Introduction to Intelligence Studies 2nd edition Jensen III Solutions Manual

SKU: 9781498738347-SOLUTIONS

CHAPTER 2: The History of Intelligence in the United States

Chapter Objectives

1. Explain why the United States did not develop a robust, sustained intelligence capability until the twentieth century.
2. Trace the history of early American intelligence efforts from the Revolutionary War up until World War II.
3. Explain how the "strategic surprise" of Pearl Harbor convinced the United States that it needed to enhance its intelligence capabilities.
4. Describe how the Cold War was a "war of intelligence" and how it shaped the development of American intelligence agencies.
5. Explain how intelligence "failures," such as the excesses of COINTELPRO and Operation CHAOS, and the spy scandals of the 1980s affected intelligence efforts.
6. Identify some reasons why the United States was not able to anticipate and thwart the attacks of September 11, 2001.
7. Describe how historical events have shaped the American intelligence efforts of today.

Multiple Choice/Short Answer

1. Which of the following was NOT created by the National Security Act?

    a. CIA

    b. Coordinator of Information

    c. National Security Council

    d. A and C

2. Which government committee(s) concluded that intelligence agencies had overstepped their legal boundaries by disregarding Americans' Constitutional rights?
    a. Pike Committee
    b. Church Committee
    c. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Committee
    d. Both A and B
3. What was the purpose of the Black Chamber?
    a. To monitor Soviet communications until 1980
    b. To report on British troop movements, carry out various covert activities, and conduct sensitive negotiations with foreign governments
    c. To provide information about the South during the Civil War
    d. To decrypt the message traffic of foreign governments
4. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between the history of intelligence in the United States and present-day intelligence?
    a. The U.S. intelligence infrastructure today is a product of its history
    b. The U.S. intelligence infrastructure is far too advanced today to rely on any lesson learned in the past
    c. The U.S. intelligence infrastructure is too young to gauge whether or not any lessons were learned from its history
    d. The U.S. intelligence infrastructure today is not a product of its own history but a product of British history
5. What was the purpose of COINTELPRO?

Introduction to Intelligence Studies 2nd edition Jensen III Solutions Manual

a. **Investigated suspected domestic dissidents and subversives, including members of the Communist Party, Students for a Democratic Society, the Black Panther Party and Women Strike for Peace**
b. Identified government scientists who had dispersed critical information related to the development of the atomic bomb
c. Provided judicial oversight over the government's surveillance of foreign individuals in the United States
d. Established laws relating to intelligence collection and covert activities

6. The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) (1978) wrote into law requirements for obtaining all of the following EXCEPT:

___ Electronic Surveillance

___ Physical Searches

___ Business Records

___ All of the above were covered by FISA

7. According to the National Security Act of 1947, the President does not have an obligation to keep congressional intelligence committees fully and currently informed of all covert actions.

___ True

___ False

Short Answer

1. Which entities were created by the National Security Act of 1947? What restrictions did the act place on the intelligence agency it created and why?
2. What were the findings of the Church Committee? What piece of legislation was prompted by these findings?

3. What were the findings of the 9/11 Commission? What did it recommend the government do to prevent future terrorist attacks?
4. Why was the position of the Director of National Intelligence created?
5. Name two reasons the US did not traditionally build and maintain an intelligence apparatus, except in times of crisis, up until after War World II period

Essay Questions

1. The Church and Pike Committees introduced an era of increased Congressional scrutiny over intelligence activities. Since that time, Congressional oversight of the intelligence community has spurred controversy. Some argue that such supervision protects citizens' Constitutional rights while others believe it unnecessarily hinders the IC's attempts to collect critical intelligence. Should constitutional protections limit the actions of the intelligence community, or should agencies have the freedom to infringe upon people's civil liberties to ensure safety?
2. Given what you know about the relationship between the United States and the mujahedeen during the Cold War, do you believe Osama bin Laden's reasons for declaring holy war against the U.S. were justified? Why or why not?
3. Has the United States' staunch relationship with Israel helped or hurt our national security? Why or why not? Consider past and current events.
4. The text states that the terrorist threat of 9/11 differed from any previous enemies the United States faced. Do you agree or disagree? Explain your answer.
5. Do you consider the Islamic State to be a terrorist group or a quasi-state that uses terrorism as a tactic? Justify your answer.

Group Activities

1. Divide students into groups, and assign each group an event from the list below. Have each group discuss whether their event constituted an intelligence success or failure, and ask them to identify what, if any, lessons the intelligence community learned as a result.

