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>> Hello this is Ashley Dahlen I'm giving you a two-minute warning, we will get started in about two minutes.

>> Good morning. Welcome to the webinar. My name is Ashley Dahlen with me today is my presenter Bert Chapman. With the government information political science librarian at Purdue University. Before we begin I will walk you through housekeeping reminders if you have any questions or would like to ask the presenters, technical issues please feel free to use the chat box located in the bottom right-hand corner of the screen. I will keep track of the questions that come in, at the end of the presentation Bert will respond to each of those. We recording this presentation I will email the slide to each participant. Will also receive a certification of participation. If anyone needs additional certifications, please email [Indiscernible] and include the title of today's webinar along with the name and email address of those needing certificates. If you need to zoom in on the slides shown by the presenter you can click on the full-screen button, to exit the full-screen mode, mouse over to the blue bar and click on the blue return button to get back to the default view. Finally at the end of the session we will be sharing a survey with you, we will let you know when the survey is available the URL will appear in the chat box we would appreciate your back after this session including comments in the presentation style and the value of the webinar. I will hand the microphone over to Bert who will take over from here.

>> Good afternoon. This continues a series I've been doing on accessible information resources, today we will be covering individual agencies, I will briefly reprice to a webinar that I did a while ago, that includes the Defense intelligence agency. Earlier this month they released a new report on Chinese military capabilities. Which is publicly accessible on their websites, and I have notified GPO about it.

>> I'm going to approach today's webinar by listening to the military branch intelligence agencies in alphabetical order by branch, I will start by the national air and space intelligent center, which is located in Dayton Ohio at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. It is the source for air and space intelligence, focusing on producing integrated and predictive aerospace specialized intelligence to enable military policymaking. It's concern is with helping war fighters in the aerospace realm as well as producing products and services to ensure the U.S. avoids technological surprise and counters existing and evolving foreign space threats.

>> The history is now a century old, in 1917 the armies core of engineering established this field which is also in Dayton to evaluate foreign scientific aircraft information. We need to remember that the modern Air Force does not become a separate branch until 1947. A lot of military aviation during this time period is done under the auspices of the Navy and Marine Corps and the Army. In 1942, the technical data lab began carrying out scientific missions. The following year captured German aircraft began arriving in the U.S. by technical [Indiscernible]. Between 1945 and 59, operation paperclip brought in a number of [Indiscernible] for the aeronautical expertise. By the end of 1947, personnel had processed over 1500 documents adding to aviation knowledge and expertise in the field. In 1951 the technical intelligent [Indiscernible] receive information on the performance of Russian aircraft during the Korean War. As the 1950s advanced, interest in the Air Force also started to turn to spacecraft analysis particularly for the Sputnik launch. In 1959 the center began studying Chinese missile and space vehicles and two years after that the air force in 1961 established a foreign technology division. Different technological changes, such as automating photo analysis processing, facilitating in order to provide information on heroin foreign missiles began in 1963, and continued in the subsequent decades. In 1993, the national air and intelligence center was established, about a decade after that in February of 2003, he received its current name there have been numerous enhancements and changes since then. Currently they have global personnel for civilian, reserved air National Guard and contract personnel. Fails to receive the civilian intelligence analysis, from Washington DC. Statutory governing authorities started [Indiscernible]. Some of those categories include [Indiscernible] provide detailed information about those, ballistic missiles, command control communication computers, intelligence surveillance,

and the systems and processes, in recent decades, cyberspace particularly foreign cyberspace systems, and networking capabilities affecting employment, have become critical to the mission. Dealing with the disruptive technologies, various integrative assessments operational categories to provide as complete as possible picture of adversary space and air capabilities. They also handle national exploitation, analyzing data sources, signals, signatures, space shuttle, human and foreign material exploitation. The individual picture is the commander, and the organization's annual budget is \$2.1 billion. I've included a few different documents from the Congressional staff and other websites that describe the development and evolution of the military. This is training regulations put up by the war Department in 1928 focusing on air intelligence regulations within the air Corps. These are some different things, back then they were concerned about the balloons and airships, and in subsequent decades, the nature of the weapons, the Air Force intelligence has wanted to focus on, continually has evolved.

