

Intelligence Security Diary

Editors: George Holdron, David Rubin
Advisory Board: Howard Coombs, Alan Pickering

June	Entry	Page
1	Valerie Plame	2
4	"The Atomic Bazaar"	2
6	Hariri Tribunal	2
8	North Korea Funds	2
12	Blackstone / China	3
15	Fatah Islam	3
22	Blackstone / Initial Public Offering	3
26	"Kim's UN Buddy"	3
29	Iranian Nuclear Capacity	4
Open Source Intelligence		
	Folio – 'Putin Succession'	4
Contemporary Warfare		
	National Security Archives	8
	An Indictment of Goldwater-Nichols	8
	Rethinking Insurgency	8
	"The Lessons from D-Day"	8
	Canada Day Remembrance	10
	Professional Services	11

George Holdron, B. Com, M.B.A., a former officer in the Canadian Intelligence Corps (C Int C) now known as the Intelligence Branch of the Canadian Forces, was involved in strategic intelligence and subsequently pursued a career in investment management for over thirty years. He is founder of the Intelligence Security Diary and his extensive experience in the financial services industry has allowed him to develop innovative insights in the domain of 'open-source' intelligence. His research interests are in the field of strategy and economic intelligence and he is a Fellow of the Institute Chartered Secretaries & Administrators (U.K.)

David Rubin, KStJ, QC, BA, LL.B. also a former C Int C (Intelligence Branch) officer, is a business lawyer and a partner of Gowling Lafleur Henderson LLP, a Canadian law firm with offices across Canada and in Moscow. He is Chair of the Intelligence Security Diary and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of 2 Intelligence Company, Toronto. He was the Publication Chair of Scarlet to Green – A History of Intelligence in the Canadian Army, past Chair St. John Ambulance, Toronto, and served as Honorary Aide-de-Camp to several Ontario Lieutenant-Governors.

Howard Coombs, BA (Hon), BEd, Master Military Art & Science (Theatre Operations) retired from the regular component of the Canadian Forces in 2002. He is a graduate of the United States Army Command and General Staff College and the United States Army School of Advanced Military Studies. He is a research associate of the Canadian Forces Leadership Institute, a part-time instructor at the Canadian Forces Staff College and a Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Princess of Wales' Own Regiment, Kingston. He advises on the 'Contemporary Warfare' section of the Intelligence Security Diary.

Major General Alan Pickering, CMM, CD (Ret'd), served in the Canadian Forces in a variety of operational and command positions. He holds a BSc (Mechanical Engineering) degree from the Royal Military College and Queen's University. He is a graduate of the Royal Canadian Air Force Staff College and the United States Navy War College. His last posting was Chief Intelligence & Security – Department National Defence. He served for eleven years as Director General Information Technology Security at the Communications Security Establishment following retirement from the military in 1985.

The Editors may be contacted at david.rubin@gowlings.com or (416) 862-3520.

1 Jun Valerie Plame

Valerie Plame, the former Central Intelligence Agency ("CIA") officer whose identity was leaked in 2003 and her publisher, Simon & Schuster, filed suit accusing the U.S. Government of delaying publication of her new book. They accuse the Government of refusing to let Ms. Plame write about the specific dates she worked for the CIA. The court documents indicate that the CIA released information about her work history in an unclassified letter about her retirement benefits. The CIA confirmed it was released "inadvertently" – the letter was entered into the Congressional Record.

4 Jun "The Atomic Bazaar"

The *Wall Street Journal* recently reviewed "The Atomic Bazaar" by William Langewiesche describing it as a "short, taut and striking account of the current and prospective state of the deadly nuclear game". The book discusses the prospect of terrorists acquiring and using a nuclear weapon and the proliferating state ownership of such weapons. The author contends that Russia is the most promising source of the highly enriched uranium required making a bomb – and the easiest way to acquire the uranium material is by "cutting a deal" with someone who has "legitimate access".

[Ozersk is a small city on the Siberian side of the Ural Mountains, two time zones east of Moscow. It is one of the 10 closed nuclear cities in Russia. Many tons of weapons-grade uranium and plutonium are stored in Ozersk. Recently some of its citizens have been building large, lavishly appointed homes – the author describes the construction as a "building boom". There is no obvious explanation of where the money is coming from to finance the development. One can't help but think...maybe deals have been done already in the 'background'?]