   Bay of Pigs

   Cuban Missile Crisis

   9/11

   WMDs in Iraq

   Rise of Islamic State

2. Divide the students into two groups. Have one group determine the U.S. intelligence community's greatest historical success and have the other determine its greatest failure. Have each group identify the intelligence efforts that led to the ultimate outcomes.
3. Divide students into two groups. List the following answers on the board. Alternating between groups, ask the following questions. Have students choose the correct answer from the board.
   a. What spy committee did George Washington create during the Revolutionary War? Secret Committee
   b. Who uttered the words, "I regret that I have but one life to lose for my country"? Nathan Hale
   c. Runaway slaves who escaped to the North (during the Civil War) via the Underground Railroad to provide information to Harriet Tubman became known as? Black Dispatches
   d. What do we call the series of raids carried out by the Department of Justice to capture suspected anarchists in the early twentieth century? Palmer Raids
   e. What is another name for the Cipher Bureau? Black Chamber
   f. Who famously remarked "Gentlemen don't read each other's mail"? Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson

Introduction to Intelligence Studies 2nd edition Jensen III Solutions Manual

g. What was the name of the United States' World War II intelligence service? Office of Strategic Services

h. What is the name of the project responsible for decoding German messages during World War II via the Enigma machine? Project Ultra

i. What famous phrase did Winston Churchill use to describe the bipolar political world during the Cold War? Iron Curtain

j. What piece of legislation created the CIA? National Security Act

k. What was the name of the failed invasion of Cuba in 1961? Bay of Pigs

l. What was the name of the scandal involving the Reagan Administration that included selling weapons to Iran? Iran-Contra

m. What targets were struck in the attacks of 9/11? World Trade Center and Pentagon

The History of Intelligence in the United States

Chapter 2

©2018, Taylor & Francis

Introduction to Intelligence Studies 2nd edition Jensen III Solutions Manual

To understand why the intelligence community today is structured the way it is, one must first understand its history.

©2018, Taylor & Francis

Chapter Objectives

1. Explain why the United States did not develop a robust, sustained intelligence capability until the twentieth century.
2. Trace the history of early American intelligence efforts from the Revolutionary War up until World War II.
3. Explain how the "strategic surprise" of Pearl Harbor convinced the United States that it needed to enhance its intelligence capabilities.
4. Describe how the Cold War was a "war of intelligence" and how it shaped the development of American intelligence agencies.
5. Explain how intelligence "failures," such as the excesses of COINTELPRO and Operation CHAOS, and the spy scandals of the 1980s, affected intelligence efforts.
6. Identify some reasons why the United States was not able to anticipate and thwart the attacks of September 11, 2001.
7. Describe how historical events have shaped American intelligence efforts of today.

©2018, Taylor & Francis

Revolutionary War to the Civil War

- George Washington: Nation's first "Spymaster"
  - ~Espionage Act
- Nathan Hale
  - ~"I regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

©2018, Taylor & Francis

Civil War to World War I

- Allen Pinkerton
- Harriet Tubman
  - **Black Dispatches**
- Office of Naval Intelligence (1882) / Army Military Intelligence Division (1885)

©2018, Taylor & Francis

Law Enforcement Intelligence: The Palmer Raids

- Early 1900s: Radical anarchists bombed government authorities and businesses.
  - Wall Street Bombing, 1920
- Attorney General Mitchell Palmer made the General Intelligence Division (GID) part of DOJ's Bureau of Investigation.
  - J. Edgar Hoover appointed director of GID, 1919
- The Bureau of Investigation spearheaded a series of raids against suspected anarchists.

©2018, Taylor & Francis

Black Chamber

"Gentlemen do not read each other's mail."

~ Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, 1929

©2018, Taylor & Francis

Pearl Harbor and World War II

- An intelligence failure
- Intelligence developments were critical to the war effort
  - **Coordinator of Information** was created to integrate intelligence
  - The **Office of Strategic Services** – the first true intelligence service
  - The Bureau operated the **Special Intelligence Service**
  - **Project Ultra**

©2018, Taylor & Francis

The Cold War

- America needed a permanent intelligence agency.
- The Communist Revolution
- Winston Churchill
  - **Iron Curtain**
- The philosophy of **containment**
- A series of proxy wars
  - **Mutually Assured Destruction**

©2018, Taylor & Francis

The Cold War

- The National Security Act of 1947
  - CIA
    - It was not given law enforcement powers.
    - It was mandated to operate primarily outside of the United States.
  - National Security Council
    - It established laws relating to intelligence collection and covert activities.

