as an orator and was elected student body president, an important achievement in a west coast society that harbored racial resentment for Asians. A graduate of Brown University and Harvard Law School in 1934, he worked for a New York law firm and spent three years in Mukden, Manchuria, on their behalf. He was drafted in the U.S. Army in December 1940 and was assigned as a mechanic in a quartermaster battalion with the rank Private Second Class.

He was rescued from that inappropriate job by Captain Kai Rassmussen, a Japanese-speaking officer who was trying to start a language school at Fourth Army headquarters at the Presidio of San Francisco with a \$2,000 budget. He thought he would be discharged when the Army reported that it was releasing draftees over 28 years old. Aiso was 32. But he was convinced by Lieutenant Colonel John Weckerling, G2, Fourth Army, that his country needed him. He was assigned as the head instructor at the Japanese

language school first opened at the Presidio of San Francisco. Because direct commissions were not yet authorized and he could not function as head instructor as an enlisted man, he was returned to civilian status. Later, when Brig. Gen. Clayton Bissell, Chief of Army Intelligence, visited the school at Fort Snelling in 1944, he arranged for Aiso to be commissioned a major in the Army of the United States, an act that was not possible before the Battle of Midway due to an Army policy forbidding Japanese-Americans from becoming officers.

Officially opening on 1 November 1941 in an abandoned hangar at the Presidio of San Francisco, the language school graduated its first class in May 1942. Fifty-eight of the 60 students in the first class were nisei who had lived in Japan, and, in many cases, gone to school there. With the facilities soon overburdened, the school moved to Camp Savage in suburban Minneapolis where it was enlarged and renamed the Military Intelligence Service Language School. It was now under the operational control of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department. In 1944 it moved down the road to Fort Snelling where the school added Chinese and Korean classes. By war's end, it had graduated 4,500 Nisei, 1,500 Caucasians, and a few Chinese and Korean students. The role they played in the war in the Pacific is well known. Besides the critical work of prisoner of war interrogation, they translated captured documents, plans, diaries, and letters. According to Maj. Gen. Charles Willoughby, Mac Arthur's G2, the men that Major Aiso trained shortened the war by two years.

In October 1945, Aiso was transferred to the Civil Information Section of the G2 Section, Far East Command. Arriving in Tokyo in February 1946, he assumed investigative and enforcement duties in connection with the Political Purge called for by the Potsdam Declaration. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in May 1947 and transferred from Military Intelligence to the Judge Advocate General's Corps. Resuming his civilian law career, he received several judicial appointments in California, eventually serving as Justice Pro Tempore of the California Supreme Court. He received the Legion of Merit for his World War II service and was decorated by the Japanese government in 1984 with the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun. He was a leader in the Military Intelligence Service Club of Southern California until his death in 1987 at the age of 78. He is a member of the MI Hall of Fame and Aiso Library is named for him at Defense Language Institute, Presidio of Monterey.

Kan Tagami was drafted in February 1941 and went through his basic training at Fort Ord, California, with the 53d Infantry Regiment. It was at a time when there were only 19 fluent Japanese linguists in the U.S. Army, so he was diverted to the MI language school at Camp Savage where he became one of the few NCO instructors. Transferred to the Pacific Theater, he led a number of patrols behind Japanese lines to gather information. He and his language detachment were able to capture and interrogate a number of enemy soldiers. On one such occasion, he discovered a Japanese prisoner had lied to an earlier interrogator and reported the new facts to his commander. It was information that was credited with saving many American lives. With the surrender signed, Tagami, now an officer,

went to work for General Douglas MacArthur as one of his aides. He was able to provide the commander of the Far East Command with a great deal of sound information on Japanese culture, ethics, law and customs that would be critical to the Army of Occupation of Japan and help smooth the transition to a democratic society. On one occasion, MacArthur sent him to see the emperor on a personal matter, making Tagami the only member of the U.S. Occupation Forces to have a private audience with the emperor.

Lt. Col. Masanori Michael Miyagishima was born in Idaho and raised in Wyoming. He went to high school in Japan. He, too, attended the MI Language School at Camp Savage before being shipped to the SW Pacific as a voice intercept operator and interpreter first with the 7th Radio Squadron, 31st Infantry Division, and then to the 93d Infantry Division. His first job after the war was with the Language Detachment of the 33d Infantry Division in Kobe, Japan. Next he became a special agent, CIC, 115th CIC Detachment in Kyoto and Tokyo. He was commissioned in 1951 and became Liaison Officer with the 441st CIC Detachment in Tokyo. He commanded the 25th MI Detachment, 25th Infantry Division, in both Hawaii and Vietnam, before moving on to the G2 staff, US Army, Pacific, as chief of the Southeast Asia Unit. In He commanded Detachment B, 500th MI Intelligence Group, Tokyo, in 1968. He continued to work with the 500th MI Group after his retirement in 1971, now a civilian employee. Among his awards and decorations are three awards of the Bronze Star and the Combat Infantryman's Badge. He died in April 1983. The headquarters building of the 500th MI Brigade is named for him.

Harry M. Akune, another graduate of the MI Service Language school, began his military career in December 1942. Like so many others, his family was living in a relocation camp when he went into the Army, in his case at the Amache camp in Colorado. After graduation he joined the 33d Infantry Division in British New Guinea. In November 1944 he was attached to the 503d Parachute Regimental Combat Team. The 503d Infantry parachute regiment distinguished itself in fighting in the Pacific theater. From the time of its activation in February 1942, the 503d saw action in New Guinea, Leyte, Luzon, and the southern Philippines. But it is best remembered for its bold air assault into the fortifications atop Corregidor Island, known as "The Rock." That 1945 escapade has been called by some historians one of the most daring airborne operations in history. It was from that event that the regiment proudly took as its nickname "The Rock Regiment." Akune joined the outfit in time for the invasion of Mindoro Island, an operation for which he provided intelligence. Mindoro would provide a staging area for the air operations against Luzon in the Philippines. The next job for Akune's unit was the assault on the island fortress of Corregidor, an attack that the 503d RCT would spearhead.

Akune had not received any formal airborne training prior to February 1945 when he jumped with the first wave of Americans onto the strongly defended island. He performed as an infantryman until such time as prisoners and documents had been taken; then he reverted to his intelligence duties to interrogate and translate, developing valuable intelligence on the Japanese defenses. His commander noted in the after-

action report that a human intelligence capability is essential for success in combat and recommended the permanent assignment of an intelligence specialist to every combat mission. The commander cited Akune for his personal bravery, saying that his actions enabled timely and effective offensive action against a larger enemy force, thereby shortening the duration of the campaign and significantly reducing the number of American casualties.

