Please stand by for realtime captions.

>> We will be getting started in about 10 minutes. 2:00.

>> [Captioner Standing By] We will be getting started in five minutes at 2 o'clock.

>> [Captioner Standing By]

>> Doing another sound check. If anybody -- if you can hear me okay if somebody could chat that in the chat box that they can hear me, I would appreciate that.

>> [Captioner Standing By] Joe hear again from GPO. We will be getting started in two minutes, at 2 o'clock.

>> Good afternoon, everyone. Welcome to the Academy. My name is [name unknown] and I'm with my colleague and tech support today. We have a great webinar for you. It's entitled, Enhancing Your Intelligence Agency Information Resources IQ and this is a series. This is part three, Defense intelligence agency and National Security Agency. With us today is our presenter, long time Academy webinar presenter, Chapman. He is the government information political science and economics librarian/professor of library science at Purdue University. Before we get started on the webinar, I'm going to walk you through our highest dose housekeeping comments. If you have any, dose questions or comments on the presentation, please feel free to chat them in the chat box located in the bottom right-hand corner of your screen. I will keep track of the questions that come in and at the end of the presentation I will read them back to Bert and he will respond to each of them. We are also recording today's session and will email a link to recording and slides to everyone that registered for the webinar. We will also be sending you a certificate of participation using the email you used to register for today's webinar. If anyone needs additional certificates because multiple people watched the webinar with you, please email outreach at GPO.gov and include the title of today's webinar along with the names and email addresses of those needing certificates. If you read does need to zoom into the slides, you can click on the full-screen button in the bottom right side of your screen. To exit the full-screen mode, mouse over the bleed bar -- blue bar and then click on the return button to get to the default view work finally, at the end of the session we will share a webinar satisfaction survey with you. We will let you know when the survey is available and the URL will appear in the chat box. We would appreciate your feedback after the session today. Also please keep in mind to reserve your comments about presentation style and value of the webinar for the survey and use the webinar chat box for questions you would like to ask the presenter and to report any technical issues you may encounter. With that I will hand the microphone over to Bert her will take it from here.

>> Thank you and good afternoon everyone. I thought we could continue our journey into the rich variety of publicly assessable U.S. intelligence information resources by moving to the Defense intelligence base and the national security agency. This is the logo for the Defense intelligence agency. I want to give some historical background on these agencies. In terms of the DIA, before 1960 there was a lot of duplication in the U.S. military intelligence collection [Indiscernible]. President Eisenhower ordered the Inspector General to perform a joint study to find solutions. A month before the Eisenhower [Indiscernible] after the Kennedy is -- administration had come to power the new secretary [Indiscernible] to devise a plan for consolidating an intelligent organization and this was established on August 1 by the DoD directive. This agency [Indiscernible] various sections of title 10 and title 50 of U.S. code which I have listed as well. In 1962, that evolved into the national intelligence Agency and I have that in a separate webinar. In 1964 [Indiscernible] was established and in 1965 the defense attaché came into existence. This involves the U.S. military having various military personnel from all branches of the armed services stationed in diplomatic nations overseas together information on military trends and developments in other countries. The mission includes producing, analyzing and disseminating military intelligence information to combat [Indiscernible]. The workforce is a mix of [Indiscernible - Garbled]

