



Intelligence in the Vietnam War

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Biographical Information on Speakers and Presenters

Ahern, Thomas L., Jr.: (CIA-Retired) Covert operations officer in CIA for 35 years, including six years in Indochina between 1960 and 1972. Author of one of the pacification programs (Counter-Terror Teams, later Provincial Reconnaissance Teams) that became the core of the GVN's national pacification program in 1967. Other assignments as chief of base or station in Africa, the Middle East, and Europe. Post-retirement work as historian at the Center for the Study of Intelligence has focused on Indochina, with three volumes on South Vietnam and one each on Laos, Cambodia, and North Vietnam. Most recent piece is a critique of Intelligence Community analysis of the "yellow rain" issue of the early 1980s. Academic background: BA from Notre Dame; graduate of the National War College.

Allen, George: (CIA-Retired) George Allen is a 30 year veteran of US military intelligence and the CIA. He is author of the book, *None So Blind: A Personal Account of the Intelligence Failure in Vietnam*. **Book Description from Amazon.com:** From his vantage point as a chief official with the CIA and army intelligence, Mr. Allen reveals specifically how American leaders, unwilling to face up to bad news from intelligence sources, largely excluded intelligence from important policy deliberations until it was too late. Reviews: **From Publishers Weekly:** Few Americans knew more about the inner workings of American Vietnam War policy over as long a period of time as Allen did. A WWII navy veteran, Allen went to work as a midlevel civilian defense department intelligence analyst after the war. In 1964, he switched to the CIA, where he served in a similar capacity until his 1979 retirement. Allen spent virtually all of that time in Vietnam and Washington compiling firsthand intelligence about the French and American wars; he tells (what seems like) all in this wide-ranging, illuminating memoir. One message shines through this recounting of more than three decades of American policy-making in Vietnam, what Allen calls the "unwillingness of U.S. officials to confront reality in Vietnam." Allen names the names of those officials. They included the three top Army generals sent to South Vietnam in the 1950s and early 1960s (Joseph "Lightning Joe" Collins, Samuel T. "Hanging Sam" Williams and Paul Harkins); the ambassador to South Vietnam in 1964-1965, Maxwell Taylor; and Johnson administration heavies Walt Rostow, McGeorge and William Bundy and Robert S. McNamara. Those men and many others preferred to make their own strategic and tactical decisions, nearly all of which were doomed. Allen makes a strong case that the "failure" of the book's subtitle was not one of misreported or incorrect analysis; it was of not being able to convince the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson or Nixon



administrations that they were pursuing the wrong course in the Vietnam War. (Sept. 14) Forecast: While this is not the less technical analysis most lay readers will want, historians and other pundits will add it to their arsenals in the continuing re-evaluation of the war and its aging and departed players. Copyright 2001 Reed Business Information, Inc.

Berman, Larry: Larry Berman is Professor at the University of California, Davis and Interim Director of the University of California, Davis Washington Program. In Spring 2007 Smithsonian Book/Harper Collins will publish his “Perfect Spy: The Incredible Double Life of Pham Xuan An, Time Reporter and Vietnamese Communist Agent. He visited Vietnam over fifteen times for interviews with Pham Xuan An and members of his intelligence network. He is also the author of *No Peace No Honor: Nixon, Kissinger and Betrayal in Vietnam* (2001), *Lyndon John's War: The Road to Statement in Vietnam* (1989) and *Planning a Tragedy: The Americanization of the War in Vietnam* (1982). His work has been featured on C-Span’s Book TV, the History Channel’s Secrets of War, and David McCullough’s American Experience. He has received fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation and the American Council of Learned Societies and is co-recipient of the Richard E. Neustadt Award, given annually for the best book published during the year in the field of the American Presidency. He received the Bernath Lecture Prize from the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations to a scholar whose work has most contributed to our understanding of foreign relations. Berman has also been a Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C. He is a member of the National Advisory Council to the Vietnam Center at Texas Tech University. His American Presidency class is cited in Lisa Birnbach’s New and Improved College Guide as most recommended for Davis undergraduates. From 1999-September 2005, Berman served as the founding director of the University of California Washington Center.

