

Terrorismo made in U.S.A. en las Américas

Una enciclopedia básica

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DYNCORP

Es una de las siete "empresas militares" norteamericanas contratadas por el Departamento de Estado de [EE.UU](#) para guerra antinarcóticos.

La DynCorp se presentó en [Colombia](#) como una Sociedad Británica, con sede en Aldershot Hampshire. En los contratos con el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América aparece como una empresa estadounidense que tiene su Casa Matriz en Reston, Virginia y su Base de Operaciones en Cocoa Beach, Florida.

La empresa fue creada en 1946, un año después del fin de la II Guerra Mundial, por un grupo de pilotos norteamericanos que pensaban dedicarse al transporte de carga. Al principio se llamó California Easter Airways Inc. Desde 1987 lleva el nombre de DynCorp. En la gran línea de trabajo que hoy desarrollan se iniciaron en la Guerra de Corea, de 1950 a 1953.

Más tarde participaron en Viet Nam, de 1960 a 1975. Prestaron sus servicios en las guerras del Golfo Pérsico. Trabajaron en la guerra contrainsurgente en [El Salvador](#). Operaron en Bosnia y, en la actualidad, participan en la implementación del Plan [Colombia](#), entre otras actividades.

DynCorp es una de las grandes empresas privadas del mundo que se ocupan de la seguridad y la defensa. Tiene unos 20.000 empleados que trabajan en unos 50 países del mundo y sus ingresos superan los 400.000 millones de dólares.

Esta empresa contrata mercenarios para la guerra y aparece como una empresa muy versátil que presta múltiples servicios a los militares norteamericanos repartidos en unas 1.500 bases alrededor del mundo, pero, en esencia, se trata de una Cía que recluta y contrata mercenarios para el desarrollo de operaciones de guerra que, por diversas circunstancias, no pueden o deben ser ejecutadas por las fuerzas regulares de los [Estados Unidos](#).

Por ejemplo, en Colombia, los Estados Unidos impulsan oficialmente la guerra contra el narcotráfico, pero, niegan la guerra contra la insurgencia. Sin embargo la guerra existe y de ella se ocupa DynCorp, fundamentalmente entrenando y dirigiendo a los batallones contrainsurgentes y a las fuerzas paramilitares.

En julio de 1999, estalló el primer escándalo cuando un avión espía de la Armada de los Estados Unidos, pilotado por Jennifer Odom, se estrelló en la frontera entre Ecuador y Colombia. Perecieron 5 soldados norteamericanos y 2 colombianos. La Embajada norteamericana habló de un accidente, pero el esposo de la piloto del avión, el Coronel retirado norteamericano Charles Odom, señaló que su esposa había sido derribada por un operativo de las FARC mientras cumplía una misión de inteligencia para el gobierno norteamericano.

Esta narcoempresa tiene un contrato firmado por 600 millones de dólares anuales para operar en Bolivia, Perú y Colombia, y cuenta con mercenarios expertos en combate (fuerzas delta) y pilotos veteranos que participaron en las guerras de agresión del imperialismo contra los pueblos de Vietnam, Granada, Panamá, Irak, El Salvador y Haití.

Las incursiones aéreas destinadas a la erradicación de la coca, la amapola y la marihuana por medio de fumigación en Colombia son realizadas por Dyncorp, la empresa militar que Oliver North, según

lo revelado por el escándalo Escándalo Irán-Contras, 3 de noviembre de 1986[Irán-Contras]], bajo ordenes directas del Pentágono, utilizó para suministrarle armas a la contra nicaragüense y transportar cocaína para el financiamiento de las operaciones terroristas de los mercenarios antisandinistas.

Los aviones y los mercenarios de la Dyncorp que operan en coordinación con la Brigada Aérea del Ejército Nacional, entran y salen de Colombia sin ningún tipo de control por parte de las autoridades colombianas, situación que se explica por las condiciones impuestas al gobierno colombiano por el Departamento de Estado de EE.UU.

El Gobierno de Estados Unidos condicionó el otorgamiento de los 1 600 millones de dólares iniciales del Plan Colombia a que las autoridades colombianas no se inmiscuyeran en los operativos estadounidenses. Por esta razón, no es casualidad que el general de la policía antinarcóticos que dirigió el operativo que resultó en el hallazgo del cargamento de cocaína perteneciente a la Dyncorp en mayo de 2000, fuera destituido.

Obtenido de "<http://www.terrorfileonline.org/es/index.php/DYNCORP>"

Categorías

- [Organizaciones vinculadas al terrorismo made in USA](#)
- [Organizaciones vinculadas al terrorismo made in USA contra Perú](#)
- [Organizaciones vinculadas al terrorismo made in USA contra Haití](#)

Organizaciones vinculadas al terrorismo made in USA



Campamento de la Contra nicaragüense, ejército financiado por la administración de Ronald Reagan, que causó decenas de miles de muertos en Nicaragua.

Organizaciones que funcionan como entidades políticas cuyo ámbito de acción e integrantes suelen traspasar el límite del país donde han sido constituidas, y/o ejecutan o financian acciones terroristas.

Subcategorías

Hay **10** subcategorías en esta categoría.

A

- [Argentina](#)

G

- [Guatemala](#)

P

- [Perú](#)
- [Puerto Rico](#)

C

- [Costa Rica](#)

H

- [Haití](#)

V

- [Cuba](#)
- [Honduras](#)
- [Venezuela](#)

N

- [Nicaragua](#)

Artículos en la categoría "Organizaciones vinculadas al terrorismo made in USA"

Hay 62 artículos en esta categoría.

A

- [Abdala](#)
- [Acción Cubana](#)
- [Agencia Central de Inteligencia](#)
- [Agencia Internacional para el desarrollo](#)
- [Agencia de Información de los Estados Unidos \(USIA\)](#)
- [Agencia de Seguridad Nacional](#)
- [Agrupación Montecristi](#)
- [Alacrán](#)
- [Alianza Anticomunista Argentina](#)
- [Alpha-66](#)
- [Asociación Católica Universitaria](#)
- [Asociación de Veteranos de Bahía de Cochinos 2506](#)

B

- [Batallón 3-16](#)
- [Buró Federal de Investigaciones \(FBI\)](#)

C

- [Center for a Free Cuba](#)
- [Comando Sur](#)
- [Comandos F-4](#)

C cont.