>> This is a 2009 policy documents, 2017 policy documents, unintelligent antiterrorism. This tells the difference with global events that they try to monitor which can affect military operations. This is another circular, it came out earlier last year, airborne intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance, it's important to understand and look at some of these different procedural documents as well as policy documents. This is a bit of information about the training pipeline for aerospace technology, it occurs at Lackland Air Force base, in Texas, a base in Washington, and various different training units at different Air Force bases across the U.S.

>> This is a link to a video of a simulated North Korean ballistic missile launch operation which you can find on the website. Their flagship publication comes out every two years, the ballistic and cruise missile threat it is prepared by defenses, the analysis committee, it will be an overall review about trends, around the world and the digital threats to the U.S. So here is a picture of an Indian intermediate range missile, with the nature of the China offensive missile forces, and the capabilities and mentions the recent advances that Russia has made in his capabilities.

>> So here is the ballistic missile threats describing the different kinds of ballistic missiles and the ranges, and showing the range of some of these missiles particularly emphasizing North Korea. Here they are giving more detailed information about warheads, and targets, here we are shown an example of an Indian ship launched cruise missile as well as some Chinese short range ballistic missiles. And here is a description of a ballistic missile updates, faces from launch, to reentry, and culminating with reaching and striking targets. Here are some detailed charting on intercontinental missile capabilities for various countries, the stages of the missile, warheads per missile, propellant, how it is deployed, maximum range, the number of launchers. And here is some information about a submarine launched ballistic missile describing launch from Russia, North Korea, China, and India. And so, here's a summary of some of the findings that has been made in his 2017 capabilities. And other important developments today the defense department just released a new report on ballistic missile capabilities. There was a public ceremony, President Trump attended and that report is available on the DOD website, and I have notified GPO about it.

>> Let's turn to the Army, there are a couple of different facilities within Army intelligence that you need to be aware of. A lot of Army intelligence is headquartered in Arizona. They have a military soldier Heritage Learning Center, that is open to the public, 's of anyone is out in the area it will be worth visiting. Inside this military intelligence heritage center, this is an it civets and exhibits during the Revolutionary war. A lot of modern history begins early in the 20th century, the pictured individual is Carl, considered the father of American Army intelligence, he served in the Philippines, before being assigned to the war Department in 1916, just before the U.S. entered World War I, he advocated information of intelligence organizations that was rejected by the Army Chief of Staff who thought that Britain and France could handle this. So in classic going straight to the top, maneuver, he appealed to the Secretary of War who accepted the concept and on May 3 1817 military intelligence section establishes a war Department with [Indiscernible] as its first chief.

>> Around this time, Colonel. Captain Harker Hill, wrote this cryptology publication, this is the first page of this particular document, these can be found on the Internet archive, and in this set as well. In 1916 as a revolution is going on in Mexico, there was a Mexican invasion of New Mexico which resulted in the deaths of Americans. The Army launched a punitive expedition to Mexico, the Army was successful in intercepting wireless messages. The signal course chief analyst, his team solved Japan's purple code system. In World War II counterintelligence sees over [Indiscernible] of uranium, that included various other factoids as well, about the importance of Army intelligence during World War II. We may think that drones or unmanned vehicles are recently available, they have been around for many decades, use between 1957 in 1961, technology continued to advance during the Vietnam War, and things such as infrared and images technology were developed to enhance night observation capability. And the image right now allows for detailed analysis of objects, weapon systems and activity in terrain features. And so, increasingly space facing assets are becoming important in conducting Oteri operations, military operations, there is a reference here to something called the [Indiscernible] which can detect people moving from up to three miles and vehicles for six miles, detecting enemy movements and providing early warning, it allows commanders to view [Indiscernible] from two miles up in space, traveling at a speed of 75,000 miles an hour. There is a number of different courses you can take if you are involved in Army intelligence, the next couple of pages will list some of them. For example, they can be a common ground station operator, and imagery analysis, linguist supervisor, signals collector. This will tell you a little bit about these courses.