6 Jun Hariri Tribunal

On May 30th the United Nations voted unilaterally to establish an international court to try suspects in the murder of Lebanon's former prime minister, Rafik Hariri. Initial U.N. investigations implicated senior Syrian intelligence officials in the February 2005 murder. Hariri was a prominent anti-Syrian politician. While it is hoped that trying the Hariri murder suspects will act to constrain a political culture of assassinations and bombings, Syrian President Bashar Assad has indicated any such unilateral move would result in escalating regional strife. Mr. Hariri's murder in 2005 resulted in massive anti-Syrian protests that saw Syria withdraw its troops from Lebanon. Since then, however, assassins have either killed or attempted to kill about a dozen other anti-Syrian politicians and journalists, as well as detectives investigating the murder.

[Lebanon's security forces are involved in a battle with Fatah Islam, a Sunni militia in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli. The leader of the militia has stated his group is aligned with al Qaeda. Informed sources, however, indicate that Syria is arming and funding Fatah Islam in an attempt to destabilize Lebanon and derail the establishment of the court. The UN will likely establish the actual court in another country – most likely Cyprus – for security reasons.]

8 Jun North Korea Funds

The United States and Russia have agreed to transfer \$25 million in frozen North Korean funds to a Pyongyang-controlled account in Russia. U.S. officials are hoping it will "kick-start" stalled disarmament talks with Kim Jong Il's regime. North Korea has made the return of the \$25 million held at Banco Delta Asia, a Macau bank, a prerequisite for returning to the talks and shutting down its Yongbyon nuclear power plant. Reports indicate the \$25 million will be transferred to a private commercial bank in Russia where the North Koreans have an account. The North Korean money will be transferred through the New York Federal Reserve and Russia's central bank before it can be deposited.

12 Jun Blackstone / China

China committed to investing \$3 billion in the Blackstone Group, a private-equity firm about to 'go public'. Earlier this year, China announced it was looking to diversify a portion of its \$1.2 trillion of foreign-exchange reserves. Under the terms of the deal, the Chinese ownership stake will be below the level requiring U.S. government approval and the Chinese government – at its own request – will have no voting rights or any influence on Blackstone's decision making.

China's soon to be established state foreign-exchange investment company will hold the \$3 billion stake in Blackstone. The state investment company's stake will be kept below 10% and it will pay 95.5% of the public-offering price for its non-voting shares. Other central banks and government investment authorities have used private-equity funds but this is the first time a government is investing directly (ownership) in a private firm. Steve Schwarzman, Blackstone's co-founder stated, "This is a huge sign that the country is prepared to recycle its reserves and liberalize capital flows from China".

[China hopes to avoid the kind of criticism it encountered in the attempted Unocal acquisition by "going in with a local partner". The Blackstone deal will allow it to outflank the political reaction that "strategic interests are falling into Chinese hands". It should be noted that the \$3 billion is a 'portfolio investment' – it will have a one time impact in the foreign exchange accounts – and will not have any ongoing, direct trade implications.]

15 Jun Fatah Islam

Shakir al-Abssi is the leader of Fatah Islam, a group of armed extremists holed up inside the Nahr el-Bared Palestinian refugee camp in Tripoli. He is wanted in Jordan for allegedly helping to assassinate a U.S. diplomat in 2002. He established the base in northern Lebanon and has attracted hundreds of fighters from Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Somalia and Morocco.

[The expanding activities of dozens of groups like Fatah Islam are being watched closely. These al-Qaeda-inspired militants are present in the Palestinian territory of Gaza, as well as in Jordan and the Egyptian controlled Sinai Desert. Their proliferation is seen as an additional significant threat to stability in the region.]

22 Jun Blackstone – Initial Public Offering

The Blackstone Group initial public offering was priced at \$31 and traded as high as \$38. The Chinese acquired their stock at \$29.60. The stock closed at \$35.06 representing a gain of +18.5%.

[The Chinese specialize in this kind of arithmetic!]

26 Jun "Kim's U.N. Buddy"

On Friday the *Wall Street Journal* carried an editorial-opinion entitled "Kim's U.N. Buddy". The article was very critical of an individual named Adrianus Petrus Wilhelmus Melkert, a Dutch politician turned international diplomat. He is an associate administrator of the United Nations Development Program ("UNDP") and has threatened to "retaliate" against the U.S. for its efforts to get to the bottom of possible corruption in the UNDP's program in North Korea. The threat was made earlier this month against Mark Wallace, a senior officer with the U.S. mission to the U.N., for intensifying the investigation into the "Cash for Kim Jong Il Scandal".