Like 3,000 other Americans of Japanese ancestry who served in the Pacific theater, Col. Harry K. Fukahara began his military career as an interrogator in World War II. Born in Seattle, he had attended high school in Hiroshima for four years before resuming his education in California. He enlisted from an Arizona relocation camp in 1942 and volunteered for the MIS Language School at Camp Savage. As a NCO he led a 10-man interrogation team, a job made especially difficult by the Japanese code of fighting until death and the dishonor associated with capture, a disgrace to the family back home. His efforts to extract good intelligence from his prisoners were often successful and he was awarded a Bronze Star Medal. While fighting in the New Guinea and Philippine campaigns, he was given a battlefield commission.

Following the war, he attended the Counterintelligence Course at Camp Holabird, Maryland. Returning to Japan, he was the operations officer and the commander of the CI Field Office in Osaka until 1952, at which time he took an intelligence assignment in San Francisco. Back in Japan in 1959, he became Chief of the CI Investigative and Liaison Detachment in Tokyo. In 1964 he was at Fort Meade, Maryland, serving as the deputy commander of the 109th Intelligence Corps Group. After two years, Fukuhara returned to Tokyo to command the CI and Collection Detachment where he ran a number of highly sensitive intelligence operations, many of which had a direct bearing on the war in Vietnam. In this assignment, he was awarded the Legion of Merit. As Military Governor of the Yaeyama Islands in the Ryukyu Islands from 1970 to 1971, he played a big part in rebuilding the islands' infrastructure and improving Ryukyuan-American relations.

He retired from active duty in 1971, taking a job in the MI Civilian Excepted Career Program. Over the next 20 years, he was the continuity factor for military intelligence in the Far East, serving as an intelligence liaison with Japanese agencies. During that time he built a network of personal relationships that fostered American-Japanese cooperation. When he retired a second time in 1991 from federal service, the president of the United States awarded him the Distinguished Federal Civilian Service Medal. The Military Intelligence Corps inducted him into the Hall of Fame in 1993, and in recognition of his 49 years of accomplishments, made him a Distinguished Member of the MI Corps.

Corporal Yukitaka "Terry" Mizutari was the first Nisei linguist killed in action when he was shot by a sniper at Aitape, New Guinea. Mizutari Hall at the Defense Language Institute, Presidio of Monterey, was named in his honor.

Technical Sergeant Frank Hachiya was one of the many Nisei interpreters who proved their worth in combat as well as performing as intelligence specialists. He was one of a three-man patrol that was in hot pursuit of three Japanese soldiers when they suddenly found themselves confronted by

a large force of the enemy. He was fatally hit and went down. His Silver Star citation says, "After being hit and while lying helpless on the ground, he fired a complete magazine from his pistol at the enemy, driving them up the ravine. Hachiya's actions were an inspiration to the entire command." Hachiya was credited with providing vital information that helped to save American lives before his death. A building at the Defense Language Institute, Presidio of Monterey, was named in his honor.

On 29 June 1945, Sgt. George Nakamura was trying to convince a group of enemy soldiers to surrender when he was shot and killed near Payawan, Luzon, in the Philippine Islands. He was awarded the Silver Star for his courage.

Sgt. Kozaki, Kazuo was assigned to the Allied Translation and Interpreter Service in the Southwest Pacific Theater, where he fought with the Australian 9th Division at Lae, and earned the Purple Heart and Silver Star in October 1943.

Sgt. Bob Kubo, another linguist during World War II in the Pacific, earned the Distinguished Service Cross on Saipan by crawling unarmed into a cave and convincing desperate Japanese soldiers to free more than 100 civilian hostages.

Lt. Col. Gero Iwai had a long and distinguished career in military intelligence, both as an enlisted member and a commissioned officer from 1931 to 1957. From 1931 until World War II broke out, he monitored possible Japanese espionage activities in Hawaii. Shortly after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Iwai assisted in the interrogation of the first Japanese enemy prisoner captured in the war. He conducted this questioning with a fellow Nisei Navy officer and agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The prisoner, commander of a Japanese midget submarine, provided significant information about a map found aboard the submarine. Iwai analyzed and interpreted that information. For his performance as a special agent and his superior translation skills, he received his first Bronze Star medal. After the war, Iwai continued to engage in highly sensitive intelligence operations. He focused his intelligence coverage on the Communist threat against U.S. military installations and personnel in Hawaii. Later assigned to Tokyo, he used his considerable talents as a liaison between his counterintelligence organization and elements of the Japanese Government. Iwai retired from military service in 1957. The MI Corps recognized him for his pioneering intelligence work before and during World War II and he was inducted into the MI Hall of Fame.

For 44 years, Hisashi J. Masuda pursued human intelligence and counterintelligence duties, first as a Japanese linguist in the Military Intelligence Service during World War II, and then as intercept operator with the Australian Broadcasting Commission. While at ABC, he was one of those to first report the 1945 resignation of the Japanese government. He became a key cog in the workings of the 500th MI Group's Foreign Liaison Detachment for over 30 years until his civilian retirement in 1986.

Sgt. Roy Matsumoto's honor had been insulted when he and his family were interned in the Jerome Arkansas Relocation Center at the beginning of the war. To prove his

patriotism, he volunteered for service in the U.S. Army and, because of his bilingual abilities, was sent for intelligence training at the language school at Camp Savage, Minnesota.

He was one of a fourteen-man team assigned as intelligence liaison with the 5307th Composite Unit (Provisional), also known as Merrill's Marauders. There were two men assigned to each combat team. While his unit was deep into Japanese-held territory, a single telephone cable was spotted high in the jungle canopy. It turned out to be the only line of communications between Japanese headquarters and its front line units. Matsumoto did not have any wiretapping equipment, so he borrowed the only telephone handset in the battalion belong to the Heavy Weapons Platoon, unscrewed the mouthpiece so that he could not be heard, and improvised his own wire tap high in a tree. That he was able to understand the Kyushu dialect being spoken was the result of a coincidence of his youth when he got a job in a produce market and became intent on imitating the dialect of the Kyushu islanders that worked there. The other Japanese American with the unit did not understand the dialect, so it became Matsumoto's unenviable task to sit up in that tree for 14 hour stretches.

