HISTORICAL DICTIONARY *of*

INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

NIGEL WEST

SECOND EDITION

HISTORICAL DICTIONARY

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Historical Dictionary of International Intelligence

Second Edition

Nigel West

ROWMAN & LITTLEFIELD
Lanham • Boulder • New York • London

Published by Rowman & Littlefield
A wholly owned subsidiary of The Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Group, Inc.
4501 Forbes Boulevard, Suite 200, Lanham, Maryland 20706
www.rowman.com

Unit A, Whitacre Mews, 26-34 Stannary Street, London SE11 4AB, United Kingdom

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British Library Cataloguing in Publication Information Available

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data
West, Nigel.
Historical dictionary of international intelligence / Nigel West. — Second edition.
pages cm
Includes bibliographical references and index.
ISBN 978-1-4422-4956-1 (cloth : alk. paper) — ISBN 978-1-4422-4957-8 (electronic)
1. Intelligence service—History—Dictionaries. 2. Espionage—History—Dictionaries. 3. Spies—Biography—Dictionaries. 4. Intelligence officers—Biography—Dictionaries. I. Title.
UB250.W48 2015
327.1203—dc23

2014049846

™ The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences—Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI/NISO Z39.48-1992.

Printed in the United States of America

Contents

Editor's Foreword *Jon Woronoff*	vii
Preface	ix
Acronyms and Abbreviations	xi
Chronology	xvii
Introduction	1
THE DICTIONARY	7
Bibliography	377
Index	411
About the Author	461

Editor's Foreword

Although war and civil unrest have been around for as long as recorded history, it is only in the past century or so, and especially within the past few decades, that intelligence and counterintelligence have come into their own. Almost every country has an intelligence agency and operatives, and their activities have become increasingly varied and sophisticated. With the passing of the Cold War, it was hoped that worldwide intelligence operations would be scaled back. Alas, with the emergence of failed countries engulfed in continuous turmoil, rogue countries acquiring ever more dangerous weapons, and terrorists committing increasingly bloody atrocities, the need has not disappeared. While high-tech gadgetry is often employed today, old-fashioned human intelligence is more often than not the key to success. But even success seems to be harder to achieve nowadays.

Given the constantly shifting situation, it is good to have a second edition of the *Historical Dictionary of International Intelligence* to bring things up to date. In the chronology, it traces the accelerating spiral of intelligence and counterintelligence activities from their relatively modest beginnings to the consolidation of agencies with dozens, hundreds, and even thousands of employees. The list of acronyms and abbreviations then indicates the exploding constellation of organizations, most better known by a few letters than the often ponderous names. The introduction explains both how the field has evolved and what special constraints it faces as an indispensable but often unavowable form of government activity. The dictionary contains hundreds of entries on espionage techniques, categories of agents, crucial operations and those who ran them, the main intelligence outfits, and a broad circle of countries that have dabbled both effectively and ineffectively in this very tricky area. The most intriguing entries, however, are those on specific spies, defectors, moles, double and even triple agents, and the tradecraft they ply. The bibliography then points readers in the right direction for further, in-depth information. Note that all of these sections have been not only updated but also substantially expanded with dozens of new entries.

This volume, like the previous edition, was written by Nigel West. No one has studied intelligence and counterintelligence more exhaustively and written on it more extensively. In fact, he has written over two dozen books, not

counting his nine other historical dictionaries. He is known for the quality of his contacts in the field as well as his understanding of what makes the key players tick. While somewhat specialized in British, American, and Soviet intelligence, he has a broad knowledge of the field, including even some rather small and obscure agencies and countries. Recognized as the "experts' expert" by a panel of spy writers assembled by the *Observer* and awarded the U.S. Association of Former Intelligence Officers' first Lifetime Literature Achievement award, Nigel West would seem to be the ideal author for this cornerstone book of the series of Historical Dictionaries of Intelligence and Counterintelligence.

Jon Woronoff
Series Editor

Preface

This volume is an updated and greatly expanded edition of the original *Historical Dictionary of International Intelligence*, which was originally published in 2005. Much has happened in the intervening decade, especially with the declassification and release of secret documents and the changing role of some intelligence agencies that occasionally have acted as a back channel to terrorist groups, thereby establishing a plausibly deniable line of communication for negotiations to be conducted. This hidden diplomacy, conducted by George Tenet in Jerusalem, Michael Oatley in Belfast, and Alastair Crooke in Beirut, gives historians a new avenue to pursue when assessing the recent past.

I am grateful for the editorial support I have received from Jon Woronoff. I also owe a debt of gratitude to those academics and others who have assisted my research, among them Peer Hansen, Morten Storm, and Rui Araujo.

In order to facilitate the rapid and efficient location of information and to make this book as useful a reference tool as possible, extensive cross-references have been provided in the dictionary section. Within individual entries, terms that have their own entry are in **boldface type** the first time they appear. Related terms that do not appear in the text are indicated in the See also. See refers to other entries that deal with this topic.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFOSI	Air Force Office of Special Investigations
AFSA	Armed Forces Security Agency
AIC	Aden Intelligence Centre
AISE	Agenzia Informazioni e Sicurezza Esterna (Italy)
AISI	Agenzia Informazioni e Sicurezza Interna (Italy)
AIVD	Algemene Inlichtingen en Veiligheidsdienst (Netherlands)
ANIC	Agencia Nacional de Inteligencia de Colombia (Colombia)
ANSP	Agency for National Security Planning (Republic of Korea)
AQ	Al-Qaida
ASD	Australian Signals Directorate
ASIO	Australian Security Intelligence Organization
AVH	Allami Vedélmi Hatosag (Hungary)
BAKIN	Badan Koordinasi Intelijen Negara (Indonesia)
BCA	Bo Cong An (Vietnam)
BCRA	Bureau Central de Renseignements et d'Action (France)
BfV	Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz (Federal Germany)
BIN	Badan Intelijen Negara (Indonesia)
BIS	Bezpecnostni Informachi Sluzba (Czech Republic)
BND	Bundesnachrichtendienst (Federal Republic of Germany)
BOSS	Bureau of State Security (South Africa)
BSC	British Security Coordination
BUPO	Bubespolizei (Switzerland)
BVD	Binnenlandse Veiligheidsdienst (Netherlands)
C	Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service
CCP	Chinese Communist Party
CDU	Christian Democratic Union
CENTO	Central Eastern Treaty Organization
CESID	Centro Superior de Información de la Defensa (Spain)
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency (USA)
CIFE	Combined Intelligence Far East
CIO	Central Intelligence Organisation (Zimbabwe)
CISMIL	Centro de Informações e Segurança Militares (Portugal)
CNI	Centro Nacional de Inteligencia (Spain)

CoI	Coordinator of Information
CPGB	Communist Party of Great Britain
CPUSA	Communist Party of the USA
CSE	Canadian Communications Security Establishment
CSIS	Canadian Security Intelligence Service
CSO	Central Security Organization (Yemen)
CSO	Composite Signals Organization
CTC	Counter-Terrorism Center
DAS	Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad (Colombia)
DGI	Dirección General de Inteligencia (Cuba)
DGII	Dirección General de Información e Inteligencia (Chile)
DGPS	Département du Renseignement et de la Sécurité (Algeria)
DGS	Direcção-Geral de Segurança (Portugal)
DGSE	Direction Générale de Sécurité Extérieure (France)
DGSG	Direction Générale de la Sûreté Générale (Lebanon)
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency (United States)
DIB	Delhi Intelligence Bureau
DIE	Departmentul de Informatii Externe (Romania)
DIS	Defence Intelligence Staff
DISIP	Dirección Nacional de los Servicios de Inteligencia y Prevención (Venezuela)
DMI	Director of Military Intelligence
DNI	Director of Naval Intelligence
DO	Directorate of Operations
DoE	Department of Energy
DoJ	Department of Justice
DRS	Département du Renseignement et de la Sécurité (Algeria)
DS	Darzhavna Sigurmost (Bulgaria)
DSD	Defence Signals Directorate (Australia)
DST	Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (France)
EIT	Enhanced Interrogation Techniques
EOKA	Ethniki Organosis Kyprion Agoniston
ETA	Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (Basque Homeland and Freedom)
EU	European Union
EYP	Ethniki Ypiresia Pliroforion (Greece)
FAPSI	Federalnoie Agentsvo Pravitelstvennoi Sviazi i Informatsii (Russia)
FARC	Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FBIS	Federal Information Service (Czech Republic)
FE	Forsvarets Efterretningstjeneste (Denmark)
FLN	Front de Libération Nationale

FLQ	Front de Libération du Quebec
FRA	Försvarets Radioanstalt (Sweden)
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
FRU	Force Research Unit (Great Britain)
FSB	Federalnaya Sluzhba Bezopasnosti (Russian Federation security service)
GC&CS	Government Code & Cypher School
GCHQ	Government Communications Headquarters
GCR	Groupement des Contrôles Radio-électriques (France)
GCSB	Government Communications Security Bureau (New Zealand)
GDR	German Democratic Republic
GID	General Intelligence Directorate (Jordan)
GIS	General Intelligence Service (Saudi Arabia)
GLA	Groupe Islamique Armé
GRU	Glavnoye Razvedyvatel'noe Upravlenie (Russian military intelligence service)
HVA	Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung (East Germany)
IH	Információs Hivatal (Hungary)
IMB	International Maritime Bureau
INIS	Iraq National Intelligence Service
IPI	Indian Political Intelligence
IRA	Irish Republican Army
IRGC	Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps
ISIS	Islamic State
J-2	General Staff Military Intelligence Service (Argentina)
JIC	Joint Intelligence Committee
JSG	Joint Service Group (Great Britain)
JSO	Jamahirya Security Organization (Libya)
JWICS	Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System
KBP	Cabinet Committee for the Public Security (Poland)
KCIA	Korean Central Intelligence Agency
KGB	Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti (Soviet Union)
KHAD	Khadamat-e Aetela'at-e Dawlati (Afghanistan)
KNIS	Korean National Intelligence Service
KOS	Kontraobveščevalna služba (Yugoslavia)
KPD	Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands (German Communist Party)
KPW	Korpus Bezpieczenstwa Wewnetrznego (Poland)
KSM	Khalid Sheikh Mohammed
KYP	Kentriki Ypiresia Pliroforion (Greece)
LPG	London Processing Group

MASINT	Measurement and Signature Intelligence
MEW	Ministry of Economic Warfare
MI5	British Security Service
MI6	British Secret Intelligence Service
MID	Militaire Inlichtingendienst (Netherlands)
MIVD	Militaire Inlichtingen Veiligheidsdienst (Netherlands)
MPS	Ministry of Public Security (China)
MSS	Ministry of State Security (China)
NASIC	National Air and Space Intelligence Center
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCS	National Clandestine Service
NDB	Nachrichtendienst des Bundes (Switzerland)
NGIA	National Geospatial Intelligence Agency
NIA	National Intelligence Agency (South Africa)
NIB	National Intelligence Bureau (Jamaica)
NID	Naval Intelligence Division
NIMA	National Imagery and Mapping Agency
NIS	National Intelligence Service (Republic of Korea)
NKVD	Soviet Intelligence Service
NPPD	Nitrophenyl Pentadien
NSA	National Security Agency
NSIS	National Security Intelligence Service (Kenya)
NYFO	New York Field Office
NZSIS	New Zealand Security Intelligence Service
OAS	Organisation Armée Secrète
OGPU	Soviet Intelligence Service
OMS	Foreign Liaison Department of the Comintern
ORMO	Ochotnicza Rezerwa Milicji Obywatelskiej (Poland)
OSINT	Open Source Intelligence
OSS	Office of Strategic Services (United States)
OVRA	Opera Voluntaria per la Repressione Antifascisto (Italy)
OZNA	Odjeljenje za zaštitu naroda (Yugoslavia)
PAG	Political Action Group
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PET	Politiets Efterretningstjeneste (Denmark)
PIDE	Policia Internacional e de Defesa do Estado (Portugal)
PIRA	Provisonal Irish Republican Army
PKK	Kurdish Workers Party
PLA	People's Liberation Army
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
PNG	Persona Non Grata
PoW	Prisoner of War

PRC	People's Republic of China
PVDE	Policia de Vigilância e de Defesa do Estado (Portugal)
PWE	Political Warfare Executive
RAF	Royal Air Force
RAW	Research and Analysis Wing (India)
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
ROC	Republic of China
ROK	Republic of Korea
RSS	Radio Security Service
RUC	Royal Ulster Constabulary
RUMNO	Razuznavatelno Upravleniye na Ministerstvoto (Bulgaria)
SAD	Special Activities Division
SAP	Service for Analysis and Prevention (Switzerland)
SAPO	Säkerhetspolisen (Finland)
SÄPO	Säkerhetspolisen (Sweden)
SASS	South African Secret Service
SAVAK	Sazeman-e Ettela'at va Amniyat-e Keshvar (Iran)
SAVAMA	Sazman-e Ettela'at va Amniat-e Melli-e Iran (Iran)
SBU	Sluzhba Bezpeky Ukrayiny (Ukraine)
SCD	Second Chief Directorate
SCS	Special Collection Service
SD	Sicherheitsdienst (Nazi Germany)
SDECE	Service de Documentation Extérieure et de Contre-Espionage (France)
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SEBIN	Servicio Bolivariano de Inteligencia Nacional (Venezuela)
SECED	Servicio Central de Documentación (Spain)
SHAEF	Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
SHIK	Shërbimi Informativ Kombëtar (Albania)
SHISH	Sherbimi Informativ Shteteror (Albania)
SID	Servizio Informazioni Difesa (Italy)
SIDE	Secretaria Inteligencia d'Estado (Argentina)
SIE	Serviciul de Informații Externe (Romania)
SIED	Serviço de Informações Estratégicas de Defesa (Portugal)
SIFE	Security Intelligence Far East
SIGINT	Signals Intelligence
Sigurimi	Drejtoria e Sigurimit të Shtetit (Albania)
SIM	Servicio de Información Militar (Spain)
SIM	Servizio Informazioni Militari (Italy)
SIME	Security Intelligence Middle East
SIN	Servicio de Inteligencia Nacional (Peru)

SIPRNet	Secret Internet Protocol Router Network
SIS	Secret Intelligence Service (Great Britain)
SIS	Senior Intelligence Service (United States)
SIS	Serviço de Informações de Segurança (Portugal)
SISDE	Servizio Informazioni Generali e Sicurezza (Italy)
SISMI	Servize per le Informazioni e la Sicurezza Militare (Italy)
SM	Sécurité Militaire (Algeria)
SO	Special Organization (Turkey)
SOE	Special Operations Executive
SOG	Special Operations Group
SP	Straz Przemyslowa (Poland)
SSD	State Security Department (North Korea)
StB	Statni Bezpecnost (Czechoslovakia)
SVR	Sluzhba Vneshnei Razvedki (Russian Federation)
SW	Straz Wiezienna (Poland)
SZRU	Sluzhba Zovnishn'oyi Rozvidky Ukrayiny (Ukraine)
TC2	Tổng cục Tình báo (Vietnam)
TC V	Tổng cục Tình báo Công an (Vietnam)
TIDE	Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment
TSC	Terrorist Screening Center
TSDB	Terrorist Screening Database
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UB	Urzad Bezpieczenstwa (Poland)
UDBA	Uprava Drzavne Bezbednosti (Yugoslavia)
UOP	Urząd Ochrony Państwa (Poland)
UOUD	Bureau for the Protection of the Constitution and Democracy (Czech Republic)
UZSI	Bureau for Foreign Contacts and Information (Czech Republic)
VALPO	Valtiollinen Poliisi (Finland)
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WOP	Wojska Ochrony Pogranicza (Poland)
Y	Wireless Interception

Chronology

1908 The U.S. Bureau of Investigation is created.

1909 The British Secret Service Bureau is established.

1910 Siegfried Helm is convicted of espionage at Winchester. Vivian Brandon and Bernard Trench are arrested while sketching forts in Heligoland.

1911 The Official Secrets Act is passed in Great Britain. Denmark creates the Generalstabens Efterretningssektion.

1912 Karl Hentschel defects and betrays his German spy ring to Scotland Yard.

1913 Basil Thomson is appointed commissioner of the Metropolis in London. The Ottoman Empire's Special Organization is created in Turkey.

1914 MI5 arrests Carl Gustav Ernst's network. Otto Kreuger volunteers to spy for the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS).

1915 The internment of enemy aliens is introduced in Great Britain.

1916 Sir Roger Casement is arrested in Ireland. The HMS *Hampshire* is sunk in the North Sea. Philip Vickery succeeds John Wallinger as head of Indian Political Intelligence.

1917 The Zimmermann telegram is decrypted. Richard Meinertzhagen deceives Turkish troops in Palestine.

1918 The Metropolitan Police strike in London. The Third Department of the Soviet Red Army's General Staff is created.

1919 Basil Thomson heads the Directorate of Intelligence at Scotland Yard. The Third International in Moscow declares world revolution.

1920 The Communist Party of Great Britain is founded. Frank Foley is appointed the SIS station commander in Berlin.

1921 Cable interception is authorized by the British government in peacetime. Lavrenti Beria joins the Cheka.

1922 The Office of Naval Intelligence burgles the Japanese consulate in New York.

1923 Arthur Scherbius patents his Enigma cipher machine. Admiral Hugh Sinclair succeeds Mansfield Smith-Cumming as SIS chief.

1924 J. Edgar Hoover is appointed acting director of the Bureau of Investigation. The Zinoviev Letter is published. David Petrie is appointed director of the Delhi Intelligence Bureau (DIB).

1925 The Communist Party of Great Britain is raided by the Metropolitan Police.

1926 The International Lenin School opens in Moscow.

1927 The Arcos headquarters is raided by police in London.

1928 The German army adopts the Enigma cipher machine. The Abwehr is established under Erich Gempp.

1929 The American Black Chamber is closed by Secretary of State Henry Stimson.

1930 Richard Sorge is sent to Shanghai and recruits Ursula Kuczynski, Rudolf Hamburger, and Agnes Smedley.

1931 Herbert Yardley's *American Black Chamber* is published. MI5 absorbs Special Branch's civilian staff. Hans-Thilo Schmidt sells Enigma technical documents to Gustave Bertrand. Horace Williamson succeeds David Petrie at the DIB.

1932 Frederick Duquesne's biography is published.

1933 Captain Conrad Patzig is appointed head of the Abwehr. The Policia de Vigilância e de Defesa do Estado is established in Portugal.

1934 MASK traffic is decrypted at the Government Code and Cipher School.

1935 Donald Maclean joins the British Foreign Office. Wilhelm Canaris succeeds Conrad Patzig as head of the Abwehr. German spy Herman Goertz is arrested in England.

1936 John Cairncross joins the British Foreign Office. Gunther Rumrich is recruited by the Abwehr. Alger Hiss joins the State Department.

1937 Walter Krivitsky defects. The MASK source is terminated.

1938 The Woolwich Arsenal spy ring is arrested in London.

1939 FO-II is created in Norway and headed by Colonel Roscher Lund. The Soviet spy John King is arrested in London. Two SIS officers, Richard Stevens and Sigismund Best, are abducted at Venlo. The *Admiral Graf Spee* is scuttled off Montevideo.

1940 Walter Krivitsky is interviewed by MI5 in London. Special Operations Executive (SOE) is created. British Security Coordination is established in New York. William Sebold is recruited by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as a double agent. Joseph Stalin authorizes ENORMOZ.

1941 The XX Committee is established in London. Kim Philby joins SIS. Walter Krivitsky is found shot dead in a Washington, D.C., hotel.

1942 The FBI Special Intelligence Service sends agents to South America. Kurt Ludwig is arrested in the United States. The classification ULTRA secret is introduced for certain signals intelligence material. Sweden establishes the Försvarets Radioanstalt.

1943 Cryptanalytical work on Soviet traffic begins at Arlington Hall. SOE mounts GUNNERSIDE to sabotage heavy water production in Norway.

1944 Erich Vermehren defects in Istanbul. The FORTITUDE deception plan ensures success of D-Day. Richard Sorge is executed in Tokyo.

1945 Alger Hiss attends the Yalta Conference. Igor Gouzenko defects in Ottawa.

1946 The Central Intelligence Group is established in the United States, and SMERSH is disbanded; Grigori Tokaev defects to London. SOE is absorbed into SIS. The FBI Special Intelligence Service is dismantled.

1947 The U.S. National Security Act is passed, creating the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The UKUSA signals intelligence agreement is signed.

1948 Elizabeth Bentley gives evidence to Congress. Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate is created under Walter Cawthorn. SIS initiates VALUABLE to infiltrate agents into Albania.

1949 Judith Coplon is compromised by VENONA. Kim Philby is posted to Washington, D.C. The Australian Security Intelligence Organization is established.

1950 Klaus Fuchs is convicted of atomic espionage. The Bundesamt für Verfasungsschutz (BfV) is created. William Weisband is imprisoned in the United States for perjury.

1951 Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean defect to the Soviet Union. Elizabeth Bentley publishes *Out of Bondage*. Mossad is created.

1952 The CIA is indoctrinated into VENONA. The National Security Agency (NSA) is created. Whittaker Chambers publishes *Witness*.

1953 Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are executed. Piotr Popov volunteers to spy for the CIA in Vienna. George Blake is released from internment in Korea.

1954 J. Robert Oppenheimer loses his U.S. security clearance. Senior NKVD officers Vladimir Petrov, Nikolai Khokhlov, and Yuri Rastvorov defect. Director of the BfV Otto John defects to East Germany.

1955 The Berlin Tunnel becomes operational. Gamal Abdel Nasser establishes the Mukhabarat. Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan exonerates Kim Philby in the House of Commons.

1956 The Soviet Union is overflown by a U-2 aircraft. Israeli, French, and British troops attack Egypt. A Soviet spy in Mossad, Zeev Avni, is arrested in Tel Aviv.

1957 Illegal *rezident* Willie Fisher of the Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti (KGB) is arrested in New York. The Ukrainian nationalist Lev Rebet is assassinated in Munich.

1958 Markus Wolf is appointed head of the East German Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung. A CIA pilot, Allen Pope, is captured in Indonesia. Lee Harvey Oswald leaves the U.S. Marines and takes up residence in Kiev.

1959 Fidel Castro seizes control in Havana. Piotr Popov is arrested. The illegal Kaarlo Tuomi of Glavnoye Razvedyvatel'noe Upravlenie (GRU) is "turned" by the FBI in Milwaukee.

1960 The CORONA satellite is operational. Patrice Lumumba is assassinated by the Belgians. Mossad abducts Adolf Eichmann in Buenos Aires. Francis Gary Powers's U-2 is shot down over Sverdlovsk. Michal Goleniewaki defects.

1961 A KGB assassin, Bogdan Shashinsky, admits he murdered Lev Rebet and Stephan Bandera. Cuban émigrés land at the Bay of Pigs. Anatoli Golitsyn defects to the CIA in Helsinki.

1962 Oleg Penkovsky is arrested in Moscow. The CIA detects the construction of Soviet missile sites in Cuba, and President John F. Kennedy imposes a quarantine.

1963 Kim Philby defects from Beirut. Ivan Skripov is expelled from Australia. Giuseppi Martelli is arrested in England.

1964 The SR-71 becomes operational. Yuri Nosenko defects in Geneva. Bernard Boursicot is posted to Beijing. The Defence Intelligence Staff is established. Wolfgang Lotz is imprisoned in Egypt.

1965 Eli Cohen is arrested in Damascus. Brockway McMillan is dismissed as director of the National Reconnaissance Office. Norwegian Air Force Captain Kristen Gjoen is arrested.

1966 Munir Redfa flies an Iraqi MiG-21 to Israel. Dick Ellis confesses to having betrayed SIS secrets to the Abwehr. George Blake escapes from Wormwood Scrubs prison. The South African Intelligence Service is renamed the Bureau of State Security. Bogdan Shashinsky is released from prison in Germany and resettled in the United States.

1967 Yuri Andropov is appointed chairman of the KGB. Yuri Nosenko is released after being incarcerated by the CIA for 45 months. The USS *Liberty* is attacked by Israeli aircraft. Yuri Loginov is arrested in South Africa.

1968 The USS *Pueblo* is captured by North Korea. India's Research and Intelligence Wing is established. The Soviet submarine *K-129* is lost in the Pacific. Officers Jozef Frolik and Frantisek August of the Czech Statni Bezpecnost defect. Geoffrey Prime joins the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ). Reinhard Gehlen retires.

1969 Philip Agee retires from the CIA. Aman seizes five gunboats in Cherbourg. The Israelis dismantle a Soviet P-12 radar in Egypt. Morris and Lona Cohen are swapped for Gerald Brooke. Colonel Muammar Gaddafi deposes King Idris in Libya. Alexander Ogorodnik is recruited by the CIA in Bogota. Ion Iacobescu of the Departmentul de Informatii Externe (DIE) defects in Paris.

1970 Philip Agee volunteers to help the KGB in Mexico. The Provisional Irish Republican Army is created in Ulster. Salvador Allende is elected in Chile. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is expelled from Jordan. Hidalgo Orlando Castro defects in Paris. The Czech defector GIMME is granted political asylum in the United States.

1971 The CIA trains Drug Enforcement Administration personnel in TWO FOLD. GAMMA GUPPY is compromised by Ronald Pelton. An Israeli spy, Alfred Fruenknecht, is arrested in Switzerland. The GRU's Anatoli Cherboratev defects in Brussels. Zoltan Szabo is recruited by the Hungarians. Oleg Lyalin defects in London, and Operation FOOT begins.

1972 The last CORONA satellite is launched. Jim Bennett is dismissed from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). Eleven Israeli athletes are murdered at the Munich Olympics. Ryszard Kuklinski makes contact with the CIA. Wael Zwaiter is shot dead in Rome. Anton Sabotka defects in Canada. Mahmoud Hamshari is assassinated in Paris.

1973 John T. Downey is released from prison in China. Indonesia annexes East Timor. Sir Roger Hollis dies. Hussein Al Bashir is killed in Nicosia. Basil al-Kubaissi is shot dead in Paris. Gilles Brunet is dismissed from the RCMP. Israel is attacked on Yom Kippur. The DIE's Constantin Rauta defects in Washington, D.C.

1974 The Church and Pike Committees begin hearings in Congress. The Danish Politiets Efterretningstjeneste (PET) sponsors SIS's recruitment of Oleg Gordievsky in Copenhagen.

1975 Philip Agee publishes *Inside the Company*: *A CIA Diary*. James Angleton is dismissed from the CIA. U.S. Army Sergeant Clyde Conrad is recruited by the Hungarian Allami Vedélmi Hatosag. Dick Welch is assassinated in Athens.

1976 Peter Wright retires from MI5. Viktor Belenko defects with a *Foxbat* to Japan. Renate Lutze is arrested in Bonn. Israeli hostages are rescued from Entebbe.

1977 Gunvor Haavik is arrested in Norway. Adolf Tolkachev passes information to the CIA. William Kampiles resigns from the CIA. Christopher Boyce and Daulton Lee are arrested. Martha Petersen is detained in Moscow. A Royal Navy task force, code-named JOURNEYMAN, is sent to the Falklands.

1978 CIA officer William Kampiles is arrested. Arkadi Shevchenko defects in New York. Ion Pacepa defects in Bonn. Georgi Markov is assassinated in London. Vladimir Rezun and his wife defect in Geneva. Robert G. Thompson is released from prison in exchange for Alan van Norman and Miron Marcus.

1979 Ali-Hassan Salameh is killed by a Mossad car bomb in Beirut. The shah of Iran is deposed. Ronald Pelton resigns from the NSA. Afghan president Hafizmullah Amin is assassinated in Kabul.

1980 American diplomats are exfiltrated by the CIA from Tehran. David Barnett is arrested. The Iranian embassy in London is stormed by B Squadron of the Special Air Service. The KGB's Victor Sheymov is exfiltrated from the Soviet Union. The Bologna railway station is bombed. IVY BELLS is

compromised. Vladimir Vetrov is recruited by the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire in Paris.

1981 William Casey is appointed U.S. director of central intelligence (DCI). Larry Chin retires from the CIA. The Direction-Générale de Sécurité Extérieure is created. Arne Petersen is arrested in Copenhagen. Gunter Guillaume is released from prison in a spy swap. Martial law is declared in Poland.

1982 Argentina seizes and occupies the Falkland Islands. The KGB's Vladimir Kuzichkin makes contact with SIS in Tehran. Rene Cruz of the Dirección General de Inteligencia (DGI) is charged with drug dealing in Cuba. Hugh Hambleton is arrested in London.

1983 Vladimir Vetrov is executed in Moscow. Commander Dieter Gerhardt is arrested by the FBI. CIA station chief Ken Haas and seven of his staff are killed in a bomb attack on the U.S. embassy in Beirut. Edward Lee Howard resigns from the CIA. Grenada is invaded. Korean Air Lines Flight 007 is shot down by a Soviet Sukhoi-15 over the Pacific.

1984 Arne Treholt is arrested in Oslo. Yuri Andropov dies of renal failure. Michael Bettaney is imprisoned. The Canadian Security Intelligence Service is created. Karl and Hanna Koecher are arrested. Two Arab hijackers of a bus are executed by Shin Bet. Richard W. Miller is arrested.

1985 Anatoli Scharansky is exchanged for the Koechers. Aldrich Ames passes classified CIA information to the KGB. Sikh separatists destroy an Air India jet over the Atlantic. Vitali Yurchenko defects. Oleg Gordievsky is exfiltrated from Moscow. The BfV's Hans Tiedge defects to East Germany. GCHQ bans trade unions. Larry Chin is arrested.

1986 James Morrison is convicted in Canada. The La Belle nightclub is bombed in Berlin. Peter Wright's *SpyCatcher* is published. Randy Jefferies is convicted. Adolf Tolkachev is executed. Sergeant Clayton Lonetree confesses in Vienna.

1987 Earl Pitts volunteers to the KGB in New York. Fawaz Yunis is arrested by the FBI off the coast of Cyprus and is rendered to Washington, D.C. The DGI's Major Florentino Azpillaga Lombard defects to the CIA in Vienna. Victoria Baynes joins the CIA. Rudolf Hess commits suicide in Spandau Prison. Hou Desheng and Zang Weichu are arrested by the FBI in Washington, D.C.

1988 Clyde Conrad and Zoltan Szabo are arrested. Erwin van Haarlem is arrested in London. Mordechai Vanunu is convicted of treason in Israel.

Three Provisional IRA terrorists are shot in Gibraltar during Operation FLAVIUS. Vladimir Kryuchkov is appointed KGB chairman. Pan Am Flight 103 is destroyed over Lockerbie, Scotland.

1989 The Soviet Red Army withdraws from Afghanistan. The GRU's Colonel Vyacheslav Baranov is recruited by the CIA in Dhaka. The DGI's director Luis Barreiro resigns after being implicated in a cocaine-smuggling ring. The Berlin Wall falls. The Swiss BUPO is revealed to have accumulated 900,000 personal files.

1990 GIDEON is exfiltrated from Vilnius. Felix Bloch is dismissed from the U.S. Foreign Service. The Bulgarian Darzhavna Sigurmost is dismantled.

1991 A U.S.-led coalition liberates Kuwait. Vladimir Kryuchkov leads a coup attempt in Moscow. An accountant embezzles from the Swiss military intelligence service.

1992 Vasili Mitrokhin is exfiltrated from Riga. Virginia Baynes is arrested at Dulles Airport. The Soviet Union collapses. Former FBI employee Douglas Tsou is convicted of spying for the People's Republic of China.

1993 Markus Wolf is prosecuted. Al-Qaida detonates a van bomb under the World Trade Center in New York. The U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut is bombed. The PLO gives recognition to Israel in the Oslo Accords.

1994 Aldrich Ames is arrested. Czechoslovakia establishes the Bezpecnostni Informachi Sluzba. Sergeants Jeffrey S. Rondeau and Jeffrey E. Gregory are imprisoned.

1995 The GRU illegal Kaarlo Tuomi dies in Florida. The Aum Shinrikyo sect attacks the Tokyo subway. The VENONA decrypts are declassified. Gunter Guillaume dies in East Germany. CORONA satellite imagery is declassified.

1996 Harold Nicholson, Earl Pitts, and Robert Lipka are arrested. The Khobar Towers are bombed in Saudi Arabia. The NSA monitors Osama bin Laden's satphone.

1997 The Albanian Shërbimi Informativ Kombëtar is suspended. George Tenet is appointed DCI. Mossad attempts to assassinate Hamas leader Khaled Mashaal in Amman.

1998 Dr. Peter Lee is convicted. India conducts a nuclear test. Al-Qaida attacks U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

1999 The Cox Report is published. *The Mitrokhin Archive* is released. Kelly Therese Warren is convicted of espionage. Sergei Tetryakov defects in New York.

2000 Dr. Wen Ho Lee agrees to a plea bargain. The new U.S. embassy in Moscow is completed. Al-Qaida attacks the USS *Cole* in Aden.

2001 Robert Hanssen is arrested. Al-Qaida attacks New York and Washington, D.C., with hijacked airliners on September 11. Defense Intelligence Agency analyst Ana Montes is arrested in Washington, D.C. The "shoe bomber" Richard Reid is arrested in Boston.

2002 The U.S. Department of Homeland Security is established. Russia closes its intercept facility at Cam Ranh Bay. Al-Qaida detonates a car bomb in Bali.

2003 FBI special agent James J. Smith is arrested. The U.S. National Imagery and Mapping Agency is replaced by the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency. A suspected Egyptian terrorist, Hassan Mustafa Osama Nasr, is abducted in Milan by the CIA. Aleksandr Zaporozhsky is imprisoned in Moscow. Musa Kusa negotiates with SIS and CIA personnel in Libya.

2004 Porter Goss replaces George Tenet as DCI. Al-Qaida attacks commuter trains in Madrid. Two Mossad officers, Elia Cara and Uriel Zoshe Kelman, are arrested in Auckland, New Zealand.

2005 Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri is assassinated in Beirut by a car bomb detonated by the Syrian Mujhabarat. John Negroponte is appointed director of national intelligence. Suicide bombers detonate bombs in London. Dana Priest discloses the existence of CIA black sites.

2006 Alexander Litvinenko is murdered in London with polonium-210 administered in a cup of tea. Scotland Yard's Special Branch is disbanded.

2007 General Ali Asgari defects to the CIA in Istanbul. Three SIS officers are filmed by the Russian FSB in Moscow and expelled. Hammad Khurshid and Abdoulghani Tokhi are arrested in Denmark while preparing a terrorist attack.

2008 Philip Agee dies in Cuba. Imad Mughniyeh is killed by a bomb placed in his car in Damascus. Telephone companies in the United States are granted immunity for cooperating with counterterrorism agencies.

2009 *The Defence of the Realm*, an authorized centenary history of MI5, is published. Sir John Sawers succeeds Richard Dearlove as SIS chief. Forward

Operating Base Chapman is attacked by a suicide bomber who kills seven CIA officers.

2010 SIS authorizes the publication of an official history written by Keith Jeffery. Nine illegals of the Sluzhba Vneshnei Razvedki are arrested in the United States and exchanged for Igor Sutyagin and Colonel Alexander Skrypal.

2011 Osama bin Laden is killed in Pakistan by U.S. Navy SEAL Team Six. Gareth Williams, a GCHQ officer on secondment to SIS, is found dead in a carryall bag at his London flat. Anwar al-Alwaki is assassinated by a CIA drone in Yemen.

2012 Lord Justice Gibson's judicial enquiry into British collusion in torture overseas is abandoned. The convicted Lockerbie bomber Al-Magrahi dies in Libya.

2013 A Coroner's Inquest in London investigates the murder of Alexander Litvinenko. MI5's deputy director general, Andrew Parker, succeeds Sir Jonathan Evans as director general. Edward Snowden discloses NSA secrets to the *Washington Post* and the *Guardian* and flees to Moscow. Lord Justice Gibson's interim report on detainees is published.

2014 Five Chinese officers of the People's Liberation Army, all from Unit 61398, are indicted on cyber-warfare charges. The CIA station chief in Berlin is expelled from Germany. PET agent Morten Storm publishes his autobiography. The CIA station chief in Kabul, Michael Raiole, is accidentally identified by the White House. Sir John Sawers retires and is replaced as SIS's chief by Alex Younger. A summary of the Senate Select Committee report on the CIA's interrogation techniques is published.

Introduction

Critics are fond of referring to the international intelligence community as the second-oldest profession, while practitioners wearily point out that the first obligation of every nation is to protect its citizens. Over the past decade, since the publication of the *Historical Dictionary of International Intelligence*, much may have changed in terms of the nature of the threat and the role of nonstate actors, but the division between the external commentators and the insiders has, if anything, widened and deepened. The width concerns the perception of roles and the balance struck between liberty and security, while the depth is a reflection of the growing awareness of capabilities.

The post-911 era was marked by a somewhat nostalgic view of the Cold War and the need to engage jihadists operating from failed states by employing some very unconventional techniques, some of which were either unrecognized by international jurisprudence or depended on methods that exploited technologies hardly dreamed of when legislators in the 1980s deliberated on how to preserve human rights, protect privacy, and impose oversight on potentially controversial operations while simultaneously fulfilling a requirement to interdict terrorist atrocities, prevent proliferation, inhibit narcotrafficking, disrupt people smuggling, support law enforcement monitoring of pedophiles and transnational organized crime, defend against espionage, and promote economic well-being. Quite apart from these relatively routine preoccupations should be added the demand by policymakers for up-to-date information about the political intentions of both adversaries and allies.

Although the nature, origin, and sophistication of the threat may have escalated since 2005 and the modern lexicon now includes terms such as enhanced interrogation techniques, rendition, black sites, drone strikes, data mining, waterboarding, e-mail hacking, cyber-warfare, and metadata processing, individual agencies continue to rely on many of the same sources and methods. Open sources account for the overwhelming content of finished intelligence, perhaps up to 85 percent. OSINT, as it is known, ranges from foreign language broadcasts, newspapers, obscure subscription-only periodicals, limited-circulation scientific journals, television news bulletins, and the Internet. Experienced analysts have remarked that there is no such thing as a secret, just the ability of knowing where to find it.

This is followed by diplomatic reporting, as illustrated by the confidential U.S. State Department cables disclosed by Corporal Bradley Manning to the WikiLeaks website. Liaison links follows, with the exchange of information over declared intelligence liaison or defense attaché channels, although usually subject to "third-party" restrictions. In the human field, prisoner interrogation and agent reporting can be absolutely vital, and what analysts sometimes call the intelligence mosaic can be verified by technical sources, a spectrum that includes remote measurement and signature (MASINT) sensors, communications interception (SIGINT and traffic analysis), aerial observation from overhead unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), piloted reconnaissance aircraft, and satellites in space.

Although the fundamentals of collection principles remain unchanged, great advances have been made since battery-powered seismic devices were planted near the Ho Chi Minh Trail during the Vietnam War to monitor ground traffic or drones were flown to spot the assembly along the Laotian border of North Vietnamese regulars. In the modern age, Predator UAVs armed with Hellfire missiles will lock onto a specific cell phone, and miniaturized MASINT equipment will enjoy an unlimited nuclear-powered life.

During the period of superpower confrontation, there were roughly five categories of competing and sometimes actually antagonistic agencies. The largest was the Soviet bloc grouping, which included the Eastern European satellite services, which acted as surrogates. Then, with a truly global reach, particularly in the communications intelligence field, were the "Five Eyes" of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the United States, which also cooperated closely with other allies, including the Commonwealth, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries, and the membership of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and, while it lasted, the Central Eastern Treaty Organization. Finally, there were the nonaligned group of nations and the Chinese. In that environment, the major players constantly sought alliances of convenience with partners who shared some foreign policy goals, but the world would be transformed by transnational crime and terrorism, phenomena that were generally not state sponsored and therefore required new, nondiplomatic bilateral solutions.

With al-Qaida and its successors declaring a nonnegotiable universal caliphate as its objective, sheer expediency created some unexpected bedfellows and persuaded the Russian Federation to participate in a global war on terrorism, allowing the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation to open a legal attaché office in Moscow. Pakistan and India swapped information about suspected Kashmiri radicals, the People's Republic of China provided information about Uighurs detained at Guantanamo, the Egyptians established links with the Israelis, and Poland and Bulgaria offered secluded facilities

for undeclared interrogation "black sites" staffed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The British Secret Intelligence Service developed a relationship with Colonel Muammar Qaddafi's Jamahirya Security Organization, and as the Arab Spring spread from Tunisia, Islam became increasingly split between Sunni and Shia. In such a scenario, the cozy enmities of the Cold War seemed but a distant, even nostalgic memory.

Intelligence agencies prefer to operate in the shadows, away from the glare of publicity, and in some countries they have gone to considerable lengths to avoid official acknowledgment. For many years, this arrangement suited both the professionals who were responsible for gathering information from clandestine sources and their governments that found it expedient to disavow illegalities.

The sometimes unpalatable truth is that, whatever restrictions and oversight are imposed by a Western liberal democracy on a security and intelligence apparatus, it can probably only be effective only when it is participating in some illegality. One man's heroic defector is another's despicable traitor, an ingenious technical collection source may also be an appalling breach of another country's sovereignty, and a skillfully concealed refuge or safe house might represent a disgraceful abuse of the Vienna Convention governing the conduct of diplomats. The contradictions are many despite the modern, risk-averse environment that in all other areas has embraced transparency as an essential facet of modern governance. By how has this state of affairs come about? Why is it that the U.S. Congress was indignant when the CIA confessed publicly to numerous examples of lawbreaking while the French National Assembly appeared disinterested when Greenpeace's *Rainbow Warrior* was sunk with the loss of the life of a photographer? How can a British government be toppled (or at least a minister resigns for the offense of having misled Parliament over his private life) yet a prime minister can take the whole country to war, as happened in Suez in 1956 and Iraq in 2003, on a fabricated agenda? Can an administration survive sponsorship of a covert assassination program, as occurred in Spain when a "dirty war" was waged against the Basque Euskadi Ta Askatasuna separatists? Should a democracy endorse an overt policy of murder, with Mossad exacting retribution successively from Black September, Hamas, and Hizbollah?

A modern and efficient security and intelligence structure is now an essential component of any country seeking to survive the threats posed by territorial claims from aggressive neighbors, international terrorism, or homegrown subversion. Failure to collect, collate, and distribute intelligence efficiently gives an opportunity to an adversary, and the world's history since the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor in December 1941 demonstrates that, time after time—in South Korea, in Saigon during the Tet Offensive, in the Sinai

at Yom Kippur, and on the Falkland Islands—a perceived failure to maintain vigilance may result in a surprise attack. After each intelligence fiasco, panels of experts are convened to recommend improved procedures intended to prevent a repetition, and precautions make familiar reading, taking in tighter security measures, better language skills, more technical or human resources, greater coordination, easier exchange of information, enhanced vetting arrangements, wider recruitment, extended oversight, and stricter supervision. Commissions of inquiry, inquests, and numerous parliamentary and congressional committees have investigated Pearl Harbor, 9/11, allegations of misconduct against the CIA, weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, massacres during the Mau-Mau campaign, shootings of Provisional Irish Republican Army suspects in Gibraltar, Israeli bombings in Egypt, the Stasi files in Germany, the plot to assassinate Pope John Paul II, Royal Canadian Mounted Police abuses in Quebec, the failings of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization in Australia, the excesses of the Bureau of State Security in South Africa, and even a rather lame French probe into the Greenpeace debacle. Once under the spotlight, few agencies survive the experience intact, and many reputations have suffered as a consequence. Admiral Pierre Lacoste, Richard Bissell, Dick Helms, Jim Angleton, Sir John Sinclair, Jack Profumo, Pinhas Lavon, and Zvi Zamir have all undergone some degree of public humiliation for perceived shortcomings, yet governments rarely can publicly thank their covert servants or trumpet their triumphs. Almost by definition, a really successful coup will be kept under wraps in the hope of mounting a similar operation again, yet we also see from history that few learn its lessons.

World War II provided a unique intelligence environment for innovation, with some of the brightest intellects drafted into opposing security and espionage organizations. This was the era of significant developments and refinements in the fields of microdot technology, aerial reconnaissance, clandestine photography, signals interception, cryptography, and strategic deception. Both the Axis and the Allies relied heavily on Sigint and double agents, yet each side fell victim to operations almost identical to those they had themselves mounted. While the enemy's wireless traffic was being decoded at Bletchley Park, the German Forschungsamt read many of the Royal Navy's ciphers. Just as MI5 and the U.S. Office of Strategic Services were congratulating themselves on the scale of their famous double-cross schemes, the Abwehr were taking control of the entire Dutch resistance and adroitly penetrating many of the Special Operations Executive's circuits in France. One might imagine that after publicity given to the exploits of double agents and their contribution to the success of D-Day, it would be hard for a discriminating, well-read case officer ever to be duped again, yet the American experience in Vietnam, Cuba, and China proves there is no fool quite like a

gullible, ambitious agent handler who succumbs to the vanity of overlooking the unmistakable signs that he is being taken for a ride by his source. Someone in the CIA coined the acronym BOHICA, for "bend over, here it comes again," and the term could easily be applied to the repetitive nature of the intelligence cycle, especially in a culture where training is considered a dead-end career path reserved for officers who have no other posting suitable or simply are awaiting their retirement.

The intelligence trade is like no other, for the professionals have to accept a diminution of the employment rights that other government workers might take for granted, endure considerable risks, operate in hostile environments, survive an unforgiving bureaucracy, and avoid political censure from oversight staffs, all in the hope of pulling off the coup that "makes a difference." The rewards, however, are very considerable, and it is only in recent years that the public has gained a glimpse of the scale of intelligence reaching policymakers and the influence that it has had over them. In times of conflict, this is only to be expected when politicians have made inordinate demands on the agencies they may previously have failed to invest in. The professionals invariably rise to the challenge, and occasionally they can provide the slight advantage that gives an edge against an adversary. This does not necessarily mean engaging in dirty tricks but rather the imaginative application of purely intellectual skills to gain an insight into the enemy's plans. Certainly, the whole area of cryptography falls into this category, and the impact of the code breakers on the course of history is well documented, from the disclosure of the Zimmermann telegram in 1917, which helped propel the United States into World War I, to the solving of the complex communications algorithms that gave the National Security Agency temporary access to Osama bin Laden's satellite phone conversations in Afghanistan in 1999.

Good intelligence can tip the balance, but it can also prove a terrible handicap. The postwar arms race between East and West was largely a consequence of poor intelligence, with the myths of the bomber and missile gaps born out of poor analysis based on even more unreliable information. It was only after the Soviet collapse and independent scrutiny of Moscow's secret archives that some of the truth emerged. The parlous condition of the Soviet economy had been underappreciated for decades, the true story of the Cuban missile crisis was nothing close to the reportage of modern historians, the KGB's failure to cultivate objective analysts had encouraged the Politburo to acquire a wholly distorted view of "the main adversary," and, ultimately, the much-vaunted Red Army, the feared, ruthlessly efficient instrument of suppression in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, proved incapable of intervening in the Polish capital paralyzed by Solidarity activists or saving Erich Honecker's despised regime in East Berlin. The well-armed, air mobile brigades that had

swept through Kabul over Christmas 1979 were forced to make a humiliating withdrawal on foot over Friendship Bridge into Uzbekistan in February 1989.

Intelligence is now acknowledged as the hidden dimension to international diplomacy and national security. It is the hidden piece of the jigsaw puzzle of global relations that cements relationships, undermines alliances, and topples tyrants, and after many decades of being deliberately overlooked or avoided, it is now regarded as a subject of legitimate study by academics and historians. Anyone seeking to know what considerations lay behind particular political decisions and what compelled certain statesmen to act in the way they did, the unwritten accounts backstage of the newspaper headlines, and the scoops spiked on grounds of national security needs access to the secret files. Why did Archbishop Makarios change his mind and accept Britain's demand for sovereign bases in Cyprus on the eve of independence? How was Prime Minister Ted Heath so well informed on the French negotiating positions as he finessed his country into membership of the European Economic Community? Who sabotaged the Jewish refugee ships in the Adriatic Sea carrying survivors of the Holocaust to Palestine?Once the classified archives are opened, these and many other murky corners of history will be exposed to public scrutiny. Some events, if they survive the "weeders," will be discreditable, while others may encourage the revisionists.

Whatever the outcome, a much larger, more complex picture will emerge, and among the very first in the queue to look at what really happened will be the participants themselves, anxious to see how they have fared at the hands of history. And among those standing in line will be former presidents, prime ministers, and other ministers who for years have complained that they either had been kept in the dark or had only learned recently of crucial maneuverings that had occurred sub rosa. For the rest of us, such disclosures give us a better chance of understanding and assessing the current events that are shaping our future.

A

ABWEHR. The German military intelligence organization created in 1928 and headed by Erich Gempp until 1933, when he was succeeded by Captain Konrad Patzig. Decentralized and structured on **Germany**'s military districts, the Abwehr assigned responsibility for intelligence collection in foreign countries to particular commands, with the **United States** and **Great Britain** being the targets of the Abwehrstelle in Hamburg, the country's main port and headquarters of the transatlantic Hamburg-Amerika Line, which provided a convenient courier route for clandestine communication to networks in the United States. In January 1935, **Wilhelm Canaris** replaced Patzig and developed what masqueraded as a military counterespionage organization, as allowed under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, into a global intelligence collection agency, which had been banned.

Before World War II, the Abwehr, based at Tirpitzufer 74-75 in Berlin and staffed by nearly 1,000 personnel, was dependent on German émigré communities for its foreign intelligence collection and established espionage rings in America and France but was prohibited by Adolf Hitler from operating extensively in England, where he was anxious to avoid any political or diplomatic embarrassments. Instead of infiltrating agents into Great Britain, the Abwehr opted to advertise under **false flags** for local correspondents, a ploy that had been pioneered by German intelligence in 1912.

Despite the reliance on the recruitment by mail of military retirees, there was an example of a German agent undertaking a mission to Great Britain when in 1935 Dr. Herman Goertz was convicted of photographing airfields of the Royal Air Force in southern England and imprisoned. In another significant incident, Mrs. Jessie Jordan, a German-born hairdresser in Dundee, was found to have acted as a mailbox, receiving and redirecting mail from agents across the world, including Sergeant **Gunther Rumrich** in New York. MI5's **surveillance** on Mrs. Jordan led to the arrest of Rumrich by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the exposure of the first German espionage network in North America before the war.

During World War II, the Abwehr established representatives in most of the world's neutral capitals and was successful in recruiting large numbers of agents who collected information in target countries. It consisted of five

divisions, with Abteilung I covering foreign intelligence collection and headed by Colonel Hans Piekenbrock. The department was subdivided into IG, being technical support, such as false documents, photos, inks, passports, and chemicals; Heere West, supporting Army Group West; and Heere Ost, supporting Army Group East; Ht, technical army intelligence; I, communications; K, cryptanalysis; Luft, air intelligence; Marine, naval intelligence; T/lw: technical air intelligence; and Wi: economic intelligence.

Abteilung II was responsible for sabotage, led by Helmuth Groscurth, and included the Brandenburg Regiment. Abteilung III conducted counterespionage investigations, headed by Rudolf Bamler, and was subdivided into IIIC, the civilian bureau; IIIC-2, counterespionage; IIID, the disinformation bureau; IIIF: counterespionage agent running; and IIIN, the mail censorship bureau.

Abteilung III, handed by Leopold Bürkner, liaised with the Abwehr's foreign counterparts in **Japan**, **Italy**, and the **Soviet Union**. Abteilung IV, the administration and organizational branch, was the responsibility of Colonel Hans Oster. During the war, the Abwehr created Kriegsorganisations (KO) in regional centers, such as Madrid and Brussels, which accommodated representatives from different Abteilungs and mirrored the Abstellen in Germany and Nazi-occupied cities.

The Abwehr proved effective in running counterespionage operations in occupied territories, especially France and the **Netherlands**. The Abwehr penetrated the enemy's resistance organizations and took control of large parts of **Special Operations Executive** (SOE) networks, manifesting considerable skill in Holland, where a penetration operation, code-named NORDPOL and known generically as the *Englandspiel*, resulted in the manipulation of virtually all SOE's activities in the region.

Under the enigmatic leadership of Admiral Canaris. the Abwehr became a focus of anti-Nazi plotting, but it was the defection of the key personnel in Turkey to the Allies in early 1944 that prompted the absorption of the entire organization into Heinrich Himmler's Reich Security Agency. Following the 20 July plot to assassinate Hitler, Canaris and much of the rest of the senior Abwehr leadership were arrested and executed.

In 1972, the British Security Service revealed the extent to which the Abwehr's agent network had come under its control after it had compromised the organization's communications. Both the Abwehr's hand and machine ciphers, code-named ISOS and ISK, respectively, had been solved early in the war, giving the Allies a formidable advantage in manipulating its activities. The Abwehr was also handicapped by high-level defections of staff in Lisbon, Istanbul, and Ankara and by agents in the United States and **South Africa**. Analysis of the Abwehr's internal radio traffic demonstrated wide-

scale activity across the Iberian Peninsula and on the Eastern Front, where the Sofia KO supervised a major network within western **Ukraine**.

The Abwehr may also be said to have been disadvantaged by the political views of its personnel, fear of their Sicherheitsdienst rivals, and the inherently insecure practice of allowing case officers to recruit and run agents for long periods without the discipline of rotating handlers who could exercise independent judgment, routinely conduct rigorous integrity tests, and be confident that their own careers would not end in a posting to the Russian front in the event one of their recruits had been "doubled" by the enemy.

ACTIVE MEASURES. A Soviet term denoting operations conducted to accomplish specific political goals, the principal one being the misrepresentation of Western policy on particular issues and generally discrediting the status of the "main adversary" in the Third World. The scale of the campaign and the **KGB**'s involvement in the development and execution of specific items of **disinformation** were disclosed by a KGB officer, **Anatoli Golitsyn**, following his defection in Helsinki in December 1961. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

ADEN. This strategic territory at the entrance to the Red Sea was a British colony until November 1967, when a lengthy Egyptian-backed insurgency concluded with independence. During and after World War II, a series of **MI5** Defence Security Officers were posted to Aden, but when the disparate terrorists combined in 1966 to form the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South **Yemen** (FLOSY), the local intelligence structure, represented by MI5's Sandy Stuart and the **Secret Intelligence Service**'s John da Silva, established the Aden Intelligence Centre (AIC), which concentrated the limited resources of the local police **Special Branch** with the garrison and the governor's administration. Headed by Jack Prendergast, the AIC pooled information, ran double agents, and attempted to penetrate FLOSY but was frustrated by a ruthless campaign of assassination that eliminated most of the locally recruited Special Branch officers.

AFGHANISTAN. A remote, mountainous country that, benefiting from its strategic geographic location and proximity to Russia and India, has been of disproportionate interest to the world's intelligence communities since Rudyard Kipling described the "Great Game" and British efforts to subjugate its tribes led to military disaster in January 1842.

The British had occupied Kabul in 1839, but three years later, more than 16,000 troops and their camp followers were slaughtered as they tried to march to the fort at Jalalabad. Further conflict followed, but in 1881, all

British troops were withdrawn to the Khyber Pass under a treaty that left Afghan foreign policy in British hands thereafter.

Afghanistan's neutrality during World War II made Kabul a center of German and **Soviet Union** espionage and the base of Axis operations against **India**. The best-known double-agent case in the region, run by the British and Soviets against the Nazis, was that of DOUBTFUL, who supplied misleading information about military strengths in India and went undetected by the Germans and Japanese.

Afghanistan's significance in recent years developed as a result of the **proxy war** fought in the more remote regions following the Soviet occupation of the country in December 1979. The internal conflict that followed, funded and supported by **Pakistan**'s Inter-Services Intelligence, finally led to a Soviet withdrawal in February 1989 and a general collapse of the infrastructure, leaving the country in the hands of tribal warlords and the capital controlled by Taliban fundamentalists until the **United States** invaded in February 2002 and introduced democracy.

Before and during the Soviet occupation, between 1979 and 1989, the Khadamat-e Aetela'at-e Dawlati (KHAD), the feared Afghan security apparatus headed by Mohammud Najibullah, attempted to suppress the Mujahadeen. In October 2001, the KHAD was replaced by the National Directorate of Security, headed by General Muhammad Arif Sarwari. He was succeeded by Amrullah Saleh (February 2004–June 2010), Ibrahim Spinzada (June 2010–July 2010), Rahmatullah Nabil (July 2010–September 2012), Asadullah Khalid (September 2012–August 2013), and Rahmatullah Nabil (August 2013–). *See also* AMIN, HAFIZMULLAH.

AGEE, PHILIP. After his resignation from the Latin America Division of the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) in 1969, Philip Agee became its implacable foe and, because of his relationship with the **KGB** and its surrogate, the Cuban **Dirección General de Inteligencia** (DGI), can be described as the agency's first **defector**. Agee had left the agency after a messy divorce and complaints about his behavior and poor financial records. Acting as a catalyst was probably an incident in which he was reprimanded by his station chief in Mexico City, Win Scott, and the ambassador over his abduction of his children from their home in the **United States**. In 1970, he had volunteered his services to the KGB *rezident* in Mexico City (who initially turned him down) and then had teamed up with the DGI to visit Cuba in May 1971 and research a devastating exposé, *Inside the Company: CIA Diary*, published in London in January 1975, in which he named 250 of his former colleagues still active in the agency and many of their sources. Although not named in his book, Agee was blamed for having betrayed Colonel Jerzy Pawlowsky,

who was convicted of espionage in **Poland** and sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment. Agee was also accused of indirect responsibility for the murder of Dick Welch, the CIA station chief in Athens who was shot dead by terrorists outside his home in December 1975.

Later, in June 1977, Agee was deported from England and the following year helped found *Covert Action Information Bulletin*, a publication dedicated to exposing CIA personnel operating abroad under **cover** and produced with help from two other former CIA employees: Jim Wilcott, a former finance officer, and his wife, Elsie, once an agency secretary. Agee also wrote *Dirty Work: The CIA in Western Europe*, naming more than 700 CIA officers, and then worked on *Dirty Work II: The CIA in Africa*, which brought the total number of CIA personnel compromised to about 2,000. Congress was sufficiently alarmed by Agee's continuing vendetta to pass the Intelligence Identities Protection Act in June 1982 to outlaw the disclosure of the names of serving CIA officers. Although this served to dissuade Agee from inflicting further damage, he had revealed enough to force the withdrawal of a large number of officers and to reduce the pool of experienced officers who could be sent on missions abroad. In terms of operational effectiveness, Agee had caused the agency to pay a tremendously high price.

The agency's apparent impotence in the face of an attack orchestrated by Agee and masterminded behind the scenes by the KGB, as later revealed by **Oleg Kalugin** and the defector **Vasili Mitrokhin**, undermined the CIA's authority and its ability to conduct operations away from the hostile scrutiny of the local security apparatus in any particular country. The last epithet any clandestine collection service seeks is "the world's most notorious spy agency," yet that is what the CIA achieved through the attention brought to it by its renegades, and the result was a loss in confidence on the part of potential collaborators who might otherwise have been willing to establish a covert relationship with the CIA.

Agee was never prosecuted by the American authorities and won a legal challenge to his right to a U.S. passport. He continued to visit the United States and ran a successful travel business in Cuba until his death in January 2008.

AGENT OF INFLUENCE. Defined as an individual who acts on behalf of the interests of a foreign power without openly declaring a political allegiance or affiliation, thereby increasing their power. Most commonly used as a term to describe covert supporters of the **Soviet Union** during the **Cold War**, they were often in positions of trust and not instantly recognized, through overt party membership or as actively engaged in promoting the communist cause. Until the **United States** joined World War II, **Great Britain** succeeded in

recruiting several significant agents of influence in the American media, among them some well-known newspaper columnists and radio commentators, such as Walter Winchell and Walter Lippmann, who peddled anti-Nazi propaganda supplied for the purpose by **British Security Coordination**.

AGENT PROVOCATEUR. Defined as an agent deployed deliberately to entrap a target by pretending to be sympathetic to that person's cause or purpose. Usually regarded as a tactic of last resort because it has dubious legal status in liberal democracies, it is an instrument favored by totalitarian regimes unconcerned with ethical standards. *See also* NETHERLANDS.

ALBANIA. This poverty-stricken corner of the Balkans acquired a strategic significance during World War II following the Italian occupation and the Allied decision to support the local partisans led by a charismatic communist, Enver Hoxha. After he seized power as the Axis withdrew, Hoxha exercised power through his ruthless security apparatus, the Drejtoria e Sigurimit të Shtetit (Sigurimi).

After the war, an effort was made by British **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) personnel with a knowledge of the country to destabilize the regime in the hope of detaching it from the communist bloc. Émigrés, known as "pixies," were recruited by SIS and trained in Malta before being infiltrated into the country by boat during Operation VALUABLE between 1948 and 1951. Others, sponsored by the **Central Intelligence Agency**, were parachuted into the country, but none survived the experience. Enver Hoxha's extensive security apparatus easily interdicted the hapless participants, many of whom were convicted at a show trial in Tirana in October 1951, and the project was abandoned.

Following the collapse of the communist regime in 1991, the hated Sigurimi was replaced by a state information service, Shërbimi Informativ Kombëtar (SHIK), but the organization was suspended in March 1997, prompting the resignation of the director, Bashkim Gazidede¸ and his deputy, Bujar Rama, who were replaced briefly by Arben Karkini. He was succeeded in July 1991 by Fatos Klosi¸ and in November 1999, SHIK was restructured as SHISH, headed by Visho Ajazi Lika.

ALGERIA. The savagery of the anticolonial war for independence, with atrocities committed by both sides between the November 1954 revolution and independence from France in July 1962, set a standard for the French intelligence establishment, with the government in Paris disavowing operations conducted by military personnel seconded to its intelligence agency, the Service de Documentation Extérieure et de Contre-Espionage (SDECE). The ruthless campaign conducted by the *barbouzes* (literally, "the bearded

ones") enabled the French to fight an ultimately unsuccessful rearguard action against the guerrillas and leave a legacy of anger at the tactics employed by the French military. Later, President Charles de Gaulle found it expedient to deploy SDECE against his opponents in the Organisation Armée Secrète (OAS), who believed he had betrayed the French settlers in Algeria, having publicly committed himself to supporting their interests. In another ruthless dirty war, SDECE was deployed against the OAS.

On Algeria's independence in 1962, President Boumédiène appointed as head of the Sécurité Militaire (SM) Colonel Kasdi Merbah, who was succeeded in 1978 by Colonel Yazid Zerhouni. The SM was subsequently replaced by a foreign intelligence agency, the Département du Renseignement et de la Sécurité (DGPS), headed first by General Lakehal Ayat and then, from October 1988, General Mohamed Betchine. In November 1990, the DGPS was reconstituted as the Département du Renseignement et de la Sécurité under the leadership of General Mohamed Mediène.

In December 1991, the suppression of a democratically elected Muslim administration led to a bloody civil war that went largely unreported because Islamic extremists targeted members of the media and made the country unsafe for journalists and independent correspondents. The conflict was extended by the principal Algerian terrorist group, the Groupe Islamique Armé, to Paris in an attempt to exercise influence over French support for the Algerian government.

ALIAS. Intelligence professionals often adopt an alias to insulate them from the consequences of operational failures. Often, the choice of alias will follow an established pattern, probably utilizing the person's true initials so that the individual can be easily identified by the organization should the need arise. The use of an alias is different from a confidential pseudonym, which **Central Intelligence Agency** personnel routinely use internally. In July 1963, when the MI5 agent Stephen Ward protested at his trial that he had acted for the Security Service, he was disbelieved because he could not identify his case officer, "Mr. Woods of the War Office," and Keith Wagstaffe had taken the precaution to disconnect his contact telephone number. Similarly, Paul Henderson, a **Secret Intelligence Service** agent and director of Matrix Churchill reporting on Iraqi industrial installations, was unable to name his handler in 1995, but under pressure, the British government reluctantly admitted full knowledge of his activities, and the charges of having supplied dual-use machine tools to Baghdad in breach of the arms embargo were dropped.

ALLENDE, SALVADOR. Elected president of Chile by a narrow majority in 1970, Dr. Salvador Allende attempted to transform the country into a socialist

economy, but his disastrous measures led to widespread discontent that was supported by a **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) program ordered by President Richard Nixon. According to the **KGB defector Vasili Mitrokhin**, Allende was a Soviet agent who supplied information to Moscow and whose election campaign had been financed covertly by the Soviets.

In September 1971, the CIA supported a military coup led by General Augusto Pinochet, resulting in the suicide of Allende in his office in the Presidential Palace. Later, **Director of Central Intelligence** Dick Helms was to plead nolo contendere on a charge of perjury when he testified to Congress that the CIA had not plotted to bring down the Allende government in Chile. Caught in the dilemma of whether to protect the agency's secrets or to give misleading sworn evidence to an open session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held to approve his appointment as Nixon's ambassador to Tehran, Helms opted for less than the full truth.

AL-QAIDA (AQ). The transnational terrorist organization founded and directed by the Saudi cleric **Osama bin Laden** until his death in May 2011, AQ was directly responsible for the attacks on the **United States** on 11 September 2001 and provided the intellectual inspiration, through jihadist websites on the Internet, for the suicide bombing of public transport in London on 7 July 2005 and a bungled attempt to repeat the atrocity two weeks later.

The investigation of the 9/11 terrorists revealed several links with **Great Britain**, one of which was established through the analysis of telephone calls routed to or from a landline in Sana'a, which was long suspected of being an AQ call center. Of more than 1,000 calls intercepted by the **National Security Agency** (NSA), 221 were exchanged with a Compact-M Inmarsat satphone, 682505331, registered to Kandahar Communications in Kabul, which had been used by bin Laden and his close associates between November 1996 and September 1998. The satphone had been purchased in the United States with $7,500 supplied by Khalid al-Fawwaz, a Saudi who had emigrated to England with his wife and three children in 1994, when he was aged 32. Suspected of having headed the AQ cell in **Kenya** and of having supervised the Abu Bakr Siddique training camp in **Afghanistan**, he was placed under **surveillance** by **MI5** and was monitored as he ran the Advice and Reformation Committee, an organization that acted as one of AQ's media channels. He was arrested at his home in Neasden, North London, with four other suspects in September 1998 as part of Operation CHALLENGE and imprisoned at Brixton, Belmarsh, and Woodhall until he was finally deported in December 2012 to face trial in New York.

One of the intended 9/11 hijackers was Zacarias Moussaoui, a French-born Moroccan and AQ member who was sentenced to life imprisonment in May

2006 for his role in the attack. Moussaoui attended an international business course at London's South Bank University between 1993 and 1995 and later stayed at the Khalden terrorist training camp in Afghanistan.

Investigation of AQ affiliates concentrated on Abu Hamza al-Mazri, an extremist imam employed as a preacher at the notorious Finsbury Park mosque, but extensive surveillance failed to deter the "shoe bomber" Richard Reid or to prevent two attacks committed in London in July 2005 by two groups of young men who had declared themselves in their "martyrdom" videos to be AQ adherents. Al-Mazri was later convicted on charges of incitement to hatred and imprisoned. Reid was detained in Boston in December 2001, while his coconspirator, Saajid Badat, who was arrested in Blackburn in November 2003, was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment in April 2005.

Richard Barrett, formerly the **Secret Intelligence Service**'s director of counterterrorism who headed the AQ, Taliban, and bin Laden monitoring unit at the Security Council's secretariat in New York, concluded in a report released in November 2009 that previous estimates of AQ's strength had been exaggerated and asserted that it was no longer a command-and-control structure capable of mounting "spectacular" incidents. Specifically, he noted that AQ had been condemned by even the most radical Islamic scholars in **Egypt** and **Saudi Arabia** and had failed to fulfill promises to partner with Hezbollah or Hamas, solve the Palestinian crisis, or rid the Middle East of Western intervention. Barrett pointed out that actually AQ had killed more of its own co-religionists than unbelievers and had been the catalyst for widespread hostility toward the faith.

The response of the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) to AQ was to adopt an aggressive policy of **rendition** of suspects and their interrogation at **black sites**. Having established the identities of much of the AQ leadership, known as high-value targets, the CIA deployed **unmanned aerial vehicles** armed with Hellfire missiles over Afghanistan, **Pakistan**, and **Yemen** to eliminate the insurgents. Although AQ largely would be decapitated and neutralized, it survived as an intellectual concept propagated over the Internet and would be replaced as a global threat by the self-styled Islamic State.

Although AQ conformed to patterns of behavior, often returning to safe targets, such as bridges and subway systems, and relied on vulnerable methods of communication, including cell phones and steganography, it proved hard to penetrate. Nevertheless, some adherents, such as the Danish convert Morten Storm, were able to gain the trust of some extremist groups and provide valuable intelligence. *See also* CRYPTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL.

AMAN. The abbreviation of Agaf ha-Modi'in (Information Wing), Aman is the intelligence branch of the Israel Defense Forces and with an estimated

staff of 7,000 is the country's largest intelligence organization. It was established in 1948 and headed initially by Isser Be'eri, who previously had headed the **Shai**. Born Isser Birentzweig, Be'eri adopted a Hebrew name and established a ruthless reputation, ordering the field court-martial and execution of a suspected spy, Captain Meir Toubianski, who was later vindicated and posthumously declared innocent of the charges.

Be'eri was arrested in December 1948 and convicted of complicity in the torture and death of an Arab double agent. He was replaced by Chaim Herzog, an Ulster-born British intelligence officer who was later to be elected president of Israel, but his successor, Benyamin Gibli, was forced to resign in 1955 when Aman was implicated in a plot to plant bombs in **Egypt**.

Although less well known than **Mossad**, Aman has undertaken many high-risk operations, including the acquisition of a cargo of 200 tons of uranium yellowcake aboard the *Scheersburg A* to supply Israel's covert nuclear program in 1968 and the removal of five missile boats from Cherbourg in 1969 in breach of a ban on the sale of weapons to the Middle East. Aman was also responsible for the successful rescue of hostages from Entebbe in July 1976 and the seizure and removal of an entire Soviet P-12 radar station from Egyptian territory in 1969.

The directors of Aman have been Isser Be'eri (1948–1949), Chaim Herzog (1949–1950), Benyamin Gibli (1950–1955), Yehoshavat Harkabi (1955–1959), Chaim Herzog (1959–1962), Meir Armit (1962–1963), Aharon Yariv (1964–1972), Eliahu Zeira (1972–1974), Shlomo Gazit (1974–1978), Yehoshua Saguy (1979–1983), Ehud Barak (1983–1985), Amnon Shahak (1986–1991), Uri Saguy (1991–1995), Moshe Ya'alon (1995–1998), Eli Zeira (1998–2001), and Aharon Ze'evi-Frakash (2001–).

AMES, ALDRICH. The son of a **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) officer, Rick Ames joined the agency in 1962 as a trainee and, after graduating from George Washington University, was posted in 1969 to Ankara, where he was accompanied by his wife. Five years later, he returned to the **United States** and was posted to New York, where he participated in the 1978 defection of **Arkadi Shevchenko**, a Soviet diplomat attached to the **United Nations**. In 1981, he was posted to Mexico City, where he developed a relationship with one of his Colombian agents, Rosario Casas, whom he later married.

On his return to Langley and a transfer to counterintelligence duties, Ames experienced financial difficulties and in April 1985 approached a **KGB** officer with the offer to sell classified information for $50,000. At this initial meeting, Ames named several agents who had been detected as double agents and later had rationalized his betrayal by claiming that no harm had been

done, as they were being run by the Soviets anyway. However, at a second meeting, having received his initial payment, he had named **Sergei Motorin**, **Valeri Martynov**, and Boris Yuzhin, thus condemning the first pair to their eventual deaths. All three had been recruited as sources by the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) in Washington, D.C., and San Francisco and might have been in a position to compromise him. Soon afterward, Ames supplied a list of other CIA assets, including **Dmitri Polyakov** and maybe **Oleg Gordievsky**. Almost all were arrested, and most were executed. Other assets, such as GT/BACKBEND, GT/GLAZING, GT/TAME, and GT/VEST, also appeared to have been compromised, and by the end of the year, five assets, all run by the Counterintelligence Branch, had been lost. By the end of the following year, another nine had been arrested.

In 1989, Ames was transferred to Rome, where he maintained contact with the KGB, helping to compromise a Bulgarian intelligence officer, GT/MOTORBOAT, but his relative inactivity insulated him against the mole hunt then under way at Langley following the losses suffered by the CIA's Soviet/Eastern Europe Division. However, a further investigation concluded in October 1993 that he was the most likely culprit, and after his bank deposits had been scrutinized and linked to Ames's declared meetings with Soviet personnel, he was placed under **surveillance** prior to his arrest in February 1994.

The mole hunt had been delayed by several distractions and investigations conducted into two other likely candidates and a CIA officer denounced by his secretary for the suspicious acquisition of a gold Rolex. The problem of focusing on Ames had been exacerbated by the certainty he had never known of **Adolf Tolkachev** (later established to have been betrayed by **Edward Howard**) and a belief that the culprit had been a disgruntled retiree who had made a "single dump" before leaving the agency. This theory had been supported by the view that if the mole were still in place, the KGB would never have jeopardized him by making so many arrests so obviously, thus pointing to a serious security breach. In addition, inquries at the FBI revealed that up to 250 FBI employees knew of the true identities of Martynov and Motorin.

Ames made a confession in return for a reduced sentence of five years' imprisonment for his wife and was imprisoned to life without parole. Some of the analysts who examined the case and studied Ames's interrogations suspected he had not been solely responsible for the losses suffered by the American intelligence community during the nine years between 1985 and 1994, and six years after his arrest, in February 2000, the FBI's **Robert Hanssen** was charged with having engaged in espionage since 1979 and having betrayed some of the same individuals named by Ames. The damage assessment conducted by the CIA, with assistance from Ames, concluded that he had passed between 10,000 and 15,000 documents to the KGB but left

unresolved whether he had betrayed **Oleg Gordievsky** and Sergei Bokhan. Both had been recalled to Moscow before Ames had made his first delivery to the KGB in April 1985. Bokhan had been suspicious and had taken the opportunity to defect from Athens, whereas Gordievsky had been assured by his handlers that he was in no danger and had returned to Moscow.

AMIN, HAFIZMULLAH. The American-educated president of Afghanistan, Hafizmullah Amin was shot dead during Operation OAK, the **Soviet Union**'s invasion of Afghanistan, over Christmas 1979, during which the **KGB**, supported by **GRU** *Spetsnaz* troops, had surrounded the Duralamin Palace in Kabul. The assassination had been authorized by **Yuri Andropov**, one of the four members of the Politburo on 12 December, the others being Brezhnev himself, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, and Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov. As the elite 105th Guards Air Assault Division landed in Kabul and Bagram and four motorized rifle divisions poured over the Oxus River, two battalions of paratroops fought their way into the palace complex and took control while the KGB and Spetsnaz teams put Amin and his supporters up against a wall and shot them on 27 December.

The assassination plot, code-named AGATE, was first disclosed by the KGB **defector** Vladimir Kuzichkin, himself an experienced Directorate S officer, who revealed that an Azerbaijani illegal, Mikhail Talybov, had been infiltrated into the palace as a chef with instructions to poison Amin's food, but the opportunity never arose. After Brezhnev had approved a full-scale invasion the head of Directorate S, Vadim V. Kirpichenko, flew into Kabul to supervise the operation, together with the head of Department 8, Vladimir Krasovsky, and his deputy, Aleksandr Lazarenko. Unexpectedly, the Alpha and Zenith special forces, which had practiced for weeks at the KGB's training center at Balashikha, encountered much stronger resistance than had been anticipated, and more than 100 of the elite troops perished in the firefight, among them the leader of the main assault, Colonel Grigori Boyarinov. President Amin was replaced by the Kremlin's nominee, Babrak Karmal.

ANDROPOV, YURI. In April 1982, Yuri Andropov became the only chairman of the **KGB** to be elected secretary-general of the Communist Party of the **Soviet Union**. He had established his reputation as a hard-liner during the Hungarian revolution of 1956 and was appointed to lead the KGB in April 1967. An uncompromising cold warrior, he had been incapacitated through ill health for more than a year before his death from renal failure in 1984. In his memory, the KGB's training academy, the Red Banner Institute, also known as the 101st School, was renamed the Andropov Institute.

ANGLETON, JAMES. The chief of counterintelligence at the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) until his dismissal in December 1974, Jim Angleton's intelligence career had begun with the **Office of Strategic Services** X-2 in England in 1942 and after the war he remained in **Italy**, where the newly created CIA intervened in the elections on the side of the Christian Democrats to prevent the communists from seizing power. Originally from Iowa and educated in England, Angleton was a literary scholar, an admirer of Ezra Pound's poetry, and a skillful cultivator of rare and delicate orchids.

Always the consummate counterintelligence professional, Angleton acted as the CIA's liaison with the Israelis until 1954 and was credited with acquiring from **Mossad** a copy of Nikita Khrushchev's secret speech in which he had denounced Joseph Stalin. Following the defection of **Anatoli Golitsyn** in December 1961, Angleton became convinced that the West was in danger of succumbing to an ingenious disinformation campaign and devised the **CAZAB** series of conferences intended to provide an environment for the exchange of highly classified information with Allied security and intelligence agencies.

Angleton's interpretation of the Soviet threat led him to doubt the authenticity of other Soviet intelligence **defectors**, particularly **Yuri Nosenko**, who arrived in the **United States** in February 1964 but was incarcerated in a specially constructed facility at Camp Peary for more than four years. A former close friend of **H. A. R. ("Kim") Philby**, Angleton exercised a malign influence over the CIA's Soviet operations for 20 years to the point that every tentative approach made by potential sources to the CIA, including **Oleg Penkovsky**, was rebuffed as a likely provocation. At the height of his considerable control, his Counterintelligence Staff employed 300 analysts and case officers, a veritable private fiefdom inside the agency, tolerated but later regretted by **Director of Central Intelligence** (DCI) Dick Helms. His controversial interpretation of Soviet espionage bordered on the paranoid and included the belief that the **Rote Kapelle** had been a massive disinformation scheme.

Angleton, who allowed Golitsyn to review the agency's personnel files in an effort to identify moles, also expressed reservations about the loyalty of other CIA officers, including Peter Karlow, Paul Garbler, David Murphy, and Dick Kovich, and was instrumental in encouraging the South Africans to return a would-be KGB defector, **Yuri Loginov**, to Moscow following his arrest. Angleton also named a **Royal Canadian Mounted Police** Security Service officer, **Jim Bennett**, as a likely Soviet spy and set in motion a mole hunt that led the Canadian to be dismissed.

Angleton's evidence to the **Church Committee** during the investigation into alleged misconduct included a defense of misleading Congress to preserve the secrecy of CIA operations when he had been recorded inadvertently

after testifying to the Church Committee in September 1975 that "it is inconceivable that a secret arm of the government has to comply with all the overt orders of the government." His notoriety thereafter handicapped his ability to perform and did nothing to improve his reputation for alcohol-fueled paranoia and a devotion to Golitsyn's increasingly discredited theories about KGB-inspired disinformation. Sacked by DCI **Bill Colby**, Angleton cooperated with an author, Edward Jay Epstein, who was sympathetic to his perspective, and died in 1987. Before his death, Angleton had been investigated himself as a possible mole on the grounds that he had effectively paralyzed the Soviet Bloc Division's operations in Eastern Europe and inflicted untold harm on the CIA. However, the officer assigned the task of conducting the investigation, Edward Clare Petty, never believed the allegation and concluded there was no substance in it.

ANGOLA. A country of limited strategic significance, Angola achieved independence from **Portugal** in November 1975 and thereafter became the battleground for a surrogate conflict fought between the **United States** and **Cuba**. The **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) saw the civil war as an opportunity to sap Fidel Castro's commitment to the Marxist guerrillas seeking to seize power. The CIA's covert involvement in Angola acquired worldwide attention following the publication of *In Search of Enemies* by a disaffected CIA officer, John Stockwell.

ARGENTINA. Always a strategic regional power, Argentina has a history of political instability, coups, and doubtful alliances. During World War II, Ramon Castillo's regime was overtly pro-Nazi, and later President Juan Peron gave sanctuary to many former Nazis.

During much of the **Cold War**, Argentina supported efforts by successive U.S. administrations to isolate Soviet and Cuban efforts to extend their influence in Latin America, but the "dirty war" conducted against the leftist Montoneros urban guerrillas in the 1970s by a series of military juntas isolated the regime from the world community. Nevertheless, the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) continued to maintain a large station in Buenos Aires, and the Argentine military intelligence service collaborated to provide training facilities in Central America for Nicaraguan Contras. Argentina's principal intelligence agencies have been the J-2 military intelligence service and the feared security apparatus, Secretaria Inteligencia d'Estado.

The catalyst for change and democracy in Argentina was the well-executed but ill-fated invasion of the **Falkland Islands** by General Leopoldo Galtieri's junta in April 1982. Planned under conditions of great secrecy, without the knowledge of the CIA, the long-disputed islands were seized from the British

and occupied with a minimum of bloodshed. The British responded with a naval task force that assembled at **Ascension Island**, recovered South Georgia Island, and then landed on East Falkland Island to march into the capital, Port Stanley. The beleaguered Argentine garrison surrendered in June 1982, and the largely conscript troops were returned to the mainland.

The political consequences of the humiliating defeat included the collapse of the junta, the arrest of General Galtieri, and the election of a civilian government. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN.

ARTAMONOV, NIKOLAI. In 1959, at the age of 31, Nikolai Artamonov defected to Sweden with his Polish girlfriend in a motorboat stolen from the destroyer he commanded. He left behind in Gdansk his wife and son and was resettled in the **United States**, where he became a consultant for the **Defense Intelligence Agency**, specializing in the Baltic Fleet.

In 1966, the **KGB** attempted to recruit Artamonov, then living in Washington, D.C., under the alias Nicholas Shadrin, and having reported the pitch to the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI), he was run as a double agent. Although exceptionally risky, the operation had been sustained because his Soviet handler, Igor Kochnov, had approached the FBI with an offer to spy and there was a desire to enhance his standing within the ***rezidentura*** by allowing him to appear to be receiving useful information from Artamonov. However, in December 1975, Artamonov attended an ostensibly routine rendezvous in Vienna with the KGB and was abducted.

Although Leonid Brezhnev himself subsequently denied any Soviet knowledge of Artamonov's fate, the **defector Vitali Yurchenko** revealed that he had died of an accidental overdose of a sedative while being driven over the Austrian border to Czechoslovakia.

Although the FBI and the **Central Intelligence Agency** were anxious to protect Igor Kochnov, litigation brought against the U.S. government by Artamonov's widow, Ewa Shadrin, forced the admission that Artamonov had been used from the outset as a double agent. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

ASCENSION ISLAND. Strategically located in the mid-Atlantic, Ascension Island is a British dependent territory, governed from St. Helena, which accommodates Wideawake, a large U.S. Air Force air base, and during the **Cold War** was the location of a **Government Communications Headquarters** signals intercept station at Two Boats, which operated under Cable & Wireless **cover**. During the 1982 **Falklands conflict**, Ascension was the assembly point for the British Task Force preparing to enforce the exclusion zone and liberate the islands and thereafter remained a vital part of the air bridge between Port Stanley and RAF Brize Norton. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN.

ASSASSINATION. Once referred to in **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) parlance as "termination with extreme prejudice" and within the **KGB** as "wet affairs," assassination has been considered an option by many security and intelligence agencies, although direct proof of state-sponsored murder has been harder to find. Evidence relating to Soviet policy on the subject comes from Moscow, which openly acknowledged the existence during World War II, until March 1946, of a department known by the Russian acronym SMERSH (literally, "death to spies"), which used summary execution as its principal instrument in eliminating counterrevolutionaries. Thereafter, testimony from two self-confessed assassins, **Nikolai Khokhlov** and **Bogdan Stashinsky**, confirmed the extent to which the Kremlin endorsed murder as a political expedient. In 1954, Khokhlov defected to the CIA in **Germany** and revealed that he had been sent on a mission to Frankfurt to shoot the Ukrainian nationalist leader George Okolovich with bullets coated in cyanide and fired from an ingenious pistol concealed in a pack of cigarettes.

Having been resettled in Switzerland by the CIA, Khokhlov was himself the victim of an attempt on his life, and he was poisoned with a powerful radioactive toxin, thallium, but survived the attack. In 1961, another KGB **defector**, Bogdan Stashinsky, revealed that he had been responsible for the deaths of the émigrés Lev Rebet and Stephan Bandera, both of whom had been believed hitherto to have died of natural causes. Stashinsky demonstrated a gas gun that released a lethal cloud of prussic acid that killed without leaving any trace. Both murders had been attributed to cardiac arrest, but Stashinsky provided compelling proof of the Kremlin's complicity in the assassinations. He was later sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in Germany and released in January 1966.

Encouraged by the KGB, Eastern bloc intelligence agencies planned several assassinations, and, according to **Ion Pacepa**, the Romanian Departmentul de Informatii killed several people working for Radio Free Europe in Munich by depositing lethal quantities of plutonium in their desk drawers. When disturbed, the almost invisible toxin was ingested and created cancers in the victims' lungs. The Bulgarian Departmentul de Informatii Externe also acquired a reputation for ruthlessness and was implicated in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II in the Vatican in May 1981.

The elimination of political opponents and troublesome émigrés was a hallmark of Eastern European intelligence agencies, and in August 2014, Zdravko Mustac, the former head of **Yugoslavia**'s Kontraobveščevalna Služba, was charged with complicity in the murder of a dissident, Stjepan Durekovic, in Wolfratshausen, Germany, in July 1983.

The defection of **Oleg Lyalin** in 1972 provided the West with an account of the reforms imposed on the KGB's notorious Thirteenth Department fol-

lowing Stashinsky's revelations and further evidence that the KGB's policy toward assassination had not changed. This was borne out in December 1979, when KGB *Spetsnaz* troops shot Afghan president **Hafizmullah Amin** in his palace in Kabul.

In contrast, despite numerous allegations, there is no evidence that the CIA has indulged in assassination, although President Dwight D. Eisenhower demanded the murder of the Congolese separatist Patrice Lumumba. On that occasion, the CIA station chief in Kigali declined, and Lumumba was later hacked to death in August 1960 by assassins acting on behalf of the Belgian government.