- [Comunidad de Inteligencia](#)
- [Consejo por la libertad de Cuba](#)
- [Coordinación de Organizaciones Revolucionarias Unidas \(CORU\)](#)
- [Cuba Independiente y Democrática](#)

D

- [DYNCORP](#)
- [Departamento de Seguridad de la Patria](#)
- [Dirección de Inteligencia Nacional \(DINA\)](#)
- [Directorio Revolucionario Democrático](#)
- [Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil](#)

E

- [Ejército Armado Secreto](#)
- [Ejército Libertador Cubano](#)
- [Escuela de las Américas](#)
- [Estación CIA JM WAVE](#)
- [Estado Mayor Presidencial](#)

F

- [FORT BRAGG](#)
- [Federación Sindical de Plantas Eléctricas, Gas y](#)

G

- [Gobierno Cubano Secreto](#)

H

- [Hermanos al Rescate](#)

J

- [Junta Revolucionaria Cubana](#)
- [Jóvenes de la Estrella](#)

K

- [Kaibiles](#)

L

- [La Contra Nicaragüense](#)
- [La Rosa Blanca](#)
- [La Voz de la Fundación](#)
- [Liga Anticomunista Mundial](#)

M

- [Movimiento Democracia](#)
- [Movimiento Insurreccional de Recuperación Revolucionaria](#)
- [Movimiento](#)

- [Comandos L](#)
- [Comandos Libres Nacionalistas \(CLN\)](#)
- [Comandos Pedro Luis Boitel](#)
- [Agua de Cuba en el exilio \(FSPEGA\)](#)
- [Freedom House](#)
- [Frente Revolucionario Democrático](#)
- [Frente Unido Occidental](#)
- [Frente de Liberación Nacional Cubano](#)
- [Fundación Nacional Cubano Americana](#)
- [Revolucionario del Pueblo](#)
- [Movimiento de Recuperación Revolucionaria](#)

O

- [Omega 7](#)
- [Organización de Estados Americanos](#)

P

- [Partido Unión Nacional Democrática](#)
- [Partido del Pueblo](#)
- [Poder Cubano](#)

R

- [Rescate Revolucionario Democrático](#)

S

- [Science Application Internacional Corporation \(SAIC\)](#)

T

- [Tontons Macoutes](#)

Organizaciones vinculadas al terrorismo made in USA contra Perú

Artículos en la categoría "Organizaciones vinculadas al terrorismo made in USA contra Perú"

Hay 2 artículos en esta categoría.

D

- [DYNCORP](#)

F

- [Frente de Liberación Nacional Cubano](#)

Obtenido de "http://www.terrorfileonline.org/es/index.php/Categor%C3%ADa:Organizaciones_vinculadas_al_terrorismo_made_in_USA_contra_Per%C3%BA"

Categorías

- [Organizaciones vinculadas al terrorismo made in USA Perú](#)

Organizaciones vinculadas al terrorismo made in USA contra Haití

Artículos en la categoría "Organizaciones vinculadas al terrorismo made in USA contra Haití"

Hay 2 artículos en esta categoría.

D

- [DYNCORP](#)

T

- [Tontons Macoutes](#)

Obtenido de "http://www.terrorfileonline.org/es/index.php/Categor%C3%ADa:Organizaciones_vinculadas_al_terrorismo_made_in_USA_contra_Hait%C3%AD"

Categorías

- [Organizaciones vinculadas al terrorismo made in USA Haití](#)

La Contra Nicaragüense

En noviembre de 1981, la administración [Ronald Reagan](#) inició su guerra contra el sandinismo y autorizó a la [CIA](#) 19,5 millones de dólares para crear la Contra, fuerza paramilitar, compuesta básicamente de antiguos miembros de la Guardia Nacional de la derrocada dictadura de [Anastasio Somoza Debayle](#). La CIA, con ayuda de agentes argentinos, puso en marcha campos de adiestramiento en el territorio de [Honduras](#) y suministró alimentos, ropa, armas y supervisión a los Contras.

En 1982, el Presidente del Comité de Inteligencia de la Cámara, Edward P. Boland, presentó una enmienda a la Factura de Defensa de los Presupuestos para el año fiscal 1983 que limitaba la ayuda financiera de [Estados Unidos](#) a la Contra. Esta enmienda prohibía a la CIA utilizar ningún dinero «para el propósito de derrocar el gobierno de [Nicaragua](#)». Aún así, el Congreso autorizó la ayuda a esta organización con 24 millones de dólares para el año de 1984.

Miembros del personal del Consejo de Seguridad Nacional, institución asesora de la Casa Blanca, cuyo ámbito de operaciones había sido doméstico hasta entonces, se convirtieron en los cerebros para continuar con el apoyo a la Contra. El Teniente Coronel Oliver North, ayudante del Consejero de Seguridad Nacional Robert McFarlane, se hizo cargo de la operación, que buscaba financiación secreta de fuentes privadas americanas y la canalizaba a las manos de la Contra.

En 1984 se supo que la [CIA](#) había tomado parte en el minado de puertos nicaragüenses sin notificarlo de forma adecuada al Congreso y este aprobó una versión más dura de la Enmienda Boland que prohibió a la CIA, al Departamento de Defensa y a cualquier otra agencia estadounidense involucrada en actividades de inteligencia proporcionar ningún apoyo a operaciones militares y paramilitares en Nicaragua.

No obstante, North y el Consejo Nacional de Seguridad continuaron recabando y desviando secretamente fondos a la Contra, y la Contra comenzó a recurrir a ellos cada vez más para solicitar orientación.

En 1985, varios funcionarios del gobierno, incluyendo a McFarlane y North, se implicaron en un plan para vender secretamente armas a Irán, a cambio de la liberación de los siete americanos retenidos por simpatizantes iraníes en Líbano, con la intención de hacer virar la política exterior de Irán en una dirección más prooccidental. Israel actuó en principio como intermediario de los envíos de armas. Aunque este plan violaba el Acta de Control de Exportación de Armas, un embargo armamentístico contra Irán, y la política estadounidense de no tratar con gobiernos que apoyasen el terrorismo internacional, [Ronald Reagan](#) dio su autorización para que McFarlane procediera a la venta de las armas. Los beneficios excedieron a lo esperado, y en 1986, North desarrolló un plan para desviar millones de dólares a la financiación de la Contra, un movimiento aprobado por el sucesor de McFarlane, John Poindexter.

En 1986, fue derribado un avión de carga sobre la selva nicaragüense. Un pasajero americano que saltó en paracaídas y cayó en manos de los sandinistas reveló que el avión formaba parte de una operación de suministro de armas a la Contra dirigida por [Estados Unidos](#).

El presidente norteamericano dijo públicamente que el gobierno de Estados Unidos no tenía conexión con el avión derribado, y el Asistente del Secretario de Estado para Asuntos Interamericanos y otros altos cargos dieron versiones similares al Congreso. Un mes más tarde, el diario libanés Al-Shiraa expuso el comercio secreto de armas con Irán.

El Presidente [Ronald Reagan](#) reconoció que tenía conocimiento de los envíos de misiles, pero insistió que no era un intercambio de armas por rehenes. Poco después, el Departamento de Justicia anunció que había descubierto que parte de los beneficios de la venta de armas había sido desviada a la Contra. El legado del asunto [Irán-Contra](#) todavía colea hoy en la actual administración Bush. Desde que tomó posesión en 2001, el Presidente [George W. Bush](#) ha elegido a varios veteranos del escándalo Irán-Contra para ocupar importantes puestos.

