

## IMPORTANT DATES AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE EVENTS

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE IN WORLD WAR II  
1940-1947

1940	5 January	Navy establishes, in New York, a cover operation to conduct clandestine collection with a worldwide network of operatives and observers (Phillip's organization).
	21 May	President Roosevelt authorizes the FBI to conduct warrantless electronic surveillance of persons suspected of subversion or espionage. Surveillance is to be limited insofar as possible to aliens.
	5 June	FBI-MID-ONI "Delimitation Agreement" further specifies the division of labor in domestic intelligence work.
	24 June	FBI Special Investigations Service (SIS) is formed.
	28 June	The Alien Registration Act (the "Smith Act") criminalizes conspiracy to overthrow the government, requires resident aliens to register, report annually, and provide notice of address changes.
	28 June	Delimitation Agreement signed by War Department, Office of Naval Intelligence and FBI for coordination of activities.
1941	14 May	Military Intelligence Division, Office of Naval Intelligence and FBI adopt "Third Agency Rule"; no intelligence collected by an agency is to be disseminated outside its own agency. Rule does not apply to already established exchanges of information.
	June	KGB codebook and an emergency cipher system obtained by Finns.
	22 June	Germany invades Russia.
	29 June	FBI arrests 29 German military intelligence agents, crippling Germany's clandestine operations in the United States.
	11 July	Coordinator of Information (COI) established by President Roosevelt to collect and analyze all information bearing on national security.
	1 September	A separate Censorship Branch is created in Army's Military Intelligence Division.
	6 September	Army Chief of Staff requests the Secretary of War to approve placing the War Department's undercover intelligence services under COI.

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE IN WORLD WAR II  
1940-1947

1941	10 October	Donovan informs the President that the Military and Naval Intelligence Services consolidated their uncover intelligence under the COI.
	7 December	Japanese aircraft attack Pearl Harbor; America enters the war.
	19 December	Office of Censorship created by Executive Order.
1942	5 February	Interdepartmental Committee to consider cases of subversive activity on the part of federal employees established.
	19 February	Presidential Order relocates West Coast Japanese.
	20 February	Through a German double agent, the FBI established radio contact between Long Island, New York, and Hamburg, Germany, and supplied the German intelligence agency with false information up to May 2, 1945, when British forces captured Hamburg.
	20 March	MID's Special Branch begins producing daily "Magic Summaries" analyzing foreign diplomatic messages for the White House and Senior and senior military commanders.
	30 March	Donovan writes to Roosevelt seeking approval of a proposal to have the Joint Chiefs of Staff and COI work more closely together.
	29 May	Registration of foreign agents transferred from Department of State to the Attorney General.
	13 June	Office of Strategic Services is formed and Coordinator of Information is abolished.
	25 June	US Navy drops its Soviet diplomatic SIGINT program and turned it over to the Army.
	27 June	FBI announces arrest of 8 German saboteurs who landed on Long Island. Six are electrocuted and two get long prison terms.
	30 June	Interagency agreement divides signals intelligence duties: Navy assigned to handle naval codebreaking; the US Army's Signals Intelligence Service to handle diplomatic and military traffic; and the FBI works clandestine radio communications.
8 July	President Roosevelt bars all agencies except the FBI and the armed services from code-breaking activities. The services interpret this directive as authorization to deny signals intelligence to OSS.	

## IMPORTANT DATES AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE EVENTS

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE IN WORLD WAR II  
1940-1947

1942	23 November	US Senate Committee approves bill to extend federal censorship between the United States and possessions and foreign countries.
	2 December	Enrico Fermi secretly accomplishes a controlled nuclear fission reaction at the University of Chicago gym; in a coded message he informs FDR: "The Italian navigator has entered a new world."
1943	3 January	The Dies Committee on Un-American Activities given permanent status.
	1 February	US Army's renamed Signal Security Agency (SSA) formally begins work on Russian diplomatic traffic.
	1 March	Donovan creates a counterintelligence section in OSS, designated X-2 and appoints James R. Murphy as its chief.
	31 March	X-2 has opened an office in London to conduct liaison with British intelligence.
	10 April	KGB New York resident Vassili M. Zarubin meets CPUSA official Steve Nelson in Oakland and discusses espionage.
	1 May	Development of the atomic bomb transferred to the Army; project becomes known as Manhattan Project.
	20 May	Communist International (COMINTERN) dissolves.
	July	X-2 sets up a Watch List Unit to collect information on all known or suspected agents.
	7 August	FBI receives an anonymous Russian letter naming Soviet intelligence officers in North America.
	October	The first breakthrough in VENONA decryption comes with the discovery of weaknesses in the Soviet cryptographic system.
	31 October	San Francisco KGB residency acknowledges the receipt of a new codebook.
17 December	Quotas replace Chinese exclusion immigration law.	
1944	May	Donald Maclean arrives in Washington as Second Secretary of the British Embassy.