>> This is an excerpt from the course catalog, at Fort Leavenworth Kansas, at the staff College, Army intelligence between December and January you can take the Army intelligence, class, held by Lieutenant Smith. Then there are a number of different publications on Army intelligence available publicly, this one covers intelligence, here is a description from the table of contents, and then there is the reference publications he can find things on intelligence support to land operations, the roles of intelligence, and here are some of the infographic data within the publication. And then here is a description of Army intelligence capabilities, integrating all source intelligence from all relevant situations, they can impact operations the importance of using intelligence to consolidate and correlate information together, and here are some descriptions of measurement and signature intelligence, and all that is involved with this. So the value that it can have to a military commander. There is also a long-standing periodical called the military intelligence professional which is been around since 1974, all of the issues are available online, this is from the November or October to December 2018 issue, here is the title articles, here is one called adapting multi-affectational intelligence to support maneuvers. In February and March of last year the Army and Marine Corps did an assessment on their capabilities, in that area, and stress there were concerns that they had. Back in April and June in 1980 this was an issue from the military intelligence professional bulletin, this is a few months after the Soviet Union attacked [Indiscernible] unsurprisingly that is featured on the cover of this issue. And so here is an article called USSR Afghanistan perspectives on the conflict. Their mentioning counterinsurgency where for and we're still trying to deal with that in Afghanistan today. Then there is also the Army intelligence and security command, that was organized in 1977 in Virginia, it provides the Army with a single instrument to conduct all of these operations in electronic warfare at a level beyond the core, and producing a finished intelligence tailored for the Army's needs. In January 1978 the threat analysis center was established, in 1982, the military intelligence group was created to support the central command of Southwest Asia, is still present today and responsible for coordinating military operations in that region of the world's. By 1989, they had relocated in Virginia, there was a difference of other facility transfers and organizational changes in the next decade, in 2001, the national ground intelligence Center was established in Virginia new mission sites enabled Germany and the United Kingdom and the [Indiscernible] brigade is relocated to Georgia. This tells about how each element tries to convince and analyze data, so it can be funneled to Lon Foreman agencies and commanders. Law enforcement agencies and commanders.

>> This provides a brief biography of [Indiscernible]. It also has a virtual museum, with a lot of interesting historic artifacts, I will show a few of those in the next few slides. This is a 25 caliber pistol, owned by Japanese dictator [Indiscernible] during World War II. It was found in his coffee table after he tried to take his life. This is a matchbox camera used in Austria after World War II, this is a strip cipher and there is a description of its, used during World War II, and prior to, this is a wood carving of a cobra is the symbol of the radio research station, from the mid-60s to the mid-70s, this dates from the Vietnam war era. This is a knife disguised as a ballpoint pen that was purchased near the Air Force base in the Philippines, and local communist sold such items outside of the gates of military bases to raise money, and attack U.S. military personnel. More recently, they have been involved with the different cipher events, in late November last year they hosted a hack upon, a hacker training events for today's cyber warrior. And here is a more detailed picture of the participants in this event. Next let's turn to the Marine Corps.

>> The Marine Corps has an intelligence department, it deals with Marine Corps intelligence operations, of course the Marine Corps is represented by the joint chief of staff, it covers things such as space intelligence, advance geospatial intelligence, counterintelligence. There is a single strategy for developing marine ISR enterprise. The current commander is on the right, this tells about some of the activities that they carry out. The Marine Corps has been since 1939, and the Marine Corps was established in 1987, a lot of military branches of the U.S. and other countries will produce a reading list for military professionals on different topics in their area. The next couple of pages I want to cover some books that are recommended for the Marine Corps intelligence professionals, and they will cover all kinds of different categories, so, if you are private first class, these are works that are recommended, as you progress of the ranking hierarchy, there are additional works. That you can consult such as for surgeons, for sergeants, sergeants and first sergeants and commanders as well.