Mr. Melkert is on record stating the U.N. auditors "found no evidence that UNDP funding was diverted to the North Korean regime". However, the editorial-opinion piece stated, "the U.N. Board of

Auditors found that the UNDP repeatedly violated its own rules until it pulled out of North Korea this spring. It hired staffers selected by the North Korean government and paid salaries directly to Pyongyang; it disbursed large amounts of cash in foreign currency; and it inspected only a small fraction of its projects. The auditors, who were barred from traveling to North Korea, were careful to note that they were unable to follow the money trail”.

The Congressional Research Service says the U.N. development assistance to North Korea for 1995-2005 amounted to \$1.4 billion. The article claims the UNDP spent a minimum of \$33 million directly and perhaps up to \$100 million if payments made by the UNDP on behalf of other U.N. agencies are included. Mr. Melkert is also reported to have been behind the dismissal of a longtime UNDP veteran and onetime chief of operations in North Korea whose contract was not renewed after he reported UNDP violations there.

[The Wall Street Journal article did not carry any ‘signature’ – no name was attached to it. OSINT analysts must always be careful, in instances like this, as to the credibility of the information – particularly when the author’s name is not included. Publications are often used as conduits by intelligence services to “place” information in the ‘public domain’. The Diary’s Editors, however, found the article sufficiently intriguing to open a ‘dossier’ on Mr. Melkert – we believe we are likely to hear of him again – particularly in connection to North Korea. Once we open a ‘dossier’ we remain steadfast in our surveillance-pursuit.

29 Jun Iranian Nuclear Capacity

The International Atomic Energy Agency (“IAEA”) reported that Iran is operating about 1,300 centrifuges – versus 164 a year ago – and at the current rate of capacity increase they will have 8,000 active by year-end. This is enough to produce several bombs’ worth of weapons-grade uranium a year.

During the past nine months, Iran has also been in material breach of a binding U.N. resolution requiring that it suspend its enrichment programs. The Security Council has only been able to agree on limited sanctions on a handful of Iranian entities directly involved with Iran’s nuclear and ballistic programs.

[Three U.S. aircraft carriers have positioned themselves off the Straits of Hormuz in recent weeks.]

OPEN SOURCE INTELLIGENCE

FOLIO – ‘PUTIN SUCCESSION’

The Kremlin’s ‘spin doctors’ are busily touting an environment of “orderly change” after the presidential election in March 2008. The May 15th issue of the *Wall Street Journal* carried an article entitled “Russia’s Succession Crisis”, indicating that this may not be the case. Russia has seen the denigration of its elected local authorities, independence of parliament and mass media, and the political opposition – the writer calls these the “shock absorbers of democracy” – the elements which would legitimize a succession.

Historically successions have never been smooth in Russia. Under the Tsars many legitimate claimants “to throne” were strangled, drowned, stabbed or forced to retire into monasteries. During the Soviet era, not one putative heir apparent came to power. Lenin did not want Stalin to succeed him. Stalin would never have supported Khrushchev. Khrushchev was ousted by a coup and did not appoint Brezhnev. Andropov deftly stepped into the position of power after serving as KGB Chief. Chernenko was a compromise candidate and quickly died in office.

Hence the phrase “Chernenko appointment” – an individual who is expected to die quickly after assuming office leaving the other aspirants time to maneuver in the background. Gorbachev succeeded Chernenko and was summarily dismissed by Yeltsin. Putin “negotiated” a takeover of power from Boris Yeltsin and then orchestrated the Kremlin’s re-acquisition of absolute control of Russian society.

The writer contends, however, that the foundation of this much-touted “vertical of power” – the Kremlin’s dominance over the country’s politics and economy – is “shallow” and vulnerable to implosion. “No matter how many promises are being made to presidential hopefuls and their salivating retinues about sharing in the riches, the “vertical of power” is a sparse, even austere piece of political architecture.” There is simply not enough “power positions” to accommodate all the aspirants. As the writer states; “not enough Duma committee chairmanships (where the going rate for introducing a law reportedly is \$1 million), regional governorships, top positions in the extremely lucrative tax police and customs, company chairmanships and directorships in the oil, gas, metals, armaments, automotive and aviation industries.”