During the **Pike Committee** and Church Committee congressional hearings in 1973, testimony was given in relation to the deaths of President Ngo Dinh Diem of **Vietnam**, Abdel Kassem of **Iraq**, Salvador Allende of Chile, and Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, but the CIA was exonerated in each case. Indeed, Senator Frank Church deliberated over the issues raised by assassination policies, citing the example of the failure to eliminate Adolf Hitler, and did not rule it out as a possible last resort, and President Gerald Ford did not publicly ban the assassination of foreign leaders until he issued his Executive Order 11905 in February 1976. That prohibition remained in force, confirmed by Jimmy Carter in January 1978 (Executive Order 12036) and by Ronald Reagan in December 1982 (Executive Order 12333), until President George W. Bush authorized the assassination of Saddam Hussein. *See also* BLACK SEPTEMBER; MARKOV, GEORGI; SOVIET UNION.

ASSET VALIDATION. Introduced into the **Clandestine Service** of the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) in 1978, asset validation was a procedure intended to confirm the bona fides of current human sources and their continuing access to authentic information based on Admiral Stansfield Turner's suspicion that the Directorate of Operations (DO) was a waste of money. DO case officers protested that while occasional integrity tests might be appropriate, routine polygraphs would prove offensive to most agents. They also argued that it was in the DO's interests to retain the loyalty of agents, especially during periods when they were unproductive.

AUSTRALIA. Somewhat isolated geographically and politically, Australia made no significant contribution to the international intelligence community until World War II, when **Combined Intelligence Far East**, evacuated from Singapore and Hong Kong, was accommodated in Melbourne and provided bases from which to prosecute hostilities against the Japanese in the Pacific. Australians supplied many of the personnel deployed on **coast-watching**

duties and engaged in clandestine operations for the **Australian Secret Intelligence Service** (ASIS) through the **Inter-Services Liaison Department** and **Special Operations Executive**. In 1942, the North-West Mobile Force was raised to provide a stay-behind capability in the Northern Territory in the event of a Japanese invasion of Australia.

Australia did not create an independent security or intelligence apparatus until March 1949, when information derived from **VENONA** proved the existence of a large espionage network run from the **Soviet Union**'s embassy in Canberra and the government established the **Australian Security Intelligence Organization** (ASIO), divided into three branches: B1, counter-countersubversion; B2, counterespionage; and C, protective security.

On the defection of the NKVD's Canberra ***rezident***, **Vladimir Petrov**, in April 1954, a Royal Commission investigated his evidence of Soviet espionage in Australia and pursued some of those identified in the VENONA traffic, but, following Ian Milner's defection to Prague, none were prosecuted.

Ironically, some of the VENONA messages had been recovered from Soviet embassy wireless traffic intercepted at Darwin, which had established Radio Direction Finding Station 31 at Shoal Bay, on the coast northeast of the city. In 1975, following the devastating Cyclone Tracy the previous December, the antenna field was moved to Berrimah, close to the airport.

The Australian intelligence community contributed to its "Five-Eyes" partners through the participation of the Defence Signals Directorate (DSD), the country's SIGINT organization, which worked closely with its British counterpart in Hong Kong until 1997. DSD was renamed the Australian Signals Directorate in May 2013. In recent years, both ASIS and ASIO have concentrated on counterterrorism operations. *See also* AUSTRALIAN SECRET INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

AUSTRALIAN SECRET INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (ASIS). Created by the Australian government in 1952 as an external intelligence collection agency, ASIS was modeled on the British **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) and was a covert branch of the Department of Foreign Affairs, disavowed until its existence was formally acknowledged in 1977. A relatively small organization, ASIS has concentrated on regional targets, especially **Indonesia**, and has been heavily dependent on SIS for training and global reporting. Following public embarrassment over a paramilitary counterterrorism training exercise conducted in November 1982 at the Sheraton Hotel in Melbourne and the appointment of a commission of inquiry, responsibility for mounting such operations reverted to the Department of Defence. The directors general of ASIS have been Alfred Brooks (1953–1957), Ralph Harry (1957–1960), Walter Cawthorn (1960–1968), Bill Robertson (1968–1975), Ian Kennison

(1975–1981), John Ryan (1981–1963), Jim Furmer (1984–1992), Rex Stevenson (1992–1998), Allan Taylor (1998–2003), David Irvine (2003–2009), and Nicholas Warner (2009–).

AUSTRALIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATION (ASIO). Created by the **Australian** government in March 1949 under the leadership of Sir Geoffrey Reed to act on counterintelligence information supplied by **MI5**, ASIO was given statutory authority in November 1979 and in 1986 became the subject of parliamentary oversight.

During the **Cold War**, when ASIO was nurtured by MI5, which posted security liaison officers, among them Courtenay Young, Derek Hamblen, and George Leggett, to the British High Commission, the organization was responsible for exploiting the evidence of Soviet espionage contained in the Canberra **VENONA** traffic, which served to identify members of the ***rezidentura*** at the local embassy and a network of agents recruited largely from the Communist Party of Australia. ASIO also skillfully maneuvered an agent, Dr. Michael Bialoguski, into a position close to the ***rezident***, **Vladimir Petrov**, who in 1954 was persuaded to defect when he was recalled to Moscow. Quickly followed by his wife, Evdokia, who was also an experienced intelligence officer and cipher clerk, Petrov supplied valuable information about Soviet operations and tactics in Australia and provided a convenient pretext for the issue to be explored by a Royal Commission that took the opportunity to exploit VENONA material while attributing it to Petrov.

Leads supplied by the 200 texts contained in VENONA's Canberra traffic assisted ASIO in identifying numerous Soviet spies, among them the Communist Party of Australia activist Walter Clayton, code-named CLAUDE, and his sources: Sergeant Alfred T. Hughes (BEN); Frances Burnie (SISTER), a typist working in the office of the leader of the Opposition, and Dr. Herbert Evatt and his aide, Albert Grundeman (GRANDSON); Dr. Ian Milner (BUR); Ric Throssell (FERRO); and Jim Hill (TOURIST) (all diplomats in the Department of External Affairs); Hill's brother-in-law, the scientist Wilbur N. Christiansen (MASTERCRAFTSMAN); the journalist Dorothy Beeby (GIRLFRIEND); her partner Herbert Tattersell (ARTIST); the physicist Eric Burhop (DAN); the former French consul general in Sydney, Boris Eliacheff (PALM); Frederick Rose (PROFESSOR); Katherine Pritchard (ACADEMICIAN); and Mark Younger (YOUNGER).

ASIO's investigation into these suspects led to a considerable expansion. The original headquarters, at 12 Wylde Street in Sydney, was a former brothel and was replaced in 1961 by Greenbank, a specially built office at Kirribilli on Sydney Harbour's north shore. ASIO's staff, which began in July 1949 with just 15 personnel, increased to 141 by June 1950, when an

estimated 50 agents were being managed in New South Wales alone, and to 181 by April 1951.

ASIO scored another significant success in February 1963 with the expulsion of a KGB officer, Ivan Skripov, who had worked under diplomatic **cover** and had been cultivated by a British-born **agent provocateur**, Kay Marshall. Information disclosed by **Vasili Mitrokhin** in 1992 revealed that ASIO had been penetrated by a senior analyst who volunteered to sell ASIO's secrets to the Soviets, but he was never caught. Although he was identified long after his retirement, no admissible evidence was ever found to launch a prosecution.

In July 2013, ASIO, with a total staff of 1,740, established a new headquarters central office, the Ben Chifley Building, in Canberra's Parliamentary Triangle. In October 2014, ASIO sponsored the publication of the first of three volumes of its official history, *The Spy Catchers* by Professor David Horner, covering the organization's activities between 1949 and 1963.

The present ASIO director is General Duncan Lewis. Previous directors have been Sir Charles Spry (1950–1970), Peter Barbour (1970–1975), Frank Mahoney (1975–1976), Sir Edward Woodward (1976–1981), Harvey Barnett (1981–1985), Allan Wrigley (1985–1988), John Moten (1988–1992), David Sadleir (1992–1996), Dennis Richardson (1996–2005), Paul O'Sullivan (2005–2009), and David Irvine (2009–2014).

AVNI, ZEEV. Born in **Germany** to Jewish Russian parents, Zeev Avni was taken to **Switzerland** as a child to escape the Nazis and during World War II served in the Swiss army. A friend of his parents recruited him as a courier for a Soviet espionage network, and although he was keen to continue after the war, he was not encouraged. In 1948, fluent in Russian and German, Avni traveled to Tel Aviv to join the new Foreign Ministry and was posted to the embassy in Brussels to negotiate trade agreements. There, he was invited by **Mossad** to act as a **co-optee**, and having been recruited, he made renewed contact with the Soviets and supplied them with information from inside Mossad.

Avni has not been allowed to disclose the extent of his work for Mossad, but he has acknowledged participation in a **false-flag** operation conducted in West Germany in which he posed as a **Bundesnachrichtendienst** officer to recruit sources inside **Egypt**'s ballistic missile development program. However, his activities were curtailed in April 1956, when, while on a visit to Tel Aviv, he was confronted by Isser Harel and charged with having supplied the **KGB** with Mossad's secrets. He was convicted at a secret trial and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment but was released after seven in April 1963. He later served in the **Israel** Defense Forces as a medical aide and published his memoirs in 1999. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

B

BACKSTOP. The process of enhancing **covers** supplied to intelligence personnel is known as "backstopping" and can range from provision of a telephone contact number, which, when answered, will support the "legend" offered by the agent, to the more sophisticated establishment of front companies, often entire commercial enterprises, known in **Central Intelligence Agency** parlance as "proprietories."

BALTIC STATES. Prior to World War II, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were important centers of espionage conducted against the Soviet Union, and the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) maintained stations at Stockholm and Helsinki to supervise operations conducted from Riga, Vilnius, and Tallinn, usually with the cooperation of the local intelligence apparatus.

Following the Soviet occupation of all three countries in 1945, SIS attempted to infiltrate émigrés across the Baltic from Hamburg via a base on Bornholm, but the scheme failed because of hostile penetration by the Soviets. Following the collapse of the **Soviet Union**, all three Baltic states have established their own independent intelligence agencies under North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) sponsorship. However, the arrest in September 2008 of Herman Simm, an Estonian who had penetrated NATO for 13 years, proved the continuing interest of the Russians in the Baltic states.

BAN-AN-NINH. The elite security and intelligence infrastructure of the Vietcong during the **Vietnam War**, the Ban-an-ninh had an estimated membership of 25,000 and was responsible for the enforcement of security measures within the Vietcong cadres. Feared because of its ruthless reputation, the Ban-an-ninh maintained a grip on discipline within the support groups on whom the provincial guerrillas depended for food and logistical supplies. Directed from Hanoi, the Ban-an-ninh succeeded in penetrating to the heart of the military and political establishment in Saigon and remains arguably the most effective intelligence apparatus of all time. Dependent on **assassination**, abduction, reprisals, and terror tactics, the organization was jeopardized only by its own **defectors** who were amnestied to participate in the controversial **PHOENIX** program.

BARANOV, VYACHESLAV. A **GRU** colonel recruited in Dhaka in 1989 by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA), Baranov narrowly avoided a death sentence when he was betrayed by **Aldrich Ames** and instead served long terms of imprisonment at Perm 35, the notorious labor camp in the Urals. On his release, he was resettled in the **United States**. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

BARIUM MEAL. The technique of providing a suspect with a traceable item of information and then watching to monitor its progress in the hope of tracing it to an adversary is known as a barium meal after the medical procedure that allows physicians to follow the passage of mildly radioactive material through the body. *See also* ASSET VALIDATION.

BARNETT, DAVID. In October 1980, David H. Barnett, formerly a **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) case officer assigned to **Indonesia**, pleaded guilty to espionage charges, admitting that he had sold the CIA's secrets to the Soviets for $80,000. He was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment and was paroled in 1990. Barnett had spent three years in Jakarta but in 1970 resigned to go into a local business that subsequently had failed, leaving him with debts of $100,000. Barnett offered to supply the **KGB** with information concerning a clandestine operation, code-named HA/BRINK, that had focused on the acquisition of examples of Soviet military hardware sold to the Indonesians—including a SAM-2 guidance system, designs for the Whisky-class submarine, a destroyer, a cruiser, and the Tu-16 *Badger* twin-engine bomber—and he had supplied this information between 1976 and 1977, together with the identities of 30 CIA officers, for a total of $92,000.

In 1979, Barnett was identified as a spy by one of his KGB handlers, Colonel **Vladimir Piguzov**, code-named GT/JOGGER, and in April the following year, he was spotted meeting KGB officers in Vienna and was questioned by the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** on his return to the **United States**. *See also* SOVIET UNION; WALK-IN.

BAY OF PIGS. The location on **Cuba**'s south coast for an ill-fated invasion by émigrés in April 1960, planned and authorized originally by the Dwight D. Eisenhower administration as a dawn landing by 1,200 troops near Trinidad with full air support. When President John F. Kennedy was elected, he and his brother Robert insisted on radical changes to the original proposal and moved the location to the Bahia de Cochinos, a swampy area 80 miles from Trinidad. They also cut the air cover and demanded a night landing in an attempt to distance the **United States** from complicity. The invasion proved a disaster,

and Fidel Castro's forces counterattacked with tanks, killing 114 and capturing 1,189, who were held as hostages in appalling conditions until the U.S. government could negotiate their release. Code-named Operation ZAPATA, the invasion was not the subject of any congressional inquiry, although the dismissal of the Director of Central Intelligence **Allen Dulles** conveyed the erroneous impression that the project had not been fully approved by the White House.

BAYNES, VIRGINIA. A **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) secretary in Manila, Virginia J. Baynes passed classified materials to a former U.S. airman, Joseph G. Brown, who in turn sold them to Philippine government officials. Brown had joined the U.S. Air Force in 1966 but had left two years later to work as a martial arts instructor for the Department of Tourism in Manila. When the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** learned that he had suborned Baynes into supplying him with CIA reports on **Iraq** and Filipino separatists, he was lured to the **United States** with the offer of a lucrative contract training CIA personnel. On his arrival at Dulles Airport in December 1992, he was arrested and indicted on three charges of espionage.

Brown had met Baynes in 1989, when she had enrolled in his karate classes, soon after her arrival in Manila, and their relationship had developed to the point where, during the summer of 1990, she had agreed to remove three documents from the CIA station in the U.S. embassy. Baynes, who had joined the CIA in 1987, was convicted of espionage in May 1992 and sentenced to 41 months' imprisonment.

BELENKO, VIKTOR. The unexpected defection of a Soviet fighter pilot, Lieutenant Viktor Belenko, with his *Foxbat* Mach 3 high-altitude interceptor to Hakodate in **Japan** in September 1976 gave the **Central Intelligence Agency** a technological windfall and compromised all the fighter's advanced avionics, including the FOX FIRE radar fire control system, the ground-mapping Doppler radar, and the SIRENA 3 warning and electronic countermeasures device. Belenko's escape from the Chuguyevka air base in eastern Siberia gave American analysts total, if temporary, access to his plane, thus forcing the Soviet air defense service to adopt new equipment and standards, every detail of which was later compromised by **Adolf Tolkachev**. Belenko was later resettled in the **United States** and wrote an account of his escape, *MiG Pilot*. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

BELGIUM. During World War I, much of neutral Belgium was occupied by the Germans, and the intelligence operations conducted there were directed mainly by the British and French jointly from Folkestone.

During World War II, Belgium again endured a German occupation, and the state security apparatus, the Sureté d'Etat, headed by Baron Fernand Lepage, was based in London. Relations between the Belgian government in exile and the T Section of **Special Operations Executive** were poor because the sabotage of the country's industrial infrastructure was politically unpopular.

Since the end of World War II, the Sureté's directors have been Robert de Foy (1947–1958), Pol Bihin (1944–1947), Ludovic Caeymaex (1958–1977), Albert Raes (1977–1990), Stephane Schewebach (1990–1993), Bart van Lijsebeth (1994–1999), Godelieve Timmermans (2000–2002), Koen Dassen (2002–2006), and Alain Winants (2006–2014).

BELIZE. Formerly British Honduras, this independent Central American country has a disproportionate intelligence significance because of the long-term threat posed by neighboring Guatemala, which does not recognize the government, sends two members to the national assembly representing the province, and ensures that it appears on official maps as an integral part of the country.

In January 1972, 14 Buccaneer fighter-bombers of 809 Naval Air Squadron launched off the *Ark Royal* to fly along the frontier in a successful attempt to deter an invasion, and since then, jungle training for British Special Forces has been conducted close to the frontier, and Harrier jump jets have acted as an effective deterrent to Guatemalan aggression. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN.

BENNETT, LESLIE. The son of a Welsh coal miner, the former British intercept operator "Jim" Bennett served in Malta during World War II and joined **Government Communications Headquarters** in 1945 to be posted to Istanbul to run a clandestine intercept station inside the British Consulate-General, a few doors away from the office of **H. A. R. ("Kim") Philby**. After his tour of duty in **Turkey**, he was transferred as a liaison officer to the Defence Signals Directorate in Melbourne, where he met his wife, Heather, and in 1954 they emigrated to **Canada**. He joined the **Royal Canadian Mounted Police** (RCMP) Security Service, having been rejected by his original intended employer, the Communications Branch of the National Research Council, and spent the next 18 years as an intelligence officer, running the FEATHERBED investigation of moles inside the Canadian government, which led to the interrogation of a senior diplomat, Herbert Norman.

Bennett proved a success in the Security Service and ran Ops B, the counterintelligence branch responsible for maintaining **surveillance** on suspected Soviet spies, but he was identified by the **KGB defector Anatoli Golitsyn** as a potential traitor. A lengthy mole hunt code-named GRIDIRON proved inconclusive, so Bennett was interrogated in 1972 and dismissed. After a

divorce, he followed his ex-wife and two daughters to Australia and settled first in Perth and then in the Glenelg suburb of Adelaide.

In 1977, the Canadian solicitor general publicly declared that there was no evidence against Bennett, and when another Mountie, Gilles Brunet, was exposed as having been the KGB's mole, he belatedly received compensation. Another RCMP mole, James Morrison, code-named LONG KNIFE, was convicted in January 1986 of having sold security service secrets to the KGB between 1955 and 1958. Brunet died in April 1984 before he was discovered, and Bennett succumbed to Alzheimer's disease in October 2000.

BENTLEY, ELIZABETH. Born and educated in the **United States**, Elizabeth Bentley was a member of the **Communist Party of the United States of America** (CPUSA), was recruited by the **NKVD** as a courier, and was run by an illegal, Jacob Golos, who became her lover. On his death in November 1943, her role as a courier, making regular trips every other week to Washington, D.C., to collect information from a well-placed network of spies inside the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration, was reduced, and she had disagreements with the NKVD ***rezident***, Anatoli Gorsky. Fearing that she may have been compromised by another CPUSA **defector**, Louis Budenz, Bentley made a tentative approach to the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) offering information, and in September 1945 made a lengthy statement in which she implicated dozens of her contacts. Three years later, in July 1948, she gave evidence to a congressional subcommittee about the extent of her involvement in Soviet espionage and identified 35 other spies, including Harry Dexter White and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Much of Bentley's information was corroborated by **VENONA**, although she was never made aware of the source before she died in December 1963. For the latter part of her life, her testimony was branded the ravings of a fantasist, and her 1951 book *Out of Bondage* was condemned as unsubstantiated gossip, although the FBI knew her information to have been entirely accurate. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

BERIA, LAVRENTI. Born in March 1899, Lavrenti Beria joined the Cheka in 1921 and in 1926 was appointed head of the Georgian Obyedinonnoe Gosudarstvennoe Politicheskoe Upravleniye. He joined the Central Committee in 1934 and, as one of Joseph Stalin's most loyal supporters, became state security commissar in 1936 and then deputy head of the Narodny Kommissariat Vnutrennikh Del in August 1938. In 1940, he succeeded Boris Yezhov and cemented his stature by taking control of the **Soviet Union**'s atomic weapons program code-named **ENORMOZ**. In March 1953, following Stalin's death,

Beria attempted to seize power from the Central Committee, but he was arrested in June while attending a Politburo meeting and executed in December.

BERLIN TUNNEL. Constructed in 1955 from the American zone of occupation in Berlin to the site of a cable duct under the Schönefelder Chaussee carrying 28 Soviet telegraphic and 121 military communication channels to Karlshorst, the Berlin Tunnel provided the **Central Intelligence Agency** and **Secret Intelligence Service** with access to Warsaw Pact planning for central Europe. The data was recorded on magnetic tape that was flown daily to London for processing at a dedicated center in Regent's Park staffed by specially recruited Russian linguists.

The total take was recorded over three months on 50,000 reels of tape amounting to 368,000 Soviet and 5,000 East German conversations. Codenamed STOPWATCH/GOLD, the project came to an end in April 1956, when the Soviets pretended to discover the tunnel for the first time. In reality, of course, the plan had been betrayed at an earlier stage by **George Blake**. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN; SOVIET UNION; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BERMUDA. Strategically located off the coast of the Carolinas, at the limit of the range of Soviet **submarine**-launched nuclear missiles in the Atlantic, Bermuda is a self-governing British dependent territory that during the **Cold War** accommodated a **SOSUS** base at Tudor Hill and a U.S. Naval Air Station at Kindley Field. P-3 Orion maritime **surveillance** aircraft flown from Bermuda and armed with nuclear depth charges extended the ability of the **United States** to monitor the activities of and challenge potentially hostile submarines. Since the end of the Cold War, Bermuda's strategic significance has diminished, and the United States has withdrawn its military assets from the island.

BEST, SIGISMUND PAYNE. A **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) officer in World War I, Captain Best joined the **Z Organisation** in The Hague, where he was a well-known member of the British expatriate community in the late 1930s, running a business importing the very popular Humber bicycles. Supposedly assigned the task of collecting information from agents in neighboring **Germany**, he instead padded his expenses and fabricated intelligence from **notional agents**. On the outbreak of war in September 1939, he was directed by London to identify himself to the local SIS head of station, Major Richard Stevens, who worked under the semitransparent **Passport Control Office** (PCO) cover. The objective was for the two organizations to combine their resources and thereby avoid wasteful duplication, but this also

eliminated the compartmentalization that had insulated the Z Organisation from the hostile **penetration** that the PCO had experienced. Stevens, on the other hand, knew that Best, though well connected in Dutch social circles, being married to the daughter of a general, had a poor reputation and was considered too shrewd a businessman. Others took the view that Best was the victim of discrimination, his background being Anglo-Indian.

When Best declared himself to Stevens, he learned that the PCO had been in touch with a group of officers who claimed to be anti-Nazis plotting to overthrow Adolf Hitler. Best later said he was suspicious of the intermediaries, but on 8 November, he accompanied Stevens to the German frontier at Venlo to hold a rendezvous with representatives of the opposition. The meeting was a trap, and both Best and Stevens were abducted at gunpoint and taken into German captivity, where they remained for the remainder of the war, each undergoing lengthy interrogation.

On their release in 1945, Best and Stevens blamed each other for having disclosed too much detailed information about SIS, unaware that the real culprit had been an SIS colleague, **C. H. Ellis**. SIS did not become aware of Ellis's duplicity until 1966, by which time Stevens had died in ignominy, and a bankrupt Best had tried to make some money by publishing his memoirs, *The Venlo Incident*. Their interrogations had been handled with considerable skill by the enemy, which deliberately gave each the impression that the other was cooperating without revealing the true source of the information.

The loss of two such well-informed SIS officers so early in the war was a considerable blow for SIS and a significant coup for the Sicherheitsdienst, which had masterminded the operation. When he was questioned in 1945, Walter Schellenberg acknowledged his role, as he did later in his memoirs, *The Schellenberg Papers*, but was unable to identify Ellis as the SIS officer who had caused so much damage. *See also* GERMANY.

BETTANEY, MICHAEL. On Easter Sunday 1983, Michael Bettaney, a middle-ranking **MI5** officer attached to the Soviet counterespionage branch, wrote a letter to the **KGB *rezident*** in London, Arkadi Gouk, and delivered it to his home, confident that the **Watcher Service** did not have it under **surveillance** after midnight. In his note, Bettaney supplied sufficient information about the recent expulsion of three KGB officers to impress Gouk that he had access to classified information and suggested an elaborate plan of signals and dead drops for further communication.

An Oxford graduate who had joined MI5 in 1975, Bettaney had served in **Northern Ireland** but had received a final warning regarding his personal behavior after a conviction for being drunk and for fare dodging on the train on which he commuted to London from his home in Coulsdon. After a further

criminal conviction, which he failed to declare, Bettaney knew his career would last only until his next routine **Positive Vetting**, which would be bound to reveal his further offense and lead to his dismissal. Accordingly, he had opted to sell information to the Soviets, unaware that Gouk's deputy at the London ***rezidentura*** was **Oleg Gordievsky**, in whom the *rezident* confided. Naturally, Gordievsky concurred with Gouk's judgment that the offer was a rather crude MI5 provocation and should be ignored. Thus, when Bettaney made a second approach, offering still further material, he was discounted.

Frustrated at Gouk's attitude, Bettaney decided to make a separate approach to the KGB in Vienna and was planning to fly there when he was arrested in September 1983 and charged with breaches of the **Official Secrets Act**. At his trial in April 1984, Bettaney claimed to have become disenchanted with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's administration, but he was convicted and sentenced to 23 years' imprisonment. While in prison, Bettaney converted to Roman Catholicism and considered taking holy orders. He was also suspected of having leaked information about MI5's activities in Northern Ireland to a republican fellow prisoner. On his release, he moved to Hertfordshire to live with a woman who had been a prison visitor. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN; SOVIET UNION.

BIGOT. During the planning of the D-Day landings in 1944, personnel authorized to learn the exact time and place of the invasion were known as "bigots," and their names were included in a "bigot list." Because of the dangers inherent in such a major amphibious operation, the largest of its kind ever attempted, security was tight, and measures were taken to ensure that no news of it leaked to the enemy. Since the end of World War II, the term has been applied to individuals cleared for specific classifications of secret material.

BIN LADEN, OSAMA. A radical Saudi cleric from a large wealthy family with Yemeni roots, Osama bin Laden established a reputation among the Mujahadeen resisting the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and founded **al-Qaida** ("the base," or AQ), a group that was originally dedicated to the removal of foreign troops in **Saudi Arabia** but that later adopted many other pseudo-Islamic causes.

Initially conceived as a transnational command-and-control organization, AQ was personally directed by bin Laden from **Sudan** and then **Afghanistan**, and he was identified as a major planner and sponsor of international **terrorism** following the attack on the USS *Cole*, an event that prompted the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) to create a small unit of analysts, known as ALEC station, devoted to neutralizing him. This task became a prior-

ity after the bombing of the East African embassies, and by July 2001, the CIA's Counter-Terrorism Center had assembled sufficient evidence to warn President George W. Bush of an imminent attack on unspecified American interests, interpreted as being an atrocity committed overseas against vulnerable military or diplomatic premises.

In January 2011, the CIA identified bin Laden's likely refuge, a walled compound in Abbottabad, and after two weeks of **surveillance**, a replica was constructed at the Harvey's Point Testing Center in Perquimans County, North Carolina, a large training facility and former Naval Air Station on the Albemarle Sound near Hertford. SEAL Team Six, commanded by Major Chuck Pfarrer, practiced a helicopter assault on the site and in May 2011 successfully completed the operation, code-named NEPTUNE SPEAR.

Osama bin Laden was killed within 90 seconds of the SEALs landing in the compound from Stealth Hawk helicopters, code-named RAZOR-1 and RAZOR-2, and only 12 bullets were fired. Overhead, a Prowler electronic warfare aircraft from the carrier USS *Carl Vinson* was jamming **Pakistan**'s radar defenses.

One SEAL team landed on the building's roof, and the first person encountered was a terrified woman, bin Laden's third wife, Khaira, who was thrown to the floor. Then his son Khalid ran up the stairs and was shot dead. When the SEALs entered bin Laden's bedroom, which he shared with his youngest wife, Amal, he reached for an AK-47 and was shot dead. Also killed in the neighboring guesthouse was his courier, al-Kuwaiti, and his wife. A bodyguard was also shot as the main house was approached from the ground.

Ignoring the CIA's request for a period of media silence so that a huge cache of captured material could be exploited, the White House promptly made a public announcement of the operation's success.

BISMARCK. In May 1942, when the *Bismarck* completed her sea trials in the Baltic, she represented a potent threat, being the fastest, most heavily armored warship in the world. Escorted by the *Prinz Eugen*, the *Bismarck* slipped into the North Sea unnoticed, although the British naval attaché in Stockholm heard from his Norwegian counterpart that two unidentified enemy warships had been spotted in the Skagerat. The Admiralty soon found the pair as they headed for the Atlantic, and a force was detached from the Home Fleet's anchorage at Scapa Flow to intercept them. At this first encounter, the HMS *Hood* was sunk, and the *Bismarck* headed for the open ocean, maintaining radio silence. There followed a debate about the surface raider's intentions, but an indiscreet signal to the Luftwaffe's chief of staff in **Italy**, whose son was aboard the *Bismarck*, advised him that the ship was bound for the French port of Brest. Tipped off to this, a British naval group succeeded in finding

the elusive *Bismarck*, slowing her down with an air-launched torpedo and then finishing her off with gunfire.

BLACK BAG. The term applied to clandestine entries of premises containing information that is likely to be of exceptional importance. The material may range from **cryptographic** data to the membership rolls of target organizations.

BLACKBIRD. The SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft, introduced in January 1964 as a successor to the U-2, is a two-seater twin jet that can fly at 85,000 feet at a speed of Mach 3, making it the world's fastest, highest-flying plane. Fewer than 30 had been built by the time it was withdrawn from operations in March 1990, eight of which had been destroyed in accidents. It can map 100,000 square miles each hour and in a record-breaking flight in September 1974 flew from New York to London in under two hours. Built by Lockheed, the aircraft's extraordinary characteristics, including its innovative design, astonishing speed, and low radar profile, made it virtually invulnerable to attack from the ground. *See also* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BLACK CHAMBER. In March 1929, the newly appointed U.S. Secretary of State Henry Stimson reportedly remarked that "gentlemen do not read each other's mail" when he closed down the State Department's cryptographic unit. He had been shown Japanese intercepts and had been shocked to learn how they had been acquired. At that time, the Black Chamber consisted of the veteran code breaker Herbert Yardley and a staff of five. Appalled by Stimson's behavior, Yardley published his book *The American Black Chamber* in 1931 and revealed that his code breakers for years had read Japanese diplomatic telegrams. The Japanese Foreign Ministry promptly changed its cipher systems.

BLACK OPERATIONS. High-risk covert operations, usually of an unavowable nature, are termed "black operations." The most common circumstances in which such operations are mounted concern the burglary of diplomatic premises. The term implies a degree of illegality that discovery will be difficult to conceal or avoid a major incident.

BLACK RADIO. The term given to ostensibly conventional broadcast stations that deliberately misrepresent their status and purpose to deceive listeners. Having acquired an audience by guile, the programming can be manipulated to achieve a particular objective, the best examples being *Soldatensender-Calais*, *Atlantik-sender*, and *Radio Livorno*, which purported to

be authentic Axis stations during World War II providing a service to troops in Nazi-occupied countries in Europe. In reality, the staff were Britons fluent in German or anti-Nazi **defectors** and émigrés who provided commentaries intended to undermine morale and sap confidence in Adolf Hitler's regime. Although very little research has been undertaken to determine the effectiveness of black radio, it is believed that it has a greater impact than orthodox propaganda of the type conveyed by Tokyo Rose and William Joyce.

BLACK SEPTEMBER. A Palestinian terrorist group created after the expulsion of the **Palestine Liberation Organization** (PLO) from **Jordan** in September 1970, Black September was considered an exceptionally ruthless adversary. The membership was the subject of a lengthy campaign waged by **Mossad** following a massacre of Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympics.

With the authority of Prime Minister Golda Meir and a specially convened cabinet subcommittee known as "X," which sanctioned Operation WRATH OF GOD, Mossad's director Zwi Zamir identified and traced all the conspirators involved in the atrocity, and in October 1972, Wael Zwaiter was shot dead in Rome. Two months later, in December 1972, Mahmoud Hamshari was injured by a remotely detonated bomb planted under his desk in his Paris apartment. He died a few days later from his wounds. Then, in January 1973, a Jordanian, Hussein Al Bashir, was killed by a bomb placed under his bed in the Olympic Hotel in Nicosia. On 6 April, Basil al-Kubaissi was shot dead in Paris.

On 9 April 1973, in an operation code-named SPRING OF YOUTH, Israeli commandos landed in West Beirut and killed at their homes three Black September terrorists: Muhammad Youssef al-Najjar, alias Abu Youssef; Kamal Adwan; and Kamal Nasser. A few days later, on 11 April, Zaiad Muchasi was killed by a bomb in his Athens hotel room. Then Abdel Hamid Shibi and Abdel Hadi Nakaa were wounded by a bomb placed under their car in Paris, and on 28 June, Mohammad Boudia was killed by the same technique, also in Paris.

In July 1973, a Mossad team led by Mike Harari shot one entirely innocent suspect, Ahmed Bouchiki, a waiter in Lillehammer, Norway, in the mistaken belief that he was one of Black September's leaders, Ali Hassan Salameh. Six of the Israelis were arrested by the Norwegian police, and five—Dan Arbel, Abraham Gehmer, Zvi Steinberg, Marianne Gladnikoff, and Sylvia Raphael—subsequently were convicted and imprisoned but returned to **Israel** in 1975. Michael Dorf was acquitted. Also identified as members of the Mossad team were Angelus Askari, Gustav Pistauer, Jean-Luc Sevenier, Jonathan Isaac Englesberg (alias Jonathan Ingleby), an unknown woman code-named TAMARA, Rolf Baehr, Gerard Lafond, Raoul Cousin, and Nora Heffner.

Salameh would later be killed by a car bomb in Beirut in January 1979. On 15 December 1979, two Palestinians, Ali Salem Ahmed and Ibrahim Abdul Aziz, were shot dead in Cyprus. On 17 June 1982, Nazeyh Mayer was shot dead outside his home in Rome, and a few hours later on the same day, Kamal Husain was killed by a bomb placed under the backseat of his car. On 23 July 1982, Fadl Dani was killed in Paris by a bomb in his car, and a month later, on 21 August, Mamoun Meraish was shot dead in his car in Athens by two gunmen on a motorcycle. On 10 June 1986, Khaled Ahmed Nazal was shot dead outside a hotel in Athens, **Greece**, and on 21 October, Munzer Abu Ghazala was killed by a bomb in his car as he drove through Athens. On 14 February1988, Abu Al Hassan Qasim and Hamdi Adwan were killed by a car bomb that wounded Marwan Kanafami.

By the time WRATH OF GOD wound up, virtually all those implicated in the Munich episode had been liquidated, although precisely how many had been picked off by Mossad rather than falling victim to internal Palestinian factionalism is unknown. Mike Harari died in Tel Aviv in September 2014 at the age of 87.

In January 2012, a former German neo-Nazi, Willi Voss, was identified as a mole who had penetrated Black September in 1975 and supplied information to the **Central Intelligence Agency** and the **Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz** about Abu Daoud, Abu Nidal, and Abu Jihad. He had also photographed documents at the PLO's intelligence headquarters and provided information about connections between neo-Nazis and Fatah activists under Yasser Arafat's leadership. *See also* ASSASSINATION.

BLACK SITES. Following the 9/11 attacks, the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) was given authority to establish a series of unacknowledged interrogation facilities, code-named BRIGHT LIGHT, outside the legal jurisdiction of the **United States** where terrorist suspects could be questioned after they had been subjected to a process known as **rendition**.

Although Camp Echo, one of seven high-security prisons in Guantanamo Bay associated with Camp Delta, Camp Iguana, and Camp X-Ray (which closed in April 2002), would become the ultimate destination for many detainees, a proportion of them were questioned at these other locations, the existence of which was disclosed by Dana Priest in the *Washington Post* in November 2005. None has been officially confirmed, but testimony from detainees and others has identified an abandoned brick factory near Kabul code-named SALT PIT; the Parwan Detection Facility, a secure compound within Bagram air base; an intelligence training school close to Szcytno-Szymany airport in northeastern **Poland** code-named QUARTZ; at Tamara outside Rabat in Morocco; at the National Registry Office for Classified Informa-

tion in northern Bucharest; at a State Security Department training facility at Antaviliai near Vilnius; at the Mikhail Kogalniceanu military airfield in **Romania**; and at the Udorn air base in Thailand.

Whereas most of the sites belonged to the host country, the Antavilai facility was purchased in March 2004, and the former riding school was purchased by a Delaware-registered company, Elite LLC, before ownership passed to the state in January 2007.

In January 2009, President Barack Obama ordered that the black sites be dismantled and the remaining detainees transferred to Guantanamo Bay, where they were accommodated at Camp VII, designated STRAWBERRY FIELDS, and in April 2009, the **Director of Central Intelligence** George Tenet informed his staff that all the black sites had been decommissioned and that henceforth CIA contractors would not be permitted to conduct interrogations. In May 2014, Camps V and VI housed 140 detainees, with a further 15 high-value targets, including the 9/11 planner Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and the USS *Cole* organizer Abd al-Rahlm al-Nashiri, at Camp VII.

BLAKE, GEORGE. Born George Behar in Rotterdam, Blake possessed British nationality through his father, who had become a naturalized citizen following his service in World War I. He was educated in Holland and **Egypt** and joined his mother and sister in London after an escape from the Nazi occupation of the **Netherlands**. In 1943, Blake anglicized his name by deed poll and the next year was recruited by the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) as a conducting officer in the Dutch Section.

At the end of the war, Blake remained in SIS and, having completed a Russian language course, was posted to Seoul, where he was interned at the outset of the Korean War. In captivity, Blake volunteered to spy for the **KGB** and did so on his release and until he was finally denounced in 1961 by the **defector** Michal Goleniewski. At his Old Bailey trial, at which he pleaded guilty to offenses under the **Official Secrets Act**, Blake received a record sentence of 42 years' imprisonment, but in October 1966, he was to escape to Moscow with help from a fellow prisoner, Sean Bourke, and a group of British left-wing sympathizers who publicly acknowledged their role and who were subsequently prosecuted and then acquitted of having assisted a fugitive. They claimed that they had received no support from the KGB but instead had been financed by the film director Tony Richardson.

Blake still lives in Moscow, having written an autobiography, *No Abiding City*. It was read by a few Western publishers but rejected by all on the grounds it was too boring, so Blake prepared a second memoir, *No Other Choice*. Despite the British government's legislation to prevent former intelligence personnel from disclosing details of their professional work, Blake's

book was released in England, and it contained numerous names of Blake's former SIS colleagues whose identities had never previously been published. Surprisingly, no action was taken to prevent the book's circulation, and in one passage the traitor claims that he was trapped into confessing his duplicity by a skillful interrogator who suggested that he had been coerced into becoming a spy. This version was contradicted by one of those present in the room at the time of his confession who insists that Blake was spotted by **surveillance** experts trying to telephone his Soviet contact in an apparent hope of a rescue.

Following his escape from Wormwood Scrubs in 1966, and his successful **exfiltration** to East Berlin, Blake took up permanent residence in Moscow, where he now lives in failing health with his second wife and their son.

BLETCHLEY PARK. The estate in Bedfordshire purchased in 1936 by the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) chief Admiral Sir Hugh Sinclair as a war station for his organization. The first full dress rehearsal took place during the Munich crisis of 1938, when SIS and the **Government Code and Cipher School** established themselves in the mansion and a few huts constructed on the grounds.

In September 1939, following cryptographic success with **Abwehr** hand ciphers, the staff at "BP," or Station X, was increased significantly, and by the end of the war, 12,500 mathematicians, linguists, analysts, engineers, couriers, and support personnel were at the site in three eight-hour shifts, working on intercepted enemy communications traffic.

In 1945, the renamed **Government Communications Headquarters** was transferred to Eastcote in Middlesex, leaving only a training unit at Bletchley, which remained in one of the specially built offices on the estate until 1988. *See also* GERMANY; ULTRA.

BLOCH, FELIX. On 22 June 1989, Bloch, formerly the deputy chief of mission at the U.S. embassy in Vienna and currently director of regional economic and political affairs in the European Bureau, received an early morning telephone call at his apartment in Washington, D.C., from "Ferdinand Paul," who warned him that Pierre was ill and that "a contagious disease is suspected." Thereafter, Reino Gikman, a suspected Soviet **illegal** masquerading as a Finnish businessman who had come under **surveillance** by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) and called himself "Pierre," disappeared from Austria, and the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) concluded that their investigation into a high-level leak from the State Department had been compromised. Gikman's relationship with Bloch had been under the FBI's scrutiny since 28 April 1989, following a tip from the CIA. Soon afterward,

in May, he was identified in Paris by the French **Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire** (DST) as the person to whom Bloch twice handed over a briefcase. When Bloch returned to his home in Washington, D.C., his calls were monitored, and he had received the somewhat transparent warning from the Soviet embassy within five weeks of the FBI initiating its investigation.

The CIA, which had run a parallel inquiry for months, noted that the call had taken place relatively soon after the FBI had been informed of their suspicions about Bloch, whom the CIA had monitored at two meetings with Gikman in Paris and then in Brussels. They were confident that Gikman was a senior Soviet illegal, and the Finnish Security Service confirmed that although his Finnish passport was genuine, it had been issued on the basis of records in Karelia, which, at various times, had been under Soviet control. The **KGB** had used similar documentation in the past, and the evidence suggested that Gikman was probably a Russian. Furthermore, having interviewed Gikman's girlfriend in Vienna, Helga Hobart, with whom he had lived for five years in the suburb of Heitzing, it seemed likely that he always entered the country from **Yugoslavia** and Hungary but never directly from Moscow. According to Hobart, Gikman was a Finnish businessman employed by IBM.

Under interrogation by the FBI the same day as he received the warning call, Bloch explained his visits to Paris and Brussels as opportunities to buy stamps for his collection and to spend time with his girlfriend, Tina Jirousek, a woman he met through the escort section of the Vienna telephone directory's yellow pages. Until this moment, the FBI had no idea of her existence, and when the blonde was interviewed, she revealed a bizarre relationship with Bloch over seven years in which he had paid her an estimated $70,000 to participate in sadomasochism and bondage rituals on Saturday mornings when he had told his wife he was working at his office. Neither the prostitute nor Bloch's wife, Lucille, had any idea that he had been engaged in espionage, and Bloch claimed that he hardly knew Gikman, who had introduced himself as a French stamp collector named Pierre Bart. According to Tina and Bloch, they had never engaged in sexual intercourse, and for the duration of the relationship, she had depended on Bloch exclusively for her income. At the initial FBI interview, conducted by a rather overweight Hispanic special agent, Bloch denied having received an early morning telephone call and when caught in the lie admitted to having passed information he had described as "sensitive" to the Soviets since 1976.

Bloch subsequently was interrogated at length but made no further admissions, and in December 1990, after 30 years in the Foreign Service, he was fired and denied a pension. He later moved to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, where he was twice convicted of shoplifting, was divorced by his wife and finally found work as a bus driver, and remarried. His application to regain

Austrian citizenship was turned down. At various times, Bloch's wife and his two daughters were questioned and placed under surveillance as potential coconspirators, although there was never any evidence to implicate them. Indeed, they became convinced that Bloch had been the victim of some elaborate CIA operation masterminded by George Weisz, the CIA chief of base in West Berlin in 1975, who subsequently had committed suicide.

Between 1980 and 1987, Bloch was the senior diplomat at the American embassy in Vienna and had access to the very highest classifications of State Department telegrams. The mole hunt, which had initially focused on Gikman, revealed that Bloch's sexual proclivities may have attracted the attention of the **Stasi** since 1974, when he was posted to East Berlin after four years in West Berlin.

The son of Jewish parents in Vienna, Bloch had been taken to New York in 1939 at the age of four and, having graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, had met his American wife, Lucille Stephenson, while both were studying in Bologna, **Italy**. They had married in 1959 after Bloch had joined the State Department, and they had been posted to Dusseldorf. Two years later, they had been transferred to Caracas, and on their return to the **United States**, Bloch had taken a master's degree at the University of California, Berkeley. In 1977, he had been sent to the embassy in Singapore and then, in 1980, had gone to Vienna, where he was to remain until 1987, when he was recalled to Washington following disagreements with his ambassador, a political appointee. According to information supplied by the KGB **defector Vasili Mitrokhin** in 1992, Bloch had been paid by a KGB illegal during the three years he had been in Singapore.

Although Bloch was dismissed from the State Department and deprived of his federal pension, the case was to have wide ramifications, not least because it convinced the FBI and the CIA that there had been a high-level leak that had compromised the investigation at a very early stage. Ironically, the senior CIA counterintelligence officer, Brian Kelley, who had initiated and supervised the CIA's surveillance of Gikman, himself became the subject of a secret mole hunt. It was only after a KGB defector, AE/AVENGE, provided the evidence against **Robert Hanssen** that Kelley was cleared and it became clear that the further leak had occurred in the FBI and not the CIA.

The evidence against Bloch is almost entirely circumstantial and really rests on his relationship with Gikman, who turns out to have been an elusive character, bearing many of the hallmarks of a Soviet illegal. His name, for example, can be traced to a letter written to the Finnish Orthodox church in Hameenlinna from Bremen in 1966, requesting a copy of his birth certificate, which had been issued originally in March 1930 in Ino. Although the Finnish

authorities knew that the Ino records had disappeared in 1952, when the village was in Soviet hands, another certificate was sent to Gikman in Bremen, and he used this later the same year to acquire a passport and travel to **Finland**, where he married a local woman. Three years later, they had a son, but the entire family disappeared soon afterward, with Gikman emerging alone in Vienna in 1979, quickly establishing a relationship with Helga Hobart. The tradecraft used by "Gilman" to acquire authentic Western identity documents was classic KGB methodology, and apart from his suspicious disappearance as the CIA and DST closed in on him, immediately following Hanssen's tip, there is almost no direct evidence against Bloch.

The FBI's failure to bring the investigation to a successful conclusion was later to be blamed in part on Hanssen's interference and his apparent reluctant intervention on behalf of a spy for whom he seemed to have had contempt, describing him, in Yiddish, as a "*schmuck*," although an internal FBI postmortem suggested that there had been a series of systemic failures, one of which had been a reluctance to plan the initial interview at which Bloch had made his only admissions. It had been thought that, psychologically, a man of Bloch's background, erudition, fitness, and almost Prussian bearing would be more likely to respond positively to someone of similar background and class, but nobody in the FBI had been willing to replace the Hispanic special agent, who happened to "have the ticket," for fear of being accused of racism. In those circumstances, Bloch had been able to recover his composure and maintain his silence.

BLOWBACK. Widely used slang term to describe the political fallout following the unintended disclosure, usually in the media, of an intelligence operation that has political consequences.

BOND, JAMES. Created by the pen of Ian Fleming in *Casino Royale*, published in 1953, this fictional character was a member of the British Secret Service who undertook clandestine missions for his chief, known only as "M." The book proved an immediate best seller, and more than 20 movies since *Dr. No* in 1961 have made the series the most successful of all time, having been seen by an estimated half of the world's population. The extent to which the fiction was based on fact has been the subject of much debate, and several candidates have been suggested for the basis for Bond, including Fleming himself, who served in the Naval Intelligence Division during World War II and worked closely with the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS). The parallels between Bond's organization and the real SIS are many, and the author undoubtedly drew on his own experiences and those of his contacts

for his plots. His closest friend throughout his life was Ivar Bryce, a wartime British Security Coordination officer who completed secret missions in South America during World War II, and a double agent, Dusko Popov, whom he encountered in the gaming rooms of Estoril in 1941, may have been the inspiration for *Casino Royale*.

Although intelligence professionals are sometimes quick to disown Bond's adventures as unrealistic, his gadgetry is studied with interest by technicians anxious to develop new communications and **surveillance** equipment.

BOOT. The code name applied to the **Secret Intelligence Service** operation to remove the radical prime minister Mohammed Mossadegh from power in **Iran** in 1953 and reverse his policy of nationalizing the country's oil assets, exploited hitherto by the British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. Executed jointly with the **Central Intelligence Agency**, BOOT initially faltered, but huge demonstrations, financed by the plotters, eventually turned the tide and enabled the shah, who had earlier fled to Rome, to return to Tehran and install a government acceptable to **Great Britain** and the **United States**. Undertaken with minimal bloodshed, the coup resulted in Mossadegh's being placed under house arrest, where he remained until his death in 1967.

BORNEO. The focus of the jungle war fought against **Indonesian** insurgents between 1966 and 1968 in Borneo. British Special Forces developed tactics that were to transform military doctrine and provide the foundation for strategies later adopted in fighting Yemeni guerrillas in the Radfan Mountains. The 22nd **Special Air Service** regiment undertook small-scale, four-man patrols into the rain forest, usually accompanied by a doctor, to win over the indigenous populations by establishing medical clinics. The trust gained and the intelligence acquired enabled long-duration missions to be conducted that monitored the border area, ambushed enemy infiltrators, and mounted deniable raids into Indonesian territory to destroy bases and assembly areas. The principle of winning the "hearts and minds" of the local villages proved the key to a successful campaign that defeated the communist-inspired guerrillas.

BOYCE, CHRISTOPHER. The son of a **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) special agent, Christopher Boyce worked for the defense contractor TRW in California between July 1974 and December 1976 and had access to highly classified satellite manuals. He stole dozens of secret documents, removed from a communications bunker, and handed them to his friend Daulton Lee, who was a drug addict and acted as an intermediary with the **KGB** ***rezidentura*** in Mexico. It was while Lee was attempting to reestablish contact with the KGB at the **Soviet Union**'s embassy in Mexico City in

January 1977 that he was arrested by the local police and discovered to be in possession of classified data. The FBI promptly arrested his accomplice, and Boyce admitted having compromised the Rhyolite and Argus satellite systems. In April 1977, Boyce was convicted of espionage and sentenced to 40 years' imprisonment, but he escaped in January 1980 and remained a fugitive until August the following year. In April 1982, he received a further 20 years for 16 bank robberies that occurred while he had been on the run. In May 1977, Lee was sentenced to life imprisonment, having been convicted on eight counts of espionage.

BRANDON, VIVIAN. In August 1910, Lieutenant Vivian Brandon, RN, and Captain Bernard Trench, RM, were arrested by the German police while undertaking a survey of the forts in Heligoland. They had already completed one mission to Kiel the previous year, but on this occasion, their photography of the fortifications on the island of Wangerooge attracted the attention of the sentries, and Brandon was taken into custody. The British government immediately denied knowledge of his "movements, which were entirely unauthorized," but the seizure of pictures of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, Borkum, and Wilhelmshaven sealed the fate of the two officers at their trial in Leipzig in December 1910, and they were sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Although they admitted only to having been in contact with a naval intelligence officer named "Reggie" (actually the Naval Intelligence Division's Captain Cyril Regnart), Brandon and Trench were actually agents of **Mansfield Smith-Cumming**, code-named, respectively, BONFIRE and COUNTERSCARP, and their arrest caused "rather a panic" at the War Office.

Director of Naval Intelligence Admiral Alexander Bethell decreed that the Whitehall line would be completely disavowed: "We had ascertained that the two unfortunately were not military men, not connected in any way with any C.C. work. We knew nothing at all about them," thereby establishing a position intended to protect the government from the embarrassment of association with officially sponsored espionage and maybe offer the two defendants an opportunity to portray themselves a hapless, harmless tourists. In the event. both men were convicted and served their sentences in the fortresses of Konigstein in Saxony and Glatz in Silesia, respectively, but were released in an amnesty to celebrate the marriage of the Kaiser's daughter to Prince Ernst Augustus, the Duke of Cumberland, and resumed their normal duties on their return home.

BRITISH SECURITY COORDINATION (BSC). The wartime umbrella organization created in 1940 and located in New York to provide **cover** in the Western Hemisphere for the **Secret Intelligence Service**, the Security

Service **MI5**, Political Warfare Executive, and **Special Operations Executive**. Located in the Rockefeller Center on Fifth Avenue and headed by the Canadian businessman William Stephenson, BSC conducted operations within the **United States** to counter Nazi propaganda and bring pressure on the German-American Bund. It also ran agents against neutral diplomatic missions in Washington, D.C., much to the dismay of J. Edgar Hoover, and maintained security in ports visited by British shipping.

BSC played a significant role in influencing American public opinion prior to **Pearl Harbor** through the supply of British propaganda to newspapers and radio commentators. This was achieved by the bribery of pliant journalists; the establishment of a news agency that provided low-cost, ostensibly independent reporting, especially to Jewish-owned newspapers; and the acquisition of a short-wave broadcast station to act as a platform for a pro-Allied viewpoint. Other clandestine efforts included the dissemination of bogus public opinion polls and the harassment of businesses trading with **Germany**. BSC's remit terminated in 1945 and was not replaced.

BRIXMIS. The British Military Mission, created by treaty, allowed American and British occupation forces in **Germany** to move freely throughout the country for the purpose of observing the 400,000 Soviet troops stationed in the Soviet zone. Although the teams were small, amounting in total to just 32 unarmed officers and men, equipped with cameras but no radios, they roamed at will, limited only by "Temporary Restricted Areas" (TRAs), which had to be announced. By declaring a TRA along the Polish frontier in 1981, the Red Army attempted to exclude the BRIXMIS cameras and thereby inadvertently drew attention to armor and troops assembling in anticipation of an invasion. See also GREAT BRITAIN; SOVIET UNION; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BRUSA. The acronym for the Anglo-American security agreement made in May 1943 that set the terms of the exchange of cryptographic techniques and products, the reciprocal cross posting of liaison personnel, and the standardization of procedures. BRUSA was to be enhanced in the postwar era with **UKUSA**, signed in 1947.

BRUSH CONTACT. Probably the most dangerous moment in the career of any spy is the moment when he or she is engaged in a personal meeting with a case officer. To minimize the risk and keep the contact short, operational personnel are trained to undertake a brush exchange, where an item, perhaps microfilm or money, can be passed between the parties swiftly without any hesitation, mutual acknowledgment, or overt sign of what is happening.

BULGARIA. During the **Cold War**, with the totalitarian dictator Todor Zhivkov in control of the country since 1956, the Bulgarian Darzhavna Sigurmost (DS) was a feared security apparatus, Razuznavatelno Upravleniye na Ministerstvoto being its military counterpart. The DS, implicated in the assassination of **Georgi Markov** in September 1978 and an attempt on the life of Vladimir Kostov 10 days earlier in Paris, was dismantled in 1990 and replaced by a National Security Service, now headed by General Atanas Atanasov, and a National Intelligence Service, led by General Dimo Gyanov.

BUNDESAMT FÜR VERFASSUNGSSCHUTZ (BfV). Created in 1950 in Cologne under the leadership of Dr. **Otto John**, the Office for the Protection of the Constitution is the principal federal German security agency responsible for domestic security, counterintelligence, and counterterrorism. During the **Cold War**, the BfV was consistently penetrated by the East German **Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung**. In November 1962, Heinz Felfe, a senior counterintelligence officer since 1950, was arrested and convicted of having been a mole who had betrayed dozens of agents and supplied his controllers with thousands of rolls of film containing classified documents. In August 1985, another senior officer, Hans Tiedge, defected to **East Germany** and compromised many more current operations.

The presidents of the BfV since Otto John's departure in July 1954 have been Hanns Jess (1954–1955), Hubert Schrübbers (1955–1972), Günther Nollau (1972–1975), Richard Meier (1975–1982), Heribert Hellenbroich (1983–1985), Ludwig-Holger Pfahls (1985–1987), Gerhard Boeden (1987–1991), Eckart Werthebach (1991–1995), Hansjörg Geiger (1995–1996), Peter Frisch (1996–2000), Heinz Fromm (2000–2012), and Hans-Georg Maaßen (2012–).

BUNDESNACHRICHTENDIENST (BND). Established in April 1956 in Pullach, a southern suburb of Munich, the BND was originally headed by **Reinhard Gehlen** and sponsored by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA). With a staff of some 6,000, among them numerous former Nazis, the BND was a target for penetration, most notably by Heinz Felfe, who was arrested in November 1962, and Gabrielle Gast and Alfred Spuhler, both betrayed in 1990.

Gehlen retired in May 1968 and was succeeded by Gerhard Wessel, who reduced the organization's domestic **surveillance** operations within the Federal Republic of **Germany** but invested heavily in a **signals intelligence** collection program. In 1978, the Bundestag introduced a measure of oversight through a Parliamentary Control Commission.

During the Cold War, the BND concentrated on collection within East Germany and Warsaw Pact countries, liaising closely with its counterparts in **France** and **Israel**. In 1988, it was implicated in a scandal involving German contractors who were found to be building a chemical plant at Rabta in **Libya** capable of developing weapons of mass destruction (WMD). In another operation, in August 1994, the BND conducted a sting to acquire a quantity of plutonium from Moscow that was interdicted at Munich Airport.

The usually cordial relations between the BND and the CIA were strained in 2003, when an Iraqi chemical engineer, a refugee based in Munich, began supplying information about Saddam Hussein's WMD. The source, codenamed CURVEBALL, was Rafid Ahmed Alwan, who turned out to be a fabricator, even though his information had been relied on by Secretary of State Colin Powell when he addressed the **United Nations** in February 2003.

In 2014, the CIA station chief in Berlin was expelled following the publication of **Edward Snowden**'s unauthorized disclosures about the activities of the **National Security Agency** (NSA) in Germany and the exposure of the NSA's European Cryptologic Center in Griesheim. However, the revelations also served to draw attention to the BND's own signals intelligence capability, concealed under the semitransparent **cover** of the Telecommunications Traffic Office of the German Armed Forces, at Bad Aibling, a site in Bavaria previously occupied by the NSA until 2004.

In April 2003, Chancellor Gerhard Schröder authorized the transfer of the BND's headquarters in Pullach to a new building in Berlin, a gradual process that would take a decade to complete.

The other presidents of the BND have been Klaus Kinkel (1979–1982), Eberhard Blum (1982–1985), Heribert Hellenbroich (1985–1985), Hans-Georg Wieck (1985–1990), Konrad Porzner (1990–1996), Hansjörg Geiger (1996–1998), August Hanning (1998–2005), and Ernst Uhrlau (2005–).

BUREAU OF STATE SECURITY (BOSS). The **South African** Bureau of State Security acquired a reputation as an instrument of political repression, known to have conducted a "dirty war" against the military arm of the African National Congress in **Zimbabwe** and Botswana and Tanzania. BOSS waged a global campaign against the opponents of apartheid, and some of their operations were disclosed by Gordon Winter in *Inside BOSS* in 1981.

BURMA. Independent from **Great Britain** since 1948 and now called Myanmar, Burma was the scene of a bitter guerrilla war against the Japanese who occupied the entire country in 1941. Force 136 and the Office of Strategic Services armed and trained the fierce northern Karen, Kachen, and Hmong tribesmen, who continue to campaign for their autonomy. The military junta

that rules Myanmar has suspended the constitution, and its leader, General Khin Nyunt, has also headed the local security organization, the Directorate of Defense Services Intelligence (DDSI), since 1984. His appointment followed a terrorist attack, sponsored by North Korea, of a ceremony at the Rangoon Martyrs' Memorial in October 1983 that was attended by the South Korean cabinet. Thereafter, the junta became heavily dependent on the National Intelligence Bureau and the DDSI.

General Nuynt was deposed in October 2004 in a major purge that removed 2,000 of his subordinates from their posts, and much of the apparatus that had given him so much personal power was dismantled, restoring the role of military intelligence collection to the branches of the armed forces, known as the Tatmadaw. *See also* INDIA.

BURN NOTICE. When a **Central Intelligence Agency** source has proved unreliable, a warning known as a burn notice is distributed to alert personnel with responsibility for the recruitment or running of sources not to have any further contact with that individual.

BURST TRANSMISSION. A method of compressing a signal and transmitting it in a short, concentrated burst so as to avoid interception by direction-finding equipment. An example of a miniaturized device pioneered by the **Central Intelligence Agency** is the **Discus**.

C

CAMBRIDGE FIVE. Following his graduation from Cambridge University and a visit to Vienna, where he married a Soviet agent, Litzi Friedmann, **H. A. R. ("Kim") Philby** was recruited by an **NKVD illegal**, Arnold Deutsch. On his recommendation, his friend Guy Burgess agreed to become a spy, and Burgess then approached a don at Trinity College, Anthony Blunt, and Donald Maclean, who had graduated from Trinity Hall in October 1934. Maclean joined the Foreign Office in 1935 and continued to supply information to his Soviet contacts until he was obliged to escape to Moscow in May 1951. Meanwhile, Burgess, who graduated from Trinity College in 1935, joined the BBC as a radio talk producer the following year.

Anthony Blunt acted as a "talent spotter" for the group and identified another Trinity College student, John Cairncross, as a potential member. Having come top in both the Home and the Foreign Civil Service Examinations, Cairncross joined the Foreign Office in October 1936 and for a time shared an office in the Western Department with Donald Maclean, unaware that he too had become a Soviet spy.

In 1940, having worked as a war correspondent in **Spain** and France for *The Times*, Philby joined **Special Operations Executive** to train agents in propaganda techniques, having been suggested by Guy Burgess, who was himself working for Section D of the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) as an expert on broadcasting. In September 1941, Philby was transferred to SIS, where he worked throughout the war as a signals intelligence analyst, studying the enemy's organization on the Iberian Peninsula. At the end of the war, Philby had established himself as an intelligence professional, and in 1946, he was posted to the SIS station in Istanbul. Three years later, he was sent to Washington, D.C., where he learned that Donald Maclean had become the focus of an **MI5** investigation, based on **VENONA** texts, into the leakage of classified documents from the British embassy in 1944. On his tip, Burgess had conveyed a warning to Maclean, by then promoted to head of the Foreign Office's American Department, and both men fled the country in May 1951.

On the disappearance of Burgess and Maclean, suspicion fell on Philby, who was interrogated and dismissed from SIS in December 1951, and then

onto Anthony Blunt. He had joined the Intelligence Corps at the outbreak of war and in 1940 had been recruited into MI5 but had gone back to academic life at the end of hostilities. He too came under suspicion following the defections of Burgess and Maclean and eventually confessed, in return for an offer of immunity, in April 1964 to having spied for the **Soviet Union** since his recruitment by Burgess in 1935.

Having been knighted by the queen in 1956 in recognition of his role as Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, an honor that he was stripped of in November 1979 on his exposure by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Blunt's duplicity caused much embarrassment. The extent to which the queen's private secretary, Sir Michael Adeane, briefed her remains a matter known only to the two of them.

Blunt confirmed that he had talent spotted John Cairncross, who had resigned from his post in the Ministry of Supply in 1951, when he had been questioned about his prewar contacts with Guy Burgess. Although on that occasion Cairncross had denied having passed classified information to Burgess from the Foreign Office, he had hemorrhaged secret documents to the Soviets when he was a junior diplomat and later from the Cabinet Office and from **Bletchley Park**, where he had worked during the war as a linguist. In 1944, he had been seconded to SIS and after the war had joined first the Treasury and then the Ministry of Supply.

Although popularly known as the "Cambridge Five," only Burgess and Blunt had been recruited at the university, and not all of them had been aware of the full extent of the spy ring, with Cairncross unaware that either Kim Philby, whom he had encountered briefly in SIS, or his colleague Donald Maclean were also Soviet spies.

When the evidence against Philby mounted, during an investigation codenamed PEACH, he was confronted in January 1963 and in return for an immunity from prosecution supplied a bogus confession before vanishing from his home in Beirut, only to emerge years later in Moscow. While Philby, Maclean, and, briefly (until his death in May 1963), Burgess maintained a miserable existence in Moscow, Blunt continued to live as an academic in London until his public exposure as a traitor in November 1979. He died in March 1983. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CANADA. Prior to World War II, Canada's embryonic security and intelligence apparatus had been limited to operations undertaken by the **Royal Canadian Mounted Police** (RCMP) to monitor the activities of potential subversives and to infiltrate the Communist Party of Canada. Experience acquired from the covert **surveillance** conducted against radicals, usually émigrés, proved helpful when, during the war, the RCMP was called on

to engage in counterespionage against Nazi spies landed by **U-boat**. Two good double-agent cases were run with guidance from **MI5**, and in 1946, as the RCMP investigated leads originating from the Soviet **defector Igor Gouzenko**, a Special Branch was established.

The RCMP Special Branch was renamed the Directorate of Security and Intelligence in 1956 and in 1970, following the Mackenzie Commission Report, was established as the RCMP Security Service. However, in 1984, following a Royal Commission conducted three years earlier by Mr. Justice David McDonald into allegations of misconduct during the Quebec crisis in 1972, the Security Service was separated from the RCMP and absorbed into a new civilian organization, the **Canadian Security Intelligence Service** (CSIS). At the McDonald Commission, it had been alleged that during the terrorist campaign conducted by the Front de Libération du Quebec (FLQ) in 1970, the RCMP had intercepted mail without warrant, burned down a barn near Montreal suspected of having been an FLQ meeting place, and burgled offices to trace the FLQ's membership.

The Security Service liaised closely with its Allied counterparts, MI5 and the **Federal Bureau of Investigation**, and ran aggressive counterintelligence operations against the local **KGB** and **GRU** ***rezidenturas***, which were particularly active, often supporting **illegals** in transit to the **United States**. Although suspected of having penetrated the Security Service through Leslie Bennett, firmer evidence was obtained against two other Mounties, Gilles Brunet and James Morrison, both of whom turned out to be KGB moles.

During World War II, Canada made a significant contribution to the Allied interception and decryption of Axis signals, and in June 1941, the Examination Unit of the National Research Council (NRC) employed the controversial American cryptographer Herbert O. Yardley to exploit enemy broadcasts that had been monitored by the Royal Canadian Signals Corps at Rockcliffe Barracks in Ottawa. Under Yardley's supervision, the Examination Unit concentrated on Japanese broadcasts, and in January 1941, he was replaced by Oliver Strachey, who had broken the **Abwehr**'s hand ciphers at **Bletchley Park**.

After the war, the Examination Unit continued in its covert role as a cryptographic organization under the guise of the NRC's Communications Branch and in 1975 was moved to the Department of National Defence and became the Communications Security Establishment.

As a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and a party to bilateral agreements with the United States and **Great Britain**, Canada has played an active but not entirely reliable role in the West's SIGINT architecture. Prime Minister Lester Pearson's refusal in October 1962 to allow Canadian personnel to assist the American enforcement of the

quarantine imposed on **Cuba** almost led to the loss of a crucial direction-finding contribution from Daniel's Head, the Canadian wireless base in **Bermuda**, thereby undermining confidence in the Canadian commitment to the **UKUSA** partnership, which was enhanced by a separate CANUS agreement in September 1950.

During the **Cold War**, Canada's other significant contribution to the intelligence was to host two **SOSUS** terminals, one at Massett on Queen Charlotte Island and one at Shelburne, Nova Scotia.

In the post–Cold War era, CSIS, having gained considerable experience of terrorism perpetrated by Croatian separatists and Sikh nationalists, was well placed to address the challenge of Islamic extremism. However, in 2006, the organization attracted criticism when it participated in the **rendition** of a **Syrian** immigrant, Maher Arar, to **Jordan**, based on evidence supplied by the **Central Intelligence Agency**, especially when bilateral, "third-country" agreements prevented full disclosure of the case's intelligence background. In October 2008, CSIS relied on new legislation, the Anti-Terrorism Act, to convict an **al-Qaida** bomb maker Mohammed Momin Khawaja, who was convicted of having flown to London in February 2004 to train a terrorist cell in constructing explosive devices. Khawaja, a software engineer employed by the Department of External Affairs, received a life sentence, and the rest of his organization, led by Omar Khyam, were given long terms of imprisonment.

CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (CSIS). Created in 1984 on the recommendation of a lengthy Royal Commission chaired by Mr. Justice David McDonald into allegations of abuses committed during a period of political unrest in Quebec, CSIS has acted as a domestic security apparatus with responsibility for screening employees, conducting investigations. and countering **terrorism**. The preference for so many émigré extremists to organize in the relatively benign, liberal cosmopolitan environment offered by Toronto and Montreal has led to a significant internal security problem posed by Croatian, Ukrainian, Sikh, and Punjabi extremists who have raised funds and planned atrocities with minimal interference. The sabotage of an Air India jet over the Atlantic, with the loss of 329 lives, in June 1985 prompted a lengthy but inconclusive CSIS investigation into a Babbar Khalsa cell, illustrating the challenge presented by émigré terrorist groups.

Although widely regarded as a purely domestic agency, CSIS's former director Ward P. D. Elcock disclosed to the Security and Intelligence Review Committee that the organization had posted security liaison officers at diplomatic posts in nine unnamed countries abroad and had also deployed personnel under **nonofficial cover**. Elcock's successor in 2004 was Jim Judd, who

was replaced in 2013 by Michel Coulombe**.** Their predecessors have been Thomas D'Arcy ("Ted") Finn (1984–1987), Reid Morden (1988–1992), Ray Protti (1992–1994), Dale Neufeld (May–November 2004), and Richard B. Fadden (2009–2013).

CANARIS, WILHELM. A naval officer who escaped from internment in Chile during World War I, Wilhelm Canaris was appointed chief of the **Abwehr** in January 1935. He proved an assiduous spymaster, and under his supervision, extensive networks were developed in **Great Britain** and the **United States**, and representatives were posted under diplomatic **cover** to most of the capitals of Europe. His organization grew very large, adopted the Brandenburger Grenadier regiment as a military adjunct, and trained saboteurs to disrupt industry in the United States.

Although personally an anti-Nazi, Canaris employed many zealous Nazis, but some of those closest to him were to be implicated in the 20 July plot to assassinate Adolf Hitler.

Prior to the invasion of the **Soviet Union** in June 1941, Canaris disclosed details of the plan to his Polish mistress, Halina Szymanska, who he knew was in touch with Polish and, presumably therefore, British intelligence officers. Canaris was dismissed following the defection in Istanbul of **Erich Vermehren** and was detained at Lauenstein castle in Bavaria, but not formally arrested until after the 20 July plot. He is believed to have been hanged at Flossenburg concentration camp in February 1945. After his death, rumors abounded about the extent of his contact with the Allies, but no credible evidence has emerged to support assertions that he held a wartime meeting with British **Secret Intelligence Service** Chief Stewart Menzies in **Spain**. In February 1940, the **GRU defector Walter Krivitsky** claimed to **MI5** that Canaris had been on the Soviet payroll before the war, but again the allegation is unsubstantiated.

CASEY, WILLIAM. As a young naval lieutenant handicapped by poor eyesight, stagnating in the Office of Naval Procurement dealing with the construction of landing craft during World War II, he used his connections with Washington, D.C., law firms to get an invitation in late September 1943 to join the **Office of Strategic Services** (OSS). If ever there was an event that shaped a man's life, it was Casey's introduction to **William J. Donovan** late in September 1943. Both Casey, then aged 29, and Donovan, aged 60, were the sons of Irish immigrants, devout Roman Catholics, and Wall Street lawyers and shared the same first and second Christian names. Casey joined Donovan's OSS secretariat, a group of other young well-connected lawyers, but within a couple of months had acquired a posting to London to run David

Bruce's secretariat. In fact, Bruce had no need of a large administrative office filled with lawyers and allowed Casey to become indispensable around headquarters. Soon after the Normandy landings, on D+19, Casey was at Bruce's side as he stepped ashore in **France** on an inspection tour.

Although Casey's official duties were vague, he appears to have acted as Donovan's eyes and ears, visiting OSS units and writing reports. One such report was the result of a study undertaken by an OSS committee for which Casey had acted as secretary into America's postwar intelligence requirements. Casey drafted the document and then hand delivered it to Donovan in Washington for presentation to the president. Later to be dismissed as essentially a plea for OSS's job security, the paper concentrated on the **Soviet Union** and the need to collect, collate, and distribute intelligence, a crucial function of government that had been wholly neglected by the administration prior to Pearl Harbor.

On Casey's return to London, enhanced by a growing reputation as a blunt, impatient, and very sharp staff operator with a direct line to Donovan, he prompted a new study, running to eight pages and completed on 12 October, on OSS's role in running agents into **Germany**. Neither **Special Operations Executive** (SOE) nor the **Secret Intelligence Service** was keen to encourage OSS's ambitions, but Donovan visited London at the height of the Ardennes offensive and concluded that the war was far from over. He did not approve of the complacency of the Secret Intelligence (SI) branch, concentrated in the more fashionable bars of Paris, and unexpectedly appointed Casey as the new chief of SI in Europe. Casey was not an obvious candidate for the post but turned himself into a civilian by obtaining a transfer to the inactive reserve and then getting himself rehired so as to avoid having to lobby for the appropriate rank. He was given carte blanche by Donovan to recruit and train volunteers for perilous missions into Nazi territory, and he had to work from scratch with several handicaps, such as the unwillingness of the U.S. Army Air Force to fly north of Stuttgart and the fact that the only four OSS agents behind enemy lines in December 1944 had no means of communicating with their bases.

By March 1945, Casey's first team, a pair of Belgian SOE agents, was ready to be dropped to Kufstein in the Austrian Tyrol from Dijon in Operation DOCTOR. There followed more than 100 missions, which, according to his own after-action report dated 24 July 1945, divided up as 29 failures, 11 unknown, and 62 successes, with a casualty rate of 5 percent, comparing very favorably to SOE's experiences in France or the attrition suffered by Bomber Command, which was considered a standard benchmark for high-risk operations. Casey's subsequent war reputation was to be enhanced first by the publication by Joseph Persico in 1979 of *Piercing the Reich*, which documented

OSS's SI operations in Germany and Austria, and second by his own book on World War II, *The Secret War against Hitler,* which was published in 1988, a year after his death.

At the end of the war in Europe, Casey had intended to go to the Far East, but his plans were dashed when the atomic bomb brought about the Japanese surrender. Casey, already a civilian, resigned from OSS in August 1945, thus narrowly avoiding having to share Donovan's humiliation the following month when President Harry S. Truman signed the executive order to wind up the organization. He returned to his law practice in Washington, D.C., and prospered, relying heavily on the many contacts he had developed during the war. Casey's networking brought him plenty of business and ultimately brought him tremendous support behind the scenes as he took over the desk of the **director of central intelligence** (DCI) at Langley on 28 January 1981 as President Ronald Reagan's nominee, having received unanimous approval from Congress. One of his first actions on his arrival was to place an autographed portrait of Donovan on the wall, leaving no doubt about how he wanted to run the CIA, which, having had no fewer than five DCIs in the past eight years, he believed lacked only strong leadership and a renewed sense of confidence.

During his first two years, Casey called on 23 station chiefs, cramming in 11 during one particularly hectic two weeks. Even in terms of political influence, the contrast with Admiral Stansfield Turner could hardly have been more marked. Not only was Casey to have instant and continuous access to the Oval Office, but he was also a member of Reagan's cabinet. Unlike his predecessor, Casey became immensely popular with his troops, beguiling his station chiefs on his frequent whirlwind tours by calling informal staff meetings to introduce himself and whispering in his host's ear, "How am I doing?" The easy Irish charm rarely failed to work its magic, and his somewhat unusual extracurricular demands, such as always wanting to know the location of the nearest bookstore so he could drop in to make a few purchases, served to endear him to his subordinates. For all his eccentricities, Casey is remembered by those who worked for him for his voracious consumption of facts (often acquired by reading up to three books a day), his impatience, and his religious commitment. He was a devout Roman Catholic, rarely missing the opportunity to attend mass, even in strictly Muslim Riyadh, where the chief of staff made arrangements for a private service on Easter Sunday 1981, and had endowed so much money on a Catholic school that he had been elected a Knight of St. Sylvester.

Casey actively distrusted the CIA's estimates on Soviet military spending and demanded a wholesale review of how they were prepared, the sources relied on, and the methodology adopted by the analysts. He was especially

critical of the system of National Intelligence Estimates (NIE) that were really documents drawn up by committee for the National Security Council and, as a consensus, inevitably tended to level down to the lowest common denominator. Casey was particularly conscious of the 1978 NIE that, two months before the shah fled from Tehran, predicted his occupation of the Peacock Throne for a further decade and asserted that he possessed sufficient power to see off any challenge to his leadership. Convinced that the Directorate of Intelligence had not produced anything of worth throughout the Carter era, Casey told Deputy Director for Intelligence Bruce Clarke that it was time for him to retire. Nor was he thrilled with the Directorate of Operations (DO). When Casey discovered the DO's 130-page guidelines, a kind of rulebook for the **Clandestine Service** drawn up by overly cautious lawyers in the aftermath of the **Pike Committee** and Church Committee, he had every copy shredded and replaced with the admonition "use your common sense." Instead of being advised to reject **walk-ins** as probable provocations staged by a hostile security apparatus, case officers were assured that they would not be penalized for taking the initiative and accepting **defectors** at face value.

Casey found long meetings boring, lengthy briefing papers indigestible, and complicated statistics hard to grasp, yet he had a voracious appetite for facts, especially when they conformed to one of his deeply held opinions. Dangerously, he had retained an OSS wartime view that the media were potential opponents and that Congress inhibited good intelligence work, and in his determination to get his way, he bruised a great many egos in the intelligence community. Like his mentor, he was a bull in a china shop, but he was also anxious to achieve, just as he believed Donovan had, and even commissioned a statue of him to stand in the CIA's lobby as a permanent reminder.

Under the terms of the Hughes-Ryan Amendment, the CIA was required to obtain a written approval for each secret operation and to report it to Congress "in a timely fashion." Without such an authorization or "finding," any money spent by the agency or its staff would be unlawful. Accordingly, Casey's role was not limited to setting the CIA a new direction but to winning friends on Capitol Hill and persuading fickle politicians that his operations deserved to be funded. While Casey's initial approval was unanimous, his free-booting style was to create a problem of hideous proportions for the agency, easily matching the supposed misconduct that had so enraged previous congressional committees.

While Casey came to the DCI's job with an agenda, his first task was to redirect to the CIA what he considered to be the key strategic targets. On 24 February 1981, within four weeks of taking over, he proposed a new covert action program to interdict the flow of weapons from **Cuba** and Nicaragua

to the guerrillas in El Salvador. President Ronald Reagan approved the new intelligence finding on 9 March and thus set in motion a plan to confront the Soviets around the globe. As far as Central America was concerned, Casey produced an NIE, titled *Cuban Policy in Latin America*, on 6 April that acted to explain the new approach to policymakers and assert that the Sandinistas had expanded their ambitions and were now receiving aid from **Bulgaria**, **Czechoslovakia**, Hungary, Ethiopia, Vietnam, and the **Palestine Liberation Organization**. However, the real catalyst was Casey's visit to Panama in mid-July, when he realized that the Sandinistas had stepped up their subversion in the region. Seventy Nicaraguan pilots had been dispatched to Bulgaria to undergo conversion courses on various models of MiG fighters, and it was known that **Cuba** had been equipped with two squadrons of the impressive MiG-23, the interceptor designated FLOGGER by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Speculation was rife that although the Nicaraguans had performed badly during training, either Bulgarian or Cuban pilots might be posted to Managua, thereby altering the balance of power in the region. *See also* GERMANY; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CASTRO, FIDEL. The charismatic leader of a land reform program in **Cuba**. Fidel Castro led his rebels into Havana in January 1959 and swiftly introduced a Marxist regime with catastrophic economic consequences. Having originally enjoyed an advantageous relationship with the **Central Intelligence Agency** while conducting guerrilla operations in the Sierra Madre Mountains, Castro soon became a target for **assassination**, and attempts were made to recruit Mafia hit men to administer botulism and a variety of lethal toxins. None of the plots succeeded, and following the **Bay of Pigs** fiasco and the 1962 **Cuban missile crisis**, his future as the permanent leader of Cuba's revolution was guaranteed, and he was encouraged by Moscow to export Cuban military expertise to Nicaragua, El Salvador, Bolivia, and **Angola**. *See also* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CAZAB. A highly classified forum in which selected counterintelligence personnel from **Canada**, **Australia**, **New Zealand**, **Great Britain**, and the **United States** met periodically to exchange counterintelligence information relating to **KGB** and **GRU** operations. Created in 1964 by Jim Angleton, then the **Central Intelligence Agency**'s chief of counterintelligence, the CAZAB conference met periodically in different secure locations sponsored by the participating sponsoring agency. A two-tier membership of this exclusive group was governed by strict rules that excluded a candidate with a single blackball and required a personal recommendation from the head of the sponsoring service for full access.

CAZAB's existence was revealed publicly for the first time by **Peter Wright** in 1986 in *SpyCatcher*, and when more was revealed by Stella Rimington in her memoir *Open Secret*, its name was changed.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA). Created in 1947, the CIA was headed by the **director of central intelligence** until 2004, when the title was changed to the director of the CIA, to reflect the introduction of the **director of national intelligence**. The agency has been divided into four divisions, dealing with operations (once called the Deputy Directorate of Plans), analysis (the Directorate of Intelligence), research (the Directorate of Science and Technology), and administration.

Based initially in Washington, D.C., the headquarters moved to Langley, Virginia, in September 1961 and now occupies many buildings both on and off the main campus. At the heart of the CIA is the **Clandestine Service**, the traditional name of the organization that had been designated the **Directorate of Operations** (DO), and from 2005 the National Clandestine Service, headed by the deputy director of operations, who supervises the agency's collection effort. DO personnel are deployed abroad either under official cover, usually diplomatic, consular, or military, or **nonofficial cover** as businessmen and other expedients. *See also* AGEE, PHILIP; ALBANIA; ALIAS; ALLENDE, SALVADOR; AL-QAIDA; AMES, ALDRICH; ANGLETON, JAMES; ANGOLA; ARGENTINA; ARTAMONOV, NIKOLAI; ASSASSINATION; ASSET VALIDATION; BACKSTOP; BARANOV, VYACHESLAV; BARNETT, DAVID; BAYNES, VIRGINIA; BELENKO, VIKTOR; BERLIN TUNNEL; BIN LADEN, OSAMA; BLACK SITES; BLOCH, FELIX; BUNDESNACHRICHTENDIENST; BURN NOTICE; BURST TRANSMISSION; CANADA; CASTRO, FIDEL; CASEY, WILLIAM; CAZAB; CHIN, LARRY WU-TAI; CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF; CHURCH COMMITTEE; COLBY, WILLIAM E.; COVER; COVERT ACTION; CRYPTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL; CUBA; CZECHOSLOVAKIA; DECEPTION; DEFECTOR; DEFECTOR IN PLACE; DENMARK; DIGRAPH; DIRECCIÓN NACIONAL DE LOS SERVICIOS DE INTELIGENCIA Y PREVENCIÓN; DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE INTELIGENCIA; DISCUS; DISINFORMATION; DULLES, ALLEN; ENHANCED INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES; EYEWASH; FALSE DEFECTOR; FAMILY JEWELS; FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION; FRONT; GAVRILOV CHANNEL; GEHLEN, REINHARD; GERMANY; GOLDENROD; GOLITSYN, ANATOLI; GRAY DECEIVER; GREEK CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE; GRENADA; GRU; GULF WAR; HOWARD, EDWARD LEE; HUNGARY; INDIA; INTER-SERVICES INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORATE; IRAN; IRAN-CONTRA; IRAN HOSTAGE CRI-

SIS; ITALY; JAMAHIRYA SECURITY ORGANISATION; JAMAICA; JOINT INTELLIGENCE AGENCY; JORDAN; K-129; KAMPILES, WILLIAM; KEYHOLE; KGB; KHOKHLOV, NIKOLAI; KOECHER, KARL; KOREA, REPUBLIC OF; KOREAN CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY; LEAKS; LOGINOV, YURI; MACKIERNAN, DOUGLAS; MACRAME; MK/ULTRA; MONTES, ANA; MOSCOW RULES; MOSCOW STATION; MOTORIN, SERGEI; NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE DIRECTOR; NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE; NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL; NATIONAL UNDERWATER RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE; NETHERLANDS; NORWAY; NORWEGIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE; NOSENKO, YURI; NOVEMBER 17; NUMBERS STATIONS; OGORODNIK, ALEXANDER; OPERATIONAL ACT; PACEPA, ION; PAKISTAN; PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION; PAPUSHIN, SERGEI; PENKOVSKY, OLEG; PERSONA NON GRATA; PERU; PHOENIX; PIGUZOV, VLADIMIR; PIKE COMMITTEE; PIPELINERS; PITTS, EDWIN EARL; POLAND; POLESCHUK, LEONID; POLYAKOV, DMITRI; POPOV, PIOTR; POTASHEV, VLADIMIR; PROLOGUE; PROPRIETARIES; PSEUDONYMS; RASTVOROV, YURI; REDEFECTOR; RENDITION; RESETTLEMENT; REZIDENT; ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION; ROTE KAPELLE; SCRANAGE, SHARON; SECRET INTELLIGENCE SERVICE; SHEVCHENKO, ARKADI; SMETANIN, GENNADI; SNOWDEN, EDWARD; SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE; SPY DUST; SPY SWAP; STASHINSKY, BOGDAN; SUEZ CRISIS; TAW; THOMPSON, ROBERT; TOLKACHEV, ADOLF; TURNOVER; U-2; UNITED NATIONS; UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES; VARENIK, SERGEI; VASSILENKO, GENNADI; VORONTSOV, SERGEI; WALK-IN; WILDERNESS OF MIRRORS; YURCHENKO, VITALI; ZHENSAN, YU.

CHAMBERS, WHITTAKER. The appearance before the House Un-American Activities Committee of **Elizabeth Bentley** in 1947 prompted the former *Time* journalist Whittaker Chambers, who had confessed to having acted as a courier for a Soviet spy ring, to give further testimony relating to Harry Dexter White and to name **Alger Hiss** as an agent. Having denied the allegations, Hiss eventually was convicted of perjury, while Chambers, who was widely vilified by the media for his accusations, published his memoir, *Witness*, in 1952 and died in July 1961, unaware that he had been vindicated by **VENONA**.