©2018, Taylor & Francis

The Cold War

- The Korean War
  - An intelligence failure
  - Identified specific gaps in U.S. intelligence
  - No communication within the military
    - The war led to the creation of the DIA - its mission included collecting, analyzing, and integrating intelligence and advising in matters pertaining to military intelligence.

©2018, Taylor & Francis

Cold War

"When the fate of a nation and the lives of its soldiers are at stake, gentlemen do read each others' mail — if they can get their hands on it."

~ CIA Director Allen Dulles, 1963

©2018, Taylor & Francis

The Cold War

- NSA
  - A super-secret organization whose mission was strictly SIGINT
- IMINT
  - The U-2
  - **Francis Gary Powers**
- Cuba
  - Castro assassination attempts
  - **Bay of Pigs**
  - The compromise of the **Cuban Missile Crisis**

©2018, Taylor & Francis

The Cold War

- The Vietnam Era
  - The overthrow of Diem
  - The underestimated Vietcong and the North Vietnamese
  - An unpopular war – 1 million deployed; 56,000 killed
- The War at Home
  - **COINTELPRO**
  - **Operation Chaos**

©2018, Taylor & Francis

The Cold War

- Watergate and the Pike and Church Committees
  - Nixon resigns
  - No trust in the government
  - Intelligence agencies under scrutiny
    - **Pike and Church**
  - **FISA (1978)**
    - Provided oversight
    - Regulated electronic surveillance and physical searches
    - FISC

©2018, Taylor & Francis

The Cold War

- The Carter Years
  - The Shah of Iran
  - Iran's hatred for the U.S. grows
  - The Iran Hostage Crisis
  - U.S. assistance of the mujahedeen
- The Reagan Years: The End of the Cold War
  - Soviet troops defeated
- The End of the Soviet Union
  - The fall of the Berlin Wall

©2018, Taylor & Francis

The Emergence of Terrorism

- A multi-polar world emerges
- Terrorism becomes the “new threat”
  - Suicide bombings against the American embassy and Marine barracks in Beirut
  - The bombing of Pan American World Airways flight 103
- The Mujahedeen turns against the U.S.
  - Osama bin Laden
  - Al Qa’ida
    - 1993 WTC bombings
    - Nairobi and Dar es Salaam
    - *USS Cole*
- Cold War mentality

©2018, Taylor & Francis

Espionage in the 80s and 90s

- 1985 – the **Year of the Spy**
- Aldrich Ames
- Earl Edwin Pitts
- Harold James Nicholson
- Robert Hanssen

©2018, Taylor & Francis

The Clinton Years

- Peace Dividend
- Domestic Terrorism
  - Timothy McVeigh
  - David Koresh and the Branch Davidians

©2018, Taylor & Francis

9/11 and its Aftermath

- No one was prepared
- Terrorism was now THE threat
- Missions and roles changed overnight
- The findings of the **9/11 Commission**
  - No one understood the gravity of the al Qa'ida threat.
  - Agencies were not equipped.
  - The Cold War mentality would no longer work.

©2018, Taylor & Francis

The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 & the Creation of the DNI

- **PATRIOT Act**
- The creation of the **Department of Homeland Security**
- **IRTPA**
  - DNI
    - Vision 2015
  - NCTC
  - Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board
- The Reorganization of the IC

©2018, Taylor & Francis

Recent Developments in the Struggle Against Terrorism

- Thwarted domestic attacks
- Capturing and killing of al Qa'ida leaders
- Osama bin Laden killed
- Rise of Islamic State (ISIS)
- Competition between ISIS and al Qa'ida

©2018, Taylor & Francis

Recent Developments in the Intelligence World

President Trump and the Intelligence Community get off to a rocky start:

"Intelligence agencies should never have allowed this fake news to 'leak' into the public. One last shot at me. Are we living in Nazi Germany?"

~President Elect Trump Tweet, January 11, 2017

©2018, Taylor & Francis

Conclusion

- The U.S. intelligence infrastructure today is a product of its history.
- Its evolution appears to have been driven by both its failures and its successes.
- It is a tricky business.
- The history that is being written today is creating the intelligence world of tomorrow.

©2018, Taylor & Francis