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For the ECHELON program noted along with Cold War car-radio intercepts, see Nicky Hagar, Exposing the Global Surveillance System, CAQ – Covert Action
Quarterly, Winter, 1996-'97, No. 59 at p. 11.

4. Atkins, Vera, Obituary, Associated Press, June 28, 2000. Ms. Atkins was the model for Ian Fleming’s Miss Moneypenny in the James Bond series. She worked after the war to determine and document the fates of missing S.O.E. operatives.

5. Bamford, James THE PUZZLE PALACE, (Houghton, Mifflin; Boston, 1982)

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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.


8. Beesly, Patrick, ROOM 40, BRITISH NAVAL INTELLIGENCE, 1914-1918
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10. Berg, Jerome S., ON THE SHORT WAVES, 1923 - 1945, (McFarland; Jefferson, NC, 1999). Jerry Berg has been extremely helpful on matters of short wave radio history, especially rare QSL cards from the Committee to Preserve Radio Verifications (CPRV)

Prisoners, 246 ff
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13. Borovik, Genrikh, THE PHILBY FILES (Little, Brown; Boston, 1994). That the British permitted espionage radio circuits to persist from before 1929 to at least 1945, presumably to monitor them (see note at source 107 below), supports the view of some Soviet intelligence officers, reported by Borovik, that Philby _always_ worked O.H.M.S. (On His Majesty’s Service) from Cambridge to Moscow.

14. Brannigan, Alice, _America’s German Espionage Station_, Popular Communications magazine (August, 1996), at p. 15. “Alice Brannigan” is a pseudonym (she denies for Kathi Martin); she has been very helpful in this
research. Her name is an anagram for A Girl in a Barn. “The Barn” was how personnel at the Vint Hill Farms monitoring station (#2 in World War Two) referred to the post; see Morris, infra [64].


17. Brannigan, Alice, SWLs: WW II’s Homefront Heroes, Popular Communications magazine, (February, 1999), at p. 10ff.


24. Chiles, James R. Breaking Codes was this Couple’s Lifetime Career, Smithsonian magazine, June 1987, at p. 128ff.


27. Cook, Linda, National Park Service, Alaska region, personal communication and N.P.S. photographs, in the author’s files. Dutch Harbor was attacked by the Japanese. The Army and Navy had one or more monitoring stations in Alaska, one denominated Station King at Dutch Harbor, and one denominated “AE,” according to Stinnett, infra [93] at p. 68 map. See also [2] at p. 210 and note 49 on p. 271: Soviet as well as Japanese messages were of interest in Alaska.

28. Corpe, G.S. “Sam” (W6LM); his photograph at the Allied Expeditionary Force AEF station in France comes from the collection of Paul Bourbin, C.H.R.S.; it appeared some years ago in the Spark-Gap Times of the Old Old Timers’ Club, O.O.T.C.


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32. Drea, Edward J., MACARTHUR’S ULTRA (University Press of Kansas, 1992)
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33. Finnegan, John Patrick, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, A Picture History, (U.S. G.P.O.; 1984) at p. 34, (reprinted by Cloak & Dagger Publications, P.O. Box 53, Hooper, Utah, 84315, illustrations used from his edition by courtesy of Dale Winn of Cloak & Dagger)

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36. Fujimuro, Mamoru (JA1FC), private letters to author, interviews at A.W.A, and materials (on file), 1999 – 2001; Fujimuro-san has been very generous with his time and specialized knowledge of wartime Japanese SIGINT; he is preparing a book on Japanese World War Two Army and Navy receivers.


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39. Glyden, Yves, text from The Contribution of the Cryptographic Bureaus in the World War; taken from an illustration in MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, supra [33], at p. 67.


43. Hawes, Robert, RADIO ART, (Greenwood; London 1991) at p. 100.


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48. Kahn, David, THE CODEBREAKERS (Macmillan; New York, 1968, 1996). David Kahn is the most authoritative American writer on intelligence subjects. His work is the foundation for all who have followed. Mr. Kahn does not, however, appear to have had the benefit of Herr Flicke’s SECRET WAR IN THE ETHER, supra [35], for his 1968 CODEBREAKERS.

49. Kahn, David, HITLER'S SPIES (Macmillan; New York, 1978)

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50. Kain, Prof. Richard D., in the author’s National Park Service Presidio oral history interview, notes and tape, and subsequent documentation from Prof. Kain, originals on file at the Presidio of San Francisco with the N.P.S. Curator of Military History.


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60. Matlock, Rexford, *The Quiet Spy — Amateur Uncovers Spy Ring in U.S.*, 73 magazine, (November, 1976), at p. 188; Rex Matlock, A.W.A., was especially helpful and encouraging in the beginnings of this research.


- Island chain of intercept stations, 232
- Shanghai intercept station, 216.


63. Moon, Tom, *THIS GRIM AND SAVAGE GAME: OSS and the Beginning of U.S. Covert Operations* (Burning Tree Press; Los Angeles, 1991); the photo of Sgt. Fima Haimson operating a clandestine radio in Burma is from Mr. Moon’s collection, published in *THE SECRET WAR*, infra [82].

- 101st Detachment, *passim*
- Homebrew equipment, 89-89
- Radio Equipment failing in Burma, 88-89.