CHAPMAN, ANNA. In 2001, Vasili Kushchenko's eldest daughter, Anya, arrived in London as a student and by September had acquired an English

boyfriend, Charlie Hutchison, who took her to a rave party in Docklands. A trainee lawyer, Hutchinson enjoyed a fling with Anna before Alex Chapman introduced himself. At the time, Anna was studying economics at the People's Friendship University in Moscow, where, five months later, they were married in a registry office, thereby starting a process through which she would acquire legitimately a British passport in her married name.

Alex Chapman had been educated at Bradfield College in Berkshire, a leading public school, but had dropped out at age 16 and found work in a recording studio. Together, the married couple moved into a rented flat in Stoke Newington, a socially deprived area of North London, and she began a series of low-paid jobs at NetJets in Battersea, which leased and sold aircraft to the Russian émigré community, and at Barclays Bank. It was when she joined a Mayfair hedge fund, Navigator Asset Management, that she started to socialize with a group of wealthy investors. Her seductive good looks ensured that she received plenty of attention, and eventually, with her marriage failing, she moved into a Mayfair apartment and advertised for a flatmate. Her relationship with Laurent Tailleur, with whom she lived briefly at his home in Chelsea, led to her development of a real estate website that she launched in Moscow, advertising property across the Russian Federation.

Anna's arrival in the **United States** in 2010 was an attempt to expand PropertyFinders Inc., which she ran from her two-bedroom apartment at 20 Exchange Place in downtown Manhattan. Four days before her arrest, she purchased the Web domain name www.NYCrentals.com from a website broker for $23,500. In reality, her hectic social life and self-promotion on the Internet was a **cover** for her apparently new role as an illegal.

While under **surveillance** by the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI), Anna was not seen to have any direct contact with anyone in the Sluzhba Vneshnei Razvedky (**SVR**), for her covert communications were conducted from public sites anonymously over an ad hoc wireless network to a contact nearby also using a laptop. Finally, the FBI inserted one of their own, a Russian-speaking special agent who introduced himself as "Roman, from the consulate," who held a single meeting with her on 26 June at a Starbucks coffee shop on 47th Street, where she had been observed on 10 different Wednesdays between January and June 2010. He asked her to deliver a fake passport to a woman who would meet her the following morning. Her contact would be carrying a copy of *People* magazine and use a parole to identify herself. Anna consented and even entrusted him with her silver Toshiba Protégé R-500 laptop, which, she complained, needed a repair.

Ultimately, the FBI **agent provocateur** "Roman" raised Anna's suspicions to the point that later that same evening, she made a telephone call to her father in Moscow to seek his advice. Instead of calling him on one of

her own cell phones, she popped into a Verizon store at 315 9th Street in Brooklyn and purchased a pay-as-you-go Motorola, identifying herself on the customer agreement as Irine Kutsov of 40 Fake Street, and an international calling card. She discarded the receipt in a garbage bin, thus allowing the FBI to retrieve it and intercept her calls.

Having checked, Vasili suggested that she act entirely innocently and report the encounter with Roman to the police, but when she did so at the 1st Precinct station house, she was detained in the building, supposedly to study mug shots and then be arrested. An FBI special agent, pretending to be a Brooklyn detective named Joe, kept her occupied for five hours until approval had been given for her arrest, which was executed by another special agent, named Christie, who subjected her to a rather brutal internal examination to ensure that she had not concealed anything incriminating.

Characteristically, while in custody, Chapman complained about the quality of the prison food and, on the flight to Vienna, expressed concern about her Chanel handbag and, apparently unaware of the global publicity given to her arrest, asked if the British authorities would be informed that she held a British passport.

Chapman was one of 10 Russian illegals arrested by the FBI on the same day in July 2010 and was subsequently exchanged in Vienna for four prisoners released in Moscow. *See also* RUSSIA; VASSILENKO, GENNADI.

CHILDS, MORRIS. A senior member of the **Communist Party of the United States of America** (CPUSA) in Chicago, Morris Childs and his brother Jack had come from **Ukraine** in 1911, when they had changed their surname from Chilovsky. Both men had become prominent in the communist movement, and Morris's first wife, Roz, had been an **NKVD** agent who was later to appear in the **VENONA** traffic.

In 1954, as part of an operation code-named TOPLEV by the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI), Morris was approached by a special agent on the street in Chicago and invited to cooperate. Surprisingly, he agreed to do so, and for the next 30 years, he and his brother Jack and his second wife, Eva Leib, supplied detailed information from the heart of the CPUSA to their handlers. From April 1958, they made annual visits to Moscow to channel funds into the CPUSA and in total received an estimated $30 million.

Never in good health, Morris had needed frequent medical care, and his hospital bill had been paid by the FBI for one lifesaving medical procedure when the CPUSA refused to do so, thereby earning his gratitude and loyalty. Code-named SOLO, the three traveled across the globe meeting other communist leaders and undertook more than 50 foreign visits on which they submitted lengthy reports. The operation came to a conclusion in August 1980 with Jack's death.

In their retirement in Miami in 1986, Morris and Eva were obliged to go into hiding in an FBI **safe house** in the suburb of Hallandale, and following Morris's death in June 1991, the author John Barron was authorized to write *Operation SOLO*, an account of their collaboration, which was published soon after Eva's death in June 1995. Both men were awarded the Order of the Red Banner by the Soviets and the U.S. Presidential Medal of Freedom by Ronald Reagan. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

CHIN, LARRY WU-TAI. In November 1985, Larry Wu-Tai Chin, a naturalized citizen then age 61, was arrested after a **defector** code-named PLANESMAN had revealed that the veteran **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) translator had been supplying the CIA's secrets to China for nearly 40 years. He had retired from the CIA in 1981 at age 63, having joined the CIA in 1952, and was believed to have sold information to the **People's Republic of China** (PRC) for more than $1 million over a period of 33 years, longer than any other spy known to have worked against the **United States**. Decorated for his distinguished service, Chin had been so highly valued by the CIA that after his retirement, the agency had tried to persuade him to come back to work full-time.

Born in Beijing, Chin had worked for the U.S. Army's liaison office in southern China in 1943 and then joined the U.S. consulate in Shanghai as an interpreter, but it was never established precisely when he had been recruited by the PRC or the full extent of his substantial real estate investments. Certainly, he had met his Chinese contacts in Toronto, Hong Kong, and London and had most recently kept a rendezvous with them in the Far East in March 1985. He was indicted on 17 espionage and tax evasion charges, but rather than face a long prison sentence after he was convicted by a federal jury in February 1986 of espionage, conspiracy, and tax evasion, Chin suffocated himself in his cell in the Prince William County Jail with a plastic garbage bag. His widow, suspicious that Chin should have had access to the shoelaces he used to secure the bag around his head, later claimed in a book printed in Chinese and published privately that he may not have taken his own life. However, those who knew him well were sure that he anticipated two life terms but was most frightened of losing all his rental properties and killed himself before he had been sentenced to forfeit his assets, thus preventing the Internal Revenue Service from taking any action that would impoverish his family.

Although never disclosed publicly, Chin's arrest had taken place as a consequence of a tip from PLANESMAN, actually **Yu Zhensan**, who had been responsible for compromising Bernard Boursicot, a French Foreign Service officer who had been caught in a bizarre **honey trap** in Beijing when he had

been posted to the French embassy in 1964 at the age of 20 and formed a relationship with an actor, a male impersonator who later claimed to have borne him a child. When the defector identified Boursicot, he was placed under observation by the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire and found to be living with his son and the actor, who actually turned out to be a man. Boursicot, whose strange story was to become the subject of a book, a play, and a movie, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment but was released after having served four years.

As for Chin, who claimed that his additional income was derived from a successful blackjack method, he was found to have maintained meticulous records and was challenged about his travel to China, in particular being questioned about a specific hotel room in which he had stayed that was known to have been under the control of the **Ministry of State Security** (MSS). Confronted with what appeared to be incontrovertible evidence against him, Chin offered to act as a double agent and was then invited to describe the extent of his contacts with the MSS. For just over an hour, Chin elaborated on his espionage, mentioning that he had supplied the Chinese with sensitive CIA material relating to Henry Kissinger's historic visit to Beijing in preparation for President Nixon's momentous change in U.S. foreign policy. When Chin completed his exposition, he was arrested, and his confession became the basis of his prosecution.

Chin's early career included a stint as an interrogator in 1952 for the State Department questioning Chinese prisoners of war in Korea, and a position at the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) in Okinawa that led to an FBIS posting in California and finally to an appointment as a CIA case officer based in Virginia. With access to the CIA's National Intelligence Estimates on China, he had not only compromised thousands of classified documents but also betrayed the sources on which the CIA had depended for information from inside the PRC. At his trial, the prosecution intended to show, with the aid of color charts, that Chin had influenced almost every aspect of Sino-American relations over several decades. The sheer volume of the material he sent to Beijing required the MSS to take up to two months to translate and process it. *See also* FRANCE.

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF (PRC). China's principal foreign intelligence agency is the **Ministry of State Security** (MSS), an organization shrouded in mystery until the defection of **Yu Zhensan** in November 1986. Since his debriefing, much more has become known about the MSS, its concentration on technology transfer, and its exploitation of ethnic Chinese across the world. It seems that the MSS's operations, which are organized

very unconventionally, tend to be dependent on recruits of Chinese ancestry and rely on a concept of obligation rather than any financial or ideological motivation. Instead of running operations from diplomatic premises like most of its counterparts, the PRC tends to manage its activities centrally from Beijing and make extensive use of ethnic expatriate Chinese communities. Uniquely, the MSS takes full advantage of a Chinese cultural phenomenon known as *guanxi*, which is an effective social relationship built on personal favors, gifts, undertakings, and obligations. *Guanxi* is a really a network of social contacts built on interpersonal relations that have been cultivated over long periods, and the patrons dispensing favors develop what could be described as capital that can be called on later. Thus, in the Chinese system, someone might easily go to considerable effort on behalf of an individual whom he or she has never met purely on the basis that an intermediary has made a demand on that accumulated capital. In China itself, *guanxi* is an accepted route to circumvent the stifling bureaucracy to achieve a specific objective. In an espionage context, *guanxi* can be the key to access.

This distinctive methodology has the advantage of isolating diplomatic personnel from espionage, but it does make its agents very vulnerable to arrest and interrogation. However, there have been rare exceptions that may have served to fashion the MSS's unusual tradecraft. In December 1987, Hou Desheng, the PRC military attaché in Washington, D.C., and Zang Weichu, a consular official based in Chicago, were arrested in a **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) sting as one of its informants, ostensibly with access to **National Security Agency** (NSA) documents, handed them classified material in a Chinese restaurant. Both diplomats were expelled, the first to be declared **persona non grata** since formal relations had been reestablished in 1979. The case illustrated the PRC's interest in the NSA and appeared to confirm that, to some extent, the Chinese conformed to the orthodox, Soviet, and Western style of espionage, with "legals" operating under diplomatic **cover** to recruit potential agents. However, as the FBI was to discover, the example of Hou Desheng was more of an exception than the rule in Chinese intelligence collection.

The MSS concentrates on technology transfer, with a distinct focus on nuclear knowledge, and illicit acquisition of military equipment rather than the collection of political information. In addition, the MSS appears to exercise total control over all aspects of the operations conducted by its agents, right down to the detail of companies operated as cover firms. A hallmark of MSS operations is their unorthodox construction, their highly ambitious objectives, the preference for personal meetings instead of using more routine tradecraft, the absence of financial motives, and the participation of Chinese émigrés, often working under entirely authentic business covers, such as restaurants,

normally associated with Chinese expatriate communities. While such backgrounds might not, at first glance, give much opportunity for access, this is merely a function of generation, and the real concern is that the next generation of the Chinese diaspora, with the advantage of college education, are much more likely to find government jobs and employment in fields of great interest to the MSS. Add to this group the very large number of students from the PRC who choose not to return home at the conclusion of their studies, and a picture emerges of a very large pool of potential talent available for possible cultivation and maybe **recruitment**.

In the nuclear field, the evidence of Chinese espionage is overwhelming, although little effort was made by the Bill Clinton administration to limit or monitor scientific exchanges with physicists from the PRC. An investigation conducted by the General Accounting Office in 1988 estimated that over the previous two years, as many as 100 PRC scientists had been welcomed into U.S. weapons laboratories and that information leaked from the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory outside San Francisco had contributed to the successful Chinese test of a neutron bomb in 1988.

In December 1993, a restaurateur, Yen Men Kao, was arrested at his home in Charlotte, North Carolina, and charged with conspiring to procure and export embargoed military hardware, including the U.S. Navy's Mark 48 advanced-capability torpedo, General Electric jet engines for the F/A-18 Hornet fighter, and the fire control radar for the F-16 Falcon.

The investigation into Kao lasted six years, and his organization succeeded in passing oscillators used in satellites to his PRC handlers, although this matériel had been sold for $24,000 by an FBI informant. Kao was never prosecuted, apparently to avoid upsetting Beijing at a sensitive period in Sino-American relations, but instead was deported to Hong Kong, leaving behind his wife, who had become a naturalized U.S. citizen, and their two children. According to the FBI, Kao had been paid more than $2 million by PRC agents for the illicit procurement of embargoed technology, but this money had actually been used to feed his gambling addiction. A citizen of Hong Kong, Kao had first visited the **United States** in 1971, claiming that he had a small import business there.

The FBI was tipped off to Kao's espionage in 1987 by an army veteran and private investigator in Charlotte, Ron Blais, who was approached by Kao to help him with his procurement projects, as his grasp of English was poor. Blais was promised $100,000 for an example of the Mark 48 torpedo and during a meeting in Beijing was offered a further $4 million for the F/A-18 engines.

During the investigation into Kao, attention focused on Bin Wu, ostensibly a philosophy instructor from Nanjing who received a visa to study in Norfolk,

Virginia, in 1990 but subsequently dropped from sight, only to emerge two years later as the proprietor of the Pacific Basin Import-Export Company of Virginia Beach. His partner in the business was Li Jing Ping, a former PRC official in the Ministry of Finance who also ran Comtex International in the same town. Also linked to Comtex was Zhang Pin Zhe, a former PRC diplomat, and in March 1992, the trio used their firms to buy military technology, such as image intensifiers from Varo Inc., and export them to a purchaser in Hong Kong. These transactions breached the export ban on sensitive military equipment, and after a **surveillance** operation conducted by U.S. Customs, all three men were arrested in October 1992. They were convicted of money-laundering offenses in June of the following year, and Wu received 10 years' imprisonment.

Prior to the mid-1980s, the overt characteristic of Chinese espionage had been the relatively low-echelon effort made in the illicit procurement of banned matériel, a process known in the jargon as technology transfer, but in reality there had been an incident in the late 1970s that had gone unreported. The design of the W70 warhead, used on the Lance missile, had been stolen from the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and the FBI had identified an Asian American suspect who was believed to have passed the data to the PRC, which had used it to develop a neutron bomb, which subsequently had been tested successfully in 1988. On that occasion, no charges had been brought through lack of evidence, and he was allowed to resign in 1981, but later he was monitored making several trips to the PRC, although, again, no action could be taken against him.

The news in April 1995 that the most recent series of Chinese nuclear tests, which had commenced in 1992, had benefited from American designs of advanced thermonuclear warheads served to reopen the 1981 investigation. Whereas the Soviets and Americans had conducted thousands of tests to achieve their respective levels of sophistication, the Chinese had been monitored conducting only 45 such experiments since 1964, and their efforts had been handicapped by the excesses of the Cultural Revolution, which had removed scientists from their laboratories and sent them to work in the fields. However, according to a report written by two senior scientists, Larry Booth and Bobby Henson, the Chinese must have had access to the blueprints of the W88, a miniaturized warhead created for the **submarine**-launched Trident D-5 missile system, which was the most advanced in the U.S. arsenal.

But how had the Chinese acquired this highly secret information? A research group code-named KINDRED SPIRIT was empaneled to review the evidence and came close to reaching a consensus that the Chinese must have had foreign help when the **Central Intelligence Agency** revealed that in 1995 a **walk-in** had produced a Chinese document dated 1988 that contained not

only a comparative analysis of seven American nuclear weapons but also the most secret details of the W88. When the authenticity of the document was verified, it amounted to convincing proof that the Chinese had penetrated the U.S. weapons development program, and an intensive investigation followed. The consequence of the leak was that the Chinese had gained a 10-year leap in research and would be able to deploy the warhead on the DF-31, a road-mobile intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) scheduled to enter service with the People's Liberation Army in 2002.

In 1996, a further study of Chinese nuclear espionage concluded that the compromised warhead technology included the W87 (used on the Peacekeeper), the W78 (Minuteman III), the W74 (Trident C-4), the W62 (Minuteman III ICBM), and the W56 (Minuteman II ICBM), as well as high-performance supercomputers used to conduct simulated tests.

The only successful espionage prosecution concerning the loss of nuclear secrets to China was that of Dr. Peter Lee; this was linked to another, more notorious investigation, that of Dr. Wen Ho Lee.

Combined with the Cox Report, which documented the Clinton administration's unhealthy courtship of Beijing at the expense of America's national security, the Wen Ho Lee case revealed the vulnerability of the Department of Energy's nuclear weapons facilities and proved beyond doubt that the Chinese had achieved significant penetration at minimal cost. It also provided an opportunity for the release of some uncomfortable statistics that hitherto had been hard to come by, the most recent published figure being a total, from 1978, of 25,000 official PRC delegations visiting the United States in a single year. Quite apart from the escalating numbers of official overseas visitors to the country's most important sites, it also revealed that 25 percent of the nuclear weapons development program's employees from foreign countries came from **Russia**, **China**, **Iraq**, **Iran**, **India**, **Pakistan**, and other places on the Department of Energy's list of sensitive countries. As for sending vulnerable personnel overseas, technicians from the most secret weapons laboratories in the United States routinely traveled abroad to attend academic seminars in some very high risk destinations. Indeed, security and counterintelligence appeared to be such a low priority that even the most fundamental measures to ensure the laboratories' physical integrity had been overlooked. Wen Ho Lee had often slipped into the secure area at Los Alamos, even when he had lost his clearance, simply by "slipstreaming" through barriers with colleagues. Incredibly, no logs had been maintained on who had gained access to the security vaults or had removed the nation's most precious secrets. Almost no attention had been paid to recommendations of improvements to security procedures, and consequently the blueprints of at least eight American nuclear weapons had been received in Beijing.

The convictions of Peter Lee and Wen Ho Lee did little to resolve the issues of Chinese espionage because both men refused to admit any guilt to the point that the latter wrote a book, *My Country versus Me*, and he was widely portrayed as a victim of racism.

The Wen Ho Lee fiasco served to draw attention to the security lapses at the Department of Energy, which has 173,000 employees and contractors with "Q" clearances, and subsequently established an Office of Nuclear Counterintelligence that undertook a study revealing that there were 300,000 Chinese students resident in the United States. *See also* CHIN, LARRY WU-TAI; CHINA, REPUBLIC OF; CYBER-INTELLIGENCE; FRANCE; GREAT BRITAIN; INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE; RUSSIA; SOVIET UNION.

CHINA, REPUBLIC OF (ROC). Since 1949, the Republic of China in Taiwan has conducted aggressive intelligence collection operations against the mainland while being a target for hostile **penetration** from the **People's Republic of China**. Both sides have occasionally exchanged artillery fire, and the islands of Quemoy, Little Quemoy, and the Pescadores and Matsu Islands have been on the front line of military confrontation. In August 1958, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) shelled the Quemoy garrison, imposed an air and naval blockade, and escalated the propaganda rhetoric in local radio broadcasts. Intelligence agencies reported concentrations of aircraft in Fujian and Zhejiang and Communist Party meetings at which citizens pledged to support the liberation of Taiwan "at any time," during a period when the West was distracted by developments in the Middle East. In September, Beijing announced a 12-mile territorial limit but only harassed U.S. Seventh Fleet vessels escorting supply ships to relieve Quemoy and did not prevent Nationalist planes from conducting airdrops.

The Seventh Fleet presence grew to six aircraft carriers, three heavy cruisers, and 40 destroyers deployed in the Taiwan Strait. No frontal assault materialized, and an air battle fought with interceptors armed with American-supplied Sidewinder missiles resulted on 24 September in the loss of 10 MiG jet fighters.

Overflights of the Chinese mainland had taken place routinely since 1955, when, between 11 May and 12 June, at the height of fear that Taiwan was about to be invaded, U.S. Marine F2H-2P Banshee photo-reconnaissance aircraft, usually based in **Korea**, were transferred to Tainan airfield in southern Taiwan to conduct a total of 22 missions over Fukien Province, escorted by F2H-2 fighters. Although some MiG-15s had attempted to intercept these flights, no American aircraft were lost. As well as collecting imagery, some flights were signals intelligence missions to enhance the interception program conducted by the U.S. Army Security Agency site on the Szu-Pu airfield.

Subsequent reconnaissance flights were made from Taoyüan by RB-57D aircraft, the American variant of the British Canberra, which had been loaned to the Nationalists by the U.S. Air Force. Two were shot down over China: in February 1958 over Shandong by a PLA Naval Air Force MiG-15 and in October 1959 near Beijing by an SA-2 Guideline.

Until the move toward normalization of relations between Washington and Beijing in 1971, the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) relied on the Nationalists to act as surrogates to collect information from human sources and provide support facilities for so-called Third Force guerrilla movements supposedly operating independently on the mainland conducting anticommunist campaigns. Initiated during the Korean War, Third Force activities were sponsored from April 1951 by a semitransparent CIA front organization, Western Enterprises, which ran training camps on White Dog Island for volunteers before sending them to Okinawa to practice parachute jumps. These CIA operations, which infiltrated men into Sichuan and dropped supplies to Hui tribesmen and a clandestine movement headed by Ma Pu-fang, were all doomed to collapse but not before huge amounts of money had been invested in them.

Other Nationalist ground operations sponsored by the CIA were run across the border with **Burma**, where General Li Mi commanded two regiments or irregulars, some of whom had undergone CIA training in Thailand. However, Li Mi's organization was heavily penetrated by agents working for Mao Zedong, including a radio operator based in Bangkok who was able to alert the communists to plans to mount raids across the PRC's frontier until his duplicity was discovered. Although the political climate between Taipei and Beijing has improved in recent years to the point of allowing regular civil flights and other exchanges between the two countries, the military imbalance has remained, with analysts constantly comparing the relative strength of the PLA and the ROC's armed forces. Beijing remains acutely interested in its adversary's hardware and contingency plans. While the PLA's air force enjoys a huge numerical superiority, its aircraft are largely obsolete, even if they are scheduled to be retrofitted with improved avionics.

In such a competitive environment, intelligence concerning new equipment, recently acquired weapons, and changes in tactics becomes a potentially war-winning priority, and, accordingly, both Taipei and Beijing devote considerable resources to assessing the relative strength of the opposing forces. Almost totally dependent on modern U.S. military equipment, Taiwan is sensitive to fears that the country cannot protect its modern technology from mainland espionage. The Chinese communists also routinely indulge in **false-flag** intelligence collection operations to penetrate Nationalist security.

In spite of improved political ties fostered by President Ma Ying-jeou, a member of the Kuomintang who was elected in 2008, Taiwan remains a key

target for the **Ministry of State Security** (MSS), and in 2009, a presidential aide, Wang Jen-ping, was convicted of having sold more than 100 confidential documents to the MSS over the previous two years. In November 2010, a senior military intelligence officer, Colonel Lo Chi-cheng, was arrested on suspicion of spying for China, having been recruited by a local businessman, Lo Ping, who was sentenced to 42 months' imprisonment by a civilian court. In April 2011, Colonel Lo was given a life sentence. Then, in January 2012, General Lo Hsien-che was detained on the same charge.

CHURCH COMMITTEE. In 1973, Senator Frank Church, a Democrat from Idaho, chaired a Senate committee that investigated allegations of misconduct by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) based on a document provided by **Director of Central Intelligence William Colby** that cataloged various abuses. He was to describe the CIA as "a rogue elephant," an often-quoted remark that he later regretted and withdrew. *See also* PIKE COMMITTEE; ROCKEFELLER COMMITTEE.

CHURCHILL, WINSTON. Probably more than any other politician of his era, Winston Churchill understood how to exploit and benefit from secret intelligence. His experience as a *Times* correspondent in South Africa made him aware of the importance of timely and accurate intelligence, and his appointment as home secretary in 1910 gave him his first access to the classified reports drawn up by the Security Service. As First Lord of the Admiralty, he saw firsthand the impact of the cryptographic breakthroughs achieved by the code breakers of Room 40, who were his ministerial responsibility. The Admiralty's success in reading many of the enemy's communications and the Royal Navy's development of intercept and direction-finding techniques had severely handicapped the Kaiser's fleet and allowed his Zeppelin airships to be intercepted by British fighters. Perhaps more significant, the coup of supplying the Americans with the key to the German diplomatic cipher so that they could read the content of Arthur Zimmermann's notorious telegram for themselves proved a turning point in the war and led to the entry of the **United States** into the conflict in 1917.

As well as appreciating the need for secret intelligence and the importance of protecting its often fragile sources from compromise, Churchill enjoyed the company of those who worked in the shadows and understood the advantage their inside knowledge gave him. During the interwar period, he came to rely heavily on a **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) officer, Desmond Morton, and his campaign to rearm **Great Britain** stemmed largely from his access to SIS assessments of the growing military threat from the Nazis.

Although many in the British intelligence community were deeply suspicious of Churchill and wary of his motives, he was quick to grasp the potential significance of the early research undertaken on the **Enigma machine**, and when elected prime minister, he insisted on a daily personal briefing from C. Stewart Menzies so that he could read a selection of the latest intercepts before they had been processed and sanitized.

Churchill would refer to the cryptanalysts at **Bletchley Park** as "the geese who didn't cackle" and responded instantly when a group of senior staff complained to him about a lack of resources. Their **ULTRA** product gave the Allies a decisive advantage in sweeping the Afrika Korps from North Africa, in the Battle of the Atlantic against the **U-boat**, and in the elimination of German surface raiders. While ULTRA may not have won World War II, it certainly shortened the conflict by up to two years, and Churchill's determination to protect its integrity while extracting the maximum from it was critical. *See also* GERMANY.

CICERO. The code name applied by the Sicherheitsdienst (SD) to Elyesa Bazna, who photographed documents taken from the safe of the British ambassador in Ankara in 1943. Employed as a valet, Bazna evaded detection and resigned from his post before he was identified as a German spy. After the war, he was imprisoned in **Turkey** for passing the counterfeit Bank of England notes with which he had been paid. He was later to write his memoir, *I Was Cicero*, as did his SD handler, Ludwig Moyszisch, *Operation Cicero*. Bazna died in 1971, his role having been played by James Mason in the movie *Five Fingers*. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN.

CLANDESTINE SERVICE. When the **Central Intelligence Agency** was created in 1947, the organization's operations branch was designated the Directorate of Plans and in 1973 was redesignated the **Directorate of Operations** (DO), but internally it has always been known as the Clandestine Service, even though the DO was renamed the National Clandestine Service (NCS) in 2005.

The NCS is divided into three constituent parts, being the six geographic, or area, divisions: Africa, Europe, the Western Hemisphere, East Asia, the Near East, and Eastern Europe (formerly Soviet/ Eastern Europe), which also includes two others, Domestic Collection (formerly Domestic Contacts Division) and Foreign Resources. Then there are the six specialist units, or "staff elements": the Counterproliferation Division; the Counterterrorism Center; the Central Cover Staff; the Evaluation, Plans, and Design Staff; the Foreign Intelligence Staff; and the Counterintelligence Center. A second NCS deputy director supervises community **human intelligence**, coordinating human

sources across all the collection agencies, and runs the sensitive Office of External Development, which handles agents operating under **nonofficial cover**.

A third NCS deputy director manages the paramilitary Special Activities Division, based at Camp Peary near Williamsburg, Virginia, and at Harvey Point at Hertford, North Carolina, which contracts experienced former military personnel, separated into two groups: the Special Operations Group (SOG) and the Political Action Group. Within the SOG, there are four branches: Air, Maritime, Ground, and Armor and Special Programs.

The exact size and structure of the NCS, which also supplies staff for the **National Security Agency**'s joint Special Collection Service, which concentrates on **cryptographic material**, remains classified but was estimated at around 2,300, a figure that probably doubled because of commitments in **Afghanistan** and **Iraq**.

The directors of the Clandestine Service have been Allen W. Dulles (January–August 1951), Frank G. Wisner (1951–1959), Richard M. Bissell (1959–1962), Richard M. Helms (1962–1965), Desmond Fitzgerald (1965–1967), Tom H. Karamessines (1967–1973), William Colby (March–August 1973), William E. Nelson (1973–1976), William W. Wells (1976–1977), Jack N. McMahon (1978–1981), Max Hugel (May–July 1981), John H. Stein (1981–1984), Clair E. George (1984–1987), Richard F. Stolz (1988–1990), Thomas Twetten (1991–1993), Hugh E. Price (1994–1995), David Cohen (1995–1997), Jack G. Downing (1997–1999), Jim Pavitt (1999–2004), Steve Kappes (August–November 2004), Joe Rodriguez (2004–2007), Mike J. Sulick (2007–2010), John D. Bennett (2010–2013), and Frank Archibald (2013–). *See also* ILLEGALS.

COAT-TRAILING. The procedure of deploying an agent, known as a **dangle**, close to an adversary in the hope that the target will make a recruitment **pitch** and thereby develop into a **double agent**.

COHEN, ELIAHU. Born in Alexandria, **Egypt**, to Orthodox Jewish parents, Eli Cohen attended Cairo University and was arrested in 1952, when a series of bombs detonated outside American businesses in Alexandria. This episode became a political scandal in **Israel** when it emerged that the defense minister, Pinhas Lavon, had personally authorized the attacks to undermine American confidence in Egypt. Cohen was expelled from Egypt in 1956 and, having undergone training by **Mossad** in Tel Aviv, was sent as an illegal to **Syria**, where he established himself in Damascus as a wealthy Arab businessman from Argentina but reported by radio on military targets and troop deployments on the Golan Heights. His transmitter was eventually traced in

January 1965, and he was arrested while on the air. He was hanged in public in May the same year.

COLBY, WILLIAM E. A veteran of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) during World War II, in which he served as a **JEDBURGH**, first in Team BRUCE in France and then in Norway, Bill Colby gained a law degree from Columbia University and joined the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) in 1950, serving in Stockholm and Rome and being appointed chief of station in Saigon in 1960. He supervised the **PHOENIX** counterinsurgency program and in 1973 was promoted to be deputy to **Director of Central Intelligence** (DCI) Dick Helms.

In a mistaken **damage limitation** exercise during the **Church Committee** and Pike Committee congressional hearings, Colby compiled a list, later dubbed the **Family Jewels**, of alleged CIA misconduct. However, in December 1974, he disclosed the existence of the list to a *New York Times* journalist, Seymour Hersh, and in 1975 was replaced as DCI by George H. W. Bush. He then practiced as a lawyer and wrote his memoir, *Honorable Men*.

A devout Roman Catholic, Colby was estranged from his daughter, who was an antiwar protester, and died at age 76 in a canoeing accident in April 1996 in Maryland. *See also* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

COLD WAR. The term applied to the period of superpower confrontation between the end of World War II and the collapse of the **Soviet Union** in 1992. The conflict was marked by small regional wars conducted by proxy in Africa and Southeast Asia and a continuous engagement of Eastern bloc intelligence agencies against their North Atlantic Treaty Organization adversaries. The opening salvo of the Cold War in the intelligence field is often considered to have been the defection in Ottawa in September 1945 of the cipher clerk **Igor Gouzenko**, who revealed the existence of a wide-scale Soviet espionage offensive. *See also* AGENT OF INFLUENCE; ARGENTINA; ASCENSION ISLAND; AUSTRALIA; AUSTRALIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATION; BERMUDA; BULGARIA; BUNDESAMT FÜR VERFASSUNGSSCHUTZ ; CANADA; CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE; CRYPTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL; CYBER-INTELLIGENCE; DANGLE; DEFECTOR; FERRET; GOLITSYN, ANATOLI; GREAT BRITAIN; GROUPEMENT DE CONTRÔLES RADIO-ÉLÉCTRIQUE; ILLEGALS; MONTES, ANA; MOSCOW RULES; MOSCOW STATION; NATIONAL UNDERWATER RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE; NKVD; NORWAY; NORWEGIAN SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE; NUMBERS STATIONS; OMAN; P-26; PIPELINERS; PITCH; REZIDENT; ROMANIA; ROMEO SPIES; SECRET INTELLIGENCE SERVICE; SIGURIMI;

SOVIET UNION; SPY DUST; SPY SWAP; STARGATE; STAY-BEHIND; SUBMARINES; SURROGATES; SWALLOW; SWITZERLAND; TAGGING; TEUFELSBERG; TURNOVER; UNITED NATIONS; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; VETROV, VLADIMIR; YUGOSLAVIA.

COLOMBIA. Long considered a center of narco-**terrorism** and a source of regional instability, Colombia has been the focus of American and British intelligence-led efforts to interdict the processing and trans-shipment of cocaine and to disrupt associated money laundering.

The principal Colombian intelligence agency was the Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad (DAS), but it would be plagued by corruption and illicit contact with narco-terrorists. In October 2005, the DAS director since 2002, Jorge Noguera, was found to be involved with a right-wing paramilitary leader, Rodrigo Tovar. In 2008, Noguera's successor, Maria del Pilar Hurtado, fled to Panama, where she was granted political asylum following revelations about indiscriminate DAS surveillance on politicians, journalists, and members of the supreme court. However, her asylum claim was declared unconstitutional, and she then fled to Costa Rica.

In February 2009, the DAS's deputy director of intelligence, Captain Jorge Alberto Lagos, resigned over allegations of unauthorized telephone tapping, and in September, the new director, Felipe Muñoz, announced that the DAS, which had been created in 1953 and reorganized in 1960, would be dismantled, and the agency's 6,000 staff would be transferred to other duties.

The new agency, headed by Joaquín Polo Montalvo, was established in October 2011 and titled the Agencia Nacional de Inteligencia de Colombia, with Felipe Muñoz Gómez as director and Jaime Andrés Polanco Barreto as his deputy.

COMBINED BUREAU FAR EAST (CBFE). Prior to World War II, British **cryptographic** operations in the region were concentrated in Hong Kong and Singapore. Operating under the auspices of the Admiralty, CBFE provided intercept facilities and distributed processed SIGINT to authorized recipients. On the evacuations of Hong Kong and Singapore, CBFE was reestablished in Melbourne. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN.

COMBINED INTELLIGENCE CENTRE IRAQ (CICI). Before and during World War II, security intelligence operations in **Iraq** were conducted by this British-staffed unit based at the Royal Air Force's regional headquarters at Habbaniyah. Control of the country was exercised through the threat of air raids and the use of gas against recalcitrant tribes. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN.

COMBINED INTELLIGENCE FAR EAST (CIFE). Great Britain's postwar intelligence organization in Singapore was created in 1945 to encompass the regional **Secret Intelligence Service** stations. Headed initially by **C. H. Ellis**, who would be succeeded by Courtenay Young, Alex Kellar, and then, finally, Jack Morton, CIFE included **MI5**'s local Security Liaison Officer networks in Rangoon, Kuala Lumpur, and Hong Kong. The same organization was also referred to as the Combined Intelligence Central Bureau and Security Intelligence Far East.

COMINT. The abbreviation for "communications intelligence," a category covering the entire spectrum of interception, analysis, and decryption of all communications but usually limited to electronic communications.

COMINTERN. The Third Communist International, so called because the "first," Karl Marx's International Working Men's Association, founded in London in 1864, had lasted only nine years and the "second," created in Paris in 1889, had been the Labour International, but this had been condemned by Vladimir Lenin as having sold out to Social Democrats, so the "Third International" had come into being in March 1919 to promote the Bolshevik objective of world revolution. Initially headed by Grigori Zinoviev until he was replaced in 1926 by Nikolai Bukharin, the Comintern was run from July 1935 by a Bulgarian communist, Georgi Dmitrov, until its announced dissolution in 1943.

Although intended to support, coordinate, and direct individual national communist movements, the Comintern actively engaged in espionage, and its International Directorate communicated in codes to trusted members of the organization across the globe. These agents, usually vetted by the leadership in their own countries, often had attended the Lenin School in Moscow for up to two years, taking overt classes in political ideology while also attending parallel courses in tradecraft and clandestine communications. Created in October 1926, with up to 1,000 students in residence, the "International Lenin University" acted as an espionage finishing academy for candidates drawn from mainly English-speaking countries (chiefly **Great Britain**, **Ireland**, **India**, **Canada**, and the **United States)**, mixed with smaller groups from Spain, **France**, **Germany**, and **China**. All returned to their countries of origin as indoctrinated organizers and propagandists if not fully fledged professional spies.

The Comintern's Foreign Liaison Department (OMS) acted as an adjunct to the two main Soviet intelligence services, but there was often an overlap in their separate networks. In Great Britain, this became apparent when the OMS-enciphered communications exchanged between Moscow and its spy

rings in Britain were read by the **Government Code and Cipher School**. Because the OMS had full confidence in its cipher system and never learned that its integrity had been compromised, the messages were quite informal if not indiscreet, with only some of the correspondents taking the trouble to adopt **cover** names to conceal their true identities. Even when they did so, their security procedures were appallingly lax by modern standards, thereby allowing the cryptanalysts to exercise their arcane skills and between 1934 and 1937 circulate the traffic to selected recipients under the code name **MASK**.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN (CPGB). The myth that the CPGB was an independent political organization free of the Kremlin's control was dispelled through **surveillance** and penetration conducted by the British Security Service **MI5** from its creation in 1920 to its dissolution in 1991. The CPGB's external radio communications with Moscow were read between 1934 and 1937, and the resulting decrypts, code-named **MASK**, demonstrated that the party was effectively controlled by the Comintern and revealed the existence of underground cells operated under a rigid discipline enforced by a Control Commission. Penetration by MI5's mole Olga Gray resulted in the conviction in January 1938 of the party's national organizer, Percy Glading, on espionage charges.

During World War II, the CPGB was obliged to reverse its policy of opposing a "capitalists' war" when the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact collapsed with the Nazi invasion of Russia, but the Soviets continued to develop espionage networks in **Great Britain** with the CPGB's assistance. In 1941, Oliver Green gave MI5 an account of an undiscovered spy ring based on volunteers recruited during the Spanish Civil War, and in 1943, the CPGB's national organizer, Douglas Springhall, was convicted of receiving classified information from an Air Ministry employee, Olive Sheehan, and from a **Special Operations Executive** officer, Captain Ormond Uren.

The **NKVD** regarded the CPGB, like other communist parties, as a useful operational surrogate, and activists such as James Klugmann (later the CPGB's official historian) and Bob Stewart were harnessed to act in various capacities, including as couriers, talent spotters, and recruiters.

During the postwar era, Moscow sought to disassociate the CPGB from involvement in espionage, although two of the most serious prosecutions, of ideological spies Alan Nunn May and Klaus Fuchs, implicated the party. Similarly, all the Cambridge spies (*see* CAMBRIDGE FIVE) were found to have covert CPGB links in their pasts. After the end of the **Cold War**, Russian intelligence continued to exploit its CPGB links, as evidenced by the conviction of Michael Smith, a defense contractor who was entrapped in a sting operation after he had been identified by a **KGB defector**, Colonel Vik-

tor Oschenko, as having been an important source of scientific and technical information from Thorn-EMI. Michael Smith was arrested in August 1992 following an MI5 **false-flag** operation. Smith admitted to selling details of the fuse for the We-177 nuclear bomb and was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (CPUSA). Although the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) was slow to appreciate the scale of the overlap between Soviet-inspired espionage and the CPUSA, intensive **surveillance** and the recruitment of sources within the party established a pattern of activists, members, and **fellow travelers** being approached to undertake clandestine duties on behalf of the **NKVD**. Moscow's exploitation of the party became apparent in the 1930s, when the CPUSA's general secretary, Earl Browder, was himself directly implicated in the work of the underground cells. He went on a mission to **China** on behalf of the party, and both his sister Margaret and his common-law wife, Kitty Harris, operated in Europe as illegals. **VENONA** intercepts proved that Browder was anxious that he could be compromised by the illicit activities conducted by members of his own family. Simultaneously, the defections of Whittaker Chambers, Louis Budenz, and **Elizabeth Bentley** provided the FBI with proof that the CPUSA, which at the height of its popularity achieved a membership of an estimated 75,000, accommodated a massive spy ring.

The FBI's investigation into atomic espionage revealed that numerous CPUSA activists had engaged in espionage, and a network run by Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, two CPUSA members in New York, was almost entirely dependent on his party contacts. Similarly, surveillance on the NKVD ***rezident***, Vasili Zarubin, in 1944 identified his West Coast contact as Steve Nelson, a senior party organizer in California who was engaged in the recruitment of party members and fellow travelers at the Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley and the weapons development facility at Los Alamos.

Once the FBI had established the overlap between the party, volunteers who had fought in **Spain** with the Abraham Lincoln Battalion of the International Brigade, and Soviet espionage, whole chapters were placed under intensive surveillance, and informants were recruited or planted inside the organization. In addition, an operation code-named TOPLEV was initiated to cultivate sources within the hierarchy, ultimately resulting in the recruitment of Morris Childs, code-named SOLO. Thereafter, the CPUSA was rendered impotent as an instrument of Soviet espionage, with the FBI effectively taking control of some of the party's activities.

The Smith Act, which in 1948 outlawed any political party advocating the violent overthrow of the U.S. government, enabled the FBI to convict 109 of the CPUSA's leadership, leaving the organization impotent and of no

significance in future Soviet intelligence operations. *See also* ENORMOZ; SOVIET UNION.

COMPARTMENTALIZATION. The procedure of creating cell-like, insulated, semi-independent units within a larger organization so as to control and limit the spread of sensitive information. The objective is to ensure that valuable knowledge is tightly held within strictly confined groups, thereby preventing unauthorized leakage.

CONRAD, CLYDE. A U.S. Army retiree, former sergeant Clyde Conrad was arrested in August 1988 at his home in West **Germany** following information discovered in Sweden during the interrogation of two doctors, Sandor and Imre Kercsik, who had acted as couriers for the Hungarian intelligence service. They had been caught after a tip from a **GRU** source in Budapest, **Vladimir Vasilyev**, code-named GT/ACCORD, and under interrogation, they implicated Captain Zoltan Szabo, a former Hungarian army officer who had joined the Hungarian Allami Vedélmi Hatosag (AVH) in 1967 before emigrating to Germany, where, in 1973, he admitted that he had recruited Conrad. Prior to his retirement in 1985, Conrad had served at the Bad Kreuznach headquarters of the U.S. 8th Infantry Division, where he had enjoyed access to highly classified military information concerning North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) troop deployments that he had sold to Szabo for more than $1 million.

In the decade prior to his retirement, Conrad had sold classified documents from a custody suit that he supervised and had received an estimated $1.2 million. He had also recruited some of his subordinates, among them Sergeant Roderick J. Ramsay, a clerk who had also supplied secret documents and then had participated in the illicit procurement of embargoed computer components by exporting them through a dummy company in **Canada**. In October 1988, the two couriers were sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in Sweden, and the following year, Szabo was convicted of espionage in an Austrian court but was released in return for his evidence against Conrad, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in West Germany in June 1990. Nearly eight years later, in January 1998, he died in prison of heart failure. According to the **damage assessment**, based on the largest espionage investigation ever conducted in peacetime by the U.S. Army, Conrad compromised the entire NATO war strategy for Europe and suggested that several suspected members of his network, which may have included a dozen others, had escaped prosecution for lack of evidence.

Szabo, who had fled to Budapest in 1988, negotiated an immunity from prosecution by the **United States** and Germany in exchange for residency in

Austria and his cooperation with American interrogators. The wily Hungarian fulfilled his side of the bargain and gave a detailed account of his espionage, dating back to 1971, and described his recruitment of Conrad in 1975, even admitting to having sold copies of Conrad's documents to the Czech intelligence service.

When the 29-year-old Ramsay was arrested at his mother's home in Tampa, Florida, in June 1990, he was unemployed, having been discharged from the army for drug use, finding occasional work in a restaurant, and sleeping in his car. He was accused of having sold classified information to Conrad for $20,000 soon after his transfer to West Germany as a clerk in June 1983. He agreed to cooperate with the investigation, describing how he had initially photographed secret documents using a 35-mm camera but then had relied on a video camera, recording a total of 48 hours of tape, and in August 1992 was sentenced to 36 years' imprisonment. Among the items he recalled having sold for $20,000 was NATO's plan for the defense of central Europe and the conditions under which tactical nuclear weapons would be deployed.

Another of Conrad's subordinates to be imprisoned was Kelly Therese Warren, a former soldier who had been posted to the 8th Infantry Division headquarters at Bad Kreuznach between 1986 and 1988 and had been recruited to maintain Conrad's access to secrets after he had left the army. Originally from Georgia, Warren had pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit espionage and was sentenced in February 1999 to 25 years' imprisonment.

Two others in Conrad's network were Sergeants Jeffrey S. Rondeau and Jeffrey E. Gregory, both recruited by Ramsay. According to court testimony, Rondeau had photocopied hundreds of documents at Ramsay's direction; Gregory had stuffed the documents into a military flight bag for delivery to the Hungarians that he estimated eventually weighed 20 pounds when it had been filled. In June 1994, both men were sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment.

Szabo also implicated an Italian-born former U.S. Army paratrooper, Sergeant Tommaso Mortati, who was arrested in August 1988 at his home in Vicenza, where his American wife was working on the nearby American base. According to Mortati's confession, he had emigrated to the United States and acquired citizenship and in 1981 had been recruited by Szabo, who had arranged for him to undergo two weeks of espionage training in Budapest. He had left the army in 1987 but had been paid a retainer of $500 per month by the AVH, together with bonuses for additional information. A search of Mortati's home revealed a hidden radio that he used to transmit his reports. Mortati pleaded guilty to charges of espionage and was sentenced to life imprisonment in Germany.

CO-OPTEE. An individual, often an embassy employee, who willingly agrees to collaborate with his or her country's intelligence agency and undertake minor assignments, usually of limited operational importance, is known universally as a co-optee. Their usefulness may be disproportionate, perhaps confusing hostile **surveillance** in assessing the strength of the organization, acting as a decoy to draw away the unwelcome attention of the local security apparatus, or surveying sites suitable for **dead drops.** *See also* MOSCOW STATION; REZIDENTURA.

COPLON, JUDITH. In 1943, Judith Coplon, a 21-year-old graduate of Barnard College, joined the Department of Justice in New York and two years later was transferred to headquarters in Washington, D.C. In 1948, she was identified as the spy code-named SIMA in the **VENONA** traffic and placed under **surveillance** by the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI). Her office telephone was tapped, and in March 1949 she was arrested as she met her Soviet contact, Valentin Gubitchev, in New York.

Coplon's subsequent conviction of theft of government documents was quashed on appeal because she had been arrested without a warrant and because the wiretap evidence had not been disclosed to the defense. When the VENONA traffic was declassified, it became clear that the FBI had been anxious to conceal the true nature of the original lead that had prompted the investigation. An employee of the **United Nations**, Gubitchev was deported, but Coplon was freed and later married her lawyer.

Although the conviction was set aside, the Coplon case was an important milestone in the development of VENONA and acted as the catalyst for Congress allowing warrantless arrests to be made where espionage is alleged. *See also* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

COPPERHEAD. MI5's code name for an imaginative deception operation conducted in 1944 to persuade the enemy that General Bernard Montgomery had been posted to the Mediterranean prior to the Normandy invasion scheduled for June. Captain Clifton James, a British army officer from the Royal Pay Corps who in civilian life had been a stage actor, volunteered to impersonate the deputy supreme commander and was flown to **Gibraltar**, where it was confidently believed that the arrival of his entourage would be reported to the enemy. The charade proved a success, apart from a drunken celebration in Algiers, reports of which irritated the teetotaler Montgomery, and Clifton James later wrote a book, *I Was Monty's Double*, which subsequently was made into a fictionalized movie, starring himself.

CORONA. The American code name assigned to the first photographic satellite program that became operational in February 1959 and jettisoned

gold-plated capsules that were collected by aircraft deployed over the Pacific to snag the parachutes and recover the canisters containing 3,000 feet of 70-mm film. The size of a small car, CORONA provided crucial coverage of the **Soviet Union** following the termination of the **U-2** overflights in May 1960. The first CORONA flight, on 1 August 1960, launched as Discoverer-14, was in orbit for a single day and photographed more of the Soviet Union than the previous 24 U-2 overflights. The last of 95 successful CORONA launches took place in May 1972, and the resulting imagery was declassified in 1995. *See also* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

COUNTERGANGS. A counterinsurgency strategy originally adopted by the British in Palestine, the objective was to build small, self-contained paramilitary units that would engage the adversary with unorthodox tactics. In 1947, the target was the Irgun and the Stern Gang, both Jewish terrorist groups that resorted to abduction and the bombing of civilians. Pioneered by General Sir Bernard Fergusson, the Palestine Police deployed two teams of 10 men each, led by Alistair McGregor and Roy Farran, but the organization was disbanded following the murder of an Irgun suspect, Alexander Rubowitz. Farran was charged with his murder and acquitted, leaving the crime unsolved.

Countergang tactics were refined further during the Mau-Mau campaign in **Kenya**, where hooded **defectors** identified fellow terrorists, and the policy of removing suspects to detention camps far from their villages served to reduce the power of the ringleaders who were tracked relentlessly in the bush by small, specially trained teams who achieved better success than the more conventional deployment of large-scale sweeps conducted by regular infantry.

The development of unorthodox tactics in Kenya and in the **Malaya Emergency**, where "white areas" were established entirely free of the influence of Chinese insurgents, played a role in the defeat of the Indonesian guerrillas in **Borneo**. However, although the principles expounded by Brigadier Frank Kitson in *Low Intensity Operations* became recognized as an essential component of modern warfare, they were rejected by American strategists who invited Sir Robert Thompson to advise on pacification of the villages in **Vietnam**. *See also* ISRAEL.

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE. The discipline of studying and penetrating an adversary's intelligence organization is termed "counterintelligence" and is arguably the acme of the intelligence profession.

COVER. Intelligence personnel, both officers and agents, deployed operationally, are unable to undertake their work by declaring their true role and accordingly adopt a cover to assist in the completion of their duties. Categories of cover include commercial, diplomatic, academic, journalistic, or

religious, but only diplomatic (or consular) offers any protection, under the terms of the Vienna convention, from arrest and prosecution. "Natural cover" implies an authentic occupation that offers opportunity for espionage. "Deep cover" in British usage is a reference to the assignment of usually newly recruited **Secret Intelligence Service** officers to diplomatic missions where the station commander either has been declared to or is thought to be known to the host country.

American agencies distinguish between **nonofficial cover** (NOC), being either posts made available by well-disposed businesses or positions created for the purpose within **fronts** or **proprietaries**, and official slots made available by the State Department. The **Directorate of Operations** of the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) contained a highly secret Office of External Development dedicated to the task of supporting NOCs.

In order to avoid suspicion of espionage falling on missionaries and aid volunteers, the CIA is inhibited from using either religious cover or the Peace Corps and may not recruit American journalists as agents. However, it is free to recruit foreign journalists and clerics as agents and place its own personnel under journalistic cover. Similarly, in March 1976, British intelligence agencies were banned from using fake journalistic credentials in **Northern Ireland** following protests from the media when army personnel were discovered to have been issued with forged press cards supposedly produced by the Paris-based International Press Federation. *See also* ILLEGALS.

COVERT ACTION. A uniquely American term applied to unavowed paramilitary operations undertaken in pursuit of U.S. foreign policy goals that may not have been declared. These projects are rarely clandestine in nature and take the form of surrogate wars fought by local guerrillas or militias but supported by personnel drawn from the Special Activities Division of the **Directorate of Operations** of the **Central Intelligence Agency**. Covert action is, by its nature, an oxymoron, and such duties in other countries are usually performed by Special Forces.

CRABB, LIONEL. A pioneer scuba diver, Lieutenant Commander Lionel "Buster" Crabb was an expert in the removal of underwater munitions who was decorated for his work in **Gibraltar** during World War II. He died in April 1956 while undertaking a clandestine mission for the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) in Portsmouth Harbor, surveying the hull of the visiting Soviet cruiser *Ordzhonikidze*, prompting a diplomatic incident and protests from the Kremlin. The episode was a major embarrassment for Prime Minister Anthony Eden, who had banned potentially risky operations during the official visit to London by Nikita Khrushchev and Marshal Nikolai Bulganin,

and he ordered an investigation headed by former cabinet secretary Lord Bridges. His inquiry, which was never published, established that SIS's Foreign Office Adviser had given his consent to the mission while distracted, minutes after he had learned of his father's death. Crabb's fate remained a mystery, although a badly decomposed body was recovered from the sea a year later and buried under a gravestone bearing his name. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN.

CRYPTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL. Invariably the target of hostile intelligence interest, cipher machines, codebooks, and other related signals equipment can provide an opportunity to read an adversary's communications. Accordingly, most countries take elaborate precautions to protect vaults containing crypto-material and the personnel handling it. During the **Cold War**, the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) ran a highly secret unit, designated Staff D, which concentrated on the penetration of target crypto-facilities and the acquisition of equipment. Staff D would later be absorbed into the Special Collection Service (SCS) of the **National Security Agency**, based at Beltsville in rural Maryland, dedicated to the same task. The SCS operates from more than 70 sites across the globe with regional technical laboratories at RAF Croughton and the U.S. embassy in Bangkok.

Similarly, the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** concentrated on suborning Eastern bloc cipher staff and gaining access to cipher spaces using "second-story men," a euphemism for burglars. The **Soviet Union** also dedicated a unit, Department 16 of the **KGB**'s First Chief Directorate, to collect crypto-equipment.

Conventionally, governments have adopted sophisticated cipher systems to protect confidential communications without attempting to conceal the routing, whereas terrorists have tended to adapt publicly available systems and embed messages in otherwise innocuous pictures or e-mail attachments, a technique known as steganography and exploited by **al-Qaida**. Their reliance on e-mail and cell phones renders the traffic susceptible to interception at unavoidable choke points, such as fiber-optic switching centers, telephone exchanges, satellite ground stations, and microwave relay masts. Accordingly, most jurisdictions require commercial encryption suppliers and Internet service providers to declare their codes and keys or to make their metadata available to the appropriate authorities. *See also* CYBER-INTELLIGENCE; FAPSI; GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS HEADQUARTERS; VENONA.

CUBA. Considered a Caribbean playground until 1959, when Fidel Castro seized Havana and established a communist regime, Cuba was transformed

from a resort island into a major regional military power, equipped and trained by the **Soviet Union**. An attempt in 1961 to recover power by landing émigré troops at the **Bay of Pigs** proved disastrous and served only to enhance Castro's increasingly totalitarian grip on the depleted population.

Nikita Khrushchev's decision to deploy intermediate-range ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads on the island led to the **Cuban missile crisis** in October 1962, but the subsequent negotiations for their removal included a guarantee of nonintervention from Washington, D.C., effectively ensuring Castro's survival for more than 40 years as the world's longest-serving communist leader.

Having established himself in power, Fidel Castro created the **Direccion General de Inteligencia** (DGI) in 1961 as part of the Ministry of Interior, under Manuel Pineiro Losada, who was replaced in 1969 by José Mendez Cominches. As the DGI developed, **KGB** General Viktor Simenov acted as an adviser, ensuring that it acted as a Soviet surrogate, and both organizations collaborated closely when the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) renegade **Philip Agee** visited Havana in 1969 with an offer of information.

The organization's operations were compromised in March 1970 by the defection of Orlando Castro Hidalgo in Paris and that of Major Florentino Azpillaga Lombard, a DGI officer based in Prague, who defected to Jim Olsen, the CIA station chief in Vienna, in June 1987. Azpillaga had turned up unexpectedly with his teenage girlfriend at the U.S. embassy demanding **resettlement** in return for information about DGI operations. He was able to reel off the names of many CIA case officers, proving that their sources had been skillfully managed **double agents** and thereby proving his bona fides. By the time he had arrived in the **United States**, having been flown out "black" from Austria, the CIA had been persuaded that virtually all their Cuban assets were double agents.

In 1982, a senior officer, René Rodriguez Cruz, was convicted of drug dealing, and in July 1989, Luis Barreiro resigned as the DGI's director, having been implicated in a cocaine-importing ring.

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1992, Moscow terminated economic aid to Cuba and withdrew from the intercept station at Lourdes, leaving the **People's Republic of China** to equip and run it. Despite the lack of Soviet funding, the DGI continued to run highly successful penetrations against the American intelligence community, as demonstrated by the exposure in September 2001 of **Ana Montes**, a long-term mole inside the **Defense Intelligence Agency**. *See also* WALK-IN.

CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS. The discovery of characteristic trapezoidal surface-to-air sites in **Cuba** in 1962 led to an intensive program of high-altitude

U-2 overflights and lower-level aerial reconnaissance missions that resulted in imagery suggesting that Soviet land forces were in the process of constructing launch sites for medium-range ballistic missiles and digging bunkers to store nuclear warheads. Presented with this evidence, President John F. Kennedy created an Executive Committee at the White House to advise him on how the situation might be resolved and opted to impose a marine and air quarantine to prevent any further shipments of offensive military matériel.

This unilateral action, supported in principle by **Great Britain**, **France**, and **Germany** but not **Canada**, resulted in a dangerous confrontation in which merchantmen of various nationalities were threatened in international waters, and three Soviet Foxtrot submarines, of a force of four, each armed with nuclear-tipped torpedoes, were forced to the surface. The third, the B-26 designated *C-20* by the U.S. Navy, evaded the quarantine line until it exhausted its air supply and came up beside the USS *Charles P. Cecil* after it had been identified by the **SOSUS** station on Grand Turk. Meanwhile, an American **U-2** reconnaissance aircraft was shot down and the pilot killed.

Anxious negotiations were conducted via a teleprinter hotline linking the White House to the Kremlin as the freighters approached the quarantine line, and the KGB established a back channel through the Washington ***rezidentura***. The result of the talks was a Soviet commitment to dismantle the missile sites and to openly withdraw the offending ballistic missiles and their warheads in such a way that the action could be verified, in return for an American undertaking to remove nuclear missiles from North Atlantic Treaty Organization bases in **Turkey** and **Italy** and to give an unpublicized, binding guarantee that no attempt would be made in the future to remove Castro from power.

It was not until a conference was held in Key West in 1992, with many of the surviving participants present, that the Russians disclosed that their **submarine** flotilla had been armed with atomic weapons and that long before the intermediate-range ballistic missiles had been discovered, the **Soviet Union** had armed the Cubans with tactical nuclear missiles for use against another invasion. The existence of these weapons, concealed in caves, had remained a closely guarded secret and was never suspected by the **United States**. Furthermore, the Russians revealed that no ballistic missile warheads had reached the launch sites, although they were aboard ships at the docks waiting to be unloaded.

CULTIVATION. The process prior to the recruitment of an agent by a case officer is known as cultivation, when a handler makes apparently innocent contact with a target, perhaps exploiting a social opportunity, and assesses whether there is any prospect of making a "pitch." A skillful handler may be able to conduct a cultivation without compromising his or her own position.

CYBER-INTELLIGENCE. Although electronic warfare and countermeasures have long been an accepted aspect of conventional combat, the world's growing dependency on computer systems has created a new dimension for conflict. Heavy reliance on potentially vulnerable electronic infrastructure has created an opportunity for testing a potential adversary's resilience, intelligence collection, and sabotage.

During the **Cold War**, "**ferret** flights" and similar operations were conducted routinely to identify weaknesses in an opponent's air and ground defenses, and the same principles have been applied to the cyber-world, where states with a heavy investment in electronic systems in the economic and defense spheres run exercises to probe firewalls and **security** structures, identify hostile intrusions, gather evidence against individual hackers, and identify sources of sabotage and espionage.

In a defensive posture, infrastructure protection is intended to ensure that critical systems remain immune to external interference, just as similar precautions were taken during the period of superpower confrontation to guard against the consequences of electromagnetic radiation immediately following a nuclear detonation. In an offensive stance, cyber-warfare offers wholly disproportionate, asymmetric results for nonstate actors, political activists operating either alone or collectively, and others to inflict severe damage on a target with some degree of anonymity and deniability.

Typical targets of identity theft, economic espionage, code alteration, and worm contamination include banks, utility companies, defense contractors, political parties, media, governments, and multinationals. Cyber-warfare can be a potent manifestation of threat, as demonstrated in April and May 2007, when Estonia's banking system was paralyzed for two weeks by a denial-of-service attack that was traced to the Russian Federation. Other examples include the sabotage in June 2010 of centrifuges at the Natanz nuclear facility in **Iran** by a Stuxnet virus and the identification of Unit 61398 of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) at a site in the Shanghai suburb of Pudong as being responsible for an attack that led to the indictment of five Chinese officers—Wang Dong, Sun Kailiang, Wen Xinyu, Huang Zhenyu, and Gu Chunhui—in May 2014. Two months later, Beijing announced the establishment of a Cyberspace Strategic Intelligence Research Center, described as an information center of the PLA's General Armaments Department.

While Beijing and the Kremlin deny any state sponsorship of such behavior, the **National Security Agency** and **Government Communications Headquarters** publicly acknowledge having established sophisticated defenses for the protection of critical infrastructure and also to the development of a potentially offensive capability. In 2007, **MI5** sponsored the establishment of a Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure, offering resil-

ience advice to the private sector as well as surveying for and strengthening points of vulnerability.

The relatively novel discipline of cyber-intelligence involves the collection of relevant data, the detection of attacks, and the identification of perpetrators and their plans, combined with the analysis of new actors and threats.

CYPRUS. Strategically located in the eastern Mediterranean, Cyprus has long had a significance for competing intelligence agencies and during the **Suez crisis** was the location of the British Middle East Headquarters. Later, during the **Cyprus Emergency**, both principal British intelligence agencies were deployed in support of troops attempting to suppress separatist **terrorism**. Intelligence played a large part in supporting the British government's determination to retain two permanent Sovereign Base Areas in the south of the island, at Akrotiri and Dhekelia, against the wishes of the Greek Cypriot leader, Archbishop Makarios, and to grant independence only on that condition. At the very last moment of the final negotiations in London, Makarios unexpectedly conceded the bases, having succumbed to pressure over the threat of disclosures concerning his private life, and also allowed **Great Britain** to retain a strategically important intercept site at Ayios Nikolais in the Troodos Mountains.

The intercept station, manned by the Royal Signals and staff drawn from **Government Communications Headquarters** and the **National Security Agency**, provided invaluable information from Soviet missile tests in southern **Ukraine** and from Arab communications in the Middle East.

CYPRUS EMERGENCY. During the campaign by Ethniki Organosis Kyprion Agoniston (EOKA) to establish a Greek government in **Cyprus**, British forces successfully interdicted consignments of weapons sent from **Greece** to the guerrillas and conducted a **surveillance** operation to find the EOKA leader, Colonel George Grivas. The interception of the caïques was achieved by a technical operation undertaken by the **Secret Intelligence Service** in Athens to monitor EOKA plans to send matériel to Cyprus, for which the local station commander was decorated. On instructions from the prime minister, a separate scheme was prepared to isolate Grivas and shoot him, and an experienced former **Special Air Service** officer, Stephen Hastings, was flown to Nicosia to complete the assignment, but the matter was dropped when political negotiations appeared likely to bear fruit. *See also* ASSASSINATION; GREECE.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Before World War II, the Czechs developed an impressive military intelligence structure headed by General Frantisek Moravec

and succeeded in recruiting several useful German sources, among them an **Abwehr** officer, Paul Thümmel. Code-named A-54, Thümmel provided high-quality information to Moravec, who moved to England shortly before the Nazi occupation of Prague in 1938. Moravec skillfully negotiated considerable independence from the British because of A-54's value and was able to supervise an organization that extended into Czechoslovakia and **Switzerland**.

From its creation in 1948, the Czech Statni Bezpecnost (StB) established a reputation for the ruthlessly efficient suppression of dissidents and the management of sophisticated, long-term agent operations that were often dependent on exploiting family contacts among émigré communities. The extent to which the StB had succeeded in recruiting expatriates emerged when Nicholas Prager was convicted of passing Royal Air Force technical secrets to the Czechs after he had been identified as a spy by a **KGB defector**. More evidence was provided in 1969 by two StB defectors, Jozef Frolik and Frantisek August, who exposed several British members of Parliament as having succumbed to pressure, among them Sir Barnett Stross, Will Owen, and John Stonehouse. In addition to Frolik and August, the StB suffered a further seven defectors in the three years following the Soviet invasion.

One of the defectors was GIMME, a Czech officer who had been recruited by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) in 1962 and later run in Prague. After he was given political asylum in 1970, he became a successful businessman in California.

The StB was also responsible for the only known penetration of the CIA with **Karl Koecher**, who posed as a refugee in 1965 and succeeded in obtaining employment as a CIA translator. He and his wife, Hanna, were StB officers and at the time of their arrest in New York in November 1984 were believed to have been responsible for compromising the true identity of a valuable CIA source code-named TRIGON.

Whereas Koecher and his wife operated under their own authentic identities, the StB was adept at developing **illegals**, as was demonstrated when Van Haarlem was arrested in April 1988, having adopted the identity of a Dutch hotelier. A true professional, Van Haarlem never revealed his real name and served his full prison sentence without making any admissions. Ironically, by the time he was deported back to Prague, the regime he had served had been replaced in the Velvet Revolution. Although MI5 asserted that Van Haarlem had been caught because his wireless transmissions had prompted complaints from neighbors, in reality he had been denounced by an StB defector, Vlastimil Ludvik.

In February 1990, the StB was dissolved, and a new, democratically controlled security apparatus, the Bureau for the Protection of the Constitution

and Democracy, was established under the leadership of Zdenek Formanek. Soon afterward, in July 1991, this was renamed the Federal Information Service, while the StB's foreign intelligence branch became the Bureau for Foreign Contacts and Information. Currently headed by Petr Zeman, it is a civilian organization that answers to the Ministry of the Interior.

In July 1994, the Bezpečnostni Informani Služba, or Security Information Service, was created, and in 1999, the former head of military counterintelligence, Jiri Ruzek, was named its director.

D

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT. A postmortem study undertaken at the conclusion of any legal proceedings in espionage cases is known as a damage assessment and is intended to measure the impact of a particular spy, enabling the appropriate damage limitation measures to be taken. Damage assessments are usually highly classified so as not to give further assistance to an adversary and are completed after any appeal so that no motions for discovery can be filed by the defense. In most environments, such studies are unpublished, although in **Great Britain**, some reports have been made by the Security Commission, and the unclassified portions have been released. Similarly, in the **United States**, responsibility for compiling damage assessments rests with the National Counter-Intelligence Executive, and redacted versions are declassified for public scrutiny.

DANGLE. An operational term applied to an agent who is deliberately deployed close to a target-hostile intelligence officer in the expectation that he or she will be the subject of recruitment, thereby allowing a double-agent case to develop. This procedure is also known as **coat-trailing** and was a tactic often used during the **Cold War**. *See also* TURNOVER.

D-DAY. The code name for 6 June 1944, when 150,000 Allied troops landed on the French coast at Normandy in the largest (and arguably the riskiest) amphibious operation ever undertaken. As the Allied Supreme Commander was unwilling to accept military orthodoxy, which mitigated in favor of an invasion across the shortest stretch of the notoriously rough English Channel, and the capture of a port to assist in the immense logistical supply, several innovative measures were taken to ensure success and prevent a counterattack while the troops were at their most vulnerable establishing a beachhead. A massive, integrated deception campaign was mounted to enhance the enemy's confidence in the mistaken belief that the true Allied target was the Pas-de-Calais and that the Normandy attack was a mere diversionary feint. *See also* GERMANY.

DEAD DROP. To minimize the risk involved in conducting personal meetings or engaging in potentially dangerous **brush contacts** with agents, case officers may exchange information by means of an ostensibly innocuous site where either party can visit without arousing suspicion. Complex **tradecraft** may require signals to be set to indicate that a particular site has been selected and that it was ready to be serviced. Dead drops can range from convenient crevices in walls and matchboxes hooked behind radiators to carefully crafted items, such as hollowed-out bricks, lumps of coal, and other natural-looking items adapted to conceal documents, microfilms, or cash.

DEBADGE. The process undertaken by British army personnel who are assigned clandestine duties and may be detached from their units temporarily to enhance their cover.

DECEPTION. Now acknowledged as an essential part of military and associated operations, deception is as old as the Trojan horse and ranges from simple expedients to highly complex, integrated schemes. Deception can best succeed when comprehensive measures are taken to coordinate all the conventional sources of intelligence, including open sources, such as independent news reporting, signals interception, diplomatic reporting, aerial reconnaissance, and agent observation. When all five components can be either controlled or monitored, an adversary's ability to verify intelligence is diminished to the point where deception may play a significant part in the success of a particular undertaking.

Some independent deception schemes were attempted during World War I, as claimed by **Richard Meinertzhagen**, who employed a ruse in Palestine in October 1917 to mislead the Turks, or even with Sir Basil Thomson, who recorded in his memoir *Queer People* that he had noted in his diary for 7 July 1917,

> I was asked by GHQ to find out how dead bodies behave in water, the intention being to launch a body to float down into the German lines with bogus army orders in its pocket to deceive the Germans as to the object of each concentration. I was also asked to put about a report that the objective of the next offensive is Lille. The difficulty in the way of capturing Lille is that it is the third city in France and the French will not consent to have it bombed.

Coordinated strategic deception probably has its origins in the CHEESE double-agent operation undertaken by "A" Force, which in 1940 was given responsibility for managing all deception campaigns across the Middle East. An Italian Jew employed by the **Abwehr** to recruit a network in Cairo, CHEESE created a notional spy ring that misled the Axis during and after

the battle of el-Alamein and provided the false evidence on which German analysts developed a largely bogus and greatly exaggerated Allied order of battle. This success was further exploited in Europe by the **FORTITUDE** cover story for **D-Day**.

According to the **KGB defector** Anatoli Golitsyn, the KGB adopted a policy of aggressive deception in 1959 in an attempt to conceal the **Soviet Union**'s true political objectives. This controversial interpretation of the Kremlin's foreign policy would have a lasting impact on the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) and in particular the reputation of Golitsyn's sponsor, the CIA's Counterintelligence Staff.

DECOYS. Intelligence personnel conducting clandestine operations in adverse environments may seek to confuse an adversary by deploying decoys, often **co-optees**, who will adopt the manner and behavior of their professional colleagues with the intention of drawing attention away from them, confusing hostile **surveillance**, or participating in a scheme to mislead an opponent.

DEFECTOR. This term is applied to individuals who physically switch sides in a conflict and change their allegiance to an adversary. It has been perceived as pejorative, although invariably the receiving authorities welcome their guest as a hero, whereas a defector will be regarded as a traitor in his or her country of origin.

During World War II, Allied servicemen who threw in their lot with the enemy were described as "renegades," and there were no Allied intelligence defectors to the Nazis, although both victims of the Venlo incident were treated with great suspicion and were thought, wrongly as it turned out, to have been innocent of the charge. Some British intelligence personnel actively collaborated with their captors, but the element of duress probably excludes them from this category.

The Allies were generally reluctant to receive Axis defectors for fear they might compromise current counterintelligence operations, but exceptions were made for Hans Ruser, **Erich Vermehren**, and Paul Hamburger, all senior **Abwehr** officers.

By far, the largest group of people regarded as defectors are those Eastern bloc intelligence officers who, during the **Cold War**, chose to accept **resettlement** in the West. Leaving aside the low-level line crossers, some 40 **KGB** and **GRU** officers defected, following the example of **Igor Gouzenko**, who may be regarded as the first of the Cold War defectors, having accepted resettlement in **Canada** in September 1945. GRU defectors are outnumbered by their KGB counterparts, and most have opted to seek political asylum in the **United States**. Indeed, between the receipt of Grigori Tokaev in 1946 and **Oleg**

Lyalin in August 1971, not a single Soviet intelligence defector chose to come to **Great Britain**. Three who considered doing so, Konstantin Volkov, Ivan Skripov, and **Yuri Rastvorov**, did not. Volkov and Skripov were arrested before they could switch sides, and Rastvorov opted to go to the **United States** at the last moment.

In intelligence terms, among the most significant Soviet defectors of the prewar era was **Walter Krivitsky**. Those of the **Cold War** were **Vladimir Petrov**, who defected in Canberra in 1954; **Oleg Lyalin** in London in 1971; **Vitali Yurchenko** in Rome in 1985; **Oleg Gordievsky**, who was **exfiltrated** from Moscow in 1985; and **Vasili Mitrokhin**, who arrived in London from Tallinn in 1992. Each supplied important information, as did Michal Goleniewski, a Polish **Urzad Bezpieczenstwa** officer who defected in Berlin in December 1960; **Arkadi Shevchenko**, the most senior Soviet diplomat to defect, who was received by the **Central Intelligence Agency** in New York in 1978; and General **Ion Pacepa**, the chief of **Romania**'s Departmentul de Informatii, who was resettled in the United States in July 1978. Defectors are expected to bring a "meal ticket" that earns them a home and pension in the West, but many find the process of resettlement hard to cope with and contemplate redefection.

Since the collapse of the **Soviet Union** and the establishment of the SVR as a replacement of the KGB's First Chief Directorate, the organization has been plagued by high-level defectors, among them the loss in October 1999 of Sergei Tetryakov, the deputy ***rezident*** in New York, and Aleksandr Zaporozhsky, formerly head of the SVR's North America department.

The motives of defectors are many, but although most claim that they were prompted by ideological reasons, almost all seem to have experienced professional or family setbacks in the weeks and months prior to their decision to switch sides. The one exception is Vladimir Kuzichkin, a KGB Line N illegals support officer who acknowledges that he feared the consequences of the accidental loss of a vital document in the Tehran ***referentura*** where he worked when he approached the British in June 1982. Although Oleg Gordievsky asserts that he was influenced by the crushing of the Prague Spring in 1968, his decision to collaborate with the British did not occur until 1974, soon after he had been told his career had been compromised by an extramarital affair.

The number of American intelligence defectors to the Soviet bloc during the Cold War is limited to Victor Hamilton, a **National Security Agency** (NSA) cryptanalyst of Arab descent, who took up residence in Moscow in 1963, four years after he had resigned, and **Edward Lee Howard**, who evaded **Federal Bureau of Investigation surveillance** in 1985 just as his arrest was being planned. Since the end of the Cold War, only the NSA's

Edward Snowden, who was granted political asylum in Moscow in June 2013, has moved to **Russia**.

British intelligence defectors to the Soviets are rather more numerous and include Guy Burgess in May 1951, **H. A. R. ("Kim") Philby** in January 1963, and **George Blake** in October 1966. See also DEFECTOR IN PLACE; FALSE DEFECTOR.

DEFECTOR IN PLACE. An oxymoron but nonetheless a term that has entered the intelligence lexicon to describe a spy who opts to remain at his or her post, supplying secrets to his or her controllers, rather than physically leave his or her country and accept **resettlement**. The two **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) agents most frequently described as **defectors in place** are **Oleg Penkovsky** and **Adolf Tolkachev**, both of whom turned down the opportunity to leave the **Soviet Union** and live in the **United States** under the CIA's sponsorship.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (DIA). Established in October 1961 with a staff of only 25, the DIA coordinates all the military intelligence branches under the Department of Defense and now employs more than 4,000 personnel, more than half of whom are civilians. It consists of the National Military Intelligence Production Center, the National Military Intelligence Collection Center, and the National Military Intelligence Systems Center.

The DIA directors have been General Joseph Carroll (1961–1969), General Donald Bennett (1960–1972), Admiral Vincent de Poix (1972–1974), General Daniel Graham (1974–1975), General Gene Tighe (January–May 1976), General Samuel Wilson (1976–1977), General Gene Tighe (1977–1981), General James Williams (1981–1985), General Leonard Perroots (1985–1988), General Harry Soyster (1988–1991), Dennis Nagy (September–November 1991), General James Clapper (1991–1995), General Kenneth Minihan (1995–1996), Patrick Hughes (1996–1999), Thomas Wilson (1999–2002), Lowell Jacoby (2002–2005), Michael Maples (2005–2009), Ronald Burgess (2009–2012), Michael Flynn (2012–2014), and David Shedd (2014–). *See also* SOVIET UNION.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE STAFF (DIS). Created in 1964 as an amalgamation of the Naval Intelligence Division, Air Intelligence at the Air Ministry, and the Directorate of Intelligence at the War Office, this triservice unit is headed by a single director. The DIS is essentially an analytical organization staffed by personnel on temporary secondment from the services, with some permanent civilians, and handles intelligence from defense attachés posted overseas and imagery. The director sits on the **Joint Intelligence Committee**. *See also* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DELHI INTELLIGENCE BUREAU (DIB). The DIB was a small prewar police unit that effectively controlled the security infrastructure of the entire country and ran sources in most subversive organizations. During World War II, the DIB expanded with the secondment of military personnel.

Several of the senior figures in the British intelligence establishment had cut their teeth in countering subversion in **India**, including Sir **David Petrie**, the director of the Intelligence Bureau from 1924 to 1931 and the author of a secret report, *Communism in India 1924–1927*, who was later to be appointed director general of **MI5** from 1940 to 1946. One of his subordinates, Felix Cowgill, updated the document in 1935 for Petrie's successor, Sir Horace Williamson, and later was posted back to England to the **Secret Intelligence Service**'s counterintelligence branch, Section V, then headed by Valentine Vivian, who himself had retired from the Indian Police in 1925 after 19 years of experience. The last British director of the DIB was Norman Smith, who, on independence, handed the organization over to T. G. Sanjeevi Pillai and was appointed deputy chief of the Control Commission for Germany.

Another influential figure in the British intelligence community in London was Sir Philip Vickery, another Indian intelligence chief, demonstrating that the intelligence establishment was staffed in large measure by professionals who had acquired ample experience resisting Soviet-inspired political subversion that had been infiltrated into the jewel in **Great Britain**'s crown from Persia, **China**, and **Afghanistan**.

DENIED AREAS. Hostile environments in which conditions are difficult to conduct conventional intelligence operations are known as denied areas where special measures have to be taken to avoid the attention of the local security apparatus. During the Soviet era, Moscow fell into this category, and Saddam Hussain's regime in **Iraq** was considered a denied area. In more recent times, **Iran** and North Korea meet the criteria. *See also* DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA; MOSCOW RULES; PIPELINERS.

DENMARK. The Danish intelligence community consists of the domestic security service, Politiets Efterretningstjeneste (PET) and the Forsvarets Efterretningstjeneste (FE). PET was created in 1939 and has responsibility for counterintelligence and counterespionage operations and conducting counterterrorism investigations. During World War II, the police collaborated with the Nazi occupation, but there was also a supply to the Allies of intelligence about the Germans. In the postwar era, PET maintained close links with the British and the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA), placing the leadership of the local Communist Party under comprehensive **surveillance**. In 1974, PET participated in the recruitment by the British **Secret Intelligence Service** of

a member of the **KGB *rezidentura***, **Oleg Gordievsky**. As a result of Gordievsky's information, PET learned of almost 200 people who were in contact with the KGB in Denmark, but only a few of them were publicly exposed, among them the journalists Arne Herløv Petersen and Jørgen Dragsdahl, the author Jacob Holdt, and Member of Parliament Gert Petersen.

PET became Scandinavia's principal counterterrorism agency and developed close ties to **Mossad** because of the activities of Palestinian exiles in Denmark. After the truck bomb attack in February 1993 on the New York World Trade Center by Khalid Sheikh Mohammed's nephew Ramzi Yousef, some of the plotters were found to have connections to immigrant circles in Denmark, and PET therefore played a role in the subsequent investigation.

In 1999, following disclosures that PET had amassed some 300,000 dossiers on Danish citizens, a special commission of inquiry was empaneled to investigate claims that the organization had overstepped its authority. Three years later, at a cost of $13 million, the commission concluded that PET's activities during the Cold War had fallen largely within its mandate, and that included collating information about the Socialist Party membership and other "Trotskyists, anarchists, and left-wing revolutionary groups."

In 2007, a convert to Islam and occasional PET informant, Morten Storm, was introduced to an **MI5** case officer in London and run jointly as a source of inside information about Muslim jihadists based in Yorkshire and Luton, resulting in the arrest in December 2007 of Hassan Anwar al-Alwaki, a bomb maker he had met at the Somali mosque in Small Heath, Birmingham, who was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. He also tipped off PET to Hammad Khurshid, a Dane of Pakistani origin, and an Afghan, Abdoulghani Tokhi, who were filmed planning a bomb attack when they were arrested in Copenhagen in September 2007 and later sentenced to 12 and seven years' imprisonment, respectively. Storm later identified his CIA contact "Amanda" as Jennifer Matthews, later killed at Base Chapman in Afghanistan in December 2009.

Storm also traveled to Yemen in April 2011 and planted a tracking device disguised as a memory stick on Anwar al-Alwaki, the **al-Qaida** chief who subsequently was killed by a Hellfire missile fired from a CIA **unmanned aerial vehicle** in September 2011. Storm's account of his role as an agent for PET, MI5, and the CIA led to the replacement in 2013 of PET's director, Jacob Scharf, by Jens Madsen. The organization's other directors have been Troels Hoff (1945–1949), Alex Hasland (1949–1950), Ernest Brix (1950–1957), Ernst Mogens Jensen (1957–1964), Arne Nielsen (1964–1970), Jørgen Tax-Rørdam (1970–1975), Ole Stig Andersen (1975–1984), Henning Fode (1984–1988), Anders Hansen Walsted (1988–1988), Hanne Bech Hansen (1988–1993), Birgitte Stampe (1993–2002), and Lars Findsen (2002–2007).

The FE is based at the Kastellet in Copenhagen and is subordinate to the Ministry of Defense. Up until 1950, foreign intelligence was collected by the naval intelligence service, the Marinestabens Efterretningssektion, and the army's intelligence branch, the Generalstabens Efterretningssektion. In 1950, they were amalgamated to create the Forsvarsstabens Efterretningsafdeling, the General Staff's intelligence branch. In 1967, the FE was established under the Ministry of Defense.

SIGINT collection in Denmark is undertaken by the Forsvarets Central Radio (FCR), which was created in 1951 and targeted against the **Soviet Union**, making a significant contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In particular, the FCR facility on the island of Bornholm, just north of the Polish coast, gave the Danes access to Warsaw Pact wireless communications. However, the FCR's semi-independent status was compromised by revelations in 1969, when it was implicated in the electronic **surveillance** of foreign embassies in Copenhagen, which led in 1971 to the FCR being placed under the FE's control. Since then, Denmark's investment in signals intelligence has grown, and much of the collection program is based at the Telegrafregimentet site in Frederica.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (DHS). Created under the leadership of Governor Tom Ridge in 2002, the DHS is an amalgamation of 20 separate agencies, including the Coast Guard, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Customs, the Secret Service, the Border Patrol, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The resulting DHS is the third-largest cabinet department in the U.S. government. The directors have been Tom Ridge, who was succeeded in 2006 by Michael Chertoff (2005–2009), Janet Napolitano (2009–2013), Rand Beers (2013–2013), and Jeh Johnson (2013–).

DIGRAPH. The term applied in the **Central Intelligence Agency** for the two-letter prefix attached to the code names of its sources that identifies the internal division within the Directorate of Operations responsible for his or her management.

DIPLOMATIC BAGS. Consignments exchanged between diplomatic missions and their foreign ministries and protected from inspection under the terms of the Vienna Convention and, although referred to as "bags" and "pouches," may range in size from small packages carried by diplomatic couriers to large containers. To avoid the danger of interception, intelligence agencies often rely heavily on this method of communication for non–time-sensitive material.

DIPLOMATIC COURIERS. Officials who carry dispatches between diplomatic missions, enjoying the protection of the Vienna Convention from search and seizure, are known as diplomatic couriers, and the function has often been adopted by intelligence personnel as a convenient **cover** for their overseas travel. *See also* TRIPLEX.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE INTELIGENCIA (DGI). The principal Cuban foreign intelligence collection agency, the DGI developed on a Soviet model and often acted as a surrogate for the **KGB**, operating across the Caribbean, Latin America, and **Angola**. The DGI's principal task has been the preservation of **Fidel Castro**'s revolutionary regime, and the organization has therefore concentrated on the penetration of émigré groups based abroad, particularly in the **United States**. The DGI demonstrably achieved considerable success, as was revealed in June 1967 by the DGI's ***rezident*** in Prague, Florentino Azpillago Lombard, who defected to the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) station chief in Vienna and exposed a large network of DGI-controlled **double agents**.

The DGI has been handicapped by a series of high-ranking **defectors** and has experienced internal purges prompted by drug-related corruption. In July 1989, the director, Luis Barreio, was dismissed after supposedly being implicated in a cocaine-smuggling racket. In November 1968, Orlando Castro Hidalgo decided to defect to the CIA in Paris when his wife, Norma, a teacher, was accused of not being sufficiently revolutionary because she refused to participate in a voluntary teaching program, and the couple decided to defect with their two boys. They made contact with a Cuban exile who agreed to act as an intermediary and negotiate terms with the CIA, and in March 1970, while on Sunday duty at the embassy, Hidalgo emptied the DGI *rezident*'s safe of classified documents. After spending the night at a **safe house**, they drove to Luxembourg, where they were granted asylum by the U.S. embassy. During his debriefing by the CIA, Hidalgo identified more than 150 DGI agents and gave a detailed account of the organization's operations, as he admitted in his autobiography, *A Spy for Fidel*, which was published in 1971.

In a similar case, General Raphael del Pino was the most senior Cuban officer ever to defect. He was Cuba's deputy minister for the armed forces who in May 1987 unexpectedly flew with his third wife and three children to a U.S. Air Force base in Florida, where he was received by I. C. Smith of the **Federal Bureau of Investigation**. Del Pino's information included the DGI's entire order of battle and details of Cuba's deployment of 3,700 troops in **Angola**, supported by General Konstantin Shaganovitch and his 950 Soviet military advisers.

In another significant case, **Defense Intelligence Agency** analyst **Ana Montes** hemorrhaged classified material to her DGI handlers for 16 years before she was arrested in September 2001.