Briggs, Tom: (CIA-Retired) Covert operations officer in CIA for 26 years, including overseas tours in Laos, Latin America and Europe. He is the author of an unpublished book, “Cash on Delivery: CIA Special Operations During the Secret War in Laos.” He began his public service in the United States Army Military Police, and served in Vietnam with the 504th Military Police Battalion, leaving active duty with the rank of Captain. He was also a Special Agent with the Drug Enforcement Administration for 3 years. Mr. Briggs graduated from the University of Delaware with a BA degree in history.

Castle, Timothy N.: Tim Castle joined the CIA History Staff in August 2006 following a tour with the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) where he established and directed the Intelligence Community Lessons Learned Center. Before his service with the ODNI, Dr Castle was Professor of National Security Affairs and Director, Security, Strategy, and Forces, at the U.S. Naval War College. Prior government responsibilities include Deputy Chairman, Department of Warfighting, U.S. Air War College, and Chief, Southeast Asia Archival research, POW-MIA, in the office



of the Secretary of Defense. His areas of specialization are Modern Southeast Asia, U.S. Foreign Policy, and Special Operations. Dr Castle is a career Air Force intelligence officer with wide-ranging Asia experience, including two tours in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam war. Since then he has traveled extensively throughout Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam. His latest visit to Southeast Asia was in January 2006 when he traveled to Dien Bien Phu, Khe Sanh, and the Mu Gia Pass. He is the author of *One Day Too Long: Top Secret Site 85 and the Bombing of North Vietnam*, Columbia University Press, 1999, and *At War in the Shadow of Vietnam: United States Military Assistance to Royal Lao Government, 1955-1975*, Columbia University Press, 1993. He is currently under contract with Columbia University Press to write a history of the U.S – Thai security relationship.

Defourneaux, Rene J.: He was born in France in small town close to the Swiss Border. At the age of 18, with his Mother and Sister he immigrated to the United States in 1939 shortly before the start of WWII. He joined the U.S. Army in 1943, became an Intelligence specialist. Shortly after reaching England he was recruited by OSS, trained by the British Special Operation Executive (SOE) and dropped in France behind the German lines to train, organize French resistance units, to conduct sabotage and intelligence operations. Once his territory was liberated he returned to the USA and was assigned to China-Burma-India (CBI) Theater with duty in India, Ceylon, and China. As the second in Command of a six men team he parachuted in Indo-china behind the Japanese lines to train a local guerrilla group headed by Ho Chi Minh and General Vo Nguyễn Giap. He and his team entered Hanoi with Ho shortly after the end of the war. Subsequently, following a short period as a civilian, he was recalled to active duty status and assigned to the U.S. Army Counterintelligence Corps with assignments in the United States, Germany, and as an instructor at the CIC School of Fort Holabird. In 1956 he was transferred to the U.S. Army Pacific Command with duty in Laos, Okinawa, and Japan as an Intelligence Officer. He remained there until November 1963 when he was assigned to Fort Harrison at Indianapolis as the Special Agent in Charge of a Counter Intelligence unit. This was his last post prior to his retirement in 1965 after twenty-two years of active duty as an Army Intelligence officer. As a licensed private investigator he created an agency dealing primarily with the investigation of stockbrokers. At the same time he became a partner of Mid-America International Corp., an import-export company. In 1979 after the death of his partner, Robert P. Fortune, he became the sole owner and he phased out his investigative agency. In January 1988, he sold his company and became a consultant in international trade. His main activities were with Curtis TradeGroup Inc. (CTG) a division of Servaas Inc., which is now an independent company. He is featured in the BBC documentary; *Uncle Ho & Uncle Sam* and was recently interviewed by Ollie North for a War Story about the French Resistance. *The Winking Fox*, published in 1998, details his 22 years of military service. His most recent book *The Tracks of the Fox* describes his search for his WWII resistance companions and the Air Force crew who dropped him in the wrong place, and it include remarks made by his former French resistance comrades.



Finlayson, Andrew Colonel USMC (Retired): Colonel Finlayson is a 1966 graduate of the US Naval Academy who served 25 years in the US Marine Corps as an infantry officer. He served for 32 months in Vietnam as a Force Reconnaissance Platoon Commander, Infantry Company Commander and Provincial Reconnaissance Unit Commander and Advisor. Since his retirement from the US Marine Corps in 1991, he has worked in management positions with the Vinnell Corporation and Northrop Grumman Corporation specializing in military training and biometrics. He spent five years in Saudi Arabia training Saudi military units and a year in Romania as a special advisor to the Romanian Ministry of National Defense.