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE IN WORLD WAR II  
1940-1947

1944	August	Klaus Fuchs begins work at Los Alamos, New Mexico and transfers information about the A-bomb to Harry Gold.
	November	SSAs Cecil Phillips discovers the new KGB indicator, which is then used to detect “key” duplicated in Trade messages.
	18 November	Donovan suggests to the President that consideration be given to establishing an intelligence organization for the post-war period.
	December	OSS purchases Soviet code and cipher material from Finnish sources; the Roosevelt administration orders the material returned to the Soviet Embassy in Washington.
	15 December	The War Department transfers operational control of SSA from the Signal Corps to MID.
1945	January	David Greenglass, Julius Rosenberg’s brother-in-law, gives Rosenberg information on the A-bomb while Greenglass is on leave from Los Alamos.
	April	Andrei Gromyko nominates Alger Hiss to be temporary Secretary General of the UN.
	12 April	President Roosevelt dies. Harry Truman sworn in as his successor.
	27 April	A US Army Intelligence Committee (TICOM) team finds Russian code and cipher material in a German Foreign Office cryptanalytic center in a castle in Saxony-Anhalt.
	8 May	Germany surrenders.
	16 July	The Manhattan Project detonates the world’s first nuclear explosion, at Trinity, in New Mexico; Soviet agents had warned Moscow in advance.
	15 August	Japan capitulates.
	2 September	Formal end of World War II.
	2 September	Termination of military censorship within the US Army both at home and abroad.

IMPORTANT DATES AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE EVENTS

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE IN WORLD WAR II  
1940-1947

1945	6 September	The War Department authorizes merger of SSA with selected Signal Corps units to form the Army Security Agency (ASA), under MID.
	7 September	Igor Gouzenko, code clerk at the Soviet Embassy, defects to Canada with documents which reveal a major Soviet espionage ring in Canada.
	12 September	US-UK signals intelligence Continuation Agreement extends wartime cooperation in this field.
	25 September	First Eberstadt Committee report proposes creation of intelligence agency and national security council.
	1 October	President Truman disbands the OSS; Research and Analysis function given to Department of State, remainder to Strategic Services Unit, War Department.
	31 October	Office of War Information abolished.
	November	Elizabeth Bentley tells the FBI about her activities as a courier for Soviet espionage rings, leading to follow-up of Whittaker Chambers charges made in 1939.
	7 November	Elizabeth Bentley interviewed at length for the first time by FBI agents about her work for the KGB.
1946	January	USSR recognized as main target of US intelligence interest.
	22 January	Central Intelligence Group set up by presidential directive. Souers named DCI.
	23 February	Secretary of War approves revisions in instructions for handling subversive and disaffected Army personnel. Directs preparation of files on known or suspected subversives and names MID as central office of record.
	March	The first US post-war spy case is brought with the arrest of a Russian, Lt. Redin, in Portland, OR. Charged with espionage and buying "secret" information about the Bikini Island atomic bomb tests from a British Secret Service maritime engineer, he is acquitted.
	4 March	Allan Nunn May, British physicists involved in Atomic Research, arrested.

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE IN WORLD WAR II  
1940-1947

1947	January	US Chamber of Commerce publishes <i>Communists Within the Government: The Facts and the Program</i> , warning of “Communist infiltration.”
	5 March	Army Intelligence Division advises field commands that, within policy limits, reports on trends and conditions relating to strikes, racial disturbances and other disloyalties, that may threaten the armed forces, are needed.
	21 March	Executive Order 9835 tightens protections against subversive infiltration of the US Government, defining disloyalty as membership on a list of subversive organizations maintained by the Attorney General.
	16 June	House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) begins hearings on Hollywood communists. Indicts 10 Hollywood figures for contempt. A Hollywood blacklist of alleged Communist sympathizers includes 300 writers, directors, and actors.
	26 July	The National Security Act is passed. It establishes the National Security Council (NSC), the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).
	1 September	Col. Carter Clarke briefs the FBI’s liaison officer on the break into Soviet diplomatic traffic.
	16 September	Official separation agreement reached between Army and Air Force relative to their respective responsibilities for conducting CI within the Zone of Interior.
	18 September	The Central Intelligence Agency is established.
	26 September	First meeting of the National Security Council.
	12 December	NSCID-5 reiterates but qualifies DCI’s counterespionage authority to avoid precluding certain “agreed” FBI and military counterintelligence activities.