>> Director is a three-star officer worked and arm services every three years. Ashley is from the Army and [Indiscernible] principal advisor on military matters. There's a number of different organizational components that are included within DIA and there are various directorates covering different areas such as science and technology and geographic regions including Asia Pacific. They partner with other government and agencies [Indiscernible - Garbled] . On the website there are a lot of [Indiscernible] examining the history. This is adapting to a changing environment in the 1990s. This is a picture of the DIA headquarters in Washington. This is the section from one of the historical backgrounds on the national Defense authorization for F -- fiscal years 1992 and 93. The secretary of defense [Indiscernible] in previous years for the defense appropriations bill. Here's another work [Indiscernible - low volume] dealing with DIA is origins and addressing the Cuban missile crisis situation. Here is the imagery in the photographs. Here we are talking about photographs they took of Cuba and Soviet missile sites in different areas. This is all included in the decision-making that the Kennedy administration had to engage in as they coped with this very serious crisis. Here is another photo taken of Soviet middle range missiles and the caption notes the missiles are located in the bottom right of the photo. Turning to the present, there are different target areas and Russia's reemergence as a military grade power -- there was a 2017 study which is available on their website and it's also part of [Indiscernible - Garbled] , here is the table of content and it will cover a number of different things including Russian national security strategy, threats to the environment with Russia, direction of the military capabilities and [Indiscernible] and a section on information operations. This has information on defense spending based on information at its disposal. Here is the section dealing with Russia military doctrine and strategy. Russian resources are often undeclared and [Indiscernible - Garbled] this is another section on Russian propaganda and it mentions Russia uses an army to disseminate [Indiscernible - Garbled] and controversy over information exploitation activities has been a big factor in recent [Indiscernible - Garbled] going back to the 2016 election . I also mentioned there is a very good article on Russian cyber propaganda in the current issue of [Indiscernible]. I mention this journal when I did a webinar several months ago on air university resources. I commend to your reading. Is also been a lot of mention of the internet research agency in St. Petersburg which has been an instigator of Russian cyber prop -- provocation and attempts to influence policymaking in various countries and even elections. This is a picture of them. This is in St. Petersburg. This is also a report from the 2017 [Indiscernible - Garbled] and this shows where various Russian airbases are located and includes geographic locations of Russian military commands. Another report that the DIA came out is the Twitter landscape and on the cover you see the North Korea and -- Korean dictator, Kim Jong-un. Here is a map showing locations of Pyongyang's nuclear weapons facilities. The ministry of atomic energy and the [Indiscernible] nuclear reactor center as well as the [Indiscernible] nuclear test site in Northeast North Korea. The freedom of information act includes tons of resources on historical and fairly recent information activities they've gathered which are publicly available. Here is a report they did on infectious disease risk for Afghanistan. If you are a military personnel heading somewhere, besides the usual assessments, you have to think about what possible diseases or sanitation issues you may be exposed to. This is in August 2005 and they mention different kinds of things you might have to be aware of. They include a military force health protection recommendation. Some of these -- sanitation is very bad, consequences of different diseases that can occur. This is another section of the website and this is dealing with Venezuela and I believe it is published in the early 1990s. Even then they were mentioning Hugo Chavez who would eventually become the president had been involved in a coup attempt in that country and if you are familiar with that country, you know the significant role he played in Venezuela. Here is another story from a Nicaraguan newspaper on Venezuela and it mentions the political orientation of that newspaper. This is another 1990s report from DIA on how Iran is in the market for tanks and fighters and other weapons from China and the then Soviet Union. They want to acquire missiles and tanks from China. They have already reached an agreement on fighter aircraft. There's other information here [

Indiscernible - Garbled] . They tell you how much China is offering to support in U.S. dollars. If you have students looking for historical information on security developments in these countries, this is a great source for you to consult. I turn now to the NSA, the national security agency. They are also known as the Central security service. They have multiple objectives including vital networks, advancing U.S. goals and protect thing privacy rights and they are interested in enabling [Indiscernible - Garbled] . Their capabilities are so we can make decisions and respond appropriately. [Indiscernible - Garbled] so adversaries can't admired plans. They outmaneuver those seeking to harm us in cyberspace and they are the world leader in cryptology which is the art and science of making codes. They also note that cyber threats are increasing regularly [Indiscernible - Garbled].

>> [Indiscernible - Garbled] this is the current leadership of the NSA. This is their headquarters in Fort Meade, Maryland, which is north of Washington D.C. You will notice the size of the building. The National Security Agency was established by President Truman on November 4, 1952 and this is an excerpt from the order establishing that. Their statutory authority comes from 50 USC and beyond. The Director is pointed disappointed by the president by Senate confirmation. They have been involved in a lot of different developments through [Indiscernible - Garbled]. They uncovered a massive Soviet espionage in a lot of these documents were declassified in the 1990s and many of them were included in the FDLP. They moved from Washington to Fort Meade. They gave them greater statutory authority and in the Cuban missile crisis let -- three years later, they played a critical role in diffusing this crisis. In 1964 there were security procedures West remain a problem is we will find out an example later. An important event was in 1967 the Arab-Israeli roar -- war. [Indiscernible - Garbled] in January 1968, North Korea seized the [Indiscernible] and held them for year and the ship remains in North Korea as an example of [Indiscernible] for them and in 1962 the national security service established a partnership DIA. -- [Indiscernible - Garbled] NSA intercepts of Soviet jet fighter pilot conversation were publicly released and two years after that former NSA employee were convicted of espionage. The computer security act [Indiscernible - Garbled] and during Desert Storm they provided key support for U.S. forces and in 1993 the national cryptologic Museum opened and I will show you that in a little while. In 2011 the 9/11 attacks occurred and they have been assisting were operations in and -- Afghanistan. [Indiscernible - Garbled] in 2013 we learned about Edwin's note -- Edward Snowden. He fled to Russia where he remains. In 2016 the house intelligence committee issued a report [Indiscernible - Garbled] . He was reprimanded for workplace dispute prior within NSA hire to this and he's a nasty guy and the house intelligence committee size they've done -- [Indiscernible - Garbled] unauthorized disclosure. Let's turn to signals. They use information to protect troops, fight terrorism and other things including diplomatic negotiations. It is collected from various sources. The information is in foreign languages and dialect animals complex characteristics [Indiscernible - Garbled]. They mention [Indiscernible - Garbled] overwhelming amount of information . NSA activities are monitored. Federal law, Executive Order and other executive branch regulations. It under -- operates under the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence. They are subject to script -- strict scrutiny inside and outside and overseen by the Congressional intelligence committees. The president oversight [Indiscernible - Garbled] surveillance court, DoD, and the Justice Department to make sure they adhere to U.S. laws and regulations. They also have an office of the Inspector General that does audits, inspections and investigations to make sure their operating with integrity. There's an Office of General Counsel providing advice and it goes down to individuals knowing what to do to ensure they have [Indiscernible] national laws. Cybersecurity has become an important responsibility for the NSA with the growth of digital systems. Their role includes serving as [Indiscernible] [Indiscernible - Garbled] . They perform numerous functions [Indiscernible - Garbled]. It also has [Indiscernible], and computer network, defense and expectation and the NSA [Indiscernible - Garbled] . This is often used by partners in the intelligence community to help mitigate threats and secure networks. They also speak to work with various service security partners and industry academia through different programs. You can see