Haseman, John Colonel USA (Retired): John Haseman retired from the army with the rank of Colonel in 1995 after a 30-year career spent mostly in Southeast Asia. He had two assignments in Vietnam during the war. From November 1967 to November 1968 he was in the 9th Military Intelligence Detachment, 9th Infantry Division. From June 1971 through February 1973 he was a district-level advisor in Kien Hoa Province (Advisory Team 88). He has written several articles for Vietnam Magazine about various aspects of the war. After the war he became a Southeast Asia Foreign Area Officer and served in Thailand, Burma, and three assignments in Indonesia. He was U.S. Defense and Army Attache in Rangoon from 1987 to 1990, and U.S. Defense and Army Attache in Jakarta from 1990 to 1994. After retirement he turned to writing and has authored three books and more than 250 book chapters, articles, and book reviews on Southeast Asia political-military affairs. John travels about half the year and when not overseas enjoys retirement in Grand Junction, Colorado.

Hiam, Michael: Author of *Who the Hell Are We Fighting?: The Story of Sam Adams and the Vietnam Intelligence Wars*. It was an enigma of the Vietnam War: American troops kept killing the Viet Cong and were being killed in the process and yet the Viet Cong's ranks continued to grow. When one man CIA analyst Sam Adams uncovered documents suggesting a Viet Cong army more than twice as numerous as previously reckoned, another war erupted, this time within the ranks of America's intelligence community. This clandestine conflict, which burst into public view during the acrimonious lawsuit *Westmoreland v. CBS*, involved the highest levels of the U.S. government. The central issue in the trial, as in the war itself, was the calamitous failure of our intelligence agencies to ascertain the strength of the Viet Cong and get that information to our troops in a timely fashion. The legacy of this failure S whether due to institutional inertia, misguided politics or individual hubris S haunts our nation. And Sam Adams' tireless crusade for "honest intelligence" resonates strongly today. To detractors like Richard Helms, Adams was an obsessive zealot; to others, he was a patriot of rare integrity and moral courage. Adams was the driving force behind the CBS ninety-minute documentary *The Uncounted Enemy*, produced by George Crile and hosted by Mike Wallace. *Westmoreland* brought a lawsuit seeking \$120 million in damages against Adams and Wallace in what headlines around the country trumpeted as the libel trial of the century. *Westmoreland* dropped his suit before the case could be sent to the jury. *Who the Hell Are We Fighting?* is the first serious narrative history of Adams'



controversial discovery of the Vietnam "numbers gap." Hiam's book is a timeless, cautionary tale that combines the best elements of biography, military history, and current affairs. (Source; Amazon.com Reviews)

Hughes, Patrick, Lieutenant General, US Army (Retired): LTG Hughes retired from the U.S. Army on 1 October 1999 after more than 35 years of military service, beginning as an enlisted soldier and combat medic on 2 January 1962. His last active duty assignment was Director, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), U.S. Department of Defense, a position he held for 3 and ½ years. Other positions of responsibility included Director of Intelligence (J-2), Joint Staff and DIA; Director of Intelligence (J-2), U.S. Central Command; Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence Agency; and Commander, 501st Military Intelligence Brigade.

Lieutenant General Hughes led troops at the squad, platoon, detachment, battalion, brigade, and separate Army and Joint Agency level. He served twice in Vietnam, one tour in Korea, and participated in U.S. military operations in the Middle East, and in Somalia. He also spent time in Bosnia and other strife-torn locales. He has visited 126 nations and was formally trained in the Vietnamese and Korean languages.

Lieutenant General Hughes most recently served in the government as Assistant Secretary for Information Analysis at the Department of Homeland Security. He assumed Assistant Secretary duties on 17 November 2003 and departed from DHS on 15 March 2005.

His awards and decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal (3 awards), the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit (3 awards), the Bronze Star for Valor (3 awards), the Bronze Star for Meritorious Service (2 awards), the Purple Heart, the Army Commendation Medal for Valor, and the award of the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Parachute Badge, the Joint Staff Identification Badge and the Army Staff Badge. He is the recipient of the National Intelligence Distinguished Service Medal (2 awards), the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency's Director's Medal, and the Director's Award for Distinguished Service from the Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy.