It was worth it. The information he intercepted was invaluable. Ammunition, so precious a commodity when it has to be shouldered up a treacherous jungle trail, was secreted by the Japanese in the dense undergrowth. The intelligence sergeant learned its location and the Marauders blew it up. When the Americans were to come under attack, Matsumoto gave them advance notice and the time to set a trap for the attackers. His contributions were no means limited to this incident of communications intelligence. His repeated penetrations of Japanese lines and dramatic heroics later earned for him the Legion of Merit from Gen. Joe Stilwell and a Bronze Star for valor. But were it not for his imaginative wire tap, his entire company could have been wiped out and the course of the war in that theater altered.

The Allied Translator and Interpreter Section used as many as 2,000 American Nisei soldiers to provide interrogation and translation services from headquarters level down to the front lines. During the war the ATIS language teams translated 350,000 captured documents and debriefed 10,000 prisoners. The unit's duties carried over into the postwar disarming of Japan and her colonies. The section was headed by Colonel Sidney F. Mashbir, himself a student of Japanese and former undercover agent in Tokyo. The work of the nisei soldier continued after the war, with counter intelligence and translation support provided by the 441st CIC Detachment, made up of mostly Japanese-American agents. They helped to apprehend war criminals and subversive elements for Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Commander, Allied Powers.

The Japanese-American was not the only Asian group to earn distinction in the diverse U.S. Army. Chinese and Filipino Americans also stepped up to accept the challenge of wartime. A 1936 graduate of Stanford University, Chan Won Loy was commissioned a second lieutenant of Field Artillery in the Army Reserve. Shortly after Pearl Harbor he was ordered to active duty and attended the Military Intelligence Service Language School. He spent the war in the China-Burma-India theater in a number of G2 jobs. After the

war he served on the War Department General Staff, Military Intelligence Division, with the Office of Naval Intelligence, and finally with the Central Intelligence Group. He retired in 1968 as a colonel. He published his reminiscences in Burma in 1986 as *Burma: The Untold Story*.

Master Sergeant Lorenzo Alvarado began his intelligence career in World War I, acting as a Counter Intelligence Police agent in his native Philippines to guard against German espionage and sabotage activities. When World War II began, he stayed behind, at great risk to his personal safety, to gather intelligence for the U.S. Army.

The 1st Reconnaissance Battalion, made up of the famed Filipino Scouts, were the first allied forces ashore in the Philippines in October 1944 to gather intelligence for the allied landing in the Leyte Gulf.

The celebrated achievements of Americans sharing Asian-Pacific heritage bulked large during World War II when U.S. Army operations centered in that part of the world, but the tradition continued through the Korean War, Vietnam, and the 1991 Gulf War. There were 151 honorees in the Military Intelligence Hall of Fame in 1997. Of these, ten, or seven percent, were of Asian-Pacific heritage, a remarkable number that reflected the outsized contributions of a dedicated group of soldiers and civilians.

Hispanic-Americans in Military Intelligence

Hispanic contributions to the U.S. Army date back to the first appearance of the U.S. Army on the western frontier when residents of New Mexico and Texas acted as scouts and interpreters for the reconnaissance parties of the U.S. Army Topographical Corps. New Mexico militia played a key role in the Indian Wars. During the Civil War the government authorized a four-company strong battalion to be raised made up of Mexican-American Californians. The First Battalion of Native Cavalry had a strength of 469 and was commanded by Major Salvador Vallejo. They served in New Mexico, helping to turn back the Confederate invasion there. Private David B. Barkeley from Laredo, Texas, became the first Hispanic to win the Medal of Honor when he volunteered for an intelligence mission to scout out the enemy positions opposite the Meuse River on 9 November 1918. He drowned while making the return swim.

For anyone glancing over the roster of stalwarts in the Military Intelligence Hall of Fame, it soon becomes apparent that Hispanic Americans have figured prominently in the achievements of U.S. Army intelligence over the past century. By the time you have scanned the first four letters of the alphabet, you will have a good number of examples, beginning with Msgt. Lorenzo Alvarado, for whom Alvarado Hall at the Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca is named.

Alvarado's career began back in World War I when, as an agent of the Counter Intelligence Police, he worked in his native Philippines to uncover German espionage and sabotage activities. Twenty-four years later, at the outbreak of World War II, he acted as a "stay-behind" agent, one of the more dangerous jobs of military intelligence, spying on the Japanese occupation force in the Philippines.

The second Hispanic-American to come to our attention is also no stranger to risk. Msgt. Roy P. Benavidez

wears the nation's highest award around his neck, joining 34 other Hispanics who have earned the Medal of Honor since World War II. It was in Vietnam that Benavidez demonstrated his heroism. He was off-duty back at the base camp on 2 May 1968 when he heard a radio transmission telling him that a 12-man recon team of his Special Forces comrades was in big trouble. They were surrounded and near being overwhelmed by a numerically superior enemy force. Determined to get them out, Benavidez boarded a rescue helicopter and sped to the scene. The rescue force came under immediate fire and he had to race 75 meters under a heavy fire to reach the beleaguered team. By the time he got to them, he was wounded three times. Over the next eight hours he manned the perimeter, called in air strikes, and tended to the wounded. He also had the presence of mind to destroy classified equipment or get it ready to be evacuated. When the evac choppers did arrive, he helped load the wounded men. The pilot of the first helicopter was shot and killed, causing the ship to crash. Benavidez had to rescue the occupants from the burning wreck. It was while he was carrying men to the rescue ships that he was jumped from behind and wounded before he was able to kill his attacker in hand-to-hand fighting. He put down a covering fire, killing two Viet Cong that were right on top of them. It was only after loading all of the men, including the dead, that he himself climbed on board and flew to safety.

Lt. Col. Mercedes O. Cubria was born in Guantanamo, Cuba, in 1903. Emigrating to the U.S. at the age of 13, she joined the Women's Army Corps in 1943, soon earning a commission and being shipped to England for cryptography training. She served as a security for the 385th Signal Company, and then for the 322d Signal Company during the war. As a captain, she was assigned to the U.S. Army Caribbean, Quarry Heights, Panama Canal Zone, becoming the first woman to serve in this theater. She was medically discharged in 1953 and awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious achievement in ground operations against the enemy. During the Cuban missile crisis in 1962, she was called out of retirement to undertake sensitive work debriefing Cuban refugees and defectors. In her spare time, she helped the Cuban refugees find jobs, places to live, and education. Her efforts won her distinction, the award of the Legion of Merit, and added significantly to the intelligence being collected by the Army and the Central Intelligence Agency. She retired a second time in 1973 and was awarded a second Legion of Merit. She died in 1980.

