

## Sources and Notes

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The subject of THE PUZZLE PALACE, the National Security Agency, is abbreviated N.S.A., and is said to reflexively refer to itself as No Such Agency. It has, however, recently established its own museum, and declassified millions of pages of documents to N.A.R.A. on radio communications and related subjects. See, e.g., Opendoor Bibliographic Index, 29 Jan. 1997; contact: (T) 301 688 6524; (e) military.licon@nara.gov . N.S.A. itself can be remarkably helpful when it wants to be.

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Regarding the use of radio for subversion, the contest between the Cowboys (“win now”) and the Deacons (“now, tell the truth”) with interference from the Bean Counters, continues to this day, *vide* the recently disavowed Office of Strategic Influence which was to do no more than unify existing operations.

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Mr. Stinnett's thesis has been criticized for assuming certain Japanese messages coded in AN-1 were decrypted contemporaneously – see Robert L. Bartley, *September 11, December 7 and the Limits of Intelligence*, Wall Street Journal, Dec. 3, 2001, at p. A19. Nonetheless, traffic analysis alone makes his case, albeit only on the assumption of a central analysis to draw inferences from it in context. Stinnett replies to some of his critics in an “Afterword to the Paperback Edition” discussing newly released documents. He also identifies two intercept posts on the California coast, one Station TARE at Pt. St. George and the other Station X, at the Mackay Radio and Telegraph installation just south of San Francisco at Half Moon Bay (Afterword, p. 265).

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Nigel West is the *nom de plume* of Rupert Allason, writing with the “guidance” of British intelligence officers [73]. His several books overflow with authoritative

detail. A work of “fiction,” his THE BLUE LIST (1989), suggests that H.A.R. Kim Philby defected to the Soviets in 1963 as a British triple agent. The fact that the British permitted at least two clandestine Soviet or Comintern wireless circuits to operate between England and Russia between 1930 and 1945 is consistent with this view (see text at footnote 4 above and sources [3] and [13]). The British did continue to read Comintern traffic after 1930: Alvarez [2] at p. 201. But then, in what James Jesus Angleton called “a wilderness of mirrors,” who knows?

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