The DGI's directors have included Manuel Piñeiro (1961–1964), who was replaced by José Méndez Cominches and then by Jesus Bermudez Cutiño. He was succeeded by General Eduardo Delgado Rodriguez.

DIRECCIÓN NACIONAL DE LOS SERVICIOS DE INTELIGENCIA Y PREVENCIÓN (DISIP). The principal intelligence agency of **Venezuela** since March 1969, DISIP replaced the Interior Ministry's Dirección General de Policía. The organization, supported by the **Central Intelligence Agency** and the Drug Enforcement Administration, concentrated on countering narco-**terrorism** and the suppression of leftist revolutionaries. In 1984, DISIP's headquarters was moved to the Helix, a modern structure that was attacked by the air force during the attempted coup of November 1992 against the government of President Carlos Andrés Pérez.

In December 2009, Minister of the Interior Miguel Rodriguez Torres changed DISIP's name to the Servicio Bolivariano de Inteligencia Nacional. In April 2014, DISIP's former director, Eliézer Otaiza, who had been appointed by President Hugo Chavez, was shot dead in Baruta, a suburb of Caracas.

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE SÉCURITÉ EXTÉRIEURE (DGSE). The French foreign intelligence service, often referred to as "la piscine" because of the proximity of the organization's headquarters in the Avenue Mortier to the local municipal swimming pool, was created in 1981 following a series of political scandals that engulfed its predecessor, the Service de Documentation et de Contre-Espionage.

The DGSE's directors have been Pierre Marion (June 1981–November 1982), Pierre Lacoste (November 1982–September 1985), René Imbot (September 1985–December 1987), François Mermet (December 1987–March 1989), Claude Silberzahn (March 1989–June 1993), Jacques Dewatre (June 1993–December 1999), Jean-Claude Cousseran (December 1999–July 2002), Pierre Brochand (July 2002–October 2008), Erard Corbin de Mangoux (October 2008–April 2013), and Bernard Bajolet (April 2013–). *See also* DIRECTION DE LA SURVEILLANCE DU TERRITOIRE; HONORABLE CORRESPONDENTS; RAINBOW WARRIOR.

DIRECTION DE LA SURVEILLANCE DU TERRITOIRE (DST). The French internal security service responsible for domestic counterintelligence and counterterrorism, the DST was established at 7 rue Nélaton in 1944 and

also ran a source inside the **KGB** through **Vladimir Vetrov**, code-named FAREWELL following his **recruitment** in 1980, but also came to suspect that its own organization had suffered hostile **penetration** through a spy code-named GARMASH.

In June 1975, while being investigated for **terrorism**, Ilych Ramirez Sanchez, the notorious "Carlos the Jackal," shot dead two DST officers in Paris—Inspectors Raymond Dous and Jean Donatini, and wounded a third, Jean Harranz. On 1 July 2008, the DST was amalgamated with the police Renseignements Généraux to create a Direction Centrale du Renseignement Intérieur headed by Patrick Calvar and based in the northwest suburb of Paris, Levallois-Perret.

The directors of the DST have been Roger Wybot (1944–1959), Gabriel Eriau (1959–1961), Daniel Doustin (1961–1964), Tony Roche (1964–1967), Jean Rochet (1967–1972), Henri Biard (1972–1974), Jacques Chartron (1974–1975), Marcel Chalet (November 1975–November 1982), Yves Bonnet (1982–1985), Rémy Pautrat (August 1985–April 1986), Bernard Gérard (April 1986–May 1990), Jacques Fournet (23 May 1990–5 October 1993), Philippe Parant (6 October 1993–1997), Jean-Jacques Pascal (1997–2002), Pierre de Bousquet de Florian (2002–2007), and Bernard Squarcini (June 2007–July 2008). *See also* BLOCH, FELIX; DIRECTION-GÉNÉRALE DE SÉCURITÉ EXTÉRIEURE; FRANCE; PAQUES, GEORGES.

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE (DCI). The post of DCI, which has been held by 22 men since Admiral Sidney Souers was appointed in January 1946, was the senior post in the U.S. intelligence structure until December 2004, when the Intelligence Reform Act introduced the position of **director of national intelligence**. As well as heading the **Central Intelligence Agency**, the DCI was responsible for coordinating the activities of 43 separate U.S. intelligence agencies until the consolidation of the Department of Homeland Security, which reduced the total number of U.S. intelligence agencies to 15.

The DCIs have been Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter (1947–1950), General Walter Bedell-Smith (1950–1953), Allen Dulles (1953–1961), John McCone (1961–1965), Admiral William Raborn (1965–1966), Richard Helms (1966–1973), James Schlesinger (February 1973–July 1973), William Colby (1973–1976), George H. W. Bush (1976–1977), Admiral Stansfield Turner (1977–1981), William Casey (1981–1987), William Webster (1987–1991), Robert Gates (1991–1993), James Woolsey (1993–1995), John Deutsch (1995–1996), George Tenet (1997–2004), Porter Goss (2004–2006), General Michael Hayden (2006–2009), Leon Panetta (2009–2011), General David Petraeus (2011–1012), Michael Morell (2012–2013), and John Brennan (2013–).

DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE (DNI). A post created in 2005 with the passage of the Intelligence Reform Bill, as President George W. Bush appointed a veteran State Department diplomat, John Negroponte, as his first DNI, with General Michael Hayden, the director of the **National Security Agency**, as his deputy. The DNI's role was established to coordinate the activities of the 15 American intelligence agencies, set their budgets, and be responsible for the daily briefing of the president on intelligence issues. Negroponte was replaced in February 2007 by Admiral John McConnell.

His successors have been Dennis Blair (2009–2010), David Gompert (May–August 2010), and General James Clapper (2010–).

DIRECTORATE OF OPERATIONS (DO). The operational branch of the **Central Intelligence Agency**, known as the Clandestine Service, was formally titled the Deputy Directorate for Plans (DPP) until it was renamed in 1975. The DPP had been run for years by Dick Helms, as deputy to Frank Wisner, who was posted to London in 1958. Wisner was succeeded by Dick Bissell, but when he resigned after the **Bay of Pigs** fiasco, the new **director of central intelligence**, John McCone, chose Helms to succeed him. A former journalist, Helms had met Adolf Hitler before World War II and was the consummate intelligence professional, becoming DCI in June 1968.

The deputy director for operations is the CIA's senior spymaster, and since Helms, the post has been held by Desmond FitzGerald, Max Hugel, Tom Karamessines, John Stein, Clair George, Tom Twetten, Ed Juchniewicz, Dick Stolz, and Ted Price.

DISCRIMINATION. A basic **signals intelligence** discipline, discrimination is a preliminary analytical process applied to raw intercept data to separate it from other material that is not of any intelligence interest. "Discrim," as it is often known, compares the parameters of new traffic to the frequencies, wavelengths, locations, and call signs of target stations. *See also* ECHELON.

DISCUS. A small, portable transmitter that could transmit and receive an alphanumeric message, designed by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) to squirt encrypted signals of up to 2,300 characters over distances of up to a mile in a "burst transmission" lasting less than three seconds and minimize the risk of hostile interception. The device, developed in the Short Range Agents Communications project, was first publicly acknowledged as having been used to assist communications between the CIA station in Warsaw and Colonel **Ryszard Kuklinski** in **Poland** but was also used by **Adolf Tolkachev** in 1979.

DISINFORMATION. The technique of conveying false information to an adversary is known generally as disinformation, a translation of the Russian word *dezinformatsia*, which was regarded by the **KGB** as a separate discipline and a key component in a coordinated strategy to achieve specific political goals. Disinformation can range from the Soviet use of **active measures**, or **dirty tricks**, which may include the smearing of political opponents, the fabrication of documents, and the manufacture of bogus news stories prepared for planting into the pages of sympathetic newspapers and periodicals by compliant journalists. Modern examples of disinformation include the circulation of fake photographs and other supposedly authentic material purporting to prove the involvement of the **Central Intelligence Agency** in the **assassination** of President John F. Kennedy and the claim that HIV/AIDS had originated as an experiment with a dangerous virus conducted at Fort Detrick, Maryland.

DONOVAN, WILLIAM. A partner in the New York law firm Donovan Leisure, Donovan was a hugely successful corporate lawyer; the charismatic leader of the "Fighting Irish," the 69th Infantry Regiment, with whom he had ended World War I as America's most highly decorated war hero with the Medal of Honor; and in July 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's choice to be his coordinator of information and then in 1942 to head the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). Broadly structured on the British model, with the organization divided into Secret Intelligence and Special Operations branches, OSS was dismantled in September 1945. Donovan died in 1959.

DOUBLE AGENTS. The designation given to agents who turn against their original controllers and switch their allegiance to their supposed target. Some agents may arrange for their recruitment by their intended, ultimate target, and whatever their motivation, the description remains valid. The fact that a spy happens also to be an intelligence officer does not make him or her a double agent, so it is erroneous to apply this term to **H. A. R. ("Kim") Philby**, **George Blake**, **Oleg Penkovsky**, **Aldrich Ames**, or **Robert Hanssen**. In all those cases, the spies were run as agents by a hostile intelligence agency, and the mere fact that they were already intelligence professionals cannot make them double agents.

Triple agents are usually double agents who are deployed against an adversary for the precise purpose of having them ostensibly recruited as double agents.

DULLES, ALLEN. The **director of central intelligence** (DCI) of the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) from 1953 to 1961, Allen Dulles was a New

York lawyer who had served in the State Department as a diplomat in Vienna, Paris, and Berlin. He was in **Switzerland** in both world wars and in 1943, as the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) representative in Berne, had recruited a German Foreign Ministry official, Fritz Kolbe, who supplied him with copies of secret high-level telegrams. Dulles had been mystified by a lack of British enthusiasm for his coup, unaware of **ULTRA**. After the war, Dulles ran American intelligence operations in **Germany** from Frankfurt and advised on the reorganization of the newly created CIA before being appointed DCI in 1953. He was considered the archetypal intelligence officer and, with his brother John Foster Dulles as secretary of state, exercised considerable influence over U.S. foreign policy but was forced to resign following the **Bay of Pigs** fiasco in 1961.

DUQUESNE, FRITZ. An extraordinarily colorful character whose career had bordered on the bizarre, Fritz Duquesne claimed that he had once been young **Winston Churchill**'s jailer and had witnessed British troops maltreat his mother and sister during the Boer War. Originally from the Cape Colony in South Africa, where allegedly he had spied against the British, Duquesne claimed in a sensational book published in New York in February 1932, *The Man Who Killed Kitchener: The Life of Fritz Joubert Duquesne 1891*, written by a journalist, Clement Wood, that he had been responsible for the loss of the cruiser HMS *Hampshire* in the North Sea in June 1916 while carrying the field marshal to Petrograd. Although the British Admiralty had always believed that the cruiser had hit a mine, Wood reported that Duquesne had slipped aboard, disguised as a Russian officer, to signal a **U-boat** waiting to torpedo her and then had made his escape before she sank.

Wood also claimed that Duquesne had been arrested for espionage during World War I but had escaped from custody. According to his version, he had sabotaged an Allied freighter, the *Tennyson*, which had sunk after suffering a catastrophic fire, and then had wriggled out of a murder charge by feigning a nervous illness and slipping out of Bellevue Hospital. He also acknowledged having used the aliases "Captain Stoughton of the West Australia Horse," "Piet Niacoud," and "Frederick Fredericks," among many others. Since then, he had become a writer and lived with his mistress, Evelyn Lewis, who was a sculptress from a wealthy southern family, at West 76th Street, calling themselves "Mr. and Mrs. James Dunn," but he had also volunteered his services to the **Abwehr** as a professional spy.

Surprisingly, his offer had been accepted, and he had established himself in a small one-room office at 120 Wall Street operating under the name Air Terminal Associates. It was here that he received **William Sebold** and took delivery of his microfilmed questionnaire, which had been read and copied

already by the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI). Soon Sebold was acting as his communicator, and in May 1941, using the call sign CQDXVW2, and after several false starts, contact was established with AOR, the Abwehr's call sign in Hamburg. It was this channel that became Duquesne's preferred method of sending urgent messages to **Germany** instead of through the accommodation addresses in **Portugal** and Brazil, although he continued to rely on a large team of transatlantic steamship couriers for bulky items that needed delivery to Hamburg.

When he was eventually arrested, Duquesne retained his sense of humor and appeared amused to watch the FBI's **surveillance** footage of his incriminating visits to Sebold's office. A clock on the wall and a calendar placed on Sebold's desk made an accurate, verifiable record of every conversation. He said he always wanted to be in the movies but had been disappointed by his performance. The film was shown in court and proved to be damning evidence.

The leads from the Duquesne case covered the entire country and the hemisphere, including South America, and resulted in follow-up visits to **Cuba**, Chile, and **Argentina** and 19 pleas of guilty and a total of 32 convictions, with Duquesne receiving the longest sentence, 18 years.

E

EAST GERMANY. *See* GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

ECHELON. Code name for a **signals intelligence** discrimination program developed by the **National Security Agency** and **Government Communications Headquarters** that identifies individual target telephone numbers from data streams exchanged between ground stations and geostationary communications satellites. The computer program isolates and analyzes the embedded electronic signals that identify and route international calls, making it possible to concentrate recording resources on specific numbers. *See also* DISCRIMINATION.

EGYPT. In 1955, President Gamal Abdel Nasser appointed Zakareia Mohy El-Dien to head a new security and intelligence apparatus, the **Mukhabarat**, to replace the British-run Security Intelligence Middle East, which had been withdrawn to Nicosia, and its first task was to close down a **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) network operating under journalistic **cover** and headed by James Swinburn.

Two years later, another organization, the General Directorate for State Security Investigations (GDSSI) but known as the Amn al-Dawla, was established by Salah Nasr, who remained director for the next 10 years, and was focused against **Israel**. In parallel, the Mukhabarat al-'Amma answered directly to the president, and the Mukhabarat al-Khabiya was a branch of the Defense Ministry.

Egyptian intelligence collection against Israel was enhanced in 1996 by the NileSat program to place a satellite into orbit, an objective achieved by the launch in June 1998 of the NileSat 101, which was followed in August 2000 by the NileSat 102. In February 2007, the more sophisticated EgyptSat-1 was launched from Kazakhstan, having been built by the Yuzhnoye Company in **Ukraine**. *See also* SUEZ CRISIS.

EICHMANN, ADOLF. The abduction of the former Nazi from his home in Buenos Aires in May 1960 by a **Mossad** team led by Isser Harel was an intelligence coup that helped establish the organization's reputation for

undertaking daring, high-risk missions and pulling them off successfully. Eichmann had sought refuge in Argentina after World War II, changed his name to Ricardo Klement, and found work at a local Mercedes-Benz factory. He had been traced by the Israelis, who were determined to place him on trial for war crimes committed during the Holocaust, and was abducted outside his home on Garibaldi Street by a Mossad team headed by Zvi Milchman. Eichmann was held for 10 days in a nearby **safe house** where he was interrogated to see if he knew the whereabouts of Dr. Josef Mengele. He did not, so he was drugged to make him appear drunk, dressed in the uniform of an El Al steward, and taken aboard an airliner bound for Israel.

Considered an architect of the Holocaust, Eichmann was tried in April 1961, convicted of crimes against humanity, and hanged in May 1962. Harel later wrote an account of the operation, *The House on Garibaldi Street*, and Milchman, who adopted the name Peter Melkman, wrote *Eichmann in My Hands*.

EIRE. As a neutral during World War II, the Republic of Ireland became a focus of Nazi espionage and British counterintelligence operations. A military intelligence organization, designated G-2 and headed by Colonel Liam Archer, acted as a domestic security agency, liaising closely with the Garda Siochona, and monitored German attempts to establish links with the outlawed Irish Republican Army. Under Archer and, later, Dan Bryan, G-2 was responsible for capturing 13 Nazi agents, and Dr. Richard Hayes succeeded in reaching the cipher traffic exchanged between Dr. Herman Goertz and **Germany**. The parachutists were Herman Goertz, Willi Preetz, Gunther Scheutz, John O'Reilly, John Kenny, Jack Vickers, and James O'Neill. Joseph Lenihan became a **double agent**, code-named BASKET, run by **MI5**. In addition, Ernst Weber-Drohl, Herbert Tributh, Dieter Gaertner, and Henry Obed were delivered by a fishing boat; Walter Simon was landed by a **U-boat**, and Werner Unland was already in Dublin when hostilities broke out.

The extent to which G-2's cooperation with **MI5** was known or authorized by the Irish government is unclear, but relations between the two organizations remained excellent until December 1972, when objection was taken to attempts by the **Secret Intelligence Service** to recruit Detective Sergeant Patrick Crinnion as a source inside the Garda Siochana's **Special Branch** with access to information about the **Provisional Irish Republican Army**. Crinnion and his contact John Wyman were convicted of breaches of the Irish **Official Secrets Act** and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

ELINT. The abbreviation for "electronic intelligence," a category that includes the collection, processing, and analysis of information acquired from electronic media, usually radio, wireless, or radar emissions.

ELLIS, C. H. Born in Australia in 1895, C. H. ("Dick") Ellis had joined the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) in Paris in 1923, having graduated from the Sorbonne. He was posted to Istanbul briefly and then was attached under Passport Control Office **cover** to Berlin, where he also wrote articles for the *Morning Post*. In 1938, he was brought back to Broadway to supervise the technical coverage of the **German** embassy's telephone lines. Curiously, within a short period of his appointment, Joachim Ribbentrop's staff began to exercise uncharacteristic discretion in their telephone conversations. He was later dispatched to Liverpool to establish a mail censorship center and in 1940 was appointed deputy to William Stephenson at **British Security Coordination** in New York.

After the war, Ellis acted as Controller Western Hemisphere and Controller Far East and on his retirement in 1953 returned to **Australia** to advise on the creation of the **Australian Secret Intelligence Service**. However, in 1966, following a lengthy investigation code-named EMERTON, William Steedman confronted him with the allegation that he had sold SIS's secrets to the Nazis through a contact in Paris before the war. Ellis made a limited confession, admitting his links to the Germans and claiming to have been kept impossibly short of money but denying that he had ever succumbed to pressure from the Soviets, although he acknowledged it was likely they had learned of his treachery.

The fact that SIS had first learned from Walter Schellenberg in 1945 that a man named Ellis had betrayed SIS but had failed to identify him for two decades was a major embarrassment for the organization. Ellis was never charged with any offense and died at his home in 1975.

EMBASSIES. The highest status of a diplomatic mission is the embassy, headed by an ambassador, largely replacing the prewar distinction between legations, headed by ministers, and the more senior embassies. The buildings, including the ambassador's residence, benefit from the protection of the Vienna Convention and invariably conceal an intelligence function, both human and technical. Many diplomatic premises contain clandestine intercept equipment to enable skilled operators to eavesdrop on local targets, and the telltale antennas may be disguised as flagpoles or hidden inside fiberglass radomes to prevent detection from neighboring structures.

Intelligence personnel assigned to embassies mask their true role by adopting diplomatic cover, although internally the Soviet organization is known as the ***rezidentura***, with the British and American equivalents being "stations." *See also* ILLEGALS; NONOFFICAL COVER.

ENGULF. A British code word for a technical breakthrough in which sound recorded on listening devices planted inside the communications room of

target embassies assisted cryptographers to read the traffic generated on cipher machines. This methodology proved effective against the Egyptian embassy in London during the Suez crisis in 1956 and was exploited in a refinement code-named STOCKADE, which helped break French diplomatic codes.

ENHANCED INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES (EIT). The measures applied to extract the cooperation of recalcitrant detainees and terrorist suspects by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) following the **al-Qaida** (AQ) attack on the **United States** on 11 September 2001 were known as EITs. The procedures included close confinement, muscle distress, sensory deprivation, food and water restrictions, slapping, and, in three cases, waterboarding. All these methods were approved by the U.S. Department of Justice and practiced at undeclared overseas facilities, **black sites**, by specially trained and supervised CIA personnel and contractors.

When information about the black sites and the details of the techniques employed there, which had been approved by congressional oversight committees, was disclosed by the *New York Times*, President Barack Obama banned further use of the techniques, although the CIA had already abandoned waterboarding in 2003, principally because it did not have suitable candidates in possession of vital knowledge of planned future atrocities.

In August 2002, the CIA's general counsel, John Rizzo, had consulted the Department of Justice (DoJ) over the interrogation of Abu Zubaydah, the 31-year-old known to be number three in AQ's hierarchy and an exceptionally dangerous terrorist who had planned the 9/11 attacks on New York and Washington, D.C. Formerly AQ's leader in **Iraq**, Zubaydah was seized in Faisalabad, **Pakistan**, in March 2002 and taken to a CIA facility at the Udon Thani air base in northern Thailand, where he was questioned by a pair of Arabic-speaking **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) special agents, Steve Gaudin and Ali Soufan. However, as Zubaydah proved intransigent, the CIA subjected him to waterboarding on five occasions during one week in August 2002, when 183 splashes of water were applied in sessions that lasted around four and a half minutes each. As a result, within a month, Zubaydah became fully compliant, providing information that led to the arrest of Ramzi bin al-Shibh in Karachi on 11 September 2002. A much-sought fugitive, al-Shibh had headed AQ's cell in Hamburg and only narrowly had been prevented from being one of the 9/11 hijackers because his application for a U.S. visa had been denied.

The other two detainees subjected to waterboarding were Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, the person who planned the attack on the USS *Cole* in Aden, who was arrested in Dubai in November 2002, and the 9/11 mastermind, Khalid

Sheikh Mohammed, who was caught in Rawalpindi in March 2003. Following his experience, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed would be described as having provided "critical information" and had become "a pivotal source" of crucial information about AQ's structure, personalities, and plans.

According to a report issued by the DoJ in May 2005, "Intelligence acquired from these interrogations has been a key reason why al-Qaida has failed to launch a spectacular since 11 September." Furthermore, the CIA experienced an "increase in intelligence reports attributed to the use of enhanced techniques" and noted that since 2002, some 6,000 intelligence reports had been generated by the Counterterrorism Center (CTC) based on these terrorist interrogations.

In his confession read to a military tribunal in March 2007, KSM boasted that he had been responsible for the planning, training, surveying, and financing of 31 separate schemes, among them planned attacks against the Library Tower in Los Angeles, the Sears Tower in Chicago, the Plaza Bank in Seattle, the Empire State Building in New York, and Canary Wharf in London. He also described detailed plots to bomb New York's suspension bridges, to assassinate Jimmy Carter, and to bomb Heathrow Airport, the New York Stock Exchange, the headquarters in Belgium of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the U.S. consulate general in Karachi.

The DoJ detailed 10 different interrogation methods classified as secret, together with some statistics, mentioning that more than 26,892 American servicemen, including aircrew and Special Forces, had experienced waterboarding during escape and evasion training between 1992 and 2001 but that none had suffered any long-term physical or mental harm.

A report prepared in 2003 by CIA Inspector General John Hedgerson, *Special Review: Counterterrorism, Detention and Interrogation Activities*, concluded that

> the Agency lacked adequate linguists or subject matter experts and had very little hard knowledge of what particular al-Qaida leaders—who later became detainees—knew. This lack of knowledge led analysts to speculate about what a detainee "should know," vice information the analyst could objectively demonstrate the detainee did know. If a detainee did not respond to a question posed to him, the assumption at Headquarters was that the detainee was holding back and knew more; consequently, Headquarters recommended resumption of EITs.

Some interrogators, including Ali Soufan of the FBI and Glenn Carle of the CIA, publicly complained about EITs, claiming that they amounted to torture and anyway failed to produce actionable intelligence. However, they were contradicted by Joe Rodriguez, the CTC chief who claimed that although Zubaydah had taken a month to become cooperative, Abdul Rahim al-Nashiri

Bin Attash, who had been arrested in Dubai in November 2002, had broken almost instantly and had compromised a number of AQ subordinates, thus allowing them to be arrested. Rodriguez asserted that Al-Nashiri also warned of an impending attack on a housing complex in **Saudi Arabia**, which duly took place in Riyadh on 12 May 2003, when 31 people were killed, including nine Americans. In his 2012 memoir, *Hard Measures*, Rodriguez noted that neither Soufan nor Carle had ever been in a position to see the resulting actionable intelligence and therefore were ill equipped to reach their conclusions.

In December 2014, the Senate Intelligence Committee released a 460-page executive summary of its 6,700-page report on the CIA's use of EITs and black sites, including a review of the 119 detainees and the 39 among them who underwent EITs. The report, which did not rely on interviews with any senior CIA personnel, was completed only by Democratic Party senators, without a minority report, and was heavily criticized by CIA Director John Brennan. The report described how the CIA's Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation Group had been 85 percent staffed by contractors and had opened its first facility, COBALT, in September 2002 to accommodate Abu Zabaydah at Bagram in a compound separated from the U.S. air base where his presence would have had to have been declared to the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The report asserted that the CIA had made inaccurate claims of the effectiveness of EITs and claimed to have examined "20 of the most frequent and prominent examples of purported counterterrorism successes . . . the CIA has attributed to the use of its enhanced interrogation techniques, and found them to be wrong in fundamental respects."

The Senate report referred to nine detention sites in foreign countries (code-named BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, COBALT, GRAY, ORANGE, RED, and VIOLET and, in Thailand, GREEN) and two (INDIGO and MAROON) located inside the perimeter of Guantanamo Bay.

ENIGMA MACHINE. The cipher machine developed by Arthur Scherbuis in 1923 and made available commercially to banks and other financial institutions on the continent was adapted by the German military in 1928, and various versions of the electromechanical device were developed and distributed until May 1945.

Boasting an unbreakable cipher generated by passing an electrical current through three moving, interchangeable rotors each with 26 starting positions and a complex plug board, the Enigma was a portable, easy-to-use machine that, when operated properly, offered an unprecedented level of security. Mere possession of a machine, without a knowledge of the exact settings chosen for a particular text, made a solution practically impossible. Nevertheless,

work undertaken by the Polish Cipher Bureau before World War II indicated that certain intrinsic flaws (such as the inability of the machine to select an identical letter of the alphabet as a substitute) and common operator errors could be exploited with the assistance of perforated sheets of paper acting as a rudimentary computer to calculate the original settings of the rotors. Study of the Enigma and a reconstruction of the plug-board wiring enabled British cryptographers to read some Luftwaffe traffic in 1940, building on a coup with **Abwehr** signals achieved in 1939 after compromised hand ciphers had been found to have been reenciphered on the Abwehr's Enigma circuits.

An estimated 40,000 Enigma machines were manufactured for use by the Germans, and it was used as the model for the British equivalent, the TypeX machine.

Access to the enemy's Enigma ciphers gave the Allies a tremendous advantage that shortened the conflict by an estimated two years. The sanitized summaries, distributed on a very limited basis and code-named **ULTRA**, had a significant impact on the war, especially in North Africa, the Battle of the Atlantic, the search for the Kriegsmarine's surface raiders, and the success of D-Day.

When the Germans recovered British TypeX machines at Dunkirk in 1940, they recognized them as modified Enigma machines and, realizing that their ciphers were impregnable, assigned only a handful of cryptographers to work on the British machine cipher traffic. In contrast, more than 15,000 people based at **Bletchley Park** concentrated on the Enigma traffic.

At the end of the war, **Government Communications Headquarters** (GCHQ) refurbished many of the enemy's captured Enigma machines and distributed them to Commonwealth and other countries as a secure means of communication. When Fred Winterbotham revealed the scale of GCHQ's cryptographic success in 1974 in *The ULTRA Secret*, some were still in use by Nigerians and the Swiss military.

ENORMOZ. The Soviet code name for the joint **NKVD** and **GRU** operation conducted against the **Manhattan Project**, with the intention of acquiring Anglo-American atomic secrets and thereby assisting the development of a Soviet weapon. Supervised personally by **Lavrenti Beria**, ENORMOZ was initiated in 1940 following information received from the ***rezidentura*** in London indicating that the British War Cabinet had decided to embark on a major research program to produce a viable device. Technically unqualified Soviet personnel in London encouraged their sources to supply further material, but in 1943, their colleagues in New York and San Francisco were able to exploit agents, usually **Communist Party of the United States of America** members, who submitted reports on highly classified work then under way at

Oak Ridge, Berkeley, Chicago, and Los Alamos. The full extent of ENORMOZ became evident only with the declassification in 1995 of the **VENONA** texts, which identified the code names of more 40 participants, among them Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, Klaus Fuchs, and Ted Hall. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

EPSILON. The code name for a British operation conducted at the end of World War II at Farm Hall, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire, to extract information from 10 captured German physicists. The scientists were accommodated for six months in a large country house that had been wired for sound, and the most private conversations conducted among the detainees were recorded for analysis. The transcripts proved that the enemy had not come close to developing an atomic bomb, had not misled their interrogators, and had been shocked by the news that the Allies had dropped nuclear weapons on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

ETTERETINGSTJENESTEN. *See* NORWEGIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

EXFILTRATION. The process of the clandestine escape of an individual from a particular country is known as exfiltration, which may either require the regular exit controls to be duped by use of false documents and disguises or be evaded altogether. Examples of the former include the rescue of American diplomats from hiding in Tehran in 1979, when the **United States** embassy had been occupied by Iranian radicals, while **Ryszard Kuklinski** was driven out of **Poland** and first Victor Sheymov and then Oleg Gordievsky were smuggled over the Soviet border into **Finland** "black" by intelligence officers working under diplomatic cover.

EXPULSIONS. Under the terms of the Vienna Convention, the only sanction available to a host country that suspects that a foreign diplomat has abused his or her privileges is a declaration of his or her status as **persona non grata** and a requirement for him or her to leave within a specified period. Expulsions may be ordered on an individual basis or occasionally in larger groups, an example being Operation **FOOT** in 1971, following the defection of **Oleg Lyalin**, a **KGB** officer based in London who revealed the extent of the intelligence professionals operating under diplomatic **cover**.

EYEWASH. The **Central Intelligence Agency** term for false entries deliberately placed in files, usually to protect the security of a source, often indicating that a particular target has rejected a recruitment **pitch** whereas in fact the offer was accepted.

F

FALKLANDS CONFLICT. The unexpected seizure of the Falkland Islands in April 1982 by the **Argentine** junta led by General Leopoldo Galtieri was a failure of intelligence brought about by the inability of the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) to collect intelligence in Buenos Aires and Argentine guile in not deploying troops monitored by **Government Communications Headquarters** (GCHQ).

In 1981, the Argentine government misinterpreted the public announcement that the Royal Navy intended to withdraw the HMS *Endurance*, GCHQ's sole signals intelligence collection platform in the area, from the South Atlantic, and this led to the mistaken assessment that **Great Britain** would not fight to recover the disputed islands if there were an invasion. The junta also miscalculated that the **United States** would remain neutral in any conflict and that the **Soviet Union** would veto any resolution critical of Argentina.

During the conflict, which was never formally declared a war in order to avoid declarations of neutrality from strategically important countries in West Africa, SIS conducted an effective operation to prevent Argentina from acquiring any further reloads of the lethal French-built Exocet missile, and GCHQ intercepted enemy wireless traffic that disclosed the exact location and strength of the occupation forces. A landing by British troops, followed by a swift advance to the capital, Port Stanley, resulted in a humiliating surrender of the garrison, which, following the loss of the cruiser *General Belgrano*, sunk by the nuclear **submarine** HMS *Conqueror*, was isolated from the mainland and supported only by Argentine aircraft.

Following the liberation of the Falklands, a committee of inquiry headed by Lord Franks investigated the failure of intelligence and the British government's lack of advance notice of Argentine aggression, but only part of the final report was published.

The prosecution of the war was studied with interest by analysts, as it was the first occasion on which a surface vessel had been sunk by a nuclear submarine (except in practice on exercise), the first time the Royal Navy had engaged an enemy since the Korean War, and the first time a nuclear submarine had been bombed (albeit accidentally by returning Argentine aircraft

jettisoning ordnance before landing) by aircraft. The loss of the HMS *Sheffield* to a debilitating internal fire carried by cable ducts following an Exocet missile attack prompted a redesign of wiring aboard all naval vessels.

FALSE DEFECTOR. The term applied to an individual who purports to be a **defector** offering valuable information to an adversary while in fact retaining his or her original loyalty. This unusual concept was first promulgated by **Anatoli Golitsyn**, who warned that following his own defection to the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) in December 1961, attempts would be made to discredit him by the dispatch of other defectors from the **KGB** who would bear elaborately fabricated information. No such person was ever identified, although **Yuri Nosenko** underwent a lengthy interrogation when discrepancies were discovered in what he claimed was his background.

The only known example of the KGB deliberately dispatching an officer to the West, posing as a defector, was Oleg Tumanov, who appears to have been used not as a conduit for disinformation but simply as a penetration agent who succeeded in his low-level objective of being accepted as genuine and then gaining a job with Radio Free Europe in Munich before redefecting. However, according to **Oleg Kalugin**, Tumanov was never a **false defector** but simply one who changed his mind.

FALSE FLAG. The recruitment of a source by a case officer who misrepresents his or her allegiance is known as a false flag. This expedient may be the only way of acquiring cooperation and was a favorite strategy of intelligence agencies that would not otherwise expect active assistance from targets. For example, in the early 1950s, **Mossad** ran a false-flag office in the Federal Republic of **Germany** with the assistance of Zeev Avni to cultivate Germans employed on missile development projects in **Egypt**. Similarly, **Robert Thompson** posed convincingly as a **Central Intelligence Agency** officer in East Berlin to persuade North Atlantic Treaty Organization diplomats to collaborate in what he claimed were highly secret operations.

FAMILY JEWELS. The term applied to a list of highly compromising projects originally drawn up on instructions from **Director of Central Intelligence** (DCI) James Schlesinger a few days before he was replaced by **William Colby** in May 1973 in an effort to identify past abuses of the charter of the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA). The final catalog amounted to 693 closely typed pages of a loose-leaf folder and was disclosed to the Armed Forces Congressional Committee in open session during Colby's confirmation hearings. Some of the items listed were connected with the recent Watergate scandal and the break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's

psychiatrist, which had resulted in his acquittal on charges of having leaked the Pentagon Papers, but others were ancient history, dating back to the Office of Security's decision to tap the telephone of the journalist Jack Anderson to trace his sources, to intercept incoming and outgoing Soviet mail, and to run training courses for certain domestic and foreign police forces. Also mentioned were plots to assassinate Patrice Lumumba, **Fidel Castro**, and Rafael Trujillo and evidence that **Dick Helms** may have misled Congress when he had denied any agency involvement in overthrowing the Chilean government.

The result of Colby's disclosures was a climate of distrust of the CIA and the introduction of congressional oversight intended to prevent the CIA acting independently and without the approval of the relevant Senate and House committees. The 21 topics contained in the collection were the following:

1. Imprisonment of the Soviet **defector** Yuri Nosenko at Camp Peary that "might be regarded as a violation of the kidnapping laws"
2. Wiretapping, code-named MOCKINGBIRD, of two journalists, Robert Allen and Paul Scott, in 1963
3. Surveillance, code-named CELOTEX II, of Jack Anderson of the *Washington Post* and his associates Brit Hume, Leslie Whitten, and Joseph Spear
4. Surveillance, code-named CELOTEX I, of the *Washington Post* reporter Michael Getler
5. Break-in at a photographic studio in 1971 of a former CIA employee who was under surveillance and living with a Cuban espionage suspect
6. A break-in, code-named REDFACE I, at **Anatoli Golitsyn**'s office in Silver Spring, Maryland
7. Mail opening at Kennedy Airport, code-named SR/POINTER, from 1953 to 1973 of letters addressed to and from the Soviet Union
8. Interception of mail from San Francisco, code-named WEST-POINTER, addressed to China between 1969 and 1972
9. Monitoring in 1972 of the World Assembly for the Peace and Independence of Indo-China meeting in Paris, which called for disruption of the U.S. Republican National Convention in San Diego. One delegate, Rennie Davis, the founder of the Anti-War Union, had been sponsored by ex-Beatle John Lennon
10. Drug tests conducted on military volunteers at Edgewood Psychiatric Hospital on Long Island, New York
11. Links to the assassins of Rafael Trujillo
12. A plot to assassinate Partice Lumumba, who was later murdered by the Belgians

13. Surveillance of a Miss King while on two visits to the United States and on her friends in Detroit in 1971 after she had reported a plot to kidnap Vice President Spiro Agnew
14. Surveillance, code-named BUTANE, of Victor Marchetti in 1972
15. Retention of "9,900-plus" redundant files on the foreign contacts of the antiwar movement, of whom one-third were Americans
16. Polygraph experiments on job applicants to the sheriff of San Mateo County, California
17. Testing of direction-finding signals equipment in 1971 in Miami Beach designed to detect illicit transmissions made by illegals
18. Provision between 1969 and 1971 to the Washington, D.C., police of specialist monitoring equipment during anti–Vietnam War demonstrations
19. Operation MERRIMAC, the penetration of an anti-CIA group by a woman between 1967 and 1971 who was later handled by the **Federal Bureau of Investigation**
20. Operation TWO-FOLD, the training in 1971 of an anticorruption unit in the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs
21. Employment of Mafia mobster Johnny Roselli in a failed plot to assassinate Fidel Castro

FAPSI. The Russian abbreviation of the Russian Federation's principal **signals intelligence** organization, Federalnoie Agentsvo Pravitelsvennoi Sviazi i Informatsii (Federal Agency for Government Information and Communications), formerly the **KGB**'s Eighth Chief Directorate. Western knowledge of this highly secret agency is based largely on information supplied by a **defector**, Viktor Sheymov, who was **exfiltrated** from the **Soviet Union** in 1980. He had joined the unit in 1971, and his defection was not disclosed until 1992.

FAPSI's two principal overseas intercept bases, at Lourdes in Cuba and at Cam Rahn Bay in **Vietnam**, were closed in December 2001 and February 2002, respectively, because of cost. The site at Lourdes had been opened in 1964 and had been run jointly by FAPSI's Third Directorate with the **GRU**'s Sixth Directorate, and had employed an estimated 1,100 personnel at an annual cost of $300 million.

In March 2003, FAPSI was dismantled, and its functions were divided between the **Federalnaia Sluzhba Bezopasnosti** and the Defense Ministry.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI). Although the FBI came into existence, under that title, as part of the Department of Justice in 1935, it did not enter the counterespionage field until January 1938, when

MI5 provided leads to Sergeant **Gunther Rumrich**, the FBI's first case of Nazi espionage in the **United States**. A Sudeten German who had become a naturalized American citizen and a deserter from the U.S. Army who had absconded with the sergeants' mess funds from Fort Missoula, Montana, Rumrich confessed under interrogation that he had been recruited as a spy in May 1936 and ever since had communicated with his controller in Wilhelmshaven through a Mrs. Jessie Jordan in Scotland. In addition, he named the other members of his network, including two couriers working on the SS *Europa* and four other spies, among them an aircraft mechanic and a draftsman working at the Sikorsky plant at Farmingdale, Long Island. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's delight at rounding up a major **Abwehr** spy ring was tempered only by the embarrassment caused by one of his special agents, Leon G. Turrou, who promptly gave a mildly inaccurate account of the case in his book *Nazi Spies in America* and was dismissed from the FBI.

This was followed in 1940 by a lengthy investigation into the contacts of a reluctant Nazi spy, William Sebold, who led the FBI to a large network in New York headed by **Frederick Duquesne**. Hoover's considerable success in breaking up Duquesne's organization, resulting in more than 30 convictions, mostly from guilty pleas, encouraged him to negotiate President Franklin D. Roosevelt's consent to the establishment of a **Special Intelligence Service** (SIS) to counter an Axis threat from Latin America.

The FBI was late to appreciate the scale of the threat of Soviet espionage and learned of the true role of the NKVD ***rezident*** in New York, Vasili Zubilin, only after he had been denounced in an anonymous letter mailed to the FBI in August 1943 by his deputy, Vasili Mironov. Having previously demonstrated considerable complacency in its assessment of the **Soviet Union**'s efforts to build a network in the United States and recruit agents, the FBI mounted a vast **surveillance** operation to link the **Communist Party of the United States of America** (CPUSA) membership to espionage directed from Moscow. Initially, the evidence came from CPUSA **defectors**, including Louis Budenz and **Elizabeth Bentley**, but their testimony was to overlap with wiretap evidence, surveillance reports, and **VENONA** intercepts. Both of the FBI's first major postwar Soviet espionage cases, *Amerasia* in 1945 and Judith Coplon in 1949, were compromised by legal constraints on the admissibility of wiretap evidence.

Following the establishment of the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) in 1947, several FBI SIS veterans moved to the new organization, and the FBI was left with an overseas network of legal attachés based at U.S. embassies. Although the agency with the lead role in counterespionage, the FBI deliberately avoided developing a cadre of dedicated counterintelligence personnel and instead moved staff around from law enforcement to national security duties.

The FBI has experienced hostile penetration, although a spy recruited in the New York Field Office and handled in 1968 by the KGB's **Oleg Kalugin** was identified after his retirement but never charged with a crime. In October 1984, **Richard W. Miller**, a special agent with 20 years of experience in the elite Foreign Counter-Intelligence Squad in California, was arrested and charged with selling classified information to the KGB. A year later, the FBI closed in on Randy Miles Jeffries, a former support employee who had worked for the bureau between 1978 and 1980. Age 26 and the father of three children, Jeffries had been spotted entering the Soviet Military Office in Washington, D.C. in December 1985 and was quickly identified as a messenger employed by the Acme Reporting Company, the stenographic firm contracted to record and provide transcripts of the closed hearings of the House Armed Services Committee. Jeffries was approached at home by an FBI special agent posing as a Soviet intelligence officer who obtained confirmation that the former addict with a conviction for possession of heroin had given the Soviets a sample of 60 pages of a classified transcript on the procurement of military nuclear systems. A further meeting was arranged in a hotel where Jeffries was arrested, and a search of his home revealed that he had removed material intended for destruction and had smuggled it out of the building with the intention of selling it to the Soviets for $5,000. Jeffries admitted that, using the code name DANO, he had passed the Soviets transcripts concerning nuclear weapons, the vulnerabilities of U.S. computer and telephone systems, and information about the Trident **submarine**. In March 1986, he was sentenced to between three and nine years' imprisonment.

In October 1991, another former FBI employee, Douglas Tsou, went on trial accused of having contacted the Taiwanese government in 1986 and disclosed the identity of a **People's Republic of China** (PRC) intelligence officer who had been recruited by the FBI. The unnamed PRC officer had approached the FBI in Taiwan, and Tsou had passed this information on to a Taiwanese representative in Houston, Texas.

Originally from Taiwan, Tsou had emigrated to the United States in 1949 and had become a naturalized citizen 20 years later, going to work for the FBI in San Francisco in 1980. According to the prosecution, Tsou had passed huge quantities of classified information to Taiwanese contacts throughout the six years he had worked for the bureau. Convicted on one count of espionage, Tsou was sentenced in January 1992 to a 10-year federal prison term.

In December 1996, **Edwin Earl Pitts**, a 43-year-old FBI special agent with 13 years' experience, was arrested at the Quantico training academy and in June 1997 was sentenced to 27 years' imprisonment. The prosecution conceded that all the material he had compromised had been below the level of "Top Secret," so he did not have to face a life sentence.

The cases of Miller, Jeffries, Tsou, and Pitts all paled into insignificance when compared to the damage inflicted by **Robert Hanssen**, who was arrested in February 2001 and in July the same year sentenced to life imprisonment.

In April 2003, a recently retired FBI supervisory special agent, James J. Smith, was arrested in Los Angeles and charged with gross negligence for allowing a known Chinese agent, **Katrina Leung**, whom he had been handling, to copy classified documents. However, the charges against "J. J." Smith were dropped, and this had the effect of compromising Leung's prosecution, which was dismissed.

Clearly, the FBI has been vulnerable to hostile penetration by both the Russians and the Chinese, but in the post-9/11 political environment, the National Security Division's priorities have been terrorist oriented, leaving the organization to fight a turf war in Washington, D.C., with the **director of national intelligence** to retain a responsibility for counterintelligence and counterespionage operations. One of the FBI's most irreplaceable assets has been the Special Surveillance Group, known simply as "the Gs," which manages exceptionally difficult surveillance operations.

The directors of the FBI have been J. Edgar Hoover (July 1935–May 1972), L. Patrick Gray (May 1972–April 1973), William Ruckelshaus (April 1973–July 1973), Clarence M. Kelley (July 1973–February 1978), James B. Adams (February 1978–February 1978), William H. Webster (February 1978–May 1987), John E. Otto (May 1987–November 1987), William S. Sessions (November 1987–July 1993), Floyd I. Clarke (July 1993–September 1993), Louis J. Freeh (September 1993–June 2001), Thomas J. Pickard (June 2001–September 2001), Robert S. Mueller (September 2001–September 2013), and James Comey (September 2013–).

FEDERALNAYA SLUZHBA BEZOPASNOSTI (FSB). *See* RUSSIAN COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

FELLOW TRAVELER. The term applied to a communist sympathizer who is not a formal, card-carrying member of the party but exercises influence to assist the party's objectives.

FERRET. The term applied to clandestine flights conducted during the **Cold War** to test Soviet radar response to incursions of airspace. The objective was to penetrate the **Soviet Union**'s territory, monitor the local air defenses, and identify the location of radar stations, surface-to-air missile sites, and airfields operating interceptor aircraft. Ferret flights into Soviet airspace resulted in the loss of 12 aircraft between 1945 and 2000 and the loss of 69 aircrew.

A further 81 Americans died in incidents involving Korean and Chinese air defenses over the same period, and in 1992, the **National Security Agency** confirmed that 64 cryptographers had died on air reconnaissance missions during the Cold War. *See also* PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA; U-2.

FINLAND. During World War II, much of Finland's intelligence staff was evacuated to neutral Sweden on the *Stella Polaris* in anticipation of a Soviet occupation. Thereafter, the country's Valtiollinen Poliisi (VALPO) state security police remained under communist control, even if the government was ostensibly headed by Social Democrats, among them Urho Kerkonnen, elected president in March 1956, who would himself be recruited by the **KGB**. In 1949, VALPO was reorganized as the Säkerhetspolisen (SAPO) security police.

The process of "Finlandization" effectively transformed Finland into a Soviet satellite, as described in detail by the **KGB defector Anatoli Golitsyn** in December 1961, when he deserted the Helsinki ***rezidentura***. Among those identified by Golitsyn as a Soviet source was Kekkonen, who was president of Finland for 25 years.

When Oleg Gordievsky defected in 1985, he revealed the scale of KGB influence in Finland and asserted that 91 politicians had been cultivated by the Helsinki *rezidentura*, which could rely on assistance from a further 216 Finns.

In August 2010, SAPO was renamed the Security Intelligence Service, but its headquarters, amounting to 220 officers, remains at Ratakatu 12, subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

FLAVIUS. The **MI5** code name for a **surveillance** operation conducted in March 1988 that resulted in the death of three well-known **Provisional Irish Republican Army** terrorists, Danny McCann, Sean Savage, and Mairead Farrell, in **Gibraltar**. Savage was a bomb maker who had served a month in prison in 1982; McCann was imprisoned for two years for possession of a detonator, had shot two Royal Ulster Constabulary **Special Branch** officers dead in a bar in August 1987, and wounded a third; and Farrell had served ten and a half years for a hotel bombing in 1976.

The three were members of a team of four bombers who planned to detonate a massive car bomb in the center of Gibraltar at the ceremonial changing of the guard. At a site popular with tourists, the atrocity would have claimed many lives, but MI5 had been monitoring the movements of the team since they had left republican West Belfast carrying false travel documents. All four were seen to conduct a reconnaissance of their intended target, and their parking of a suspect vehicle, a white Renault 5 nearby, was assessed, erroneously as it later turned out, to be a remotely controlled device that would be

initiated by a wireless signal. As three of the terrorists walked toward the border with **Spain**, having parked their car, a four-man 22nd **Special Air Service** patrol believed that they had been spotted and opened fire on them, killing them. It was later revealed that the trio were unarmed and were not equipped with a remote detonator. However, the real car bomb was found 30 miles away in an underground parking garage in Malaga packed with a record 145 pounds of Semtex explosives and an unattached timer and detonator set to the precise time of the guard change in Gibraltar.

FOLEY, FRANK. Having joined the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) after fighting and being wounded with his regiment in World War I, Major Frank Foley was posted to Berlin under Passport Control Officer **cover** in 1920. His task was to represent SIS, liaise with the local authorities, monitor the subversive activities of the Indian nationalists based in **Germany**, and recruit useful agents. His star source was a disaffected **Comintern** agent, Johan deGraaff, later known as **Jonny X**, but increasingly his time was dedicated to handling an increasing number of visa applications from Jews seeking to reach Palestine. In 2003, Foley's distribution of entry permits that saved many thousands of lives from the Holocaust was acknowledged at Yad Vashem in **Israel**.

Foley remained at his post until the outbreak of war, when he was withdrawn and posted to Norway, where he played a vital role in the evacuation by maintaining a radio link with England. Later, he would interrogate **Rudolf Hess**, following his unexpected arrival in May 1941, and represented SIS on the **XX Committee**. After the war, Foley returned to Berlin to work with the Control Commission and died in May 1958 at the age of 73. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN.

FÖRSVARETS RADIOANSTALT (FRA). Created in June 1942 from the Crypto IV branch of the General Staff, the Swedish National Defense Radio Institute is Sweden's principal signals intelligence organization. Prior to 1942, the Radio Control Department had detected some illicit wireless transmissions, and in July 1941, Bertil Eriksson, code-named ERIK, was arrested in Midsommarkransen, Stockholm. His accomplice was identified as Albert Elming, code-named JIM, and soon afterward, another NKVD network was discovered in Gothenburg, led by Karl Franzen and Sven Rydstedt, code-named GUSTAV. Also arrested was Anton Strand, code-named MAX, who acted as a courier for Stefan Astimiev, based at the Soviet embassy. An analysis of the spy ring's activities suggested that the members had reported on German railway traffic transiting through **Sweden**.

In May 1942, the FRA, based on the island of Lidingö, monitored signals from two **Norwegians**, Karl Frantzen, code-named SVANTE, and Robert

Hansen-Nygaard, code-named FRED. Both were arrested, together with a trade unionist, John Wivegh, code-named BERTIL, and Hans-Erik Rydman.

As well as monitoring Soviet traffic in support of the Security Police's counterespionage operations, the FRA's mathematician, Professor Arne Beurling, succeeded in intercepting and reading some 296,000 pieces of wartime cipher traffic transmitted by landline from **Germany** to the German military headquarters in Oslo and encrypted on the Geheimschreiber machine. When word of this breakthrough leaked to the Germans in 1942, some improvements were made in the German encipherment procedures, but they proved insufficient to prevent both the FRA and the Allies from exploiting the source.

After World War II, having moved to the island of Lovön, the FRA continued to concentrate on Soviet traffic and, in 1947, achieved some success with messages sent to and from the embassy. This material was code-named SKIM and, in 1961, was offered to the British, who referred to the source as HASP. The FRA also operated airborne collection platforms, the Flygvapnet, over the Baltic, and in June 1952, a Dakota DC-3 was shot down by Soviet MiGs with the loss of all eight crew. A few days later, MiG fighters shot down a Convair Catalina near the island of Hüumand while searching for survivors. As well as flying Dakotas, the Flygvapnet was equipped with Vickers Varsity aircraft, and in 1960, the Swedish Air Force purchased two Canberra T11 signals intelligence aircraft that were based at Malmslätt. In 1971, they were replaced by a pair of former Scandinavian Airline System Tp85 Caravelles, and the most recent intercept platforms include two Gulfstream IV jets and a naval vessel, the Orion (A201), which was launched in 1984.

Public concern about the FRA's activities led to a debate in which the FRA's director general, Anders Wik, persuaded the Riksdag to pass controversial legislation that became active in January 2009, authorizing the agency to intercept domestic communications.

The FRA's directors have been Torgil Thorén (1942–1957), Gustaf Tham (1957–1963), Karl Gustaf Linden (1963–1972), Lars R. Ljunggren (1972–1985), Pär Kettis (1985–1989), Bengt Wallroth (1989–1994), Per Kjellnäs (1994–2003), Ingvar Åkesson (2003–2013), and Dag Hartelius (2013–). *See also* SOVIET UNION.

FORTITUDE. Allied code name for the **deception** campaign designed to conceal the true objective of OVERLORD, the invasion of **France** on D-Day, 6 June 1944. Certainly the most comprehensive and sophisticated undertaking ever attempted, the operation consisted of FORTITUDE NORTH, intended to imply an imminent threat to Norway and thereby tie up valuable Axis troops, and FORTITUDE SOUTH, which conveyed the impression that

the Allies intended to land in the Pas-de-Calais a couple of weeks after a diversionary feint in Normandy.

Conceived by Roger Hesketh and executed by the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force's deception staff, FORTITUDE passed information about a nonexistent 1st U.S. Army Group, commanded by General George Patton, assembling in East Anglia in anticipation of an invasion launched from Dover. The real forces, concentrated in the west of England, were heavily camouflaged while Luftwaffe aerial reconnaissance flights were allowed to photograph what appeared to be huge numbers of aircraft, tanks, and landing craft in East Anglia, whereas they were all rubber and plywood dummies. Bogus wireless traffic was generated to support the deception, and supposedly indiscreet newspaper stories were published indicating the presence of foreign troops in the southeast. In addition, **MI5**'s **double agents** inundated the enemy with reports of men and armor moving toward the English Channel ports, with the final touch being given by GARBO, who transmitted a message on the eve of the assault warning that an imminent, minor attack on Normandy would be followed two weeks later by a massive offensive across the shortest stretch of the channel.

Enemy documents recovered after the war proved that the Germans had accepted a greatly exaggerated Allied order of battle, including FUSAG, and had readily believed that the Pas-de-Calais had been D-Day's true objective to the point that the 1st SS Panzer Division had been prevented from counterattacking in Normandy and had been ordered back to the Franco-Belgian border on D+3.

FRANCE. Prior to World War II, the principal French intelligence agencies consisted of the Deuxième Bureau, headed by General Maurice Gauché, and Colonel Louis Rivet's Service de Renseignements. After the government's collapse in June 1940, Charles de Gaulle created a new organization in London, the Bureau Central de Renseignements et d'Action, headed by André Dewavrin, alias Colonel Passy. It was amalgamated in January 1942 with Captain Lagier's Service Action and in November 1944 became the Direction Générale des Études et de Recherche. After the war, Dewavrin was appointed the first chief of the Service de Documentation Extérieure et de Contre-Espionage (SDECE) but was arrested on embezzlement charges and replaced in 1946 by a socialist politician, Henri Ribière.

In April 1982, SDECE was renamed the **Direction Générale de Sécurité Extérieure** (DGSE) following a series of scandals that implicated the Elysée Palace in high-risk clandestine operations and drug smuggling. Top-level political interference in French intelligence operations has been a characteristic of the DGSE, and the two internal security agencies, the **Direction de la**

Surveillance du Territoire and the police Renseignements Généraux, have frequently undertaken illegal investigations of the political opponents of successive presidents.

Such activities had become institutionalized to the point of establishing a secret telephone-tapping center, located under Les Invalides in Paris, that monitored targets nominated by the president's private office. *See also* GROUPEMENT DE CONTRÔLES RADIO-ÉLÉCTRIQUE; MARENCHES, ALEXANDRE DE; RAINBOW WARRIOR.

FRENCH INTELLIGENCE SERVICE. *See* DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE SÉCURITÉ EXTÉRIEURE.

FRENCH SECURITY SERVICE. *See* DIRECTION DE LA SURVEILLANCE DU TERRITOIRE.

FROLIK, JOZEF. A Czech Statni Bezpecnost officer who defected to England in 1968, Jozef Frolik identified several of his former contacts when he had been based in London under labor attaché **cover** as spies, among them Members of Parliament Sir Barnett Stross, Will Owen, and John Stonehouse and the trade union leaders Jack Jones and Ted Hill. He also named Nicholas Prager, a former Royal Air Force radar technician, as a valuable agent codenamed MARCONI, who was convicted and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. Frolik was resettled in the **United States** and returned to England to give evidence against Member of Parliament Will Owen, who was acquitted of having breached the **Official Secrets Act** but later made a private confession of his espionage. *See also* DEFECTOR.

FRONT. A term applied to some entity that supplies **cover** to conceal a clandestine operation. Fronts may be commercial, journalistic, or some other expedient that enables intelligence personnel to perform their duties without attracting unwelcome attention or adverse **surveillance**. Fronts may also be **backstopped** to ensure that they offer effective protection. Fronts are routinely exploited by all intelligence agencies, although uniquely the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) refers to its own wholly owned subsidiaries as **proprietaries**. Among the best-known fronts have been the Federated Press of America, developed by the Soviets between the wars to provide journalistic cover to their agents operating in London and Paris; the Foreign Excellent Trenchcoat Company, formed before World War II by the **GRU** in Brussels; and the Four-Square Laundry, created by the British army in Belfast to assist in surveillance and the acquisition of household linen for forensic testing.

Political fronts, being organizations with ostensibly laudable, harmless objectives, act in much the same way. Many intelligence agencies have cre-

ated, sponsored, or covertly supported pressure groups, unions, or bodies with cultural objectives to pursue their own narrow interests, which may range from the dissemination of propaganda to the infiltration of other, larger organizations. Among the organizations now known to have been manipulated by external intelligence interests are the World Peace Council and *Tribune*.

FULL TRANSACTIONAL IMMUNITY. When only circumstantial evidence is available in a suspected espionage case and there is little prospect of a conviction at a criminal trial, a formal immunity from prosecution may be negotiated to extract an intelligence advantage from an individual thought to possess potentially valuable information. Occasionally considered controversial because the procedure may allow a self-confessed spy to go unpunished, it does offer the opportunity to extract some leverage from an otherwise unpromising case. Such cases are rarely publicized, although the immunity offered to **H. A. R. ("Kim") Philby** in January 1963 and to Anthony Blunt in April 1964 eventually was disclosed.

G

GAMMA GUPPY. Code name for a **National Security Agency** interception of Kremlin radiotelephones installed in the leadership's limousines, compromised by a *Washington Post* article on 16 September 1971.

GAVRILOV CHANNEL. In 1983, at the request of the chief of the **KGB**'s Counter-Intelligence Directorate Anatoli Kireyev, a covert link named after the 19th-century Russian poet was established with the **Directorate of Operations** of the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA), represented by Burton Gerber. An initial meeting was held in Vienna, and thereafter the channel was used for the CIA to give assurance that the arrested American journalist Nicholas Daniloff was not associated with the CIA and to request the KGB's assistance in finding the Beirut station chief, Bill Buckley, abducted in March 1984. *See also* SOVIET UNION; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

GEHLEN, REINHARD. The son of an army officer, Reinhard Gehlen joined his father's regiment in 1918 and in 1936 was transferred to the General Staff, where he played a key role in planning the invasion of the **Soviet Union**, Operation BARBAROSSA, which occurred in June 1941.

The following year, Gehlen was placed in charge of Foreign Armies East, the military intelligence organization collecting information on the Russian front. He was dismissed in April 1945 and later offered his services and what was left of his networks to the American forces. Gehlen began his collaboration with the Americans in February 1946, and the relationship was formalized in 1949 following the creation of the **Central Intelligence Agency**. In April 1956, his organization was renamed the **Bundesnachrichtendienst**, and he was its president until he retired in 1968, releasing his memoirs in 1971.

Gehlen proved a controversial figure, not least because his staff included several former Nazis and had been penetrated at a high level by the **KGB**. In October 1961, Hans Felfe was identified by a Polish **defector**, Michal Goleniewski, and was imprisoned for espionage. He had worked for the Sicherheitsdienst during the war and in November 1951 had joined the Gehlen

organization, having been recruited as a Soviet spy two months earlier. *See also* GERMANY.

GERHARDT, DIETER. A South African naval officer, Commander Dieter Gerhardt was arrested by the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** in January 1983 while attending a mathematics course at Syracuse University and flown to Pretoria, where he was convicted of treason and sentenced in December to life imprisonment. He had been a **walk-in** to the Soviet embassy in London in 1960, volunteering to sell North Atlantic Treaty Organization secrets while on attachment to the Royal Navy, and had been recruited by the **GRU**. At the height of his naval career, he had commanded the Simonstown base near Cape Town. His second wife, Ruth Johr, who was Swiss and supposedly provided by the GRU, was convicted of having acted as his courier and sentenced to 10 years.

The existence of a mole in **South Africa** had been suspected since the KGB illegal **Yuri Loginov** had been dispatched to the country, but he had been intercepted and arrested in 1967. At the time of his recruitment, Gerhardt, who claimed to have been motivated by the internment during World War II of his German father, had been married to an Englishwoman, Janet Coggin, with whom he had three children, for eight years. In 1999, she wrote an account of her experiences, *The Spy's Wife*, in which she claimed that she had refused her husband's invitation to become a spy too and had divorced him before moving to Ireland.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (GDR). The principal intelligence agencies in East **Germany** were the **Ministerium für Staatssicherheit** and its foreign branch, the **Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung**. *See also* ROMEO SPIES; WOLF, MARKUS.

GERMAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE. *See* BUNDESNACHRICHTENDIENST.

GERMAN SECURITY SERVICE. *See* BUNDESAMT FÜR VERFASSUNGSSCHUTZ.

GERMANY. Before and during World War I, Kaiser Wilhelm's intelligence apparatus consisted of the naval Abwehrabteilung Admiralstab and the military Kriegsnachrichtenstelle, which operated against the Entente from **Belgium** and the **Netherlands**. Both organizations were dismantled at the end of the war and were banned under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Despite this prohibition, in 1928, Erich Gempp created the **Abwehr**, which

would remain the Reich's principal intelligence agency until it was absorbed into the Reichssicherheitshauptamt in February 1944 following the defection of **Erich Vermehren**.

In the postwar era, the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) sponsored **Reinhard Gehlen** to create the **Bundesnachrichtendienst** in Pullach, near Munich, while the Soviets supervised the installation of **Markus Wolf** as director of the **Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung** (HVA) in Berlin and the British supported the appointment of **Otto John** as the first head of the **Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz** in Cologne.

On reunification, the HVA was dismantled, and its archives were made available for public scrutiny by a commission headed between 1990 and 2000 by Joachim Gauck. The records consisted of original files, 15,000 bags of shredded documents, and, since 2003, a separate computer database, code-named ROSEWOOD, which identifies the true names of individual HVA sources. This information, stored on computer disks, has been purchased in Moscow by the CIA from one of its former **KGB** custodians.

GIBRALTAR. A British possession since the Treaty of Utrecht, the Rock of Gibraltar occupies an important strategic position at the entrance to the Mediterranean and has a large dockyard and, since 1939, an airfield designed as an emergency landing ground for the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm.

During World War II, Gibraltar was a vital link on the sea route to Malta and Alexandria and accommodated both an **MI5** Defence Security Officer and a **Secret Intelligence Service** station. It acted as a base for **Special Operations Executive** operations overland into southern **Spain** and by caïque to southern **France**, and **MI9** received evaders at the frontier for transfer to England.

Since World War II, the interior of the rock, extensively tunneled over many decades, has provided secure accommodation for a **SOSUS** terminal that monitored Eastern bloc **submarine** transits through the natural choke point and surface movements.

GLADIO. A code name applied in **Italy** to the **stay-behind** organization of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which had been trained and equipped to collect intelligence, conduct intelligence-gathering operations, and generally harass the enemy in the event of a Soviet invasion and occupation. Similar contingency plans had been prepared across central Europe, and they became controversial for two reasons. First, in the Italian example, the vetting procedures employed to screen the volunteers had necessarily excluded leftists, and the candidates accepted for the program included some radical right-wing extremists who were suspected of having allowed weapons

and matériel to pass to terrorist groups to whom they were sympathetic. For example, the Bologna Railway Station bombing in August 1980, in which 85 people died, is an atrocity believed to have been carried out by terrorists using GLADIO explosives. In Belgium, too, there was evidence of similar equipment falling into the wrong hands and being used for criminal and political purposes.

The second embarrassment was the extension of NATO's training program to volunteers from neutral countries, including **Sweden**, **Finland**, Austria, and **Switzerland**. Each country had its own stay-behind arrangements, but the issue was to be controversial in Helsinki, where the organization was a cell-based structure known as STELLA POLARIS; in Stockholm, where an arms cache was discovered stored in the cellars of a radio station owned by a right-wing political activist; and in Berne, where the military unit designated **P-26** had been authorized and controlled by the chief of staff without the knowledge of his ministers or the Conseil d'Etat.

GOLDENROD. In an early, publicly disclosed example of **rendition**, a Lebanese terrorist, Fawaz Yunis, was lured to Famagusta in September 1987 by a drug dealer and occasional Drug Enforcement Administration informant, Jamal Hamdan, in a joint **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) and **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) operation code-named GOLDENROD. With the prospect of a major narcotics purchase from a notional individual named "Joseph," Yunis was arrested as soon as he ventured beyond **Cyprus**'s 12-mile territorial waters on the *Skunk Kilo*, an 81-foot luxury yacht chartered in Athens but reflagged from Greek to Italian registration, accompanied by a pair of glamorous, bikini-clad FBI special agents from the Washington Field Office and Woody Johnson of the FBI's elite Hostage Rescue Team. The plan was approved by an interagency committee, the Operational Sub-Group, which was chaired by Buck Revell, the FBI assistant director who headed the bureau's antiterrorism division for 12 years.

The arrest was made by Special Agents Donald Glasser and George Gast, and Yunis was read his *Miranda* rights in Arabic by Special Agent Dmitry Droujinsky. Younis, who had participated in the hijacking by the Amal militia of an Royal Jordanian airliner in Beirut in June 1985, was then placed in custody aboard a U.S. Navy munitions ship, the USS *Butte*, where he was interrogated by Droujinsky and Tom Hansen before being moved, four days later and suffering from seasickness, by a CH-46 helicopter to the aircraft carrier USS *Saratoga*. Heavily sedated, he was then flown, with two airborne refueling KC-10 tankers based in Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in North Carolina, for a record-breaking 13 hours in a Navy Viking S-3 jet piloted by Commander Philip Voss to Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland and held

at the U.S. Marine brig at Quantico. He was tried in Washington on charges of conspiracy, aircraft piracy, and hostage taking and in October 1989 sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment at Leavenworth, as described by the CIA's Duane Clarridge in his memoir, *A Spy for All Seasons.* Yunis's conviction was upheld by the appeals court in January 1991, and he was released from Petersburg Federal Penitentiary for deportation to Lebanon in March 2005.

Clarridge supervised the entire plan from the top-floor honeymoon suite in the Limassol Sheraton Hotel overlooking the marina, and the key informer, Hamdan, was escorted to the **United States** by his CIA case officer, Richard ("Dick") C. Hile, and resettled as the proprietor of a chain of cigar shops, Cigar World, in Virginia.

GOLDENROD was conducted under the authority of the 1986 Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act. Thereafter, some 70 terrorists were subjected to rendition prior to 9/11, organized by the CIA's Counter-Terrorism Center. Michael Sheuer, who headed the ALEX station between 1995 and May 1999, recalled that "approximately 40 people" underwent rendition during that period.

GOLITSYN, ANATOLI. A **KGB** officer working under diplomatic **cover** at the Soviet embassy in Helsinki, Anatoli Golitsyn defected to the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) in December 1961 and proved to be one of the most influential agents of the **Cold War**. As well as identifying several Soviet spies active in the West, including John Vassall in the British Admiralty; Elsie Mai, a Finn inside the local British consulate; **Hugh Hambleton** and **Georges Paques**; and extensive penetration of the Service de Documentation Extérieure et de Contre-Espionage with a spy ring code-named SAPPHIRE, he also revealed the existence of a sophisticated disinformation scheme intended to mislead the West about the Kremlin's long-term objectives. His interpretation of Moscow's Machiavellian strategy was articulated in his book *New Lies for Old*, and under the sponsorship of the CIA's Counterintelligence Staff, he was resettled in Florida and encouraged to visit Allied security and intelligence agencies to advise on countermeasures. Leon Uris based his novel *Topaz* on Golitsyn's revelations of the SAPPHIRE network. Code-named AE/SAWDUST, Golitsyn provided a total of 173 counterintelligence leads and claimed that the CIA had been penetrated by a mole code-named SASHA.

Golitsyn was to become controversial because the adherents to his theories, sometimes known disparagingly as the "monster plot," including **James Angleton**, gave him unprecedented access to operational files in a search for moles, and the subsequent investigations disadvantaged the careers of several intelligence professionals, including Peter Karlow, David Murphy, and

Alexander Sogolow, who came under suspicion. Golitsyn also propagated the idea that the KGB would dispatch **false defectors** to discredit him, and acceptance of this led to the lengthy interrogation of **Yuri Nosenko** in 1964, although the only evidence to suggest that the KGB ever adopted such a risky tactic was the example of **PROLOGUE**.

After his daughter died in 1974, Golitsyn contemplated suicide but then pursued his theories with even greater vigor. He denounced Courtenay Young and **Guy Liddell** of **MI5** and Harold Shergold of the **Secret Intelligence Service** as Soviet moles and claimed that **Oleg Penkovsky** had been a skillful KGB manipulation from the outset. He also identified Isaiah Berlin, Sir Rudolf Peierls, and Victor Rothschild as British **VENONA** spies and named Averell Harriman and the veteran CIA case officer George Kisevalter as long-term KGB agents. He also named the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire's deputy chief as a spy code-named GARMASH and insisted that **Dmitri Polyakov** (TOP HAT) and Aleksie Kulak (FEDORA) had been deliberately planted in the **Federal Bureau of Investigation**.

Originally from **Ukraine**, Golitsyn had met Josef Stalin and Georgi Malenkov in 1952, when he was a 26-year-old lieutenant, and had undergone a political transformation when Nikita Khrushchev exposed Stalin's crimes in February 1956. Two years later, after a spell in a counterintelligence section dealing with the **United States**, he participated in the abduction in Vienna of Tremmel, the leader of an émigré organization, and in 1960 was posted to Helsinki, whence he eventually defected. *See also* DEFECTORS; SOVIET UNION; WALK-IN.

GORDIEVSKY, OLEG. A "Line PR" political reports specialist of the Third Department of the **KGB**'s elite First Chief Directorate that covered Scandinavia and **Great Britain**, Gordievsky was disillusioned after the **Soviet Union**'s invasion of **Czechoslovakia** and had been warned of his future behavior because of his affair with his secretary. Gordievsky had been a member of Mikhail Liubimov's ***rezidentura*** in Copenhagen since October 1972, on his second tour of duty in **Denmark** as press attaché, and had been pitched by the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) station commander, Robert Browning, whom he had encountered casually at a local squash club. Although initially there was some skepticism about Gordievsky's sincerity, his information proved highly accurate and led in November 1981 to the arrest of the Danish journalist Arne Petersen.

Quite apart from producing a veritable bonanza of highly relevant information from the very heart of the Third Department, Gordievsky's survival represented SIS's essential integrity, proving that the organization could run a successful **penetration** into the KGB without fear of compromise. Gordi-

evsky was responsible for a series of Soviet expulsions. The first to go, in December 1982, had been the naval attaché, Captain Anatoli Zotov, of the **GRU**, and he had been followed a month later by Vladimir Chernev, ostensibly a translator at the International Wheat Council. Finally, in April 1983, three diplomats and *New Times* correspondent Igor Titov had been expelled. All had been fingered by Gordievsky, who had given SIS a comprehensive analysis of the KGB's *rezidentura*, thus allowing **MI5** to concentrate its limited resources on the best targets.

Gordievsky's knowledge extended far beyond the Third Department, and he revealed that his brother had trained as an **illegal** for deployment by Directorate S into West Germany. He also knew where his contemporaries had been posted, and his information contributed to the West's efforts to curb the KGB. The positive identification of a Soviet diplomat as an intelligence professional can be of immense value to an overstretched security apparatus unsure of which target to concentrate on, and the statistics of Soviet expulsions worldwide began to escalate markedly in 1983, when 111 officials were declared persona non grata from 16 countries during the first eight months of that year. Between 1978 and August 1983, a total of 316 espionage suspects were removed from 43 countries, a figure that might have indicated to a vigilant analyst in Yasenevo that the KGB had sprung a leak. If the tips had been traced back to SIS, doubtless the KGB would have conducted a mole hunt to trace the culprit.

On Friday, 17 May 1985, having been named the ***rezident*** designate, Gordievsky was unexpectedly summoned home to Moscow, supposedly for consultations, but he was very suspicious and agreed only after he had been assured by his SIS handler at an emergency meeting that there was no reason to believe that he was in any danger. However, on his arrival, he realized that his apartment had been searched, and when he reached Yasenevo, he was accused of being a spy. He denied the accusation and resisted his interrogators, who used drugs in an attempt to extract a confession, but he concluded that although the KGB had been tipped off to his dual role, there was not sufficient evidence to justify an arrest. Although under heavy **surveillance**, Gordievsky was able to shake off his watchers while jogging in a park at the end of July and make contact with SIS, sending an emergency signal requesting a rescue, which was promptly relayed to London. The ostensibly innocuous signal was nothing more elaborate than Gordievsky appearing on a prearranged street corner at a particular time carrying a shopping bag, but this apparently innocent act prompted SIS's chief, Christopher Curwen, to have the prime minister's adviser, Charles Powell, fly to Scotland immediately to brief Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who was then staying with the queen at Balmoral, while Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe was visited

at Chevening in Kent. When informed of the need for their permission to undertake the perilous act of removing Gordievsky from Moscow under the noses of the KGB who was maintaining a watch on him, both approved the submission, and arrangements were made for him to be **exfiltrated** by the Moscow station commander, Viscount Asquith, in his Saab to **Finland**. He acted as a Samaritan, escorting a pregnant member of the embassy staff for medical treatment in Helsinki, while Gordievsky climbed aboard at a rendezvous outside Leningrad and was driven over the frontier at Viborg. Once in **Finland**, he was greeted by the Helsinki commander, Margaret (later Baroness) Ramsay, and then driven to Trömso in Norway for a flight the next day from Oslo to London. He was then accommodated briefly at a country house in the Midlands, where he was visited by the chief, and then put up at Fort Monkton for a lengthy debriefing, lasting 80 days, conducted by SIS's principal Kremlinologist, Gordon Barrass. Among Gordievsky's other visitors was **Director of Central Intelligence William Casey**, who was flown down to the fort for a lunch hosted by Curwen.

Gordievsky was later joined in England by his wife, Leila, but they were later divorced, and she returned to **Russia** with their two daughters. He continues to live under alias in Godalming, just outside London. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN.

GOTT, RICHARD. A left-wing British journalist and author of several books on the liberation movements of Latin America, Richard Gott was the son of a World War II general identified by **Oleg Gordievsky** as a long-standing **agent of influence** run by the London ***rezidentura***. Then working as the literary editor of the *Guardian*, Gott acknowledged that he had held clandestine meetings with **KGB** officers in London and Vienna and had failed to declare payments from them. He resigned from his newspaper but continues to contribute articles periodically.

GOUZENKO, IGOR. A **GRU** cipher clerk based at the **Soviet Union**'s embassy in Washington, D.C., Igor Gouzenko defected in September 1945 and delivered 109 documents from the ***referentura*** to the **Royal Canadian Mounted Police** (RCMP) identifying a large number of GRU spies active in **Canada**. A Royal Commission was appointed to review the documents, cross-examine Gouzenko (code-named CORBY), and take evidence from the suspected spies, and its report was subsequently published. Seventeen members of the exposed GRU network were prosecuted, of whom nine were convicted of espionage.

During interviews conducted in Canada by **MI5**'s Roger Hollis, Gouzenko also gave details of a Soviet mole in London, code-named ELLI. In a telegram dated 29 November 1945, Hollis reported,

I paid a brief visit to CORBY on Wednesday. He makes a very good impression as regards his honesty and truthfulness. I dealt particularly with ELLI case, the position of which is as follows:

1. CORBY himself deciphered 2 telegrams iron Soviet Military Attaché in London, stating ELLI was now going over to D'UBOK method and the other that British Military Attaché in lloseow would not give name of British agent there.
2. LIUBIMOV told him in 1942 that ULLI was a member of high grade intelligence committee, that he had a Russian background, and that he worked in British counter intelligence. CORBY thinks that LIUBIMOV mentioned the number 5 in connection with oomaittee.
3. KOULAKOFT in 1945 told CORBY that a high grade Soviet agent was still working in United Kingdom. He did not specifically say that this agent was ELLI and appeared unwilling to discuss it. CORBY did not press it.
4. CORBY told me that he did not know that two incidents of the theft of the papers from Military Attaché in London and attempt to Telephoto his office were reported by ELLI.
5. I tried to get some further indication of the nature and scope of information supplied by ELLI: for instance I asked whether he supplied information on German war dispositions, political matters etc. CORBY said that he did not know and refused to be led in these matters and I think it is quite clear that he knows nothing more about ELLI than information given in previous paragraphs.

The allegation that a Soviet spy code-named ELLI had been active during World War II would preoccupy MI5 for years until the **KGB defector Oleg Gordievsky** appeared to resolve the matter by identifying him as Leo Long, an agent recruited by Anthony Blunt of the **Cambridge Five**, but that assertion did not convince everyone, as Long, an MI-14 analyst, did not entirely fit the description made by Hollis, who would himself come under suspicion as a possible traitor.

Gouzenko, his wife, and children were resettled in Canada and occasionally made public appearances to defend themselves from criticism. With help from his RCMP interpreter, he wrote *Fall of a Titan*, and she published *Before Igor*, and their story was turned into a movie. Gouzenko died in June 1982 in Mississauga, and his wife, Svetlana, died in September 2001. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS HEADQUARTERS (GCHQ). The principal British cryptographic organization, GCHQ replaced the Government Code and Cypher School after it had moved in 1939 from Broadway Buildings in Westminster to **Bletchley Park**. During World War II, GCHQ underwent a dramatic increase in size in response to the greater volume of intercepted wireless traffic and the possibility of exploiting Radio Security Service success with the enemy's hand ciphers by solving some Enigma

keys. Work on the **Abwehr**'s Enigma messages, code-named ISK, led to breaks in the Luftwaffe's RED signals, and thereafter significant numbers of keys were broken using specially designed electromechanical devices, known as bombes, which raced through the possible permutations of key settings. While some keys, such as the Kriegsmarine SHARK, proved hard to solve, some others succumbed relatively quickly, allowing high-grade intelligence to be distributed to a strictly limited number of authorized recipients. Initially circulated to them over secure radio links designated Special Communication Units under the code word BONIFACE, the system was renamed **ULTRA** in early 1942, following the entry of the **United States** into the war.

The ULTRA source proved exceptionally valuable and reliable and made a major contribution to the successful prosecution of the war by the Allies. Known also as "Station X" and "BP," GCHQ was supplied with intercepts by a network of stations managed by the Admiralty Y Service, the War Office Y Group, and the Air Intelligence Directorate and created subordinate organizations in Cairo, Sarafand, and Delhi.

By the end of hostilities, some 15,000 linguists, clerks, cryptographers, and analysts had passed through Bletchley Park, which established satellite establishments on the estates of local country houses and a specially built facility at Eastcote in northwest London. Automation, with the introduction in December 1943 of the COLOSSUS machine, which read the German Geheimschreiber traffic, greatly assisted the cryptanalysts and placed GCHQ at the forefront of technical research to develop advanced, fast processing systems. Subsequent computers included the Ferranti COLOROB and then, in 1945, OEDIPUS, a machine capable of storing prodigious quantities of information magnetically.

Although **Great Britain** could not hope to compete with the massive signals intelligence resources of the U.S. Armed Forces Security Agency (from November 1952 the **National Security Agency**), the relationship forged with the 1943 **BRUSA** agreement and then enhanced with **UKUSA** became a partnership with shared facilities established on conveniently located overseas territories, including Aden, Ascension, Bermuda, Ceylon, Cyprus, Diego Garcia, Grand Turk, Hong Kong, Habbaniyah, Masirah, Newfoundland, St. Helena, Singapore, and the Seychelles, as well as the bases in the United Kingdom at Edzell, Brawdy, and Menwith Hill. In addition, the link with GCHQ provided a link to the SIGINT agencies of **Australia**, **Canada**, and **New Zealand**.

During the **Cold War**, when the Warsaw Pact became the principal target, GCHQ acquired its own intercept capability through the Composite Signals Organisation and harnessed the collection assets of the armed forces, with certain dedicated units, such as 9 and 13 Signals Regiments and RAF 192 and 162 Squadrons, becoming surrogates. However, with the introduction of sat-

ellite collection, microwave carriers, and computerized data processing, the need to maintain so many ground sites diminished, and many of the intercept stations established during World War II were closed down in preference to greater investment in more sophisticated technology. The traditional secrecy that cloaked GCHQ was stripped away in the 1970s, partly as a consequence of disclosures about wartime cryptographic achievements but also by radical journalists suspicious of unfettered Whitehall eavesdropping. Thereafter, trade union activism and proof of hostile penetration by the Soviet spy Geoffrey Prime exposed the organization to unprecedented external scrutiny, including a series of budget reviews by Treasury ministers less willing to accept the secret vote unchallenged.

Although successive administrations found GCHQ invaluable and appreciated the need for secrecy, some projects, such as a nuclear-powered naval collection platform and the ZIRCON satellite, attracted considerable skepticism because of cost. The ban on trade unions at GCHQ, imposed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's administration in 1985, was rescinded by Tony Blair's government in 1997.

Internally, GCHQ emerged from World War II with sections devoted to Whitehall customers, serving the three armed forces, **MI5**, the **Secret Intelligence Service**, the Foreign Office, the Home Office, and the Board of Trade, with technical sections applied to particular problems, such as machine automation. By 1946, a reorganization split GCHQ into five groups: Technical, Traffic Analysis and Task Control, Cryptanalysis, Intelligence, and Cipher Security. In 1970, two directorates were introduced: SIGINT Operations and Requirements, incorporating S (statistical operations and traffic analysis), Z (foreign liaison), W (communications), U (search technology), J (Soviet operations), K (general SIGINT), H (cryptanalysis), X (computing), and T (ELINT), and the Organization and Establishment Directorate, which included C (overseas staff), E (personnel), F (finance), Q (technical), G (management), M (mechanical engineering), and R (security).

This structure lasted almost two decades, but greater openness, the development of the Internet, cyber-warfare, statutory accountability through the Intelligence Services Act, and a widened remit to support criminal investigations led GCHQ to undergo a further transformation into four divisions: SIGINT Missions (consisting of sections dealing with mathematics and cryptanalysis, information technology, linguistics and translation, intelligence analysis, and open sources), an enterprise division (applied research, corporate knowledge, commercial supplier liaison, and biometrics), a corporate management division (enterprise resource management, human resources, internal audit, and new SIGINT, known by the acronym SINEWS), and the communications-electronics security division, made up of the XA sections of mathematics

support (X1), international (X3), policy (X7A), and methodology (X7B), and the XB sections of products (X2), TEMPEST (X4), business planning (X5), consultancy (X6), communications certification (X8), and financial services (X9).

Following legitimization through the Intelligence Services Act in 1994, GCHQ's roles in support of counterterrorism in **Northern Ireland**, the military in Bosnia, and the police in exploiting opportunities offered by communications intelligence through the expansion of cell phone and Internet use expanded dramatically. However, greater media awareness of GCHQ's capabilities drew unwelcome attention to an intercept program based at Capenhurst, Cheshire, that monitored microwave communications to and from Ulster.

A move from Oakley to a new, specially built circular headquarters, known as the "doughnut," on the Benhall site in 2003 marked a transformation for the organization, once a shadowy branch of Whitehall, into a modern corporate entity complete with a public relations staff advising on media relations and document declassification.

GCHQ's directors have been Alastair Denniston (1921–1943), Sir Edward Travis (1943–1952), Sir Eric Jones (1952–1960), Sir Clive Loehnis (1960–1964), Sir Leonard Hooper (1965–1973), Sir Arthur Bonsall (1973–1978), Sir Brian Tovey (1978–1983), Sir Peter Marychurch (1983–1989), Sir John Adye (1989–1996), Sir David Omand (1996–1998), Sir Kevin Tebbit (January 1998–July 1998), Sir Francis Richards (1998–2003), Sir David Pepper (2003–2008), Iain Lobban (2008–2014), and Robert Hannigan (2014–). *See also* GREAT BRITAIN; SOVIET UNION; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

GRAF SPEE. While on a raiding mission in the South Atlantic in November 1939, the *Admiral Graf Spee* recovered secret British documents from one of its victims identifying an assembly point of Allied convoys off the coast of Uruguay. However, as the German pocket battleship approached the River Plate, it was intercepted by the cruisers HMS *Exeter*, *Achilles*, and *Ajax*. During a brief engagement, the *Graf Spee* suffered 37 killed and some superficial damage, while the *Exeter* was so badly damaged that it was forced to limp toward the Falklands for repair. However, Captain Hans Lansdorff, who had taken temporary refuge in neutral Montevideo, was persuaded by false British wireless broadcasts and information obtained by local agents that the British had been reinforced by the arrival of the HMS *Renown* and the aircraft carrier *Ark Royal*. Having reported to **Germany** that he was confronted by a vastly superior force, Lansdorff was ordered to scuttle his ship to avoid its falling into British hands.

Having been scuttled, the warship settled into the shallow water of the estuary of the River Plate with much of its superstructure remaining above the surface. This prompted the interest of the Naval Intelligence Division, which dispatched a radar expert, L. Bainbridge Bell, to recover the Seetakt antenna. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN.

GRAY DECEIVER. The **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) code name for the mole thought to have existed within the U.S. counterintelligence community following the arrest of **Aldrich Ames** in February 1994. The FBI investigation, code-named GRAY SUIT, was convinced that the spy was a veteran **Central Intelligence Agency** counterintelligence officer, Brian Kelley, but he turned out to be Kelley's near neighbor in Vienna, **Robert Hanssen**.

GREAT BRITAIN. Although Great Britain's various intelligence organizations can be traced back to the Elizabethan era, the modern security and intelligence structure is based on the separation of responsibilities established during World War I, when the Home and Foreign Departments of the Secret Service Bureau evolved into the Security Service **MI5** and the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS), leaving the Admiralty with the supervision of signals interception and decryption.