Macro Background

The writer portrays the slew of political, economic, and, social crises brewing from the abandonment of structural reforms to redress the commodity dependence, the neglect of human capital, and the disrepair of the worn-out industrial infrastructure.

- Despite regular official announcements to shift away from commodity exports to a knowledge based high-tech modern economy, the actual process has been subverted by an ideologically-motivated turn toward greater state control and the fear of private wealth creation.
- Approximately one-third of the Russian state budget comes from oil revenues. Sources indicate that a precipitous decline to \$40 a barrel would have disastrous consequences on the economy.
- The national projects on health and education have done very little to reform the state-based, impoverished, rigid and backward health-care and education systems inherited from the Soviet Union.
- Life expectancy in Russia is only 65 years.
- Russia is the world leader in industrial, aviation and traffic accidents. Crime is rising. Over the past few years there has been a significant increase in the number of murders and a 70%+ increase in drug-related crimes.
- In a ranking by *Transparency International* Russia is 121st out of 163 nations, behind countries like Albania and Zambia. The growing independence of courts, an achievement of the 1990s, has been reversed by the “travesty” of the Yukos-Khodorkovsky and Litvinenko trials. Increasingly ordinary Russians have become fair game for shakedowns by “rapacious bureaucrats”.
- Chechnya is now “pacified” only because the former Islamic guerrillas switched sides. The multi-ethnic North Caucasus is virtually ungovernable. The armed forces are considered ineffective to deal with any major threat. They have become a dysfunctional relic of the Soviet past – “for today’s conscripts the Russian army is a combination of a prison and torture chamber.”

KGB – Succession Methods

Vladimir Putin and Yuri Andropov were two former KGB Chiefs to rise to the Russian leadership. The Editors of the *Diary* decided to research our archives to determine if a ‘corporate culture’ profile could be compiled to portray historical legacy on this issue. The findings were brutal! You best put the children to bed – this is not pleasant reading!

[CHEKA, OGPU, NKVD, MVD are the various names that have been used by Russia’s secret service. Assume all to read KGB!]

- **Felix Dzerzhinsky**

Lenin entrusted the establishment of the CHEKA intelligence service to Dzerzhinsky in December 1917. On taking control he declared, "We stand for organized terror...terror is an absolute necessity during times of revolution". The men he chose to lead CHEKA were brutal and semi-educated peasants. Citizens that fell into the hands of the CHEKA were usually tortured and executed without trial. Dzerzhinsky is reported to have died of a stroke during an argument with Stalin on July 20, 1926. It is indicated that a poison supplied by his successor Vyacheslav Menzhinsky induced the stroke.

- **Vyacheslav Menzhinsky**

Menzhinsky served as head of the Soviet OGPU from 1926 to 1934. Menzhinsky fell victim to a heart attack on May 10, 1934 – he was known to have had a heart condition. Genrikh Yagoda, his principal deputy chairman, succeeded him. Yagoda had already served in the role of Stalin's henchman.

- **Genrikh Yagoda**

Yagoda served as the head of the OGPU, and its successor the NKVD, from 1934 to 1936. Stalin replaced Menzhinsky with Yagoda and gave him secret orders to murder anyone who was critical of him. Throughout the early 1920s, Yagoda directed slave labour programs. He served and headed the Ninth Division of the OGPU, the liquidation department that sought out dissident communists and murdered them.

Many of Yagoda's victims were poisoned and developing quick-acting poisons fascinated Yagoda – who had a special laboratory built for this purpose. He used one of these poisons to murder Menzhinsky in 1934. Yagoda was dismissed from power in 1936 and subsequently accused of working with the German secret service. After a show trial he was executed the following year during the Stalinist purges. Yagoda's wife and family were sent to Gulag labor camps.

- **Nicolai Yezhov**

Yezhov was head of the NKVD from 1936 to 1938 and was a cold-blooded killer who murdered on Stalin's orders. When he attained power he initiated a purge-execution of 3,000 intelligence officers assumed loyal to Yagoda. In the ensuing period of the "Stalin Purges" it is estimated approximately 2 million Russians – Stalin's political enemies, the officer corps, peasants resisting land reform, and general critics of the regime were killed by Yezhov's death squads.

Active participants in Yezhov's campaign of terror were Lavrenty Beria and the future Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev – who ironically denounced Stalin in 1956 as a "mass murderer". Once the estimated slaughter of 35,000 top-ranking Soviet military officers was completed, Beria had Yezhov arrested. It is reported that Beria wrapped chicken wire around Yezhov's neck, strangled him and strung him from a window bar, leaving his carcass to rot for months – tauntingly showing the decaying corpse to others in order to intimidate them.