When the American participation in World War I began, General John J. Pershing's G2, Brig. Gen. Dennis Nolan, recognized the need for a counterintelligence force within the American Expeditionary Force. He asked Col. Ralph Van Deman back in Washington to provide him with 50 noncommissioned officers familiar with European languages and methods of investigation. This was the birth of the Corps of Intelligence Police which would later evolve into the Counter Intelligence Corps. One of its number in 1918 was a sergeant named Peter dePasqua. Born in Portugal, his Spanish-speaking abilities made it possible for him to penetrate a German-run subversive group made up of Spanish war workers in the city of Beaune, an important American logistics center. Pretending to share their anti-

American sentiments, he provided the ring with a military mail censor's stamp and was thereby trusted to transmit all of the group's secret correspondence concerning their activities. He passed along the saboteur's plans to bomb American supply depots, hospitals and a French ammo dump, resulting in the apprehension of the entire cell by the French counterespionage agency. As the result of his undercover work in France, dePasqua thwarted sabotage and espionage instigated by German agents, and became the first member of the CIP to be awarded the Citation for Meritorious Service. After the war, dePasqua married and stayed on in Paris to manage a U.S. shipping firm. A barracks building at Fort Huachuca is named for him.

From the civilian ranks, Ubaldo "Wally" Del Toro stands out. The Puerto Rican-born Del Toro did a stint as an infantry officer before earning a master's degree in international relations from Georgetown University in 1960. He then embarked upon a civilian career under the Military Intelligence Civilian Excepted Career Program, one that would encompass 40 years. MICECP intended to form a base of civilian employees with intelligence-related expertise that could give stability to MI community. He was a civilian deputy G2 for USSOUTHCOM, before working on the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study for Europe. As Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations-HUMINT at the Army's Intelligence and Security Command, he was an advocate of the concept of "verticality" for HUMINT operations throughout the Army, a plan that had all such operations monitored by a central organization. He was considered to be the pioneer of intelligence oversight within the Intelligence and Security Command.

Long associated with the work of military intelligence within the U.S. Army, Hispanic Americans have chiseled an unequivocal string of achievements into the granite memorial of American history. They have added importantly to the sum of the Army intelligence tradition and the MI Corps acknowledges that debt with each Hall of Fame induction.

Native Americans in Military Intelligence

The American Indian comes from a warrior tradition, one which gave him a better chance at survival in the hostile tracts of the North American wilderness. Reared in a society that prized military prowess, it is no surprise that the place of the native American in U.S. military history is a prominent one. American Indians actively took part in all of the wars fought by the United States, and even participated on both sides during the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. General George McClellan commanding the Army of the Potomac in the spring and summer of 1862, through his chief intelligence officer, Allen Pinkerton, employed Pamunkey Indians as scouts to gather intelligence for the Union. In World War I, more than 8,000 served, with 6,000 being volunteers. In the next world conflagration, 25,000 answered the call, earning a total of 51 Silver Stars, 34 Distinguished Flying Crosses, and two Medals of Honor. In the Korean War, Corporal Mitchell Red Cloud from Wisconsin stood up and checked the advance of a Chinese Communist attack, saving his comrades and losing his life in the process. During the war in Vietnam,

41,500 stepped forward. Their contributions were legion. One of the areas in which they had a long tradition and had proved themselves especially adept, was that of military intelligence.

The use of Indian Scouts by U.S. Army commanders on the frontier was a prominent example of how military intelligence can be employed with ingenuity and effectiveness. Their use in Arizona, as both spies on the reservation and as reconnaissance patrols in the field, was given credit for bringing the renegade Apaches to bay and significantly shortening the Apache campaigns.

The American Army had used Indians as guides ever since there was an Army, but they were employed as civilians. It was not until an Act of Congress in July 1866 that Indians were actually enlisted and became an official unit of the U.S. Army. Brig. Gen. George Crook made extensive use of Apache scouts in Arizona territory to track down Apache renegades. Crook would emphasize their worth in his official report: "I cannot too strongly assert that there has never been any success in operations against these Indians, unless Indian scouts were used. These Chiricahua scouts...were of more value in hunting down and compelling the surrender of the renegades than all other troops...combined. The use of Indian scouts was dictated by the soundest of military policy."¹⁰ In September 1883, Crook was writing officially about his employment of Indian Scouts, not only for reconnaissance, but to perform a spying function, called Human Intelligence (HUMINT) today.

"I...enlisted [other scouts in the fall of 1882], reorganized the companies, and placed them under charge of Capt. Emmet Crawford, Third Cavalry, and Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, Sixth Cavalry, with orders to report directly to me. The scouts, when not needed for active service, were to be scattered among the bands to which they belonged, and were required to keep their officers constantly informed with reference to the feelings and actions of the Indians of their respective bands.

So complete has been the success of this system that I am confident it would be impossible for an Indian to leave the reservation or to commit an outrage or depredation without my being informed of the fact very soon afterwards."¹¹

On the reservation where many Indian factions intrigued against each other and the U.S. Army, a network of "Confidential Indians" would report to the military any plans or dissatisfaction. This proved useful in 1882 when informants alerted the Army to the intentions of renegades to attack the reservation at Camp Goodwin and breakout Loco and his Warm Springs people to join them in raiding. A Chiricahua named Sam Kenoi explained:

At Fort Apache they said Geronimo was always suspicious. There were two women and three men who were secret service agents for Lieutenant Davis. They were Western Apache. These are a different tribe. That is what caused many of the stories that were going around. The two women who were secret service agents would go after midnight to these army officials and tell them what had been said, what the Indians intended to do. Most of the trouble came through the Western Apache. They told stories, mostly false. We don't know who the secret service people were. But I don't think the government officials can deny that they

had secret agents, men and women.¹²

However, this information received from spys did not prevent the renegades from spurring Loco and his people from the reservation.

In 1891 the Army experimented with enlisting scouts in units of the regular army. The number of scouts authorized Army-wide was reduced to 150, fifty being allocated for Arizona. The General Orders, dated March 9, allowed for L Troop of each cavalry regiment and I Company of each regiment of infantry to be converted to 55-man Indian units. The 9th and 10th regiments of black cavalry were excepted as were the 6th, 11th, 15th, 19th, 24th and 25th infantry regiments. In 1897 the provision was dropped and the Indian companies and troops were disbanded. The Indian scout units were distinct however, and were not affected. But they were reduced so far in numbers that they were no longer functional as companies and were redesignated as detachments.