65. N.A., *New C.W. Station at the Presidio*, Radio magazine, Vo. 4, No. 6, (1922). (Thanks to Lane Upton, C.H.R.S., for the original of this): Photo of Station WVY, at p. 2. There is some suggestion that the Army monitored radio circuits or messages from the Presidio of San Francisco as early as 1926 [2 at p. 13]; if so, this is the likely listening post.


67. Old Crows, *HISTORY OF U.S. ELECTRONIC WARFARE* (Society of Old
Crows, 1987); courtesy of Will Jensby, C.H.R.S.: Russian and Japanese 1904-‘05 intercepts, at pps. 4-5.


70. Papen, Franz von, *MEMOIRS*, (Dutton; New York, 1952)

- Atmospherics, 31
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- Propaganda on wireless in WW I, 75
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- Neutral port restrictions evaded in 1900 by wireless, 40.

72. Pogue, James T., *COAST GUARD RADIO* (Tiare; Lake Geneva, WI, 1990) at p. 16, quoting Holmes, W. J. (Capt.), *DOUBLE EDGED SECRETS* (U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, 1979) – according to Holmes, FRUPac’s predecessor also intercepted Japanese tankers sending weather reports to Tokyo, at p. 15). According to Tom Perera, K1TP, a British Antarctic Station (Base A or Alpha) was part of a secret network of British spy stations (possibly called TABIRIN) keeping track of the movement of German ships and reporting on the weather during World War Two. Meteorological observations transmissions made good targets for intercept operations because the categories and numbers used often provided hints or cribs to codebreakers.
73. Polmar, Norman, and Thomas B. Allen, SPY BOOK, THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ESPIONAGE (Random House; New York, 1997) (see alphabetical articles for references not specified below)

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77. RCA, Radio is Fourth Front of World War II, RCA Family News, August 11, 1943, in the Smithsonian Archive’s George H. Clarke Radioana Collection, SRM 101-146A.

78. RCA, Short Wave World Wide Radio Tours — Radio Stations Map of the World (Radio Corporation of America, 1933), in the author’s files.

79. Radio Moscow, brochure on its history, circa 1987, in the author’s files.

80. Read, Oliver, The Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, Radio News
magazine, (January, 1945), at p. 25; thanks to Jim Maxwell, W6CF for a clean copy of this.

81. Ruby, Marcell, F SECTION SOE (Cooper; London, 1988) at pps. 57, 62.


85. Seefred, Howard (W6AE), Radio Log circa 1912, Perham Foundation Collections, Sunnyvale, California, courtesy of Don Koijane, President. Seefred became an official of the A.R.R.L.

86. Skillen, Hugh (Major, ret.), SPIES OF THE AIRWAVES (privately printed for Hugh Skillen; Middlesex, UK, 1989). This book, and some of the Enigma Symposia, are available from www.amazon.co.uk

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Many World War Two intercept receivers with pictures and descriptions, may be found on two websites: www.planet.nl/~003meuls/receivers (British; Louis Meulstee, PA0PCR “Wireless for the Warrior”), and www.qsl.net/ik0moz (Italian; Mario Galasso, IK0MOZ).


88. Skillen, Hugh (Major, ret.), Enigma Symposium, 1999

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Marks, Leo (see [58] supra), 178-83.

89. Soley, Lawrence C., RADIO WARFARE, (Praeger; New York, 1989)

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Subversion rather than truth, 64.

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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Mexico City direction finding, 337
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91. Stafford, Davis, SECRET AGENT (Overlook; New York, 2001)

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Sterling expressed gratitude to the Hallicrafters company for its wartime response to the F.C.C.’s demand for receivers. At one point the company made a model SX-28-FCC, according to Moore, COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVERS.

93. Stinnett, Robert B., DAY OF DECEIT, (Free Press, Simon & Schuster; New York, 2000). Mr. Stinnett has been very helpful in providing copies of encrypted messages and the Congressional materials.

Chart, 191
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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).


   Circuit map, 221
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96. Tuchman, Barbara, *THE ZIMMERMANN TELEGRAM* (Viking; New York, 1958; Delta, 1963)

   Japanese fleet using wireless, 11
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98. U.S. War Department, FIELD MANUAL, RADIO COMMUNICATION, (FM 24-18), (1944): traffic analysis, at p. 46.


100. U.S. War Department, TECHNICAL MANUAL: JAPANESE RADIO COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT (TME 11-227A) (circa 1944).


102. U.S. War Department, SIGNAL CORPS FIELD MANUAL — Organizations and Operations in the Corps, Army, Theater of Operations and GHQ (FM-11-20), (War Department, 1940) at pps. 34, 43, 58.

103. United States versus Lovette, 329 U.S. 303 (1946); i.e., Volume 329 of the official Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, at page 303, case decided in 1946.


105. Wasserstein, Bernard, SECRET WAR IN SHANGHAI (Houghton, Mifflin; New York, 1999); thanks to Sam Bernstein, S. Bernstein & Co., San Francisco, for the gift of this book.

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Regarding the British World War Two Radio Security Service of Volunteer Interceptors, see Faultley, Ray, (G3ASG), *Wartime Secrets – the Listeners*, WorldRadio, April, 202 (Year 31, Issue 10): he worked from his home as a surveillance operator (“General Search”) covering a specific 500 khz, and reported by post; other operators tuned to specific stations (“Allotted or Allocated Watch”) after GS operators found them.

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?


111. Wright, Peter, SPYCATCHER (Dell; New York, 1988)

    Intercepts and documents, 45
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