- **Lavrenty Beria**

Beria was Stalin's personal assassin as well as head of the NKVD and MVD. When the Germans invaded Russia in 1941, Beria was named deputy Prime Minister, in charge of all security behind Russian lines. Beria's executioners murdered tens of thousands of soldiers as well as old-style Bolsheviks – in the chaos of war – Stalin moved to eliminate the last of his political enemies.

Beria was known to tour the darkened streets of Moscow in his official car kidnapping young girls who he raped brutally and then tortured to death. After the war Beria increased the power of his secret police to over 250,000. After Stalin's death, Beria was arrested, tried in secret and condemned as a traitor. On December 23, 1953, he was placed before a wall in the Lubyanka (KGB HQ) and shot.

- **Yuri Andropov**

Andropov was head of the Soviet KGB from 1967 to 1982 and subsequently president of the USSR. Andropov was ambassador to Hungary during the Hungarian Revolution. Andropov lured the leaders of the Hungarian uprising to a so-called "conciliatory meeting" and then had them arrested and later executed. They were enticed with the promise of safe passage to the West. He then oversaw the wholesale slaughter of the remaining rebels by the Soviet Army. The Kremlin appreciated "this kind of leadership" and eventually promoted him to head the KGB in 1967.

A Shakespearean 'Final Act'

The enormity of the stakes involved in the "Putin Succession" is awesome – the oil energy revenues alone amount to \$500 billion annually. In the 'winner-take-all' regime that Putin has created, the idea that power will be transferred in an environment of certainty and tranquility is a "less than forty percent probability event."

There is fear in Kremlin circles that those "passed over" will reach out to the pro-democracy opposition. This is the Kremlin's 'worst-case' scenario – one in which a popular movement similar to the "Orange Revolution" in the Ukraine, seeks free and fair elections. The Kremlin 'spin doctors' are talking "orderly succession", however, it may not be orderly – it may be very brutal!

There is a general premise that intelligence analysts are holding as an assumption – the established power in the Kremlin needs to retain Putin in some manner – they will redefine his role, however, his new title will carry all his current power. If, however, there is a 'player' in the midst who wants to move dramatically, the 'elimination' of Mr. Putin becomes the only 'alternative'.

[In the realm of 'strategic intelligence' a proactive CIA would have been clandestinely orchestrating a candidate and 'sphere of influence' to move against the pro-Putin Kremlin interests. This is most likely not the case – given the defensive modality of the current CIA 'state-of-mind'.

The OSINT 'Law of Watch the Rear' is very likely to come into play. "The enemy sniper will be aiming between your eyes – this is a certainty; the real enemy will fire at you from behind – this is an even greater certainty."]

The Editors of the Diary can only counsel, "Vladimir – watch your back – we don't want you ending up as someone's window ornament."]

CONTEMPORARY WARFARE

National Security Archives

Recently released by the National Security Archives was the much publicized CIA "Family Jewels" collection (<http://www.foia.cia.gov/>). This compilation of documents "... consists of almost 700 pages of responses from CIA employees to a 1973 directive from Director of Central Intelligence James Schlesinger asking them to report activities they thought might be inconsistent with the Agency's charter.

Also available are the CAESAR-POLO-ESAU papers which consist of 147 documents and 11,000 pages of in-depth analysis and research from 1953 to 1973. The CAESAR and POLO papers studied Soviet and Chinese leadership hierarchies, respectively, and the ESAU papers were developed by analysts to inform CIA assessments on Sino-Soviet relations. These can be found at <http://www.foia.cia.gov/cpe.asp>

The National Security Archives link includes additional news about CIA releases and is available at: <http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB222/index.htm>"

An Indictment of Goldwater-Nichols

On 17 June the Boston Globe published an article by Andrew J. Bacevich entitled "Joint Failure" (http://www.boston.com/news/globe/ideas/articles/2007/06/17/joint_failure/) and went on to opine: "Responsibility for the disaster of Iraq lies not only with the President of the United States, but also with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The president needs expert and candid military counsel. Not yes-men in uniform"

It is an interesting article critiquing the role of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff vis-à-vis recent operations in Iraq. There is excellent commentary on the role of the Joint Chiefs in the formulation of policy, as well as some discussion on the destructive impact of inter service rivalry. All discourse is put within historical and recent context and it is valuable reading.