The Apache Scout is usually thought of as falling within the category of human intelligence because of his job as a long-range reconnaissance man, but the Indian's 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 electro-optic 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.

Here, an early observer, John C. Cremony, tells how the Apache could read the signs of the trail.

...They can tell you, by the appearance of the grass, how many days have elapsed since it was trodden upon, whether the party consisted of Indians or whites, about how many there were, and, if Indians, to what particular tribe they belonged. In order to define these points, they select some well marked footstep, for which they hunt with avidity, and gently pressing down the trodden grass so as not to disturb surrounding herbage, they very carefully examine the print. The difference between the crushing heel of a white man's boot or shoe, and the light imprint left by an Indian's moccasin, is too striking to admit of doubt, while the different styles of moccasin used by the several divisions of the Apache tribes are well known among them. The time which has elapsed since the passage of the party is determined by discoloration of the herbage and breaking off a few spires to ascertain the approximate amount of natural juice still left in the crushed grass. Numbers are arrived by the multiplicity of tracks.

If a mounted party has been on the road, their numbers, quality and time of passage are determined with exactitude, as well as the precise sex and species of the animals ridden. The moment such a trail is fallen in with, they...find some of the dung, which is immediately broken open, and from its moisture and other properties, the date of travel is arrived at nearly to a certainty, while the constituents almost invariably declare the region from which the party came. This last point depends upon whether the dung is composed of gamma grass, barley and grass, corn, bunch

grass, buffalo grass, sacaton, or any of the well known grasses of the country, for as they are chiefly produced in different districts, the fact of their presence in the dung shows precisely from what district the animal last came. ...When maize is found they feel confident that the travelers were either Mexicans or people from that country.

The American Army had used Indians as guides ever since its inception, but they were employed as civilians. It was not until an Act of Congress in July 1866 that Indians were actually enlisted and became an official unit of the U.S. Army. General George Crook made extensive use of Apache scouts in Arizona territory to track down Apache renegades. Crook would emphasize their worth in his official report: "I cannot too strongly assert that there has never been any success in operations against these Indians, unless Indian scouts were used. These Chiricahua scouts...were of more value in hunting down and compelling the surrender of the renegades than all other troops...combined. The use of Indian scouts was dictated by the soundest of military policy."

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Probably the most famous of Apache scouts, Alchesay, was born about 1853 between Globe and Showlow, Arizona. He enlisted in 1872 and became First Sergeant of A Company, Indian Scouts, commanded by Lieutenant Charles B. Gatewood, 6th U.S. Cavalry. He participated in major campaigns in the Tonto Basin area in 1872 and 1873. His gallant conduct on several occasions earned for him the Medal of Honor. General Crook gave a large share of the credit for his success in these fights to Apache scouts. Alchesay, who was considered the chief of the White Mountain clan, was also involved in the 1886 Geronimo campaign. He visited President Grover Cleveland in Washington and acted as a counselor to Indian Agents in Arizona Territory. Alchesay died in 1928, a chief to his own people and to the U.S. Army which depended so much on his abilities. A barracks building at Fort Huachuca is named for him and he is a member of the Military Intelligence Hall of Fame.

Another Apache scout to win the Medal of Honor was Private Nantaje who had distinguished himself at Skeleton Cave. Colonel Harold B. Wharfield, a commander of scouts in 1918 at Fort Apache, detailed Nantaje's heroism in his book *Apache Indians Scouts*. "The fight of December 28, 1872 at a cave in the Salt River canyon north of the Superstition Mountains, now called Skeleton Cave, was an outstanding incident in Nantaje's service as a scout. He was with a group of enlisted Apache scouts and two companies of the 5th Cavalry from Camp Grant that had joined in the field with a company and some hundred enlisted Pima scouts from Fort McDowell. Nantaje had been brought up in the cave as a child, and knew that it was a winter habitation for Apaches. He led the forces by night march to the location. In the

advance with Lieutenant Ross the two men opened fire on a party of the Indians dancing around a spot at the cave entrance. The fight between the scouts and soldiers of the 5th Cavalry and the entrapped Apaches was to the death. One incident showed the nature and bravery of Nantaje. During the midst of the noise and battle a little Apache boy wandered out of the cave, and stood sucking his thumb and looking at the soldiers shooting into the shelter. A bullet creased his head, knocking him down. Nantaje ran from his cover to the child and carried him to safety. Finally about noon the shooting by the hostile Apaches ceased and the troops charged into the cave. The place was one of carnage with the large numbers of killed and mortally wounded. Only some eighteen captive women and children were evacuated and taken to Fort McDowell.”

In October 1918 as the 142nd Infantry, a regiment of Texans and Oklahomans, 36th U.S. Division, prepared for a surprise attack on the German lines, leaders were fearful that their communications were being monitored by the enemy. They turned to their company of Choctaw Indians, a tribe that conversed in 26 different languages or dialects, most of them unwritten. Using their unsecured telephones, the Choctaws transmitted messages which called for two companies of the 2d Battalion to pull off the line and relocate to a different sector on the night of the attack. The next day, complete surprise was achieved and the native American codetalkers set a precedent that would be capitalized upon by the Marine Corps in the next war.

During World War II, the Marine Corps recruited 450 Navaho Indians from Arizona and New Mexico to serve as radio operators in Pacific operations. Speaking over the radio net in their native tongue and using words like “toroise” for “tank” and “iron rain” for “barrage,” they completely baffled the Japanese. The difficulty of their language and the impossibility for a non-Navaho to counterfeit their guttural sounds made for an impregnable crypto-system.

A bronze memorial stands near the Fort Huachuca Museum in southern Arizona depicting a cavalry officer and an Apache Scout gazing out over the San Pedro Valley. Called “Eyes of the Army,” it remembers the contributions of native Americans to the traditions of the U.S. Army, and especially to their role in the intelligence profession, one for which their vigilance, courage and knowledge of the land made them especially suited.



WOMEN

THE MI TRADITION

From the time of the intrepid Revolutionary War spy Lydia Darragh to Lt. Gen. Claudia Kennedy, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence at the Pentagon in 1997 and the first female MI officer to achieve the rank of general, women have played a key role in the intelligence art. They have been assigned to intelligence duties since 1943 when the Women's Army Corps was established. When the WACs were disestablished in 1976, women became an undifferentiated part of the Army. MI was the first to begin recruiting women and giving them operational training. By 1978 the MI Branch had 415 female officers assigned, more than 10 percent of their total, a milestone the rest of the Army would not reach for 10 more years. In 1988, the MI Corps was recommending opening some 400 positions in tactical, forward-deployed, CEWI units to women. This continued the tradition of female contributions to the intelligence profession.