In 1919, signals intelligence was passed to the Government Code and Cipher School and continued under SIS's umbrella until 1946, when, as the **Government Communications Headquarters** (GCHQ), it moved from **Bletchley Park** to Eastcote and was placed under the control of the Foreign Office. Accordingly, the United Kingdom now maintains four principal intelligence agencies, MI5, SIS, GCHQ, and the Defence Intelligence Staff, with a total budget in excess of a billion dollars. Now based at Benhall in Cheltenham, GCHQ employs more staff than the other two major agencies combined, although exact strengths are not published.

During World War II, numerous other agencies enjoyed a brief existence, including **Special Operations Executive** (SOE), which conducted resistance and sabotage operations in Nazi-occupied territory, and **British Security Coordination**, which acted as an umbrella for MI5, SIS, SOE, and the Political Warfare Executive in New York. None survived significantly into the postwar era, although regional representative organizations were maintained in the Middle East (Security Intelligence Middle East and the **Inter-Services Liaison Department**), the Far East (Combined Intelligence Far East), **Iraq** (Combined Intelligence Centre Iraq), and the **Aden** Intelligence Centre.

In the postwar era, Great Britain fought counterinsurgency campaigns in **Palestine**, **Malaya**, **Cyprus**, **Kenya**, **Aden**, **Borneo**, and **Oman** and played

a significant role in the **Suez** crisis, a coup in Tehran, a campaign to liberate the **Falkland** Islands from **Argentine** occupation, and two **Gulf Wars**. This history, combined with 32 years of "the Troubles" in **Northern Ireland**, ensured an intelligence establishment staffed by personnel with a wealth of operational experience, a commodity considered invaluable by the U.S. intelligence community and a significant threat by the **Soviet Union**. *See also* ABWEHR; AL-QAIDA; ASCENSION ISLAND; ASSASSINATION; BETTANEY, MICHAEL; BERMUDA; BEST, SIGISMUND PAYNE; BLAKE, GEORGE; BOOT; BRIXMIS; CAMBRIDGE FIVE; CANARIS, WILHELM; CAZAB; CHURCHILL, WINSTON; CICERO; COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN; DEFECTOR; DELHI INTELLIGENCE BUREAU; EIRE; EPSILON; FLAVIUS; GIBRALTAR; GORDIEVSKY, OLEG; GOTT, RICHARD; GOUZENKO, IGOR; INDIAN POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE; KELL, VERNON; KREUGER, OTTO; LIDDELL, GUY; LITVINENKO, ALEXANDER; LYALIN, OLEG; MAY, ALAN NUNN; MENZIES, STEWART; NORTHERN IRELAND; OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT; PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE; PHILBY, H. A. R.; PORTLAND SPIES; POSITIVE VETTING; PRIME, GEOFFREY; RESETTLEMENT; SCRAMBLE; SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE; SPECIAL AIR SERVICE REGIMENT; SPECIAL BRANCH; SUBMARINES; SURVEILLANCE; TEUFELSBERG; U-BOAT; UKUSA; VENONA; VIKING; WATCHER SERVICE; Z ORGANISATION; ZINOVIEV LETTER.

GREECE. During World War I, the eastern Mediterranean was an intelligence front line with the Allies conducting intelligence collection and sabotage operations against the Ottoman Empire. During World War II, when Greece was under **German** occupation, **Special Operations Executive** infiltrated agents into Crete and the mainland to tie down enemy troops that might otherwise be deployed more usefully across the Middle East and to prevent the Germans using the Greek railway system to resupply the Afrika Korps in **Libya**. It was not until May 1953 that the Greek government established an intelligence agency, the Kentriki Ypiresia Pliroforion. *See also* GREEK CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE; KAMPILES, WILLIAM; NOVEMBER 17.

GREEK CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (KYP). Created in May 1953, the Kentriki Ypiresia Pliroforion, or Central Intelligence Service (KYP), was headed by General Alexandros Natsinas until his retirement in December 1963. During the period, the KYP was funded and directed largely by the **Central Intelligence Agency** station chief in Athens, an officer who, like Tom Karamessines and Gust Avrakotos, was often of Greek parentage.

During the period of military dictatorship, between 1967 and 1974, KYP was closely associated with the junta and engaged in the repression of leftist opponents of the regime. Following the election of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in 1981, General Georgios Politis was appointed KYP director to purge supporters of the former regime, and he was succeeded by a diplomat, Konstantinos Bikas.

In August 1986, the organization was restructured and renamed the National Intelligence Service (NIS), or Ethniki Ypiresia Pliroforion, to reflect its new, nonmilitary status, and the staff of 1,800 civilians includes only 80 posts held by the armed forces, 75 police officers, 15 Coast Guard officers, and 211 civilian intelligence analysts. The current NIS director is Theodore Dravillas, and his deputy is a police officer, Photis Papageorgiou.

GRENADA. The invasion of this Caribbean island in October 1983 by a supposedly multinational force led by the **United States** to restore democracy was an intelligence-led event following the arrival of Cuban troops and an expansion of the airport. Aerial reconnaissance showed that the runway was being extended with Cuban support to 9,000 feet, and the suspicion was that Grenada had been earmarked as a regional base for long-range Soviet aircraft. The **assassination** of the Marxist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop acted as the catalyst for American intervention, and a large U.S. naval task force seized the island, much to the dismay of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, whose government had not been informed of the plan to occupy a Commonwealth country.

The U.S.-led invasion was supported on the ground by a single **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) officer, a woman who distinguished herself by taking a sample of the runway to measure the depth and determine whether it could sustain landings by heavy-lift aircraft. The operation succeeded but at a cost of 19 killed, 115 wounded, some by friendly fire, and the loss of three helicopters shot down by unexpectedly efficient antiaircraft fire.

GROUPEMENT DE CONTRÔLES RADIO-ÉLÉCTRIQUE (GCR). The French signals intelligence organization based at Domme in the Dordogne, with intercept stations located at French military installations overseas. During the **Cold War**, there were others at Bahrsdorf in the Harz Mountains, at Appen in Hamburg, and at Landau. The French did not share their product with the U.S. National Security Agency, with the exception of data collected at a station at Berlin's Tegel airport, shared with the German **Bundesnachrichtendienst**.

GRU. Originally known as the Third Department of the Red Army's General Staff, the GRU (Glavnoye Razvedyvatel'noye Upravlenie) was created in

October 1918 but adopted that title only in June 1942. Like its **NKVD** counterpart, the GRU operated parallel foreign intelligence collection channels, one based on local ***rezidents***, usually working under **cover** posts in the military attaché's office, with another reliant on illegals. The West's knowledge of this organization was revealed by a **defector**, **Walter Krivitsky**, who had been the GRU's **illegal** *rezident* in The Hague until September 1937. Further information was imparted by **Oleg Penkovsky**, who was first debriefed jointly by the **Secret Intelligence Service** and the **Central Intelligence Agency** in London in April 1961, and then by **Dmitri Polyakov**, a senior GRU officer who volunteered to spy for the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) in January 1962. Another source was a GRU illegal, Kaarlo Tupmi, whom the FBI "turned" in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and ran as a double agent in March 1959.

Another important source on GRU operations was Vladimir Rezun, who defected to SIS with his wife (also a GRU officer) in June 1978 while under **United Nations** cover in Geneva. Later, he was to write several not entirely accurate accounts of the GRU under the pseudonym Viktor Suvorov, leading some to suspect that he had not been their only author.

Unlike the **KGB**, which has courted publicity, engaged with foreign historians, declassified documents, and published an official history, the GRU, known as "navigators," exercises a strict security discipline and is based at the "aquarium," a closely guarded compound at Moscow's Khodinka military airport. The organization consists of seven chief directorates: the First (Europe), the Second (North and South America), the Third (Asia), the Fourth (Africa and the Middle East), the Fifth (acquisition), the Sixth (operational intelligence), and the Seventh (electronic intelligence), known as Osnaz.

The GRU's core function is undertaken by the Fifth Chief Directorate, which liaises with the army's military districts and military command centers and provides an umbrella for fleet intelligence drawn from the North Sea, the Pacific, the Black Sea, and the Baltic.

The GRU's director, General Igor Sergun, who was appointed in December 2011, has seven deputies to cover political intelligence, personnel, operation and technical issues, communications, finance, archives, dissemination, and ciphers. The first chief deputy is responsible for the First Direction (Moscow), the Second Direction (Berlin), the Third Direction (liberation movements), and the Fourth Direction (**Cuba**). In addition, the GRU manages two compartmented units: one for *Spetsnaz* special forces and one for handling **illegals**.

Following the collapse of the **Soviet Union**, the GRU continued its overseas intelligence collection operations uninterrupted.

The GRU's directors have been Semyon Aralov (1918–1919), Sergei Gusev (1919–1920), Georgi Pyatakov (January–February 1920), Vladimir

Aussem (February 1920–August 1920), Yan Lentsman (1920–1921), Arvid Zeybot (1921–1924), Yan Berzin (1924–1935), Semyon Uritsky (1935–1937), Yan Berzin (July–August 1937), Alexander Nikonov (August 1937), Semyon Gendin (1937–1938), Alexander Orlov (1938–1939), Ivan Proskurov (1939–1940), Filipp Golikov (1940–1941), Alexei Panfilov (1941–1942), Ivan Ilyichev (November 1942–1945), Fyodor Fedotovich Kuznetsov (1945–1947), Nikolai Trusov (1947–1949), Matvei Zakharov (1949–1952), Mikhail Shalin (1952–1956), Sergei Shtemenko (1956–1957), Mikhail Shalin (1957–1958), Ivan Serov (1958–1963), Pyotr Ivashutin (1963–1987), Vladlen Mikhailov (1987–1991), Yevgeny Timokhin (1991–1992), Fyodor Ladygin (1992–1997), Valentin Korabelnikov (1997–2009), and Alexander Shlyakhturov (2009–2011). *See also* DEFECTOR; PENKOVSKY, OLEG; ROTE KAPELLE; SORGE, RICHARD; SYRIA.

GUILLAUME, GUNTER. A close friend and one of three personal assistants to German Chancellor Willi Brandt, for whom he worked in his private office, and also a long-term mole run personally **by Markus Wolf**, the legendary chief of the East German **Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung** (HVA), who had recruited him and his wife, Christel, 18 years earlier.

Guillaume had arrived in the Federal Republic as a refugee in 1956, four years after he had joined the East German army as a loyal Communist Party member, and had served as an officer with the rank of captain. He had also been trained as an agent, and when he settled in Frankfurt, supposedly as an authentic refugee, he had joined the Social Democratic Party (SDP) as a voluntary worker before becoming a full-time party functionary. In 1970, he had expressed a wish to become a civil servant in Bonn and, having sailed through a security check that failed to reveal his service as an officer in the East German army, had been appointed to the economic and social affairs staff of the Chancellery. Soon afterward, Brandt had picked him to act as his link to the SDP, and he maintained an office both in the party's headquarters and in the Palais Schomburg.

For the next three years, Guillaume enjoyed access to the very highest classifications of secret information and passed it back to Wolf, who shared it with Moscow. As well as material about the Federal Republic of **Germany**'s foreign policy and relations with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Guillaume passed on details of Brandt's rather exotic extramarital affairs, which, at that time, were completely unknown to the public. The spy's run of luck ended when suspicions were raised about the existence of a top-level mole with direct access to Brandt, and the **Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz** (BfV) launched an investigation, word of which leaked.

Exactly how the BfV got on to Guillaume remains a matter of speculation, and much of what has been written about the case, including by Markus

Wolf, has suggested that the BfV had initiated an investigation after a study had been conducted of illicit East-West communications and found traces of an illegal code-named GEORG who had completed several missions in the 1950s. Allegedly, a detailed analysis of contemporary decrypted East German wireless traffic had revealed a message, dating back to April 1957, in which a source known as "G.G." had been sent birthday greetings. Supposedly, this clue had led the BfV mole hunters to conduct a lengthy trawl for anyone with the same birthday, and eventually the field had narrowed to Guillaume's son Pierre. "G.G." was somehow linked to the missions undertaken by GEORG, and both agents were tentatively identified as Guillaume, who had been placed under intensive **surveillance**.

Gunter Nollau, the BfV's counterintelligence chief, briefed his interior minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, on 29 May 1973 and informed him that Guillaume was the subject of an investigation. Wolf was probably told about this much later by his star mole in the BfV, Klaus Kuron (who had offered to spy for the HVA in 1982 and continued undetected until the collapse of East Germany in 1989), but instead of moving Guillaume away from access, no action was taken, and this inertia led to Nollau's subsequent resignation. Thus, much to everybody's embarrassment, Guillaume was allowed to continue spying for 11 months before he was finally confronted and even allowed to accompany Brandt on his holiday to his hideaway retreat at Hamas in Norway. During these final months, Christel reported that she thought she was being watched, but Wolf had not taken much notice of this warning on the assumption that agents often develop a healthy degree of paranoia, and he failed to extract his two agents before they were finally confronted by the BfV. He was also influenced, so he admitted later, by Christel's new job as an aide to Georg Leber, Brandt's defense minister.

Whatever the source of the initial tip, Guillaume came under intensive surveillance, which he also spotted, and was arrested by the BfV early in the morning on 24 April 1974, thus provoking a major political scandal that led to Brandt's resignation just 12 days later. When the police had burst into his house, Guillaume had not attempted to deny that he was a spy but instead had identified himself proudly as an officer and citizen of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and demanded the appropriate, respectful treatment. He was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment in Rheinbach prison outside Bonn, and Christel received eight years. Suffering from kidney disease, he was released in October 1981 in a **spy swap** and returned as a hero to East Germany, where he died in April 1995. According to the KGB ***rezident*** in Karlshorst, Sergei Kondrashev, the information from the spy code-named HANSEN was "of such extraordinary importance" that the KGB's chairman, Yuri Andropov, often passed it personally straight to Andrei Gromyko,

Leonid Brezhnev's foreign minister. An officer messenger then waited for him to read the material, "information of the best quality on the situation in Germany and on discussions with the Western powers," and returned it to the KGB's headquarters. After Guillaume's exposure, Brezhnev had written a personal note to Brandt denying any personal knowledge of the espionage, but few had believed him because he too must have been one of his recipients and beneficiaries.

Certainly, in political terms, Guillaume was in a position to reassure the Soviet bloc that détente was not a ruse and supply crucial reports in 1973, when a potentially damaging political split had developed over policy between President Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger on one side and Washington's, European partners in NATO on the other. The case established Wolf's almost mythological reputation, and in January 1974, he was awarded the GDR's most coveted decoration, the Karl Marx Medal, while Wolf's minister, Erich Miekle, was appointed to full membership of the Politburo.

GULF WAR (1991). The military operation to liberate Kuwait, which had been invaded and occupied in August 1990, was code-named DESERT SHIELD and consisted of a long-planned offensive mounted by a coalition of 34 nations attacking from **Saudi Arabia** through **Iraq** to reach Kuwait City, while a deception plan suggested that Allied amphibious troops would land from the Persian Gulf. The campaign's intelligence dimension consisted of identifying and locating the elite Republican Guard, which was considered likely to put up a strong defense, and finding the Scud missile launchers that posed a threat to **Israel**.

British Special Forces, specifically patrols of the 22nd **Special Air Service** (SAS) regiment, were infiltrated into Iraq to spot the estimated 10 to 14 Scuds and call in air strikes, but not a single missile was destroyed using these tactics. Instead, the SAS confined itself to sabotaging buried landline communications.

The military intelligence assessment of Saddam Hussein's occupation army suggested 38 divisions dug in across Kuwait at a manning level of 15,000 troops to a division, implying that around half a million troops would defend the annexed territory. In reality, the estimates proved inaccurate, as most of the Iraqi divisions were no more than 75 percent of their proper strength. When the coalition's 38-day bombing campaign began on 15 January 1991, there were some 350,000 Iraqi troops in Kuwait, and when the ground offensive began on 24 February, the defenders had lost 153,000 deserters, 17,000 wounded, and 9,000 killed, leaving just 283,000 troops with poor morale and leadership to oppose a coalition force of 700,000 well-equipped troops who enjoyed total air superiority.

In the aftermath of DESERT SHIELD, Western intelligence analysts learned that Saddam Hussein's nuclear weapons development program was far more advanced than had been appreciated hitherto. As part of the cease-fire agreement, which involved the imposition of a no-fly zone across the entire country, President Hussein was allowed to operate military helicopters and to dismantle without supervision his own arsenal of offensive weapons. *See also* GULF WAR (2003).

GULF WAR (2003). The coalition's military operation to invade **Iraq** and remove Saddam Hussein from power in March 2003 was code-named IRAQI FREEDOM and was prompted by a refusal to comply with **United Nations** (UN) resolutions and a growing fear that President Hussein had reinstated his nuclear weapons development program. Estimates of Iraq's arsenal of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) compiled by the intelligence estimates of **France**, **Germany**, **Great Britain**, **Israel**, and the U.S. intelligence communities suggested an escalating investment in chemical, biological, bacteriological, and nuclear weapon development, including evidence of a clandestine procurement network, attempts to purchase uranium yellowcake in Niger, and plans for an **unmanned aerial vehicle** and to build centrifuges using aluminum tubes acquired in Australia. The intelligence depended on satellite imagery, very limited agent reporting from sources within the country, and a heavy reliance on an unreliable émigré chemical engineer seeking asylum in Germany who turned out to be a fabricator.

The evidence of Iraqi WMD was presented to the UN by Secretary of State Colin Powell in February 2003 and in a **Joint Intelligence Committee** dossier published in September 2002, but when UN Special Commission inspectors failed to find proof to validate the conclusions reached by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) and the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS), the invasion proceeded anyway. Following the occupation of Iraq and further searches conducted by the Survey Group, several reviews concluded that President Hussein's intransigence and obduracy had been misinterpreted as illicit concealment and that too much emphasis had been placed by analysts on Iraq's own misleading and contradictory declarations of WMD stocks, combined with an acknowledgment that in the previous conflict in 1991, the West had severely underestimated Baghdad's nuclear capabilities and intentions.

What was widely perceived as a catastrophic failure of intelligence was examined in detail in Washington, D.C., by a commission led by Judge Laurence Silbermann and Senator Charles Robb and in London by a committee chaired by Lord Butler. The Silbermann-Robb report, published in March 2005, found that "the Intelligence Community's performance in assessing Iraq's pre-war weapons of mass destruction programs was a major intelli-

gence failure. The failure was not merely that the Intelligence Community's assessments were wrong. There were also serious shortcomings in the way these assessments were made and communicated to policymakers."

The Butler Committee's *Review of Intelligence on Weapons of Mass Destruction* revealed that despite having worked on the Iraqi target for more than two decades, SIS had acquired only three sources in Baghdad. Of the three, one had never enjoyed any direct access to WMD information but merely had relayed gossip he had picked up, leaving SIS dependent on two "dominant sources," who together were responsible for a full two-thirds of SIS reporting on the subject circulated in Whitehall in 2002. In addition, both these two dominant sources had passed on material from a subsource each, and one of these two subsources appeared to be so reliable that his information was distributed under a separate code name, a very risky practice that could have led the uninitiated to think that in fact SIS had acquired a new, third source who was corroborating one of the "dominants."

Both subsources turned out to be unreliable, and their reports not only compromised them but also served to undermine the credibility of the main agents. Accordingly, Butler concluded that SIS had relied on just five human sources. One simply had conveyed gossip that "he had heard within his circle." The reporting from a subsource of one "dominant" was considered "open to doubt," and the third main source was "unreliable" and his intelligence withdrawn. The other principal source, managed by the **Bundesnachrichtendienst** and code-named RED RIVER by SIS and CURVEBALL by the CIA, was "seriously flawed." Ultimately, SIS had just two other agents whose reports on chemical and biological weapon capabilities were "less worrying." *See also* GULF WAR (1991).

GUNMAN. An American code name for the investigation conducted in 1984 into the discovery that a consignment of IBM Selectric "golfball" typewriters had been intercepted by the **KGB** while consigned to the U.S. embassy in Moscow and fitted with miniature transmitters that recorded each keystroke. The typewriters were used in the embassy until the transmitters were found and removed.

GUNNERSIDE. The code name assigned by **Special Operations Executive** (SOE) to a plan to infiltrate saboteurs into **Norway** to destroy the hydroelectric plant at Vermork, on which the Nazis were dependent for the production of heavy water, a commodity thought to be an essential moderator in an atomic pile when achieving a chain reaction. In reality, the Allies had opted for graphite instead but had encouraged German researchers to pursue a scientific cul-de-sac.

GUNNERSIDE had developed from FRESHMAN, which had been inspired by the Norwegian Section of the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS), headed by Commander Eric Welsh, based on the knowledge that the Germans were planning to develop an atomic weapon. Colin Gubbins, who was then SOE's director of operations, recalled that "the target, in the War Cabinet's view, was the highest possible priority and its destruction was first entrusted to Combined Operations." The objective was to deliver a group of glider-borne commandos to the plant and blow up all the sensitive electrolysis equipment. It was SOE's responsibility to receive the planes, guide the troops to Vermork, and provide the communications. In October 1942, after two attempts had been frustrated by bad weather, a four-man team, code-named SWALLOW, parachuted into the area and made contact with the raiding party as it approached the coast on 3 November. However, tragedy struck, and the two gliders plunged into a mountainside, as did one of the Halifax towing aircraft. The few men who survived the crash were captured and later murdered.

This disaster caused much gloom in London, but SOE took the opportunity to press its own case. "SOE then told the Chiefs of Staff that the operation was still feasible, if entirely entrusted to us and done by our methods," recalled Gubbins. Accordingly, a second, less ambitious operation, code-named GUNNERSIDE, was launched and involved four saboteurs linking up with the SWALLOW team. On this occasion, the mission succeeded, and on 16–17 February 1943, GUNNERSIDE landed safely and attacked their target 10 days later. They then made an epic journey overland to **Sweden** on skis, leaving SWALLOW to report the demolition of the installation's vital equipment.

GUNNERSIDE's success, where FRESHMAN had failed, was to transform SOE's flagging fortunes. "We received the thanks of the Chiefs of Staff and the congratulations of the Prime Minister in a personal note," said Gubbins. *See also* EPSILON.

H

HAMBLETON, HUGH. A **Canadian** academic who had worked as a North Atlantic Treaty Organization intelligence analyst and had spied for the **KGB** between 1956 and 1961, Hambleton came from a left-wing, intellectual family and was identified as a Soviet agent in 1961 by **Anatoli Golitsyn**. He would later work at the London School of Economics and at Laval University in Quebec but was not prosecuted, even when his home was raided by the **Royal Canadian Mounted Police**. Although he had been warned that he might be arrested if he visited England, Hambleton flew to London on a visit in June 1982 and was charged with breaches of the **Official Secrets Act**. He was convicted, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, and, after serving part of his sentence at Gartree Prison in Leicestershire, was transferred to Canada in June 1986 and released under supervision in March 1989.

HANSSEN, ROBERT. The son of a Chicago cop, Hanssen had 25 years with the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) and was weeks away from his retirement when he was arrested in February 2001 as he placed a rubbish bag filled with classified documents in a **dead drop** in a park in northern Virginia. He came from a troubled background and, in spite of his appearance of being a family man, happily married with six children, and an active member of his Roman Catholic church, where he attended meetings of Opus Dei, he was a psychiatric textbook case of contradictions. While his colleagues at work joked that he had the appearance of an undertaker, he led a bizarre private life dominated by sexual fantasies that he posted on a sordid Internet site under his own name and a yearlong relationship with a Washington, D.C., stripper whom he took on an official visit to Hong Kong. Tormented by demons, Hanssen hid a video camera in his bedroom and taped his bedtime escapades with his wife, which he then showed to a male friend. A right-winger and an ardent gun collector but with a heavy mortgage and six children in private schools, Hanssen later claimed to have been a Jekyll and Hyde personality motivated by fear of failure and anger at being passed over for promotion and not having had his talents recognized by the bureau.

In fact, the bureau had acknowledged his computer and accounting skills but had failed to link him to the mole that a post-Ames damage assessment

had concluded was still active. As a Soviet counterintelligence analyst, Hanssen knew how to exploit the bureau's limitations and, like **Aldrich Ames**, had sufficient grasp of the **tradecraft** to take the appropriate precautions to avoid detection. He was considered a computer genius and constantly monitored the systems to spot telltale traces of any sensitive, compartmented **surveillance** operations that might have endangered him. Unlike Ames, he was not the subject of routine polygraph tests to retain his security clearances and took care to protect his identity from his Russian contacts, although doubtless they quickly worked out that he was a senior FBI officer, if not his actual name.

Hanssen compromised up to 6,000 pages of highly classified documents and was responsible, in his very first letter in October 1985, for tipping off the **KGB** to the existence of two FBI recruits inside the Soviet embassy in Washington, **Sergei Motorin** and **Valeri Martynov**, both of whom were promptly recalled to Moscow and executed. In addition, he named Boris Yuzhin, who was sentenced to 15 years in a labor camp, and implicated General **Dmitri Polyakov**, a **GRU** retiree who had volunteered his services to the FBI in New York in January 1962, when he had been deputy ***rezident***. Code-named TOPHAT, Polyakov was never caught, until he was named by Hanssen, and was executed for treason. His arrest in Moscow had happened in July 1986, the day after his 65th birthday. While some of these betrayals could have been attributed to Ames, the FBI became increasingly convinced that someone had wrecked the investigation into Felix Bloch, a suspected Soviet mole in the U.S. State Department, and there were other manifestations of external interference that strongly suggested that there was a mole at work six years after Ames had been imprisoned at the federal underground facility at Florence.

The person who eventually sealed Hanssen's fate was a retired KGB officer to whom the FBI had been alerted by AVENGER. Having provided the clues that had led to the arrests of Pitts and Nicholson, the FBI pressed AVENGER for information that would assist their major mole hunt, code-named GRAY SUIT, which was intended to find the spy who must have operated in parallel with but in isolation from Aldrich Ames. The FBI's principal suspect, code-named GRAY DECEIVER, was a veteran CIA counterintelligence officer, Brian Kelley, who had spent much of his career studying Soviet illegals and, most recently, had tried to entrap Felix Bloch. Although AVENGER could not directly assist the GRAY SUIT investigation, he did recommend a retiree whom he thought had previously enjoyed access to the most sensitive of the KGB's cases. An attempt was made to lure the target out of Moscow on the pretext of a lucrative business deal, and when he reached the **United States**, he was successfully pitched, although his price was high, somewhere between $4 million and $7 million. In return for **resettlement** in the United States and this enhanced pension plan, the source supplied original documents from the

KGB's "Ramon Garcia" file in October 2000, together with a tape of one of the spy's brief, two-minute telephone contacts with his handler in Washington, Aleksandr Fefelov, in August 1986. The voice on the tape turned out to be not that of Brian Kelley but that of Robert Hanssen, who was then promptly code-named GRAY DAY and placed under intensive surveillance.

The final linchpin proved to be one of the original plastic rubbish bags that Hanssen had left at the dead drop, from which the FBI laboratory succeeded in lifting two latent fingerprints. Whereas the FBI had become convinced that the culprit was Kelley, who coincidentally lived around the corner from Hanssen and jogged regularly in one of the same parks that Hanssen used for dead drops, the bulk of the evidence against him came from a Russian **defector** who provided original documents from his Moscow file. Being caught in the act of filling a dead drop was the final part of a lengthy surveillance operation supervised personally by the director, Louis Freeh, who knew Hanssen and his family and even worshipped in the same church. After a series of bungled investigations, ranging from the Waco siege and the Oklahoma City bombing fiasco, Freeh's FBI was on the defensive, the subject of criticism in the media and from Congress. For President George W. Bush's new administration, the news that the FBI had harbored a traitor for years was the last straw. Perhaps worse was the admission that neither Hanssen nor his colleagues had even been the subject of polygraph tests and that the FBI's original suspect had been an entirely blameless senior CIA officer.

The **damage assessment** analyzing the scale of Hanssen's betrayal amounted to a veritable catalog of the nation's most treasured secrets, including MONOPOLY, the tunnel dug under the Soviet compound at Mount Alto packed with **National Security Agency** (NSA) equipment to eavesdrop on Russian conversations, and the "continuity of government" contingency plans to protect the president and his staff in deep bunkers in the event of a nuclear conflict. He supplied a copy of *The FBI's Double Agent Program*, which summarized every current operation, and the 1987, 1989, and 1990 versions of the annual *National Intelligence Program*, which set out interagency plans and objectives. Incredibly, Hanssen even revealed to the KGB that one of their most impressive defectors, Viktor Sheymov, was now using the alias "Dick Shepherd" and ran a successful computer software company in Washington. He also disclosed documents circulated by the **director of central intelligence**, *Stealth Orientation* and volume 2 of *Compendium of Future Intelligence Requirements*, and others from the CIA's Directorate of Intelligence, including two nuclear war assessments for the 1990s, *The Soviet Union in Crisis: Prospects for the Next Two Years*; a copy of the *National HUMINT Collection Plan*; and a technical survey of **measurement and signature intelligence** capabilities.

As for counterintelligence operations, there was scarcely anything Hanssen did not compromise. He supplied a copy of a summary of defector information listing Soviet intelligence successes, transcripts of meetings held by the interagency CI Group, details of Soviet intelligence **double-agent** operations, an FBI memo about a suspected KGB counterintelligence officer based at the New York ***rezidentura*** and another identifying a target for future surveillance, the entire FBI counterintelligence budget for 1992, details of a **dangle** operation to be conducted at a military facility with the intention of peddling disinformation, and a CIA report, *The KGB's First Chief Directorate: Structure, Functions and Methods*. As for the NSA, Hanssen revealed a weakness in a Soviet communications satellite that had been exploited by the agency, showed the agency's next target for attack, and pointed out which channels had resisted interception. He also supplied the collection schedules for particular sensors sited on U.S. ships, planes, and satellites.

Information about the FBI's mysterious source, code-named AVENGER, emerged in May 2003 with the conviction in Moscow of Aleksandr Zaporozhsky, a former KGB colonel who allegedly had been lured back to Russia in November 2002 after his emigration to the United States. Age 52, Zaporozhsky was accused of having helped the FBI find Ames and Hanssen and after a trial that lasted two and a half months he was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment in June 2003. According to a statement released on his conviction, Zaporozhsky, formerly deputy chief of the First Department of Directorate K until his premature retirement in 1997, had been living in Cockeysville, Maryland, with his wife, Galina, when he was ensnared by the **SVR,** and if this is indeed true, then it would seem that the FBI suffered a further intelligence loss by its failure to protect a vital witness. The SVR claimed that Zaporozhsky had contacted the CIA in 1995 and then left the country illegally three years later, supposedly to take up a position with the Walter Shipping Company, described as an FBI front. When in July 2010 a network of **illegals** was arrested in the United States, Zaporozhsky was released from prison as part of a prisoner exchange. *See also* CHAPMAN, ANNA.

HAUPTVERWALTUNG AUFKLÄRUNG (HVA). The foreign intelligence branch of the East German **Ministerium für Staatssicherheit** (Ministry of State Security), the HVA was headed from 1953 to 1986 by **Markus Wolf**. Although the organization established ***rezidenturas*** on the Soviet model in Central America, Africa, and the Middle East, often acting as surrogates for the **KGB**, it concentrated on penetrating West German institutions and by 1989 employed a staff of 4,744 at its huge headquarters at Normannienstrasse in East Berlin and supported a training facility at Gossen.

The West's knowledge of the HVA was limited until the defection of Werner Stiller in January 1979 after he had made contact with the **Bundesnachrichtendienst**. He had joined the HVA in 1971, having graduated in physics from Karl Marx University in Leipzig, but had been disaffected by the Soviet invasion of **Czechoslovakia** in August 1968. With a brother already in the Federal Republic of **Germany**, Stiller escaped from the Bahnhof Friedrichstrasse to West Berlin, traveling on forged papers and a microfilm containing 20,000 HVA documents, information that compromised 17 spies, of whom all but two escaped over the border. Among those arrested was Reiner Fülle, code-named KLAUS; Gerhard Arnold, code-named STURM; Rolf Dobbertin, code-named SPERBER; and Karl Hauffe, code-named FELLOW.

In the aftermath of Stiller's defection, his former HVA colleague Werner Teske was arrested in June 1981 and executed. Meanwhile, Stiller was resettled as Klaus-Peter Fischer and took a degree at Washington University in St. Louis in 1983. He then worked as an investment banker in New York, London, and Frankfurt am Main before marrying for a third time and moving to **Hungary**. His memoir, *Beyond the Wall*, were published in 1984.

On the retirement of Markus Wolf, who personally supervised the **recruitment** of agents, often under a **false flag** and became closely associated with **Romeo spies**, he was succeeded by Werner Grossmann.

When the communist regime collapsed, much of the HVA's records, including the all-important **cryptographic** key to the indices, were transferred to Moscow for safekeeping, but a corrupt KGB officer sold the material to the **Central Intelligence Agency**, which code-named it ROSEWOOD. In October 1990, Joachim Gauck was appointed to head a commission to make the HVA's archives available for public scrutiny, and he was succeeded in 2000 by Marianne Birthler and in 2011 by Roland Jahn.

HESS, RUDOLF. In May 1941, Adolf Hitler's deputy führer Rudolf Hess created a sensation by flying himself across the North Sea in an Me-110 and parachuting into Scotland, apparently seeking to negotiate peace terms with the British government. Hess was eventually accommodated as a **prisoner of war** at Mytchett Place, Aldershot, where he was interrogated by a succession of British intelligence officers who concluded that he was deranged. He stood trial in Nuremberg accused of war crimes in 1945 and was sentenced to life imprisonment. He died, apparently by his own hand, having hanged himself with an electrical flex in the garden of Spandau Prison in Berlin in August 1987. *See also* GERMANY; GREAT BRITAIN.

HISS, ALGER. A graduate of Johns Hopkins University and Harvard Law School, Alger Hiss joined the State Department in 1936 and in 1946 was appointed president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Two years later, he was identified as a fellow Soviet spy by the *Time* journalist **Whittaker Chambers**, but when he sued for libel, he lost the action and was imprisoned for libel, serving four years at the Lewisburg federal penitentiary in Pennsylvania.

Hiss always protested his innocence, but the release of **VENONA** texts in July 1995 proved that a spy code-named ALES had been recruited by the **GRU** in 1935, along with much of his family, and supplied information from inside the State Department. Significantly, ALES was described as having attended the Yalta Conference in 1945 and then having traveled on to Moscow. *See also* SOVIET UNION; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HOLLIS, SIR ROGER. A career Security Service officer, Roger Hollis joined **MI5** in 1938 after he had been turned down by the **Secret Intelligence Service**, where his brother Marcus worked. In poor health, having contracted tuberculosis in China while working for British-American Tobacco, Hollis became MI5's expert on communism, conducted two interviews with the **GRU defector Igor Gouzenko** in **Canada** in 1945, and was appointed deputy director general in 1953 and director general in 1956. He retired in 1965 but was recalled to undergo interrogation on suspicion that he may have spied for the **Soviet Union**. The investigation, code-named DRAT, proved inconclusive, and in the absence of anything other than circumstantial evidence prior to his death in 1973, he was cleared. However, when details of the mole hunt were leaked in 1981 by Peter Wright, there was a political furor, and the controversy of Soviet penetration of the Security Service was reopened. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN.

HONEY TRAP. The technique of compromising an adversary by means of a sexual trap in which the target is confronted with photographic evidence that would jeopardize his or her career is known as the honey trap. Before World War I, this was institutionalized by the Sicherheitsdienst at the Salon Kitty, a state-sponsored bordello in Berlin, where individuals were blackmailed after visiting prostitutes.

During the **Cold War**, the Soviets made extensive use of honey traps to coerce cooperation, either from homosexuals, such as John Vassall, or from vulnerable heterosexuals, such as Sir Geoffrey Harrison, the British ambassador in Moscow, and Edward Ellis Smith of the **Central Intelligence Agency**. Whereas Vassall succumbed to the pressure and continued to supply classified information to the **KGB** until his arrest in 1961, the ambassador reported

his relationship with a maid in 1968 and was withdrawn. In another example, the political career of a Conservative member of Parliament, Commander Anthony Courtney, collapsed when photographs were circulated of him, before his marriage, cavorting with his attractive interpreter in a Moscow hotel room. Similarly, several attempts were made to entrap members of the U.S. Marines on guard duty at the embassy in Moscow, and one, Sergeant Clayton Lonetree, was imprisoned in August 1987 for disclosing information to his KGB contacts. In other examples, John Stonehouse was the victim of a homosexual honey trap in Prague, and in 1987, Mordechai Vanunu was persuaded by a casual acquaintance, a beautiful American woman, to travel from London to **Italy**, where he was abducted.

The honey trap was a technique used exclusively by Eastern bloc intelligence agencies, and **Oleg Lyalin** was first persuaded to cooperate with a joint MI5–**Secret Intelligence Service** team when he was surprised during an illicit tryst with his secretary.

HONORABLE CORRESPONDENT. French journalists, businessmen, aid workers and others co-opted to assist the French intelligence service, **Direction Générale de Securité Extérieure**, are known as honorable correspondents and willingly undertake clandestine missions that would be considered unethical by their British and American counterparts.

HOUGHTON, DANIEL. In September 2010, a 25-year-old former **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) software engineer was sentenced to a year's imprisonment after he admitted charges under the **Official Secrets Act**. Houghton, with dual Dutch and British nationality, had attempted to sell two electronic files, one containing an SIS staff list identifying 426 personnel and the other detailing the telephone contact numbers for 39 individuals, for £2 million. He had worked for SIS between September 2007 and May 2009, downloaded the data onto computer disks, and used his own cell phone to contact the Algemene Inlichtingen en Veiligheidsdienst in August 2009, but the organization, suspecting a hoax, had promptly alerted SIS.

In January 2010, Houghton, who had graduated from Birmingham University and studied graphic design at Exeter College, traveled to the Netherlands to negotiate the sale, which he reduced to £900,000, and then attended a meeting to complete the deal in March in a London hotel, where he was arrested. After he had been taken into custody, two memory cards, containing copies of 7,000 files, were recovered from his shared flat in Hoxton in London and from the farmhouse at Holne near Buckfastleigh in Devon, where his mother, Elizabeth Havinga, lived with Admiral Sir John Rawlins. *See also* NETHERLANDS.

HOWARD, EDWARD LEE. Edward L. Howard defected to Moscow in September 1985, and although the damage assessment of the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) had been revised following the confessions of **Aldrich Ames** and **Robert Hanssen**, he is still blamed for having betrayed many sources and operations, including **TAW** and **TRIGON**.

Howard's CIA career had been brief, and he had been obliged to resign in June 1983 when a routine polygraph examination, prior to his posting to Carl Gebhardt's Moscow Station, revealed petty theft and drug use. When Howard was identified in July 1985 by the **KGB**'s **Vitali Yurchenko** as a Soviet source code-named ROBERT, who had sold secrets to the Soviets in Austria in September 1984, he was placed under **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) **surveillance** at his home in Albuquerque, New Mexico, but using **tradecraft** that he had learned during Jack Platt's **pipeliners** course for case officers assigned to Moscow, he easily eluded the watchers and fled the country in September 1985. A year later, in August 1986, the Soviets announced that Howard had been granted **political asylum** and Soviet citizenship.

Howard's defection was an enormous embarrassment to both the CIA and the FBI, not least because he was the first CIA officer to defect to Moscow, but a greater problem was the assessment of the damage he had inflicted, as initially he was blamed for the various operational failures later attributed to Ames and Hanssen. The expulsion of five U.S. diplomats from the **Soviet Union** was considered to be his handiwork, and it was also believed that he had been responsible for compromising **Adolf Tolkachev**, the aeronautics engineer who had been supplying classified material to the CIA since 1977, and was seized by the KGB on 9 June 1985 and executed soon afterward. Howard had been briefed to handle Tolkachev in Moscow and, following the failure of a colleague to complete the pipeliner course, had also been trained to service the source code-named TAW. When the CIA's Office of Security had recommended Howard be fired for what his polygraph had disclosed, it had not been told of the sensitive knowledge with which he had been entrusted. The need to preserve secrecy, on this occasion, had meant that instead of being kept "on the reservation," he had been fired, allowing a disgruntled ex-employee to exercise his bitterness and apparently his wish for revenge.

Howard's escape from his home in Albuquerque also served to highlight some additional problems with the way the CIA shared (or failed to share) secret information. The FBI agents assigned to watching Howard had not been told that he had attended the pipeliner's course and should therefore be considered well versed in countersurveillance techniques. The awkward location of Howard's house meant that it could be watched only remotely via a video link to a van parked nearby, inside of which were two FBI special agents monitoring the camera and the wiretap. Whenever Howard or his wife,

Mary, who had also been trained by the CIA, left the building, the van warned a team of surveillance vehicles that were in the vicinity, ready to pick up his trail. On the night of his escape, his departure from the house, driven by his wife, had gone unnoticed. The setting sun had temporarily obscured the video camera, and the special agent on duty had been distracted by a telephone conversation conducted by the Howards' babysitter in which she gave a graphic account of a sexual adventure with her boyfriend the previous evening.

Not realizing that the FBI had failed to spot their exit, Howard and his wife had gone out for dinner, and then on the journey home, he had slipped out of the car and left a "jack-in-the-box" replacement dummy in the passenger seat. This was classic **Moscow rules** tradecraft but in the event had been entirely unnecessary because the FBI had not detected their absence until their car returned to their garage, apparently with two people aboard. Howard had actually caught a bus to the airport and flown abroad unhindered, leaving an ingenious tape recording that his wife later played over the telephone to his doctor's answering machine to make an appointment, thus giving the impression to the FBI that he was still at home. Accordingly, by the time it dawned on the FBI that their quarry had disappeared, Howard was safely out of reach.

After his defection, Howard cooperated with the author David Wise on a biography, *The Spy Who Got Away*, meeting him in Budapest, and established a successful insurance business. His death was announced in July 2002, apparently the result of an accident at his dacha outside Moscow.

HUMAN INTELLIGENCE (HUMINT). Arguably more temperamental and difficult to handle than technical sources, the recruitment, management, and retention of HUMINT is an essential part of any efficient security or intelligence apparatus. Whereas a satellite or listening device may provide valuable information, only a human source can give indications of political intent. However, the development of human sources can be extremely risky and may compromise their case officers. In addition, individuals willing to betray their families, tribe, country, or other allegiance may prove difficult to handle and liable to work to their own agenda, fabricate information, or become **double agents**.

Reluctance to engage in this potentially most sordid part of all intelligence work results in an overreliance on technical sources and the dangers inherent therein.

HUNGARY. In 1949, Janos Kadar's communist regime in Hungary established the Allami Vedélmi Hatosag (AVH) under the sponsorship of the Ministry of the Interior with responsibility for internal security and foreign intelligence collection. With a headquarters at 60 Andrassy Avenue, the AVH

became an instrument of political repression and a surrogate for the **NKVD** and then the **KGB**. During the **Cold War**, the AVH managed several spy rings in Europe, among them **Zoltan Szabo**.

Following the collapse of the **Soviet Union**, the AVH was disbanded and replaced in 1995 by the Információs Hivatal (Information Office), which has been headed by General Joseph Saxon (1996–1998), Tibor Peto Maj (1998–2002), Joseph Czukor Maj (2002–2004), General Stephen Zsohár (2004–2007), General Zsolt Hetesy (2007–2010), General Tibor Peto (2010–2012), and General Stephen Shepher (2012–). *See also* VASILIEV, VLADIMIR.

I

ILLEGAL *REZIDENT*. The senior Soviet **illegal** in any territory is designated the illegal ***rezident***, who fulfills much the same task as his or her legal counterpart, who enjoys diplomatic immunity. During the **Cold War**, only two illegal *rezidents* were ever caught: Willie Fisher in the **United States** in June 1956 and Konon Molody in London in January 1961. Both were convicted of espionage and given long prison sentences, but were subsequently released in **spy swaps**. *See also* KRIVITSKY, WALTER.

ILLEGALS. Professional intelligence personnel who were deployed in the West during the **Cold War** under long-term commercial or other **covers** are known as illegals. They are vulnerable to arrest, but because they operate in isolation from diplomatic premises, they are rarely the subject of the routine **surveillance** intended to identify intelligence personnel. The discipline of illegals was perfected by the **KGB**, which ran them as Line X personnel through Directorate N, an organization within the First Chief Directorate dedicated to the training, management, and support of illegals.

Extremely difficult to detect, illegals invariably transited through a third country before reaching their target environment and often waited for years developing a legend before they were activated to perform particular clandestine duties.

Illegals played a significant role in the development of the **Soviet Union**'s intelligence services, which, for many years, could not exploit diplomatic immunity in countries where the Bolshevik regime had not been formally recognized. Accordingly, illegal operations made a uniquely disproportionate contribution to the Cheka, NKVD, and KGB. *See also* CHAPMAN, ANNA; NONOFFFICAL COVER.

IMAGERY. The product of satellite and other reconnaissance photography is known generically as imagery.

INDIA. The postindependence Indian intelligence community has been dominated by the **Delhi Intelligence Bureau** (DIB), headed first by T. G. Sanjeevi Pillai, who was succeeded in 1950 by B. N. Mullick. He directed

the organization until 1964 and was replaced by S. P. Verma. His successors were M. L. Hooja (1968–1971), Atma Jayaram (1971–1975), S. N. Mathur (1975–1980), T. V. Rajeswar (1980–1983), R. K. Kapoor (1983–1984), H. A. Barari (1984–1987), M. K. Narayanan (1987–1989), R. P. Joshi (1989–1990), M. K. Narayanan (1991–1992), V. G. Vaidya (1992–1994), D. C. Pathak (1994–1996), Abhijit Mitra (August–September 1996), Arun Bhagat (1996–1998), Shayamal Dutta (1998–2001), K. P. Singh (2001–2004), Ajit Kumar Doval (2004–2005), E. S. L. Narasimhan (2005–2006), P. C. Haldar (2007–2008), and Rajiv Mathur (2009–2010).

The DIB, headed since December 2012 by Syed Asif Ibrahim, was largely domestically oriented, and the relative lack of collection against foreign targets became acutely obvious during the border disputes with the **People's Republic of China** (PRC) in 1962 and with **Pakistan** in 1967. Accordingly, Indira Gandhi greatly increased India's foreign intelligence capability in September 1968 by creating the Research and Intelligence Wing (RAW) in the Cabinet Office, headed by Rameshwar Nath Kao, then the DIB's deputy director, with a staff of 250. Soon afterward, as RAW expanded, it sponsored an air intelligence branch, the Aviation Research Centre, to conduct reconnaissance missions along the border; a paramilitary organization, the Special Frontier Force; and a signals intelligence capability, the National Technical Facilities Organisation. Based at Lodhi Road, New Delhi, RAW consists of four divisions—Area I (Pakistan), Area II (China and Southeast Asia), Area III (Middle East and Africa), and Area IV (other countries)—supported by three sections responsible for internal security, administration, and electronic and technical.

RAW made a clandestine contribution to the creation of Bangladesh in 1971 by providing support to East Pakistan and has concentrated on collection operations against Pakistan's nuclear program and Sikh nationalists campaigning for an independent Khalistan. According to a **defector**, Major Rabinder Singh, who was granted political asylum in the **United States** in May 2004, RAW was also active in suppressing an **Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate**–sponsored insurgency in Punjab. RAW has also been active in Afghanistan in support of the Northern Alliance, in **Burma** by supplying aid to the Kachin rebels, and in Kashmir.

During the terrorist attack in Mumbai in November 2008, RAW was able to monitor six of the satphones used by the gunmen to talk to their Islamic Jihad controllers in Pakistan. Analysis of this signals intelligence resulted in the identification of numerous Muslim extremists, among them Sheikh Abdul Khwaja, who was abducted from Colombo in Sri Lanka in January 2010 and imprisoned at Tihar Jail near New Delhi.

RAW's relationship with the **Central Intelligence Agency** has been largely adversarial, partly because of the extent of the **KGB**'s influence

over Indian politics, as was later demonstrated by detailed revelations made by **Vasili Mitrokhin**. In 1987, a senior RAW officer, K. V. Unnikrishnan, claimed to have been **honey trapped** by a Pan Am air stewardess in Chennai after he had been charged with passing classified information to his American contact.

Little has been publicly disclosed about RAW, although one retiree, V. K. Singh, wrote a critical memoir in 2007, *India's External Intelligence: Secrets of Research and Analysis Wing (RAW)*, but was promptly arrested to face charges under the **Official Secrets Act**. In 2014, another RAW retiree, R. K. Yaday, asserted that the organization had experienced numerous defections to the United States, including Sikander lal Mlik, who had served as Kao's personal assistant for 17 years. In his book *Mission R&AW*, he recalled that a senior field officer, Ashok Sathe, who had been stationed at Ulan Bator in Mongolia and then in 1977 at Khorramshahr in Iran, had been resettled in California.

Kao's successors as directors of RAW have been K. Sankaran Nai (1977–1977), N. F. Suntook (1977–1983), S. E. Joshi (1986–1987), A. K. Verma (1987–1990), G. S. Bajpai (1990–1991), N. Narasimhan (1991–1993), J. S. Bedi (1993–1993), A. S. Syali (1993–1996), Ranjan Roy (1996–1997), Arvind Dave (1997–1999), A. S. Dulat (1999–2000), Vikram Sood (2000–2003), C. D. Sahay (2003–2005), P. K. H. Tharakan (2005–2007), Ashok Chaturvedi (2007–2009), K. C. Verma (2009–2010), Sanjeev Tripathi (2010–2012), and Alok Joshi (2012–).

The targets of India's intelligence collection have been principally Pakistan, the PRC, and various separatists. In pursuit of these objectives, the DIB has been active in **Canada** and **Great Britain** (and not always in a liaison capacity) against Sikh nationalists and against Inter-Service Intelligence Directorate surrogates in the Maldives. *See also* INDIAN POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE (IPI). The India Office's small intelligence liaison section accommodated in **MI5**'s London headquarters to act as a link with the **Delhi Intelligence Bureau**. The IPI was headed from 1909 to 1916 by Sir John Wallinger, who was followed by Sir Philip Vickery. Prior to being absorbed into the Security Service in 1947, IPI ran agent networks that penetrated émigré groups in Vancouver, Zurich, New York, and San Francisco.

INDONESIA. The world's largest Muslim country, this former Dutch colony was under the control of successive totalitarian and military regimes until May 1998, when President Suharto resigned and his successor was directly elected.

Beset by corruption and economic instability, Indonesia unsuccessfully fought an insurgency, known as the confrontation, against the British in **Borneo** between 1963 and 1966; annexed East Timor in 1973; and was assessed as posing a major strategic threat to **Australia**.

Indonesia's notorious security apparatus, known until 2001 as Badan Koordinasi Intelijen Negara, or State Intelligence Coordinating Agency, was reformed as the Badan Intelijen Negara State Intelligence Agency and in October 2002 took the lead role in the investigation of the **al-Qaida** bombing in Bali.

The heads of the agency have been Abdullah Mahmud Hendropriyono (2001–2004), Syamsir Siregar (2004–2009), Sutanto (2009–2011), and Marciano Norman (2011–). *See also* BARNETT, DAVID.

INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE. While it is unusual for most conventional intelligence agencies to collect industrial or proprietary information of no strategic significance where there are no counterintelligence implications, the exceptions have been the official agencies of **France** and the **People's Republic of China** (PRC), where there is evidence that the **Direction Générale de Sécurité Extérieure** (DGSE) and the **Ministry of State Security** (MSS), respectively, have been implicated in the theft of commercially sensitive material from private companies.

The DGSE, once headed by a former head of Air France, Pierre Marion, has been involved in the recording of conversations in business class on airliners, caught taking the household waste from the homes of Boeing executives in Seattle, and known to have had a French military attaché in India intervene in a bid to influence a competition for a major arms contract.

While such behavior might be regarded as an aberration, it is clear that the MSS enjoys strong links to commerce, and it is hard for outside observers to distinguish between the state organ and its investment in the private sector. With industry overwhelmingly in the hands of the state, the state exercises control over commercial entities that in the West would not be regarded as wholly owned state assets. Accordingly, the PRC seeks to protect its assets by extending official secrecy laws to cover ordinary commercial transactions, as the directors of the Australian mining combine, Rio Tinto Zinc, discovered in 2009 after having negotiated iron ore supply contracts. In parallel, the PRC promotes the interests of the state's commercial enterprises by officially sponsoring the collection of proprietary information from foreign competitors and the recruitment of sources and intermediaries who engage in the illicit acquisition of protected data and in the circumvention of foreign export controls.

As the PRC's principal nondiplomatic overseas representative organization, the MSS is the chosen channel for much of this activity, with numerous

examples of technicians stealing processes and software, ostensibly independent businessmen attempting to purchase embargoed equipment, and well-funded front companies acting on behalf of unidentified clients in Singapore and Hong Kong.

According to French intelligence reports, PRC state-sponsored industrial espionage relies on variations of three familiar techniques. The first is the "lamprey," in which a project is announced inviting international tenders. A false competition between rival foreign firms is created, with the participants encouraged to improve their product demonstrations, but once their technical data have been compromised, the project ostensibly is abandoned, leaving the Chinese principals in possession of various proprietary items. Another technique, known as the "mushroom factory," involves a joint venture that is created in partnership with a foreign firm and is dependent on the transfer of processes that then become available to local competitors that offer almost identical products.

In 2009, because of the scale of Chinese industrial espionage, **MI5** issued a briefing paper, *The Threat from Chinese Espionage*, for the British business community. This was an unusual development because the Security Service hitherto had avoided being drawn into the commercial field following a fiasco in January 1965, when the prosecution of two Kodak employees working for East **Germany** collapsed.

IN OBSCURA. When a target during a **surveillance** operation is temporarily lost from view, the moment is known as in obscura and provides an opportunity for the individual to elude those seeking to maintain observation. The individual may complete operational acts, such as the servicing of a **dead drop**, maybe a **brush contact**, or simply a fleeting chance to change into a disguise and thereby elude the watchers.

INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS. The technique of monitoring telephone and radio traffic is known as interception and includes the physical wiretapping of landlines and the scanning of wavelengths to eavesdrop on a target. Since the end of the **Cold War** and the expansion of other means of electronic communications, such as fax, text messaging, and e-mail, interception has become more sophisticated to overcome routine encryption and frequency-hopping technology intended to provide protection.

Technically, interception falls into three categories: landline interception at the local telephone exchange; interception of a microwave carrier, either by interruption of the line-of-sight channel or by satellite as the beam extends into space; or collection of a satellite link, usually by a colocated ground station.

Legislation authorizing interception invariably places a burden on telephone companies and Internet service providers to retain comprehensive electronic records, known as metadata, for subsequent scrutiny by law enforcement agencies. However, many countries conduct interception operations overseas in violation of local sovereignty but outside the legal jurisdiction of their own courts. *See also* BUNDESNACHRICHTENDIENST; FAPSI; GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS HEADQUARTERS; GROUPEMENT DE CONTRÔLES RADIO-ÉLÉCTRIQUE; NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.

INTER-SERVICES INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORATE (ISI). Established in Karachi, **Pakistan**, in 1947 under Brigadier Walter Cawthorn, formerly the director of military intelligence in **India**, the ISI drew on military personnel to staff a largely internal security organization that received training support from **MI5** in London. In 1966, following defeat in the Indo-Pakistan War, President Ayub Khan expanded ISI's role to intelligence collection in India and East Pakistan.

In 1980, after the **Soviet Union**'s invasion and occupation of **Afghanistan**, the ISI was sponsored by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) to train and arm the Mujahadeen to resist the Red Army. Thereafter, the ISI acted as CIA surrogates, creating a close link between successive CIA station chiefs in Islamabad and senior ISI personnel. However, following 9/11, there was suspicion that individual ISI case officers had become too close to their former Mujahadeen contacts, who had become affiliated with **al-Qaida** and the Taliban. In addition, ISI assisted in providing **cover** for the development of Dr. A. Q. Khan's clandestine procurement program to support Pakistan's construction of a nuclear weapon.

In 1956, Cawthorne was replaced by Riaz Hussain. His successors have been Mohammad Akbar Khan (1966–1971), Ghulam Jilani Khan (1971–1978), Muhammad Riaz (1978–1980), Akhtar Abdur Rahman (1980–1987), Hamid Gul (1987–1989), Shamsur Rahman Kallu (1989–1990), Asad Durrani (1990–1992), Javed Nasir (1992–1993), Javed Ashraf Qazi (1993–1995), Naseem Rana (1995–1998), Ziauddin Butt (1998–1999), Mahmud Ahmed (1999–2001), Ehsan ul Haq (2001–2004), Ashfaq Parvez Kayani (2004–2007), Nadeem Taj (2007–2008), Ahmad Shuja Pasha (2008–2012), Zaheerul Islam (2012–2013), and Rizwan Akhtar (2014–). *See also* BIN LADEN, OSAMA.

INTER-SERVICES LIAISON DEPARTMENT (ISLD). During World War II, the **cover** in the Middle East and the Far East adopted by the **Secret Intelligence Service** was the innocuous-sounding Inter-Services Liaison

Department. ISLD established regional headquarters in Cairo and Delhi and undertook intelligence-gathering operations independently, sometimes in competition with **Special Operations Executive** and the local regional security apparatus.

IRAN. Created in 1957, the Sazeman-e Ettela'at va Amniyat-e Keshvar (SAVAK) was the shah's domestic security apparatus, headed by General Teymur Bakhtiar, who received training and logistical support from the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) and the local **Mossad** representative, Yacob Nimrodi. In 1961, Bakhtia was replaced by General Hassan Pakravan, who was himself succeeded five years later by General Nematollah Nassiri, one of the shah's closest advisers, who acquired a reputation for ruthless repression, with many opponents of the regime detained at Tehran's notorious Evin Prison. In 1978, Nassiri was arrested and succeeded by General Nasser Moghadam, who was also executed by the Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic Revolution, which seized power in February 1979 after the shah had fled the country. SAVAK was largely dismantled and replaced by the Sazman-e Ettela'at va Amniat-e Melli-e Iran (SAVAMA), the Ministry of Intelligence and National Security.

In 1998, a series of political **assassination**s were linked to SAVAMA, and an officer, Saeed Emami, was charged with murder, but he committed suicide in prison. Three of his fellow conspirators, allegedly members of a rogue unit in the organization, were sentenced to death in 2001 but were reprieved on appeal and imprisoned for life, along with a dozen other suspects.

Much is known about SAVAMA in the West because in February 2007, a former Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) officer, General Ali Asgari, defected to the CIA in Istanbul. Asgari had been a senior intelligence officer in **Lebanon** and a founder of Hezbollah. He was closely associated with the notorious bomb maker Imad Mughniyeh, who had served as one of Yasser Arafat's Force 17 bodyguard and was implicated in the bombing of the U.S. Marine base in Beirut in October 1983, the abduction of CIA Station Chief William Buckley in March 1984, the bombing of the U.S. embassy in September 1984, the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 in June 1985, the bombing of the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires in March 1992, and the bombing of the Khobar Towers in **Saudi Arabia** in June 1996. Mughniyeh was killed by a bomb placed in his car in Damascus in February 2008.

In 2004, Asgari, having been promoted to deputy minister of defense seven years earlier, was arrested and spent 18 months in prison, his rival Mahmoud Ahmadinejad being elected president in 2005. After Asgari was granted political asylum in the **United States**, he became a walking encyclopedia of Middle East **terrorism** for CIA analysts, identifying his former subordinate and the terrorist atrocities they had perpetrated.

According to a 64-page report produced in December 2012 by the Pentagon's Irregular Warfare Support Program, SAVAMA employs 30,000 people who are engaged in covert and clandestine activities that range from spying to stealing technology to terrorist bombings and assassination. Described as "one of the largest and most dynamic intelligence agencies in the Middle East," the organization cooperates with the IRGC units that have perpetrated terrorist bombings from Argentina to Lebanon and "provides financial, material, technological, or other support services to Hamas, Hezbollah, and **al-Qaida** in **Iraq**, all designated terrorist organizations under U.S. Executive Order 13224." The document asserted that SAVAMA was active "in all areas where Iran has interests, including **Afghanistan**, Iraq, Kuwait, **Lebanon**, Central Asia, Africa, Austria, Azerbaijan, Croatia, **France**, Georgia, **Germany**, **Turkey**, **Great Britain**, and the Americas, including the United States."

The current minister of intelligence, responsible for heading a coordination council overseeing 16 different agencies (but not the IRGC's two other intelligence agencies), is Mahmoud Alavi, who succeeded Heydar Moslehi in 2013. His predecessors have been Mohammad Reyshahri (1984–1989), Ali Fallahian (1989–1997), Ghorbanali Dorri-Najafabadi (1997–2000), Ali Younesi (2000–2005), and Gholam-Hossein Mohseni-Eje'i (2005–2009). *See also* BOOT; IRAN-CONTRA; IRANIAN HOSTAGE CRISIS.

IRAN-CONTRA. On 16 March 1984, the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) chief of station in Beirut, William Buckley, was abducted from the basement garage of his apartment block by Hezbollah terrorists, and the efforts of **Director of Central Intelligence** (DCI) **William Casey** to secure his freedom became known as the Iran-Contra affair.

Casey ordered satellite imagery of the Abdullah barracks in Beirut and all the other suspected Shiite bases and deployed such agents as there were on the ground to monitor suspected Hezbollah activists, but some evidence suggested that Islamic Jihad, which had claimed responsibility for the abduction, had been behind it. An extremist cell of Islamic Jihad, led by Imad Mugniyah, a Shiite cleric with strong links to the Iranian Revolutionary Guards, was controlled from Tehran.

The CIA's channel of communication with Tehran depended on an expatriate entrepreneur, Manucher Ghorbanifar, who had been known to the agency for more than 20 years and was regarded, after many polygraph tests, to be wholly unreliable. Indeed, he had even been the subject of a **burn notice**, but he did have a line into the Iranian prime minister's office, and although his first direct approach in July 1984 claiming to know who was holding Buckley had been rejected after a polygraph indicated deception, negotiations with him were subsequently opened with the DCI's personal authority.

Ghorbanifar claimed that moderate elements in the Tehran government were anxious to trade Buckley for much-needed weapons, which were the subject of an embargo, so Casey obtained President Ronald Reagan's permission to begin talks.

Ghorbanifar's proposal was to exploit the Iranian demand for TOW antitank missiles by buying a quantity from the Israeli army, which possessed a large stock of the formidable weapon, and sell 508 of them to Iran at a vastly inflated price. The Israelis were willing to cooperate on condition that their own arsenal would be replenished by the **United States**, and to encourage the Americans to participate, Tehran was apparently willing to free the U.S. hostages in Lebanon. Since technically the United States was not supplying the missiles directly to Iran, there was no breach of the **United Nations** embargo or American law, so there was theoretically an advantage to all the parties involved, apart from the repudiation of the president's often-stated policy that he would not negotiate with terrorists.

Ninety-six TOW missiles were flown to Iran on 22 August aboard a chartered DC-8, and a week later, after Ghorbanifar had been paid by the Iranians, preparations were made for a second flight to deliver the remaining 408 TOWs on 14 September.

The day after the TOWs had been delivered, it was not Buckley who was released but rather Benjamin Weir, a Presbyterian missionary who had been seized in May 1984. Ghorbanifar's explanation was that Buckley was too ill to move, but the remaining hostages would be freed if Tehran were allowed to purchase Hawk antiaircraft missiles. However, on 15 October, Islamic Jihad announced that Buckley had been "executed" in retaliation for the Israeli air raid two weeks earlier on the Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters in Tunis. Nevertheless, the National Security Council staffer responsible for counterterrorism, Colonel Oliver North, remained keen to develop the contact with Tehran and arranged for the Israelis to supply Ghorbanifar with 120 Hawks. The plan called for the missiles, disguised as "oil drilling equipment," to be delivered on an El-Al 747 to Lisbon, where they would be transferred to a pair of chartered Nigerian DC-8s for delivery in Iran. However, the first attempt, made on 21 November, failed because the Portuguese authorities would not allow the El-Al plane to land without a detailed declaration of the cargo.

The second, successful attempt was made on 24 November, organized largely by the CIA's Air Branch, which arranged for the El-Al 747 to be met in Cyprus by a 707 chartered by a CIA **proprietary** company, St. Lucia Airways, and flown by a German crew. Once again, the crates of weapons were described as "oil drilling equipment," and the CIA stations in Nicosia and Ankara were involved in clearing the required flight plans with the

various air traffic control sectors over the eastern Mediterranean. Although the agency dropped out of the picture thereafter, North continued the trade and found a suitable beneficiary for the profits by placing the cash in the Swiss bank account of a Panamanian-registered company, Lake Resources Inc., which had been set up originally to fund the Nicaraguan Contras. The man behind Lake Resources was North's confidant, General Richard Secord, who managed the very substantial sums that accrued during the two-way trade by using the profits from the sales to Tehran to buy weapons that were then sold at huge profit margins to a force of Contras approaching 20,000, who paid with funds donated by foreign benefactors, principal among them the Saudi Arabian government. This ingenious scheme, which later became known as the "enterprise," avoided the embarrassment of any U.S. government agency making a surplus, which would have been contrary to federal law but also ensured that Lake Resources accumulated a huge, unaccountable income.

Thus, the DCI outmaneuvered his congressional critics by using North as a surrogate, but the intrinsic flaw in the scheme was that it never achieved the desired results. While Casey could testify, as he did, that the CIA was completely unaware at the time that North's consignment of oil drilling equipment was actually Hawk missiles destined for Tehran in contravention of U.S. law, this was nothing more than the DCI's semantics, for he personally almost certainly did know of the plan long in advance of its execution and may even have been its original author. Nevertheless, Casey's dubious distinction between what he knew and what his organization knew and when provided the CIA with a fig-leaf defense that was never to be tested with any rigor. However, the really fatal aspect of the entire scheme was that it never achieved its intended purpose of freeing the wretched Bill Buckley.

Although it could be argued that North's intervention did obtain the release of two hostages, Benjamin Weir and later Lawrence Jenco, it also had the effect of enhancing the status of American captives as a valuable trading commodity. No sooner than Weir and Father Jenco had been freed than another pair, Frank Reed of the Lebanese International School and Joseph Ciccipio of the American University, were abducted on 9 and 12 September, respectively, almost as though Hezbollah had decided to restock its inventory. Even worse, the terrorists also seized the British churchman Terry Waite, who had acted for North as a compliant **cover** for the hostage releases, which, under any circumstances, could never be linked publicly to the illicit sale of weapons. Thus, far from enjoying the advantage of success, North's ingenious scheme never accomplished its primary purpose. Indeed, according to some reports, the venture actually served to infuriate the Iranians, who had been told by Ghorbanifar to expect a different model of the antiaircraft missile and

instead had received outrageously overpriced Hawks stamped with the star of David and covered in Hebrew stencils.

The Iran-Contra affair, as it came to be known, and the diversion of the profits from the weapons sales became the focus of one of a series of congressional investigations. Casey, just back from a grueling tour of the CIA stations in El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras, was called to give evidence regarding the CIA's denial of any knowledge that the "oil drilling equipment" had been Hawk missiles until months after the transaction had taken place, but on 15 December 1987, while undergoing a medical examination in his office at Langley, he collapsed and was diagnosed as suffering from a massive brain tumor. He underwent surgery three days later but never recovered and died on 6 May 1997, just as the first witness began his testimony in the Senate. The question about the extent to which the DCI had known or had approved of North's illegal diversion of funds to the Contras remained unanswered by him.

IRANIAN HOSTAGE CRISIS. On 4 November 1979, a large group of student supporters of the Ayatollah Khomeini seized the American embassy in Tehran and occupied it for 444 days. Among the hostages were four members of the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) station, including the chief, Tom Ahern. Also seized were William J. Daugherty, Malcolm Kalp, and a junior operations support officer. A fifth officer, George O'Keefe, fortuitously had gone on leave only days earlier. Eventually, all the hostages were released, some having endured months in solitary confinement and beatings but not before the students had reconstructed thousands of shredded documents found in the building, some of them highly classified. These were later published in Iran as facsimiles in a 30-volume paperback series with translations for the purpose of embarrassing the administration of President Jimmy Carter. Personnel records recovered intact helped identify the CIA officers, and they were segregated from the other diplomats. Some of the staff, not on the premises at the time the compound was stormed, hid with friends and Canadian diplomats in Iran, and the CIA mounted a successful operation to **exfiltrate** six as members of a film crew in January 1980. A more ambitious rescue attempt, code-named EAGLE CLAW, failed in April, when insufficient helicopters from the aircraft carrier USS *Nimitz* reached the staging point near Tehran, one more broke down, and another collided with a transport plane, killing eight crewmen. *See also* IRAN; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

IRAQ. During World War II, the British established a security intelligence organization, **Combined Intelligence Centre Iraq**, under the control of the Royal Air Force at Habbiyah. It was succeeded on independence by the

Mukhabarat, which, under the control of Saddam Hussein from 1959, exercised executive control over the entire country and was influenced by the **KGB**. The Mukhabarat's influence continued to grow even after its director, Nadhim Kzar, attempted a coup in 1973.

Founded in 1973 and headed by General Majid Hasan al-Majid, the Mukhabarat headquarters was in Baghdad's Mansour district and combined the roles of internal security, foreign intelligence collection, and the repression of political opponents. Past directors have included Abdul Rahman al-Duri (1987–1991), Sabawi Ibrahim al-Tikriti (1991–1996), Taha Abbas al-Ahbabi (1996–), Tahir Jalil al-Habbush (1997–1999), and, finally, Rafi abd al-Latif and Tilfah al-Tikriti, the latter the former Iraqi ambassador to Ankara who became a fugitive following the Coalition invasion and occupation of Iraq in 2003. The new Iraqi intelligence agency, the Iraq National Intelligence Service, headed by Mohammed Shahwani, was established under the sponsorship of the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) in 2004 and played a vital role in training and arming the Sunni militias that restored a semblance of government control. General Shahwani, a Sunni who had plotted against Saddam Hussein, was a longtime CIA asset and had defected to London in May 1990. He was forced to resign in August 2009 and was replaced by General Zuheir Fadel Abbas al-Ghirbawi. *See also* GULF WAR (1991); GULF WAR (2003).

IRELAND. *See* EIRE.

ISRAEL. Handicapped by the lack of diplomatic representation in its target countries and therefore missions to offer **cover**, Israel is dependent on **illegals** for the collection of **human intelligence** and the deployment of **Mossad** professionals. A country virtually surrounded by hostile nations and beset by Palestinian **terrorism**, it has the advantage of a unique combination of race, nationality, and religion and is very dependent on the efficiency of the four principal components of its security apparatus: Mossad, **Shin Bet**, **Aman**, and **Unit 8200**. The division of operational responsibility between these separate organizations was established by the Agranat Commission, which was set up to investigate intelligence failures following the 1973 Yom Kippur War. Israel has also founded other, smaller intelligence collection groups dedicated to particular targets, including Unit 504, which has been active in running agents in southern **Lebanon**; **LAKAM**, which concentrated on scientific targets until it was dismantled in 1986; and *Sayeret Balonim*, a Special Forces group, later renamed *Rimon*, which consisted of undercover personnel known as *mistaravim*, being Israelis running covert operations while disguised as Palestinians.

With a history of involvement in clandestine operations since **Special Operations Executive** established a wartime training school in Haifa, Israelis have targeted its near neighbors **Egypt**, **Jordan**, **Syria**, and Lebanon as adversaries and run **penetration** operations against the **Palestine Liberation Organization**, **Black September**, and other Middle East terrorist groups.

Israel has the benefit of calling on support from the Jewish diaspora and enjoys a liaison relationship with most Western countries, participating in the KILOWAT intelligence exchange of information about Middle East terrorists. It has also forged close links with several African countries, including Nigeria, Uganda, **South Africa**, and Equatorial Guinea, motivated largely by a need to protect an energy supply in the face of an Arab embargo.

Israel is sensitive about jeopardizing these ties, and some bilateral relationships have been damaged by embarrassments, such as the abduction of Umaru Dikko from London in July 1984, the **surveillance** on **Mordechai Vanunu** in London in September 1986, and the recruitment of **Jonathan Pollard** in 1984.

Although relatively small in size, Israel's intelligence community has considerable political influence, and it is not unusual for leading policymakers to have had an intelligence or a military background. It also follows that traditionally the same community enjoys strong cabinet-level political support for high-risk operations, all of which require a sanction from the prime minister's office. Accordingly, some highly controversial **assassination** programs have been undertaken, including some directed against German scientists working on ballistic missiles in Egypt, Black September terrorists, the Hamas leadership, and Iranian physicists suspected of producing plutonium.

According to Israel's Ministry of Finance, the combined intelligence budget for Mossad and Shin Beth for 2014 was $2.21 billion, representing an increase of 6 percent in expenditures over the previous financial year. *See also* COHEN, ELIAHU.

ITALY. Prior to World War II, Benito Mussolini established the Organizzazione per la Vigilanza e la Repressione dell'Antifascismo as a highly efficient domestic secret police with responsibility for conducting intelligence operations overseas.

Following World War II, Italy's principal intelligence agency was the Servizio Informazioni Difesa, but it was dismantled in 1977 following the conviction of its former chief, Vito Miceli, of being implicated in a right-wing coup. A major reorganization led to the establishment of the Servizio Informazioni Generali e Sicurezza (SISDE), which was created as a domestic security service, operating in parallel with its military counterpart, the Servize per le Informazioni e la Sicurezza Militare (SISMI).

In November 2006, the SISMI director, General Nicolo Pollari, resigned following the **rendition** by the **Central Intelligence Agency** to **Egypt** of Hassan Mustafa Osama Nasr, alias Abu Omar, in Milan in 2003.

As a result of this and other politically sensitive controversies, SISMI and SISDE were abolished and replaced in March 2007 by an internal security service, the Agenzia Informazioni e Sicurezza Interna (AISI), headed by SISDE's director, Franco Gabrielli, and an external agency, the Agenzia Informazioni e Sicurezza Esterna, headed by SISMI's director, Admiral Bruno Branciforte. He would be followed by General Adriano Santini (2010–2014), Paolo Scarpis (February 2014–April 2014), and General Alberto Manenti (2014–). In 2009, Gabrielli was replaced at AISI by Carabinieri General Giorgio Piccirillo.

IVY BELLS. Code name for a **National Security Agency** project to record Soviet underwater cable transmissions in the Sea of Okhotsk, betrayed by **Ronald W. Pelton** in 1980. A pod containing sophisticated electronics was positioned over cable on the seabed by a specially adapted **submarine**, the USS *Halibut*, and recorded the telephone and teleprinter traffic by induction without the need to compromise the integrity of the cable. Soon after Pelton had sold his information, a satellite monitored a recovery operation conducted by a Soviet marine salvage vessel in the area, and when the *Halibut* returned, the pod had been removed. It is now on display in the Red Army Museum in Moscow. Pelton was later betrayed by a **KGB defector**, **Vitali Yurchenko**, convicted of espionage, and imprisoned. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

J

JAMAHIRYA SECURITY ORGANIZATION (JSO). The intelligence apparatus of **Libya**, the JSO played a significant role during the 1970s in support of European and Palestinian terrorist organizations and was implicated in the bombing of the La Belle discotheque in Berlin in April 1986. The JSO also supervised three large consignments of explosives and weapons delivered by ship to the **Provisional Irish Republican Army** and shot an unarmed policewoman in London in April 1984, and one JSO staff officer, Abdelbasset Megrahi, was convicted in a Scottish court convened in The Hague of planting the bomb that had destroyed Pan Am Flight 103 over **Lockerbie** in December 1988.

The JSO played a significant role acting as an intermediary when, in 2003, Moussa Koussa opened negotiations with Steve Kappes of the **Central Intelligence Agency** and Mark Allen of the **Secret Intelligence Service** with a view to abandoning **Libya**'s heavy investment in nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Following the seizure of the *BBC China* in Italy, which was found to be carrying a cargo of atomic matériel provided by the Pakistani proliferator A. Q. Khan, the JSO agreed to terms that included compensation for the victims of Pam Am Flight 103 and international inspection of all WMD sites.

During the civil war that removed the regime of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi in August 2011, the JSO's director, Abuzed Omar Dorda, was taken prisoner and his organization dismantled.

JAMAICA. Strategically located in the Caribbean, this former British colony hosted naval intelligence operations during World War II to combat **U-boat** operations in the area. In the postwar era, Jamaica's highly efficient, British-staffed **Special Branch** monitored communist subversion, and on independence in 1962, the **Central Intelligence Agency** established a station in Kingston. During Prime Minister Michael Manley's leftist administration between 1972 and 1980, Jamaica developed strong links to **Cuba**, but when Edward Seaga was elected in 1980, he became a staunch ally of the **United States** and sought to participate in the invasion of **Grenada** in 1983.

Poor economic performance and widespread organized crime, combined with an inefficient and corrupt police force, led in March 2004 to a major restructuring of law enforcement and to the dismantling of Special Branch and the merger of the National Intelligence Bureau (NIB), which collected criminal intelligence, and Operation KINGFISH, targeted against the endemic drug trade. The new organization, NIB/KINGFISH, based at 12 Ocean Boulevard in Kingston, was headed by Albert Edwards, who was succeeded in 2006 by Derrick Cochrane. Essentially a domestic police unit, the NIB is staffed by police officers who have passed a polygraph test and is responsible for external liaison and links with Interpol.

JAPAN. Following the dissolution of the **Kempe'tai** in 1945, Japan's sole intelligence agency has been the Cabinet Intelligence Research Office, or Naikaku Jöhö Chösashitsu, known as Naicho, an analytic organization that operates in the Office of the Prime Minister. Employing an estimated 300 personnel, the Naicho draws its staff from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Police Agency, and until the advent of domestic **terrorism**, perpetrated by a nerve gas attack on the Tokyo subway by the Aum Shimrikyo sect in March 1995, concentrated largely on economic intelligence.

In October 2008, a former Naicho official, Toshihiko Shimizu, was arrested and charged with passing information to a Russian intelligence officer working under diplomatic **cover** at the Tokyo embassy, an event that brought the organization to public attention. In 2014, the ambassador of the **People's Republic of China** in Iceland, Ma Jisheng, and his wife, Zhong Yue, were arrested and charged with having spied for Japan. Ma had been appointed to Reykjavik in December 2012, having previously served in Tokyo.

Naicho's directors have been Yoshio Omori, Kazuhiro Sugita (January 2001–April 2001), Toshinori Kanemoto (April 2001–April 2006), Hideshi Mitani (April 2006–April 2010), and Shinichi Uematsu (April 2010–).

JEDBURGH. British code name for paramilitary teams of three dropped into Nazi-occupied territory before and after **D-Day**. Trained at Milton Hall in Leicestershire and consisting of French, British, and American personnel, their objective was to establish contact with local resistance groups, offer training, coordinate supply drops, and maintain independent communications. Jeds, as they became known, were nominated individually by **Special Operations Executive**, the Office of Strategic Services, and the Bureau Central de Recherche et d'Action and operated in uniform, principally in a liaison capacity. *See also* COLBY, WILLIAM E.

JOHN, OTTO. An **Abwehr defector** to the British in **Spain** immediately after the failure of the 20 July plot against Adolf Hitler in 1944, Otto John made propaganda broadcasts for the Political Warfare Executive in England before returning to Germany in 1945 to assist in the prosecution at the Nuremberg war crimes trials. In December 1950, he was the British nominee for the first director of the **Bundesamt für Verfasungsschutz** (BfV), but in July 1954, he defected to East Germany. A year later, he returned to the West, claiming to have been abducted. He was charged with treason, convicted, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. On his release in July 1958, he moved to Austria, where he wrote his memoirs and died in 1997.

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE (JIC). Created in 1936 under the chairmanship of a senior diplomat, Sir Ralph Stevenson, to coordinate intelligence, the JIC evolved into a weekly gathering of the four directors of intelligence, representing the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS), **MI5**, **Government Communications Headquarters** (GCHQ) and the Defence Intelligence Staff, the chief of the Defence Staff, and the permanent undersecretary from the Home Office, Foreign Office, and the Treasury. It sets the requirements for SIS and GCHQ, since 1968 has provided an Assessment Staff to undertake independent analysis, and is attended by the **Central Intelligence Agency** chief of station in London and his equivalent from **Australia** and **New Zealand**.

The chairmen of the JIC have been Ralph Stevenson (1936–1939), Bill Cavendish-Bentinck (1939–1945), Harold Caccia (1945–1948), William Hayter (1948–1949), Patrick Reilly (1950–1953), Patrick Dean (1953–1960), Hugh Stevenson (1960–1963), Bernard Burrows (1963–1966), Denis Greenhill (1966–1968), Edward Peck (1968–1970), Stewart Crawford (1970–1973), Geoffrey Arthur (1973–1975), Antony Duff (1975–1979), Antony Acland (1979–1982), Patrick Wright (1982–1983), Antony Duff (1983–1985), Percy Cradock (1985–1992), Rodric Braithwaite (1992–1993), Pauline Neville-Jones (1993–1994), Michael Pakenham (1994–1996), Paul Lever (1998–1999), Peter Ricketts (1999–2001), John Scarlett (2001–2004), Ted Abraham (2004–2005), Richard Mottram (2005–2007), Alex Allan (2007–2011), and Jon Day (2012–).

JONNY X. Recruited by **Frank Foley**, the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) head of station in Berlin, Johann deGraff, later to be known as "Jonny X," was an experienced **Comintern** agent. A German who had run away to sea in 1907 at the age of 14 and served in the Kaiser's navy during the war, he had been one of the leaders of the communist-inspired mutiny in 1917 on the

battleship *Westfalen* and later attended Lenin University in Moscow. Having become disenchanted with the Soviets, deGraff had simply volunteered his services to Foley, who used him as a human encyclopedia on the Comintern's activities in **Germany** and his missions across Europe to **Great Britain** and to Shanghai. When deGraff was sent to **Brazil** to foment revolution there in 1935, SIS played a key role in providing the Brazilian authorities with the detailed information they needed to suppress the uprising. When he was arrested in Brazil in 1940 and threatened with deportation back to Germany and certain death as a by-now-notorious member of the Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands, deGraff was rescued by SIS and resettled in **Canada**, where he became an adviser to the **Royal Canadian Mounted Police** (RCMP) on German espionage and in 1943 participated in a **double-agent** operation with a captured **Abwehr** agent, Waldemar von Janowsky, code-named WATCHDOG. After the war, deGraff remained in Canada to assist the RCMP and in his retirement ran the Horningtoft guesthouse in Brockville, Ontario, where he died in 1980 at age 86.

JORDAN. The principal domestic security organization in Jordan is the Dairat al-**Mukhabarat** al-Ammah, or General Intelligence Directorate (GID), which has been based in Amman since its creation in 1952 under General Muhammad Suheimat.

The GID plays a significant and influential role in the kingdom's administration, runs the al-Jafr prison, and has maintained close links to the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) and the British **Secret Intelligence Service**. It has been credited with numerous investigations of Palestinian and Islamic **terrorism** and has interdicted several plots, including Abu Nidal's conspiracy to assassinate Queen Elizabeth II during her four-day state visit to Amman in 1984. It is also thought to have provided the CIA with actionable intelligence to prevent planned **al-Qaida** (AQ) atrocities, such as one scheduled to disrupt the millennium celebrations in the **United States** in December 1999.

The GID learned that an AQ cell led by a former Boston taxi driver, Raed Hijazi, planned to attack the Radisson Hotel in Amman, a border crossing to **Israel**, the Christian shrine at Mount Nebo, and a tourist destination on the Jordan River. An intercepted telephone conversation between Abu Zubaydah on 30 November and Khadr Abu Hoshar appeared to indicate that the attack was imminent, so Hoshar and 15 coconspirators were arrested on 12 December. Twenty-eight suspects were tried, of whom 22 were convicted, with Hijazi and five others sentenced to death. Abu Zubaydah, Mohammad Haj Bakr al-Saqa, and Abu Musab al-Zarqawi were also convicted in absentia.

In November 2005, three simultaneous AQ suicide bombings at hotels in Amman—the Grand Hyatt, the Radisson, and the Days Inn—killed 60 people

and injured 115. The GID believed that the atrocity had been masterminded by al-Zarqawi, who had been born in Jordan, and arrested. Sajida Mubarak Atrous al-Rishawi was suspected of being a fourth suicide bomber. Her husband had been Ali Hussein Ali al-Shamari, the Radisson bomber. His device had failed to detonate at the Radisson, and two other bombers were identified as Rawad Jassem Muhammad Abed and Safaa Muhammad Ali.

On 30 December 2009 in Khost, seven CIA officers, including Chief of Base Jennifer L. Matthews, the mother of three children, were killed together with a Jordanian case officer, and a further six were wounded by a suicide bomber, a Jordanian physician who detonated an explosive vest during a briefing held in the gym at Base Chapman. Matthews had 14 years' experience in Afghanistan and was a veteran of ALEC Station, the unit created by Michael Scheuer before 9/11 to monitor **Osama bin Laden**. The other victims were 37-year-old father of three Harold Brown, an officer working under State Department cover; Scott Michael Roberson, 39, the CIA base security chief; Darren LaBonte, 35, a CIA case officer based in Amman who was al-Balawi's handler; Elizabeth Hanson, 30, a CIA analyst based at Kabul Station; Harold Brown Jr., 37, a CIA case officer; and a pair of CIA Special Operations Group paramilitaries: a 46-year-old former Special Forces noncommissioned officer, Dane Clark Paresi, and Jeremy Wise, 35, a former U.S. Navy SEAL. In addition, five other CIA officers were wounded in the blast.

The Jordanian doctor responsible was Humam Khalil Abu-Mulal al-Balawi, a source recommended by the GID who had offered access information about AQ. According to a "martyrdom" video recorded shortly before the atrocity, al-Balawi declared his intention to avenge the recent death of Baitullah Mehsud, a Taliban leader in Pakistan.

