

Radio Spies by Bart Lee Illustration Captions:

01. Wireless intercept 1911 heightens public awareness; preserved in the Seafred W6EA log *c.* 1912 [85]
02. The earliest surviving intercept, from the Avalon circuit 1911; preserved in the Seafred W6EA log *c.* 1912 [85]
03. Wireless intercept 1911 gets mixed reaction; preserved in the Seafred W6EA log *c.* 1912 [85]
04. Charles Apgar 2MN and his monitoring receiver for the German station WSL (Electrical Experimenter, Sept., 1915)
05. Army horse-drawn wireless set in Mexico 1916 (Wireless Age cover Aug., 1916)
06. Zeppelin tracks from WW I British RDF stations (Marconi Archive) [107]
07. Army Mexican Border intercept post 1918 [33]
08. Army RDF combat post in France WW I [51]
09. Army receiving station France 1918 Sam Corpe (later W6LM) center standing [28]
10. Army WW I Goniometric RDF post for finding enemy aircraft [90, p. 312]
11. Avalon Station A Catalina Island, California; this was one end of the 1911 intercepted circuit and Sam Corpe's first radio work (postcard, author's collection)
12. Army WW I Headquarters station, Marne, France [90, p. 304]
13. Army WW I short wave intercept, RDF, and long wave (AEF Monitoring Post No. 2 communication security) stations [51, 33]
14. Army WW I (First Army Headquarters) intercept post with 'artist's conception' equipment [51]
15. British WW I Two-loop RDF circuit [52]
16. Army WW I receiver amplifier L-3 WW I [51]

17. British WW I wireless station, (postcard, noted as 'Roundway Down, Devinzel, 1917'; author's collection)
18. British WW I Goniometer RDF circuit by Marconi Company [19, p. 317]
19. Army post -WW I intercept tractor at work in Germany (33)
20. Intercept 1928 Shanghai China by U.S. Navy (courtesy of Robert Stinnett [93] from NARA)
21. National NC-1-10 as Navy RBT-2 VHF surveillance receiver (author's collection)
22. Army Presidio WVY station 1926 (Radio News courtesy Lane Upton, CHRS)
23. Army 1920s receiver IP-501 in use at the Presidio [photo OTB]
24. Army intercept workhorse radio BC 779 [courtesy Moore, Communications Receivers]
25. Gen. Maubourne who created the US WW II intercept corps (Radio News)
26. Prohibition Era Rumrunners' radio code book (page) [7]
27. Prohibition Era San Francisco marine receiving station NPG late 1920s [Hal Layer, CHRS, collection]
28. Prohibition Era Rumrunners' amateur radio station with QSL cards [7]
29. Prohibition Era Rumrunners' radio station makes the headlines [7]
30. Prohibition Era federal agents seize rumrunners' radio station [7]
31. Prohibition Era Coast Guard radio (1929) CGR-25A [Norm Braithwaite collection and photo]
32. Prohibition Era purchase of radios by the Coast Guard [NARA, 11]
33. Prohibition Era Coast Guard marine receiver LSR-101 (photo and collection of Norm Braithwaite, CHRS)
34. Prohibition Era Coast Guard LSR-101 inside view (photo and collection of Norm Braithwaite, CHRS)

35. Prohibition Era Coast Guard LSR-101 name plate (photo and collection of Norm Braithwaite, CHRS)
 36. Army early WW II (RCA AR-60 receivers) long range intercept post, probably Ft. Monmouth Monitoring Station No. 1 (Radio News)
 37. The 'Splendid Arrangement' of 1941 international intercept sites [93]
 38. FCC RDF station as idealized by Hallicrafters 1944 (Radio News)
 39. FCC RID post as idealized by Hallicrafters *c.* 1944 (radio magazine ad)
 40. FCC S-27 VHF intercept and surveillance receiver by Hallicrafters (manual)
 41. SX-28 FCC workhorse monitoring radio [courtesy Moore, Communications Receivers]
 42. British RAF used radio-telephone intercepts for RDF on German bombers in the Battle of Britain (Daily Telegraph July 25, 2000 p. 13)
 43. [THIS IS THE CORRECT #43, but it appears as a duplicate Fig. '42' in the text, nearby U.S. Navy discussion, my text page 86]
- Navy HRO at work (Radio, May 1942)
44. National NC-100, father of a generation of Navy, Marine Corps and FBI intercept receivers (Moore, Communication Receivers)
 45. Navy 1930s RBA and RBC 'battleship' receivers also used for intercept work (ex author's collection)
 46. Panoramic SX-28 surveillance system by Hallicrafters in 1942 (Radio-Craft)
 47. Army WW II intercept operators at work in North Africa [33]
 48. Army WW II intercept operators at work in the Pacific [33]
 49. Army WW II combat intercept post New Guinea 1944 [33]
 50. Army pre -WW II RDF in Hawaii 1940 SCR 206 BC 470 (photo from [33], identification by Paul Thekan, MRRG)
 51. Australian copy HRO intercept receiver (AWA Annex)