their research page shows more information. There are a number of different news releases you can find on the NSA website. And it is over a month ago so there might be more recent things available. They also make speeches for different forms and testify for congressional oversight committees on a regular basis. Here are a few examples. This is the general counsel and [Indiscernible - Garbled] of this year. They also have a law [Indiscernible - Garbled]. This was put out on a monthly basis and I would encourage you to try to look at complex algorithms and cryptographic problems. Here is the puzzle from the July edition and they give you a story problem and a question for you to answer. Like it DIA, they also have a treasure trove of declassified documents and these cover a lot of different topics but some of them are listed here and there will be a significant number of documents. Here are some of the different topics. The John Kennedy assassination, information on USS Liberty. Articles from various journals and [Indiscernible - Garbled]. Here's a section dealing with the intelligence background of the Korean War and different topics they addressed. Chinese intervention and the obligatory glossary of acronyms. Another important event is the [Indiscernible - Garbled] incident which is a major factor with U.S. military involvement. It involved various command and tactical messages during August 1964 [Indiscernible - Garbled]. Here is an example of the Gulf of Tonkin, August 1, 1964, and they mentioned there is a possible attack by the North Vietnamese Navy on the naval patrol boat DeSoto. There is a lot of material on the USS pretty and certain during the war in 1967 and you can see some of the different topics covered by these documents. There are audio recordings and transcripts available and I mention that [Indiscernible - Garbled] collected some voice conversations from Israeli helicopter pilots and a control tower at an airfield calling for the attack on the Liberty. This is one of the podcasts you can go to on the NSA website and listen to the conversation. Here is the transcript of the conversation. The writ is really pilot -- [Indiscernible - Garbled]. You can get an idea of what is often called the [Indiscernible] through documents like this. This is an after action photo of the damage done by this attack from an Israeli torpedo. NSA has a cybersecurity threat opportunity Center and its principles include establishing a parameter [Indiscernible - Garbled] , best practice standards, using comprehensive machine learning and a culture of curiosity. NSA and the Department of home security have established a relationship with various institutions and I've listed that many of your own institutions may be partners in the cyber defense with the NSA and homeland security department. There is also the national cryptologic Museum which is open to the public. I've not had the opportunity to visit. It is free and they mention there's plenty of parking available. These are some of the different image galleries they have at this museum covering a variety of different topics and let me give you an example of some of the exhibits you can find there. This is an example of it 18 century -- 18th-century cipher device. The next one I will show you shows a seal that was given to the U.S. ambassador to the former Soviet Union just after World War II and it hung in there residential office until 1952 when the State Department discovered it was bugged. There is a hidden microphone and it which was activated only when the Soviets wanted it to be. It has radio waves from a van parked outside into the office. It's virtually impossible to detect this and they were able to eavesdrop on the ambassadors conversations for six years. So here is the seal that was bugged. They also have a rare book selection. This is like [Indiscernible] on calligraphy. Not sure where it was published or originated from but you can tell this is a topic historically addressed by government agencies and secret services for many centuries and this is an exhibit on the Zimmerman telegram. If you are familiar with World War I, the U.S. military intercepted a telegram from a man named Zimmerman which was the Foreign Minister to Mexico encouraging Mexico to get in to World War I against the United States and if Mexico joined in on attacking the U.S., Germany would return most of the U.S. Southwest to them. Naturally this created an uproar and accelerated formal intervention in World War I. NSA is also concerned with civil liberties and privacy in this is a report they prepare regularly on their personal privacy activities under title I and section 200 of the foreign's surveillance -- foreign surveillance act. There are histories and this is the title page of the first of four volumes on American cryptology during 1945 and [Indiscernible - Garbled]. Here is the table of content