Rethinking Insurgency

The United States Army War College Strategic Studies Institute has published a monograph by Steven Metz entitled "Rethinking Insurgency" (<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=790>). This monograph comes recommended by Colonel (Retired) Mike Capstick, former commander of Canada's Afghanistan Strategic Advisory Team who notes that in this monograph Metz "...attempts to differentiate between 21st Century complex, networked insurgencies and the mid-20th Century 'national liberation' or revolutionary movements. Given that most Western counter-insurgency doctrine is based on the latter, he makes some specific recommendations for change."

He recommends this work as "well-written and original" and also notes that at 71 pages it is not short, but is well worth perusing.

"The Lessons from D-Day" by Victor Davis Hanson

(http://www.realclearpolitics.com/articles/2007/06/the_other_dday.html)

June 07, 2007

Sixty-three years ago this week, we landed on the Normandy beaches. As on each anniversary of June 6, 1944, much has been written to commemorate the bravery and competence of the victorious Anglo-American forces.

All true. But as we ponder this achievement of the Greatest Generation that helped lead to the surrender of Nazi Germany less than a year later, we should remember that the entire campaign was, as Wellington said of Waterloo, a near-run thing.

Our forefathers made several mistakes. They attacked nonexistent artillery emplacements. Planes dropped paratroopers far from intended targets. Critical landing assignments on Omaha Beach were missed.

Once they left shore, it got worse. Indeed, D-Day was soon forgotten in the nightmare of GIs being blown apart in the Normandy hedgerows by well-concealed, entrenched German panzers. Apparently, no American planners – from Army Chief of Staff Gen. George Marshall down to the staff of Allied Supreme Commander Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower – had anticipated either the difficulty of penetrating miles of these dense thickets or the deadliness of new German model tanks and anti-tank weapons.

So we landed in Europe with the weaponry we had – and it was in large part vastly inferior to that of the *Wehrmacht*. The most brilliant armored commander in U.S. history, George S. Patton, had been sacked from theater command for slapping an ill soldier the prior year in Sicily. Gens. Omar N. Bradley and Bernard L. Montgomery lacked his genius and audacity – and tens of thousands of Allied soldiers were to pay for Patton's absence at Normandy.

We finally broke out of the mess, after using heavy bombers to blast holes in the German lines. But again, these operations were fraught with foul-ups. On two successive occasions we bombed our own troops, altogether killing or wounding over 1,000 Americans, including the highest-ranking officer to die in the European Theater, Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair. The nature of his death was hidden from the press – as were many mistakes and casualties both leading up to and after Normandy.

When the disaster in the bocage near the Normandy beaches ended over two months after D-Day, the victorious Americans, British and Canadians had been bled white. Altogether, the winners of the Normandy campaign suffered a quarter-million dead, wounded or missing, including almost 30,000 American fatalities – losing nearly 10 times the number of combat dead in four years of fighting in Iraq.

News from the other fronts during the slaughter in Normandy was no better. Due to blunders by American generals in Italy, the retreating German army had escaped the planned Allied encirclement – and would kill thousands more Allied soldiers in Italy during the next year. Disturbing reports spread about the simultaneous advance and brutality of Stalin's Red Army on the Eastern Front. Some in the American government began to worry that a war started over freedom for Eastern Europe might end up guaranteeing its enslavement – Stalin's storm troopers merely replacing Hitler's.

While we were ground up in the hedgerows, in the Pacific theater thousands of American amphibious troops were lost during the Marianas campaign. True, we kept winning gruesome amphibious assaults, but we didn't seem to learn much from them. Instead, far worse carnage lay in store at places named Peleliu, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. All these bloodbaths near the end of the war were characterized by the sheer heroism of the American soldier – who suffered terribly from intelligence failures and poor leadership of his superiors.

What can we learn, then, on this anniversary of the Normandy campaign?

By any historical measure, our forefathers committed as many strategic and tactical blunders as we have in Afghanistan and Iraq – but lost tens of thousands more Americans as a result of such errors. We worry about emboldening Iran by going into Iraq; the Normandy generation fretted about empowering a colossal Soviet Union. Of course, World War II was an all-out fight for our very existence in a way many believe the war against terror that began on 9/11 is not. Even more would doubt that al-Qaida jihadists in Iraq pose the same threat to civilization as the *Wehrmacht* did in Europe.