52. Soviet 1932 short wave receiver (AWA annex)
53. Soviet KV-M intercept receiver, possibly post war (from a 1955 British manual)
54. Intercept Nov. 1941 Presidio of San Francisco (courtesy of Robert Stinnett [93] from NARA)
55. Italian WW II intercept receiver RF2 (courtesy Mario Galasso, IK0MOZ)
56. Italian WW II intercept receiver if607 targeting SCR-522 in Malta (courtesy Mario Galasso, IK0MOZ)
57. Italian WW II RDF in the Balkans 1942 (courtesy Mario Galasso IK0MOZ)
58. British Voluntary Interceptor Corps Chief's proposed insignia 'No Fox Gets Away' [107]
59. British Voluntary Interceptors (VI) proposed insignia '...Some Hard Labor' [107]
60. British Radio Security Service RSS (VI) log sheet [107]
61. British Voluntary Interceptor radio spies get unwanted publicity [107]
62. British Voluntary Interceptor post early WW II [107]
63. British Voluntary Interceptor home listening post [107]
64. British Antarctic WWII Station Alpha part of a possible TABIRIN network (courtesy K1TP)
65. British Antarctic WW II station Alpha interior with RG35 receivers used for ionosphere measurements and interception (courtesy K1TP)
66. NAZI spy Joseph Klein with his NAZI dog at his radio station in New York c. 1941 (FBI photo in [82])
67. VHF surveillance receiver RBT-2 (NC-1-10) (author's collection)
68. VHF surveillance receiver RBT-2 nameplate (1944) (author's collection)
69. Army 234th Signal Operations Company History 1946 [50]

70. Army 234th Signal Operations Company BC-779 radio console in the Presidio [50]
71. Papertape Recorder for Japanese Morse [manual, courtesy K6TR]
72. Intercept operator's dictionary (page) of Japanese procedural words (made in 1944 by Dick Secondari, K6TR; his collection)
73. End of Pacific War Navy message of Japanese surrender note 'Well Done All Hands' (courtesy K6TR)
74. End of European War message, note 'Waaahooo!!' (K6TR)
75. End of Pacific War 'Beware of Treachery' message (K6TR)
76. Army standard intercept set up with BC-779s in diversity and 'combiner' underneath (Radio News)
77. [NO IMAGE, NO REFERENCE]
78. British intercept ops using R107 receivers in a tactical intercept truck (courtesy L. Meulstee, PA0PCR)
79. British R107 receiver used in intercept trucks (courtesy L. Meulstee PA0PCR)
80. British R206 Intercept Receiver (courtesy L. Meulstee, PA0PCR)
81. German short wave KW E. a. intercept ground receiver (AWA Annex)
82. British R106 HRO in tactical intercept service (courtesy L. Meulstee, PA0PCR)
83. Japanese WW II army radio made by Tokyo Electric (Toshiba) found hidden in California by Mike Adams, CHRS
84. Intercept Ops in WW II Dick and Elliot Secondari on *the SS Jeremiah O'Brien* callsign KXCH c. 1990 (courtesy K6TR)
85. Japanese 92 -- the Owada site used 60 of these according to JA1FC (photo WA7QQI from Electric Radio #95)
86. Japanese 92 intercept receiver (made by JRC) from its manual (courtesy JA1FC)
87. Japanese NE 18 Z (B) one band HRO copy by Yamada Denki company

(9-18 mhz, 2 rf stages), for MFA short wave monitoring (JA1FC collection and photo)

88. Japanese coded message intercept (partial; courtesy of Robert Stinnett [93] from NARA)

89. [INSERT IMAGE Duplicate #110 SWL Norman Rockwell here and change Fig. 110 (Dup) to Fig. 89 in text, page 109 in my text]

SWL in WWII by Norman Rockwell (by paid permission, Saturday Evening Post)

90. Navy version RBG of the SuperPro (manual)

91. Short wave monitoring post of Radio News in New York in 1934

92. European short wave stations 1933 [78]

93. NAZI *Zeesen* (Berlin) short wave station 1934 QSL (author's collection)

94. Italian short wave station 2RO EIAR 1936 QSL (author's collection)

95. Japanese Nasaki short wave station 1936 QSL (author's collection)

96. Japanese Nagoya short wave station JOCK 1930s QSL (author's collection)

97. Uncle Joe Stalin making a short wave broadcast c. 1938 (Radio News & Shortwave [110])

98. Japanese RDF radio of the sort that triangulated the OSS in Burma and other U.S. troops (Radio News)

99. BBC 1930s QSL Daventry Station (author's collection)

100. Hallicrafters S-29 at work raising morale, Panama, 1942 (AP wirephoto for *San Francisco Chronicle*)

101. CBS short wave monitoring post c. 1939 (Radio-Craft)

102. Clandestine listening in occupied Europe WW II (collection of Jerry Simkin, AWA)

103. Counterspy WW II U.S. portable disguised RDF set (82]

104. FCC FBIS (NDA) recording post (supplied by George Sterling to the

OOTC *Spark-Gap Times* 1963)

105. FCC FBIS short wave monitoring post (courtesy W6CF from Radio News, [80])

106. FCC FBIS surveillance console from a 1943 Radio News ad

107. FCC surveillance console, FBIS manager Francis X. Green at the controls [80] (from W6CF)

108. NBC gets a short wave scoop at Bellmore, LI, N.Y. post [104]

109. NBC short wave monitoring console, LI, N.Y. 1941 [104]

110. NBC's monitoring post Bellmore LI, N.Y. 1941 [104]

110. SWL in WWII by Norman Rockwell (by paid permission, Saturday Evening Post) [MOVE THIS IMAGE TO # 89 AND CHANGE TEXT (my page 109) SO THAT THIS Fig. 110 READS AS Fig. 89]

111. SWL logs POW news (Radio News ad)

112. SWL in WW II Irene Walters today with mementoes of POW monitoring (photo Thomas A. Ferraera [29])

113. German report from *Seehaus* of U.S. short wave newscast [49]

114. German TORN E. b. ('Bertha') intercept receiver (Radio News)

115. Call of the Orient station XMHA QSL (CPRV via Jerry Berg in [10])

116. OSS field radio in Burma operated by Sgt. Fima Haimson [82]

117. British modular clandestine receiver 'mcr' [43]

118. NAZI intercept van in France *c.* 1944 [62]

119. German intercept vans sought this type of spy radio (of U.S. WW II OSS agent Virginia Hall) (from Popular Science, 2001)