Obtenido de "http://www.terrorfileonline.org/es/index.php/La_Contra_Nicarag%C3%BCense"

Categorías

- [Organizaciones vinculadas al terrorismo made in USA](#)
- [Organizaciones vinculadas al terrorismo made in USA contra Nicaragua](#)

Relaciones con este documento

- [Documento Harkin. Acta del Senado. Jueves, 22 de septiembre de 1988](#)
- [William Casey](#)

- [La Contra Nicaragüense](#)
- [Oliver North](#)
- [Maureen Courtney](#)
- [Teresa Rosales](#)

Otros resultados

- [Luis Alonso Discua Elvir](#)
- [Rafael Ángel Calderón Guardia](#)
- [Oliver North](#)
- [2008, febrero. Posada contactaba a Raymond Molina durante el complot de Panamá](#)
- [Ramón "Raymond" Molina](#)
- [Tamayo León, R. Las mentiras serán destruidas](#)
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Dillon Read & Co. Inc.

Y la Aristocracia de las Ganancias Accionarias

Por [Catherine Austin Fitts](#)

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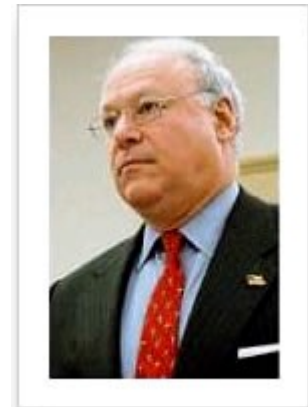
"Haz una ley, haz un negocio." — Viejo dicho callejero de N

Dyncorp

La empresa de Pug, Capricorn Holdings, tenía sede en Greenwich, Connecticut. Él y John Birkelund, durante mucho tiempo, fueron miembros de la junta directiva de NacRe, una empresa reaseguradora de Greenwich, para cuya fundación Dillon había sido clave. Rompiendo con la tendencia de dirigentes de Dillon originarios de New Jersey, John Birkelund vivía en Connecticut y parecía ser parte importante de la élite empresarial de Greenwich y sus alrededores. Dentro de dicha élite se encontraba Robert G. Stone hijo, considerado por ser una estrella durante muchos años en la Dotación de Harvard, sobre todo dentro de su cartera de hidrocarburos. Esta última invirtió en Harken Energy, una empresa que se volvió famosa gracias al papel desempeñado por George W. Bush y a las ganancias en la bolsa de valores. Como mucha gente en esta historia, tanto Birkelund como Winokur eran miembros del Consejo de Relaciones Exteriores.

Cuando Capricorn Holdings redujo su capacidad de inversión en 1997, DynCorp parecía estar desempeñándose bien. Además de importantes contratos para sistemas informáticos y subcontratos para DOJ y HUD - incluyendo uno de 60 millones de dólares por año sirviendo como contratista principal para el Fondo de Confiscación de Bienes del DOJ (donde se encontraba trabajando con los Alguaciles Federales, quienes administran los bienes confiscados por esa entidad) - DynCorp también ganó nuevos contratos de apoyo en sistemas y litigio por parte del DOJ en 1995 y 1996. Estos incluyeron el de Justice Consolidated Network ("Red Consolidada de Justicia", o J-Con) para manejar estos sistemas en diferentes divisiones del Departamento de Justicia. Según el presidente de Inslaw (una ya inexistente compañía de software) -Bill Hamilton - DynCorp fue uno de los contratistas sucesores para manejar el sistema de software PROMIS, después de que el DOJ se lo robó a su compañía.

Uno de los contratistas escogidos junto con DynCorp fue CACI, el proveedor principal de Sistemas



Pug Winokur

de Información Geográfica al gobierno federal. Richard Armitage -un funcionario de Defensa de alto rango durante la administración Reagan y del Departamento de Estado durante la primera administración de Bush hijo- era consultante y miembro de la junta directiva de CACI entre 1999 y 2001.

Después de que varios empleados de DynCorp estuvieron sujetos a demandas que tenían que ver con pedofilia y trata de blancas - en asociación con la mafia local de Europa oriental [76] - Armitage, como alto funcionario del Departamento de Defensa, escribió una carta apoyando la idea de que se entregaran importantes contratos nuevos directamente a DynCorp, basándose en la teoría de que una empresa no debe perder contratos como resultado del comportamiento de unos pocos empleados. Es decir, la existencia de trata de blancas y pedofilia entre las filas de la empresa no detuvo a DynCorp para ganar importantes contratos nuevos, incluyendo uno de 500 millones de dólares para manejar en Irak instancias como la policía, los programas jurídicos, los tribunales y las cárceles.

COVER STORY

DynCorp Disgrace



Conduct unbecoming: Americans were seen in Bosnia as defenders of the children, as shown here, until U.S. contractors began buying children as personal sex slaves.

By KELLY PATRICK O'MEARA

Employees of the corporation have been buying and selling women and young girls for sex while working under contract for the United States.

Middle-aged men having sex with 12- to 15-year-olds was too much for Ben Johnston, a hulking 6-foot-5-inch Texan, and more than a year ago he blew the whistle on his employer, DynCorp, a U.S. contracting company doing business in Bosnia.

According to the Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organization Act (RICO) lawsuit filed in Texas on behalf of the former DynCorp aircraft mechanic, "in the latter part of 1999 Johnston learned that employees and supervisors from DynCorp were engaging in perverse, illegal and inhumane behavior [and] were purchasing illegal weapons, women, forced passports and [participating in] other immoral acts. Johnston witnessed co-workers and supervisors literally buying and selling women for their own personal enjoyment, and employees would brag about the various ages and talents of the individual slaves they had purchased."

Rather than acknowledge and reward Johnston's effort to get this behavior stopped, DynCorp fired him, forcing him into protective custody by the U.S. Army.

February 4, 2002

12 • **Insight**

Cortesía de Nelly O'Meara, revista Insight

Carta del subsecretario Richard Armitage, asunto: "Otogamiento de contrato directo a DynCorp para proporcionar servicios policíacos, jurídicos y penitenciarios en Irak":

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 21, 2003

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your May 5 letter in which you express concern about the potential for crimes such as trafficking in persons to emerge in Iraq during the post-conflict period.

The Department regards trafficking of persons and related activities as serious human rights violations, and is dedicating significant time and resources to combating this crime.

We are also fully aware of past allegations that have been made against personnel employed by our contractor, CSC DynCorp International. It is unfortunate that the actions of a very small number of individuals years ago overshadowed the honorable work of so many others and raised concerns about the integrity of the system we use to contribute to international police sector assistance and development missions. The vast majority of the U.S. personnel deployed in such missions are performing with distinction, and at considerable risk to their own lives. They are helping to restore peace and the rule of law in societies torn apart by violence. The two police officers found to have acted inappropriately during the Kosovo mission were fired immediately.