He has been presented with recognition from the Department of Homeland Security, the United States Secret Service, Immigration & Customs Enforcement, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency, the National Reconnaissance Office, and the National Security Agency. He has been honored for Distinguished Intelligence Service by the Armed Forces Communications & Electronics Association. He has received numerous awards from foreign nations. He is a member of the Military Intelligence Hall of Fame.

Lieutenant General Hughes received his Master of Arts in Business Management from Central Michigan University, and is a graduate of the U.S. Army Command & General Staff College and a two-year War College Fellowship at the School of Advanced Military



Studies. He has received honorary doctorates from Montana State University (Business), and the Joint Military Intelligence College (Strategic Intelligence). He has consulted for the U.S. Government and for SYNTEK Technologies, Inc. – a BMT Company, Ltd., SY Coleman, Inc. – an L3 Company, the Central Intelligence Agency, Boeing, Centra Technologies, Inc., the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the Defense Science Board, General Dynamics, Johns Hopkins University – Applied Physics Laboratory, Northrop Grumman, Raytheon, RAND, SIG, Inc., Silicon Graphics, Strategic Analysis, Inc., Booz Allen, SAIC, and other firms. He has given testimony to several Congressional Committees and has presented his views at Harvard, MIT, the U.S. Special Operations Command, the National War College, the Army War College, the School of Advanced Military Studies, the Joint Military Intelligence College, the Special Operations University, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Foreign Service Institute, Montana State University, The Brookings Institution, The Washington Institute of Foreign Affairs, the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies, the World Future Society, RAND, and in many other academic, industry and technology forums. He has served on several Defense Science Board Task Forces, on the National Commission to Review the National Reconnaissance Office, on the Laboratory Advisory Committee of Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, on the Intelligence Advisory Panel of Sandia National Laboratory, on the Counter-Proliferation Board of Advisors at the Applied Physics Laboratory-The Johns Hopkins University, on the National Imagery & Mapping Agency InnoVision Senior Advisory Group, and on the Civil Applications Committee Blue Ribbon Study. He has served on the Future Concepts Working Group Senior Advisory Group of U.S. Special Operations Command. He performed work for elements of the U.S. defense and intelligence communities. He has served as the President, National Military Intelligence Association (NMIA) and the Programs and Awards Officer and Board Member of the Intelligence and National Security Association. He continues to serve on the Board of Directors of Strategic Analysis, Inc., and the Advisory Board of The National Youth Leadership Forum, and as a Futures Mentor for the US Army Transformation effort.

His published work includes numerous papers, articles and reports, including a classified publication, *A Primer on the Future Threat, The Decades Ahead: 1999 - 2020*. His congressional testimony was published for four years (1996-1999) with the title, *Global Threats and Challenges: The Decades Ahead*. He wrote the foreword to a novel by Major General (USA, Retired) Charles Scanlon, *Attaches II - Retribution*. He has produced several published articles. He continues to write and speak publicly.

From 1 October 1999 until 16 November 2003 he was the President of PMH Enterprises LLC, a private consulting firm specializing in intelligence, national security and international relations. LTG Hughes joined L-3 Communications, Inc. as the Corporate Vice President for Homeland Security / Homeland Defense on 1 April 2005. In that position he is responsible for developing and enhancing homeland security, homeland defense and related intelligence business activities throughout L-3 Communications.



Kalugin, Oleg, Major General, USSR KGB: Born September 6, 1934, Major General Oleg Kalugin is a former KGB officer and is an internationally recognized expert on Intelligence and Counterintelligence.. He was the longtime head of KGB operations in the United States and later an outspoken critic of the KGB.

Born in Leningrad and son of an officer in the NKVD, Kalugin attended Leningrad State University and, subsequently, was recruited by the KGB under the aegis of the First Chief Directorate (Foreign Intelligence). After training he was sent to the United States, where he enrolled as a journalism student at Columbia University on a Fulbright scholarship in 1958, along with Aleksandr Yakovlev. He continued to pose as a journalist for a number of years, eventually serving as the Radio Moscow correspondent at the United Nations. In 1965 — after five years in New York — he returned to Moscow to serve under the cover of press officer in the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Kalugin was then assigned to Washington, D.C., with the cover of deputy press officer for the Soviet Embassy. In reality he was deputy resident and acting chief of the Residency at the Soviet Embassy.