Women in Military Intelligence

From the time of the intrepid Revolutionary War spy Lydia Darragh, to Lt. Gen. Claudia Kennedy, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence at the Pentagon in 1997 and the first female MI officer to achieve the rank of general, women have played a key role in the intelligence art. They have been assigned to intelligence duties since 1943 when the Women's Army Corps was established. When the WACs were disestablished in 1976, women became an undifferentiated part of the Army. MI was the first to begin recruiting women and giving them operational training. The National Security Agency enlisted its first female in 1971. By 1973 women were being assigned to MI's remote operational sites. In 1978 the MI Branch had 415 female officers assigned, more than 10 percent of their total, a milestone the rest of the Army would not reach for 10 more years. In 1984 the Intelligence School at Huachuca conducted a study on the role of female soldiers in MI. The study's goal was to "maximize the role of women while at the same time assuring career opportunities and assignment variety for both males and females." In 1988, the MI Corps was recommending opening some 400 positions in tactical, forward-deployed CEWI units to women. This resulted in the opening to women of hundreds of new positions in tactical, forward-deployed MI units.

Here are some of the women that have firmly established themselves in the pantheon of American military intelligence. Lydia Darragh, an Irish girl from Dublin who married a Philadelphia school teacher, would have to be considered the first woman to have contributed to the cause of U.S. Army intelligence. According to Darragh family history, it was during the Revolutionary War that she used her unusual vantage point, her home across the street from the headquarters of the British commander Sir William Howe, to observe heightened activity or overhear careless talk by the British soldiery. Howe appropriated some rooms in the Darragh house for his conference

room and personal use, giving Darragh some unusual opportunities to eavesdrop. On at least one occasion when her normal reporting channels were not available, she personally traveled through the enemy lines to deliver her report to General George Washington. On other occasions she used her 14-year-old son as a courier.

The Civil War saw a number of women working diligently and sometimes seductively for both sides. Notable for their espionage among the southern belles were Belle Boyd and Rose Greenhow. Boyd gave good information to General Stonewall Jackson and earned his thanks after the battle at Front Royal, Virginia, when he wrote to her citing "the immense service that you have rendered your country today." Greenhow was a Washington, D.C., socialite at whose parties the highly placed strategists gathered. The first Confederate victory of the war at Manassas was in part made possible by the coded message she sent to General Beauregard reporting the movement of General McDowell's army. Greenhow was nabbed by Allen Pinkerton, the detective turned Union counterintelligence chief, and jailed. Boyd, too, was discovered and sentenced for treason.

The Union had its own roster of female agents and among them no one was more successful than Elizabeth Van Lew. Despite being born in Richmond in 1818, her sympathies lie in the north where she was educated. Her father was originally from Long Island and her mother from Philadelphia. It was in that latter city, where her maternal grandfather was mayor, that she received her education. She returned to Richmond after college a determined abolitionist and a ready agent of northern politics. When her father died, she freed the family's nine retainers and purchased their relatives so that she could free them as well. As early as 1859 she was sending reports to Washington about southern dispositions. Her ring was known as the Richmond Underground and it had another important partner, Samuel Ruth, a superintendant of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, an important job for an intelligencer as the Confed-

erates were dependent upon the railroad to deploy and concentrate their forces. We get only shadowy glimpses of Van Lew's operations because she asked for and got all the records pertaining to the Richmond Underground from the War Department after the war. Her destruction of the records concerning her spying activities was intended to protect members of her network from recriminations following the fighting, but it leaves little for the pages of history. But the documentation that has survived shows Van Lew warning Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler that northern prisoners of war had been removed from the capitol and that number of troops defending Richmond had been decreased. Her organization retrieved the body of Union Col. Ulric Dahlgren from an unmarked grave and restored it to his family in the north. As General Ulysses S. Grant stepped up the pressure on Confederate forces in the final months of the war, Van Lew's intelligence came to have a critical significance. Brig. Gen. George H. Sharpe, Grant's chief intelligence officer, said after the war, "The greater portion [of our intelligence of 1864-64] in its collection and good measure its transmission, we owed to the intelligence and devotion of Miss Van Lew." [Corson, William R., *The Armies of Ignorance: The Rise of the American Intelligence Empire*, Dial Press, New York, 1977, p. 573.]

A former slave, Harriet Tubman was an abolitionist who is best known for her heroic efforts smuggling runaway slaves northward on what came to be known as the underground railroad. When the Civil War started, her intricate knowledge of the terrain would be an asset to the Union forces. She was a spy and scout for the U.S. Army in South Carolina. She organized a network of recently freed black slaves into her own intelligence service and she was thus able to provide federal commanders with tactical information on Confederate activities. On at least one occasion she personally guided a Union raiding party up the Combahee River, using her knowledge of the terrain to avoid detection by Confederate troops.

Pauline Cushman was a 30-year old actress in 1863 when she was recruited by General William Rosencrans and his chief of Army police William Truesdail to travel behind enemy lines to gather information on rebel forces. She was captured with maps and stolen documents in her possession. She escaped, was recaptured and sentenced to be hung at Shelbyville. She was left behind, however, in the Confederate retreat. Future president James Garfield made her acquaintance in Nashville and informed President Lincoln of

her exploits. For her service, Lincoln granted her a commission as a major and she toured theaters wearing her uniform and reciting her adventures to appreciative audiences. She and her third husband, Jeremiah Fryer ran a hotel and livery stable in Casa Grande, Arizona, in 1879 and later moved to Florence. She returned to San Francisco in 1890 and died there three years later.

The plethora of female spies during the Civil War may simply be due to their aptitude for the work and a commitment to the cause. An officer who did a good deal of thinking about the art of espionage in the years following the war, Arthur L. Wagner, taught at Leavenworth's Infantry and Cavalry School, and wrote a book on intelligence. He thought that, "Women are often the best of spies." but he warned, "their means of gaining information is generally in direct proportion to their lack of character, and accordingly proportionate to their lack of credibility." Two of the more incredible personal histories follow.