We would also like to assure you that the Department of State does not distance itself from U.S. personnel hired by CSC DynCorp to serve in international peacekeeping or similar operations. The Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs maintains a close working relationship with CSC DynCorp to prevent problems before they occur. In the event that an individual engages in inappropriate behavior, our close contact with the contractor allows us to address any transgressions quickly.

The Honorable
Christopher H. Smith, Co-Chairman,
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe,
House of Representatives.

Comencé a indagar sobre DynCorp cuando me contactó, varios años después, un participante jubilado de las operaciones clandestinas llevadas a cabo por la CIA, quien me aseguró que:

- i. DynCorp estaba ayudando a administrar el sistema informático PROMIS a través de su Sistema J-Con en el DOJ; y que
- ii. El funcionario de DynCorp, que estaba encargado de ejecutar el contrato de J-Con, falsificó pruebas en mi contra usando el sistema PROMIS, y que eso fue lo que desató la investigación en contra mía y de Hamilton Securities Group. Enseguida escribí al directo de DynCorp, pero nunca

me respondió.

Es difícil encontrar información confiable sobre el sistema informático PROMIS y sus sistemas sucesores. Sin embargo, creo que entender el uso de tal armamento digital informático –y la habilidad del mismo para comprometer la integridad de sistemas financieros públicos y privados (incluyendo transacciones tales como las ventas de préstamos de HUD), así como sistemas jurídicos, policiales y militares del gobierno– es fundamental para una comprensión de la manipulación del mercado de crédito federal y del mercado financiero, así como de la centralización del poder político y económico.

[<< Anterior](#)

[Siguiente >>](#)

- Fuente: <http://www.dunwalke.com/espanol/dyncorp.htm>

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CSC/ DynCorp

The world's premier rent-a-cop business runs the security show in Afghanistan, Iraq, and the US-Mexico border. They also run the coca crop-dusting business in Colombia, and occasional sex trafficking sorties in Bosnia. But what can you expect from a bunch of mercenaries?

CEO: Van Honeycutt

Military contracts 2005: \$2.8 billion

note: CSC sold [DynCorp](#) in January 2005

The U.S. State Department awarded [DynCorp](#) a multimillion-dollar contract to advise the Iraqi government on setting up effective law enforcement, judicial and correctional agencies. [DynCorp](#) will arrange for up to 1,000 U.S. civilian law enforcement experts to travel to Iraq to help locals "assess threats to public order" and mentor personnel at the municipal, provincial and national levels. The company will also provide any logistical or technical support necessary for this peacekeeping project. [DynCorp](#) estimates it could recoup up to \$50 million for the first year of the contract.

Already armed [DynCorp](#) employees make up the core of the police force in Bosnia. [DynCorp](#) troops protect Afghan president Hamid Karzai, while DynCorp planes and pilots fly the defoliation missions over the coca crops in Colombia. Back home in the United States DynCorp is in charge of the border posts between the US and Mexico, many of the Pentagon's weapons-testing ranges and the entire Air Force One fleet of presidential planes and helicopters. The company also reviews security clearance applications of military and civilian personnel for the Navy.

DynCorp began in 1946 as a project of a small group of returning World War II pilots seeking to use their military contacts to make a living in the air cargo business. Named California Eastern Airways the original company was soon airlifting supplies to Asia used in the Korean War. By 2002 DynCorp, headquartered in Reston, Virginia, was the nation's 13th largest military contractor with \$2.3 billion in revenue until it merged with Computer Sciences Corporation, an El Segundo, California-based technology services company, in an acquisition worth nearly \$1 billion.

The company is not short on controversy. Under the Plan Colombia contract, the company has 88 aircraft and 307 employees - 139 of them American - flying missions to eradicate coca fields in Colombia. Soldier of Fortune magazine once ran a cover story on DynCorp, proclaiming it "Colombia's Coke-Bustin' Broncos."

US Rep. Janice Schakowsky, an Illinois Democrat, told Wired magazine that hiring a private company to fly what amounts to combat missions is asking for trouble. DynCorp's employees have a history of behaving like cowboys," Schakowsky noted. "Is the US military privatizing its missions

to avoid public controversy or to avoid embarrassment - to hide body bags from the media and shield the military from public opinion?" she asked.

Indeed a group of Ecuadoran peasants filed a class action against the company in September 2001. The suit alleges that herbicides spread by DynCorp in Colombia were drifting across the border, withering legitimate crops, causing human and livestock illness, and, in several cases, killing children. Assistant Secretary of State Rand Beers intervened in the case right away telling the judge the lawsuit posed "a grave risk to US national security and foreign policy objectives."

What's more, Kathryn Bolkovac, a U.N. International Police Force monitor filed a lawsuit in Britain in 2001 against [DynCorp](#) for firing her after she reported that Dyncorp police trainers in Bosnia were paying for prostitutes and participating in sex trafficking. Many of the Dyncorp employees were forced to resign under suspicion of illegal activity. But none were prosecuted, since they enjoy immunity from prosecution in Bosnia.

Earlier that year Ben Johnston, a [DynCorp](#) aircraft mechanic for Apache and Blackhawk helicopters in Kosovo, filed a lawsuit against his employer. The suit alleged that that in the latter part of 1999 Johnson "learned that employees and supervisors from [DynCorp](#) were engaging in perverse, illegal and inhumane behavior [and] were purchasing illegal weapons, women, forged passports and [participating in] other immoral acts."

The suit charges that "Johnston witnessed coworkers and supervisors literally buying and selling women for their own personal enjoyment, and employees would brag about the various ages and talents of the individual slaves they had purchased." "DynCorp is just as immoral and elite as possible, and any rule they can break they do," Johnston told Insight magazine. He charged that the company also billed the Army for unnecessary repairs and padded the payroll. "What they say in Bosnia is that [DynCorp](#) just needs a warm body -- that's the [DynCorp](#) slogan. Even if you don't do an eight-hour day, they'll sign you in for it because that's how they bill the government.

Links

- [Computer Sciences Corporation](#)
- [Dyncorp](#)
- [Earth Rights International](#)

[US: DynCorp Fires Executive Counsel](#)

by August Cole, [Wall Street Journal](#)

November 28th, 2009

DynCorp International Inc. said it has terminated one of its top lawyers, a move that comes on the heels of the government contractor's disclosure that some of its subcontractors may have broken U.S. law in trying to speed up getting licenses and visas overseas.