Rising in the ranks he became one of the KGB's top agents operating out of the Soviet embassy in Washington: it led to his being promoted to general in 1974, the youngest in its history. He returned to KGB headquarters to become head of the foreign counterintelligence or K branch of the First Chief Directorate.

In 1980 Kalugin was made deputy head of the Leningrad KGB because of his growing condemnation of the corruption of the KGB and the entire Soviet system, leading to differences between him and the KGB leadership. He continued criticizing the agency's policies, methods and "demonization" of the U.S. Kalugin left the KGB in 1987.

As the Soviet Union underwent changes under Mikhail Gorbachev, Kalugin became more vocal and public in his criticism of the KGB, denouncing Soviet security forces as "Stalinist". Finally, in 1990, Gorbachev signed a decree stripping Kalugin of his rank, decorations, and pension. Despite this, as well as opposition supported by the KGB, he was elected in September 1990 to the Supreme Soviet as a people's deputy for the Krasnodar region.

Kalugin became a firm supporter of Boris Yeltsin, the president of the Russian SFSR. During the abortive Soviet coup attempt of 1991 he led crowds to the Russian White House, center of anti-coup efforts, and induced Yeltsin to address the crowds.

After the coup he became an unpaid adviser to the new KGB Chairman Vadim Bakatin. While Bakatin succeeded in dismantling the old security apparatus, he did not have the time to reform it before being fired on November 1991. Ever vocal, Kalugin told the press that in the future, the KGB would have no political functions, no secret laboratories where they manufacture poisons and secret weapons.



In 1995 Kalugin accepted a teaching position in The Catholic University of America and remained in the United States ever since. Settling in Washington, D.C., he wrote a book about Cold War espionage entitled *The First Directorate: My 32 Years in Intelligence and Espionage Against the West* and collaborated with former CIA Director William Colby and Activision to produce *Spycraft: The Great Game*, a CD-ROM game released in February 1996. He has appeared frequently in the media and given lectures at a number of universities. He became an American citizen on August 4, 2003.

Kalugin currently works for CI Centre, a counterintelligence consulting and training firm in the Washington, DC area.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oleg_Kalugin

Kodosky, Robert J.: Robert J. Kodosky possesses a master's degree in World history from Villanova University, and a Ph.D. in American history from Temple University where he concentrated on diplomatic and military history. His work on psychological operations in Vietnam has earned him a Moody Grant from the Lyndon Baines Johnson foundation and a Jeffrey Bower Grant from the Center for the Study of Force and Diplomacy. He is currently preparing his manuscript, *The Truth and Consequences of American PSYOP in Vietnam*, for publication in 2007 by Lexington Books, a division of Rowan & Littlefield, Inc. Robert's other scholarship includes "The American Way of War?: Heroes and Kings go for the Gold" which appears in *Film & History CD-ROM Annual* (2005). His current research projects include America's pursuit of public diplomacy in the Cold War, and the representation of the Vietnam War in graphic literature. Robert has been teaching for nearly twenty years. Presently, he is an adjunct professor at West Chester University where he supervises student teachers, and offers courses in American history, World history, and the Vietnam War. Robert is also a reviewer for lesson plans on Pennsylvania history that are developed for classroom use by the Explore PA History Project.

Li, Dr. Xiao Bing: Professor of history and director of the Western Pacific Institute at the University of Central Oklahoma. He is the author, co-author, and co-editor of several books, including *A History of the Modern Chinese Army* (Univ. of Kentucky, forthcoming 2006), *Voices from the Korean War* (Univ. of Kentucky, 2004), *Taiwan in the 21st Century* (2003), and *Mao's Generals Remember Korea* (Univ. of Kansas, 2002). He is also the editor of the journal of *American Review of China Studies* and *Western Pacific Journal*. His current research includes Chinese military operations in the Vietnam War.

Maneki, Sharon: Sharon Maneki has been a historian in the Center for Cryptologic History at the National Security Agency since 1994. She received a B.A. in history from St. John's University (NY) in 1968 and an M.A. in history from Jersey City State College in 1972. After a 15-year career teaching high school social studies, she joined NSA in



1985, serving as an Intelligence Research Analyst before joining the history staff. She has done extensive research on the role of Signals Intelligence in Southeast Asia and will soon publish a paper on NSA support to the Son Tay raid in Vietnam. In 1997 she published *The Quiet Heroes of the Southwest Pacific Theater: An Oral History of the Men and Women of CBB [Central Bureau Brisbane] and FRUMEL [Fleet Radio Unit Melbourne]*.