The CIA base's function was to identify terrorist targets in the province, concentrating on the two principal local warlords, Jalaluddin Haqqani and his son Sirajuddin. That the Jordanian bomber could have entered the compound, supposedly guarded by Afghan contractors, was extraordinary and prompted a review of local security procedures. There was also a CIA investigation into the circumstances in which the Jordanian doctor was recruited and then allowed into the Base Chapman briefing. The loss of seven CIA paramilitaries and case officers was the largest loss in any single incident in the agency's history.

The GID also enjoys a liaison relationship with **Mossad**, although there was a break in contact immediately following the 1997 attempt on the life of Hamas leader Khaled Mashaal in Amman. GID's political influence is derived partly from King Abdullah II, who, before he succeeded his father in February 1999, was the commander of the Jordanian army's Special

Forces Command and had personally commanded a commando operation in Amman, as described in his memoir *Our Last Best Chance*. He is also the sponsor of the U.S. Central Command's regional facility, the King Abdullah Special Operation Training Center.

In January 2008, the GID's director, Muhammad Dahabi, was replaced by a predecessor, General Muhammad Raqqad, and in 2012, Dahabi was convicted of corruption and sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment. Raqqad's successor was General Faisal Al Shoubaki. In September 2014, in the face of a growing regional threat from Islamic State (ISIS), a recent CIA retiree, Robert Richer, who had served previously as the agency's station chief in Amman and then as chief of the Near East Division, was appointed to head a joint task force with the GID to counter ISIS.

JOURNEYMAN. Code name for a Royal Navy task force led by the HMS *Dreadnought* and deployed secretly to the South Atlantic in 1977 in response to intelligence that Argentina intended to invade the **Falkland Islands**. The nuclear hunter-killer moved quickly ahead of the surface component, and when news of the deployment circulated in Buenos Aires, the plan was abandoned. Although JOURNEYMAN is credited with having deterred aggression, there remains doubt that the Argentine plan was anything more than a deception scheme to conceal a move against Chile in the disputed area of Tierra del Fuego. Exactly how JOURNEYMAN was deliberately compromised is also the subject of debate, as submariners are always reluctant to reveal their positions. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN.

K

K-129. A Soviet Golf-II class **submarine** lost in the Pacific in March 1968 and later the subject of a **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) plan in July 1974, code-named JENIFER, to raise the hull at a cost of $400 million. The submarine had been carrying three nuclear missiles and 10 21-inch atomic-tipped torpedoes while on patrol, and the CIA conducted a clandestine effort to lift it to the surface with the *Glomar Explorer*, a ship specially built by Howard Hughes, and recover the cipher equipment, the three *Serb* missiles, and the SS-N-5 warheads.

Precisely how the *K-129* came to sink is unknown, but it is possible that the captain, Vladimir Kobzah, decided to make an unauthorized attack on Pearl Harbor. The *K-129* sank 300 miles from where a Soviet search fleet believed it to have been. The Americans had recorded the loss of the *K-129* using an array of underwater sonar monitors on 7 March 1968 but had been mystified by the fact that the submarine had suffered only one detonation, on the surface, and not a series of explosions associated with watertight compartments imploding under pressure as the hull plunged three miles to the ocean floor. Unusually, this meant that the vessel had reached the bottom virtually intact, which was later confirmed by thousands of underwater photographs taken by the U.S. submarine *Halibut*, which found the wreck on 20 August 1968. The pictures revealed that a hole 10 feet wide had been blown out of the deck just behind the conning tower and that one of the three missile silos was empty. They also depicted the skeletal remains of a single sailor dressed in boots and foul weather gear, confirming that the *K-129* had been on the surface when she suffered a catastrophic incident that had prevented the crew to close the watertight hatches or to transmit a distress signal.

Impressed by the photographs but appalled by the implication that a submarine commander could attempt to circumvent the failsafe security precautions and accomplish an unauthorized launch, President Richard Nixon sanctioned the CIA's covert operation to lift the 2,350-ton *K-129* an unprecedented 16,500 feet and bring it ashore to a secure base at Redwood City, California. The project was abandoned when only part of the hull was recovered and news of the operation leaked to the *New York Times*.

For years, intelligence experts have been baffled by the vast expenditure devoted to this high-risk scheme, plundering the site where 85 Soviet seamen and 15 officers were killed. The Soviet naval codes were changed as soon as the Red Banner's Far East Fleet headquarters in Vladivostok lost contact with the *K-129*, one of 13 elderly Golf submarines to be converted to carry the solid-fuel missiles with a 1,242-mile range that could be launched while partially submerged. The submarine was unlikely to be carrying any crucial information, leaving a mystery surrounding the exact circumstances of the *K-129*'s loss, which most submariners have attributed to a buildup of highly volatile hydrogen gas while charging the submarine's massive 450-ton batteries. *See also* SOVIET UNION; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

KAL FLIGHT 007. The deliberate destruction of a Korean Airlines flight from New York to Seoul on 31 August 1983 by a Soviet fighter killed all 269 passengers and crew aboard. The Boeing jumbo jet was attacked in Soviet airspace over Sakhalin Island and was hundreds of miles off course, incorrect data having been entered into its navigational system. The radio traffic generated as the Soviet interceptors were vectored by their ground control toward their target was intercepted by a **National Security Agency** ground station in **Japan** and an American signals intelligence reconnaissance aircraft flying in the vicinity.

The Kremlin conspired for 10 years to conceal the fact that KAL Flight 007's black-box flight data recorder had been recovered successfully from the Sea of Okhotsk. Once news emerged in September 1983 that the airliner had been lost, the Kremlin quickly issued a denial that it had been shot down, only to admit soon afterward that a Soviet fighter had indeed been responsible for firing a missile at the intruder. The cockpit voice and digital recorders were not surrendered to the International Civil Aviation Organization until January 1993, following the collapse of the **Soviet Union**.

KALUGIN, OLEG. Having studied journalism on a Fulbright Scholarship in New York in 1958, Oleg Kalugin was appointed Radio Moscow's correspondent in New York in June 1960, a post he was to hold for five years before joining the **KGB**'s ***rezidentura*** in Washington, D.C., in July 1965.

In March 1973, at the age of 40, Kalugin was promoted to chief of foreign counterintelligence, the youngest KGB general since the end of the war. However, in November 1979, he was transferred to Leningrad following disagreements with the KGB's top management and eventually resigned in February 1990. In his retirement, he became a critic of the KGB and was elected to the Duma to represent Krasnodar but was not reelected in August 1992. His memoir, *Spy Master*, was published in 1994, but soon afterward, he

was accused of having been indiscreet in his book and compromised a source he had run in Washington. The spy had been Robert Lipka, a former **National Security Agency** analyst, and although he had been traced and arrested by the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** in 1992, their tip had come from **Vasili Mitrokhin**, not Kalugin. Nevertheless, Kalugin was charged with treason and, during a visit to the **United States**, convicted in absentia, making it difficult for him to return home. Accordingly, he found work in America as a lecturer on counterintelligence issues and in 2003 became an American citizen. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

KAMPILES, WILLIAM. In November 1977, 23-year-old William Kampiles resigned from the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA), having worked for the agency for just eight months as a trainee and a watch officer, having been informed that his poor performance evaluations obviated any future in the elite **Clandestine Service**. However, when he showed up at the Soviet embassy in Athens, where he was interviewed by a **GRU** officer, he sold a highly classified KH-11 satellite manual. Until that moment, the Soviets believed that the "Big Bird" satellite was a **signals intelligence** satellite and had not bothered to conceal sensitive sites from overhead **surveillance**. Within a very short period of his selling the manual for $3,000, the Soviets began to camouflage their installations.

What Kampiles did not realize when he visited the Soviet compound was that the GRU officer who interviewed him, Sergei Bokhan, was himself working for the CIA and promptly identified Kampiles to his CIA handler. When Kampiles returned to the **United States**, he was arrested and in December 1978 sentenced to 40 years' imprisonment despite his assertion that he had always intended to become a **double agent** for the CIA. Much to the agency's embarrassment, it emerged that a further dozen KH-11 manuals had gone missing and that representations had been made to the Justice Department to prevent a public trial of the young trainee. Kampiles was released in December 1996. *See also* SOVIET UNION; WALK-IN.

KELL, VERNON. An Irish-born officer in the South Staffordshire Regiment who had reported on the Boxer Rebellion for the *Daily Telegraph*, Major Vernon Kell was appointed head of the Home Department of the Secret Service Bureau in August 1909. This would later acquire the **cover** military intelligence designation **MI5**, and the organization would be led by Kell until his dismissal by **Winston Churchill** in May 1940. He died at home in March 1942.

KEMPE'TAI. The Japanese military police unit created in 1881 that, by the outbreak of World War II, had acquired a reputation for ruthlessness and

responsibility for counterintelligence. Kempe'tai personnel were attached to all military commands and routinely resorted to torture during the interrogation of prisoners. The organization was disbanded after the surrender of **Japan**.

KENNEDY ASSASSINATION. The death of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas in November 1963 was investigated by a commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren and included the former **Director of Central Intelligence Allen Dulles**. The assassin was a lone gunman, Lee Harvey Oswald, who had served in the U.S. Marines and on his discharge in 1958 had emigrated to the **Soviet Union**. The Warren Commission concluded that Oswald had acted alone and not as the agent of any country, although the **KGB** attempted to exploit the situation by distributing forged documents suggesting that Oswald had been part of a right-wing conspiracy hatched either by wealthy Texans or by émigré Cubans opposed to Kennedy's policies. The extent to which the KGB had sought to capitalize on the speculation surrounding the assassination would not be revealed until **Vasili Mitrokhin** defected in 1992.

Confirmation that the KGB had no knowledge of Oswald's intentions was supplied in 1964 by a **defector**, **Yuri Nosenko**, code-named AE/FOXTROT, but when he came under suspicion as a **false defector**, further doubts were raised concerning the Warren Commission's conclusions. *See also* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

KENYA. Kenya's National Security Intelligence service is a direct descendant of the British colonial **Special Branch** based at the police headquarters in Nairobi. Initially, the police did not have the benefit of a security liaison officer, **MI5**'s offer to provide such a post having been rejected by the Colonial Office, but eventually Robert Broadbent took on the role, and he was followed by Walter Bell.

The Kenya Emergency, which was declared in October 1952 and lasted until 1956, was a domestic antiterrorism campaign conducted against the Kikuyu, a tribe of a million people, being a fifth of the African population and led by the charismatic Jomo Kenyatta.

In November 1952, MI5's director general, Sir Percy Sillitoe, undertook a tour of inspection, accompanied by his two most experienced subordinates, Alec MacDonald and Alex Kellar, whose report laid the foundation for a permanent local security structure with a greatly expanded Special Branch, headed by Trevor Jenkins in succession of George Gribble, that extended into the provinces. To supervise the changes to Special Branch, MacDonald was given a temporary secondment to the Colonial Office as security adviser.

In March 1953, Jack Prendergast was appointed Kenya's director of security and intelligence, a post he was to retain until 1958, working closely with

John Holmes, the senior military intelligence officer, and John Harrington, the colony's military intelligence officer.

The counterinsurgency strategy that was adopted involved an initial five well-trained "pseudogangs" of "turned" Mau Mau fighters that were formed to track the terrorists in the bush and mount night ambushes. When the much-feared guerrilla leader Waruhiu Itote was captured in April 1954, he was interrogated by Superintendent Ian Henderson and supplied a complete order of battle. By the end of the emergency, 80,000 Kikuyu had undergone detention; 30,000 had been killed in the fighting, of whom 1,800 were civilian victims of the Mau Mau; and 1,000 had been hanged for committing atrocities. Thirty-two Europeans lost their lives, and there were around 200 casualties suffered by the police and military.

The first African head of Special Branch, though briefly, was Bernard Hinga, who in 1964, after just a year, was appointed commissioner of police. He was succeeded by James Kanyotu, who remained in the post until 1991, and was Kenya's longest-serving intelligence chief. However, after his death in 2008 at the age of 71, having been implicated in the notorious Goldenberg International Exchange Bank scandal, details of Kanyotu's vast wealth eventually emerged, including five homes in Nairobi, 61 other properties, substantial holdings in 22 companies, and his palatial house at Limaru in Kiambu, now the Sovereign Suites Country Club. He was succeeded by his deputy, William Kivuvani, who served until 1995.

The Special Branch was based at Kingsway House at the junction of Muindi Mbingu Street and University Way in Nairobi and later moved to Nyati House. In 1983, the headquarters was transferred to Nyayo House, a tower block at the junction of Uhuru Highway and Kenyatta Avenue.

In 1998, a National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS) was formed to replace the former Directorate of Security Intelligence, which was commonly known as the Special Branch and which was part of the Kenya Police Department and is now based at an office next to the Windsor Golf and Country Hotel. The first NSIS director was a retired army officer, Brigadier Wilson Boinnet, who supervised the National Intelligence Academy and six sections responsible for administration, information technology, internal intelligence, external intelligence, economic affairs, and operations.

Following the terrorist attack on Nairobi's Westgate shopping mall in September 2012 by al-Shabab gunmen, who killed 67 people, apparently in retaliation for the Kenyan army's intervention in Somalia, NSIS was severely criticized for not having predicted the atrocity. NSIS's director, General Michael Gichangi, who was appointed in 2006, resigned in August 2014, to be replaced by the director of military intelligence, General Philip Wachira Kameru.

KEYHOLE. A generic American code name for a series of **satellite surveillance** systems launched since 1960 by the **National Reconnaissance Office**, designated with sequential KH numbers, the first being the **CORONA** series, KH-1. Within the KEYHOLE compartments are subcategories, such as TALENT and BYEMAN, which indicate whether they have a signals or an imagery collection function. The purpose of the **compartmentalization** is to isolate the platform designers from the contactors who built them and the technicians who analyzed the product, thereby preventing anyone from gaining knowledge that they have no reason to have. Thus, individual code word security clearances are required for indoctrination into specific classified projects, thereby enhancing their integrity. The necessity for such high levels of secrecy was illustrated when a former **Central Intelligence Agency** officer, **William Kampiles**, compromised the KH-11 satellite by selling a technical manual to the **GRU** for $3,000 in 1977.

KGB. Created in March 1954 under Ivan Serov following the execution of Lavrenti Beria, the Committee for State Security was the direct successor of various intelligence agencies, including the OGPU and **NKVD**, that had replaced the czar's feared Okhrana in 1917. As well as being an instrument of repression within the Soviet Union, the KGB's elite First Chief Directorate (FCD), often referred to as the "neighbors," collected intelligence overseas from **illegal** channels, managed by "Line N" officers of Directorate S, and the most conventional sources managed by local ***rezidents*** operating under diplomatic, military attaché **cover**.

The FCD also includes Directorate T, staffed with "Line X" personnel; Directorate K (counterintelligence); Special Service I (dissemination); Service A (**active measures**); and Service R (planning and analysis).

The FCD's operations branch, known as "Line PR," is divided into 16 departments: 1 (North America), 2 (Latin America), 3 (**Great Britain**, Scandinavia, **Australia**, and **New Zealand**), 4 (West **Germany** and Austria), 5 (Western Europe), 6 (**China**, **Vietnam**, and **Korea**), 7 (**Japan**, the Philippines, **Indonesia**, and Singapore), 8 (Near and Middle East), 9 (Anglophone Africa), 10 (Francophone Africa), 11 (liaison with satellite services), 12 (officers under cover); 13 (communications), 14 (documentation), 15 (records), and 16 (cipher targets).

The KGB's other eight Chief Directorates were the Second (counterintelligence), Third (**GRU** liaison), Fifth (countersubversion), Seventh (**surveillance**), Eighth (investigations, prisons, and communications), and Ninth (training and technical). In addition, there were two further Chief Directorates to manage the Border Guards and internal troops.

Until its abolition in December 1991 following the ill-fated August coup led by the KGB's chairman, Vladimir Kryuchkov, the KGB exercised almost

unbridled power with a totalitarian system. It also succeeded in penetrating most of its target adversaries and proved particularly adept at finessing hostile counterintelligence agencies but was handicapped by a lack of independent political analysis and the defection of many middle-ranking personnel, mainly to the **Central Intelligence Agency**.

The KGB chairmen have been Ivan Serov (1954–1958), Aleksandr Shelepin (1958–1961), Vladimir Semichastny (1961–1967), Yuri Andropov (1967–1982), Vitali Fyodorchuk (May–December 1982), Viktor Chebrikov (1982–1988), Vladimir Kryuchkov (1988–1991), and Vadim Bakatin (1991–1992). *See also* GAVRILOV CHANNEL; ILLEGAL REZIDENT; REZIDENTURA.

KHOKHLOV, NIKOLAI. In April 1954, a Soviet-trained assassin revealed to the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) that he had been dispatched to Frankfurt on a mission to shoot the émigré Ukrainian nationalist leader George Okolovich with cyanide-tipped bullets fired from an ingeniously constructed gun concealed inside a pack of cigarettes. Khokhlov's defection proved an embarrassment for the Kremlin, and he was in 1957 himself the victim of an attempt to kill him when he ingested radioactive thallium in **Switzerland**. In 1968, Khokhlov took up an academic post at San Bernardino University in California, where he died in September 2007.

KOECHER, KARL. Karl F. Koecher and his wife were arrested on 27 November 1984 as they prepared to fly to **Switzerland**. For the previous 19 years, they had operated as Czech **illegals** and had succeeded in penetrating the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA). Both had arrived in the **United States** as refugees in 1965 and had acquired U.S. citizenship in 1971. Two years later, Koecher joined the CIA as a translator and obtained a top-secret security clearance and for the next decade passed classified material to his Soviet contacts using his very attractive wife as a courier. While working at the CIA, they gained a reputation as "swingers," hosting and attending uninhibited parties where the guests swapped partners. They were charged with passing classified information, including details of CIA personnel, to Czech agents between February 1973 and August 1983, but on 11 February 1985, the Koechers were exchanged in a swap organized in Berlin for the dissident Anatoli Sharansky before they could come to trial. *See also* CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

***KONSPIRATSIA*.** This Russian word has a special meaning within the intelligence community and is used to encompass all the strict security procedures and measures taken to ensure the integrity of a clandestine operation undertaken by Soviet or Russian intelligence personnel. The rules of *konspiratsia*

require the use of **safe houses**, **dead drops**, and other **tradecraft** designed to avoid hostile **surveillance**. *See also* ILLEGALS.

KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF (DPRK). Created in 1973 and based on a postwar Soviet **KGB** model, the North State Security Department (SSD) is the Communist Party's sword and shield and exercises complete power in a totalitarian state, accountable only to the president. The SSD appears to fulfill an almost entirely domestic function, leaving foreign sabotage operations to the army's Reconnaissance General Bureau, which infiltrates agents into the **Republic of Korea**. Most of what is known in the West about the SSD derives from interviews with low-level **defectors** who escaped through the **People's Republic of China** and therefore had been interrogated and processed by the **Ministry of State Security**.

Some information about the SSD has been provided by South Koreans and Japanese who have been the victims of abduction, apparently in a bizarre effort to acquire language skills. Several hundred South Koreans are believed to have been removed to North Korea against their will, and in September 2002, President Kim Jong-il publicly admitted that 13 Japanese had been abducted. The following month, five of these abductees were returned to **Japan**, and it is alleged that some of them had been required to teach languages at a spy school sponsored by the SSD.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (ROK). During the Korean War, South Korea established a Counterintelligence Corps, and when in 1961 the **Korean Central Intelligence Agency** (KCIA) was created, much of its staff was drawn from that unit. The KCIA's first director, Kim Jong-pil, played a leading role in the military coup of May 1961 that brought General Park Chung-hee to power.

President Park would continue as president until his assassination in October 1979, and much of his authority was derived from his reliance on the KCIA, which underwent a change of name in 1981 following its director's role in Park's assassination and then a total restructuring in 1999 as the National Intelligence Service (NIS) with three directorates covering international affairs, domestic affairs, and North Korea. In 1995, the organization moved from its headquarters in Mount Nam in downtown Seoul and Imundong in eastern Seoul to new, specially built premises in Naegok-dong, in the south of the city.

Apart from interference in domestic politics, the NIS's principal role is countering the influence of the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea** (DPRK) either by investigating illicit contact with Pyongyang, of which there were 90 cases in 2011, or interdicting DPRK espionage, with eight cases declared since February 2013. Authorized by tough national security legisla-

tion, the NIS enjoys extensive powers of arrest and detention. In March 2014, prosecutors conducted a second raid on the NIS's headquarters in Seoul in pursuit of forgery charges relating to fabricated evidence adduced during the trial in August 2013 of a **defector** from Pyongyang, Yu Wu-seong, who had been accused of espionage. The prosecution had alleged that Yu had been incriminated by his younger sister, who had been interrogated by the NIS on her arrival in Seoul, but she later asserted that her statement had been made under duress, and some of the other evidence turned out to have been falsified.

In another embarrassing case, the NIS prosecuted a left-wing member of Parliament, Lee Seok-ki, who in August 2013 was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment on a charge of plotting insurrection. Concerns about the NIS led in December 2013 to the appointment of a bipartisan parliamentary committee to recommend reforms, but it achieved nothing before it was disbanded in April 2014.

KOREAN CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (KCIA). In May 1961, the **Republic of Korea** created the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, but after a series of political scandals involving the maltreatment of prisoners and the misuse of funds, it was renamed the Agency for National Security Planning in January 1981 and in 1999 became the National Intelligence Service (KNIS). Now formally under the control of the Minister of Reunification, the KNIS has intelligence collection and counterintelligence responsibilities, subject to an oversight committee of the National Assembly.

The KCIA's first director was Kim Jong-pil, who in 1971 became prime minister. His successor in January 1963 was Kim Yong-soon. Thereafter, the KCIA was headed by Kim Jae-choon (February–July 1963), Kim Hyung-wook (1963–1969), Kim Kye-won (1969–1970), Lee Hu-rak (1970–1973), and Shin Jik-soo (1973–1976).

In December 1976, Kim Jae-gyu was appointed, but in October 1979, he **assassinated** President Park Chung-hee and was hanged in May 1980. His replacements were Lee Hee-sung (October 1979–December 1979), Yoon Il-gyun (December 1979–April 1980), and Chun Doo-hwan (April–July 1980). In 1981, the organization was renamed the Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP) and was led by Yoo Hak-sung (1980–1982), Roh Shin-young (1982–1985), Chang Se-don (1985–1987), Ahn Moo-hyuk (1987–1988), Bae Myong-in (May–December 1988), Park Se-jik (1988–1989), Suh Dong-kwon (1989–1992), Lee Sang-yun (March–October 1992), Lee Hyun-woo (1992–1993), Kim Deok (1993–1994), Kwon Young-hae (1994–1998), and Lee Jong-chan (1998–1999).

In 1999, the ANSP was renamed the National Intelligence Service and was headed by Chun Yong-taek (May–December 1999), Lim Dong-won

(1999–2001), Shin Kuhn (2001–2003), Ko Young-koo (2003–2005), Kim Seung-kew (2005–2006), Kim Man-bok (2006–2008), Kim Sung-ho (2008–2009), Won Sei-hoon (2009–2013), and Nam Jae-joon (2013–).

KREUGER, OTTO. Code-named TR-16 by the **Secret Intelligence Service**, Dr. Kreuger was a marine engineer from Godesberg who had made the mistake of striking a brother officer who happened to be related to the Kaiser. He was court-martialed and in November 1914, when he offered his services to Richard Tinsley at the British legation in The Hague, was still embittered. Age thirty-nine, Kreuger proved to be an exceptional agent, with access to all the German naval bases, Zeppelin sheds, and construction yards and with the professional skill to know precisely what he was looking at. He possessed a phenomenal memory and made regular trips to Holland to report to Tinsley without the necessity of carrying any notes over the frontier. He was also sufficiently adept at escaping any suspicion, even being elected as a director of the Federation of German Industries until 1939, when he was finally trapped by the Gestapo and beheaded. *See also* GERMANY.

KRIVITSKY, WALTER. The **GRU illegal *rezident*** in The Hague, where he ran an art gallery on the fashionable Celebestraat, posing as a wealthy antiquarian bookseller, Walter Krivitsky feared for his life when he was recalled to Moscow at the end of September 1937. He promptly fled to Paris, where he was granted political asylum, and the French Sureté extracted enough information from him to fill 80 volumes. He then moved to the **United States**, where he gave interviews to the *Saturday Evening Post* and testified before the Dies Committee, and then to Canada, and it was not until September 1939 that the British ambassador in Washington, D.C., Lord Lothian, was told by the journalist Isaac Don Levine that Krivitsky could implicate a spy in the British Foreign Office, Captain John King, who was arrested, convicted of espionage, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. In February 1940, **MI5** brought him across the Atlantic to be interviewed at length by Jane Sissmore and then returned him to **Canada**, where he was the subject of two **assassination** attempts. His book *In Stalin's Secret Service* was published in 1940, but he was found shot dead in his locked Washington, D.C., hotel room in February 1941, apparently the victim of suicide.

KRYUCHKOV, VLADIMIR. Chief of the **KGB**'s First Chief Directorate from 1972, Vladimir Kryuchkov was appointed chairman of the KGB in 1988 but was arrested in 1992 following the collapse of the coup that attempted to seize power in Moscow from Mikhail Gorbachev. Considered a shrewd intelligence professional and an unrepentant communist apparatchik, Kryuchkov

personally authorized the recruitment of **Aldrich Ames** and **Robert Hanssen** and was respected by subordinates and adversaries alike. A teetotaling fitness fanatic and workaholic, Kryuchkov came from a humble background and was fond of reminding people that he had been a factory worker who had taken a correspondence course in law before becoming a criminal investigator. Having graduated from the Higher Diplomatic School, he spent five years at the Soviet embassy in Budapest, where he gained the trust of the ambassador, **Yuri Andropov**. When Andropov was appointed chairman of the KGB in 1967, Kryuchkov became head of his secretariat. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

KUKLINSKI, RYSZARD. In August 1972, an unknown person mailed a letter addressed to the military attaché at the U.S. embassy in Bonn, postmarked Wilhemshaven and signed "PV," promising to telephone the U.S. embassy in The Hague a week later. When he did so, a rendezvous was arranged later the same night outside the main railway station, and this was followed by a meeting in a nearby hotel at which Colonel Ryszard Kuklinski identified himself as a Polish General Staff officer who was sailing along the Dutch coast with colleagues aboard the two-masted yacht *Legia*. He had chosen the initials "PV" because "V" is rarely used in Polish and he wished to conceal his nationality if the offer fell into the wrong hands. Three further meetings were arranged, at Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Ostend, persuading Kuklinski's inquisitors of his bona fides.

He explained that, having become disaffected by the Soviet invasion of **Czechoslovakia** in August 1968, he had been persuaded by the events of December 1970, when the Polish army had been ordered to suppress demonstrations in Gdansk and Gdynia to help the West. He had been particularly impressed by his discovery of Soviet nuclear warheads deployed on Polish territory during a Warsaw Pact exercise and had determined to make contact with the Americans. Realizing that there would be no chance of reaching the U.S. embassy in Warsaw undetected, he had taken the opportunity to write his letter when the *Legia* docked at Wilhelmshaven. He confided in no one, including his wife, Hanka, and their two sons, Boguslaw and Waldemar.

The **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) responded to Kuklinski, codenamed GULL, by arranging a series of **dead drops** in Warsaw and arranged a meeting with him in January 1973 at the Wolski cemetery, at which he delivered nine rolls of film containing classified material he had photographed at work. Six months later, in June 1973, Kuklinski was assigned a new case officer, David W. Forden, who had recently returned to Europe from Mexico. Known to Kuklinski only as DANIEL, Forden spoke Polish fluently, having served previously as the CIA's station chief in Warsaw, and they met at a **safe house** in Hamburg so that Kuklinski could be indoctrinated into the

sophisticated **tradecraft** required to communicate with sources in a hostile environment. Personal meetings were to be avoided, with contact limited to exchanges of exposed film and messages at dead drops indicated by a complex system of signals, each ostensibly completely innocuous, such as the wheels of Kuklinski's ancient Opel car being turned in a particular direction when parked on a certain street.

In 1975, after Kuklinski's fourth cruise out of **Poland**, the *Legia* was confined to Polish waters, so he was obliged to rely on dead drops emptied by the CIA's Warsaw station, with whom he communicated via a **Discus** that could transmit and receive an alphanumeric message. By constantly selecting new dead drops and varying the times they were used, the CIA hoped to dramatically reduce the chances of interference by Polish counterintelligence.

By 1980, Kuklinski had been promoted to deputy chief of the Operations Directorate, and as Poland became increasingly gripped in civil disorder spreading from the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, he had access to the Warsaw Pact contingency plans that detailed intervention from East **Germany**, **Czechoslovakia**, and the **Soviet Union**. Kuklinski was to supply some 30,000 documents on topics ranging from war plans, military maps, electronic warfare manuals, military targeting guidelines, and even blueprints for command bunkers. His personal commitment was such that he never accepted payment from the CIA, insisting that to do so would compromise his integrity. From the CIA's standpoint, Kuklinski, who signed his messages JACK STRONG, became a key component of a much larger intelligence picture and played a vital role as martial law was imposed in Poland in 1981.

As soon as Kuklinski discovered the plan, he called an emergency meeting to hand over a warning. This historic document is one of only three that has been declassified and released, intended to support Kuklinski's successful 1995 appeal to have his conviction and death sentence quashed. Kuklinski also revealed the code name WIOSNA ("Heather") for the imposition of martial law, but this information leaked from the CIA, perhaps through the Vatican. The fact that aspects of WIOSNA became known to Solidarity and elsewhere so quickly prompted a crisis meeting in Warsaw in September 1981 at which the Ministry of the Interior complained that there was a serious breach of security. Only about a dozen senior officers had been allowed to know about WIOSNA, yet the highly classified code name had leaked, so the KGB had reported, to Rome.

Two months later, on 2 November, Kuklinski had been summoned to a chief of staff's conference where he realized that although he personally was not yet under suspicion, it was now only a matter of time before the mole hunt now under way, which was concentrated on the only two people with uninterrupted full access to the martial law plans, trapped him because a cru-

cial document had been compromised. The incriminating item was a paper drafted by Kuklinski that had referred to the circumstances under martial law in which the use of deadly force might become necessary. These vital words had been omitted from the final agreed text, but it was clear to the investigation that it was the original version that had leaked, thus narrowing the field to Kuklinski alone. Accordingly, Kuklinski requested another emergency rendezvous and was met by the CIA deputy chief of station in Warsaw, a woman who promised an **exfiltration** for him, his wife, and his two sons, and arranged for future communications to be conducted by the sons because Kuklinski feared he was under constant **surveillance**. However, it proved almost impossible for the local CIA personnel to shake off their surveillance, and on three successive nights, the operation had to be abandoned. Finally, two CIA officers under commercial **cover** flew in **black** to Warsaw from Germany to supervise an escape devised by the **pipeliners** from the CIA's Office of Technical Support.

However, by sheer good fortune, the chief of station discovered as he drove himself over the Polish frontier from East Germany, after an extended vacation, that he had not attracted the usual SB surveillance. Instead of driving to the embassy or his apartment, he met Kuklinski, his wife, and his two sons at a prearranged rendezvous and drove them out of the country to West Berlin on 7 November, hidden under cardboard boxes in the back of his Volvo station wagon. On 11 November, they were flown from Berlin in a military transport to Andrews Air Force Base, where they were met by a jubilant David Forden, who escorted them to a safe house in Warrenton, Virginia, and subsequently had to make complicated arrangements for an unexpected sequel: the exfiltration from Warsaw of Kuklinski's mistress.

L

LAKAM. The Hebrew acronym for Lishka LeKishrei Mada (Science Liaison Bureau), LAKAM was created in 1957 under the leadership of a **Shin Bet** officer, Benyamin Blumberg, to acquire and protect scientific and technical intelligence for **Israel**. LAKAM played a key role in the development of Israel's covert atomic industry and undertook highly secret, deniable operations in support of it, including the management of front companies to procure components for nuclear weapons and enriched fuel for the Dimona reactor.

LAKAM was closed down in 1986, when its director, Rafal Eitan, a veteran **Mossad** officer, was compromised inadvertently by one of his sources, an American naval intelligence analyst, **Jonathan Pollard**, who had been supplying classified satellite **imagery** to his Israeli handlers since 1984.

LEAKS. The deliberate passing of classified information to the media from within the intelligence community for the purpose of unauthorized publication is a relatively rare phenomenon and may be prompted by a variety of motives; in some jurisdictions, **whistle-blowing** legislation has been passed to protect those exposing lawbreaking and misconduct.

Some who have leaked to the media from within the intelligence community have attempted to adopt the whistle-blower's mantle, even where there were other channels available for them to alert the authorities to alleged misbehavior. In the example of the Pentagon Papers in 1971, a RAND Corporation analyst, Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, delivered parts of a classified document, *Report of the Office of the Secretary of Defense Vietnam Task Force*, which had been commissioned by Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara in 1967, to the *New York Times*, which published extracts. Ellsberg, who was later convicted of a criminal offense in relation to his action, had his conviction quashed because of prosecutorial misconduct. His intention had been to alert the media and the public to what he regarded as a misrepresentation by President Lyndon B. Johnson's administration of America's true military situation in **Vietnam**. Ellsberg's disclosures would have a profound impact on public policy in the **United States**.

In **Great Britain**, the first major leak to the media happened in February 1967, when Robert Lawson, a former employee of Western Union and Commercial Cables, contacted the veteran *Daily Express* reporter Chapman Picher and explained how copies of private overseas cables were routinely delivered by the carriers to British intelligence agencies. The resulting newspaper scoop led to a major political scandal that escalated into the "D-Notice affair" as the Ministry of Defence bungled an attempt to suppress the story.

MI5's first and only genuine whistle-blower was Cathy Massiter, a former officer who resigned in 1983 and the following year gave a television interview in which she asserted that certain individuals had been the subject of Security Service **surveillance** in breach of the terms of the relevant Home Office telephone intercept warrants. Although her claims received wide coverage and led ultimately to the introduction of independent scrutiny of MI5's procedures, a special inquiry concluded that the required procedures had been followed in the cases that Massiter had cited.

In 1983, another MI5 officer, **Michael Bettaney**, claimed to have had political motives for passing details of current surveillance on the **KGB *rezidentura*** in London to the ***rezident***, Arkadi Gouk. Bettaney's claims were dismissed at his prosecution, and in April 1984, he was sentenced to 23 years' imprisonment.

In February 1985, a Ministry of Defence civil servant, Clive Ponting, was acquitted of charges under the **Official Secrets Act** following his prosecution on charges of having passed details of the HMS *Conqueror*'s torpedo attack on the Argentine cruiser *General Belgrano* during the **Falklands conflict**. When originally challenged about the leaks, Ponting had denied all knowledge and blamed a colleague.

In 2003, the British authorities declined to bring charges against Katherine Gunn, a translator employed in Cheltenham by **Government Communications Headquarters** (GCHQ). She provided the *Observer* with a copy of an internal memorandum from the **National Security Agency** (NSA) that referred to intelligence targets at the **United Nations** prior to the Coalition's invasion of **Iraq**.

The only British **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) officer to be prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act, for giving classified information to the *Sunday Times* after he had been dismissed in April 1995, was Richard Tomlinson. Still on probation at SIS, Tomlinson posted a list of 115 of his former colleagues on the Internet and found a publisher in Russia for his exposé *The Big Breach*. Arrested in December 1997 and convicted of Official Secrets Act offenses, Tomlinson was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and was released on parole in April 1998.

In the United States, where security clearances are granted after polygraph tests, the incidence of illicit contact with journalists is limited. In 2002, former U.S. ambassador Joe Wilson, who undertook two secret missions for the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) after his retirement from the State Department, leaked information about his recent visit to Niger to the *New York Times* and then in July 2002 contributed an editorial, "What I Didn't Find in Africa," about his experience, which, he claimed, contradicted the George W. Bush administration's assertion that Saddam Hussein's regime had attempted to procure uranium yellowcake ore in Africa. No action could be taken against Wilson, as he was not a CIA employee, and the organization had failed to require him to sign a secrecy agreement before he completed his assignment. Nevertheless, his article generated considerable controversy, especially when it was revealed that his wife, Valerie Plame, had been the CIA's Iraq Task Force analyst who had recommended him for his trip to Niger.

In 2012, a member of the CIA's inspector general's staff, Mary O. MacCarthy, was allowed to retire immediately without further disciplinary action after she lied in 2006 about her conversations with Dana Priest of the *Washington Post* about the CIA's **black sites**. Then, in 2010, a senior NSA executive, Thomas Drake, avoided prosecution under the 1917 Espionage Act by pleading guilty to the misdemeanor of misusing a government computer when accused of speaking without the appropriate authority to the *Baltimore Sun*.

In October 2012, 48-year-old John C. Kiriakou, a former CIA **Clandestine Service** officer who had served abroad between 1998 and his resignation in 2004, pleaded guilty to a charge under the Intelligence Identities Protection Act and was sentenced to 30 months' imprisonment for disclosing to a freelance journalist the true identity of a CIA analyst who had participated with him in planning the raid in March 2002 that had captured **al-Qaida**'s leader in Iraq, Abu Zubaydah, at his hideout in Faisalabad, **Pakistan**. Following the conviction of **Sharon Scranage** in 1985, Kiriakou was only the second CIA officer to be convicted under the act.

In terms of volume, probably the largest quantity of classified material ever leaked was passed in April 2010 by a junior U.S. Army analyst in Iraq, **Bradley Manning**, to Julian Assange of **WikiLeaks**. The documents, downloaded from an army laptop onto discs, were State Department messages and military combat reports from **Afghanistan**. Manning was convicted in August 2013 and sentenced to 35 years' imprisonment.

In April 2013, a 28-year-old contractor and computer systems administrator, **Edward Snowden**, provided a *Guardian* journalist with more than 12,000 NSA messages, reports, and internal memoranda. Snowden would flee to Hong Kong and then be granted refuge in Moscow. His disclosures

about the collection of metadata by the NSA and GCHQ would severely handicap both organizations.

LEBANON. Created in July 1921 and originally known as the Premier Bureau, Lebanon's principal intelligence agency is the Direction Générale de la Sûreté Générale (DGSG) but is often referred to as the Sûreté Générale.

With no external intelligence collection function, the DGSG is responsible for internal security, liaison with foreign agencies, control of visitors, visa management, and the protection of dignitaries. The organization was modernized by General Jamil Sayyed while he was director between 1998 and July 2005, always taking care not to undermine Syrian influence. He was succeeded by Wafiq Jizzini, who served until December 2010, and in July 2011, General Abbas Ibrahim was appointed director, Jamil al Sayyed having been detained on suspicion of complicity in the **assassination** of former prime minister Rafik Hariri in a car bomb in February 2005.

LEE, PETER. A naturalized American from Taiwan, Dr. Peter Lee had worked as a laser expert at the Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore laboratories before joining the defense contractor TRW Inc. to work on a classified antisubmarine project for the U.S. Navy. In January 1985, Lee had visited Beijing and had been invited to lecture at the Institute of Applied Physics and Computational Mathematics (IAPCM) in the **People's Republic of China** (PRC).

Code-named ROYAL TOURIST, Peter Lee had been a friend of **Wen Ho Lee** at Los Alamos and admitted to the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) that he had met the leader of the PRC's nuclear weapons program, Chen Nengkuan of the China Academy of Engineering Physics, in his hotel room. He had made several trips to Beijing and in a plea bargain with the prosecution in March 1998 admitted to having compromised classified information in return for a fine of $20,000 and a year in a halfway house.

Peter Lee was only slightly connected to the FBI's investigation of Wen Ho Lee, code-named KINDRED SPIRIT, which it inherited from the original review of the Chinese acquisition of the W88 technology. Also originally from Taiwan, Wen Ho Lee had been one of the three best suspects on a list that had contained 70 others at Los Alamos known to have traveled to China between 1984 and 1988. Of the three, one was Sylvia Lee, Wen Ho's wife, who worked at Los Alamos as a data entry clerk with a top-secret clearance.

Stymied over the original theft from Livermore, on which the FBI failed to gather enough evidence to mount a prosecution, it did lead the mole hunters to Wen Ho Lee, who had been recorded in December 1982 holding a tele-

phone conversation with the suspect in which he had suggested he could find out "who had squealed" on the scientist. Although he had initially denied the conversation, Wen Ho Lee admitted it when confronted with the evidence and then acted as an agent for the FBI, attempting to entrap the suspect in telephone calls and a personal meeting in California in which he had worn a wire. This attempt had failed, although during the course of the operation, the FBI had learned through a polygraph examination that Wen Ho Lee had been passing information to Taiwan since 1978. This aspect of the investigation was abandoned in March 1984, and when his name appeared as a suspect in the KINDRED SPIRIT case, the FBI initially concealed the fact that between 1985 and 1991, both Wen Ho and Sylvia Lee had been used as the FBI's informants, submitting regular reports on potential breaches of security at Los Alamos and on details of official visitors from the PRC.

The embarrassment for the FBI in May 1996, after an inquiry lasting eight months and the pursuit of 12 possible leads, was that their own informant, Wen Ho Lee, had been identified as the "only individual with the opportunity, motivation and legitimate access to both W88 weapons systems information" known to have been betrayed to China. For reasons that have never been fully explained, no action was taken against Wen Ho Lee, even to limit his access to classified material, and he was not questioned by the FBI until he was polygraphed in December 1998. In the meantime, the FBI had attempted to entrap Lee with a telephone call from a Cantonese-speaking special agent who had introduced himself as a **Ministry of State Security** official and inquired if there was any material to go back to the PRC. He also asked when Lee was intending to visit China again, but Lee had been very circumspect and noncommittal. However, as the FBI noted, Lee had not reported the strange call as he should have done, and it was odd that Lee had not remarked on the request for material to go back to China unless, of course, previous consignments had been sent. The charade was inconclusive and certainly did not prove that Lee had engaged in espionage. As a counterintelligence effort, it was mostly unconvincing. As the FBI agent had spoken Cantonese, not the Mandarin usually used in Beijing, his approach may not have been entirely convincing, and naturally he could not use any preagreed recognition signals or passwords. Nevertheless, the FBI felt that it was significant that Lee had failed to declare the call and then, when challenged, prevaricated about precisely what had happened. Their search of his office and computer had failed to reveal what had happened to thousands of deleted and copied files, and at least seven computer tapes had disappeared.

Lee was interviewed formally by the FBI in January 1999 and again in March and was finally arrested in December 1999 and kept in solitary confinement, supposedly to prevent him from compromising any further

information. Actually, the FBI hoped that, in jail without bail, the scientist would crack and confess, but after 227 days of imprisonment, he was released in September 2000 after a plea bargain. The prosecution would drop 58 of the 59 charges in return for information on the whereabouts of the crucial seven missing tapes. With the promise of immunity, Lee admitted there had been more like missing 17 or 20 tapes but insisted that he had discarded them in a trash dump. None of these were ever recovered, and despite testimony that the missing data could "in the wrong hands change the global strategic balance," Lee was convicted of a single felony and sentenced to the time he had already served.

A counterintelligence assessment of Wen Ho Lee made a convincing argument for his having been recruited by Li De Yuan at a conference held at Hilton Head, South Carolina, in 1985, and this had heralded his first known trip to Beijing the following year to address the 10th International Conference on Fluid Dynamics. The FBI had briefed Lee before his attendance and had also approved a second trip in 1988, when he had met a senior explosives expert, Hu Side (and future chief of the PRC's entire nuclear weapons program), and the IAPCM director, Zheng Shao Tang, in his hotel bedroom, but on his return from each, when he had listed the names of the scientists he had met, he had denied having been asked about any classified information. Years later, he would admit that he had helped the Chinese with hydrodynamic nuclear codes on both occasions. A third invitation to both Wen Ho and Sylvia in early 1989 to attend a conference on experimental fluid mechanics at Chengdu was declined on instructions of the increasingly anxious head of security at Los Alamos, and although they could no longer travel to the PRC, there were no restrictions placed on trips to Taiwan and Hong Kong, which they visited in March and December 1989 and again in 1992. The FBI suspected that at least on the trip to Hong Kong, Lee had taken the opportunity to slip across the border to meet his contacts and traced a purchase from American Express of some illicit travel. The FBI was also suspicious about Lee's employment of a PRC national who was a graduate student as his assistant at Los Alamos and his later attempts to conceal the nature of the work they had shared.

Lee had been caught in numerous security violations at Los Alamos, but none amounted to proof of espionage, a charge that Lee consistently denied. Concerned about the apparent disappearance of seven computer tapes onto which Lee had downloaded huge quantities of classified information, the prosecution plea-bargained a disastrous deal that left it with almost nothing and certainly not the missing computer files.

LEE, WEN HO. A physicist originally from Taiwan, where he was born in 1939, Wen Ho Lee had been one of the three best suspects on a list compiled

by the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) that had contained 70 others at Los Alamos known to have traveled to the **People's Republic of China** (PRC) between 1984 and 1988. Of the three placed under **surveillance** in a leak inquiry initiated when evidence emerged of atomic secrets reaching the PRC, one was Sylvia Lee, Wen Ho's wife, who worked at Los Alamos as a data entry clerk with a top-secret clearance.

Lee first attracted the FBI's attention in December 1982, when he contacted Min Gwo Bao by telephone to offer his support and suggest he could find out "who had squealed" on the scientist. As Min Gwo Bao was already the subject of a surveillance operation code-named TIGER TRAP, it was extended to cover Dr. Lee.

The KINDRED SPIRIT investigation turned out to be a nightmare for all concerned, not least because of the complicated background to the case. Stymied over the original theft from the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, on which the FBI had failed to gather enough evidence to mount a prosecution, it did lead the mole hunters to Wen Ho Lee, who had been recorded in December 1982 making a telephone call to Min Gwo Bao. Although he had initially denied the conversation, Wen Ho Lee admitted it when confronted with the evidence and then acted as an agent for the FBI, attempting to entrap the suspect in telephone calls and a personal meeting in California during which he had worn a wire. This attempt had failed, although during the course of the operation, the FBI had learned through a polygraph examination that Wen Ho Lee had been passing information to Taiwan since 1978. This aspect of the investigation was abandoned in March 1984, but when his name appeared as a suspect in the KINDRED SPIRIT case, the FBI initially concealed the fact that between 1985 and 1991, both Wen Ho and Sylvia had been used as the FBI's informants, submitting regular reports on potential breaches of security at Los Alamos and on details of official visitors from the PRC. In 1986 and 1987, America's nuclear weapons laboratories received an average of 500 visitors from countries listed as "sensitive" by the Department of Energy, and this figure was to rise within 10 years to 1,700, including 785 from republics of the former Soviet Union, so there had been plenty for Sylvia to report on. The official statistic for visitors from China rose from 67 to 410.

In February 1994, Lee again attracted attention when he was greeted warmly by Dr. Hu Side, the chief of the Chinese nuclear weapons program who was on an official visit to Los Alamos. The encounter was strange because Lee had never reported having met Dr. Hu.

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known to have been betrayed to China. For reasons that have never been fully explained, no action was taken against Wen Ho Lee, even to limit his access to classified material, and he was not questioned by the FBI until he was polygraphed in December 1998. In the meantime, the FBI had attempted to entrap Lee with a telephone call from a Cantonese-speaking special agent who had introduced himself as a **Ministry of State Security** official and inquired if there was any material to go back to the PRC. He also asked when Lee was intending to visit the PRC again, but Lee had been very circumspect and noncommittal. However, as the FBI noted, Lee had not reported the strange call as he should have done, and it was considered odd that Lee had not remarked on the request for material to go back to the PRC unless, of course, previous consignments had been sent. The charade was inconclusive and certainly did not prove that Lee had been engaged in espionage. As a counterintelligence strategy, it was mostly futile. The FBI agent had spoken Cantonese, not the Mandarin usually used in Beijing, so his approach may not have been entirely convincing, and naturally he could not use any preagreed recognition signals or passwords. Nevertheless, the FBI felt that it was significant that Lee had failed to declare the call and then, when challenged, lied about precisely what had happened. A search of his office and computer had failed to reveal what had happened to thousands of deleted and copied files, and at least seven computer tapes had disappeared.

Lee was interviewed formally by the FBI in January 1999 and again in March and was finally arrested in December 1999, but the entire case had been compromised by the premature, front-page publication of one version of it by the *New York Times* on 6 March 1999 based on a leak of evidence given to a congressional committee. According to FBI Director Louis Freeh, who previously had severely reduced the number of personnel assigned to counterintelligence in general and to Chinese counterintelligence in particular, "The reporting was unconscionable," but his determination to have the matter go to trial was undermined by Attorney General Janet Reno, who decided, under political pressure from "several Asian-American groups" that claimed "the FBI was persecuting Lee based on his ethnicity," to abandon the indictment and reach a plea agreement based on a single relatively minor charge of mishandling classified documents. Freeh had been outraged by this interference, recalling that Lee had gone to extraordinary lengths to download, copy, and remove from a secure national laboratory 40 hours of work stretching over 70 days. Even after Lee's security clearances were stripped at Los Alamos, he made attempts to reenter the weapons design area, including one try at 3:30 a.m. on Christmas Eve 1998, not exactly a normal work hour. Lee was kept in solitary confinement, supposedly to prevent him from compromising any further information and from fleeing the country, and although the FBI

did not prescribe the conditions in which he was held, it was hoped that, in custody without bail, the scientist would crack and confess. But after 227 days of solitary confinement in the Santa Fe County Detention Center, in what Judge James Parker described as "demeaning unnecessarily punitive conditions," he was released in September 2000 after accepting Reno's plea bargain. The prosecution dropped 58 of the 59 charges in return for information on the whereabouts of the crucial seven missing tapes. With the promise of immunity, Lee admitted that there had been more like 17 or 20 tapes but insisted that he had discarded them in a trash dump. None of these were ever recovered despite testimony that the missing data could "in the wrong hands change the global strategic balance." Thus, Lee was convicted of a single felony and sentenced to time already served. In 2006, he received a $1.6 million settlement of his claim for breaches of his Privacy Act rights.

A counterintelligence assessment of Wen Ho Lee made a convincing argument for his having been recruited by Li Deyuan at a conference held at Hilton Head, South Carolina, in 1985, and this had heralded his first known trip to Beijing the following year to address the 10th International Conference on Fluid Dynamics. The FBI had briefed Lee before his attendance and had also approved a second trip, in 1988, when he had met Hu Side and the Institute of Applied Physics and Computational Mathematics director, Zheng Shaotang, in his hotel bedroom, but on his return from each, when he had listed the names of the scientists he had met, he had denied having been asked about any classified information. Years later, he would admit that he had helped the Chinese with hydrodynamic nuclear codes on both occasions. A third invitation, to both Wen Ho and Sylvia in early 1989, to attend a conference on experimental fluid mechanics at Chengdu, was declined on instructions of the increasingly anxious head of security at Los Alamos, and although they could no longer travel to the PRC, there were no restrictions placed on trips to Taiwan and Hong Kong, which they visited in March and December 1989 and again in 1992. The FBI suspected that, at least on the trip to Hong Kong, Lee had taken the opportunity to slip across the border to meet his contacts, and the FBI traced a purchase from American Express of some illicit travel. The FBI was also suspicious about Lee's employment of a PRC national who was a graduate student as his assistant at Los Alamos and his later attempts to conceal the nature of the work they had shared. Lee had been caught in numerous security violations at Los Alamos, but none amounted to proof of espionage, a charge that Lee consistently denied. Concerned about the apparent disappearance of seven computer tapes onto which Lee had downloaded huge quantities of classified information, the prosecution plea-bargained a disastrous deal that left it with almost nothing and certainly not the missing computer files. Why had Lee transferred thousands of classified files onto an

unclassified, unprotected system? Why had he deleted hundreds of computer files after he had lost his security clearance? What had driven him to make numerous attempts to gain access to his office within the Los Alamos secure area after he had been barred from it? Had he been a spy, and, if so, for whom had he worked: the PRC, Taiwan, or both?

LEUNG, KATRINA. Code-named PARLOUR MAID by the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI), Katrina Leung allegedly in 1997 removed and copied a secret document from the briefcase of her FBI handler, "J. J." Smith, and when her home was searched in 2002, a transcript of a telephone conversation with her Chinese contact was discovered. Although neither Leung nor Smith was charged with espionage, the case demonstrated that the FBI had been active in the field over a long period.

Born Che Wen Ling in Guangzhou, Leung had been brought up in Hong Kong by her aunt, Susan Chin. She had met her husband, Kam, who was reading for his doctorate in biochemistry at Cornell University, where she had studied engineering as a graduate before switching to economics. Apparently, her first contact with PRC officials had occurred in New York in 1972, when he had worked as a volunteer at the **People's Republic of China** (PRC) mission to the **United Nations**.

Leung ran her own business consulting firm in California and was a director of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council as well as a major Republican Party campaign contributor. She also made 71 overseas trips during the 20 years she worked as an agent for the bureau but failed to declare 15 of them. On those trips, she is alleged to have been in contact with **Ministry of State Security** (MSS) officers on 2,100 occasions and was given a gift of $100,000 by the PRC president, Yang Chankung.

Smith, who met her for trysts in London, Hawaii, and Hong Kong, is said to have found out that Leung was copying the classified material from his briefcase, and he also discovered that Leung was a double agent for the MSS, yet he apparently continued to provide Leung access to the secret information despite knowing that she was compromising it. When challenged by the FBI, Smith denied having had an affair with the attractive Leung, only to be contradicted by tapes that recorded the pair together in a hotel. Leung was also involved with another former FBI agent, William Cleveland Jr., who was the head of security at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory nuclear weapons research facility in California. He admitted having a sexual relationship with Leung from 1988 until he retired in 1993 and that he resumed the sexual contacts in 1997 and 1999. He also continued the sexual relationship even after he discovered that Leung had unauthorized contact in 1991 with the MSS intelligence service.

Apparently, Leung worked for the MSS and China's General Ji Shengde in order to obtain political access in the **United States**, a manifestation of an influence operation rather than straight espionage, but she also reportedly provided information on advanced technology transfers and access to classified documents to China. Her MSS contact was code-named MAO, and Leung herself was known to the Chinese as LUO. Leung's involvement in obtaining influence is mirrored by another, similar operation run by Charlie Trie and Johnny Chung against the Democrats, and both clandestine operations were supervised by General Ji. One of Leung's most successful operations led to the compromise of ongoing investigations into the illegal donations made to the Democratic Party. Special Agent Smith had participated in the investigation into whether China tried to funnel money into the 1996 U.S. election in an effort to gain influence inside President Bill Clinton's White House, and he also became the primary contact for Johnny Chung, allowing Smith access to the detailed account records of money passed by General Ji through Chung into the Democratic National Convention. A prolific fund-raiser, Johnny Chung cooperated with the FBI and pleaded guilty to charges stemming from his admission that he received $300,000 from Chinese intelligence officials to influence congressional campaigns.

It is likely that it was a source inside the FBI in Los Angeles who tipped off the Chinese government to a covert U.S. operation to install listening devices aboard a Boeing 767 used by the president of China while it was in the United States for refitting. The listening devices were quickly discovered, and the Chinese government disclosed the incident early in 2002, claiming to have found 27 listening devices onboard, including some in the bathroom and in the headboard of the Chinese president's bed. When the FBI investigators first interrogated Agent Smith about his relationship with Leung, the Chinese plane was one of several issues they were keenly interested in pursuing.

Certainly, Leung was well connected in Beijing, and the Indonesian Chinese tycoon Ted Sioeng, whose family was investigated by the FBI for illegal donations to the Democrats, was a friend, and she had business-related contacts with companies such as Northern Telecom (**Canada**). Apparently, Smith made little effort to conceal his relationship with Leung, and she accompanied him to his retirement party, which she videotaped, and to President George W. Bush's inaugural parade in Washington, D.C. She also lectured classes at the FBI's Academy at Quantico on the management of double agents and simultaneously carried on an affair with Cleveland. When Cleveland was challenged about this relationship, he lied, and it was not until his fourth interview that he admitted that it had lasted eight years. When questions were raised at headquarters by analysts about Leung, Smith declared, untruthfully, that she had taken a polygraph test and passed it. Indeed, Smith

filed no fewer than 19 evaluation reports describing Leung as "reliable." In fact, he had learned in 1991 that Leung had been reporting to an MSS case officer in Beijing and was probably a double agent if not a triple agent.

***LIBERTY*, USS.** A U.S. Navy **signals intelligence** ship that was festooned with huge antennae, the *Liberty* was attacked by Israeli aircraft and gunboats in the Mediterranean off the coast of Sinai in June 1967 with the loss of 34 crewmen killed.

The *Liberty* had been commissioned in December 1964, ostensibly as a naval auxiliary research vessel, but was actually a signals intercept platform controlled by the **National Security Agency** (NSA). The former World War II cargo ship was manned by wireless technicians, linguists, and other intelligence personnel. Commanded by William McGonagle, the clearly marked and flagged *Liberty* had been stationed in international waters north of Port Said when the Six-Day War broke out and was strafed and bombed with napalm by two pairs of Mirage and Super-Mystere jets before being attacked by three torpedo boats. Holed below the waterline and with 171 wounded personnel, Commander McGonagle sailed his ship to Malta.

Israel later claimed that the attack had been a case of mistaken identity, insisting that the *Liberty* had been erroneously reported to be an Egyptian troopship, the *El Quseir*, and paid compensation to the U.S. Navy, the survivors, and the dependents of those killed. Several subsequent investigations uncovered no evidence that the episode was anything other than a tragic accident, although the navy's official court of inquiry was conducted in conditions of such secrecy and its subsequent report so highly classified that there was considerable speculation about the possibility that the attack had been a deliberate attempt to prevent the NSA from collecting information about the Sinai campaign that might have been damaging to Israel's interests. Others have suggested that Israel intended to obliterate the *Liberty* and pretend that the Egyptians had been responsible so as to draw the United States into the conflict, and the issue remains live, especially among the *Liberty*'s surviving crew.

LIBYA. In this former Italian colony that obtained independence in December 1951, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi ousted King Idris and seized power in September 1969 to establish a radical regime that gave logistical support to various revolutionary terrorist organizations, including the **Provisional Irish Republican Army**. In 1986, American aircraft bombed Tripoli when intercepted Libyan diplomatic communications proved Libyan complicity in the bombing in West Berlin of a nightclub popular with off-duty U.S. Army personnel in which 13 died.

Negotiations conducted by the British **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) in **Switzerland** in 2003 with Moussa Koussa of the **Jamahirya Security Organization** resulted in Colonel Gaddafi renouncing his policy of state sponsorship of **terrorism** and opening his nuclear and chemical research programs to international inspection in return for an end to the embargo on **Libya**. *See also* LOCKERBIE.

LIDDELL, GUY. MI5's director of counterespionage from 1940 to 1945, Guy Liddell had been decorated with the Military Cross during World War I and later had joined Scotland Yard's **Special Branch** as a civilian analyst concentrating on Soviet espionage. In 1931, Special Branch's staff had been amalgamated with the Security Service, and Liddell had been appointed an assistant to Brigadier Jasper Harker, the director of B Division, succeeding him in June 1940.

Socially well connected, having married into the Barings banking family, Liddell oversaw MI5's dramatic growth during the first 18 months of the war, as Fifth Columnists, enemy aliens living in **Great Britain**, the fear of a Nazi invasion, and an **Abwehr** espionage offensive all posed a threat to the country. Liddell's actions and opinion were documented by him in 12 volumes of a daily journal that he dictated from August 1939 to April 1953. Code-named WALLFLOWER, these sensitive documents were retained in the safe of the director general until they were declassified and then published in 2005.

After the war, Liddell was appointed deputy director general of the Security Service but in 1953 transferred to the Atomic Energy Authority as a security adviser. The end of his career had been marred by a close wartime friendship with Anthony Blunt, who had served as his personal assistant, and by his friendships with the **Cambridge Five**'s Guy Burgess and **H. A. R. ("Kim") Philby**. He died in 1958, seven years after the defections of Burgess and Donald Maclean, aware only that both Philby and Blunt had fallen under suspicion but not yet confessed to spying for the **Soviet Union** throughout World War II. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN.

LITVINENKO, ALEXANDER. Born in Voronezh in 1962, Alexander Litvinenko served in the **KGB**'s Third Chief Directorate from 1988 and then the **Federalnaya Sluzhba Bezopasnosti** (FSB). In March 1998, Litvinenko and a group of colleagues held a press conference in which they accused the organization of corruption and of plotting the **assassination** of the oligarch Boris Berezovsky. Litvinenko was arrested in March 1999, but the charges were dropped in 2000.

He then moved in October to London via **Turkey** with his wife, Marina, and their son, Anatoli, and was granted political asylum but was not regarded as a **defector**, although he became a consultant to the **Secret Intelligence Service** and **Spain**'s Centro Nacional de Inteligencia and a security adviser for Berezovsky. His book *Blowing Up Russia* accused the FSB of responsibility for placing bombs in several Moscow apartment blocks in 1999, atrocities that cost the lives of some 300 residents and that had been attributed to Chechen terrorists. He converted to Islam and became a vocal critic of Vladimir Putin's regime but, on 1 November 2006, fell ill after meeting a former KGB colleague, Andrei Lugovoi, for tea in a London hotel. Three weeks later, on 23 November, Litvinenko died at University College Hospital, having ingested a rare and highly radioactive compound, polonium-210. Initially, the police suspected that Litvinenko had self-administered the lethal toxin, but evidence from contamination incriminated Lugovoi, who had returned to Moscow and, when interviewed, denied his involvement. A public inquiry into the circumstances of Litvinenko's death was opened at the High Court in London in July 2014.

LOCKERBIE. The sabotage and destruction of Pan Am Flight 103 from London to New York over the small Scottish town of Lockerbie in December 1988 resulted in the deaths of 269 passengers, crew, and people on the ground and prompted the largest antiterrorist investigation ever conducted by **MI5**. A detailed forensic examination of the content of the cargo hold revealed that a bomb had been concealed inside a battery-operated cassette recorder that had been placed in an unaccompanied suitcase consigned from Malta. The bomb's timer was traced to a Swiss manufacturer who identified the purchaser, and eventually two Libyan intelligence officers were charged in 1991 with murder. Abdelbaset al-Megrahi, the head of security for Libyan Arab Airlines, and Lamin Khalifah Fhimah, the airline's station manager at Luqa Airport in Malta, were arrested and tried before an international court at The Hague. The pair surrendered in April 1999, and al-Megrahi was convicted in January 2001. Sentenced to life imprisonment, he was released on compassionate grounds in August 2009 after eight and a half years, suffering from prostate cancer, and died in **Libya** in May 2012.

LOGINOV, YURI. A **KGB illegal**, Yuri Loginov had approached the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) in **Finland** in May 1961 and wanted to defect but had been persuaded to return to Moscow as a spy. He was enrolled as AE/GUSTO and over the next three years met his CIA case officers whenever he traveled to Europe. Later suspected of being a plant, Loginov had been arrested in May 1967 while undertaking a mission in South Africa

and was questioned at length by **Bureau of State Security** interrogators with assistance from the CIA. Convinced that Loginov had tried to dupe the CIA, the agency exchanged him in a **spy swap** in July 1969 and he returned to Moscow. An incomplete account of his case was published in South Africa as *Spy in the Sun* by Barbara Carr. Years later, the CIA's Counterintelligence Staff learned that Loginov had been entirely genuine in his offer to spy for the CIA. *See also* TURNOVER.

LUCY. The Soviet code name of Rudolf Rössler, the leader of the Rote Drei, a spy ring active in **Switzerland** during World War II. A former German soldier who had lived in Lucerne since 1935, Rössler ran his own small publishing business while also working for Swiss intelligence. He was arrested by the Bundespolizei and prosecuted in October 1945, but, despite the wealth of evidence against him, he was acquitted, raising suspicions that he had been acting on behalf of the Swiss military intelligence service, which may or may not have been aware of the scale of his contacts with the Soviets. *See also* GERMANY; SOVIET UNION.

LUDWIG, KURT. Born in Ohio in 1903 but brought up in **Germany**, Kurt Ludwig was an **Abwehr** officer who was arrested while on a mission in Austria in February 1938. He was released soon afterward, following the Anschluss, and in March 1940 arrived in the **United States**, where he established an extensive spy ring.

The existence of Ludwig's organization became known to the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) when his reports, written in secret ink concealed in ostensibly innocuous letters addressed to neutral countries, were detected by British censors in **Bermuda**. Signed "Joe K," the FBI eventually identified Ludwig as the author from clues contained in the correspondence, and he was placed under **surveillance**, thus allowing other members of the network to be compromised. They included his young secretary, who later gave evidence against him at his trial in March 1942 and received a reduced sentence of five years' imprisonment.

Ludwig was arrested in Seattle in August 1941, and eight others were charged with espionage, including a scientist, Paul Borchardt, and a soldier based at Governor's Island, New York. Because his espionage had been conducted before Germany had declared war on the **United States**, Ludwig received a prison sentence of 20 years and escaped the death penalty.

LYALIN, OLEG. A **KGB** officer who defected in London in August 1971 after he had been recruited six months earlier by a joint **MI5–Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) section that had compromised him as he conducted

an illicit affair with his secretary, Irina Temlyakova. Working under trade delegation cover, Lyalin was a Department V sabotage expert who had prepared contingency plans for attacking certain strategic sites in the event of hostilities. In addition, he was responsible for running three agents in London, Sirioj Abdoolcader and two Cypriot tailors, all of whom were arrested on his defection.

Lyalin's unplanned defection took place after his arrest on drunk-driving charges and acted as the catalyst for Operation FOOT, the expulsion of the entire KGB and **GRU** ***rezidenturas***, whose membership he had identified. After his defection, Lyalin was resettled in England with a new identity and died in 2002. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN; SOVIET UNION.

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MACKIERNAN, DOUGLAS. A Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduate and **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) officer, Douglas Mackiernan lost his life in Tibet under mysterious circumstances in 1950 and was the first CIA officer to die while undertaking a clandestine mission. Also an OSS veteran, Mackiernan was shot and then beheaded by Tibetan soldiers who had not received a warning from Lhasa that a pair of American consular officials had been granted permission to enter the country. The mission's survivor was Frank Bessac, now a retired academic who insists that he left the CIA in 1947 but accompanied Mackiernan and was a witness to the shooting incident on the frontier, which also resulted in the deaths of two other members of the group who had made an epic two-month journey across the desert from Sinkiang Province to establish contact with the Dalai Lama.

The mission ended in double disaster because the Chinese communists invaded soon afterward, using the presence of American spies as a pretext. The Dalai Lama fled into exile, and Tibet has been under uneasy occupation by the **People's Republic of China** ever since. Mackiernan's consular **cover** in Tihwa, subordinate to the U.S. embassy in Nanking, was to conceal his principal task, which had been to monitor and maybe sabotage the Soviet extraction of uranium ore from Koktogai in neighboring Turkestan and to report on activity at the Soviet nuclear test site at Semipalatinsk.

MACRAME. The **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) code name for a Soviet pilot, decorated for his service in **Afghanistan**, who in 1990 volunteered to spy for the CIA while posted as an instructor to Leipzig. MACRAME supplied photographs of the flight manuals for the MiG-29 before he was **exfiltrated** with his wife to be resettled in the **United States**. Originally codenamed SPANIEL, he had objected when he had learned his code name, so his case officer was obliged to change it. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

MALAYA EMERGENCY. The emergency declared in Malaya in September 1948 as a result of the **assassination** of the governor, Sir Henry Gurney, and the increase in acts of **terrorism** committed by mainly Chinese communist insurgents. Clearly, the local police **Special Branch** was unable to cope

with the scale of the problem, and the Security Service responded initially by appointing new security liaison officers in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur but later took control of and reorganized the local security apparatus with conspicuous success. The entire population was documented, issued identity cards, and encouraged to resist the intimidation and withdraw into protected villages, known as "white areas." This latter policy was implemented by Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer and effectively starved the Chinese into defeat. *See also* SPECIAL AIR SERVICE REGIMENT.

MANHATTAN PROJECT. The cover name applied to the joint Anglo-American plan to develop an atomic bomb, derived from the Manhattan District headquarters of the U.S. Army's Corps of Engineering, which had responsibility for the project when General Leslie Groves was placed in charge of it in 1942. Security within the project, exercised by the U.S. Army, was so tight that initially even the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** was unaware of it. *See also* ENORMOZ; MAY, ALAN NUNN; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; VENONA.

MANNING, BRADLEY. Born in Oklahoma in December 1987, Bradley Manning joined the U.S. Army in October 2007 and was posted to **Iraq** two years later as an intelligence analyst at Forward Operating Base Hammer, where he was given access to two classified Pentagon computer networks, the SIPRNet (the Secret Internet Protocol Router Network) and JWICS (the Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System). While pretending to listen to music on a laptop that had not had its copying functions disabled, Manning downloaded a large quantity of documents from the Pentagon and State Department and passed them to Julian Assange of **WikiLeaks**, who placed them on the Internet in April 2010.

In his evidence, Manning, who lived openly as a homosexual and later applied for gender realignment, changing his name to "Chelsea Manning," admitted that he had contacted WikiLeaks in January 2010 when he copied 400,000 Pentagon combat reports. Soon afterward, he downloaded 91,000 documents from the Pentagon's **Afghanistan** database onto his own laptop.

A month later, Manning sent WikiLeaks a State Department cable dated 13 January 2010 that had been transmitted from the U.S. embassy in Iceland. He then searched the judge advocate general's database, downloaded a video of a helicopter attack in Baghdad, and delivered these to WikiLeaks too. Finally, in April 2012, he extracted 250,000 State Department cables and placed them in the WikiLeaks drop box. Manning was arrested in May 2012, convicted of 23 offenses in August 2013, and sentenced to 35 years' imprisonment.

MARENCHES, ALEXANDRE DE. Chief of the French Service de Documentation Exterieure et de Contre-Espionage (SDECE) from 1970 to 1981, de Marenches was a career intelligence officer who had worked in the Resistance as a courier during the German occupation of **France**, passing messages across the demarcation line. He later fled to **Spain**, joined the Free French Forces in Morocco, and fought in Italy before being assigned to intelligence duties on General de Gaulle's staff in London.

De Marenches was appointed SDECE's chief in 1970 by the newly elected president, Georges Pompidou, who was wary of the organization's dubious reputation for involvement in every kind of illegal activity, ranging from drug trafficking to political blackmail. De Marenches conducted a purge to eliminate suspected Soviet moles and promoted professionalism by concentrating resources on the Middle East and Francophone Africa. During the decade he ran *La Piscine*, de Marenches transformed SDECE into an effective collection agency staffed mainly by military personnel seconded from the armed forces. In his retirement, de Marenches coauthored *The Fourth World War*, in which he articulated the threat from Islamic fundamentalism, and an autobiography. De Marenches died in France in June 1995.

MARKOV, GEORGI. A Bulgarian dissident, Georgi Markov broadcast on the BBC but in 1978 became a target for **assassination** after he had attracted the ire of Todor Zhivkov. On 7 September, Markov was injected with a pellet containing the deadly toxin ricin and died in the hospital four days later. The attack took place on Waterloo Bridge, London, the assailant using a converted umbrella as a weapon to fire the tiny platinum pellet, which was recovered from Markov's leg only during the postmortem. A subsequent investigation linked the incident to an attempt on the life of a Bulgarian **defector**, Vladimir Kostov, who had survived an identical attack while he was traveling on the Paris Metro 10 days earlier.

According to **KGB** counterintelligence chief **Oleg Kalugin**, the pellet gun had been developed in Moscow by the KGB and delivered to the Bulgarians on the direct orders of **Vladimir Kryuchkov**. Kalugin was later questioned by the police in London concerning his role in Markov's murder, and the investigation is continuing with the assistance of the Bulgarian authorities.

MARTELLI, GIUSEPPE. A nuclear physicist of Italian origin based at the Cavendish Laboratory in Oxford, Professor Martelli was arrested in April 1963 and charged with breaches of the **Official Secrets Act**. He was acquitted at his trial because he demonstrated that he had no security clearance and therefore no access to classified information and because his possession of

espionage paraphernalia was no crime. He acknowledged clandestine meetings with a Soviet intelligence officer but insisted that he had been gathering evidence with which to entrap the **KGB** man. The case was an important defeat for **MI5** and showed the importance of obtaining a confession from suspects in espionage cases. Martelli was later appointed professor of physics at the University of Southampton. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN.

MARTIN, WILLIAM. In June 1960, a **National Security Agency** (NSA) cryptographer, William H. Martin, and his friend Bernon F. Mitchell disappeared while visiting **Cuba**. The pair was alleged to be homosexuals, and both had been assigned to the NSA's intercept site at Kamiseya in **Japan** when they had been in the U.S. Navy. In December 1959, they had together visited Cuba, where it was presumed that they had made contact with the Soviets. Once in Moscow, they denounced the NSA publicly, claiming that the organization was reading the wireless traffic of more than 40 countries.

MARTYNOV, VALERI. Code-named GT/GENTILE by the **Central Intelligence Agency** and Pimenta by the **Federal Bureau of Investigation**, Martynov was a Line X scientific intelligence officer under cultural attaché **cover** in Washington, D.C., who had been recruited as an ideologically motivated agent in 1980 and returned in January 1985 to Moscow, where he was arrested and executed after he had been identified as a spy by **Aldrich Ames**.

MASK. The British code name assigned to **Comintern** wireless traffic exchanged between Moscow and numerous communist parties across the globe between 1934 and 1937. The decrypted messages proved that the Kremlin controlled the **Communist Party of Great Britain** and its counterparts around the world and showed that these supposedly independent political parties were simply instruments of Soviet foreign policy. Although the identities of individuals had been protected by cover names, **MI5** succeeded in working out who the major players were. *See also* GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS HEADQUARTERS; GREAT BRITAIN.

MAY, ALAN NUNN. The son of a brass door handle manufacturer who had lost his business in Birmingham in the Depression, Dr. May was a Cambridge-educated physicist who had been identified as a spy code-named ALEK in papers purloined from the Soviet embassy in Ottawa in September 1945 by the **defector Igor Gouzenko**. May was placed under **surveillance**, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to entrap him with an **MI5** agent, Klop Ustinov, masquerading as his Soviet contact. Having been tipped off,

May failed to attend the rendezvous in London that was compromised by Gouzenko, and he was arrested. Confronted with the evidence, he was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in May 1946. He had been a communist since he was 16 and was completely uncooperative with his interrogators, refusing to name anyone else involved in the Canadian spy ring.

May had arrived in Montreal in 1943 to work on the **Manhattan Project** and in January the following year had visited the MetLab in Chicago, accompanied by a dozen other scientists. He returned in April for two weeks and was back again at the Argonne Laboratory at the end of August for a three-day conference to discuss the Argonne pile and the planned Montreal pile. His third and final trip to the **United States** took place at the end of September 1944, but a proposed stay of a month in the spring of 1945 was vetoed by the Manhattan Project's security chief, General Leslie Groves, on the grounds that it was contrary to policy for a single individual to learn too much from different areas of research.

After his release from prison, May returned to live in Cambridge, where he died in 2003. On his deathbed, he made a detailed confession to his family but never admitted when he had been recruited as a spy or by whom. *See also* ENORMOZ.

MEASUREMENT AND SIGNATURE INTELLIGENCE (MASINT). Information derived from the study of data acquired from specific targets and monitoring any alterations is known by the acronym MASINT. Satellites in the HERITAGE series that are dedicated to MASINT track missiles, monitor battlefield developments with infrared sensors, and detect nuclear detonations on earth and in space with bhangmeters, which analyze X-ray emissions associated with atomic explosions.

MEINERTZHAGEN, RICHARD. A British staff officer on Field Marshal Edmund Allenby's staff during the Palestine campaign in World War I, Meinertzhagen conceived of a scheme to distract the Turkish defenders away from an intended attack on Gaza City by planting false documents on the enemy. Meinertzhagen approached an enemy patrol and then pretended to accidentally abandon a briefcase containing forged documents that purported to contain details of future military plans. The deception was successful, and Gaza City was finally captured against minimal opposition because the Turkish garrison had been deployed elsewhere to meet an imaginary threat.

By the time his biography, *The Meinertzhagen Mystery*, was published in 2007 by Brian Garfield, several scholars had raised questions about Meinertzhagen's reliability and the authenticity of his claimed encounters with T. E. Lawrence. It was also noted that in 1938, the principal German intelligence

officer in the region, Major-General Baron Friedrich Kress von Kressenstein, had acknowledged the ruse but in his memoirs insisted that it had been disbelieved.

MENZIES, STEWART. The chief of the British **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) from 1939 to 1952, Stewart Menzies was an Eton-educated Guards officer who had fought in France at Ypres and had won the DSO and the Military Cross before being posted to Sir John Haig's headquarters staff at Montreuil. After the war, he joined SIS and headed the military section until his chief admiral, Sir Hugh Sinclair, fell ill with cancer in 1938 and was incapacitated.

In November 1951, Menzies sacked **H. A. R. ("Kim") Philby**, and this may have had a bearing on Menzies's decision to retire in July 1952 at the age of 62, two and a half years after the mandatory retirement for his staff. His wife, Pamela, who had been in poor health for years, had died in March the previous year, and his relationship with the Honorable Audrey Chaplin, the daughter of Sir Thomas Latham, the chairman of Courtauld's, resulted in their marriage in December 1952, a few days after the death of his older brother, Keith. Two years later, Menzies attended the marriage of his only child, his daughter Fiona, and then returned home to Bridges Court to a life of retirement spent hunting and racing until his death at King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers of pneumonia at the end of May 1968. Two days later, his obituary in the *Times* broke with tradition and announced the death of the "former Head of the Secret Intelligence Service."

MESSAGES PERSONELLE. A communications system employed during World War II to send messages to recipients in enemy-occupied territory. Broadcast by the BBC on the regular news bulletins, the messages appeared innocuous but invariably contained a hidden meaning for the intended addressee. As well as providing a clandestine channel to individuals not in two-way wireless contact with the Allies, the system allowed agents to verify identities.

MI5. Created in 1909 as the Home Department of the Secret Service Bureau, MI5 was the War Office **cover** designation of the Security Service, which remained under the direction of Vernon Kell until his dismissal in 1940. Prior to World War I, Kell's organization was responsible for investigating six cases of German espionage: Siegfried Helm, Heinrich Grosse, Amgaard Graves, William Klauer, George Parrott, and Adolf Schroeder. According to a Home Office statement released in October 1914, a further 20 spies had been arrested in August as a result of lengthy **surveillance** on Karl Gustav Ernst, and "upwards of 200" were under observation.

During the war, MI5 separated from Mansfield Smith-Cumming's Foreign Department and operated across the British Empire, liaising closely with the police **Special Branches** in the dominions and colonies. Domestically, the organization was responsible for conducting counterespionage operations directed against the Kaiser's intelligence service. By the Armistice in November 1918, MI5 had a strength of 844, although that figure shrank to 151 within two years.

The military intelligence designation of the Security Service as MI5 was introduced in January 1916, and it had three main branches: F (preventive, headed by Eric Holt-Wilson), G (investigation), and H (secretariat, administration, and records), with A (Alien War Service), D (Imperial, Oriental, and Near East affairs), C (port control), and E (military policy on the control of civilian traffic). MI5(p) was the military intelligence designation for the War Department Constabulary before World War II.

During the interwar period, MI5 existed on a small officer corps, around two dozen officers supported by three times that number of clerical staff. The annual budget for 1925–1926 was £25,000, rising to £93,000 in 1939–1940, most of which went on the salaries of just 30 officers and 103 clerical staff. Despite these limited resources, MI5's Max Knight planted a source, Olga Gray, inside a Soviet network headed by Percy Glading, who was convicted in 1938 of offenses against the **Official Secrets Act**.

During World War II, MI5 grew to a staff of 1,271 in 1943, supported by 133 clerical staff, but would drop in 1945 to 897. As an instrument of strategic deception, MI5's B Division, headed by **Guy Liddell**, proved adept at the manipulation of **double agents** and the interdiction of enemy spies, a dozen of whom were executed. Meanwhile, F Division, responsible for countersubversion, investigated the British Union of Fascists and other potential Fifth Columnists.

In the postwar era, MI5 was preoccupied by espionage conducted by the **Soviet Union**, investigating leads supplied by a **GRU** cipher clerk, **Igor Gouzenko**, who defected in Ottawa in September 1945 and betrayed the atomic physicist and Soviet spy Alan Nunn May. In 1949, another atomic scientist, Klaus Fuchs, was incriminated by **VENONA** decrypts, a source that in 1951 would identify the diplomat Donald Maclean as a long-term **NKVD** mole in the Foreign Office. In 1948, Prime Minister Clement Attlee required MI5 to conduct a purge of the civil service of members of the **Communist Party of Great Britain** (CPGB) and other subversives, although the organization continued to conduct counterespionage operations, among them a lengthy study to identify members of the spy ring known as the **Cambridge Five**.

Although MI5 came to suspect high-level hostile penetration, with suspicion centered on **Roger Hollis** and his deputy, Graham Mitchell, the only

definite case was that of Michael Bettaney in 1983, although he was interdicted by information from **Oleg Gordievsky**, who would defect from the **KGB** in 1985. Apart from the discovery in 1943 of a CPGB member, Carola Luke, in the Registry and an attempt in 1992 by Captain Carole Maychell of the Intelligence Corps to join MI5, the organization's integrity has remained intact.

In 1988, MI5 formed G Branch to take the lead in counterterrorism operations and later established T Branch to manage investigations into the **Provisional Irish Republican Army**. The following year, the organization was placed on a statutory footing and complaint by the government's obligations under the European Convention on Human Rights by the passage of the Security Service Bill.

In 1995, MI5's role was extended to support law enforcement agencies, and since then, its effort has concentrated on counterterrorism by accommodating the Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre at Thames House. Having doubled the size of its staff to 4,100 since the 7/7 atrocity in which British-born suicide bombers detonated improvised, homemade explosives in central London, MI5 has become the lead agency with responsibility for monitoring Islamic extremism and interdicting domestic terrorist plots.

The other directors general of the Security Service have been David Petrie (1940–1946), Percy Sillitoe (1946–1953), Dick White (1953–1956), Roger Hollis (1956–1965), Martin Furnival Jones (1965–1971), Michael Hanley (1972–1979), Howard Smith (1979–1981), John Jones (1981–1985), Antony Duff (1985–1987), Patrick Walker (1987–1992), Stella Rimington (1992–1996), Stephen Lander (1996–2002), Eliza Manningham-Buller (2002–2007), Jonathan Evans (2007–2013), and Andrew Parker (2013–). *See also* GREAT BRITAIN.

MI6. *See* SECRET INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

MICRODOT. A miniaturized communication system involving the reduction of a photograph to a scale where it can be read only with the aid of a microscope and is therefore easy to conceal. Microphotography was developed in **Germany** in 1938 and was adopted with enthusiasm by the **Abwehr** as an alternative **secret writing** that was susceptible to detection by random testing. This ingenious solution, patented in 1938 by Zeiss, solved the problem of carrying potentially incriminating documents and messages. By photographing the item and then reducing its size by a ratio of 200 to 1, a dot that could be read only with a microscope required specialist knowledge, training, and equipment but was a major breakthrough in concealed writing, which hitherto had depended on secret inks that could be detected under certain lighting

conditions or chemical treatment. The first use of microdots in the **United States** was revealed by an Abwehr spy, **William Sebold**, in 1941. Suitably impressed, the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** had hired an optical expert, James E. Dunlop, from the medical laboratory at Johns Hopkins Hospital to study photoreduction techniques.

Code-named DUFF by MI5 in 1940, microdots continue to be a practical method of conveying large quantities of information without the need for sophisticated equipment.

MILLER, RICHARD. In October 1984, Richard W. Miller, a special agent with 20 years' experience in the elite Foreign Counter-Intelligence Squad of the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) in California, was arrested and charged with selling classified information to the **KGB**. An overweight indebted Mormon, Miller had graduated from Brigham Young University in 1964 at the age of 28 and, speaking Spanish because of his missionary work, was a beneficiary of J. Edgar Hoover's drive to recruit non-Hispanic Spanish linguists. Married with eight children, he had served in New York, Puerto Rico, and Tampa, Florida, before his posting in 1982 to Los Angeles, where he performed poorly, was lazy, indulged in shoplifting, and managed to gain weight when ordered to diet. Assigned to the Russian Squad, Miller and his compulsive eating disorder were tolerated because so many of the other special agents at the Westwood Field Office were also Mormons and overlooked his many shortcomings. Realizing that his career was in tatters, he embarked on a scheme to ingratiate himself with his colleagues, or so he claimed as an explanation for his bizarre relationship with the KGB.

Miller's defense was that while he admitted to having been romantically involved with a beautiful 34-year-old Soviet émigré, Svetlanta Ogorodnikova, who had been a resident in the **United States** since 1973, he had suspected that she and her husband, **Nikolai Ogorodnikov**, were KGB agents and were acting as **double agents** to entrap him. In any event, in August 1984, soon after Miller had taken over Svetlana as an informer from a retiring colleague, she approached the KGB's ***rezidentura*** at the Soviet consulate in San Francisco and produced Miller's badge and a copy of a classified 24-page FBI counterintelligence manual detailing local intelligence operations, techniques, and requirements to prove bona fides. The FBI had long suspected, like the rest of the local émigré community, that Svetlana and her husband enjoyed links to the KGB, and a **surveillance** operation code-named WHIPWORM was intended to prove that she was a KGB contact agent, or talent spotter, assigned the task of cultivating potential sources. In September 1984, just as the trio were about to be arrested, Miller explained to his superiors

that he was engaged in a complex double-agent game with the KGB with the intention of tricking the San Francisco ***rezident***. However, after lengthy interrogations, he was disbelieved, and all three were arrested on 3 October 1984.