Nevertheless, the Normandy campaign reminds us that war is by nature horrific, fraught with foolish error – and only won by the side that commits the least number of mistakes. Our grandfathers knew that. So they pressed on as best they could, convinced that they needn't be perfect, only good enough, to win.

The American lesson of D-Day and its aftermath was how to overcome occasional abject stupidity while never giving up in the face of an utterly savage enemy. We need to remember that now more than ever.

Victor Davis Hanson is a classicist and historian at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University, and author, most recently, of "A War Like No Other: How the Athenians and Spartans Fought the Peloponnesian War." You can reach him by e-mailing author@victorhanson.com.

Canada Day Remembrance



The Editors of the **Intelligence Security Diary** remember those who have fallen in recent Canadian Forces operations and in particular those who have been killed in the war in Afghanistan.

Cpl Jordan Anderson
Master Cpl Raymond Arndt
Cpl Glen Arnold
Cpl Cole D. Bartsch
Master Cpl Colin Stuart Francis Bason
Cpl Robbie Christopher Beerenfenger
Diplomat Glyn Berry
Cpl Anthony Joseph Boneca
Cpl Stephen Frederick Bouzane
Cpl David Braun
Pte David Byers
Trooper Darryl Caswell
Pte Robert Costall
Pte William Jonathan James Cushley
Pte Kevin Dallaire
Cpl Paul Davis
Capt Matthew Jonathan Dawe
Cpl Matthew David James Dinning
Cpl Ainsworth Dyer
Cpl Andrew James Eykelenboom
Capt Jefferson Francis
Sgt Craig Paul Gillam
Chief Warrant Officer Robert Girouard
Capt Nichola Kathleen Sarah Goddard
Cpl Francisco Gomez
Pte Mark Anthony Graham
Pte Richard Green
Pte David Robert Greenslade
Major Paeta Derek Hess-von Kruedener
Sgt Vaughn Ingram
Sgt Christos Karigiannis
Cpl Shane Keating
Cpl Bryce Jeffrey Keller
Pte Kevin Vincent Kennedy

Pte Josh Klukie
Master Cpl Anthony Klumpenhauer
Sgt Marc D. Leger
Sgt Donald Lucas
Bombardier Myles Stanley John Mansell
Cpl Matthew McCully
Cpl Kevin Megeney
Warrant Officer Frank Robert Mellish
Cpl Robert Thomas James Mitchell
Cpl Keith Morley
Cpl Jamie Brendan Murphy
Warrant Officer Richard Francis Nolan
Cpl Randy Payne
Trooper Patrick James Pentland
Cpl Brent Donald Poland
Master Cpl Darrell Jason Priede
Cpl Christopher Jonathan Reid
Sgt Robert Alan Short
Pte Nathan Smith
Sgt Shane Stachnik
Cpl Christopher Paul Stannix
Master Cpl Allan Stewart
Cpl Albert Storm
Sgt Darcy Scott Tedford
Lt William Turner
Master Cpl Jeffrey Scott Walsh
Cpl Jason Patrick Warren
Pte Lane William Thomas Watkins
Pte Joel Wiebe
Cpl Aaron Edward Williams
Pte Blake Neil Williamson
Trooper Mark Andrew Wilson
Master Cpl Timothy Wilson
Pte Braun Scott Woodfield

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE

Shirley Evans • Dustin Couch • Guy Holloway
Rick McDougal • Coworkers • **HEROES**



Our co-worker collapsed at work. We saved his life.

You too can save a life. Contact us for training.



St. John Ambulance

SAVING LIVES
at work, home and play

For more information visit our website:
www.sja.ca

I want a law firm that understands our needs.

We Understand

You want a law firm that has defence and security sector expertise, anticipates and responds to your needs, and gets results.

You want **Gowlings**.

- Crisis management
- Data governance/privacy legislation
- Employment issues
- Federal, provincial and municipal government relations
- Government procurement
- Information security incident management
- Intellectual property and technology law
- Strategic legal advice on corporate and commercial matters

Get the power of original thought working for you.

For more information, please contact:

David A. Rubin, QC, Partner
416 862-3520
david.rubin@gowlings.com



Barristers & Solicitors | Patent & Trade Mark Agents

The Power of Original Thought

gowlings.com

Montréal | Ottawa | Toronto | Hamilton | Waterloo Region | Calgary | Vancouver | Moscow