Moyar, Dr. Mark: Holds a B.A. summa cum laude in history from Harvard and a Ph.D. in history from Cambridge. At present, he is an Associate Professor at the U.S. Marine Corps University in Quantico, Virginia. Cambridge University Press has just published his book *Triumph Forsaken: The Vietnam War 1954-1965*, which fundamentally reinterprets the Vietnam War.

Prados, John: John Prados is an analyst of national security based in Washington, DC. Prados holds a Ph.D. from Columbia University and focuses on presidential power, international relations, intelligence and military affairs. He is a senior fellow and project director with the National Security Archive. His current book is *Safe for Democracy: The Secret Wars of the CIA* (Ivan Dee Publisher). In addition Prados is author or editor of fifteen other books, with titles on national security, intelligence matters, diplomatic history and military affairs, including *Iraq, Vietnam, and World War II*. Among them are *Hoodwinked: The Documents That Reveal How Bush Sold Us a War*, *Inside the Pentagon Papers* (edited with Margaret Pratt-Porter), *Combined Fleet Decoded: The Secret History of U.S. Intelligence and the Japanese Navy in World War II*, *Lost Crusader: The Secret Wars of CIA Director William Colby*, *White House Tapes: Eavesdropping on the President* (edited), *Valley of Decision: The Siege of Khe Sanh* (with Ray Stubbe), *America Responds to Terrorism* (edited), *The Hidden History of the Vietnam War*, *Operation Vulture*, *The Blood Road: The Ho Chi Minh Trail and the Vietnam War*, *Presidents' Secret Wars: CIA and Pentagon Covert Operations from World War II Through the Persian Gulf*, *Keepers of the Keys: A History of the National Security Council from Truman to Bush*, and *The Soviet Estimate: U.S. Intelligence and Soviet Strategic Forces*. He has chapters in two dozen other books, and entries in five reference works. Prados is a contributing editor to *MHQ: The Quarterly Journal of Military History*, and a contributing writer to *The VVA Veteran*. His articles and op-ed pieces have appeared widely, including *Vanity Fair*, *The Washington Post Outlook*, *The New York Times*, *The Los Angeles Times*, the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, *The American Prospect*, *Scientific American*, and elsewhere. His articles on the internet appear at *Tompaine.com*, *TNR.com*, *American Prospect Online*, and elsewhere. His book reviews have also appeared widely.

Preobrazhensky, Konstantin, Lieutenant Colonel, USSR KGB: Konstantin Preobrazhensky is a famous intelligence expert and specialist on Japan, author of six books about Japan. He was born in 1953 in Moscow, Russia. In 1976, he graduated from the Institute of Asia and Africa of the Moscow University with an M.A. In 1975-76 was an intern at Tokai University, Tokyo, Japan.



From 1976-91 he served as an officer in KGB Intelligence. His last position was as personal advisor on China, Japan and Korea to the Head of the Scientific and Technical Intelligence of the KGB.

From 1980-85 Mr. Preobrazhensky was the senior officer at the KGB station in Tokyo, Japan. He was ostensibly the correspondent of TASS, Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union. But for him it was not just a cover, as he is a born writer. He wrote many literary pieces about Japan, some of which were later considered masterpieces.

As a KGB officer he concentrated on the recruitment of Chinese scholars for Soviet Scientific and Technical Intelligence. He reported directly to Victor Chebrikov, KGB Chairman, and Vladimir Kryuchkov, Head of KGB Intelligence. Mr. Preobrazhensky was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel as a young officer.

In July 1985, Mr. Preobrazhensky became the center of a sensational spy scandal. The Japanese police caught him at a meeting with his Chinese agent, whom he had previously recruited. He was released in a couple of hours, but the KGB forcibly returned him to Moscow. Though the reason of this failure was unknown, the KGB accused Mr. Preobrazhensky of it solely. He suffered much undeserved humiliation, which he later described in his book "The Spy, Who Loved Japan" (Tokyo, 1994). This book caused another spy scandal and became a best seller.

In 1991 Mr. Preobrazhensky left the KGB and became its harshest critic. His books and articles unmask its inhumane and illegal activities.