[US: DynCorp Billed U.S. \\$50 Million Beyond Costs in Defense Contract](#)

by V. Dion Haynes, [Washington Post](#)

August 12th, 2009

A Defense Department auditor, appearing before the Commission on Wartime Contracting in Iraq and Afghanistan, testified Tuesday that DynCorp International billed the government \$50 million more than the amount specified in a contract to provide dining facilities and living quarters for military personnel in Kuwait.

[Policing Afghanistan: Obama's New Strategy](#)

by Pratap Chatterjee, Special to CorpWatch

March 23rd, 2009



A new strategy for Afghanistan and Pakistan will be unveiled by President Barack Obama this week. It plans to ramp up the training of the Afghan army and police at a cost of some \$2 billion a year. Private contractor DynCorp is already lining up to bid for some of the lucrative contracts. This article provides an overview of key reports assessing the training of the Afghan police, and DynCorp's role, to date.

[IRAQ: Controversial Contractor's Iraq Work Is Split Up](#)

by JAMES RISEN, [The New York Times](#)

May 24th, 2008

For the first time since the war began, the largest single Pentagon contract in Iraq is being divided among three companies, ending the monopoly held by KBR, the Houston-based corporation that has been accused of wasteful spending and mismanagement and of exploiting its political ties to Vice President Dick Cheney.

[US: Contractors Back From Iraq Suffer Trauma From Battle](#)

by James Risen, [The New York Times](#)

July 5th, 2007

Contractors who have worked in Iraq are returning home with the same kinds of combat-related mental health problems that afflict United States military personnel, according to contractors, industry officials and mental health experts.

[IRAQ: A Private Realm Of Intelligence-Gathering; Firm Extends U.S. Government's Reach](#)

by Steve Fainaru and Alec Klein, [Washington Post Foreign Service](#)

July 1st, 2007

On the first floor of a tan building inside Baghdad's Green Zone, the full scope of Iraq's daily carnage is condensed into a 30-minute PowerPoint presentation. The intelligence was compiled not by the U.S. military, but by a British security firm, Aegis Defence Services Ltd. The Reconstruction Operations Center is the most visible example of how intelligence collection is now among the responsibilities handled by a network of private security companies that work in the shadows of the U.S. military.

[AFGHANISTAN: The Reach of War; U.S. Report Finds Dismal Training of Afghan Police](#)

by James Glantz and David Rohde; Carlotta Gall, [The New York Times](#)

December 4th, 2006

Five years after the fall of the Taliban, a joint report by the Pentagon and the State Department has found that the American-trained police force in Afghanistan is largely incapable of carrying out routine law enforcement work, and that managers of the \$1.1 billion training program cannot say how many officers are actually on duty or where thousands of trucks and other equipment issued to police units have gone.

[IRAQ: How Iraq Police Reform Became Casualty of War](#)

by Michael Moss, with David Rohde and Kirk Semple, [The New York Times](#)

May 22nd, 2006

So was much of the rest of Iraq. An initial effort by American civilians to rebuild the police, slow to get started and undermanned, had become overwhelmed by corruption, political vengeance and lawlessness unleashed by the toppling of Saddam Hussein.

[IRAQ: Misjudgments Marred U.S. Plans for Iraqi Police](#)

by Michael Moss and David Rohde, [The New York Times Company](#)

May 21st, 2006

Field training of the Iraqi police, the most critical element of the effort, was left to DynCorp International, a company based in Irving, Tex., that received \$750 million in contracts. The advisers, many of them retired officers from small towns, said they arrived in Iraq and quickly found themselves caught between poorly staffed American government agencies, company officials focused on the bottom line and thousands of Iraqi officers clamoring for help.

[US: Tender Mercenaries: DynCorp and Me](#)

by Jeremy Scahill, [Common Dreams](#)

November 1st, 2005

In the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, journalist Jeremy Scahill investigated the role of private security companies like Blackwater USA, infamous for their work in Iraq, that deployed on the streets of New Orleans. His reports were broadcast on the national radio and TV show Democracy Now! and on hundreds of sites across the internet. In response to Scahill's recent cover story in The Nation magazine "Blackwater Down," the President and CEO of DynCorp, one of the largest private security companies in the world, wrote a letter to the editor of The Nation. Dyncorp CEO Stephen J. Cannon's letter is reprinted below, followed by Scahill's response.

[IRAQ: Contractor Charged in Baghdad Badge Scam](#)

by Jerry Markon and Josh White, [The Washington Post](#)

September 21st, 2005

A military contractor returning from Iraq was charged yesterday with distributing identity badges that control access to Baghdad's heavily fortified Green Zone to people not allowed to receive them, including an Iraqi woman he was dating.

[AFGHANISTAN: Dyncorp Guards Chastised by U.S. State Department](#)

[BBC News](#)

October 14th, 2004

The U.S. State Department has rebuked a private security firm, Dyncorp, over the "aggressive behavior" of guards hired to protect Afghan leader Hamid Karzai.

[Iraq: Security Firms Form World's Largest Private 'Army'](#)

by Dana Priest and Mary Pat Flaherty, Washington Post

April 8th, 2004

Under assault by insurgents and unable to rely on U.S. and coalition troops for intelligence or help under duress, private security firms in Iraq have begun to band together in the past 48 hours, organizing what may effectively be the largest private army in the world, with its own rescue teams and pooled, sensitive intelligence.

[Iraq: Global Security Firms Fill in as Private Armies](#)

by Robert Collier, San Francisco Chronicle

March 28th, 2004

The shootout was just one more example of the behind-the-scenes role played in Iraq by an estimated 15,000 private security agents from the United States, Britain and countries as varied as Nepal, Chile, Ukraine, Israel, South Africa and Fiji. They are employed by about 25 different firms that are playing their part in Iraq's highly dangerous postwar environment by performing tasks ranging from training the country's new police and army to protecting government leaders to providing logistics for the U.S. military. 15,000 agents patrol the violent streets of Iraq.

[US: Computer Technicians Sue CSC to Seek Overtime Pay](#)

by Lisa Girion, Los Angeles Times

November 13th, 2003

Computer Sciences Corp. was accused Wednesday of cheating thousands of computer technicians out of overtime pay in a lawsuit that could open the technology industry to the same class-action litigation that has forced millions of dollars in back wages from fast-food chains and retail outlets.

[Iraq: The Pentagon's Private Corps](#)

by Julian Brookes, MotherJones.com

October 22nd, 2003

Washington has long outsourced work to private firms. What's new is the size and variety of contracts being doled out, particularly by the Pentagon. Private military companies now do more than simply build airplanes -- they maintain those planes on the battlefield and even fly them; construct detention camps in Guantanamo Bay, pilot armed reconnaissance planes and helicopter gunships to eradicate coca crops in Colombia; and operate the intelligence and communications systems at the U.S. Northern Command in Colorado -- work that brings the various companies an estimated \$100 billion a year.

