

Sources and Notes

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Aleutian Islands intercept station 1943 for Russian traffic, 210
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F.C.C. cooperation with British 1945 re Russians, 225
F.C.C. Russian consulate intercepts, 221
F.C.C. intercepts of British traffic, 189
Japanese transmissions monitored near San Francisco, 1936, 37
Maine and State of Washington intercept posts for Russian traffic, 220
Maryland F.B.I. surveillance in 1942 of Russians, 207
Presidio of San Francisco 1926 intercepts, 13
Russian SIGINT targeting of Allied radio circuits, 224
Russian traffic to SIS sporadically, 200

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Eighth and 16th Directorates, Appendix C and 206
Intercepts of several countries, 53, 581n73
NKGB as of 1943, 101
NKVD and GRU intercept separation, 95
Resources supporting cryptanalysis, 53
Surveillance for counter-intelligence monitored by intercept units, 141
Tactical monitoring, 103
U.N. Conference at San Francisco, 234.

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1918 intercept station, 155

Bainbridge intercept, 38

Colors for Japanese Alphabet Codes, 34

FBI and Coast Guard, 36

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Island intercept stations, 232

Lesser stations, 158

Mauborgne's Presidio interceptions, 32

Tokyo/Rome circuit, 32

Washington, D.C. 1931 intercept station, 31

Zacharias at Shanghai, 34.

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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Directionals, 69-70
Dresden, 78
Lusitania sinking, 109-11
Made it all possible, 315
Nauen monitored, 248
Wireless traffic to Room 40, 13-14
Zimmerman telegram, 125ff.

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English revolution feared, 181

Hostage exchange, 251

Tsushima battle, 71

U.S. forces, 147

Wireless link, 177

Wireless propaganda, 279.

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Japanese intercepts 1904-'05, 13
FRUMEL, 242
Soviet Union target, 13
Yuhara, 13.

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AEF military intelligence quote, 34
Diplomatic codebreaking 1921, 45
Friedman's Signals Intelligence Service, 54
MAGIC, 54
WWII COMSEC poster with Glyden text, 67
Yardley's Black Chamber, MI-8, 44.

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Austrian service, 14
Bosnia, 1-2
Battle of the Marne, 32ff
English superiority, 100
First deception, 12
German intercept targets, 89
Koenigsberg intercepts, 13
Unpardonable negligence, 10.

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Coast Guard 1926 Japanese intercepts, 21

Illegality of intercepts, 27

Mauborgne memorandum Sept. 2, 1938, 37

Numbered intercept stations, 36

Recording equipment, 32

Yardley, 23-24.

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FFZ engineer, 116
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Wireless as contraband, 52.

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CATO, 516
Generals' knowledge, 35
German 1919 reinstitution, 41
OKW/Chi, 192
Seehaus, 162
Voit, 35.

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French radios in the A.E.F., 12, 15, 16.

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Japanese superior equipment, 90n
New Dehli intercept, 267
Post war analysis quote, 303.

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Coronel battle, 46
Dogger Bank battle, 64
Marne battle, 34
Tannenberg battle, 38
U-boats, 118
Zeppelins, 130.

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Low frequencies, 73, 212
TAQ [etc.] transmitters, 73.

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Homebrew equipment, 89-89
Radio Equipment failing in Burma, 88-89.

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Atmospherics, 31

Codes, 31

Free-Corps, 96

Propaganda on wireless in WW I, 75

Reading Allied and neutral codes, 482.

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Intercept 1904 at Suez, 47

Jackson apparatus, 56-57

Japanese Navy buys Marconi sets, for 1900 manoeuvres, 44

Neutral port restrictions evaded in 1900 by wireless, 40.

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Abwehr, 4

Army security monitoring at former O.S.S. posts, 514

Hitler's thank-you for Japanese intercept, 609

Japanese traffic analysis, 297

O.S.S. intercept posts taken over by Army, 202

Room 40, 472

Sonia, 522

Zacharias, 392.

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Codebreaking, 82

General Moltke, 75

German radio indisipline, 74

Intercepts, 56.

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American 128th Radio Intelligence Company, iii
Abwehr 1926 target encryption, 185
French spy, 16
French intercepts, 46
German and British intercommunications, 443
HRO copy used by Germans, 489
Hitler's intercepts, 16
Hong Kong, 51
Huron, 498
Nauen, 13
Round, Lt., 11
Seebohm, Lt., 188

Statistics 1935, 27
Turkey, 496
UHF German circuit, 482
US equipment, 500
Vichy intercepts, 47.

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600 kilowatt station, 143
BBC, 180
Polish listening posts, 74
Marks, Leo (see [58] *supra*), 178-83.

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False feeds into Japanese broadcasts, 167
Monitoring, 178
OSS in Kunming, 178
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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Commendations, 321
Deception by wireless, 336
Engineering Section, 221 and chart, 222

Headquarters station, 304
Intercepts, 138
Mauborgne's Distinguished Service Medal, 525
Mauborgne's encryption device, 140
Mexico City direction finding, 337
Seventh Signal Battalion, 544
Siberian monitoring station, 522
Statistics, 327.

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Bakery truck disguise for German RDF vans, 146
Devices for local RDF disguised, 147
NAZI intercept service as efficient, 146
Three months longevity for resistance radio operators, 146.

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FBI radio deception of NAZIs, 77ff
Hellscreiber, 101
NDA monitoring for F.B.I.S., 65
S-29 receiver by Hallicrafters, 80.

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.

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Chart, 191
Frequencies, 183ff
Hong Kong, 62, 279

Intercept stations, 55
Last paragraph of Dec. 6, 1941 message, 337 n 26
Lurline intercepts, 196
Rash of intercepts, 209
Splendid Arrangement map, 68
Traffic analysis, 88.

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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Circuit map, 221
Station WAR, 296.

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Japanese fleet using wireless, 11
Wireless of Germans intercepted, 11.

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All listened to all, 29
British sponsored anti-NAZI station, 109
Clear text American messages, 227
High power stations in many languages, 66
James H. Smart, 161, 252
Jim Cumming, 195
Murder, 113
NAZI intercepts of Japanese traffic, 53
Traitors, 261
Twenty stations, 232

XGRS, 62

XMHA operated by Japanese Navy, 175

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Black Chamber, 109ff

British/American trade, 208

Churchill, Winston, THEIR FINEST HOUR, 230

Friedman, 206

G.C. & C.S., 98ff

Intercept stations, 136

MAGIC, 204, 230ff

Mainland intercept stations, 205

Map of Zeppelins, 71

Moscow/London circuit, 120

One time pads, 104, 119

Press call, 46

Room 40, 57ff

S.I.S.-feeding stations, 204

Soviet subversion, 101ff

Tokyo/Washington Circuit, 205

Turned to intercept work, 54

Y stations ... all possible, 315

Yardley, 109

Zimmerman telegram, 85ff.

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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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Intercepts and documents, 45
Marconi operators, 13
Maurice Wright, 10
Sonia, 472
Soviet subversion after 1917, 45.

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