From 1993-2002 he was a security issues columnist for the "Moscow Times", a Moscow based English language newspaper. His articles, disclosing the activities of the KGB, made him world famous.

His activities have irritated the KGB greatly. Mr. Preobrazhensky suffered many provocations including attempted illegal arrest, but managed to escape thanks to his lawyers. But after President Putin's coming to power, it has become impossible. KGB dissidents and critics are jailed and murdered in Russia now. That is why in January 2003 Mr. Preobrazhensky fled to the U.S.A.

Here he continues to unmask the KGB. He is a regular speaker on the Voice of America, has given lectures at: Columbia, Georgetown and Johns Hopkins Universities, where he also has given a seminar "Asian Security".

Mr. Preobrazhensky has been quoted and published by: The Associated Press, Association of Former Intelligence Officers Weekly – Intelligence Notes, BBC, Boston Globe, Christian Science Monitor, East-Asia-Intel.com, Financial Times, Japanese media, Los Angeles Times, Spy Tech Agency Intel Bulletin, Russia Reform Monitor,



American Foreign Policy Council, Newsweek, London Observer, NewsMax.com, The New American, Reuters, The Russia Journal, SKY News, The Weekly Standard, and The Washington Post.

In Russian, Mr. Preobrazhensky's family name means "Transfiguration". It says that he is a descendant of the family of Russian clergy. Actually, his ancestors were Rectors of the Transfiguration Church in the Tver diocese, after which they got their family name.

In the end of the 19th century, the Preobrazhenskys, like a lot of other Russian clergy, became the laymen intelligentsia, teachers and doctors. Mr. Preobrazhensky's grandfather, Alexander, was a prominent Soviet medical doctor, endocrinologist, consultant at the Kremlin Hospital and a secret Orthodox Christian. He was one of those few doctors, who were allowed to examine and treat Stalin personally. Like most of them he was subjected to arrest in 1953, but escaped it thanks to Stalin's death.

Mr. Preobrazhensky's father, George, was a KGB Major General, the Deputy Commander of the Frontier Troops of the KGB. He was a secret Orthodox Christian too. The religious faith was considered an ideological crime for KGB generals, who all were supposed to be fanatic Communists. The disclosure of faith of the KGB officer would cause immediate expulsion from the KGB and Communist Party, making him an outcast in the Soviet society and dooming his family to poverty. But still Mr. Preobrazhensky's father has nourished his son in faith.

While in KGB, Mr. Preobrazhensky did his best in learning how KGB was working on Church. He has interviewed a lot of KGB officers, recruiting priests or acting under the cover of clergymen by themselves. This priceless information was later used in his books and articles. Mr. Preobrazhensky has discovered that KGB considered itself to be a sort of Church too, as it was controlling human souls. It checked people's Communist faith if it was sincere or hypocritical. That's why the KGB officers called themselves "The doctors of human souls", as if they were priests.

It gave the title of a chapter of Mr. Preobrazhensky's book "KGB in Japan" (Moscow, 2000), which was the first in the world literature to describe this phenomenon. It has described the KGB work on Church viewed not by a believer or priest, but by a KGB officer, from inside.

Also, while in KGB, Mr. Preobrazhensky has learned very well that KGB was going to absorb Russian Church Abroad in order to put Russian emigration all over the world under control. In 1980 he has even read the top-secret plan of the KGB activities, aiming the disintegration of Russian Church Abroad. Since coming to the U.S.A. in 2003, Mr. Preobrazhensky is courageously fighting for not to allow this plan to be finally accomplished. All American patriots should join their efforts for not to allow the massive penetration of KGB under the cover of Moscow Patriarchy into the U.S.A.



Pribbenow, Merle: Retired CIA operations officer and Vietnamese language specialist who served in Saigon for five years during the war (1970-1975). Following retirement from the CIA in 1995, he has devoted his time to translating Vietnamese histories and writing about the Vietnam War. He has published a translation of the official Vietnamese military history of the war under the title, "*Victory in Vietnam: The Official History of the People's Army of Vietnam, 1954-1975.*" He has also written numerous articles that have been published in the *Journal of Military History*, *Parameters*, *Studies in Intelligence*, and other publications.