[Iraq: Some of Army's Civilian Contractors Are No-Shows](#)

by David Wood, Newhouse News Service

July 31st, 2003

U.S. troops in Iraq suffered through months of unnecessarily poor living conditions because some civilian contractors hired by the Army for logistics support failed to show up, Army officers said.



Dyncorp Rent-a-Cops May Head to Post-Saddam Iraq

by Pratap Chatterjee, Special to CorpWatch

April 9th, 2003

A major military contractor - already underfire for alleged human rights violations and fraud - may get a multi-million dollar contract to police post-Saddam Iraq.

[IRAQ: Thousands of Private Contractors Support U.S. Forces in Persian Gulf](#)

by Kenneth Bredemeier, [Washington Post](#)

March 3rd, 2003

Private contractors are sending thousands of technical experts to the Persian Gulf region. They operate communications systems, repair helicopters, fix weapons systems and link the computers with the troops to command centers.

[US: Sex scandal still haunts DynCorp](#)

by John Crewdson, Tribune

May 13th, 2002

Hoping to avoid a repeat of a sex scandal that marred the presence of American police officers in Bosnia, U.S. law-enforcement personnel recruited to help reorganize Iraq's shattered police forces must acknowledge in writing that human trafficking and involvement with prostitution "are considered illegal by the international community and are immoral, unethical and strictly prohibited."

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DYNCORP...

DynCorp es una gran empresa privada, que se ocupa de la seguridad y la defensa de los estados unidos y los países donde tienen intereses geoestratégicos. Tiene unos 20.000 empleados que trabajan en unos 50 países del mundo y sus ingresos superan los 400.000 millones de dólares. Fue creada en 1946, un año después del fin de la II Guerra Mundial, por un grupo de pilotos norteamericanos, Al principio se llamó California Easter Airways Inc. Desde 1987 lleva el Nombre de DynCorp. Su gran línea de trabajo que hoy desarrolla se inició en la Guerra de Corea, de 1950 a 1953, más tarde participó en Viet Nam, de 1960 a 1975. Prestó sus servicios en las guerras del Golfo Pérsico. Trabajó en la guerra contrainsurgente en El Salvador. Operó en Bosnia y en la actualidad, participa en la implementación del Plan Colombia, entre otras actividades .



DynCorp aparece como una Empresa muy versátil que presta múltiples servicios a los militares norteamericanos repartidos en unas 1.500 bases alrededor del mundo, pero, en esencia, se trata de una CIA que recluta y contrata mercenarios para el desarrollo de operaciones de guerra que, por diversas circunstancias, no pueden o deben ser ejecutadas por las fuerzas regulares de los Estados Unidos. Por ejemplo, en Colombia, los Estados Unidos impulsan oficialmente la guerra contra el narcotráfico, pero, niegan la guerra contra la insurgencia. Sin embargo la guerra existe y de ella se ocupa DynCorp, fundamentalmente entrenando y dirigiendo a los batallones contrainsurgentes y a las fuerzas paramilitares.

La presencia de Dyncorp en Colombia ha sido dispuesta por los Estados Unidos a fin de proteger sus intereses estratégicos, y ha sido justificada en razones de seguridad nacional de ese país y de lucha transnacional contra el terrorismo. La metodología empleada para esto, es la de la reserva y la inmunidad y así es como se han vulnerado los principios de soberanía y autodeterminación del Estado colombiano , sus contratos para realizar las fumigaciones provienen del Departamento de Estado y es amparada y protegida por el gobierno colombiano, dejándola infringir las normas y acuerdos internacionales de aspersión aérea.

La inmunidad convencional para la misión de Estados Unidos en Colombia, ha sido la oportunidad para que sean miembros de esta empresa, los autores de varios delitos en el país, principalmente relacionados con narcotráfico.

Por ejemplo, en mayo de 2000, recién implementado el Plan Colombia, fueron detectadas en el aeropuerto El Dorado de Bogotá, unas botellas que contenían heroína y donde la firma DynCorp aparecía como remitente del paquete que tenía como destino final la base aérea de Patrick en Florida .

En octubre de 2004 se tuvo noticia de que contratistas que operaban en Tolemaida distribuyeron un video en el que se observaba como sometían a ofensas sexuales a niñas menores de edad del pueblo de Melgar. Ese video fue comercializado incluso en las principales calles de Bogotá .

En mayo de 2005 los ciudadanos estadounidenses Alan Norman Tanquary y José Hernández, quienes aseguraron ser miembros del Séptimo Grupo de las Fuerzas Especiales del Ejército de E.U. y que eran instructores de tiro en el Centro Nacional de Entrenamiento del Ejército, en Tolemaida, donde se destaca una fuerte presencia de contratistas privados, fueron arrestados en flagrancia por traficar con más de 30.000 proyectiles para los grupos paramilitares, en Carmen de Apicalá, en la vía que comunica a los departamentos de Tolima y Cundinamarca.

En el mes de mayo del presente año una corte federal de Washington admitió a trámite las demandas presentadas por la Asociación Latinoamericana de Derechos Humanos (ALDHU) contra la empresa de EE.UU. DynCorp, por daños causados en Ecuador por las fumigaciones aéreas que realiza en el lado colombiano de la frontera

Dyncorp realizó fumigaciones aéreas de plantaciones de coca con el herbicida glifosato en la franja de Colombia fronteriza con Ecuador contratada por el gobierno de Bogotá. Quito afirma que el glifosato es arrastrado por el viento hasta territorio ecuatoriano, donde causa graves daños a personas, animales y plantas, el gobierno ecuatoriano ha acusado a las avionetas de Dyncorp de rebasar en sus fumigaciones la línea fronteriza y entrar en el espacio aéreo ecuatoriano,

Por todas estas atrocidades DynCorp es acusada por el pueblo colombiano por:

Generar guerra e inestabilidad política logrando lucro atizando conflictos y volverlos funcionales a la prestación de sus servicios; se beneficiarse del mercenarismo que promueve propiciando el deterioro de las condiciones de vida de la población que padece la militarización, la pérdida de miles de vidas y con ellas el delicado tejido social al que pertenecen; destruir los recursos naturales; la pérdida de valores de la humanidad en términos culturales y ecológicos; propiciar graves crisis humanitarias, e ignominiosas crisis alimentarias; la pérdida de bienes de la población, vulnerar la dignidad humana; la destrucción y el dolor al tener responsabilidad en las violaciones a los derechos humanos contra comunidades colombianas y también ecuatorianas que sufren los impactos de su actividad empresarial, todas ellas, graves afrentas contra la humanidad; ejecutar por mucho tiempo una política deliberada de violación de los derechos humanos, formulada por el gobierno de los Estados y aceptada por el gobierno de Colombia.