The prosecution alleged that Miller had offered to sell classified information to the pair for $50,000 in gold and $15,000 in cash, and a large quantity of secret FBI documents were recovered from his home. At the time of his arrest, Miller had been planning to fly to Vienna to meet Svetlana and complete the transaction. When charged, the two Russians pleaded guilty, and Nikolai was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and his wife to 18. After two trials at which Svetlana gave evidence against Miller, he was sentenced in February 1986 to 20 years' imprisonment, a term reduced on appeal to 13, enabling him to be released in May 1994. *See also* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

MINCEMEAT. MI5 code name for an ingenious **deception** operation conducted in April 1943 to persuade the enemy that the impending Allied amphibious operation in the Mediterranean would be directed against Sardinia and the Balkans when the real objective was to be Sicily. The body of a supposed British Royal Marines courier, with a briefcase containing secret documents attached to his wrist, was deposited off the coast of **Spain** near Huelva by a **submarine** in the expectation that the material would pass into the hands of the German intelligence service. A "Major William Martin" was dropped off by the HMS *Seraph*, and, as planned, the content of his attaché case was examined by the enemy. In fact, the cadaver was of a Welsh-born London tramp, Gwyndyr Michael, who had died of drinking a toxin.

Conceived by an MI5 officer, Charles Cholmondeley, and inspired by a similar event that had occurred in 1941, when a Catalina aircraft carrying a French officer had crashed off the Spanish coast, causing classified documents to fall into enemy hands, MINCEMEAT was supervised by a naval intelligence officer, Ewen Montagu. Whether the Nazis ever believed Martin's documents is open to debate, but Axis reinforcements were sent to Greece in an apparent response to the information acquired from **Spain**.

The postwar publication of an indiscreet but fictional version of this episode in *Operation Heartbreak* by Duff Cooper, who had held ministerial responsibility for MI5 in 1943, prompted press interest, and a *Daily Express* journalist, Ian Colvin, traced the grave of "Major Martin" in Huelva. This disclosure persuaded the government to commission Ewen Montagu to publish in 1953 an authorized account of the operation in *The Man Who Never Was*, which was made into a movie in 1956. *See also* GERMANY.

MINISTERIUM FÜR STAATSSICHERHEIT (MfS). The official title of the East German security and intelligence apparatus often known as the

Stasi. Created in October 1949 with the founding of the German Democratic Republic, the MfS was an efficient instrument of repression and by its dissolution in 1990 had 70,000 uniformed and civilian employees with an estimated 173,000 paid informers. *See also* HAUPTVERWALTUNG AUFKLÄRUNG; WOLF, MARKUS.

MINISTRY OF STATE SECURITY (MSS). The principal foreign intelligence collection agency of the **People's Republic of China** (PRC), the MSS is located in Beijing in a large compound in Xiyuan on Eastern Chang'an Avenue close to Tiananmen Square. Within the security perimeter is an apartment block, Qian Men, where many of the MSS staff and their families live. The MSS operates independently from the People's Liberation Army (PLA) General Staff Second and Third Departments, which also conduct military intelligence and counterintelligence operations.

The MSS was created in 1983 and staffed with personnel drawn largely from the Ministry of Public Security (MPS), which hitherto had fulfilled a counterespionage role, and with intelligence cadres from the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The new MSS was also funded in part by the MPS and established provincial offices that operated under **cover** names, such as "Unit 8475." At the time of the transfer, which was considered controversial because of the political nature of the new organization, there was some reluctance on the MPS's part to hand over some networks to the MSS. In later years, some of the old MPS professionals came to regret having opted to move to the MSS because, although there were greater opportunities for foreign travel, the financial side benefits of working closely with industry were no longer available to them. The MSS's policy of expansion with representative offices in most major towns and cities was reversed in 1997.

The PRC's intelligence establishment is the third largest after the **United States** and **Russia** and originally reflected the structure of the old Soviet **KGB**. The MSS is responsible to the premier and state council and the CCP's Political-Legal Committee, which oversees ministry activities. In personnel, the MSS prefers nonprofessional intelligence agents, such as travelers, businesspeople, and academics, with a special emphasis on overseas Chinese students and Chinese professionals working abroad with access to sensitive technological material. Like conventional intelligence agencies, MSS case officers handling sources assign code names to their sources, although their system involves a combination of English letters and numbers, such as "LRAX100189" and "NetworkSYproject2." MSS intelligence officers are usually recruited before or during their university education, and a large proportion are graduates of the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations, the Beijing Institute of International Relations, the Jiangnan Social University, or the Zhejiang Police College.

Those requiring technical skills usually attend the Beijing Electronic Specialist School. These establishments provide training for MSS recruits, who usually come from families with MSS links or otherwise are influential and beneficiaries of nepotism. Nevertheless, however well connected the candidates are, they will have to be dedicated and disciplined although not yet necessarily party members. Influence is often exercised to facilitate entry into the MSS, and it will also play an unspoken part in future promotion. The MSS's provincial branches are often staffed with PLA and government retirees.

Unlike the KGB, the MSS is not highly centralized and has a regional and provincial presence, recruiting its personnel from local communities. While branch offices receive directives from headquarters in Beijing and are financed by National Security Special Funds, they are largely autonomous, acting as essential adjuncts to the local administration although only theoretically accountable to it despite receiving what are termed "administrative expenses." In reality, the annual MSS reports submitted to the local government are generally vague, do not contain sensitive material, and are uncontroversial. In contrast, annual branch reports to headquarters contain considerable detail.

MSS officers attached to diplomatic and consular premises overseas use their own communications channels, and their messages to headquarters are not read by the ambassador. They also have considerable latitude in conducting collection operations and tend not to discriminate in favor of particular targets. Often, they are posted overseas to gain experience rather than to run specific operations or collect intelligence, although they are expected to report anything of potential value relating to the MSS's priority targets of dissidents, separatists, religious activists, and Taiwan. In particular, all MSS personnel are acutely aware that anyone from Taiwan, **Republic of China**, could have hostile intelligence connections and might be of value to headquarters.

Domestically, the MSS exercises responsibility for the **surveillance** and recruitment of foreign businesspeople, researchers, and officials visiting from abroad. The MSS Investigation Department's surveillance on dissidents and foreign journalists is often quite obvious, but it is supported by more clandestine measures taken by state ministries, academic institutions, and the military-industrial complex. Covert audio and video monitoring is often employed in hotels frequented by foreigners, and such operations may be used to eavesdrop on conversations with visiting scholars or to obtain information to assist in the recruitment of agents. The MSS is also responsible, running a program titled "Education," for briefing Chinese traveling abroad and warning them of the likelihood of being approached by hostile Western intelligence agencies.

Deputy Minister of Public Security Lin Yun was appointed the MSS's first minister, but in 1985, Yu Qiangsheng, a department head of the Anti-

Espionage Bureau, code-named PLANESMAN, defected to the United States, causing Lin and the Anti-Espionage Bureau chief to be removed from their posts. Lin was to be replaced by a well-connected English-speaking physicist, Jia Chunwang, but both the Ministry's public security and central investigation elements insisted that Lin should be succeeded by one of their own cadres. To settle the conflict, the CCP leadership appointed Jia Chunwang, an outsider with ties to neither side, and under him, the MSS achieved a measurable success in gathering nuclear and other technologically sensitive information from the United States. In 1998, Jia was appointed minister of public security to replace Tao Siju while also serving as the first political commissar and first secretary of the CCP Committee of the Chinese People's Armed Police. In December 2002, he was named deputy procurator general, and in March 2003, he was elected China's supreme people's procurator by the 10th National People's Congress. In 1998, Xu Yongyue, originally from Zhenping in Henan Province, was appointed minister of state security in succession to Jia, and under his leadership, the MSS concentrated on the illicit transfer of sensitive technology.

In evidence given to the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress, it was reported that half of the 900 investigations conducted on the West Coast into such crimes involved China, and the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) estimated that Chinese **industrial espionage** in Silicon Valley had risen by 20 to 30 percent each year. In addition, Chinese agents had been detected undertaking similar activities in **Great Britain**, **France**, **Germany**, and the **Netherlands**. In August 2007, Xu was succeeded by his 56-year-old deputy, Geng Huichang. According to information gleaned from **defectors**, MSS personnel are usually assigned overseas for up to six years, with a few remaining in post for 10 years if required. In most countries, the local MSS office is accommodated by the embassy, but in the United States, there are seven permanent PRC diplomatic missions staffed with intelligence personnel. In mid-September 1996, in anticipation of the British withdrawal from Hong Kong, the Central Military Commission and the State Council approved the report of the plan drawn up by the MSS and the General Staff Department to reorganize operations. In consequence, an estimated 120 intelligence agents operating in the United States, **Canada**, Europe, and **Japan** under industrial, business, bank, academic, and journalistic cover were recalled.

The MSS routinely co-opts low-profile Chinese nationals or Chinese American civilians to engage in the acquisition of midlevel technology and data. Travelers, businesspeople, students, and researchers are often approached to undertake intelligence tasks, and the MSS maintains control of them through inducements and personal connections ("*guanxi*") and the potential threat of alienation from the homeland. Sometimes referred to as the "mosaic method," these sources gather random information in a disorganized manner that, when

assembled later, can be of high value, such as the acquisition of the W-88 nuclear warhead, which, according to evidence given in 1999 to the U.S. Congress, took two decades to gather. The fact that the W-88's design had been compromised led the FBI to initiate a lengthy investigation, code-named SEGO PALM, and narrow its focus to several scientists based at Los Alamos.

Economic and industrial espionage conducted by the MSS tended to conform to three patterns. The first was the recruitment of agents, often scholars and scientists before they departed overseas, who were asked to purchase information. The second used Chinese firms to buy up entire companies that already possessed the desired technology. And the third, most common method was the illicit procurement of specific technology through Chinese front companies. According to the FBI analysts, over 3,200 such companies had been set up as fronts for intelligence collection purposes.

Although previously considered a law unto itself, the MSS has become a target for several investigations into corruption, and in March 2012, Zhou Yongkang, the 71-year-old MSS chief, resigned from the Politburo amid a purge relating to the conviction of Zhou's mentor, Bo Xilai, over the murder of a British businessman, Neil Heywood. Zhou was arrested in July 2014. *See also* CHIN, LARRY EU-TAI; CHINA, REPUBLIC OF; INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE; KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF; LEUNG, KATRINA; ZHENSAN, YU.

MISSILE GAP. The accidental overestimate by the **United States** of the **Soviet Union**'s missile strengths prior to 1962 was corrected by photographic reconnaissance conducted by CORONA satellites that demonstrated that in 1960, the Soviets possessed only four of the SS-6 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) designated *Sapwood* by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The exaggeration, deliberately propagated by Nikita Khrushchev, suggested a comparative Soviet advantage over the Americans in ICBMs, a political imbalance that was to become known as the "missile gap" until it was disproved by aircraft reconnaissance and satellite imagery backed by information from **Oleg Penkovsky**.

MITROKHIN, VASILI. In March 1992, Vasili Mitrokhin, age 69, walked into the British embassy in Riga and asked to see a member of the British **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS). He had arrived on the overnight train from Moscow, spoke no English, but explained that he had joined the **KGB** in 1948 and that from late 1956 until his retirement in 1984, he had been in charge of the KGB's archives at the First Chief Directorate's headquarters at Yasenevo. For the previous 25 years, since the premature conclusion of his only overseas assignment, one to **Israel**, he had supervised the tens of

thousands of files that had been accumulated by the world's largest and most feared intelligence agency and had taken the opportunity to read many of the most interesting ones. For 12 of those years and much of his retirement, he reconstructed his own version of what he regarded as the most significant dossiers, documenting Joseph Stalin's crimes and the many misdeeds committed in the name of Soviet communism. For most of his career, he said, he had been disenchanted with the Soviet system, listened to Western radio broadcasts, and read dissident literature.

In 1972, when he was made responsible for checking the First Chief Directorate files being transferred from the old headquarters in the Lubyanka to the KGB's modern building on the outskirts of Moscow, he embarked on an illicit history of the Soviet Union's most secret operations. Mitrokhin asserted that he had simply copied the original files and walked out of the heavily guarded KGB compound with his handwritten notes stuffed into his socks. He had then rewritten a detailed account of the files from his scraps of paper into exercise books and other convenient binders that he had hidden in a milk churn concealed under his country dacha. In return for political asylum for himself and his family, he offered his entire collection, amounting to a full six cases of documents. He returned to Riga on 9 April with more samples of his handiwork and was met by SIS officers who examined some 2,000 sheets of his archive and scrutinized his party membership card and his KGB retirement certificate. Acknowledging the authenticity of what he had shown them, a further appointment was made two months hence to meet the man now code-named GUNNER by SIS, and on 11 June, he returned to Riga carrying a rucksack containing yet more material.

Mitrokhin subsequently made a second journey to Riga on the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, accompanied by his wife and son, and an SIS officer later visited his empty dacha outside Moscow and recovered his secret hoard of papers and carried them undetected to the British embassy. Now code-named JESSANT, no official announcement was made of Mitrokhin's defection, and in the chaos of 1992, his disappearance from the Russian capital probably went unnoticed, but in the months that followed, numerous counterintelligence operations were mounted across the globe. Near Belfauz, Switzerland, booby-trapped caches of weapons and covert radio equipment were dug up in the forest. In Tampa, Florida, retired U.S. Army Colonel George Trofimoff was approached by **Federal Bureau of Investigation** special agents posing as Russian intelligence officers to whom he admitted in a secretly videotaped meeting lasting six hours that he had spied for the Soviets for 25 years since his recruitment in Nuremberg in1969. Code-named ANTEY, MARKIZ, and KONSUL in Mitrokhin's files, Trofimoff was the most senior U.S. Army officer ever to be charged with espionage. In **Australia**, a

senior **Australian Security Intelligence Organisation** analyst was identified as a long-term source for the KGB, but he was not arrested. In a Virginia motel, Robert Lipka, a former **National Security Agency** cryptographer, codenamed DAN by the KGB, was arrested and in September 1997 sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment.

The information supplied by Mitrokhin was considered so valuable that the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) paid SIS an estimated $1 million for his assistance. Ironically, the CIA had rebuffed his initial approach to them in Riga on the grounds that his material was of only historical and no current operational relevance. His offer to the CIA's station in Riga had been rejected by the local station chief, who never received a reply to his cable sent to the CIA's SE Division.

Mitrokhin's files were transformed into two books, the first of which was published in 1999 as *The Mitrokhin Archive* with Professor Christopher Andrew of Cambridge University, and identified **Melita Norwood** and John Symonds as having been important Soviet agents. The second volume was released in 2005, two years after Mitrokhin's death, and in June 2014, SIS declassified many of the author's translated notes and lodged them at the Churchill Archive in Cambridge. These revealed that a former Australian member of Parliament, Bert James, had been a long-term KGB asset. A former New South Wales police officer, James was the Labour Party member for the Hunter constituency from 1960 to 1980 and had died in 2006. *See also* ALLENDE, SALVADOR; FINLAND; GREAT BRITAIN; SOVIET UNION; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

MK/ULTRA. The **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) code name for a research program conducted jointly with the U.S. Army's Chemical Corps, beginning in May 1952 and concluding in February 1970, to study interrogation and manipulation techniques. Directed by the CIA's Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, MK/ULTRA funded more than 140 separate projects in the experimental field of parapsychology in various locations, working with volunteers. One of his colleagues, Dr. Frank Olson, died in November 1953 in a fall from his hotel room in New York, apparently recovering from a dose of LSD nine days earlier. MK/ULTRA's objective was to develop, test, and evaluate techniques that were later labeled "mind control" in an effort to create countermeasures, but the program was included in a list of possible abuses declared to the U.S. Congress. Many of the hypnotic and psychedelic methods tested were condemned by the **Rockefeller Commission**. *See also* CHURCH COMMITTEE; FAMILY JEWELS; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

MONTES, ANA. In the post–**Cold War** era, the longest and most damaging penetration of the American military was perpetrated by Ana Belen Montes,

a **Defense Intelligence Agency** (DIA) analyst arrested in September 2001. Born in the **United States** of Puerto Rican parentage, she claimed to have graduated from Johns Hopkins University and joined the Department of Justice before she transferred to the DIA in 1985 as a Spanish-speaking specialist on **Cuba**. She made two visits to Havana for the DIA, in 1993 and 1998, and at the time of her arrest, at age 44 and unmarried, she was a senior analyst who had briefed Congress and the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA); was cleared for Special Access Programs and Intel-Link, the U.S. intelligence community's internal data exchange; and had passed a polygraph administered by personnel from the Polygraph Institute at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Her brother was a **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) special agent in Florida, and her sister was an FBI translator, but under interrogation, she acknowledged that she had been recruited by the Cuban **Dirección General de Inteligencia** (DGI) before she had even joined the DIA and had been vectored into her post. She admitted having betrayed U.S. war contingency plans and telling the Cubans the names of four CIA officers working under diplomatic **cover** at the American Interests Section of the Swiss embassy in Havana. In October 2002, she was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment, which she is now serving at the Carswell Federal Medical Center in Fort Worth, Texas.

Montes seems to have declined the opportunity of a promotion to retain her access, apparently because she wanted to continue to influence U.S. policy on Cuba, a commitment for which she showed absolutely no remorse when she cooperated with the **damage assessment** conducted at her prison in Fort Worth. Indeed, she asserted her hope that her conviction would help American policymakers reconsider the continuing U.S. economic blockade.

From the DIA's standpoint, the Montes penetration represented a 16-year disaster, longer than the betrayals perpetrated by **Aldrich Ames** and **Robert Hanssen**, and had been sustained by over 300 meetings with Cubans operating not from the Cuban Interests Section in Washington, D.C., but by **illegals**. The FBI's decision to arrest Montes was prompted by the terrorist attack of 11 September 2001 and the fear that her information might **leak** to another adversary and assist in a further atrocity or compromise military retaliation in **Afghanistan**, eloquent testimony of her potential to inflict further catastrophic harm on the United States.

In January 2005, the Department of Defense's inspector general completed a 180-page report, declassified in 2014, that documented her espionage since her recruitment in September 1985, an event described as a "coolly deliberate" decision. Cultivated by a Cuban access agent based in Washington, D.C., with whom she had traveled to New York in December 1984, Montes met DGI personnel working at the Cuban mission to the **United Nations**. Having "unhesitatingly agreed" to collaborate with the DGI, she agreed to visit Cuba

and flew there in March 1985 via **Spain** and **Czechoslovakia**. Thereafter, it was under the DGI's direction that she applied to the DIA, but serious concerns about her suitability were raised during a routine security screening, including issues about the "falsification of her Master of Arts degree from Johns Hopkins and her trustworthiness." Despite these difficulties in her background, Montes received her clearance.

During her subsequent interrogation, Montes asserted a "moral right" to pass classified information to her DGI contacts, for whom she expressed "mutual respect and understanding" as "comrades in the struggle." She described herself as the equal of her "Cuban comrades, not a menial espionage tool," and they let her believe that she "maintained significant control," although she left "security matters, including meeting site security, countersurveillance, and transmission security" to her handlers, who were "thoughtful, sensitive to her needs, very good to me." Allegedly, they had gone to "special lengths to assure her they had complete confidence in her."

Montes said that she had met her DGI handlers initially in New York at restaurants chosen by the Cubans and then later at her request in the Washington area once every two or three weeks, usually on weekends. These meetings took place near Metro stations but not in downtown Washington, as she feared street crime.

When questioned, apparently during a routine period security interview conducted in 1991, she lied when asked about her foreign travel, but when challenged about inaccuracies in her original job application, she admitted that she had misrepresented an incident in her past. Feigning innocence, Montes had pretended that she "did not understand the seriousness of being truthful and honest at the time." This incident prompted a security review, but the adjudicator reported that "while Montes seemed to have a tendency 'to twist the truth' to her own needs and her honesty was still a cause of concern, adverse security action was unlikely."

She was granted an interim top-secret clearance pending completion of a background investigation that was initiated by the Personnel Security Division on 2 October 1985. Unlike the CIA or the **National Security Agency**, the DIA did not—and still does not—use polygraph screening or psychological testing as a precursor to employment. In 1985, prospective DIA employees, including military members, were subjected only to comprehensive background investigations. As a result, the background investigation and a cursory DIA security investigation formed the basis for evaluating Montes's eligibility for access to classified information.

Having had her security clearance confirmed, Montes submitted a Freedom of Information Act request for her own government record, which she then passed to the DGI. Her third visit to Havana, which was declared, oc-

curred after she had been selected in 1992 to participate in the Exceptional Analyst Program of the **director of central intelligence** (DCI). In 1997, she received the DCI's National Intelligence Certificate of Distinction and later remarked that she had been treated well at DIA and never felt "looked down upon." She said that the awards and promotions she received were somewhat embarrassing given that she had devoted her life to working against the U.S. government.

In 1996, following an adverse report submitted by a DIA colleague who was suspicious of her, she was questioned by a DIA special agent who raised doubts about her veracity, but the specific allegation could not be substantiated.

The detail of precisely how Montes was finally exposed remains classified but is contained in a section of the inspector general's report titled "Serendipity." This implies that she was accidentally compromised, and a counterintelligence officer involved in the case has acknowledged that "we got lucky." The catalyst, referred to as "information from a senior official in the Cuban intelligence service concerning a Cuban penetration agent that implicated Montes," prompted a mole hunt in April 1998, although the leak was originally attracted to the CIA and the investigation extended to Guantanamo Bay, where Montes had visited on official DIA business. According to the damage assessment, "The same day that DIA special agents learned the basic information the FBI was using to search for the unknown Cuban spy, DIA special agents identified Montes and contacted the FBI squad handling the case. The FBI summarily rejected Montes as a suspect and had to be convinced otherwise."

Montes claimed that a week before her arrest, she had discovered that she was under surveillance but had decided not to flee because "she couldn't give up on the people she was helping."

MONTESINOS, VLADIMIRO. A graduate of the Chorrillos military academy's 1966 artillery class in Lima, Vladimiro Montesinos was an ambitious officer whose lackluster military career came to an end in March 1977, when he was imprisoned for two years, having been convicted of leaking classified information. After his release and his dismissal from the army, Montesinos qualified as a lawyer and gained a reputation for successfully defending drug smugglers. In 1980, following the surprise election of Alberto Fujimori as **Peru**'s president, Montesinos became his national security adviser, and although Julio Salazar Monroe was the titular director of the Servicio de Inteligencia Nacional (SIN), he also effectively ran that too.

During the decade Montesinos exercised control over the SIN, he pulled off two impressive successes. The first, in September 1992, was the capture

of Dr. Abimael Guzman, the Marxist academic who led the feared Shining Path terrorists, and following an extraordinary series of lengthy interviews with Montesinos, he was persuaded to publicly renounce the organization and abandon his support for **terrorism**. The second was the rescue in April 1997 of 71 hostages who had been held in the Japanese ambassador's residence for over three months by a group of 14 Maoist terrorists. In a daring rescue, all the terrorists were shot dead, and only one hostage was killed, allowing Montesinos to claim credit for the raid.

Fujimori was reelected twice, but his third victory, in April 2000, despite the constitution, which prevented third terms, was open to doubt as a million more people voted than were registered, and Montesinos was accused of having rigged the polls. Worse, one of his collections of compromising videos was stolen, showing him in the act of bribing a politician with $15,000. Over the years, Montesinos had been suspected of being involved with the notorious military death squads that had roamed Lima, blackmailing judges, money laundering, influence peddling, participating in drug deals with the Colombian cartels, tapping the telephones of critics, demanding kickbacks from arms sales, salting cash away with $48 million in Swiss bank accounts, running an illegal slush fund, working for the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA), and using his battalion of ZEUS bodyguards like a private army to exert pressure on the media and his opponents. All would turn out to be true, although few realized the scale of his corruption. According to the parliamentary commission that investigated Montesinos's activities, he had misappropriated more than $1 billion and distributed a proportion of it to cronies, girlfriends, drug smugglers, and arms dealers. Proof of his misconduct would come from his vast library of audio- and videotapes, each compromising a politician, judge, or general.

The eventual fall of Montesinos was spectacular. Dismissed by President Fujimori, he fled the country but was refused asylum by Panama. He went on the run and underwent plastic surgery in Caracas but was eventually betrayed in **Venezuela** and returned to Lima to face trial in July 2002, when he was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. Meanwhile, Fujimori also fled the country and took refuge in **Japan**, from where his parents had emigrated originally.

After his trial, incarcerated in the prison block he had constructed to accommodate Dr. Guzman, he was to identify his CIA contacts and claim that the SIN had undertaken numerous joint technical **surveillance** projects on local Eastern bloc embassies and visiting targets.

MOROCCO. Although of no strategic significance, the Kingdom of Morocco has been of value to Western intelligence because of its provision of

a signals intercept site at the U.S. Air Force base at Kenitra (formerly Port Lyautney), on the Atlantic coast north of Rabat.

MOSCOW RULES. The specialist **tradecraft** developed for **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) personnel assigned to the **Soviet Union** was referred to by this term. Officers who underwent the dedicated countersurveillance course run by Jack Platt were known as **pipeliners**. One graduate of the course, **Edward Howard**, is known to have compromised many of the techniques taught in it. Because of the intensity of surveillance conducted against all suspect foreigners during the **Cold War**, most Soviet sources were run in the more relaxed security environments of third countries, agents in Moscow leaving innocuous "sign-of-life" signals to indicate their continued freedom and future travel plans.

MOSCOW STATION. During the **Cold War**, one of the front lines was in the Soviet capital, where the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) and the **Secret Intelligence Service** maintained stations in their respective embassies and attempted to conduct operations despite heavy **surveillance** from the **KGB**'s Second Chief Directorate. In the immediate postwar era, the CIA decided not to establish a station in Moscow, but when in 1953 that policy was reversed, the results were disastrous. The first CIA officer dispatched to the capital, Edward Ellis Smith, slept with his maid, was compromised by the KGB in a classic **honey trap**, and was blackmailed. A graduate of the University of West Virginia, Smith had fought in Europe during World War II and afterward had worked in G-2 military intelligence. In Washington, D.C., he learned Russian and in 1948 had been assigned to Moscow under assistant military attaché **cover**.

In September 1950, when he returned to Washington, Smith joined the CIA and was to be the very first CIA officer sent to Moscow working under semiofficial cover. His mission was to prepare **dead drops** for Major Pyotr Popov, the CIA's first source inside the **GRU**. Popov was a **walk-in** who had volunteered to spy while he had been posted to Vienna, but the CIA needed a method of communicating with him on his return to Moscow. However, Smith succumbed to the attractions of Valya, his very alluring Soviet maid, a temptation to which he confessed when Paul Garbler was dispatched to replace him. Smith was obliged to resign from the CIA despite his candor, and Garbler had not a great deal more success attempting to run the CIA's only GRU source. Smith, who was told by Peer de Silva that "his work was not only worthless, but much of it had been fabricated," then went on to rebuild his career in San Francisco as an author and expert on Soviet affairs, where he was killed in a motor vehicle accident in February 1982.

The U.S. embassy in Moscow has long been the target of Soviet espionage, particularly the fifth floor, which accommodated the CIA station and the 300-square-foot "yellow **submarine**" metallic box in which the most sensitive work was undertaken. In 1952, an ingenious device was discovered concealed inside the great seal, which had been presented to the ambassador, Averell Harriman, and placed over his desk. The resonance apparatus required no independent power supply but simply resonated at a particular frequency when bombarded with microwaves. The resulting low-level transmissions were picked up by the KGB nearby, and the equipment continued in operation until the seal was examined. Since then, the embassy has experienced almost continuous technical surveillance, although it took a tip from a KGB **defector**, **Yuri Nosenko**, in May 1964 to find no fewer than 40 bugs hidden inside the eighth, ninth, and 10th floors that had been added on in 1953 shortly before the building was occupied.

In 1978, a tunnel was discovered under the chancery on Tchaikovsky Street, and plans were made to build an entirely new one on a site nearby. However, the new construction, done by Soviet contractors, was dogged by frequent discoveries of eavesdropping devices embedded in the fabric of the structure.

Meanwhile, in 1984, more bugs were found inside typewriters used in the embassy, but knowledge of how they had been planted did not emerge until December 1986, when a U.S. marine, Sergeant Clayton J. Lonetree, approached Jim Olson, the CIA station chief in Vienna, and confessed to having allowed KGB personnel into the classified areas of the embassy in Moscow at night. Lonetree had been the victim of a honey trap conducted by a KGB agent, Violette Seina, while he had been posted to Moscow between September 1984 and March 1986. Seina previously had worked at the embassy as a locally employed telephonist and translator, but her genial "Uncle Sasha" was actually a skilled KGB officer, Aleksei G. Yefimov, who manipulated the young Native American and persuaded him to compromise classified information.

Lonetree's confession resulted in the detention of six other marines, including Corporal Arnold Bracey, who was suspected of having had several affairs with various Soviet women. In the end, the charges against all except Lonetree were dropped, and he was convicted in August 1987 in a military court on 12 counts of espionage and collaborating with the Soviets to supply floor plans of the embassies in Moscow and Vienna and identifying U.S. intelligence personnel. Lonetree was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment, but following a further, detailed enquiry by the Naval Investigative Service, it was concluded that the KGB never did gain access to the embassy, and his sentence was cut in May 1988 to 25 years, in 1992 to 20 years, and then to 15 years. Finally, he was released in February 1996.

Initially, Lonetree's confession was regarded as exceptionally important at Langley, where an analysis of the documents that might have been compromised at the CIA station in Moscow showed that they had included details of almost all of the CIA's 1985 losses, the list of assets that had been "wrapped up with almost reckless abandon," according to Paul Redmond, the SE Division's CI chief who had created the RIVER CITY file, highlighting the extent of the KGB arrests. It would take five years and many false trails before Sandy Grimes and Jeanne Vertefeuille identified their colleague **Aldrich Ames** as one of the sources responsible for the CIA's hemorrhage of secrets. However, although Lonetree's confession appeared at first glance to offer a solution to the problem that had befallen the agency, he had never admitted to having allowed KGB personnel into the CIA station in the embassy. Indeed, his denials, videotaped after his conviction, seemed very convincing, and the only evidence to support the allegation came from Bracey, who retracted the claim the day after he had made it.

Something that struck the CI investigators as odd at the time was Lonetree's recollection of having been asked by the KGB to defect in Vienna. This was strange behavior, as the marine would have been infinitely more valuable while at liberty in the West and with continuing access than as a wasted resource languishing unproductively in Moscow. Why had the KGB pressed him to defect? Only years later did it become obvious that Lonetree's defection would have served to confirm to the CIA that he alone had been responsible for the RIVER CITY losses. It also became clear much later that the KGB had been in a position to monitor Lonetree's confession in Vienna because Deputy Chief of Mission **Felix Bloch** had been briefed twice a week by the CIA on the station's activities.

A year later, in July 1997, the former **director of central intelligence**, James R. Schlesinger, completed a review of security procedures at the embassy in Moscow and recommended that the top three floors of the new embassy be rebuilt and that a new six-floor annex be constructed to accommodate a high-security unit. It was not until May 2000 that the new embassy was completed, having been dismantled and rebuilt at a cost of $240 million, nine years after Boris Yeltsin's chairman of the KGB, Vadim Bakatin, had handed over to the U.S. ambassador, Robert S. Strauss, the blueprints to the KGB's entire bugging system. In the new facility, the top two floors, reserved for the use of the **National Security Agency** and the CIA, had been replaced with four ultrasecure floors.

CIA station chiefs in Moscow have included Hugh Montgomery, Barry Kelly, Jack Downing, Robert Fulton, Gus Hathaway, Carl Gebhardt, Murat Natirboff, Dick Stolz, Michael Cline, and Burton Gerber. *See also* SOVIET UNION; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

MOSSAD. An abbreviation for Modi'm Ule Tafkidim Meyuhadim (literally, "Institute for Intelligence and Special Tasks" in Hebrew), Mossad is the best-known Israeli intelligence service with a reputation for ruthless efficiency and is charged with predicting attacks on the country. Created in 1948 by a **Shai** veteran, the Latvian-born and British-trained Boris Guriel, Mossad came into formal existence in 1951 under another experienced, British-trained Shai officer, Reuven Shiloah. As Israel has never enjoyed diplomatic links with its principal adversaries, Mossad has been handicapped in its overseas operations by being entirely dependent on **illegals** to collect intelligence in **Algeria**, **Syria**, **Jordan**, **Egypt**, **Libya**, and **Lebanon**. This lack of protection for its personnel under the terms of the Vienna Convention has left them vulnerable to arrest while undertaking unavowed Israeli government policies.

Mossad's reliance on illegals was demonstrated by the cases of Wolfgang Lotz, who was imprisoned in Egypt in 1964, and **Eliahu Cohen**, who was arrested in Damascus and executed in May 1965. Both were Jews who had developed elaborate covers to conceal their pasts and enable them to pose as businessmen in Arab countries. A counterbalance to the perceived disadvantage of a lack of diplomatic sanctuary is the existence of a unique, sympathetic worldwide diaspora that can be called on to offer emergency or other support should the need arise, although Mossad is careful not to jeopardize the standing of local Jewish communities or to incriminate its membership, which, collectively, is always vulnerable to reprisals.

In recent years, the arrests of Mossad personnel in Cyprus in November 1998, **Switzerland** in February 1998, and **New Zealand** in March 2004 have illustrated the risks run by Mossad's dependence on staff officers operating under nonofficial **cover**. The imprisonment for six months of Elia Cara and Uriel Zoshe Kelman in Auckland in July 2004, after they had pleaded guilty to passport fraud, was a demonstration of Mossad's need to acquire third-country documentation, in this case for a third Mossad agent, Zev Barkan, to travel to target countries.

Mossad's impressive reputation is based in part on the successful execution of daring, high-risk operations, such as the abductions of **Adolf Eichmann** in 1960 and **Mordechai Vanunu** in 1986, and credit given the organization for the accomplishments of others, such as the rescue from Entebbe of 96 Israeli hostages in July 1976, a coup achieved by ***Aman***. In August 1966, Mossad suborned an Iraqi pilot, Munir Redfa, to fly his MiG-21 fighter to **Israel** and in 1971 was identified as the recipient of thousands of Mirage blueprints, stolen by a Swiss aeronautical engineer, Alfred Frauenknecht, who had been paid $200,000 for them, thus allowing the Israelis to develop their own advanced version of the interceptor.

However, Mossad's great advantage has been the degree of support given by successive governments to clandestine operations, even when they fail and

the **blowback** results in major political embarrassment. Although the country does not have the death penalty, successive governments have authorized extrajudicial killings, referred to internally in Mossad as "negative treatment." A formal procedure was adopted following an incident in April 1984, when two surviving Arab hijackers of a bus on Route 300 near the Gaza Strip were shot dead by Shin Bet personnel soon after all but one of their hostages had been freed. Allegedly, the organization's chief, Avraham Shalom, ordered his chief of operations, Ehud Yatom, to execute the pair on the authority of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Following an investigation of the deaths, 12 Israeli military personnel were prosecuted in 1985, but the charges were eventually dropped, and a presidential pardon was granted to Shalom and four of his subordinates. Following this major political scandal, a new, formalized system for obtaining prime-ministerial approval for **assassinations** was introduced.

Mossad's headquarters, as disclosed by a renegade trainee case officer, Victor Ostrovsky, who wrote *By Way of Deception*, are located inside a large, secure compound at Glilot Junction, a residential area north of Tel Aviv, and consists of an operations and a headquarters directorate. The operations branch, headed by Mossad's deputy chief, consists of *Kesaria*, the principal "combatants" section, and includes the assassination unit *Kidon*; *Neviot*, formerly *Keshet*, is directed against static targets and installs technical collection systems in buildings; *Tsomet* handles all non-Israeli agents abroad; *Tevel* is the political reports and research unit; and there are other technical sections, while the headquarters directorate encompasses planning and support.

The public's perception of Mossad as an efficient organization with an effective global reach is not shared by others in the international intelligence community, as was demonstrated by a classified CIA assessment of Israeli intelligence capabilities recovered from the U.S. embassy in 1979. Although shredded, the document was reconstructed by Ayatollah Khomeini's Iranian students, and it cited numerous operation failures, lapses in operational tradecraft (it was particularly scathing about the Lillehammer incident in which a Moroccan waiter was murdered in Norway when he was incorrectly identified as a **Black September** terrorist), and the bungled assassination of Khaled Meshal in Amman. While Mossad attracts criticism for indulging in assassination as a declared instrument, many of its operations, particularly against the leadership of Hamas and Hezbollah, have proven effective in reducing the incidence of suicide bombings inside Israel.

While Israel generally, with its unusual combination of race, nationality, and religion in its population and it precarious geopolitical status, can rely on intense loyalty, Mossad has suffered hostile **penetration**, although probably not all the cases identified have been publicized. The only example officially

acknowledged is that of **Zeev Avni**, who wrote an autobiography, *False Flag*, in which he described some of his covert work for Mossad.

The directors of Mossad have been Reuven Shiloah (1951–1952), Isser Harel (1952–1963), Meir Amit (1963–1968), Zvi Zamir (1968–1974), Yitzhak Hofi (1974–1982), Nahum Admoni (1982–1989), Shabtai Shavit (1989–1996), Danny Yatom (1996–1998), Ephraim Yalevy (1998–2001), Meir Dagan (2002–2010), and Tamir Pardo (2011–).

MOTORIN, SERGEI. Code-named GT/GAUZE by the **Central Intelligence Agency**, Major Motorin had been blackmailed into cooperating with the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** in early 1982. He was selected as one of **Vitali Yurchenko**'s four **KGB** escorts on his flight home on 6 November and was arrested on his arrival at Sheremetyevo, having been identified as a spy by **Aldrich Ames**.

MUKHABARAT. The generic Arab term for "security and intelligence organization," a Mukhabarat is to be found in **Egypt**, **Iraq**, **Saudi Arabia**, and **Syria**.

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NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE INTELLIGENCE CENTER (NASIC). Established in February 2003 and formerly known as National Air Intelligence, NASIC is based at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, and was responsible for assessing foreign weapons and equipment. Currently headed by Colonel Leah Lauderback, NASIC provides analysis of air, space, and cyber-threats, a task that includes the circulation of "predictive intelligence."

NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (NGIA). With headquarters at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, and created in November 2003, the NGIA was formerly the **National Imagery and Mapping Agency** but is based largely in Missouri, at 3200 South Second Street, St. Louis, and at 3838 Vogel Road, Arnold, where a staff of some 3,000 are employed.

The NGIA directors have been Admiral Robert B. Murrett (2006–2010), Letitia Long (2010–2014), and Robert Cardillo (2014–). *See also* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NATIONAL IMAGERY AND MAPPING AGENCY (NIMA). In October 1996, NIMA was established as an amalgamation of the U.S. Central Imagery Office, the National Photographic Interpretation Center, the Defense Mapping Agency, the Defense Dissemination Program Office and branches of the **Defense Intelligence Agency**, the Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Office, and the **National Reconnaissance Office**. In November 2003, NIMA was renamed the **National Geospatial Intelligence Agency**. The directors were Admiral Jack Dantone (1996–1998), General James C. King (1998–2001), and General James R. Clapper (2001–2006). *See also* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE DIRECTOR. A post created by the 2004 Intelligence Reform Act in response to recommendations made following the perceived intelligence failure of 11 September 2001, John Negroponte and his deputy, General Michael Hayden, took supervisory responsibility for

the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA), the **Defense Intelligence Agency**, the **National Reconnaissance Office**, the **National Security Agency**, the National Counterintelligence Executive, the Intelligence **Surveillance** and Reconnaissance Directorate of the U.S. Air Force, the G-2 Intelligence Office of the U.S. Army, the Intelligence Department of the U.S. Marine Corps, the Office of Naval Intelligence, the **National Geospatial Intelligence Agency**, the Intelligence Office and Counterintelligence Office of the Department of Energy, the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security, the Intelligence Directorate of the U.S. Coast Guard, the Office of Intelligence and Office of Counterterrorism and Counterintelligence of the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI), the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the U.S. State Department, and the Terrorism and Financial Intelligence Office of the U.S. Treasury. Subsequent directors have been Michael McConnell (2007–2009), Dennis Blair (2009–2010), David Gompert (May 2010–August 2010), and James Clapper (2010–). *See also* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE (NRO). Created in August 1960, the NRO was given responsibility for the supervision of American satellite systems, notionally under the secretary of defense but actually answering to the **director of central intelligence**, who seconded personnel to the NRO, was its principal consumer, set the requirements, and provided the analysis. The existence of the organization, which operates more than 30 ground stations across the globe and is based near Dulles Airport, remained unannounced until 1992, and in 1995, some responsibility for product processing was passed to the **National Imagery and Mapping Agency**.

The NRO's first directors were Joseph Cheryk (1961–1963) and Brockway McMillan, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology mathematician appointed in 1963 who feuded with the **Central Intelligence Agency** over control of the reconnaissance satellite programs of the **United States**. He was dismissed in 1965. Other directors have been Alexander Flax (1965–1969), John McLucas (1969–1973), James W. Plummer (1973–1976), Thomas Reed (1976–1977), Hans Mark (1977–1979), Robert Hermann (1979–1981), Edward Aldridge (1981–1988), Jimmie Hill (1988–1989, 1993–1994), Martin Faga (1989–1993), Jeffrey Harris (1994–1996), Keith Hall (1996–2001), Peter Teets (2002–2005), Donald Kerr (2005–2007), Scott Large (2007–2009), Bruce Carlson (2009–2012), and Betty Sapp (2012–). *See also* KEYHOLE; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY (NSA). Created in October 1952 from the Armed Forces Security Agency, which was itself the successor to the

Signal Security Agency, which had conducted interception operations during World War II, the NSA is based at Fort Meade, Maryland, and is responsible for conducting **signals intelligence** operations for the U.S. government. The NSA was considered so secret, until its charter was published in 1984, that it was often referred to as "No Such Agency," even though it was the largest federal employer. The NSA runs its own intercept operations and processes raw intelligence collected by the U.S. Naval Security Group, the Army Intelligence and Security Command, and the Air Intelligence Agency. The NSA routinely intercepts a wide range of international communications, including telephone, telex, text, Internet, and e-mail, and monitors microwave and satellite channels. It also employs a large number of technicians, cryptanalysts, and linguists to transform raw intercepts into "finished" intelligence for circulation to policymakers. Generally, the ingenious nature and sophistication of the NSA's activities become known publicly only following some failure. The attack on the **USS *Liberty*** in the Mediterranean in 1967 and the loss of the USS *Pueblo* in 1968 drew unwelcome attention to the role of the U.S. Naval Security Group in providing maritime collection platforms, and the conviction of **Ronald W. Pelton** in 1986 served to compromise **IVY BELLS**.

The directors of the NSA have been Ralph Canine (1952–1956), John Samford (1956–1960), Lawrence Frost (1960–1962), Gordon Blake (1962–1965), Marshall Carter (1965–1969), Noel Gayler (1969–1973), Samuel Phillips (1972–1973), Lew Allen (1972–1977), Bobby Inman (1977–1981), Lincoln Faurer (1981–1985), William Odom (1985–1988), William Studeman (1988–1992), John McConnell (1992–1996), Kenneth Minihan (1996–1999), Michael Hayden (1999–2005), Keith Alexander (2005–2014), and Michael Rogers (2014–). *See also* AL-QAIDA; AUSTRALIA; CANADA; CYPRUS; DEFECTOR; ECHELON; GAMMA GUPPY; GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS HEADQUARTERS; HANSSEN, ROBERT; LIBERTY, USS; MARTIN, WILLIAM; NATIONAL UNDERWATER RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE; NEW ZEALAND; TEUFELSBERG; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (NSC). Created by the 1947 National Security Act, the NSC advises the president of the **United States** on security, intelligence, and foreign policy issues and consists of the vice president, the secretary of state, and the secretary of defense. The NSC is headed by the national security adviser, who is supported by a staff on temporary secondment from other departments.

Although the NSC has no operational capability, in 1985, the **director of central intelligence**, **William Casey**, opted to circumvent congressional oversight by using the NSC staff to undertake a complicated series of

transactions that could not be completed legally by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA). His objective was to free the CIA station chief in Beirut, William Buckley, who had been abducted by Tehran-controlled Hezbollah terrorists in March. The scheme was intended to arrange through intermediaries for the sale of embargoed weapons to Tehran and to divert the windfall profits to the Nicaraguan Contra rebels who had been refused CIA financial support since the passage of the Boland Amendment in December 1982. Casey's ingenious solution, managed by the NSC's assistant deputy director for military-political affairs, Colonel Oliver North, was intended to free Buckley and fund the Contras, without the necessity of obtaining congressional approval, but it collapsed when news was released of Buckley's death in captivity.

Almost coincidentally, in January 1986, a CIA pilot, Eugene Hasenfus, was captured in Nicaragua when his supply plane was shot down, apparent proof of violations of the Boland Amendment. A subsequent investigation conducted by Senator John Tower revealed the extent to which Casey, who succumbed to a brain tumor in January 1987, had masterminded the operation, and consequently North and two of the president's national security advisers, Admiral John Poindexter and Robert McFarlane, were convicted of various offenses connected with the arms sales, diversion of funds, and misleading Congress and fined. *See also* IRAN-CONTRA; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NATIONAL UNDERWATER RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE. A joint U.S. Navy/**Central Intelligence Agency** group created in 1960 during the **Cold War** to coordinate and fund special projects conducted by **submarines**, principally the USS *Halibut*, which in August 1968 found the wreck of the ***K-129*** and serviced the **IVY BELLS** cable pods and the USS *Seawolf*, USS *Parche*, and USS *Richard B. Russell*. *See also* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NETHERLANDS. With a history of neutrality in World War I and close links between the British **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) and General van Oorschot's military intelligence bureau immediately prior to the outbreak of World War II, the relationship became controversial when in November 1939 two SIS officers, **Sigismund Payne Best** and Richard Stevens, were abducted by the Sicherheitsdienst while being accompanied by a Dutch liaison officer, Dirk Klop, to the German frontier at Venlo. Klop would be shot dead, and the incident served to compromise Holland's supposed neutrality.

During World War II, the government in exile in London created an underground army, the Orde Dienst, and an embryonic intelligence agency, the Centrale Inlichtingendienst, headed by François van t'Sant, a former Hague

police chief long associated with SIS. This would later be replaced, following political intrigue in London, by the Bureau Inlichingen, headed by Major J. M. Somer.

After liberation, the Bureau of National Security was established, which in 1949 became the Binnenlandse Veiligheidsdienst (BVD) and in 2002 was renamed the Algemene Inlichtingen en Veiligheidsdienst (AIVD). It publishes an annual report, employs a staff of around 520, and during the Cold War monitored political extremists, thereby gaining a reputation for a heavy reliance on telephone interception. The BVD also acted as an **agent provocateur**, from 1968 sponsoring its own Maoist political party, the Marxist-Leninist Party of the Netherlands, led by Pieter Boevé, **alias** Chris Petersen, who published a monthly journal, *De Kommunist*. This highly successful penetration operation was terminated on the collapse of the Soviet bloc in 1989.

Until reorganization in 1989, when the three military intelligence organizations were amalgamated, the Netherlands intelligence community consisted of a **signals intelligence** service, a domestic security bureau, and a foreign intelligence service. The principal military intelligence agency was the Militaire Inlichtingendienst, which in 2002 was reorganized as the Militaire Inlichtingen Veiligheidsdienst.

In 1999, the official historian Dick Engelen released two volumes, *Geschiedenis van de Binnenlandse Veiligheidsdienst*, as a rather bland account in 456 pages of the country's foreign intelligence collection.

Very little has been disclosed publicly about either the BVD or its successor, AIVD, but in September 2004, a 58-year-old retiree, Frits Hoekstra, published a memoir under threat of prosecution in which he revealed that the BVD had sponsored its own Maoist communist party with a membership of BVD nominees and received **Central Intelligence Agency** funding for an operation to give technical coverage of the Chinese embassy in The Hague.

The Afdeling Verbindingsinlichtingen is the principal Dutch **signals intelligence** agency that acts as the Strategic Signals Intelligence Center and manages satellite ground stations at Burum, Eemnes, and Eibergen. *See also* Z ORGANISATION.

NEW ZEALAND. The New Zealand Security Intelligence Service was created in 1956 on the British model and was heavily influenced by **MI5** security liaison officers posted to Wellington. Its original director, Sir William Gilbert, who remained director until 1976, was succeeded by Paul Molineaux (1976–1983), Lin Smith (1983–1991), Don McIver (1991–1999), Richard Woods (1999–2006), Warren Tucker (2006–2014), and Rebecca Kitteridge (2014–).

The other New Zealand intelligence agency is the Government Communications Security Bureau (GCSB), a signals intelligence organization and part of the "Five-Eyes" with the **National Security Agency**, **Government Communications Headquarters**, the Canadian Communications Security Establishment, and the Australian Defence Signals Directorate. With a staff of around 500, GCSB's directors have been drawn from the New Zealand air force and the army and have been Colin Hanson (1977–1988), Ray Parker (1988–1999), Warren Tucker (1999–2006), and Bruce Ferguson (2006–).

NKVD. The principal intelligence agency of the Soviet Union between 1934 and 1954, the Narodny Komissariat Vnutrennikh Del' would be replaced by the **KGB** (Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti). The organization, responsible for internal security and repression and external intelligence collection, was headed by Genrikh Yagoda, who was purged in 1936 and replaced by Nikolai Yezhov. Yagoda would be shot the following year, and Yezhov survived in the post for only a year before being arrested in 1939 and executed in February 1940. His successor, Lavrenti Beria, attempted a coup on the death of Joseph Stalin but was charged with treason and executed.

As a foreign intelligence agency, the NKVD exploited its access to communist parties across the globe and recruited sources to support the **Soviet Union** with political and economic information. Handicapped by a lack of diplomatic representation in many countries where the Bolshevik regime did not enjoy formal recognition, making it impossible to run espionage operations under embassy **cover**, the NKVD established a network of **illegal *residenturas***. However, during the Great Terror, which commenced in 1936, the NKVD's most experienced intelligence officers, who were often supporters of the Comintern and not Russian, were recalled to Moscow to face charges of conspiring in counterrevolutionary activities.

The NKVD's parallel structures of legal and illegal ***rezidents***, a form of built-in compartmentalization, was innovative and enabled the Kremlin to recruit adherents who were encouraged to conceal their true allegiance and pursue careers of influence.

During World War II, Beria was entrusted with the task of developing an atomic weapon, and he undermined his organization's intrinsic security by requiring the **GRU** to combine with the NKVD's assets to establish **ENORMOZ**, which was directed against the **Manhattan Project**. Beria would also create a specialist unit, **SMERSH**, to "liquidate" political opponents and those suspected of having collaborated with the Nazis.

The West's understanding of the scale of the Soviet espionage offensive, later a hallmark of the **Cold War**, was delayed until **defectors** such as **Walter Krivitsky** and **Igor Gouzenko** disclosed the existence of the two separate

organizations and **VENONA** revealed major spy rings in **Australia**, **Great Britain**, **Sweden**, and the **United States**. Then, following the turmoil of Stalin's succession, there was a series of defections, including Peter Deriabin, **Yuri Rastvorov**, **Nikolai Khokhlov**, and **Vladimir Petrov**, that served to expose the worldwide nature of the NKVD's subversion. *See also* CAMBRIDGE FIVE; COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN; COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; MASK; MAY, ALAN NUNN.

NONOFFICIAL COVER (NOC). The American term for commercial, business, or journalistic **cover** adopted by professional intelligence officers while conducting clandestine operations. Unlike their colleagues who may enjoy consular or diplomatic cover and therefore are immune to arrest in the country of accreditation, NOCs are extremely vulnerable and therefore are supported by several layers of **backstopping**, which, in the case of the **Central Intelligence Agency**, is provided by the Office of External Development.

NORTHERN IRELAND. During the 32 years of what was termed "the Troubles" in Ulster, the British intelligence community was challenged by a variety of sectarian paramilitaries, including Republican and Protestant terrorists, often drawn from socially deprived neighborhoods that proved difficult to penetrate and monitor by the application of conventional **surveillance** techniques. Some 300 Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) police officers were killed and 9,000 injured, as well as 963 military personnel killed.

The principal protagonist was the largely Roman Catholic Irish Republican Army (IRA), which withdrew to Dublin, leaving behind a radical branch, the Marxist **Provisional Irish Republican Army** (PIRA), which later split into the Trotskyite Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) and eventually fragmented into Continuity IRA and the Real IRA, all dissidents who opposed the peace process initiated by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. On the loyalist side, the principal unionists were from working-class, welfare/unemployment-benefit recipients, with strong family links to the Orange Order and membership of the overt Ulster Defence Association (UDA). They often had ties to the reservist Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR) and RUC "B" Specials.

The Protestant paramilitaries called themselves the Ulster Freedom Fighters and the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF). Initially, the main source of information relating to both targets was the RUC **Special Branch**, later succeeded by **MI5**, with technical support from **Government Communications Headquarters** (GCHQ), leaving the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) to maintain a back channel to the PIRA leadership and the army's Force Research Unit

(FRU) to run human sources, assisted by specialist surveillance skills supplied by 14 Intelligence Company (14 Int) of the Intelligence Corps.

Until October 1992, counterterrorism on mainland **Great Britain** was by convention the responsibility of the Metropolitan Police Special Branch, which loosely directed the activities of the Special Branches contained within the individual provincial forces, but its remit did not extend to Northern Ireland. Thereafter, under renewed terms of the Security Service Act of 1989, MI5 was placed in control of all counterterrorism throughout the United Kingdom. Among the agents employed by MI5 to penetrate PIRA have been Sean O'Callaghan and Denis Donaldson. INLA was the target of Raymond Gilmour and Patrick Daly.

Having previously eschewed participation in any operations conducted against PIRA, MI5 grasped the opportunity immediately following the collapse of the Soviet bloc to embrace a new role and apply conventional **Cold War** counterintelligence techniques against an organization that was treated as though it were a hostile intelligence service. Whereas MI5 hitherto had acted only on the periphery of the conflict, after 1991, it became fully engaged in the process of identifying the adversary's order of battle, monitoring the known players, recruiting and running sources, and ultimately succeeding in the interdiction of an estimated 85 percent of PIRA attempts to mount atrocities. Code-named ASCRIBE, MI5's operations focused on PIRA, and in the year up to July 1994, some 18 of a total of 34 planned attacks on the mainland had been frustrated by MI5's discreet intervention.

With that unsustainably high rate of attrition, PIRA was forced onto the defensive and, ultimately, into what became known as the peace process that culminated in the April 1998 Good Friday Agreement.

As conventional counterinsurgency tactics, such as physical surveillance and **penetration** by recruitment, were impossible to employ in these small communities where families had known each other for generations and strangers would be the subject of curiosity, harassment, and maybe abduction, unconventional tactics were required.

The threat of hostile penetration, chiefly by Orange sympathizers in the RUC and UDR, demanded a high level of compartmentalization to prevent collusion and the leakage of sensitive information. In the absence of reliable information from the RUC Special Branch, an almost exclusively Protestant organization that had some informants from the nationalist community but none in the republican, the army established several clandestine programs to identify, locate, and monitor terrorist suspects.

Because recruitment opportunities were limited largely to police cell encounters where RUC Special Branch made pitches to prisoners facing criminal charges, attempts were made to remove individuals from their routine environment by some imaginative schemes.

Developments in modern technology allowed the British authorities to monitor and collate vehicle movements, leading to the creation of a computerized database, code-named CRUCIBLE, that assembled the times, dates, and places of sightings of individual suspects and combined it with the ownership and insurance details registered by statute. The scope of CRUCIBLE was enhanced by GLUTTON, the development of an automated number-plate recognition system, a classified project designed to read and record covertly the alphanumeric index of a vehicle traveling at night in the rain at 80 miles per hour. Before being introduced, GLUTTON was bench tested at traffic choke points on the tunnel into Heathrow Airport and the road into Dover Docks. Confirmation of identities where forgery and impersonation were common required the construction of a database code-named VENGEFUL, which recorded the internal furnishings of houses based on observations made during searches. A suspect claiming to live at a particular address could then be asked, for example, the color of the curtains in the front bedroom.

In the absence of a statutory requirement for residents to carry identification cards, VENGEFUL offered a substitute method of verifying any person's true identity. The next generation of VENGEFUL was CALSHOT—drawing on the full panoply of government-held records, such as utility billing details (water, gas, electricity, and General Post Office telephones then being state owned), driver's license records, television licensing, voting rolls, tenancy terms, property tax liability, education department records, credit card and bank particulars, passport applications, Immigration Service and Customs records, National Insurance data, National Health Service records, income tax information, and information held by the Criminal Records Office—followed by CAISTER, which was an improved version that included external, open-source material, such as files compiled by credit reference agencies.

Access to CRUCIBLE, GLUTTON, VENGEFUL, and CALSHOT was highly restricted through a series of controlled terminals code-named BRINTON to which the data were transferred in a regulated manner employing encryption to prevent hostile landline interception. A breach of security at the RUC Special Branch compound in Castlereagh, Belfast, when three impostors gained entry to the headquarters in March 2002 and looted the operations center for half an hour, made many of these precautions redundant.

When located, weapons caches were covered with remote sensors that could alert monitors based at safe distances, a procedure known as "jiking." Individual weapons were fitted with miniaturized tracking devices that would betray their precise position, thereby facilitating interdiction by an ostensibly random vehicle checkpoint. Such equipment was limited only by the battery life, the strength of signal, and the location of reception ground stations.

The British also adopted a psychological warfare campaign and applied established electronic-warfare techniques to reduce the risk from the

remote-control equipment often employed by bombers to detonate explosives, thus forcing them to rely on command cables, a hazardous strategy.

PIRA **defectors**, known as "touts," had limited value because they could rarely be fully removed from Ulster and successfully resettled. Even when relocated to **Australia** or **Canada** or given secure accommodation on one of the sovereign bases in **Cyprus**, they invariably took advantage of the ease of international communications to reestablish contact with their families, thereby inviting coercion. Among the first sources to become known as "supergrasses" was Christopher Black, who, in November 1981, was arrested and charged with being a member of a PIRA roadblock in the Ardoyne district of Belfast but agreed to testify against Gerald Laughlin and Kevin Mulgrew. In total, 41 suspects were arrested as a result of Black's information, and in August 1983, 38 were charged and convicted.

The army developed its own dedicated, compartmented organization to handle human sources, originally the FRU and then renamed the Joint Services Group (JSG), but issues of collusion arose when, instead of making local recruitments as intended, it came to rely on a dozen soldiers drawn from Ulster who left the army and then joined the paramilitaries. Accusations of the FRU's tacit or active support for the UVF led to inconclusive police investigations, recriminations, and a collapse in morale, culminating in the unit's dissolution. Nevertheless, in the absence of the army's intelligence requirements being met by the Special Branch at a time when MI5 had not acquired any productive assets on the ground, the JSG was established to provide continuity and support the existing network.

Concern about collusion centered on two FRU agents, Freddie Scappaticci, code-named STAKEKNIFE, and a former soldier, Brian Nelson. A Belfast builder with a ruthless reputation for heading PIRA's internal security enforcement squad, STAKEKNIFE had been recruited by the RUC Special Branch in 1976 but was charged in January 1990 with the abduction of a suspected informant.

The other FRU agent, Brian Nelson, left his Scottish regiment, the Black Watch, to infiltrate the UDA and was convicted in February 1989 of conspiracy to murder a Belfast solicitor who often represented republicans. Nelson's coconspirator in the lawyer's assassination was William Stobie, a long-term RUC Special Branch agent who was the UDA's quartermaster, responsible for the acquisition, storage, and distribution of the organization's weapons. A third FRU agent, Willie Carlin, was also a former British soldier from Londonderry who became a senior, influential figure in Sinn Féin and was appointed Martin McGuinness's press officer. Yet another, Peter Keeley from Newry, became a skilled bomb maker. An estimated 30 republicans

were run by the FRU, according to Sergeant Ian Hurst, a former FRU handler who leaked information using the pen name "Martin Ingram," and he asserted that up to 13 Catholics had been killed with the FRU's direct or indirect assistance.

Within the security community, interagency rivalries, primarily between RUC, MI5, and army personnel, deteriorated to the point where a universally respected outsider with wide intelligence experience was appointed to a new role, director and coordinator of intelligence Northern Ireland, to coordinate the competing services and encourage cooperation in the province. Surveillance, technical-intelligence collection, and human-source management are quite distinct specialist skills that require separate resourcing and organization. Consequently, GCHQ retains responsibility for technical operations, while physical surveillance is now conducted by 14 Int's successor, the Special Reconnaissance Regiment, with HUMINT handled by MI5 and SIS, often jointly in a combined task force.

Because the RUC Special Branch was perceived to be contaminated by Orangemen, it was not entirely trusted by either MI5 or the army. Nor, for the same reasons, could it reacquire sources within the nationalist minority community. However, the recruitment of a young armed robber, Raymond Gilmour, in September 1978 was to prove a milestone.

Signals intelligence supplied by GCHQ proved a vital and disproportionate component of the intelligence jigsaw despite widespread public understanding of the principles of landline and cell phone interception. Another, more controversial source of intelligence has been prisoner interrogation, but the routine application of sensory deprivation techniques (mainly hooding, white noise, and muscle distress) was the subject of two highly critical judicial inquiries and an adverse ruling by the European Court of Human Rights. Accordingly, more subtle means of obtaining a detainee's cooperation through psychological pressure were adopted without breaching the law.

The internment of suspects under emergency regulations for indefinite periods was found to be counterproductive because the arrests were carried out on faulty and hopelessly outdated RUC Special Branch intelligence and the suspects were taken into custody by the army, not the regular police, engendering resentment and undermining the military's claim to impartiality.

Generally, internment without trial, even as a temporary measure, was found to create resentment, harden attitudes, and alienate opinion. Nevertheless, the investment in intelligence collection and the development of innovative counterterrorism techniques led to the defeat and disintegration of a well-disciplined, cellular adversary that had proved difficult but not impossible to penetrate.

NORUSA. Acronym of the Norwegian-American "Communications Intelligence Agreement" made in December 1954 governing the interception of signals from Norwegian stations and access to the resulting intelligence product. *See also* NORWAY.

NORWAY. During World War II, the Norwegian Deuxieme Bureau, designated FO-II, which had been created in 1939 by Colonel Roscher Lund, expanded under British sponsorship to train, infiltrate, and run some 200 agents in Nazi-occupied Norway, assisted by an estimated 1,800 support personnel. At the end of the war, Lund was succeeded by Major Vilhelm Evang, who was to head the Intelligence Staff until October 1966, when Colonel Johan Berg took over.

The role of the Intelligence Staff during the **Cold War** was to establish a **stay-behind** organization, liaise closely with the **Secret Intelligence Service** and the **Central Intelligence Agency**, and provide support for clandestine operations, including **U-2** flights, **SOSUS**, and **signals intelligence** collection.

The Norwegian Security Service, headed by Asbjorn Bryhn from 1947 to 1966, concentrated principally on the Soviet target and scored some notable successes, including the arrest of Captain Kristen Gjoen of the air force in June 1965 and of the Foreign Ministry's Arne Treholt in January 1984 as a result of information from **Oleg Gordievsky**. Previously, one of Bryhn's own secretaries, Ingebord Lygren, had been accused of supplying information to the **KGB**, and on the advice of the KGB **defector Anatoli Golitsyn**, she had been interrogated in November 1965. She had conducted some operations for the CIA while posted to the Norwegian embassy in Moscow in 1956 for three years, but she was not the culprit, who turned out to be a Foreign Ministry clerk, Gunvor Haavik. She was arrested in January 1977 while passing classified documents to her Soviet contact and confessed to having spied since 1950. She died in prison before she could be placed on trial.

Following the defection of Oleg Gordievsky in 1985, a large number of Norwegians were identified as assets of the Oslo ***rezidentura***, among them a spy code-named YURI who would later be named by **Vasili Mitrokhin** as Thorbjorn Jagland, a chairman of the Nobel Prize committee who would be elected Norway's prime minister in 1996 and then general secretary of the Council of Europe in 2009. Another agent was alleged to be Camilla Stoltenberg, leader of Norway's Young Communist League and sister of North Atlantic Treaty Organization General Secretary Jens Stoltenberg. In addition, Gordievsky claimed that the KGB had seven or eight "confidential contacts" within the Norwegian Workers' Party.

NORWEGIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE. The Etteretningstjensten, **Norway**'s military intelligence service, was established immediately after the liberation in 1945 by Colonel Vilhelm Evang as a collection agency targeted against the **Soviet Union**. With support from the British **Secret Intelligence Service**, with which the organization had strong historical links, and the **Central Intelligence Agency**, a large clandestine **stay-behind** network was created to operate behind enemy lines in the event of an occupation by the Red Army. Evang led the agency for 20 years, during which Norway accommodated numerous electronic intelligence facilities, among them sites at Andøya, Fauske, Kirkenes, Vardø, and Vadsø. His departure followed a long feud with his Security Service counterpart, Asbjørn Bryhn. Since 2010, the intelligence service has been directed by General Kjell Grandhagen.

NORWEGIAN SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE. During the **Cold War**, a network of Norwegian **signals intelligence** facilities in the far north of the country scooped up the VHF transmissions of Red Army units garrisoned in the Baltic countries. Analysis of routine call signs and wireless traffic allowed the Norwegians, acting as surrogates for the **National Security Agency** (NSA), to monitor troop movements and any sudden deployment to the south and west. Soviet signals were intercepted at Tomaselv on Vadsø Island, Kirkenes and Viksjofjell, and Fauske and then sent to the NSA via an American communications relay at Gardermoen on the outskirts of Oslo, not far from the Norwegian SIGINT headquarters at Saeter, or via a teleprinter to Chicksands in England. In addition, the Norwegians ran two direction-finding stations, at Heimdal outside Trondheim and at Randaberg near Stavanger, with a further site at Nordstrand, outside Oslo, that concentrated on the southern Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact satellite countries. The significance of the Norwegian activity can be judged by the fact that the entire Norwegian Intelligence Service ever employed only 1,000 personnel, of whom more than half were engaged in "high-priority" work, which was a euphemism for SIGINT.

In July 2014, Norway's SIGINT capability was greatly enhanced by an investment of $250 million in the construction of a third maritime collection platform, the hull of which was delivered to Alesund, in anticipation of its first operation patrol into the Arctic scheduled for 2016, in support of the *Marjata*, based in Karljohansvern. *See also* SOVIET UNION; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NORWOOD, MELITA. Identified by the **KGB defector Vasili Mitrokhin** in 1992 as a lifelong communist and spy, Melita Norwood had been codenamed HOLA and had been in contact with KGB's illegal ***rezident*** in London

until January 1961. Born in London in 1912 of an immigrant Latvian bookbinder named Sirnis, Melita had been a member of the **Communist Party of Great Britain** (CPGB) and had been linked to Percy Glading in 1938 when the former CPGB national organizer was imprisoned for espionage. Her name and her family's address in Hampstead were found in a notebook owned by Glading at the time of his arrest, when he was charged with stealing secrets from the Woolwich Arsenal, but **MI5** had not pursued the clue. Later, she had joined the headquarters of the British Non-Ferrous Metals Association in Euston as a typist for one of its directors, G. J. Bailey, and this had given her access to nuclear secrets, as the organization was a component of the Anglo-American project to develop an atomic bomb, which the **NKVD** had dubbed Operation **ENORMOZ**.

In 1964, she had been tentatively identified as the spy code-named TINA, who had been mentioned in a single **VENONA** message from Moscow dated 16 September 1945. According to the text transmitted to the *rezident* in London, "her documentary material on ENORMOZ is of great interest and represents a valuable contribution to the development of the work in this field." However, the addressee, Konstantin Kukin, had been directed to "instruct her not to discuss her work with us with her husband and not to say anything to him about the nature of the documentary material which is being obtained by her." Thus, MI5 established in 1964, when the text was finally decrypted, that Mrs. Norwood had been an active spy in September 1945 and had been ordered not to confide in her husband, a communist schoolteacher, about her espionage.

NOSENKO, YURI. Code-named FOXTROT by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA), Yuri Nosenko was a **KGB** Second Chief Directorate (SCD) officer who approached the CIA in Geneva in June 1962 to volunteer information in the hope of defecting and acquiring medication for his asthmatic daughter Oksana. Attending the disarmament talks as a security expert, Nosenko was persuaded to continue working in the KGB, but in the meantime he made some significant disclosures. He revealed that the SCD had compromised a British official who had been caught in a **honey trap** in Moscow while employed at the British embassy, and **MI5** soon identified the suspect as an Admiralty clerk, **John Vassall**. Nosenko also named the Canadian ambassador, John Watkins, as having been compromised in the same way, and a CIA officer, Edward Ellis Smith. Nosenko added that he had heard that MI5 had been penetrated by the KGB at a high level. He returned to Moscow but defected in Geneva during a second visit in February 1964, having claimed to have reviewed the KGB file on Lee Harvey Oswald. However, the Counterintelligence Staff had spotted several contradictions in his debriefings and

became convinced that he was a dispatched **defector**. The issues at stake were considerable because if Nosenko was a false defector, his insistence that the KGB had played no part in the **assassination** of President John F. Kennedy could be considered equally bogus.

In April 1964, Nosenko was detained at a safe house for 17 months and then was transferred to a cell block specially constructed within the 9,000 acres of Camp Peary, and he remained there, under continuous interrogation, until October 1967. A year later, the CIA Office of Security concluded that Nosenko was a genuine **defector**, and he was given an apology for his treatment, $137,062 in compensation, and a contract as a consultant. The controversy over Nosenko's bona fides was to continue for years and split the American counterintelligence community until his death in January 2008. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN; KENNEDY ASSASSINATION; SOVIET UNION; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NOVEMBER 17 (N 17). A Greek terrorist organization credited with the murder of the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) station chief in Athens, Dick Welch, at his home in December 1975 and a further 50 bombings and 22 **assassinations**. A self-styled Marxist-Leninist revolutionary group named after the day on which the Greek Junta had ordered the army to occupy the campus of the University of Athens to suppress a student uprising in 1973, the group appeared immune to all attempts at penetration until Savas Xiros was injured while planting a bomb in Piraeus in June 2002. He identified his brother Vasilis as the gunman who had shot the British defense attaché, Brigadier Stephen Saunders, and named Alexandros Giotopoulos as N 17's leader. Both he and his principal subordinate, Paulos Serifis, were arrested and convicted of terrorist offenses committed over the previous 30 years. *See also* GREECE.

NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION. Concern about nuclear material and components falling into the hands of irresponsible organizations or governments has led Western intelligence agencies to monitor the work of the International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA) in Vienna and intervene to prevent the spread of plutonium, weapons-grade uranium, and the equipment required to enrich atomic fuel. The first significant atomic development by a nonparticipant in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was in **Israel**, which built a civil reactor at Dimona and then began to accumulate a nuclear arsenal of land mines and free-fall bombs. Successive Israeli governments have consistently refused to allow external inspection of the site, but disclosures made by a former technician, **Mordechai Vanunu**, in 1986, a year after he had been made redundant, served to prove that sufficient plutonium had been

accumulated to create a substantial stockpile of atomic weapons, free of any international inspection or supervision. *See also* ENORMOZ; LEE, PETER; LEE, WEN HO; MANHATTAN PROJECT; MAY, ALAN NUNN; NORWOOD, MELITA.

NUMBERS STATIONS. During and since the **Cold War**, several shortwave radio stations have transmitted continuous voice broadcasts of apparently random numbers in numerous languages in four or five figure groups. No public statement has been made by any originating country concerning the purpose of these signals, but they have a clandestine role in communicating with agents operating in denied areas. The numbers may conceal an enciphered message, or a particular sequence broadcast at a predetermined time may convey a hidden meaning in much the way the ***messages personelle*** that accompanied the BBC news bulletins during World War II acted as a one-way channel to recipients briefed to understand the meaning of certain otherwise innocuous texts.

The broadcasts are not licensed by the International Telecommunications Union, although a Spanish four-digit channel was traced to the **Central Intelligence Agency**'s transmitter at Warrenton, Virginia, and **Cuba** is the source of similar five-figure groups. Many of the transmissions appear to be live, but some are automated, with distinctive clicks to be heard between each number. The most common languages are English, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Czech, and Chinese, and the transmissions are made in AM mode, making them easy to receive on conventional radios. Some are sent only at particular times and on regular days, while others are almost continuous, sometimes being duplicated on two different frequencies. One of the more distinctive, broadcast from Cyprus, begins each hour with a broadcast of *The Lincolnshire Poacher* as its station identification.

O

OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT. Originally passed in 1889 by Lord Salisbury's government following the collapse of the prosecution of Charles Marvin under the Larceny Acts for stealing information about a secret treaty with **Russia**, the Official Secrets Act was later amended in 1912 and 1920. The purpose of the legislation was to provide protection for official information and sanctions against foreign espionage. While the statute, as amended in 1920, allowed for the interception of all overseas cables, it was ineffective as a deterrent against spying and criticized for being too widely drawn. Few successful prosecutions were ever achieved without a plea of guilty from the defendant, and in 1940, the Treachery Act was passed in considerable haste when it was realized that enemy agents landing in **Great Britain** for the purpose of espionage who had been arrested before they had collected any information covered by the act had not committed an offense.

Penalties under the Official Secrets Act are terms of imprisonment up to a maximum of 14 years and, unlike the U.S. Espionage Act, have never included a death sentence. In 1961, the lord chief justice, Lord Parker, gave **George Blake** an unexpected, record 42 years' imprisonment when his guilty plea resulted in the maximum term, consecutively on each of three counts, and 14 years concurrently on both of the two remaining counts.

OGORODNIK, ALEXANDER. Code-named TRIGON by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA), Ogorodnik was a Soviet Foreign Ministry official recruited in Bogota in 1969 after having sought the CIA's help when his Colombian girlfriend had become pregnant. In 1977, TRIGON's case officer, Martha Petersen, had been detained while servicing one of his **dead drops** in Moscow, and the **KGB** had seized some of his espionage paraphernalia, including two cameras and some sophisticated miniaturized communications equipment. Ogorodnik committed suicide with a lethal cyanide pill concealed in a fountain pen while under interrogation, but Petersen was released and expelled because she had diplomatic immunity. The CIA later concluded that Ogorodnik had been betrayed by **Karl Koecher**, a Czech spy who succeeded in penetrating the agency.

OGORODNIKOV, NIKOLAI. In 1970, Nikolai and Svetlana Ogorodnikov applied in Vienna for political asylum in the **United States** and settled in West Hollywood with their son Matvei. Because of their involvement in the local Russian émigré community and their frequent visits back to the **Soviet Union** and to the local consulate, the curvaceous blonde Svetlana Ogorodnikov was recruited in 1982 as an informant by special agent John Hunt of the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI).

It later emerged that Ogorodnikov had an affair with him during the 33 meetings Hunt logged with her before his retirement in 1984, when he handed her on to **Richard Miller**, a colleague. He, too, became romantically involved with her and was persuaded to pass classified information to a man introduced as her **KGB** controller, who was actually her husband Nikolai, but when Miller spotted the FBI's **surveillance**, he reported in September 1984 that he was planning to entrap Svetlana by acting as a **double agent**. His tale was disbelieved by the FBI, and the following month, he was arrested and charged with espionage. In a plea bargain, Svetlana negotiated a sentence of 18 years' imprisonment for herself and eight for Nikolai in return for testimony against Miller. At his second trial, following an initial mistrial in November 1985, Miller was sentenced to two life terms plus 50 years and a fine of $50,000, but he was freed in May 1994, when his sentence was reduced on appeal.

Svetlana Ogorodnikov served half her sentence and then moved to Mexico, but in 1999, she was found to be living on a ranch in Fallbrook, California, with a new husband who was the subject of a murder investigation. Once again, she cooperated with the FBI and provided evidence that convicted Kimberley Bailey of murder and led in August 2002 to Bailey's receiving a sentence of life imprisonment.

OMAN. Strategically located on the oil-rich Arabian Gulf overlooking the Strait of Hormuz, the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman has been a center of regional trade and a base for British military and signals intelligence operations both during and after the **Cold War**. The British-backed sultan's armed forces have been organized and commanded by British personnel, and in 1958, when British troops were deployed to oppose insurgents, the sultan's chief of staff was David Smiley, a regular soldier and a former **Secret Intelligence Service** officer. Supported by Royal Air Force bombers flying from Bahrain and Masirah Island, the airfield and the **Government Communications Headquarters** intercept station off Oman's coast, two squadrons of the **Special Air Service** defeated the Saudi-backed rebels on the Jebel Akhdar.

In 1970, more insurgents from **Yemen** infiltrated into the Dhofar Mountains, and for the following six years, Special Air Service troops engaged

them in Operation STORM and gained the trust of the local population by supplying badly needed veterinarian and medical advice. The communist guerrillas were defeated, and the constituent countries of the United Arab Emirates continue to depend heavily on British military, security, and intelligence support.

ONE-TIME PAD (OTP). A cipher system based on the single use of a cipher, thereby avoiding the repetition that allows the cryptographer an advantage. The system is usually based on disposable sheets of randomly generated five-figure numbers that are used as additives to alter an enciphered text. Although theoretically ciphers based on OTPs should be unsolvable except by the parties with access to the pads, the British Government Code and Cipher School found in 1942 that it was possible to mimic the supposedly random numbers generated by the Siemens machine used as the basis of the OTPs by the German Foreign Ministry. This traffic, code-named FLORADORA, was read consistently until the end of hostilities and proved excellent intelligence.

Duplicate keys spotted in Soviet cable traffic in 1943 led to the discovery that between 1940 and 1948, the **Soviet Union** had depended on identical sheets inserted separately into the OTPs used for diplomatic, consular, trade, **NKVD**, **GRU**, and Naval GRU communications. This source later became known by the generic code name **VENONA**, although precisely how the random numbers were generated, before they were printed on their pads' disposable sheets, remains a mystery.

OPEN SOURCES. Unclassified sources of information are termed "open source" and consist of the type of data that can be gleaned from newspapers, scientific journals, specialist publications, and the Internet. Whereas some intelligence agencies have specific open-source sections to exploit this material, it is generally estimated that 80 percent of intelligence supplied by intelligence agencies has been derived from open sources. Information from open sources may be combined to become a classified item. For example, where an agency's premises may be known and the local office employment density regulations are available, it may be possible to calculate accurately the personnel strength in a particular building, a figure that itself may be classified.

OPERATIONAL ACT. A term used by **Central Intelligence Agency** personnel to indicate compromising behavior that would be likely to indicate to an adversary that a particular individual was a professional intelligence officer. When working in a denied area, an officer is reluctant to break **cover** and thereby give any indication to an adversary that a professional is active. Accordingly, operational acts, which may involve the preparation of signal

sites, the servicing of **dead drops**, or **brush contacts**, are kept to an absolute minimum and undertaken in the absence of hostile **surveillance**.

ORDER OF BATTLE. The military term applied to the organizational structure of an adversary, often referred to, when illustrated as a chart, as a "wiring diagram," indicating the hierarchy and relationships with other units. Development of an order of battle, identifying members of an intelligence unit, their administrative support, cipher personnel, and **co-optees**, is regarded as the mandatory foundation of any counterintelligence operation.

ORGANISATION ARMÉE SECRETE (OAS). Created by disaffected opponents of **France**'s policy after the withdrawal from **Algeria**, the OAS conducted a campaign against President Charles de Gaulle and plotted his **assassination**. OAS, headed by General Raoul Salan, was born out of the war in the Algerian War of Independence, waged between 1954 and 1962. The French government's perceived capitulation to the Front de Libération Nationale (FLN) created the OAS, which itself became the target of a "dirty war" waged by teams of hit men, known as the "*barbouzes*," sponsored by the Action Service of the Service de Documentation Extérieure et de Contre-Espionage. In April 1962, Salan was arrested in Algiers and sentenced to death, but this was commuted to life imprisonment, and he was released in 1968.

OSHIMA, HIROSHI. The Japanese ambassador in Berlin during World War II, having served since 1934 as the military attaché, General Oshima developed a particularly close relationship with Joachim von Ribbentrop and Adolf Hitler and received regular intelligence briefings. His detailed reports to Tokyo, over 1,450 before the end of the war, were transmitted in the **PURPLE** diplomatic cipher, which had been solved in the **United States** in December 1940 and was read at Bletchley Park. These provided invaluable insights into Oshima's views of the conduct of hostilities and included comprehensive accounts of his observations made during inspections of the Russian front and the Atlantic Wall and were circulated as summaries codenamed MAGIC.

P

P-26. The designation of a secret unit under the direct control of the Swiss army's chief of staff during the **Cold War** that was trained in **stay-behind** tactics by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as part of a contingency plan for a Soviet occupation of **Switzerland**. Disclosure of P-26's existence, without the knowledge of the Swiss Conseil d'Etat, resulted in a parliamentary investigation in 1991 conducted by Judge Cornu.

Led by Colonel Efram Cattelan, P-26 had prepared secret headquarters in Auckland, **New Zealand**, and Montreal, **Canada**, under Swissair **cover** and installed Major Bachmann at Lissard House in Skibbereen on the south coast of Ireland as an alternate communications center to coordinate P-26's operations. Following these disclosures, the P-26 organization, amounting to some 400 personnel with four clandestine bases, was dismantled.

PACEPA, ION. The most senior Eastern bloc intelligence officer ever to defect to the West, Lieutenant General Ion Pacepa headed **Romania**'s Departmentul de Informatii (DIE) until he walked into the U.S. embassy in Bonn in July 1978 and requested political asylum. Hitherto, Pacepa had been an adviser to President Nicolae Ceauşescu and had joined the DIE in 1957, spending two years in Frankfurt, Germany. On his return to Bucharest in 1959, he was appointed the DIE's director of Directorate I in charge of industrial espionage. After his defection, Pacepa was resettled by the **Central Intelligence Agency**, and in 1987, he published his autobiography, *Red Horizons: Chronicles of a Communist Spy Chief*. *See also* ASSASSINATION.

PAKISTAN. Established on the creation of the state when India was partitioned in 1948, the **Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate** (ISI) fulfills the dual role of a domestic security service and a collector of foreign intelligence. The ISI operated as a surrogate for the **Central Intelligence Agency** from 1983, arming and training 125,000 Afghan volunteers, the Mujahadeen, drawn from the refugees camped around Peshawar who had fled the Soviet occupation of their own country.

Following the Red Army's withdrawal from Afghanistan in February 1989, the ISI continued to support the radicals among the Mujahadeen who filled

the power vacuum in Kabul with an Islamic Taliban government, leaving the rest of the country in the control of feuding warlords anxious to protect their own crops of opium.

PALESTINE. Following the mandate given to **Great Britain** by the League of Nations after World War I, a garrison was established at Sarafand, which became one of the links in the empire's chain of relay wireless transmitters and also a signals intelligence intercept station.

Prior to the Afrika Korps offensive of 1941, plans were drawn up for the evacuation of Palestine, including the development of a **stay-behind** organization drawn from volunteers from the Jewish community. Already organized into paramilitary self-defense bands, the Haganah, in the Arab revolts during and after 1936, the membership involved in collecting intelligence was known as Shai and was supplied with weapons and radios by **Special Operations Executive**. Thus, at the conclusion of World War II, Britain had trained and equipped a well-disciplined force dedicated to the establishment of an independent Jewish state that engaged the local security forces in a guerrilla war. The British withdrawal, in May 1948, acted as a catalyst for an Arab attack that was defeated by the Haganah, thus allowing the state of Israel to be established in place of Palestine. During the Oslo peace negotiations conducted with Israel in 1993, the **Palestine Liberation Organization** traded formal recognition of **Israel** and the country's right to exist for the establishment of a Palestinian Authority to govern Gaza and the occupied territory of the West Bank of the **Jordan** River.

The Palestinian Authority established a General Intelligence Service (GIS) with training from the **United States** and the European Union, but it proved ineffectual at exercising control over the rejectionists and, at worst, actively collaborated with the extremists. Evidence for collusion comes from several incidents in which GIS personnel have engaged in firefights with the Israelis, including Sayyid Salih Abu-Safra, who was killed by Israeli forces in the village of al-Badawiyah in November 2003.

Another GIS suspect, Musa Shahin, was held by Israel for 18 months on a number of security charges before being released in December 2003 following criticism of the way the Office of the Judge Advocate-General had handled the case, including a muddled and contradictory indictment.

The GIS, with a staff estimated at 3,000, was headed from its inception in 1994 by Amin Al-Hindi, who resigned in July 2004, to be succeeded by Tawfiq Tirawi. In September 2009, General Majed Faraj was appointed director of the GIS, to replace Muhammad Mansour.

PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO). Created by Yasser Arafat to campaign for the creation of an independent state of Palestine,

the PLO proved an effective terrorist organization, even after the **Central Intelligence Agency** recruited its charismatic intelligence chief, Ali Hassan Salameh, as a source. He was killed by a **Mossad** car bomb in Beirut in January 1979.

PAPERMILL. A source of forged documents or material whose authenticity is open to doubt is known as a papermill. The problem posed by such individuals or groups is that while the actual product may have been fabricated, the content may reflect an essential truth. A good example is the **Zinoviev Letter**, now widely regarded as having been manufactured by a notorious White Russian forger and peddled to the **Secret Intelligence Service** head of station in Riga in 1924. The letter accurately reflected the policy of the **Comintern** and the views of the alleged author, Grigori Zinoviev, even if the actual text was bogus. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

PAPUSHIN, SERGEI. Formerly a member of the **KGB**'s Second Chief Directorate (SCD), Sergei Papushin moved to New York and, after a run-in with the police in New Jersey over drunkenness, was approached in December 1989 by the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** to supply information. He did so, disclosing that he had heard in Moscow that the KGB had penetrated the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA), probably through the embassy. Most of Papushin's material was of interest to the British, who had been his section's particular target, but he did identify a hitherto anonymous CIA source, code-named **PROLOGUE**, as a SCD colleague, Aleksandr Zhomov. As anticipated, Zhomov turned out to have been a **dangle**, controlled from the outset by the KGB.

PAQUES, GEORGES. A French-born Soviet spy working at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) headquarters in **Belgium** in 1962 as a press spokesman, Georges Paques was arrested and convicted of espionage after he had been betrayed by a **KGB defector**, **Anatoli Golitsyn**. Born in January 1914 in Chalon-sur-Saône, Paques was teaching in Nice in 1941, when he moved to Algiers to join General Henri Giraud's forces. He broadcast under the nom de guerre Rene Versailles and was appointed to the Department of the Marine. He later transferred to the National Defense Institute and in October 1962 was posted to NATO headquarters.