Randolph, Stephen: Dr. Randolph grew up in California and attended the Air Force Academy. Commissioned in 1974, he served in the Air Force until 2001, predominantly flying F-4s and F-15s, including a combat tour in Operation Desert Storm. Later he served on the Joint Staff in European Division from 1993-1994, helping to define a political-military strategy for the conflict in the Balkans, and dealing with the practical aspects of NATO enlargement and the Partnership for Peace. He then moved back to the Air Staff as the chief of the Secretary of the Air Force's Staff Group. Assigned to the National Defense University in 1997, he served as the Air Force Chair until retiring in 2001. He now serves as the Chairman of the Department of Military Strategy and Logistics at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. His book on the Vietnam War, *Powerful and Brutal Weapons: Nixon, Kissinger, and the Easter Offensive*, will be published by Harvard University Press in spring 2007; he is now working on the sequel, tentatively titled *The Will in Spades: Nixon as War President*.

Schindler, Dr. John: Prof. John R. Schindler teaches strategy and intelligence at the U.S. Naval War College in Newport, RI. He is former intelligence practitioner, having served with the National Security Agency for nearly a decade as an intelligence analyst and counterintelligence officer; he has also been a Cryptologic officer in the U.S. Navy. A historian by background (Ph.D., McMaster University, 1995), he has published widely on issues of intelligence, terrorism, international security, and military history. He previously served on the faculty of the Joint Military Intelligence College and the National Cryptologic School, and has lectured on intelligence at all major U.S. security agencies, numerous DoD commands, and several allied intelligence services.

Shaw, Dr. Geoffrey: Assistant Professor: For the last five years, I have been engaged, in a series of contracts, by the American Public University System/American Military University as a professor at the graduate and undergraduate level. Most of my students are serving members of the US Armed Forces and many are deployed in Iraq and Afghanistan. Analyst: I have been engaged by ASI (Advanced Strategic Initiatives/USAF Pentagon) as their senior defense analyst on a contractual basis. I completed a couple of reports for the USAF, at the Pentagon. These reports are concerned with the effects of unification/integration on the Canadian Forces and the development of the US Army Air Corps.



Sullivan, John: Served as a polygraph examiner with the CIA for 31 years. Four of those years, from April 1971, until April 1975, were spent in Vietnam. Since retiring in 1999, John has written two books; *OF SPIES AND LIES; A CIA Lie Detector Remembers Vietnam*, and *GATEKEEPER: Memoirs of a CIA Polygraph Examiner*.

Tovar, Hugh: (CIA-Retired) Graduate of Harvard College, US Army, 1943-1946; served with the Office of Strategic Services in China, parachuted into Vientiane, Laos, on POW rescue mission. He also served in CIA, 1948-1978. Mr. Tovar headed field stations in Malaya, Indonesia, Laos and Thailand. After retirement from CIA, Mr. Tovar worked with National Strategy Information Center.

Willbanks, Dr. James H.: Director of the Department of Military History at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He is a retired Lieutenant Colonel with twenty-three years service as an Infantry officer in various assignments, to include a tour as an advisor in Vietnam and duty in Panama, Japan, and Germany. He is a graduate of the Command and General Staff College and the School of Advanced Military Studies. He holds a B.A. from Texas A&M University, and an M.A. and Ph.D. in History from the University of Kansas. He is the author of *Abandoning Vietnam* (University Press of Kansas, 2004), *The Battle of An Loc* (Indiana University Press, 2005), and a forthcoming book on the 1968 Tet Offensive to be published by Columbia University Press.

Williams, William J.: William Williams has been the Chief of the Center for Cryptologic History at the National Security Agency since 2002. He earned his Ph.D. in American History at the University of Washington, and also has an M.L.S. and a graduate degree in records management and archival administration. He recently retired from the Air Force as a Colonel, completing a 30-year career – including 7 years on the faculty of the History Department at the United States Air Force Academy, where he served as Deputy Head. He has published a book on the mobilization of the U.S. shipbuilding industry during World War I, edited a volume of essays on the Korean War, and written articles on naval, maritime, and airpower history for a variety of journals.

Zervoudakis, Dr. Alexander: Works for the UK Ministry of Defence. He is the Officer Commanding 7006 Intelligence Squadron RAF (A reservist unit of the Royal Air Force). He is now completing a Ph.D. with war studies Department Kings College London, entitled “Myth and Reality French Intelligence in Indochina 1950-51”. He has published mainly in French and British historical journals. He has completed two tours of duty in Iraq, in 2004 and 2005-6.