<http://www.llacta.org/notic/020430a.htm>

<http://www.llacta.org/notic/020430a.htm>

<http://www.wrm.org.uy/paises/Colombia/Dyncorp.pdf>

<http://www.wrm.org.uy/paises/Colombia/Dyncorp.pdf>

<http://www.wrm.org.uy/paises/Colombia/Dyncorp.pdf>

<http://www.wrm.org.uy/paises/Colombia/Dyncorp.pdf>

El colombiano (Medellín) Junio 1 de 2007 Página: 8a

Dictamen final TPP Audiencia sobre Biodiversidad durante los días 25 y 26 de febrero de 2007

- Fuente: <http://www2.redjuvenil.org/content/view/389/68/>

crocodyl

[Aero/military](#)



Company Profile

DynCorp International

Last edited by on June 17, 2009 - 11:04pm

Company Snapshot:

DynCorp does not like to be compared to controversial contractors such as Blackwater and KBR, but the company does exactly what they do. It performs a wide range of functions for U.S. government agencies, including security and support services in war zones such as Iraq and Afghanistan. While DynCorp is not quite as well known as those other private military companies, it has had its share of scandals. These include allegations of heavy-handed security procedures in Afghanistan, a questionable shooting of a civilian in Baghdad and aggressive procedures during narcotics-control operations in Colombia. That has not stopped the federal government from giving more and more work to DynCorp, which is publicly traded but controlled by Veritas Capital. At the end of 2007, the company's backlog of such contracts was worth more than \$6 billion.

Number of employees worldwide:

15,000

Chief executive officer:

William L. Ballhaus

Website:

<http://www.dyn-intl.com/>

Net Income:

\$27 million

Total revenue:

\$2.1 billion

Corporate accountability

Accountability overview:

For much of its history, DynCorp operated in relative obscurity. One exception was the early 1980s, when the company, then known as Dynalectron, became embroiled in a Justice Department investigation of bid rigging by companies in the electrical contracting industry, including one of its subsidiaries, Dynalectric. The company had to put its chief operating officer, who had previously served as head of Dynalectric and was indicted in the bid-rigging case, on paid leave as a condition of remaining eligible for federal contracts. In April 1987 the company and the executive settled one case, with Dynalectric agreeing to pay a fine of \$1.5 million. Later that year, Dynalectric and the executive pleaded guilty shortly before their trial was scheduled to begin in a second case. The company was fined another \$1 million, and the executive received a two-year prison term with all but six months suspended.

DynCorp then largely disappeared from the public eye until the early 2000s, when it began to be receive attention for its expanded role in providing security services for the U.S. government in places such as Colombia, Afghanistan and Iraq. That attention was often negative, as in the scandal over allegations that DynCorp workers in Bosnia had purchased young women from brothels and kept them as sex slaves. A DynCorp employee who revealed the practice and was terminated from

her job later won a \$173,000 judgment from an employment tribunal in Britain.

Despite its controversial role of providing services in war zones, the company tried to avoid scrutiny. An in-depth look at DynCorp by the *Dallas Morning News* in December 2006 [stated](#) that “there’s little public accounting of what DynCorp does or whether tax dollars are being well spent.”

Tod Robberson, author of the *Morning News* investigation, noted that DynCorp, despite receiving contracts worth billions of dollars in Iraq and Afghanistan, resisted releasing government audit reports about those operations, supposedly to protect proprietary information. Recounting reports of DynCorp’s heavy-handed security measures in Afghanistan—including an incident in which a news photographer’s camera was seized and impaled on a bayonet, Robberson quoted a U.S. Army officer as saying of the company’s personnel: “These were all guys at the lower end of the gene pool.”

Robberson also [examined](#) the role of prominent retired military officers on DynCorp’s board of directors. These included Gen. Richard E. Hawley (former head of the U.S. Air Combat Command), Gen. Barry McCaffrey (former head of the U.S. Southern Command), Gen. Anthony Zinni (former head of the U.S. Central Command) and Adm. Joseph W. Prueher (former head of the U.S. Pacific Command).

Also covered by Robberson were [criticisms](#) that DynCorp paid little attention to employee safety considerations in its war-zone operations as well as [charges](#) by a former company accountant that she was terminated for raising question about what she said were billing practices that cheated the federal government of millions of dollars. A false claims lawsuit initiated by the former employee is pending in federal court.

In October 2007 DynCorp was at the center of controversy when the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction, Stuart W. Bowen Jr., issued a [report](#) charging that the State Department was unable to specify what had been accomplished under a \$1.2 billion contract awarded to the company for Iraqi police training. The Washington Post subsequently [reported](#) that the company had refunded \$14 million to the State Department in the course of cleaning up its records.

In November 2007 questions were raised about an incident in Baghdad in which DynCorp security guards shot and killed an Iraqi who was driving his car near a company convoy.

Labor:

About 10 percent of DynCorp’s 14,000 workers worldwide are represented by labor unions. Among U.S. employees, the main union is the International Association of Machinists. Relations between the company and the union seem to be relatively good, though in 2001 DynCorp workers employed at Vance Air Force Base in Oklahoma had to vote to authorize a strike before a settlement could be reached with the company, which had taken over the operations at Vance from Northrop Grumman.

Environment and product safety:

DynCorp’s involvement in the U.S. government’s Plan Colombia raised controversy not only about the use of the private sector to handle military-type functions, but also for environmental reasons. In 2001 the International Labor Rights fund [filed suit](#) against DynCorp on behalf of 10,000 Ecuadoran farmers who claim that toxic herbicides sprayed by the company in Colombia to destroy coca fields were drifting across the border, harming legitimate crops and causing illness to animals and humans. The case is pending. Meanwhile, four other lawsuits have been filed against the company in connection with the spraying based on the Alien Tort Claims Act. Those are pending as well.

Political influence (national and international):

SOMALI COUP

In the summer of 2006, the Islamic Courts Union (ICU) controlled most of Somalia, taking power from the warlords who had controlled Somali's capital for the past 15 years. While International news outlets reported that the ICU's rise to popular power promoted peace within Somalia that

could be a [turning point for lasting peace in the region](#), the U.S. was [training Ethiopian troops](#). In late December of the same year, Ethiopian troops invaded Somalia, followed by [air raids by the U.S.](#) (ostensibly to fight Al Qaeda suspects of a 1998 bombing) and put the U.S.-backed interim government back in power.

The following March (2007), Dyncorp was awarded a \$10 million contract for [logistics support for "peace-keeping"](#), "giving the United States a significant role in the critical mission without assigning combat forces," according to Forbes.

HAITI COUP

Dyncorp was also contracted by the U.S. State Department to protect Boniface Alexandre, the unelected interim president of Haiti. Alexandre took power after the coup that toppled Haitian President Jean Bertrand Aristide. Dyncorp's role in Haiti hit the spotlight after their employees [beat two journalists](#) covering a ceremony marking the re-opening of the courts after a holiday. Dyncorp now has the [contract](#) to train police in Haiti.