and they will tell you about Soviet and Chinese strategic threats and how they built the mechanisms to address Soviet cyber threats. This is the Berlin tunnel and it was built by the U.S. and its allies under the Berlin wall into East Berlin to try to gather information on Soviet and East German activities. A man named [name unknown] was one of the key players and it worked for a reasonable amount of time until they discovered it and it was shut down. Here's another document from their website [Indiscernible - Garbled] . I think there are tons of benefits [Indiscernible - Garbled] which includes gaining historical and contemporary information and insight on military matters, learning about the successes and failures experienced by DIA and NSA. [Indiscernible - Garbled] or how these agencies are concerned with balancing national security and privacy. Gaining an understanding of the scope of topics and the enormous and comprehensible information they must process. Learning how these agencies are addressing an emerging [Indiscernible - Garbled] that affects national security and national economics and personal economics and social activity. I'm ready for your questions.

>> Thank you. Great presentation. Any questions for Bert? Ashley has it's a great museum to visit. I strongly recommend taking the tour. Thank you, Ashley. The thought crossed my mind and I'm sure they have incredible supercomputers at NSA. Is that public knowledge?

>> They would have the most sophisticated computers imaginable. I don't know to what extent you can find information on their technical capabilities but they have to be able to list phone calls, text messages from a variety different apps. The technology for communications is continually evolving.

>> I'm sure they have unbelievable computing power. Any questions for Bert? It's a great presentation. Very interesting.

>> A nice site -- shout out from Carrie. I think you did a webinar earlier where all these various intelligence agencies fit in to the matrix, CIA and NSA.

>> [Indiscernible - Garbled] which is the overarching agency and I would -- did one on the CIA. All the different government intelligence agencies -- they are loosely called the intelligence community and there are other issues I want to do webinars on in the not so distant future. Perhaps November.

>> That sounds really good. Another shout out here, carry and Kenya, wonderful. Thank you. Any questions? Carrie says she needs to go back and listen to all of those in a row so she gets a full picture. Now might be a good time. My colleague Corey, we have links to Bert's previous nine webinars. This makes number 10 if I count correctly. Corey will put that in the chat box and you can give that a look.

>> [Indiscernible - Garbled]

>> There are nine total. Daniel gave a shout out, thank you. Hold on a second. We are looking for something in the chat box. More questions for Bert? We have time. There you go. We have plenty of time for questions. Lee's get them in. While we are waiting on the questions, another thing Corey's gonna put in is the webinar satisfaction survey put -- -- we have plenty of time for questions but I will do my wrap up comments.

>> One of the thing I will mention about the NSA is fairly early in the calendar year the Director of National Intelligence presents a worldwide threat assessment to Congress and classified of public sessions and many times the Director will be one of the co-presenters at those sessions in the intelligence committees and armed services committees.

>> There is the satisfaction survey. Carrie made the good comment that I think he was very thorough and that is reflective of the lack of questions. I agree with that. If you are curious about the FDLP Academy, Corey will put in the chat box. There's an article that talks about the many things that the Academy does besides webinars. That will be coming into the chat box and a second. I would like to thank Bert for trick back webinar. Great webinar is always. We appreciate it. From the audience comments, I know they love the webinar also. I would like to thank my colleague, Corey Holder for his great work today as tech support and keeping any -- everything running smoothly and thank you to the audience. I know you enjoyed it as much as we did. Don't forget the upcoming webinars. We have three more scheduled for September. The next one is tomorrow, September 19 entitled nutrition 101, eat and

drink your way through government resources on good nutrition. You will receive notes of all of our upcoming webinars when they are announced if you sign up for our Amia -- email alert service. From the FDLP a cavity -- Academy webpage you can view a calendar of upcoming webinars and other events, access pass webinars from the archive and link to a web form to volunteer to present a FDLP webinar. I know there are people that could do a great webinar in the audience . How you manage it does manage your depository and agency information? Any topic. If you presented locally or nationally and other venues and you think it may have application beyond your own library, think about doing a webinar with us. It's easy to do and in today's there will be webinar on how to do a webinar. She's great at cranking out webinars and she's going to give us some good tips. Let's see if we have any questions or comments. Just an awful lot of shout outs and high praise for the webinar. Please check outs the past -- out the pass webinars. You have the quick links and they are all terrific.

>> [Indiscernible - Garbled] . It hasn't been brought back up yet but there is a link to some of the resources through the University library.

>> Okay. I don't see it -- any other comments. With that I think I will close things out and thank Bert one more time.

>> Thank you, Joe.

>> Thank you, audience and please come back to the Academy for more webinars. Have a great rest of the day. [Event Concluded]