>> And then of course Congress is also interested in conducting oversight for military policy and intelligence matters, generate 31st, military posture hearing, a section dealing with Marine Corps intelligence. There are different information available there, statistical information as well. The Marine Corps also has its own doctrine literature this is a volume that covers intelligence operations. Here are some different sections describing things disseminating management, counterintelligence, processing and exploiting intelligence, and intelligence preparation of battle space. Here is a chart describing the Marine Corps intelligence cycling, circular in nature, and mentions that all the faces are interdependence, here's a section on intelligence preparation of the battle space, and it has different requirements. So some things can include a hand animated image of a helicopter landing zone, depicting enemy disposition and a other things, this can include a climatological study, looking at a hypothetical area of potential military operations, temperatures, weather characteristics, climate summaries, information about wind, that could affect war fighters. This is also more of a terrain analysis, it looks like there is a river, trees in this particular operational area, then I want to turn to the office of Naval intelligence, this is located in to Lynn Maryland, just southeast of Washington, part of the national Maritime [Indiscernible] established in [Indiscernible] I've included the order establishing this. And its purpose is including intelligence, disseminating that intelligence, and various other requirements. They produce intelligence on Naval weapons, transnational threats, Maritime counter manipulation, and other activities directly supporting the Navy, and national decision-makers and agencies.

>> During World War II, the first naval human intelligence organization provided intelligence on German U-boat technology operations and personnel various intelligent fields were set up, and the organization has evolved over subsequent decades, officially during the Cold War area, there was a huge interest in understanding the capabilities of the Soviet Navy and providing ways for the U.S. Navy to respond to that. The current directorate was established in Maryland in 1993, and then once 9/11 came about, there was an increasing need to focus on counterterrorism capabilities, proliferation, combat it narcotics trafficking, and maritime piracy. This is a picture of a couple of Naval intelligence personnel, in the

Mediterranean Sea of August 2016 on the amphibious ship [Indiscernible]. The current commander, Robert, was the director of the maritime intelligence integration office. There were some different organizational components within the office of Naval intelligence, obviously there is the operational intelligence, center, then the technical analysis center, the information services Center, and the Kennedy irregular warfare center, including the logos. We spent a little bit of time what is on the official intelligence Center. They conduct all sorts of geospatial operations and support were fighting operations. Is working 24 seven, 365, the naval warfare department, supervise detailed analysis, in countries of interest using submarines, air, surface and information warfare capabilities. And, it also covers a lot of cyber and electronic warfare as well, and keeps track of developments that may become transnational threats. In a variety of different names areas.

>> It also includes monitoring merchant shipping worldwide. This also is involved in maritime domain awareness, and so tries to mitigate data capability gaps on vessels, and various other things. A very good technical analysis center, is focusing on specific intelligence, analyzing sensors, weapons, platforms, combat systems, cyber and other capabilities. And so this part describes what they do, and so they try to keep up to date on foreign navies, platforms and weapons, and naval platform capabilities, signatures performance assessments, and various other scientific and technical capabilities. The informational center provides information for various naval commands, including O and I, rapidly developing intelligence, this includes [Indiscernible] a mathematician during the 20th century, the center seeks to be adaptable and reliable with intelligent systems, to sustain intelligence systems. This was named after John Kennedy, focusing on the delivering intelligence and supporting operations to meet growing needs of the Navy Department, DOD, special warfare and combat command. And it describes that they want to deploy analysts with asymmetric challenges across the globe. This is an annual report of the Naval intelligence from July 18, which is in the congressional [Indiscernible]. They are mentioning a quarter century before World War I, increasing importance of German naval power. And they actually make a reference to the German decree from March 1884, which you can probably see is the beginning of the German efforts to build up their naval capabilities. This is a report or an illustration from 1918, of British and German submarines torpedoes and mines, here's a photo of an oceangoing submarine. Then in the 1980s, and early 1990s, we did reports under the understanding Soviet naval movement, the cover of the 1981 report this is a picture of foxtrot submarine going through the Arctic Ocean. This has a picture of Soviet Admiral [Indiscernible] who was a major player in making the Soviet Navy capable of challenging and threatening the U.S. naval preeminent. It also mentions [Indiscernible] on Naval issues. In recent years, ONI has produced documents another important navies around the world, this is the cover page of a document on the Chinese Navy, subtitled capabilities and communication of the 21st century. Here is the table of contents, from this Navy work, it gives you geographic breakdowns where their fleets are located, and North Sea fleets, South see leads, see fleets, and provide information on the capabilities of these fleets of the time this was published. On this website there's also been a recent study on the Russian Navy which you can readily find.