Other issues. In May 2008 a federal jury [ordered](#) DynCorp to pay \$15 million to a minority-owned telecommunications contractor that had charged DynCorp with terminating a contracting relationship because of racial discrimination.

CrocTail subsidiary information

Embedded [CrocTail tool](#) for interactively exploring information on company subsidiaries parsed from SEC filings. [More information...](#)

croctail_subsidary_panel:

DYNCORP INTERNATIONAL INC

[2005](#) [2006](#) [2007](#) [2008](#) [2009](#) [2010](#)

Known Issues:

Detailed Profile:

[Crocodyl.org corporate research](#)

Location: 3190 FAIRVIEW PARK DRIVE, SUITE 700, FALLS CHURCH VA 22042

Industry: Services-business services, nec : Business services

SEC Filings: [CIK 1338916](#)

Subsidiary Locations of DYNCORP INTERNATIONAL INC

History

DynCorp traces its history back to two companies formed in 1946: Land-Air Inc. and California Eastern Airways. Land-Air started as a maintenance contractor for the U.S. Air Force in 1951. That same year, Land-Air was acquired by California Eastern Airways Inc. (later California Eastern Aviation), which got its start airlifting supplies to Asia for the Korean War. The company, which in 1962 changed its name to Dynalectron Corp., received a variety of contracts from the Pentagon, including one to run the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico.

In addition to military contracting, Dynalectron got involved in other fields such as alternative energy sources, which in the 1970s meant synthetic fuels. In 1980 the company signed an agreement with Germany coal producer Ruhrkohle AG for the development of a process devised by Dynalectron for converting coal into oil.

The company changed its name to DynCorp in May 1987 in the wake of a bid-rigging case involving one of its subsidiaries. Later that year, an investment group led by the company's chairman, Jorge Carnicero, launched a buyout effort to thwart a feared hostile takeover by corporate raider Victor Posner. Carnicero's fellow directors snubbed the bid and put the company in play. This led to a drawn-out battle—complicated by a plunge in the stock market—that ended when the board accepted a competing offer from a group led by company president Dan Bannister. The restructuring of the company into a privately held firm included the creation of an employee stock ownership plan.

Although DynCorp was weighed down with debt from the buyout, the company managed to acquire a series of information technology companies (especially ones involved in federal contracting) during the 1990s. In 1998 DynCorp established DynCorp Technical Services LLC, which took responsibility for its aerospace services. Two years later, DynCorp International LLC was formed to handle the overseas part of the business.

By the early 2000s, DynCorp began expanding the range of services it provided to the federal government, both at home and abroad. When the United States started getting more involved in Colombia—purportedly as part of an effort to control the illegal drug industry—DynCorp was paid by the State Department to provide personnel such as pilots assigned to destroy coca fields through aerial spraying. In February 2001 DynCorp pilots [participated](#) in the rescue of the crew of a U.S. helicopter shot down by Colombian guerillas. A DynCorp pilot was later killed when his plane was shot down.

DynCorp employees also turned up as police trainers in places such as El Salvador, Haiti and Bosnia and as the security detail for Afghan President Hamid Karzai. The company helped position equipment and ammunition for the U.S. invasion of Iraq. It was chosen by the U.S. Navy to review background investigations of personnel and make recommendations on whether to grant security clearances.

In 2003 DynCorp and its subsidiaries were acquired by Computer Sciences Corporation (CSC). A press released issued by CSC boasted that the combined company was now the third largest information technology contractor to the federal government and among the top ten contractors to the Defense Department.

Shortly after the merger—and shortly after the U.S. invasion of Iraq—DynCorp won a contract to help the Iraqi government rebuild its national police force, prison system and judiciary. This was followed by a \$1.75 billion contract awarded by the State Department in February 2004 under which the company would provide personnel to support civilian peacekeeping operations in “post-conflict” areas around the world. This was despite reports that the company's security operatives in Afghanistan were [antagonizing](#) the residents with their heavy-handed tactics.

In May 2004 reports began to emerge that CSC was seeking to sell off parts of DynCorp, particularly the military-type operations conducted abroad. CSC apparently became uncomfortable with DynCorp's increasingly controversial activities. In October 2004 the death of three DynCorp employees in suicide bombings in Baghdad focused more public attention on the role of contractors in the war zone.

In December 2004 CSC announced it had reached a deal to sell DynCorp International, DynMarine and selected portions of DynCorp Technical Services to the buyout firm Veritas Capital for \$850 million. CSC retained DynCorp's information technology operations. Veritas took the company public in 2006 but retained a controlling share of about 56 percent.

The new DynCorp, which receives almost 100 percent of its revenue from the federal government, wasted no time getting new contracts. It was hired by the State Department to train a new army for Liberia and got another contract for additional work on narcotics eradication and interdiction. In December 2006 the company won a huge prize when its joint venture with McNeil Technology was awarded a five-year Army contract worth up to \$4.6 billion to provide linguists in Iraq. Six months later, DynCorp was chosen along with KBR and Fluor for a 10-year contract worth up to \$150 billion to provide an array of support services for the Army. In 2007, a company executive [proposed](#) that DynCorp be hired to train and deploy 1,000 agents to help patrol the U.S.–Mexican border.

Financial information

Stock ticker symbol:

DCP

Fiscal year:

2007

Fiscal year:

2007

Major lines of business/segments:

Until recently, DynCorp operated in two business segments: Government Services (GS), which accounted for about two-thirds of revenue, and Maintenance & Technical Support Services (MTSS). In April 2008 the company announced a realignment that left MTSS unchanged except for the addition of the company's DynMarine group, formerly part of GS. GS was replaced with two segments: International Security Services (ISS) and Logistics & Construction Management (LCM).

MTSS provides aviation services (mainly aircraft fleet maintenance); aviation engineering (manufacture and installation of aircraft modification programs for a broad range of weapons systems and aircraft engines); aviation ground equipment support (especially for U.S. Navy and U.S. Coast Guard programs); and ground vehicle maintenance (including work on wheeled and tracked vehicles for the U.S. Army and U.S. Marine Corps, in support of their pre-positioning programs).

ISS provides international policing and police training, judicial support, immigration support and base operations. In addition, it provides security and personal protection for diplomats; designs, installs and operates security systems; and develops security software, smart cards and biometrics for use by government agencies and commercial customers.

LCM provides facility and equipment maintenance and control and custodial and administrative services. In addition, it provides civil, electrical, infrastructure, environmental and mechanical engineering and construction management services.

Additional descriptive data

Link to full list of subsidiaries:

[Subsidiaries](#)

Sources

Watchdogs and related campaigns:

[Project on Government Oversight](#)

[Center for International Policy](#)

Related reading:

[Market for Force by Deborah Avant](#)

[Licence to Kill by Robert Young Pelton](#)

Corporate Warriors by Peter Singer

- Fuente: http://www.crocodyl.org/wiki/dyncorp_international