Mary E. Bowser was a slave who lived and worked on the John Van Lew plantation outside Richmond, Virginia. Along with the other family slaves, she was freed in 1851 when John Van Lew died and his daughter and inheritor, Elizabeth, granted them their freedom. After receiving an education in Philadelphia, Bowser returned to Richmond to become part of the intelligence organization run by Elizabeth Van Lew. The story goes that Mary Bowser was planted in the home of Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy, as a servant. There she was in a good position to overhear and report on private conversations. The information she passed along to Van Lew was said to be of inestimable worth to General Grant and the Union cause. A single paragraph in a 1912 book on the Civil War is the only mention of Bowser's role. To date, no documented sources verify Bowser's role in the Van Lew ring and it has been called a historical invention by historian Eric C. Fishel.

Sarah Emma Edmonds was a secret agent for the Union. Disguised as a man named Frank Thompson, this Canadian-born woman enlisted as a private for service in the Civil War. First serving as a nurse, she volunteered as a spy for McClellan, according to her bestselling book, *Nurse and Spy in the Union Army*, completing at least eleven successful and daring missions into the heart of the Confederacy. On some occasions, skin dyed and bewigged, she adopted the disguise of a Negro laborer. Most historians consider her story incredulous and find little to corroborate her self-glorifying chronicle of her transexual and biracial adventures. Nevertheless, she was inducted into the MI Hall of Fame.

Contributions of a more substantial nature by American women to the cause of military intelligence would continue throughout the 20th century, especially in the area of the new science of cryptology. Genevieve Hitt was the wife of Parker Hitt, the U.S. Army's pioneer in cryptology. She studied along with her husband to master the work of code-breaking, and during World War I, she operated the code room at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas. By the time of World War II, Elizabeth Friedman, the wife of cryptology giant William F. Friedman, picked up the mantle of female code-breaking. Along with her husband, she had taught cryptology to U.S. Army officers during the last war. She collaborated with her husband on solving difficult codes

and eventually went to work for the Treasury Department where she broke codes used by smuggling rings.

On the eve of World War II Genevieve Grotjan was serving as junior cryptologist on the staff of William F. Friedman in the Signal Intelligence Service. Along with that remarkable team of cryptographers, she worked on that Japanese diplomatic cipher known as PURPLE. The painstaking efforts of the team began to make breakthroughs and in September 1940 Grotjan evolved the final solution. For her part in what has been called military intelligence's greatest triumph, she was awarded the Exceptional Civilian Service Award.

During World War II, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) gained almost legendary repute as an intelligence-gathering and special operations organization that was a mix of military men and civilians with a host of unique qualifications. Among their number were two women who added lustre to the OSS legend and redefined the role women could play in the intelligence world of daring and cunning.

Aline Griffith hailed from upper New York state and volunteered her services to the Office of Strategic Services right out of college in 1943. She underwent the rigorous OSS training, mastering the arts of weapons, explosives, morse code, hand-to-hand combat, forgery and other agent skills. Dispatched to Spain, she set up a network to monitor German movements in the South of France that would eventually contribute to the allied invasion of southern France. She moved in high social circles in occupied France and Spain, mingling with German officers and often barely escaping detection and death. On one occasion she had to shoot a Gestapo officer who was trying to strangle her. On another, a woman mistaken for Griffith was shot in her bed. After the war, she married into the European aristocracy, becoming the countess of Romanones and taking an influential place in European society, a vantage point from where she continued to be of use to the Central Intelligence Agency and her friend Bill Casey. Griffiths related her World War II experiences in a book, *The Spy Wore Red*, which was made into a screen play.

The allies called her "an inspiration," the French partisans called her *la dame que boite* (the limping lady), and the German Gestapo called her code name Artemis, "one of the most dangerous Allied agents in France." She was Virginia Hall, a diminutive, almost frail, girl from Baltimore, Maryland. Educated at Barnard College in New York, and the Vienna Academy of Arts and Sciences, she pursued a career with the U.S. State Department in Poland and Estonia. It was while on a hunting trip in Turkey that a careless fellow hunter shot her in the leg, causing its eventual amputation. For the rest of her life she would wear a wooden leg. Hall took up a career in journalism, covering the European beat from Paris. When the war seemed imminent, she fled to Spain where she met a British agent for the Special Operations Executive, the forerunner of the Office of Strategic Services, and repeatedly volunteered for perilous undercover work in France. At first rejected because of her handicap and fragile appearance, her determination and abilities won out. An OSS operative reported to Maj. Gen. William Donovan, the head of the OSS, that Hall's "courage and enthusiasm" were of the highest order, and that never had she "allowed her handicap

to interfere with her work." Parachuting into France in March 1944 with her false leg under her arm, she initially worked as a radio operator, then as an organizer of Free French operations. She provided valuable information to the allies and her secret reports are just one of the factors that allowed the 12th U.S. Army Group to trap so much of the German Army in the Falaise Pocket. Along with the partisans, she was responsible for the rescue, shelter, and evacuation of downed allied flyers. The commander of the U.S. Army Air Force 100th Bomb Group's 350th Squadron, Major Robert Rosenthal wrote after the war: "When we force landed from damage to our B-17 after a bombing raid over Nurnberg, we heard that an American Woman spy had directed our rescue and return to England. I later learned that she was Virginia Hall and that she had similarly saved dozens of other downed bomber crews." Less appreciative of her operations was the SS intelligence chief, Col. Heinz Jost, who told his organization, "The woman who limps is one of the most dangerous Allied agents in France and we must find and destroy her." After the German surrender, Gen. Donovan awarded her the Distinguished Service Cross, an unprecedented recognition for a civilian. She spurned a ceremony in the Truman White House, preferring to receive her medal in the privacy of Donovan's office. She married one of the men in the French resistance and settled in Barnesville, Maryland, until her death in January 1982 at the age of 77.

Ann Bray was born in Mooresville, Indiana in 1905 and graduated from the University of Indiana with a degree in English. She taught high school in Evansville, Indiana, before enlisting in the U.S. Army as a private. She became one of the first women to work in the Counter Intelligence Corps. She is credited with playing a part in the capture of some 150 spies at one time. She served five years in the CIC in Japan before, during, and after the Korean War. She returned to Fort Holabird and was assigned to assist in the collection, research, and writing of the history of the American CIC. She then was assigned to Germany for three years, returning in 1961. She retired with the rank of major in 1963 after 20 years. She held the Korean Combat Ribbon, the Japanese Occupation Ribbon, the European Occupation Ribbon, the Victory Medal, the American Theater Service Ribbon, and the Army Commendation Medal with three oak leaf clusters. Following her retirement, she returned to the family farm in Mooresville, Indiana, and completed her requirements for a masters degree in journalism. She returned to teaching for the next six years and worked on her book *The Spycatchers*. She died of emphysema on 5 December 1976.