>> Maritime piracy, and maritime threats have also become increasingly in ordinance, to the international security interest. On about a weekly basis, ONI produces a couple of different products on the subject, this is their piracy analysis and warning reports for late November through early December last year, it is describing in areas such as Southeast Asia, the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Guinea, that is on the west side goals of Africa. Here they are describing some piracy events, over the past week from the November 9 through December 5, on December 4 a ship called the [Indiscernible] was attacked and boarded by pirates near these geographic coordinates. Fortunately the vessel and crew were safe, they have a map of where this occurred, and they have highlighted the approximate region. And then, ONI also does a worldwide threat to shipping report, this covers from November 5 through December 5 of last year, so they mention the areas under attack, and they mention for armed men boarded a tugboat near Malaysia, and this is an infographic and the description of armed attack in various areas of the

southern Caribbean near the north coast of South America, and the affected countries such as Brazil and Venezuela.

>> The naval department and intelligence department has policy literature and in this case instructions dealing with the intelligence activities, this is instruction from the November 2007, on the specific and technical intelligence liaison agent officers. And various other things.

>> This is an excerpt from this document mentioning how the naval acquisition community these have current validated development, and talked about all of the different stages of the intelligence cycle. So, I think there are a lot of different benefits you gain from studying these resources. One of the most important is military intelligence is not an oxymoron there are significant high-quality thinking and analysis and projection that is done within military intelligence activity that is crucial for both military and civilian purposes. You can gain and enhance awareness of emerging roles of intelligence by analysis by armed services branches. Understand the increasing awareness and understanding of technology intelligence, understanding the critical importance of military importance, evaluating military operations, understanding how military intelligence moves forward with politics, understanding that it is a work in a science, with military environments, gaining understanding of the critical role military intelligence gains in protecting trade and economics, and understanding the emergence of military intelligence operations. With that I am ready for your questions.

>> We do not have any questions at the moment, while we have an opportunity right now to type your questions in, I will go ahead and thank Bert for yet another great webinar, and things to her audience as well. I hope you enjoyed this fifth webinar in this series is much as I did, do not forget our upcoming webinars we have one more webinar scheduled in January of this year, I cannot believe it is 2019 already that is crazy. The next one is on Thursday, January 24 called train maybe for the Olympics using government resources to learn about appropriate exercise, this is one of those webinars that has been rescheduled, it is being made available in January. If you are interested in upcoming webinars all the webinars are announced on the news and events email service which you can subscribe to. We do have a couple of questions that came in from Karina, are there other databases beside [Indiscernible] to look at these documents? There can be several, look on the agency website, there is a chance that many of these documents have not made it in, you might be able to find things on [Indiscernible] the trust catalog, Internet archives is a possibility also. There are some commercial databases, out there such as gales military intelligence collection that you might be able to check as well.

>> Okay. Do you have to use until a link to get to these documents the size the slides you put up? The opposite of Naval intelligence website have them? I am not familiar with until a link. Most of these documents were available through public accessible resources either from the different military intelligence agencies, or through [Indiscernible] the congressional [Indiscernible] Internet archive.

>> Okay. Do we have any last minute Karen questions? I did put out a link for the webinar survey if you would take the time to fill that out I would be grateful. I am not seeing any more questions come in, so with that, I will say thank you all very much for your participation and once again thank you Bert for doing yet another great webinar. Thank you everybody.

>> [Event Concluded]