After an eventful career as an intelligence officer during World War II and Korea, Cuban-born Lt. Col. Mercedes Cubria was called from retirement in 1962 during the Cuban missile crisis to assist with the debriefing of refugees and defectors. The intelligence she gathered and analyzed was extremely useful to the U.S. leadership. She retired a second time in 1971 and was given a second Legion of Merit. She is a member of the MI Hall of Fame.

Civilian women had been working for the government in a number of intelligence roles since World War I, as we have seen in the case of Genevieve Hitt operating the code room at Fort Sam Houston. They started contributing in

much greater numbers during World War II, where they were assigned to the Military Intelligence Division, the Military Intelligence Service, and the Signal Security Agency. Following the war, women continued to be employed in the various offices of intelligence in the Pentagon, built in 1942. No one made more of mark on the profession than one female federal worker who pioneered many achievements in the field of human intelligence.

Dorothe K. Matlack came into government service in 1948, gravitating to human intelligence work for the Department of the Army. In the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, she worked her way up the ladder serving as section, branch and division chiefs, before becoming Deputy Director of Operations for Collection. In 1956, she managed the debriefing and interrogation of some 37,000 Hungarian refugees entering the United States. She was instrumental in the 1962 interviews with Cuban refugees that filled in important parts of the picture of Soviet missiles in Cuba. During the Vietnam War, she established sensitive HUMINT programs that greatly assisted the war effort. Matlack ended her distinguished 27-year career as Special Assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army. She retired from federal service in 1975 with 27 years of distinguished service. Matlack was inducted into the Military Intelligence Corps Hall of Fame and selected as a Distinguished Member of the Corps in 1987. She died in September 1991.

The first place for women in the U.S. Army, other than the Army Nurse Corps, was made possible by the establishment in May 1942 of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, redesignated in July 1943 to the Women's Army Corps, or WAC. In its earliest days, the WAC employed its women in the intelligence jobs of photo interpreter, cryptographer and cryptanalyst. A detachment at Arlington Hall Station in Virginia, the Army's center for code-breaking, played a key role in protecting allied communications and deciphering or decoding enemy transmissions during the war. The monitoring stations at Vint Hill Farms Station, Virginia, and Two Rock Ranch, California, also had their share of Army women.

In May 1947 the first six women were graduated from the basic course for the Counter Intelligence Corps, and two years later an all-WAC detachment, the 600th CIC Detachment, was activated at Camp Lee, Virginia to handle security for the post. By the time of the war in Vietnam, WACs were in the combat theater performing intelligence work. Warrant Officer Doris I. "Lucki" Allen worked in the Army Operations Center, U.S. Army, Vietnam and in the Combined Documents Exploitation Center in Saigon from 1967 to 1970. They were also being assigned to remote sites in Europe by May 1973 as part of a Joint Force Training Exercise. Several members of the Women's Army Corps occupy prominent niches in the MI Hall of Fame. Here are two.

Chief Warrant Officer Ann M. McDonough held a number of intelligence posts over a 25-year career and established a number of "firsts" for women in the field. She was the first female in CIC Special Agent Course and the first woman agent to be assigned to the field overseas when she served with the 66th MI Group in Germany. She was also

the first woman to graduate from the U.S. Army Polygraph School. Her service included assignments with five MI groups in the U.S., Vietnam, and Korea as a polygraph examiner and Special Agent. A Distinguished Member of the MI Corps, Ann McDonough died on 26 April 1995.

Lt. Gen. Claudia J. Kennedy was the first female MI officer to achieve the rank of general officer and the first to reach the top of the MI ladder in 1997 as a lieutenant general with the job of deputy chief of staff for intelligence at the Pentagon. Born in Frankfurt, Germany, into the family of a career Army officer, she joined the U.S. Army in 1969 as an enlisted woman in the Womens' Army Corps which would be disbanded seven years later. With a degree from Southwestern University in Memphis, Tennessee, she received a commission and commanded the 714th MI Battalion in Germany, the San Antonio Recruiting Battalion, and the 703d MI Brigade in Hawaii. In 1994 she was assigned as deputy commander of the Intelligence Center at Fort Huachuca. There she drew upon her linguistic abilities in German and French, and revamped the language laboratory at the school to better serve the intelligence soldier. A year later she was in the Pentagon, assigned as a major general and the assistant deputy chief of staff for intelligence.

Dr. Kathryn C. "K.T." Thornton is a nuclear physicist who served for a time as an analyst at the Army's Foreign Science and Technology Center. After she was accepted into the Astronaut Program, she crewed three space shuttles. She was one of six astronauts on the space shuttle Endeavor during the repair of the Hubble Space Telescope.

It becomes apparent after only this brief survey that military intelligence as it is known in the U.S. Army would be a far less successful enterprise without the manifold contributions of women. Today, the tradition continues, with women filling every conceivable role that the field has to offer. Their accomplishments reward the MI Corps for recognizing early the value of the female soldier and civilian.

¹ Foner, Jack, *Blacks and the Military in American History: A New Perspective*, Praeger, NY, 1974, 76.

² Foner, 126.

³ See Foner, Jack, *Blacks and the Military in American History: A New Perspective*, Praeger, NY, 1974; Nalty, Bernard C., *Strength for the Fight: A History of Black Americans in the Military*, The Free Press, New York, 1986; and Drotning, Phillip T., *Black Heroes in Our Nation's History*, Washington Square Press, New York, 1969.

⁴ Robinson, Wilhelmena S., *Historical Negro Biographies*, International Library of Negro Life and History, Publishers Company, Inc. New York, 1967.

⁵ Ambrose, Stephen E., *Undaunted Courage*, Simon and Schuster, New York, 1996, p. 448.

⁶ Cornish, Dudley T., *Sable Arm: Negro Troops in the Union Army, 1861-1865*, Peter Smith, 1966.

⁷ *To date, no documented sources shed any light on Bowser's role in the Van Lew ring and it has been called a historical invention by historian Eric C. Fishel.*

⁸ *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, History Office, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, Fort Belvoir,

Virginia.

⁹ Military Intelligence: A Fact Book.

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¹¹ Crook, George, Brig. Gen., Annual Report of the Secretary of War, 1883, Headquarters, Department of Arizona, Whipple Barracks, Prescott, September 27, 1883.

¹² Opler, Morris E., An Apache Life-Way, Cooper Square Publishers, New York, 1965, pp. 369-70.