Under interrogation in August 1963, Paques confessed that he had been in touch with the Soviets since 1943 and identified many of his KGB contacts. He was sentenced to life imprisonment but was released in 1970 by his former classmate President Georges Pompidou. His autobiography, *Like a Thief*, was published in Paris in 1973, and he died in December 1993. *See also* FRANCE; SOVIET UNION.

PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE. In 1924, the British **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) adopted Passport Control Offices as a convenient **cover** for its stations overseas. Invariably, the true role of the passport control officer (PCO) was declared to the local security apparatus, and he acted in a liaison role with his hosts. By limiting his activities to the collection of information against a common adversary and taking care not to compromise British diplomatic interests, the PCO generally operated against neighboring countries and thereby avoided undermining the relationship with the local regime or attracting unwelcome attention.

The advantage of the PCO system was that it provided opportunities to meet potential contacts, interview travelers, and generate an income from the sale of visas. However, the PCO was also easily identifiable as an intelligence professional, as was demonstrated in 1938, when the Gestapo detained Thomas Kendrick, the PCO in Vienna.

The PCO system was widely acknowledged to be semitransparent, which had the advantage of enabling potential informants to approach an SIS direct without embarrassing regular diplomatic personnel but also meant that adversaries had an easy target to work on when planning penetrations of **double-agent** operations. In the aftermath of the Venlo incident in November 1939, it became clear that the SIS station in The Hague had been hopelessly compromised and penetrated for years, with two employees, Jack Hooper and Folkert van Koutrick, in the pay of the **Abwehr**. Nevertheless, the system was retained until the end of World War II, when the Foreign Office accepted the need to provide posts in overseas diplomatic missions for SIS personnel, thereby granting them a measure of protection under the terms of the Vienna Convention. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN; KREUGER, OTTO; Z ORGANISATION.

PEARL HARBOR. The surprise attack by Japanese aircraft and midget **submarines** on the U.S. Navy's anchorage in Oahu, Hawaii, on Sunday, 6 December 1941, led to the entry of the **United States** into World War II. The intelligence failure that allowed the Japanese carrier battle fleet to steam toward the Hawaiian Islands without being detected was the subject of several congressional investigations, the first of which apportioned blame to Admiral Husband E. Kimmel for concentrating the Pacific Fleet where it made an easy target for enemy torpedoes and bombers.

The disaster was all the greater because American cryptographers had gained access to some of the Japanese diplomatic and naval ciphers, and as Tokyo's wireless traffic was read, it became evident that the increasingly tense telegrams contained obvious clues to an imminent breakdown in diplomatic relations and an air raid on Pearl Harbor and American bases in the Philippines.

PELTON, RONALD W. A former **National Security Agency** (NSA) analyst with 14 years' experience approached the Soviets in 1980 and sold them classified data until he was arrested in Annapolis, Maryland, following his betrayal by a **KGB defector**, **Vitali Yurchenko**, on 25 November 1985. Among the projects he compromised was **IVY BELLS**, an eavesdropping device placed on a Soviet underwater cable in the Sea of Okhotsk by the USS *Halibut*, a specially converted **submarine** fitted with a unique diving compartment to allow the pods and recording equipment to be replaced.

In November 1965, at the age of 24, Pelton was hired by the NSA following seven years in the U.S. Air Force. He was assigned to work in **Great Britain**, but when he returned to the **United States**, with four children, he experienced financial difficulties and resigned in July 1979 to work in the private sector. He subsequently filed for bankruptcy and in January 1980 went to the Soviet embassy in Washington, D.C., to sell his knowledge about the NSA. Between 1980 and 1983, he met a KGB officer, Anatoly Slavnov, several times and in 1983 made the first of several trips to Vienna. Over five years, he was paid $35,000. He separated from his wife in the summer of 1985 and on 25 November 1985 was arrested on six conspiracy and espionage charges. He pleaded not guilty, and on 16 December 1986, he was sentenced to three concurrent life terms plus 10 years. *See also* SOVIET UNION; WALK-IN.

PENETRATION. The process of developing a spy to supply classified information from within an adversary's security or intelligence apparatus and the act of accomplishing that operation is known as a penetration and is likely to provide information of significant value. Accordingly, a penetration agent is considered the acme of achievement in the counterintelligence field. Inevitably, most intelligence agencies are likely to experience hostile penetration at some level, and, as the spies are professionals, not part-time agents, they are less vulnerable to detection.

PENKOVSKY, OLEG. A **GRU** colonel, Oleg Penkovsky had served under military attaché **cover** in Ankara in 1955 but on his return to Moscow volunteered his services to the Americans and Canadians as a source of intelligence. He was rebuffed as a likely provocation, but a further approach to the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) in December, through a British businessman, Greville Wynne, resulted in a joint SIS–**Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) operation that lasted 18 months until his arrest by the **KGB** in October 1962. He was code-named HERO by the CIA and YOGA by SIS.

During 1961, Penkovsky made three visits abroad—to London in April and July 1961 and finally to Paris—and on each occasion, he underwent a lengthy debriefing by a CIA team led by Joe Bulik and George Kisevalter and two SIS officers, Michael Stokes and Harold Shergold. Penkovsky's information,

distributed in London and Washington, D.C., under the code names ARNIKA, RUPEE, and IRONBARK, included details of his GRU colleagues, planned operations, and the deployment of Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Convicted at a public trial in May 1963, Penkovsky was executed, and Greville Wynne was imprisoned and later exchanged in a **spy swap**.

PERSONA NON GRATA (PNG). The official process of expelling an accredited diplomat or an individual who has been granted the protection of the Vienna Convention is a PNG. These episodes can be either very visible, with public statements of outrage from the host country, or the silent variety, where the individual is warned privately to leave the country within a stated period. By convention, Soviet bloc personnel who have been declared PNG in any North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) country are banned from further postings to Allied nations.

Such expulsions often attract tit-for-tat retaliation, and in September 1972, the British government acted on information from a **KGB defector**, **Oleg Lyalin**, and expelled 90 KGB and **GRU** personnel from the London ***rezidentura*** in a coup code-named Operation FOOT.

An expulsion may not necessarily handicap an intelligence officer's subsequent career, as was demonstrated by John Scarlett, who was PNGed from Moscow in 1994 but was later appointed chairman of the **Joint Intelligence Committee** and then chief of the **Secret Intelligence Service**.

Very rarely, NATO partners may expel an Allied intelligence officer, and this happened to the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) chief of station in Paris, Dick Holm, in 1995 and more recently to the CIA station chief in Berlin whose removal was demanded by the German government in June 2014, when two **Bundesnachrichtendienst** officers were found to have been working for the CIA. *See also* SILENT PNG.

PERU. In almost permanent conflict with neighboring Ecuador and Chile, Peru had developed a substantial intelligence structure based on the three armed forces and the notorious Servicio de Inteligencia Nacional (SIN), which, for 10 years during the 1990s, when the country was led by President Alberto Fujimori, had been controlled by **Vladimiro Montesinos**. Based at the Chorrillos military academy in Lima, SIN had been nominally headed by Edwin Diaz, Julio Salazar Monroe, and, finally, Admiral Rozos, but in fact Montesinos exercised complete control over all branches of the government and was regarded by the **Central Intelligence Agency** as having been effective in counternarcotics and counterterrorism. Although Montesinos was to be implicated by Colombian drug traffickers, he played a key role in destroying the cross-border safe havens favored by the Fuerzas Armadas

Revolucionarias de Colombia narco-terrorists and undoubtedly decapitated and eliminated the Shining Path movement.

PETRIE, DAVID. After 36 years in the Indian Police and more recently the director of the **Delhi Intelligence Bureau** between 1924 and 1931, Petrie was appointed director general of the Security Service in 1940 in succession to General Sir Vernon Kell. He retired in 1946 on the appointment of Sir Percy Sillitoe and died in 1961 at age 81.

PETROV, VLADIMIR. Reluctant to return to Moscow at the conclusion of his tour of duty as ***rezident*** in Canberra, Vladimir Petrov negotiated his defection with the **Australian Security Intelligence Organisation** (ASIO) in April 1954. He had not disclosed his plans to his formidable wife, Evdokia, herself also a Soviet intelligence officer, and she made a dramatic escape from her plane in Darwin while being escorted back to the **Soviet Union**.

Previously, both had served for three years at the ***rezidentura*** in wartime Stockholm and were experienced officers. His disclosures in **Australia** led to the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate allegations of espionage, and ASIO took the opportunity to introduce suspects who had been implicated not by Petrov but by **VENONA** material. The Petrovs were resettled under the alias Sven and Anna Allyson in the Melbourne suburb of Bentleigh, where he died in 1991, and she survived him until July 2002. Reportedly, the **KGB** learned of their new identities and whereabouts but decided against their **assassination**.

PHILBY, H. A. R. ("Kim"). With a surname synonymous with treachery, Kim Philby was a **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) officer who transferred into Section V in 1941 from **Special Operations Executive**, where he had worked as an instructor in propaganda techniques. As the longest-serving foreign correspondent in **Spain** during the Spanish Civil War, working for the *Times*, Philby was fluent in German, French, and Spanish and was an able writer. A Cambridge graduate with a degree in economics, he had been recruited as a Soviet agent in mid-May 1934 after his marriage to Litzi Friedmann in Vienna and joined SIS as a lecturer, apparently unhindered by a speech impediment and his father, a fervent Arabist who was detained under the Defence of the Realm Emergency Regulations as a Nazi sympathizer.

Philby established his reputation as a counterintelligence specialist while working as an analyst of intercepted **Abwehr** ISK and ISOS traffic pertaining to his designated sphere of interest, the Iberian Peninsula. By the end of the war, he had been promoted to head of the anti-Soviet branch, Section IX, and was sent to the SIS station in Istanbul on his first overseas posting. In 1949,

he was recalled to London for a new assignment to Washington, D.C., where he remained until May 1951, when he was summoned home to face interrogation over the disappearance of his friend Guy Burgess.

Philby's position was now precarious in every sense. Having divorced Litzi, he had married Aileen Furse, who bore him five children, but he also continued a relationship with his longtime mistress, Constance Ashley-Jones (later Stobo).

Fired by SIS in December 1951, Philby scraped out a living as a journalist in Beirut, often writing under a pseudonym, but in January 1963 defected to Moscow after he had been offered and accepted British immunity from prosecution in return for a detailed confession. Philby's statement, in which he implicated a school friend and colleague, Trim Milne, and made other misleading assertions, was later demonstrated to have been fabricated. This event forced **MI5** and SIS to explain the background to dismayed ministers.

In February 1963, a 10-paragraph summary of the case was drafted for Prime Minister Harold Macmillan on Philby's defection, describing how he had been interviewed by MI5 on 12, 14, and 16 June 1951 and then interrogated by Helenus "Buster" Milmo on 12 December 1951. The director of public prosecutions had advised that there was no legal evidence on which Philby could be prosecuted.

Milmo's conclusions were sent by MI5's director general, Sir Percy Sillitoe, to Sir William Strang, the permanent secretary at the Foreign Office, and included his view that

> there is no room for doubt that it was as a result of a leakage of information that Burgess and Maclean disappeared from this country on 25 May 1951. There is no evidence in law to prove the source of the leakage or to establish the identity of the person or persons responsible for the leakage. Subject to this important qualification, I find myself unable to avoid the conclusion that Philby is and has for many years been a Soviet agent and that he was directly and deliberately responsible for the leakage which in fact occurred.

MI5 had responded to this by noting that

> it is not for the Security Service to pass judgment on a case which it cannot prove. Investigation will continue and one day final proof of guilt or innocence may be obtained. Advice must be given now however on the urgent practical issues which arise and on this aspect the Security Service accepts without qualification the independent judgment formed by Mr Milmo; it must recommend that for all practical purposes it should be assumed that Philby was a Soviet agent throughout his service with SIS.

However, SIS responded with its own view: "We feel that the case against Philby is not proved and moreover is capable of a less sinister interpretation than is implied by the bare evidence." Furthermore, **Stewart Menzies** wrote to Strang on 27 January 1952, observing that Milmo's report had "presented the case for the prosecution against Philby but that there was no comparably full case for the defence."

On 23 September 1955, Menzies's successor, Sir John Sinclair, wrote to the **Joint Intelligence Committee** chairman, Sir Patrick Dean, and opined that a recent reassessment had "reduced very considerably the suspicion that Philby was a Soviet agent." Dean replied on 30 September that "the Foreign Office had always understood that the case against Philby was not conclusive but that all the relevant considerations would have to be put before Ministers in advising them on what was to be said in the House of Commons." On 24 October 1955, Sinclair provided the Foreign Office with a draft submission for what the foreign secretary should tell the House of Commons on 7 November about Philby, the content having been agreed on with MI5. Based on this advice, Harold Macmillan had explained in a statement to Parliament that there was no evidence to show that Philby was responsible for warning Burgess or Maclean or that he had betrayed the interests of his country.

However, on 21 December, Sinclair presented the Foreign Office with a statement of the considerations "for the defence" of Philby, asserting that

> the Milmo Report, which produces no single piece of direct evidence to show that Philby was a Soviet agent or that he was the "Third Man" is therefore a case for the prosecution inadmissible at law and unsuccessful in security intelligence. It is constructed of suppositions and circumstantial evidence, summing up in a circular argument everything the ingenuity of a prosecutor could devise against a subject. It seems likely to remain as a permanently accusing finger pointed at Philby unless some at least of the arguments which were not included in it are given their due weight. Philby was in fact convicted of nothing by the investigation in 1951 and despite four years of subsequent investigation is still, convicted of nothing. It is entirely contrary to the English tradition for a man to have to prove his innocence even when the prosecution is in possession of hard facts. In a case where the prosecution has nothing but suspicion to go upon there is even less reason for him, even if he were able to do so, to prove his innocence. But if documents summarising the suspicions are permanently to play a part in our assessment it is only just that others which offset those suspicions should lie beside them. The case set out in this recent paper was sufficient to lead to agreement between the directors of SIS and the Security Service as to what should be submitted for the Secretary of State's speech. It is submitted that the argument of this paper should be considered as balancing, for reasons of justice, the material in the Foreign Office's possession.

Specifically, analysts had pointed out that Philby had been indoctrinated into several successful investigations that had not been compromised, among them the atomic spies Alan Nunn May in 1945, Klaus Fuchs in 1949, and then Harry Gold, David Greenglass, and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in the **United States**. Furthermore, it was argued that it had been Philby himself who had drawn attention to Donald Maclean in 1951.

In support of this initiative, Sinclair quoted his MI5 counterpart, Sir Dick White:

> I regard the memorandum as a paper worth putting alongside others in the case. I think it brings out a number of points which are fair to Philby and that the effect of it is decidedly to reduce the case of his being the "third man." At the same time I cannot but note that the memorandum neglects to deal with his early record and consequently does not purport to contain a full intelligence assessment of the case.

By February 1963, MI5's Dick White had been appointed chief of SIS, and he visited Macmillan, then prime minister, to brief him on the recent events in Beirut, and a note of the meeting was made by one of the Downing Street staff:

> Sir Dick White came to see the Prime Minister on 14 February in order to report about a former employee of MI6, a Mr. Philby. Mr. Philby was mentioned at the time of the Burgess and Maclean defections. He was at the time the MI6 representative in Washington. No evidence was then available against Mr. Philby but he was asked to leave the Service and has since been working as a journalist in Beirut in the employ of the *Observer* and the *Economist*. Sir Dick White said that a few days ago Mr. Philby had confessed to a member of MI6 that he had in fact been working for the Russians from 1934 to 1946 and had recruited both Maclean and Burgess into the Soviet network at Cambridge before the war.
>
> Mr. Philby had signed this confession but had subsequently disappeared, and no one knew where he was. It might be that he was still in Lebanon, might have gone to **Egypt** or elsewhere in the Middle East, or might be in the Soviet Union. Sir Dick explained that it would not have been possible to extradite Mr. Philby from Lebanon or to prosecute him if he had come to England because the evidence was not sufficiently strong for a court of law. It was agreed that Sir Dick White should prepare the necessary material in case press inquiries became embarrassing.

Following White's briefing of the prime minister, the Cabinet Office drew up a nine-paragraph paper for the leader of the Opposition, Harold Wilson. He was told that Philby had been "accordingly asked to resign in July 1951 and he was paid the sum of £5,000 with no pension in compensation for the

loss of his career. (He had only eight and a half years of reckonable service, not 10, the minimum for a pension.) It was after Philby's resignation that inquiries by the Security Service produced the first evidence of early communist sympathies. The possibility that he might have been working for the Russians also now came under close investigation. No direct evidence of this could be obtained, and it was decided at the highest level to put the matter to the test by severe interrogation. This was undertaken by the experienced barrister Mr. H. P. Milmo, then by the Security Service, and finally by MI6. Throughout these cross-examinations, Philby refused to admit more than youthful Marxist interests and strenuously denied all charges of disloyalty. Nevertheless, the circumstantial case against him seemed strong. Inquiries into the case, therefore, continued both in the Security Service and in MI6 from 1952 to 1955.

It was explained to Wilson that after his resignation in 1951, Philby had found no worthwhile permanent employment. He had no private means, and he had a wife and five children to support. The then head of MI6 considered it bad security for a former member of the Secret Service to be destitute and, bearing in mind that an injustice might have been done him, agreed to give him help in finding a journalistic appointment on the *Observer*. The approach to the editor was made by an officer of MI6. The editor undertook to consider an application from Philby if he applied in the normal manner and could obtain the job on his journalistic merits. Philby took up his new assignment as the *Observer*'s Middle East correspondent in 1956, resident in Beirut. He was similarly employed by the *Economist*, which was, however, unaware of any MI6 connection. While Philby was in Lebanon, MI6 maintained contact with him under strict security precautions.

The approach to the *Observer* editor, David Astor, was justified on the grounds that Philby "had no access to official information. The arrangement whereby a connection was preserved with Philby seemed right to those who felt that one day further evidence might come to light requiring new investigation."

Finally, it was acknowledged that

> Philby's disappearance was unexpected. The probable reason was his realisation that, as a result of his confession, it was impossible for him to continue his life in the West. To the best of our knowledge his wife was unaware of his treachery and intentions and she has given us all possible help in our enquiries into his whereabouts. We believe he left Beirut for Odessa clandestinely by a Russian ship on the night of 23 January.

Philby's life in Moscow proved unfulfilling, and he descended into alcoholism, to be rescued by his third wife, Rufina, whom he met in 1970,

two years after the publication of his memoir, *My Silent War*. He died in a Moscow hospital in May 1988, disappointed by the lack of attention he had received from the KGB and the organization's unwillingness to entrust him with any serious assignments.

As a Soviet mole, Philby proved an assiduous spy, sending Moscow vast quantities of information from inside SIS during the decade he was employed there and afterward when he maintained contact with former colleagues who were unaware of the scale of the evidence against him. He admitted compromising Konstantin Volkov, the **NKVD** officer who had attempted to negotiate his defection in Istanbul in September 1945, and tipping off his Soviet contacts when he was indoctrinated into the **VENONA** project prior to his appointment to Washington, D.C. Although famously labeled the "third man," a charge for which the Macmillan government was obliged to exonerate him in November 1955, and a member of the notorious **Cambridge Spies**, Philby was actually the first of the five to be recruited by the illegal ***rezident*** Arnold Deutsch on the recommendation of his wife's Austrian friend Edith Suschitzsky. Later, he would be handled by several Soviets, including Alexander Orlov, who later defected. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN.

PHOENIX. The code name for an operation conducted during the **Vietnam** War between 1967 and 1971 to infiltrate, identify, and neutralize the Vietcong infrastructure in rural villages. Sponsored by the Provincial Reconnaissance Units of the **Central Intelligence Agency** but managed by the Army of the Republic of Vietnam, teams of Vietcong **defectors** were granted amnesties in return for their assistance in penetrating the communist cells across South Vietnam. Their objective was to offer further amnesties and gain more defectors, especially from the elite **Ban-an-ninh**, and although an estimated 17,000 took advantage of the scheme and another 28,000 were taken prisoner, 20,587 refused to surrender and died in firefights. An unknown number of PHOENIX members and their families were abducted, tortured, and murdered by the equally ruthless Ban-an-ninh.

Although often characterized by critics as an assassination program, achieving notoriety when **William Colby** was appointed **director of central intelligence** after having supervised the operation, PHOENIX is recognized as having been an exceptionally effective counterinsurgency measure based on British-inspired **countergang** principles, dependent on defectors denouncing their former comrades. In such circumstances, there is inevitably an element of personal score settling and unreliable denunciations motivated by other reasons, but intelligence suggested that PHOENIX was the most significant factor in undermining Vietcong morale, isolating its cadres from the village headmen, and given more time might have prevented the final massed assault on Saigon.

PHOTOINT. The commonly used abbreviation for "photographic intelligence," PHOTOINT covers the collection and analysis of orthodox film cameras but generally includes electro-optical imaging too. *See also* VIKING.

PIGUZOV, VLADIMIR. In 1985, Colonel Vladimir Piguzov, code-named GT/JOGGER by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA), a **KGB** officer recruited in Djakarta and assigned to the KGB's Andropov Institute training academy, dropped from sight. This was an especially mysterious and sinister loss, for Piguzov had not been in contact with the CIA since 1979, when he had returned to Moscow, and had proved himself to be an exceptionally useful source by identifying **David Barnett**, a CIA retiree working on a training program on contract and a turncoat who was arrested in April 1980 and had been sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment.

PIKE COMMITTEE. Otis Pike, a New York congressman, chaired a committee in the House of Representatives in 1973 to investigate operations conducted by various services, including the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA). The committee never produced a report and was racked by partisan political disagreement. The incomplete report was leaked in January and February 1976, but following the murder of the CIA's station chief, Dick Welch, in Athens in December 1975, there was no appetite to continue the committee's hearings.

PIPELINERS. A term used by **Central Intelligence Agency** personnel for the countersurveillance course given by Jack Platt to officers assigned to **denied areas**. Having completed the course, which includes exercises conducted in Washington, D.C., Directorate of Operations staff are qualified to spot hostile surveillance, evade the watchers, and exploit moments **in obscura** when they may be out of sight and able to complete operational acts without discovery. During the **Cold War**, when the CIA's principal adversary was the **KGB** Third Chief Directorate, the protocols governing the **tradecraft** were known as **Moscow Rules**.

PIRACY. In 1979, the International Chamber of Commerce created the International Maritime Bureau and then in 1992 set up the Piracy Reporting Center in Kuala Lumpur to collate information concerning incidents of piracy at sea from shipowners and disseminate it to the U.S. Office of Naval Intelligence, which issues a weekly *Worldwide Threats to Shipping*. Similarly, the British Defense Intelligence Staff manages a small maritime branch of the International Terrorism and Organised Crime Group that publishes the monthly *Worldwide Threats to Shipping Report*. All these data are collected by the **National Geospatial Intelligence Agency**, which maintains a

comprehensive database and distributes an Anti-Shipping Activity Message. In December 2006, following an increase in hijackings in the region, Singapore established the Information Sharing Centre to coordinate with the Philippines and **Indonesia** in response to the recent increase in violence.

Despite the improved collaboration between the various national naval intelligence services and international maritime law enforcement organizations, there are few accurate statistics relating to piracy and none available before 1995, as some owners and masters were reluctant to report the payment of ransoms and issues of jurisdiction, especially in Southeast Asia and in the archipelagos of Indonesia and the Philippines. Furthermore, although a Regional Cooperation Agreement in Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery was made in June 2006, it was never ratified by Malaysia or Indonesia.

During 2008, there were 116 reported attempts at piracy in the Indian Ocean, of which 42 were successful. Ninety-one occurred in the Gulf of **Aden**, through which 250 ships transit every day, of which 36 were successful. There were 15 attempts off the east coast of Africa, of which six were successful. An estimated 70,000 to 80,000 ships transit through the Gulf of Aden each year, making the chance of hijacking 0.06 percent per ship. Although piracy is perceived by the media as a significant problem, the escalation of incidents off East Africa is actually more a reflection of the desperation of the coastal populations, whose livelihoods have been destroyed by the plundering by foreign trawlers of their traditional fishing grounds and the failure of their governments, resulting in a collapse of local administration and law enforcement. In those circumstances, well-trained Somali coast guards and other skilled seafarers resorted to piracy to hold ships for ransom, confident that Western authorities would adopt expediency to free crews and not risk armed intervention in waters without obvious jurisdiction or mandate.

In such a legal vacuum, neither the **United Nations** nor the European Union (EU) demonstrated any determination to act beyond shepherding convoys along openly declared sea-lanes and deploying patrol aircraft as a deterrent. In 2010, as a consequence of a concerted international response with the deployment of an EU naval task force in the Indian Ocean and the employment by shipowners of armed guards on their vessels, the pirate threat diminished to the point that by October 2012, the number of incidents dropped to a six-year low, with only one ship attacked in the third quarter, compared to 36 during the same period in 2011. By December 2013, only nine ships had been attacked, and thereafter there have been none.

PITCH. The moment a target is approached for recruitment is known as the "pitch" and is an unmistakable request to engage in espionage and therefore invariably compromises the individual making it. Pitches can be made after

a period of **cultivation**, in which the quarry has been gently prepared for the offer or can be made "cold" without any previous contact. Targets with access to classified information, such as professional intelligence personnel, are trained to report such offers, and in some organizations, the failure to make such a declaration can itself be regarded as potentially incriminating. Pitches can take many forms, and during the **Cold War**, Soviet bloc targets were often subjected to "gangplank pitches" in which an adversary leaving the country at the end of a tour of duty, literally on a gangplank joining a ship, may be taken aside and offered political asylum in return for information or slipped a card offering a contact telephone number in a third country where a discreet message indicating a willingness to cooperate would be taken.

Such incidents were often regarded as usefully disruptive because if the target reported the approach to his or her superiors, as required to do, it indicated that his or her true role, as an intelligence professional, had been discovered, thereby diminishing the chances of a further overseas assignment. It was also believed that officers who failed to report any pitch had either consciously decided to protect their careers or were vulnerable to suspicion, thereby making them a better target in the future.

PITTS, EDWIN EARL. In December 1996, Edwin Earl Pitts, a 43-year-old **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) special agent with 13 years' experience, was arrested at the Quantico training academy and charged with passing classified data to the Soviets between 1987 and 1992 for more than $224,000.

In July 1987, Pitts, a former army officer who had served in U.S. Special Forces, had been assigned to the New York Field Office and approached a **KGB** officer at the Soviet mission to the **United Nations** with the offer to sell him information, including a document titled *Counterintelligence: Identifying Foreign Agents*. The KGB accepted the offer, but one of his handlers, Aleksandr Karpov, whom he met at least nine times, was himself later to be recruited by the FBI. Having been paid $129,000, with another $100,000 allegedly placed in a foreign bank account, Pitts broke off contact with the KGB in 1992, but when the FBI learned of his duplicity from a **Central Intelligence Agency** source code-named GT/AVENGER, Karpov was recruited, and a sting operation was mounted to entrap him into further acts of espionage, which was complicated at the outset by Pitts's wife, Mary, an ex-employee of the FBI, who reported her suspicions about her husband within two days of its being initiated. A man had called at their home claiming to be a real estate agent, and she had disbelieved him. Later, she had searched her husband's desk and found a letter addressed to a Soviet. The FBI ran the operation for 15 months, during which time Pitts was monitored making 22 drops of classified information in exchange for $65,000. In February 1997,

having had his personal computer seized, which contained a highly incriminating letter addressed to his supposed KGB case officer, Pitts pleaded guilty to two counts of espionage and in June was sentenced to 27 years' imprisonment. The prosecution conceded that all the material he had compromised had been below the level of top secret, so he did not have to face a life sentence.

At the time of his arrest, Pitts had been transferred to personnel security and security education, a position in which he was responsible for lecturing others on the importance of the bureau's security procedures. As an explanation of his own espionage, Pitts later claimed various grievances, including his posting to the expensive New York Field Office, where, he complained, his living expenses were simply too high and thus forced him into selling secrets to make ends meet. Significantly, he asserted that he had deduced from the attitude of his KGB handlers that there must have been another, more senior penetration of the FBI active simultaneously, and although this claim was taken seriously by Special Agent Kimmel, it did not have any impact until the arrest of **Robert Hanssen** in February 2001. When asked who the other mole might have been, Pitts had replied, "Robert Hanssen." *See also* SOVIET UNION; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

POLAND. Prior to World War II, the Polish Sixth Bureau collaborated closely with its French and British counterparts and the Cipher Biuro. Based at the Rubens Hotel in Victoria and headed by Colonel Stefan Meyer, the Polish service operated independently and, sponsored by the British **Secret Intelligence Service**, was allowed its own cipher systems.

After the war, the communist regime established a Ministry of the Public Security, and in April 1945, the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party decreed a target proportion of one ministry officer for every 200 citizens. In July 1946, the Ministry of Public Security was divided into eight departments, of which five dealt with operational matters: I, Counter-Intelligence; II, Technical Operations and Technology; III, Anti-Opposition; IV, Protection of the Economy; and V, Counter-Infiltration and Counter-Church Influence. Early in 1948, Department VII, handling general intelligence, was created, and in June of the following year, a powerful and highly secret Officer's Office (Biuro do spraw Funkcjonariuszy) was set up as an internal counterintelligence section set up to maintain **surveillance** and investigate and control ministry personnel.

In March 1950, a Special Office (Biuro Specjalne) was set up, and this became Department X in November 1951 to provide surveillance and to investigate senior communists and their cronies. At the peak of its power two years later, the Security Service employed 33,200 officers, with the Ministry of Public Security controlling 57,500 in the Citizens Militia, 41,000 crack

troops of the intensely loyal Internal Security Corps (Korpus Bezpieczenstwa Wewnetrznego), 32,000 Frontier Guards (Wojska Ochrony Pogranicza), and an armed Industry Guard (Straz Przemyslowa) to protect industry against sabotage. In addition, the regime could rely on 10,000 Straz Wiezienna prison guards and the 125,000-strong Ochotnicza Rezerwa Milicji Obywatelskiej Citizen's Militia Voluntary Reserve, which consisted of low-level informers who, in emergencies, were armed with batons or guns and deployed against unarmed protesters. All these despised plainclothesmen were known as *ubeks* by the general population, which did not distinguish between the security service and the rest.

In 1954, following the death of Joseph Stalin, the Communist Party curbed the power of the Ministry of the Public Security, and in June 1954, the feared Department X was disbanded, with other changes limited to the removal of a dozen or so of the most compromised officers. In December, the Ministry of the Public Security was divided into the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Ministerstwo Spraw Wewnetrznych) and subordinated to the Cabinet Committee for the Public Security, leaving the Cabinet Committee for the Public Security (Komitet do spraw Bezpieczenstwa Publicznego [KBP]) as a de facto security agency operating independently and outside the departmental structure of the previous Ministry of Public Security.

In September 1955, the KBP was reinforced by an amalgamation of the Informacja Wojskowa (the Military Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence Service) and the Wojska Wewnetrzne, an internal military unit designed to prevent mutiny within the armed forces. When Nikita Khrushchev denounced Joseph Stalin and there were food riots in Poznan, the Communist Party disbanded the state security apparatus and established a security service within the Ministry of Internal Affairs as the Sluzba Bezpieczenstwa (SB). The West's understanding of these events was based on information supplied to the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) by a **defector**, Michal Goleniewski, in December 1960, but it was not until August 1972 that another Polish officer, Colonel **Ryszard Kuklinski**, volunteered to hemorrhage secrets on the same scale.

After the change in Poland's government in 1989, the SB was disbanded and replaced by the State Protection Office (Urząd Ochrony Państwa [UOP]), an organization that was staffed largely by former SB professionals. The CIA's sponsorship of the UOP extended to a veto placed on Marian Zacharsky, an SB officer who had been arrested in California in December 1981 and released in a **spy swap** four years later. In August 1990, General Henrik Jasik took the initiative and gave the CIA invaluable assistance in accommodating and **exfiltrating** six Americans trapped in Baghdad after Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait. The UOP survived until 2002, when the new, postcom-

munist left-wing government undertook a restructuring that created a purged internal security agency, the Agencja Bezpieczenstwa Wewnetrznego, and an intelligence service, the Agencja Wywiadu.

POLESCHUK, LEONID. Code-named GT/WEIGH by the **Central Intelligence Agency**, Poleschuk had been recruited in Kathmandu in 1974 after he had gambled with **KGB** funds but was recalled from his counterintelligence post at the Lagos ***rezidentura*** in May 1985, having been identified as a spy by **Aldrich Ames**. He was arrested three months later in Izmaylovskiy Park as he emptied a **dead drop**, convicted of espionage, and executed. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

POLISH INTELLIGENCE SERVICE. *See* URZAD BEZPIECZENSTWA.

POLITICAL ASYLUM. The process by which an individual switches allegiance and seeks refuge in a foreign country is known technically as an application for political asylum. In the **United States**, the **director of central intelligence** is empowered to grant 10 citizenships each year on his or her own authority without the necessity of the application undergoing the usual naturalization procedure.

POLLARD, JONATHAN. The son of a respected academic at the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Indiana, who was a cancer expert, Jonathan Pollard graduated from Stanford University in 1977 and began studying law at Tufts but in 1979 became an intelligence analyst in the U.S. Navy and later was transferred to counterterrorism duties at the Naval Investigative Service.

In 1981, Pollard's security clearance was suspended briefly after he had offered to supply classified information to a South African military attaché in Washington, D.C., but he claimed that he had been preparing an entrapment and threatened to sue the navy unless his clearance was restored. In 1984, he began to supply an Israeli intelligence officer with documents and imagery to which he had access but was investigated when colleagues noted that he was regularly requesting material outside his responsibilities and was placed under **surveillance**. He was arrested in November 1985 as he was turned away from the Israeli embassy in Washington, where he had applied for political asylum. He had attempted to flee when his wife had spotted **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) surveillance outside their apartment in Washington, unaware that the vehicles had been watching a different target, **Ronald W. Pelton**, who lived close by. Panicked by the thought of their imminent arrest, his wife entrusted a suitcase of purloined classified documents to a neighbor

who later turned it over to the FBI. Also recovered was a mass of material relating to the **People's Republic of China** and evidence that the Pollards had intended to sell it to the Chinese embassy.

Pollard was later sentenced to life imprisonment, and his wife, Anne, served three years of a five-year sentence before moving to **Israel**. Numerous requests for a reduction in his sentence have been declined, with **Director of Central Intelligence** George Tenet threatening to resign if he was pardoned.

The **damage assessment** concluded that Pollard had betrayed numerous **National Security Agency** projects and that there was evidence that the information sold to Israel had reached the **Soviet Union**. *See also* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

POLYAKOV, DMITRI. A colonel in the **GRU** Soviet military intelligence service, Dmitri Polyakov volunteered to the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) in New York in January 1962, following the death of his son, whom he believed could have been saved by an operation in America, permission for which had been turned down. He was run successfully, contributing some 900 individual counterintelligence reports, and jointly by the FBI (code-named TOPHAT) and the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA), code-named ROAM, ever since. He was bitter about the death of his son and infuriated that his pay had been cut because of his unpopular opinion that sophisticated **illegal** operations in the **United States** were a complete waste of money, as the environment really did not call for anything more complex than a false passport.

In 1977, as Richard Kuklinski was mastering his **Discus** device, Polyakov's CIA handler in New Delhi, Paul L. Dillon, had taught the GRU officer to use the squirt transmitter so that he could send signals to the CIA station while traveling past the U.S. embassy in Moscow on a bus. By this means, Polyakov, code-named CK/BEEP, managed to maintain radio contact with the CIA for two years in the Soviet capital before returning to **India** as military attaché with the rank of lieutenant general. In June 1980, apparently undetected and approaching his official retirement, Polyakov returned to Moscow to reach the peak of his importance, keeping the local CIA station in touch with events inside the GRU's headquarters, which hitherto had been almost immune to defection and **penetration**. It was later to emerge that the GRU had come to suspect Polyakov while he was on his final overseas tour, which had been cut short as a precaution. He was eventually arrested and executed in 1985, having been identified as a CIA source by **Robert Hanssen** and then **Aldrich Ames**.

The CIA's determination to identify the mole responsible for betraying Polyakov was enhanced by the fact that one of the principal mole hunters,

Sandy Grimes, had been the headquarters manager of the case, and she had made a personal commitment to finding the traitor. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

POLYGRAPH. The device dubbed the "lie detector" monitors a subject's four key indicators in an effort to identify deception. The machine's principle is based on the supposition that pulse, breathing, perspiration, and electrical conductivity are altered by attempts to deceive and that a skilled examiner can identify where the relevant graphs reveal untruthful answers to questions posed following a series of standard-setting questions that act as a benchmark. A popular instrument used to screen intelligence personnel in the **United States** and to test the integrity of sources, it has been rejected by the British intelligence community.

Although the polygraph's efficacy remains a controversial issue, it is, on the evidence of convicted traitors, a powerful deterrent, and there is some evidence to suggest that vulnerable individuals opt to forgo their security clearances rather than risk failing a test and perhaps thereby prompting an investigation.

POPOV, PIOTR. A Soviet **GRU** officer, Major Piotr Popov volunteered in January 1953, while posted to Vienna, to supply the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) with information. As well as a wife and family in Moscow, Popov also had an Austrian mistress and became dependent on the CIA for financial support until his arrest in October 1959. He was tried in January 1960 and executed.

Popov was the first GRU officer to be recruited as an agent in the postwar era, and he supplied large quantities of information about his colleagues and their agents in the West. It proved impossible to communicate with him in Moscow, and he may have compromised himself when he reestablished contact with his American handlers through British channels on his posting to East **Germany**. See also SOVIET UNION; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; WALK-IN.

PORTLAND SPIES. The collective term applied to Harry Houghton and his mistress, Ethel Gee, both of whom worked at the Admiralty's Underwater Weapons Research Establishment at Portland in Dorset until their arrest in January 1960. Originally recruited by the **KGB** while attached to the British embassy in Warsaw, Houghton had been caught dabbling in the local black market and pressured into espionage.

Betrayed by the Polish **defector** Michal Goleniewski, Houghton was placed under **surveillance** by **MI5** and was seen to be in contact with Konon

Molody, alias Gordon Lonsdale. He in turn led his watchers to Morris and Lona Cohen, alias Peter and Helen Kroger, and all five were arrested on the same day following a rendezvous at which Houghton passed classified documents to Molody in return for cash. All were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, although Molody and the Cohens were later released and exchanged in a **spy swap**.

PORTUGAL. The modern civilian Portuguese intelligence agency is the Serviço de Informações de Segurança (SIS), which was established in 1984, became operational in February 1986, and is currently headed by Horácio Pinto. At the end of 1989, it opened regional offices in Oporto, Madeira, and the Azores and in 1997 in Faro. SIS's budget for 2015 is €9.2 million, a reduction of €1.8 million from 2011.

SIS's predecessors were the notorious wartime secret police, the Policia de Vigilância e de Defesa do Estado (PVDE), which was created in 1933 by President Antonio de Oliveira Salazar and modeled on **Germany**'s Gestapo, and the postwar Policia Internacional e de Defesa do Estado (PIDE). The PVDE was renamed PIDE in 1945 and in 1969 became the Direcção-Geral de Segurança (DGS), which was closely associated with the dictatorship and repression of the opposition until the revolution in 1974, when the organization's headquarters on António Maria Cardoso Street was overrun by a mob and the entire archive was removed by the **KGB** to Moscow.

The DGS played a significant role in the colonial war conducted in Angola, but its reputation for imprisoning the regime's opponents in mainland Portugal, Timor, and Cape Verde ensured that once the apparatus had been dismantled, its replacement was not created until 1984.

Portugal's external security agency is the Serviço de Informações Estratégicas de Defesa, with a current budget of €6.3 million, a reduction of €1.17 million since 2011. The military intelligence branch is the Centro de Informações e Segurança Militares, which was established in 2009.

POSITIVE VETTING (PV). The security screening procedure introduced in **Great Britain** in 1950 to prevent political extremists and other unsuitable candidates from gaining access to sensitive posts in the British government, PV consists of a questionnaire, an interview, and field inquiries conducted to verify referees. For applicants to posts in the security and intelligence services, enhanced PV requires an applicant for a security clearance to be supported by additional referees.

The PV process is a progression of negative vetting, which is limited to checks conducted on the Security Service indices and the Criminal Records Office to establish whether any adverse information has been recorded. In the

absence of such material, the applicant is cleared automatically. The modern version of the PV is developed vetting, which requires more referees and further field inquiries.

POTASHEV, VLADIMIR. Code-named GT/MEDIAN by the **Central Intelligence Agency**, Potashev was an arms control negotiator at the Soviet Institute for USA and **Canada** Studies who had spied since 1981. He was arrested in Moscow in July 1985 and executed after he had been identified as a spy by **Aldrich Ames**. *See also* SOVIET UNION; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PRIME, GEOFFREY. Born in 1938 and educated at a Roman Catholic school in Stoke-on-Trent, Geoffrey Prime joined the Royal Air Force in 1956 for his two years of National Service and volunteered for the Russian course at RAF Crail. He was then posted to **Kenya** as a regular and, on his return in April 1962, went on a course at the Joint Services Technical Language at RAF Tangmere. In May 1964, he was posted to RAF Gatow as an intercept operator monitoring Russian voice channels, and while there, he offered to spy for the Soviets in January 1968.

Although initially suspicious, perhaps because he claimed to be motivated by ideology, the **KGB** recruited him and urged him to apply for a transfer to **Government Communications Headquarters** (GCHQ), which in September 1968 proved successful. There, he worked as a Russian linguist in the London Processing Group (LPG) in Carlton Gardens but attended regular annual meetings with his KGB Third Chief Directorate handlers in Vienna, Ireland, Rome, and **Cyprus**. Between the rendezvous, he would fill **dead drops** with photographs taken on a Minox camera of classified GCHQ documents, listen for instructions on a shortwave radio, and encrypt messages on a one-time pad.

In 1976, when the LPG moved from its City of London offices in St. Dunstan's Hill to Cheltenham, he was posted to J30, a Soviet signals section in J Division. He received a promotion in June 1976 and moved to lead a group of transcribers in J25, where he was given a BYEMAN clearance, giving him access to RHYOLITE and CANYON satellite data. However, he resigned without explanation in September 1977, soon after having married his landlady Rhona Ratcliffe, a 33-year-old divorcee with three children, to work as a local taxi driver. Three years later, in April 1980, the KGB contacted him and invited him to stay in Vienna for three days and took him on a river cruise in **Hungary**, apparently in an attempt to persuade him to rejoin GCHQ. A further meeting took place in East Berlin in November 1981, but although he continued to supply old GCHQ documents that he had copied before his

resignation, they retained a high value and included details of the SAMBO project, which monitored Soviet low-frequency underwater transmissions.

Prime was arrested in April 1982 on pedophilia charges. After he had been detained, his wife, Rhona, discovered espionage paraphernalia hidden in their home, and it was seized by **MI5**. Under interrogation, Prime confessed that he had spied for the KGB between January 1968 and his resignation in 1977, when he was a section head in the sensitive J Division. He was sentenced in November 1982 to 35 years' imprisonment and released on parole from the Rochester prison in March 2001. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN; SOVIET UNION.

PRISONER OF WAR INTELLIGENCE. Information acquired during the skillful interrogation of prisoners or the monitoring of their conversations with fellow prisoners or stool pigeons can be of critical importance. In most conflicts where prisoners of war are taken, intelligence personnel are on hand to extract tactical intelligence and screen candidates suitable for further interrogation. During World War II, Luftwaffe and **U-boat** crews disclosed, often unwittingly, vital information about navigation techniques, radar, and electronic countermeasures. A chance remark by one submariner, for example, revealed that Allied depth charges were invariably set to detonate at a maximum of 250 feet, whereas U-boats were operating much deeper. Similarly, the use of covert microphones at Trent Park, Cockfosters, by the Combined Services Detailed Interrogation Centre, designated MI-19, provided the first clues to Adolf Hitler's development of secret weapons at Peenemünde.

PROLOGUE. Code name assigned by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) to an anonymous **KGB** officer who volunteered to supply information in May 1987 to Jack Downing, the station chief in Moscow. PROLOGUE continued to pass messages to Downing until July 1990, when he was given instructions for his exfiltration through Tallinn. PROLOGUE failed to make the journey and lamely complained that his documentation, carefully prepared by the CIA, had been deficient. By then, PROLOGUE has been identified by a **defector**, **Sergei Papushin**, as Aleksandr Zhomov, and accordingly the CIA concluded that he had been a sophisticated but definite **dangle**. PROLOGUE was the only time the KGB ever used one of its own staff officers as a dangle, a very high risk strategy. When considering why the KGB had adopted these tactics, it was concluded that PROLOGUE had been primed as a possible channel to give protection to either **Aldrich Ames** or **Robert Hanssen** or both. Zhomov's career was unaffected by the episode, and he went on to lead the **SVR** investigation into the leak that eventually led the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** to identify, arrest, and convict Hanssen. *See also* SOVIET UNION; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PROPRIETARIES. Companies wholly owned by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) are known by this term, as opposed to the more usual "front company," or "Delawares," referring to the state of their original incorporation. Not all the staff working for a proprietary may be aware of its covert ownership, usually concealed through a complicated web of deliberately obscure trusts, foundations, management consultancies, and proxies. In the case of Air America, a charter aircraft company active in Southeast Asia in the 1960s, it grew to be one of the largest airlines in the world, employing 6,000 pilots, ground staff, and administrators, and flew numerous routes in addition to the work undertaken on behalf of the CIA. Other identified proprietaries in the same field are Southern Air Transport, Intermountain, Continental Air Services, and Civil Air Transport. The CIA's aircraft-servicing branch in the Pacific, Air Asia, based in Taiwan, employed some 2,000 staff prior to its sale in 1975.

Proprietaries are usually deniable, arm's-length operations, and when John T. Downey and Richard G. Fecteau were shot down on an illegal flight over the **People's Republic of China** in November 1952, they spent many years in prison, being released in March 1973 and December 1971, respectively. Similarly, in May 1958, Allen Pope was captured by the Indonesians while on a clandestine flight to resupply rebels in Sumatra and imprisoned for four years. In 1986, two Southern Air Transport crewmembers, William Cooper and Wallace Sawyer, were killed, and their cargo kicker, Eugene Hassenfus, was captured when their C-123 was shot down over Nicaragua during an airdrop to the Contras. Between 1947 and 1975, a total of 242 clandestine employees died in operations conducted in **Vietnam**, **China**, **Korea**, and **Laos**.

PROVISIONAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (PIRA). Founded in 1970 as a breakaway faction from the Irish Republican Army (IRA), known thereafter as "the Officials," the provisional wing of the IRA was a Marxist-oriented, nationalist terrorist organization based almost entirely in **Northern Ireland** with its support concentrated in the Roman Catholic, socially deprived areas of Belfast and Londonderry and in the border areas in South Armagh.

PIRA conducted a sectarian conflict with the province's Protestant majority with the intention of forcing the British government to agree to the annexation of the six counties to **Eire**. With financial support from Irish Americans in the **United States**, PIRA received large consignments of weapons from Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's regime in **Libya** and deployed so-called active service units to **Gibraltar**, **Germany**, and the mainland to commit atrocities, usually with car bombs packed with explosives.

PIRA proved a challenge to British intelligence because its tightly knit structure, dependent on cells consisting of families all known to each other,

from the same neighborhoods and schools, with generations of support for republicanism, made **penetration** and external **surveillance** difficult but not impossible. PIRA exercised ruthless internal discipline and mounted very aggressive attacks against members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the **Special Branch**, and their informants. However, over 32 years of "the Troubles," **MI5**, the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS), **Government Communications Headquarters**, and the army's Force Reconnaissance Unit (later the Joint Services Group) isolated the organization, interdicted a large proportion of planned incidents, identified and neutralized most of its activists, and forced it to negotiate with SIS intermediaries to reach a political accommodation on terms that in 1999 gave PIRA's political party, Provisional Sinn Féin, a limited role in Ulster's administration.

PSEUDONYMS. Many intelligence officers work under noms de guerre, and each country's agencies have adopted their own distinctive conventions. The **Central Intelligence Agency** assigns **Directorate of Operations** (DO) staff with a pseudonym that they retain throughout their careers and use for internal purposes only, especially for signing communications. DO personnel posted abroad may also use an **alias** for a particular mission, although it is uncommon but by no means unusual for those under diplomatic **cover** to have an alias for the duration of their posting. Their Soviet counterparts of the First Chief Directorate often used a false family name while retaining their true given name and patronymic. *See also* CLANDESTINE SERVICE.

***PUEBLO*, USS.** In January 1968, this U.S. Navy signals intelligence ship was captured by North Korean sailors while it cruised in international waters off the port of Wonsan. Commanded by Lloyd Bucher, the lightly armed *Pueblo* was a converted cargo ship that had been commissioned the previous year as an auxiliary with a crew of 83 under the operational control of the **National Security Agency**. When the ship was raked by 57-mm cannon fire from North Korean gunboats, mortally wounding one member of the crew, Bucher obeyed an order to surrender and the ship was boarded. The *Pueblo* was then sailed into Wonsan, where the classified compartments were emptied of documents, cipher machines, intercept equipment, and other electronics. The survivors were repatriated after 11 months of beatings and interrogation, but the ship remains in Nampo, where it has become a tourist attraction.

Although Commander Bucher was recommended for prosecution by court-martial, the secretary of the navy stayed the proceedings, and he remained in the U.S. Navy until his retirement in 1973. *See also* DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA; SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PURPLE. The code name given by American cryptographers in December 1940 to the Japanese cipher generated on the Alphabetical Typewriter 97 used to communicate between Tokyo and 12 diplomatic missions overseas. The decrypted intercepts, read with the assistance of a reconstructed machine using 25 telephone relay switches, were distributed under the code name MAGIC. *See also* CRYPTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL.

Q

Q. The fictional quartermaster of the **James Bond** films did not originate with Ian Fleming's books but instead was introduced as a device to equip 007 with the sophisticated, ingenious gadgetry that caught the public's imagination. Fleming did refer to a Major Boothroyd as the Secret Service armorer, a character doubtless based on Major Geoffrey Boothroyd, a weapons expert who had written to the author pointing out that a Walther PPK was a far more appropriate handgun for Bond than his .22 Beretta.

QUEBEC LIBERATION FRONT. The terror campaign conducted by the Quebecois separatist group in the 1960s was the subject of a lengthy investigation conducted by the **Royal Canadian Mounted Police** Security Service, but the unorthodox, robust countermeasures that were taken led to allegations of misconduct, and a commission of inquiry conducted by a judge reported adversely on the tactics adopted by Security Service personnel. *See also* CANADA.

R

RAINBOW WARRIOR. In July 1985, the French **Direction Générale de Sécurité Extérieure** (DGSE) concluded a lengthy penetration of Greenpeace by sinking the environmental organization's flagship, the *Rainbow Warrior*, which was in Auckland Harbour prior to leading a flotilla of boats to protest French nuclear tests on Mururoa in Polynesia. The DGSE sent a team of saboteurs to **New Zealand** to place limpet mines on the ship's hull, but after the first detonation, a Portuguese photographer, Fernando Pereira, went back aboard to retrieve his cameras and was drowned. A murder investigation was launched, and although most of the DGSE group, which had posed as vacationers on a whitewater rafting trip, were evacuated on a yacht that held a rendezvous offshore with a **submarine**, Dominique Prieur and Alain Mafart were questioned because their rented camper/van had been reported acting suspiciously.

The two DGSE officers, posing as Swiss honeymooners named Sophie and Alain Turenge, were identified as intelligence personnel when it was learned that they had not shared a bed in their motel, which happened to belong to the prime minister, and that Maffart had forged an inflated total on his hotel bill even though he had insisted he was not claiming any expenses. The police realized that he was on an official mission when his monitored telephone call to Paris was to a number that Interpol insisted had not been allocated.

Maffart and Prieur pleaded guilty to manslaughter in November 1985 and were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment but were released into French custody following a deal that compensated Pereira's family and Greenpeace. The arrangement required the pair to be confined to a French military facility on Hao Atoll, but a clause covering medical emergencies was invoked in December 1987 to repatriate Maffart, and in May 1988, Prieur returned to **France**, having become pregnant following a visit by her husband. The French government was later held by a **United Nations** adjudication to have breached the terms of the agreement with New Zealand and fined a further $2 million.

Although the French government denied all knowledge of the operation and was absolved of responsibility by a supposed independent investigation conducted by a senior civil servant, Bernard Tricot, it became clear that the

DGSE had been authorized by Minister of Defense Charles Hernu, who resigned, as did the DGSE director, Admiral Pierre Lacoste.

Although the episode caused a major diplomatic incident, there was minimal political **blowback** in France about the DGSE's tactics, although professionals were dismayed that Maffart's **cover** had been compromised by having padded his expenses.

RASTVOROV, YURI. A **defector** from the **NKVD** in **Japan** in January 1954, Yuri Rastvorov approached a **Secret Intelligence Service** officer after he had taken English lessons from an elderly British lady in Tokyo and negotiated his **resettlement**, but at the last moment, he changed his mind and opted to go to the **United States**. Once in America, Rastvorov identified his contacts in Japan and gave his name to two articles published in *Life* magazine. Later, he married Hope, his **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) debriefer, with whom he had two daughters, having been divorced by his wife in Moscow, a ballerina. Having adopted the name Martin Simons, he was an enthusiastic tennis player but was unsuccessful in business and had to be bailed out financially by his CIA handlers. Convinced that his life was in danger, he always kept a gun handy. After his death, following an unsuccessful operation on his knee in 2004, one of his daughters traveled to Moscow to establish contact with her half-sister, who was then still living with her mother.

Rastvorov's obituary, which made front-page news, was based largely on his CIA file, which was hastily declassified for the purpose by his lifelong friend, the CIA counterintelligence expert Paul Redmond.

RECRUITMENT. The process of developing sources is an essential component of every agency managing human intelligence and involves various stages, including talent spotting, cultivation, and, finally, recruitment. The moment a case officer is introduced to the target, perhaps by an access agent who facilitates the meeting, is known as the "bump." That encounter may have taken months to choreograph and may be conducted under a **false flag** to conceal the true allegiance of the recruiter.

REDEFECTOR. An individual who defects to an adversary and then undergoes a change of heart, for whatever reason, and returns home is known as a redefector. Examples are limited, but the most notorious was **Vitali Yurchenko**, who unexpectedly defected to the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) in Rome in July 1985 and then three months later evaded his CIA escort and made his way to the Soviet embassy in Washington, D.C., where he held a press conference to assert that he had been abducted and drugged.

Other redefectors include Anatoli Cheboratev, a GRU officer who defected in Brussels in October 1971; Anton Sabotka in Canada in 1972; Nikolai Petrov, a GRU officer, in Jakarta in June 1972; Lieutenant Artush Hovasenian of the KGB in **Turkey** in July 1972; and Evgenni Sorokin in Vientiane in September 1972. *See also* DEFECTOR.

REFERENTURA. The Russian term for the secure accommodation inside diplomatic premises reserved for the exclusive use of intelligence personnel. Usually, it will include an office for the ***rezident***, a cipher room, and a soundproof vault in which conversations can be conducted without fear of eavesdropping. The *referentura* accommodates the ***rezident***'s staff, known as the ***rezidentura***, and, in strategically important locations, a **signals intelligence** suite containing communications intercept equipment.

REMOTE VIEWING. Research into the paranormal has been undertaken by several intelligence agencies and reports that the Soviets had invested heavily in acquiring an advantage by remote viewing and psychokinesis. The theory of remote viewing is that sheer mental application can enable a suitably trained or gifted individual to project his or her mind into another physical environment and take action as though he or she were actually present, such as reading and memorizing documents. Psychokinesis is the ability to influence or interact with a solid object, perhaps by moving it, by willpower. Both techniques, if practical, could be of considerable benefit to any intelligence collection agency, but despite lengthy experiments, no evidence has been found to justify continued investment in the research. *See also* STARGATE.

RENDITION. Introduced during President Ronald Reagan's administration, rendition was a method adopted by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) to transfer prisoners from foreign to U.S. jurisdiction, usually on chartered U.S.-registered private jets. Subsequently confirmed in June 1995 by President Bill Clinton in his Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39) and his successors, the procedure was extended in 2011 to move terrorist suspects to different jurisdictions, including **Egypt**, **Jordan**, **Morocco**, and **Libya**, and to **black sites** in **Poland**, Thailand, and **Afghanistan** for interrogation.

Rendition has its origins in the 1984 Comprehensive Crime Control Act, which extended the authority of the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) to crimes committed overseas against American citizens, thus allowing the organization to investigate incidents of air piracy, including the hijackings of TWA Flight 847 and Royal Jordanian Flight 402 in June 1985.

Rendition became controversial on 2 November 2005, when *Washington Post* journalist Dana Priest published a story in which she revealed the

existence of CIA black sites. Consequently, Mary O. McCarthy, a CIA officer on the inspector general's staff, was dismissed for leaking classified information to a priest. That these facilities existed was confirmed by President George W. Bush 10 months later, on 6 September 2006.

Further revelations about **enhanced interrogation techniques**, including waterboarding, sleep deprivation, and muscle distress, employed at the black sites added to the controversy, as did an incident in February 2003, when a suspected Egyptian terrorist, Hassan Mustafa Osama Nasr, was seized in Milan and flown from the U.S. air base at Aviano to Cairo for interrogation at Tura prison. The former cleric, who later alleged that he had been tortured by the Egyptian **Mukhabarat** while detained for 14 months, had been granted political asylum by Italy, and in 2009, 23 of the CIA personnel involved in the operation, including Robert S. Lady, the local CIA chief of base, were indicted on criminal charges of abduction.

In February 2004, the European Parliament debated a motion relating to a total of 1,245 flights thought to have been rendition related, and in January 2012, the Polish government announced an investigation of proceedings against Zbigniew Siemiątkowski, formerly the chief of the Foreign Intelligence Service, who was accused of having collaborated with the CIA by providing facilities at Szcytno-Szymany airport and at a former Soviet Red Army base at Stare Kiejkuty. Other potential sites have been identified in Lithuania, **Bulgaria**, Kosovo, Bosnia, and **Romania**.

The planes identified as having been chartered by the CIA included a Boeing 737, registered N313P, and a Gulfstream initially registered N379P and later as N8068V, and the charter companies providing the aircraft included Apache Aviation, Aviation Specialties, Bayard Foreign Leasing, Braxton Manufacturing, Centurion Aviation Services, Devon Holdings, Gemini Leasing, Keeler & Tate Management, Phoenix Aviation, Premier Executive Transport Services, Rapid Air Transport, Tepper Aviation, Richmor Aviation, and Stevens Express Leasing. These companies were often the successive registered owners of the same fleet of 24 executive jets that flew regularly, sometimes with military pilots, between Guantanamo Bay, **Jordan**, **Egypt**, **Afghanistan**, **Romania**, **Germany**, and **Great Britain**, with permission to land at U.S. military airfields. *See also* GOLDENROD.

RESETTLEMENT. The term applied to the process of assisting a **defector** to adopt a new life of political asylum is "resettlement," and after some initial euphoria, where an individual is the focus of intense attention from teams of debriefers, the novelty may wear off. Few defectors are allowed to remain in the intelligence community, receive security clearances, or have access to classified information, and they often experience difficulty finding

new occupations that satisfy them. A rare exception was Peter Deriabin, the N**KVD** officer who defected in 1954 and later became a "blue badge" holder, allowing him to work at the headquarters of the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) unescorted. A report by the Washington-based Jamestown Foundation in 1982 highlighted the widespread dissatisfaction among defectors who felt they had received inadequate preparation for an alien lifestyle and complained about the quality of their handlers after their direct operational usefulness had diminished.

Director of Central Intelligence William Casey acknowledged the immense value of defectors and the potential impact of allowing badly handled defectors to articulate their complaints publicly. He allowed the CIA to publicize a $1 million bounty for **KGB** and **GRU** personnel with useful information and reversed an institutional caution of accepting Soviet defectors at face value in case they turned out to be career-jeopardizing provocations. One of the first to be attracted by Casey's policy was **Vitali Yurchenko**, who defected in July 1985 and supplied sufficient information for the CIA to identify **Edward Lee Howard** and **Ronald W. Pelton**. He also revealed that **Oleg Gordievsky** was suspected of having spied for the British.

Having been thoroughly debriefed, his knowledge of Soviet operations exhausted, Yurchenko was entrusted to CIA security personnel who spoke no Russian, and, increasingly disillusioned, he redefected when news of his collaboration with the CIA leaked.

Intelligence agencies take considerable care of defectors' welfare, as complaints of mismanagement tend to deter others tempted to switch sides. Anecdotally, the KGB acquired a poor reputation for assisting Guy Burgess, **H. A. R. ("Kim") Philby**, **Edward Howard**, and Glenn Souther after their arrival in Moscow, whereas the **Australian Security Intelligence Organisation** and the **Royal Canadian Mounted Police** went to considerable lengths to protect the new identities assigned to Evdokia and **Vladimir Petrov** and to Svetlana and **Igor Gouzenko**, respectively. *See also* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

REZIDENT. The title of the senior Russian or Soviet intelligence officer in a particular country, undertaking duties identical to a **Central Intelligence Agency** station chief or a **Secret Intelligence Service** station commander. Usually working under diplomatic cover, though necessarily at a rank that reflects his or her true status, the *rezident* will have a staff of subordinates and may call on the assistance of **co-optees**. During the **Cold War**, only one *rezident*, **Vladimir Petrov**, defected. Two **illegal** *rezidents*, Willie Fisher in 1956 and Konon Molody in 1961, fell into Western hands, but neither cooperated with their interrogators or even admitted their true names. *See also* GRU; ILLEGALS; KGB; NKVD; REZIDENTURA; SOVIET UNION.

REZIDENTURA. The Russian or Soviet intelligence organization headed by the resident and responsible for security and intelligence operations conducted in a particular country. A typical *rezidentura* will include officers from the political, scientific and technical, counterintelligence, and **illegal** support lines. In addition, there will be security personnel to monitor the local diplomatic community and specially protected cipher clerks to handle communications.

Information about the structure of *rezidenturas* has come from **defectors**, supported by physical and technical **surveillance**. *See also* REZIDENT.

RIMINGTON, STELLA. The first woman officer to be appointed director general of the British Security Service, Stella Rimington began to work for **MI5** as a part-time secretary in Delhi when her husband was posted to the British High Commission and the local security liaison officer needed some clerical assistance. On her return to London, she joined the organization full-time and worked in every branch, making her an obvious choice to succeed Sir Patrick Walker on his retirement in 1992.

In 2001, she published her memoir, *Open Secret*, in which she was fiercely critical of the male-dominated culture she had found in MI5 when she had first joined.

ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION. Headed by Vice President Nelson Rockefeller and appointed by President Gerald Ford, the commission investigated allegations of misconduct made against the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) in December 1974 by the journalist Seymour Hersh. The commission concluded that the CIA had acted beyond its 1947 charter, but it was overshadowed by the simultaneous **Pike Committee** and **Church Committee**. In contrast, the Rockefeller Commission took evidence in private, using the Vail Report prepared by **Director of Central Intelligence William Colby**, and reported directly to the president on 6 June 1975. Details of the report, including references to the assassination plots, leaked almost immediately.

ROMANIA. During the **Cold War**, the Departmentul de Informatii Externe (DIE) acted as an instrument of political power for President Nicolae Ceauşescu and a surrogate for the **KGB** but was handicapped by frequent high-level defections, including that of its chief, Lieutenant General **Ion Pacepa**, in Bonn in July 1978. Other DIE defectors included Ion Iacobescu in Paris in 1969; Constantin Dumitrachescu, the DIE station chief, in Paris to **Mossad** in 1972; Colonel Ion Marcu, who moved from Tehran to Canada; and Virgil Tipanudt, who defected in Copenhagen in June 1975.

One of the most damaging defections was that of Constantin Rauta, an aerospace engineer who rose to a senior post in the DIE and applied for political asylum in Washington, D.C., while on a visit to prepare for Ceauşescu's visit to the **United States**. A year later, Rauta, who had been resettled in Hallandale Beach in Florida, was sentenced to death, and he was the victim of two attempts on his life, but in 2008, following a ruling by the European Court of Human Rights, the death sentence was lifted and his Romanian citizenship restored.

In 1998, a new foreign intelligence agency, the Serviciul de Informaţii Externe (SIE), was established, and in February 2012, the director, Mihai Răzvan Ungureanu, who had succeeded Silviu Predoiu in 2007, was appointed prime minister. He was replaced by Teodor Melescanu, who resigned in October 2014 to run for president in the November elections.

In 2013, the SIE was accommodated in the Olanesti Palace, formerly one of Ceauseşcu's homes, and later acquired the Maria Hotel in Baile Olanesti inside Bucharest's presidential complex.

ROMEO SPIES. The term applied to men employed for the purpose of seducing and recruiting women with access to useful information. The strategy became known primarily in West **Germany** during the **Cold War**, when a series of spies were identified as having entered into relationships with East German agents, often directed by the **Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung** (HVA) chief, **Markus Wolf**, who established a reputation as a shrewd manipulator of vulnerable women, often secretaries working for the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG).

Markus Wolf successfully penetrated Konrad Adenauer's chancellery with an agent code-named FELIX who pretended to be a sales representative marketing beauty products to hairdressers and had seduced NORMA, one of the chancellor's less attractive secretaries. Their relationship had lasted for years until the **Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz** (BfV) had started to take an interest in FELIX, and he had been withdrawn to safety in East Berlin. Typically, Wolf had been able to exploit the situation by learning from FELIX of another potentially vulnerable secretary who worked for Hans Globke, Adenauer's secretary of state. She was promptly targeted by Wolf's star Romeo, Hans Stöhler, and proved to be an excellent source to the point that she was herself recruited as a spy and code-named GUDRUN. She had continued to supply valuable information until Stöhler, a former Luftwaffe pilot whose **cover** was that of an estate agent, fell ill and was brought home to die. After his death, GUDRUN, who thought she had been working for the **KGB**, gave up espionage, perhaps proving that she had been truly smitten by Stöhler and had only really spied for him. In this case, Stöhler had pretended

to be Russian, but Wolf often recruited under a **false flag**, a demanding role for any handler and one relatively susceptible to discovery where someone masqueraded as a national of a foreign country. Ideally, the HVA needed to deploy authentic, suitable foreigners to play such parts, but they were a commodity in short supply in the German Democratic Republic.

Wolf's skill at exploiting the vulnerabilities of women earned him a unique reputation, especially as his agents worked for love, not money, although when I was in Moscow, only the KGB knew the full extent of the HVA's operations. He recruited Gabrielle Gast, a **Bundesnachrichtendienst** (BND) analyst who had fallen for Karl-Heinz Schneider while she had been completing her doctorate in Karl-Marx-Stadt in 1968. Under his guidance, she had applied for a job with the BND at its headquarters in Pullach and by 1987 was deputy chief of the BND's Soviet bloc political branch and a dedicated covert communist. Three years later, she was betrayed by a senior HVA officer anxious to ingratiate himself with the FRG, who knew only that Wolf had been running a woman inside the BND for years, and she had adopted a handicapped child, but this was enough for the BfV to identify Gast, and she was imprisoned.

Wolf also handled Dagmar Kahlig-Scheffler, a 27-year-old blonde divorcee and another of Stöhler's conquests who in December 1975 had gone to work in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's private office but was caught a couple of years later when her HVA controller, Peter Goslar, came under BfV **surveillance**. Goslar's home had been searched, and among the papers found had been Schmidt's notes of a conversation with James Callaghan about his recent discussions with President Jimmy Carter. Goslar was then watched as he collected more information from Dagmar, and under interrogation, she revealed that she had fallen for Stöhler while on vacation in Bulgaria with her seven-year-old daughter, and she was sentenced to four years and five months' imprisonment for espionage. It later emerged that Wolf had gone to considerable lengths to encourage the agent he knew by the code name INGE, even to the point of arranging a "Potemkin wedding" for her. She believed that her marriage in East Berlin to Stöhler had been valid, but in fact, the entire ceremony had been staged by the HVA, complete with a bogus pastor. Her commitment to Stöhler, whom she had known as Herbert Richter, was so complete that she had even agreed to send her daughter to a boarding school in **Switzerland** so that she could devote more time to him and to espionage.

Kahlig-Scheffler always knew that her lover was an East German, although she thought he was an engineer and not an HVA officer, whereas Helge Berger, a buxom secretary in the Foreign Ministry, believed that the handsome "Peter Krause" she met in Bonn in 1966 was a South African working for the British **Secret Intelligence Service**. This was a classic false-flag

operation, complete with a senior "British" officer who flew in to Frankfurt to debrief her. Actually, he was a former Wehrmacht prisoner of war who spoke very fluent English and persuaded her to supply her boyfriend with thousands of copies of classified documents over the next six years until she was arrested and sentenced to four and a half years' imprisonment.

Wolf's best false-flag operator was Roland Gandt, who persuaded a German secretary at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe at Fontainbleau that he was a Danish intelligence officer operating in **France** under journalistic cover. Accepting that Roland was a national of another North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) country, Margerete fell for him in Vienna but, as a devout Roman Catholic, insisted that she should confess her espionage to a priest. Ever the master of improvisation, Wolf had arranged for a bogus priest to hear her confession at a remote Jutland church and give her an equally worthless absolution.

The false flag was a flexible technique that could be tailored to suit any individual target and depended largely on the skill of the Romeo. In the example of Dietmar Schumacher, another of Wolf's stars, he had kept up the pretense of being a peace activist named Olaf for the 12 years of his relationship with an English secretary, Helen Anderson. Code-named MARY, she had been persuaded by her lover to stay in Germany and obtain a job at a U.S. Army base in West Berlin, where she stole classified NATO documents for him. She was arrested only in March 1992, when Schumacher's HVA controller, Karl-Henz Michalek, confessed, compromising Schumacher, who was revealed as a man with a wife, Margarite, in East Germany, and a son. Because Anderson was able to demonstrate that she had no idea her lover had been a communist spy, she was sentenced to just two weeks of community service before she settled down in Arbroath, while Schumacher received a suspended prison term of 12 months.

Another of Wolf's Romeos, Herbert Schöter, started an affair with Gerda Osterreider, a slender 19-year-old student who was taking a language course at the Alliance Française in Paris. When she returned to Bonn in 1966, she got a job as a cipher clerk in the Foreign Office and gave her lover the original teletype tape on which incoming diplomatic telegrams were printed. Five years later, she was posted to Warsaw, where, in Schöter's absence, she had taken up with a German journalist to whom she had confessed her espionage, and when he reported her, she was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Like Berger, some of these agents were appalled to discover how they had been duped, while others remained loyal, and in these circumstances, Wolf sometimes managed to obtain their early release in a **spy swap**. This happened to Renate Lutze, a secretary in the Ministry of Defense who married her Romeo, Lothar, in September 1972 and was arrested with him at their

Bonn apartment in June 1976. She was sentenced to six years, he to 12, but later, they were freed in an exchange negotiated by Wolf.

The women who spied for the HVA seem to have been motivated primarily by their almost blind devotion to their lovers, a common denominator that Wolf perceived as more important than ideology or nationality. At the time, few appreciated the potential of the Romeo, and it was only when the HVA's archives fell into Western hands and Rainer Rupp was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment that the scale of the operation was fully grasped. Rupp's English wife, Ann, code-named TURQUOISE, had worked at NATO's headquarters and had willingly spied for her HVA husband, whose name had appeared in a file marked TOPAZ. She received a 22-month suspended prison sentence in 1994. Wolf's other agents included Ingrid Garbe, a member of the FRG's mission at NATO's headquarters in Brussels; Ursel Lorenzen, who worked in NATO's General Secretariat; Imelda Verrept, a Belgian secretary in NATO; Inge Goliach, who had penetrated the Christian Democratic Union (CDU); Christel Broszey, secretary to the CDU's deputy leader, Kurt Biedenkopf; Helga Rödiger, a secretary in the FRG's Ministry of Finance; and Ursula Höfs, a secretary in the CDU. All these agents had been persuaded to spy by their Romeo lovers, but the BfV failed to grasp Wolf's strategy until 1979, when the new BfV president, Dr. Richard Meier, belatedly introduced a new vetting procedure, code-named Operation REGISTRATION, to screen the partners of single women holding sensitive posts. This innovation precipitated the hasty withdrawal of several agents and their lovers, but the principle had been well established.

ROTE DREI. The German name applied by the Swiss Bundespolizei to a Soviet **GRU** spy ring active in **Switzerland** during World War II, led by a Hungarian, Rudolf Rössler, that acquired high-quality military intelligence about the Nazis and passed it to an English wireless operator, Allan Foote, for transmission to Moscow. Precisely where Rössler, who was arrested in June 1944, had obtained his material remains a mystery, as his spy ring was highly compartmented, although there are indications that it may have been derived from a Swiss military intelligence network in **Germany** code-named **VIKING**. Intriguingly, some of the messages intercepted and read by Swiss cryptanalysts suggested that Moscow Center was equally keen to learn the sources of Rössler's information, code-named TEDDY, ANNA, OLGA, and WERTHER, but he never identified them.

The first two radio operators, Edouard Hamel and Margaret Bolli, were arrested in October 1943 after their traffic had been monitored for some months, and the third, Allan Foote, was caught while transmitting from his apartment in Lausanne at the end of November 1943. All three had been run

by a Hungarian cartographer, Alexander Rado, who escaped to Paris in 1944 and was evacuated to Moscow. Code-named DORA, an anagram of his surname, Rado had avoided direct contact with Rössler, who was code-named LUCY, and seemed to have liaised closely with a branch of Swiss military intelligence headed by Hans Hausamann that had penetrated Nazi Germany with a network known as VIKING. The precise relationship between Hausamann and Rössler has never been clarified, but when Rössler was arrested after the war on a charge of having spied for **Czechoslovakia**, he was quickly released, prompting speculation that he had always acted for the Swiss. As all the participants are now dead and the memoirs written by Foote, *Handbook for Spies*, and Rado, *Codename Dora*, do not identify them, only the permanently sealed Swiss intelligence archives can explain the Rote Drei's true sources. *See also* ROTE KAPELLE; SOVIET UNION.

ROTE KAPELLE. The German code name applied by the Sicherheitsdienst to a large Soviet **GRU** espionage network, led by Leopold Trepper, that extended through much of western Europe and was centered in **Belgium** and **Germany** before and during World War II.

After the war, the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) devoted considerable resources to studying the Rote Kapelle, and one major report, written by Dan Pinkus, was declassified in 1979. Further work, based on the network's intercepted wireless traffic, was undertaken by Jim Olsen for the CIA's Counterintelligence Staff. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE (RCMP). In 1936, the RCMP established an Intelligence Branch that was coordinated by a staff of six in Ottawa, headed by Superintendent Charles Rivet-Carnac and a Czech immigrant, John Leopold, who had been successful as an undercover agent penetrating radical movements for eight years from March 1920 and had risen to be a senior Communist Party official. The Intelligence Branch field inquiries were conducted by plainclothes Mounties of the normal criminal Investigation Branch.

During World War II, the Intelligence Branch was enhanced to deal with the two Nazi spies, Werner Janowski and Alfred Langbein, dropped onto the coast by **U-boats**, and to handle a couple of **double-agent** cases supervised by **MI5** Security Liaison Officer Cyrils Mills.

Following the defection of **Igor Gouzenko** in September 1945, the Intelligence Branch was transformed into the RCMP **Special Branch** in 1950, headed initially by Rivet-Carnac, who was replaced in 1947 by Superintendent George McClellan, the first RCMP officer to be trained by the British. Under his direction, Inspector Terry Guernsey and Sergeant Owen Jones

were sent to England to be trained by MI5, and Jim Skardon flew to Ottawa to initiate a counterespionage course. As a result of British influence, the Special Branch was structured on MI5's model. In November 1949, the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) station commander in Washington, D.C., Peter Dwyer, who had participated in the debriefing of Gouzenko, left SIS and took up a post with the Communications Branch of the National Research Council and three years later switched to the Privy Council Office in Ottawa, where he exercised influence over **Canada**'s fledgling security apparatus.

In November 1956, the RCMP Special Branch was redesignated the Directorate of Security and Intelligence and in 1970 was established as the RCMP Security Service, led by John Starnes, a civilian of deputy commissioner rank. In July 1984, following the 1981 McDonald Inquiry into allegations of illegal operations conducted by the Mounties against the Front de Libération du Quebec, the **Canadian Security Intelligence Service** (CSIS) was created as an entirely civilian organization without police powers. CSIS posts liaison officers in foreign countries attached to Canadian diplomatic missions. The mole hunts of the 1960s that had afflicted British intelligence did not leave the RCMP Security Service uncontaminated. A lengthy investigation code-named LONGKNIFE resulted in the conviction of a former Mountie, Corporal Jim Morrison, who confessed to having sold secrets to the **KGB** between 1955 and 1958, and in another example of hostile penetration, Sergeant Gilles Brunet, code-named TANGO, who had been fired in December 1973 for disciplinary reasons, was identified as a Soviet mole after his death from a heart attack in 1984. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN.

RUMRICH, GUNTHER. In January 1938, Captain **Guy Liddell**, then **MI5**'s deputy director of counterespionage, visited Washington, D.C., to share information about MI5's **surveillance** on Mrs. Jessie Jordan, a suspected German spy resident in Dundee and working as a hairdresser with an unusually large overseas mailbag. Liddell supplied the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) with the address of Jordan's principal correspondent in the **United States**, a "Mr. Kron," and the interception of her mail resulted in the identification of Sergeant Gunther Rumrich, a Sudeten German who had become a naturalized American citizen and a deserter from the U.S. Army who had absconded with the sergeants' mess funds from Fort Missoula, Montana. Under interrogation, Rumrich confessed that he had been recruited as a spy in May 1936 and ever since had communicated with his controller in Wilhelmshaven through Mrs. Jordan. In addition, he named the other members of his network, including two couriers working on the SS *Europa* and four other spies, among them an aircraft mechanic and a draftsman working for the Sikorsky plant at Farmingdale, Long Island. The delight of J. Edgar

Hoover at rounding up a major **Abwehr** spy ring was tempered only by the embarrassment caused by one of his special agents, Leon G. Turrou, who promptly gave a mildly inaccurate account of the case in his book *Nazi Spies in America* and was dismissed from the FBI.

RUSSIA. Since the prerevolution era, when the czars depended on the feared *Okhrana* for monitoring their enemies, successive regimes have been reliant on an efficiently omniscient secret police to act as the "sword and shield" of the Communist Party. Vladimir Lenin created the *Cheka*, under the leadership of Feliks Dzerzhinsky, and the organization was later renamed the General Political Administration and the Unified State Political Administration. In 1934, the **NKVD** took control of the entire security apparatus and was eventually replaced in 1954 by the **KGB**.

After the collapse of the **Soviet Union**, the Russian Federation dismantled the hated KGB and established a domestic security and counterintelligence agency (FSB) and a foreign intelligence service, **SVR** (Sluzhba Vneshnei Razvedki). Vladimir Putin, a former KGB First Chief Directorate officer in Leipzig and director of the FSB between July 1998 and August 1999, thereafter surrounded himself in the Kremlin with other KGB retirees, and his administration, both as prime minister and as president, has been characterized by the promotion to influential posts, in government and business, of intelligence personnel. Putin has also come to rely heavily on Russian special forces, with **GRU** *Spetsnaz* units deployed in conflicts in Chechnya, Georgia, and the eastern Ukraine.

Prior to the passage of legislation in 2006 to authorize **assassinations**, the regime has been implicated in several murders, among them the death in February 2004 in Qatar of the Chechen leader Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev. In that incident, two GRU officers, Anatoli Yablochkov and Vasili Pugachyov, were convicted in Doha, sentenced to life imprisonment, but were released in January 2005. *See also* ILLEGALS; LITVINENKO, ALEXANDER.

RUSSIAN COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (FSB). The FSB is the successor to the **KGB**'s Third Chief Directorate, and in 1992, President Boris Yeltsin appointed Mikhail Barsukov as its head but replaced him in February 1994 with Sergei Stepashin. In June 1996, Yeltsin appointed Nikolai Kovalyov as acting director and later director of the FSB. He was replaced in July 1998 by Vladimir Putin, who was succeeded in August 1999 by Nikolai Patrushev. The current FSB director, Alexander Bortnikov, took over in May 2008.

The FSB retains responsibility for counterespionage and counterterrorism, counter–drug and people trafficking, and some anticorruption operations.

Since March 2003, the FSB has also acquired some of the functions previously undertaken by **FAPSI**.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE. *See* Sluzhba Vneshnei Razvedki.

S

SAFE HOUSE. The term universally used to denote a property, maybe a house, apartment, or other accommodation, retained covertly by an intelligence organization for the purpose of providing an environment in which agent meetings or other clandestine activity can be conducted free of hostile **surveillance**.

SATELLITE SURVEILLANCE. The use of satellites as an effective aerial reconnaissance platform began in January 1960 with the introduction by the **United States** of the **CORONA** system. Since then, many countries have placed satellites into orbit either to collect imagery or to intercept signals. While cloud cover tended to inhibit the efficiency of the original photographic lenses, the development of infrared and other techniques allowed imagery to be acquired through obscuring, inclement weather. While the first satellites ejected film capsules for capture by specially deployed aircraft, later systems allowed for the instant transmission of data to ground stations. *See also* KEYHOLE; NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE; NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.

SATYR. MI5 code name for the classified contract given to Marconi at Chelmsford in 1952 to determine how the listening device found inside the great seal presented to Ambassador Averell Harriman by the Soviets in 1944 really worked. The ingenious apparatus, designed by the **NKVD**'s Lev Thereman, with no external power source, had baffled the **Federal Bureau of Investigation**'s scientists, but a young technician, Peter Wright, grasped the principles of passive cavity resonance and succeeded in demonstrating how the human voice's sound waves vibrated a sensitive filament that, when bombarded with a microwave at 330 MHz, moved at a frequency that could be picked up by a remote radio receiver. A sensitive diaphragm contained in a brilliantly engineered cylinder attached to a short antenna acted as a microphone and transmitter when activated by the microwave beam and was intended to have an unlimited life, picking up all the conversations conducted in the ambassador's study at his residence, Spaso House. On the strength of

this accomplishment, Wright was offered a permanent position in the **Security Service** as a technical adviser.

SAUDI ARABIA. In 1955, King Saud authorized the establishment of an intelligence service that two years later was renamed the General Intelligence Service (GIS), or **Mukhabarat**, and headed from 1965 to 1979 by Sheik Kamal Adham. In December 1982, King Khaled issued a decree to reorganize the GIS, based in Jeddah and Dhahran, into four branches: Operations, Administration and Finance, the General Department for Training and Planning, and Technical Affairs. The GIS also maintained a National Research Center and a Center for Media and International Communications.

In 1979, Prince Turki Al Faisal was appointed director, but he resigned in August 2001, to be replaced by Nawaf bin Abdulaziz, who was removed by Crown Prince Abdullah in January 2005 and succeeded in October by Muqrin bin Abdulaziz, who was dismissed in 2012. His deputy, Prince Saud bin Fahd, was also replaced by Faisal bin Abdullah bin Mohammed. In July 2012, Prince Bandar bin Sultan was appointed the Mukhabarat's director, and in October, his deputy, Prince Abdulaziz bin Bandar, was replaced by Youssef bin Ali al-Idrisi. Then, in April 2014, Prince Bandar, formerly the Saudi ambassador to the **United States**, was removed from his post "at his own request" and replaced by Ali al-Idrisi. In July 2014, the king named Prince Khalid bin Bandar, who had been the deputy defense minister for just six weeks, as his new director. Previously, the governor of Riyadh, Khalid is the son of Prince Bandar, one of the eldest surviving sons of King Abdulaziz, the founder of the kingdom. Simultaneously, Prince Bandar bin Sultan was appointed the king's special envoy.

SCHMIDT, HANS-THILO. A corrupt German cipher clerk employed by the Reichswehr's Chiffrierstelle, Hans-Thilo Schmidt sold cipher-machine manuals and other classified crypto-material to Gustave Bertrand of the French Service de Renseignements.

Born into an aristocratic family in Berlin in May 1888, Schmidt was decorated during World War I and afterward was given a job as a civilian clerk by his elder brother, Rudolf, who had remained in the army and had been appointed to head the Chiffrierstelle. Later, at the age of 52, Lieutenant General Schmidt would command the 39th Panzer Korps.

However, by June 1931, Schmidt had adopted a lifestyle and a mistress he could not afford, so in July, he approached the French legation in Berne with an offer to sell classified **cryptographic material**. The Service de Renseignements accepted with alacrity, and Bertrand, accompanied by Rodolphe Lemoine, met the spy, code-named ASCHÉ ("H.E."), at the Grand Hotel in

Verviers, Belgium. At this rendezvous in November 1931, Bertrand received more than 100 technical documents relating to the **Enigma**, which he shared with the British **Secret Intelligence Service** station commander in Paris, Wilfred Dunderdale, and with the Polish Cipher Bureau in Warsaw.

For their next meeting, in Verviers, Bertrand took a Leica camera and photographed the army Enigma keys for November and December. On 8 May 1932, ASCHÉ produced pictures of the Enigma's plug-board settings for that month and, at a subsequent meeting at the Hotel Adlon in Berlin, approved a method of paying him through the French embassy with a diplomat delivering cash for mail being held in the Tiergarten. At the end of October 1932, they met again at the Hotel d'Angleterre in Liège, and ASCHÉ handed over the Enigma key settings for November and December 1932. On 31 March 1933, ASCHÉ summoned Lemoine to the Adlon to reveal a plan to create the Forschungsamt, which was established on 10 April. He supplied more Enigma material to Bertrand and Guy Schlesser at the Hotel Davidsbaude in Spindlermühle on 16 September, having hiked over the border from Bavaria, including the daily keys for September and October.

At a series of meetings held over five days in January 1934 at Mürren in Switzerland, ASCHÉ revealed that he had been appointed to a liaison role with the Forschungsamt and supplied the January and February keys together with a list of the organization's secret radio call signs and a 30-page internal manual. On 20 April, he met Schlesser at the Tiergarten Taverne and, the following day, passed him documents in the Adlon's bar, among them the keys for April and May. Then, in Montreux in July, he gave the June and July keys and revealed that the Forschungsamt had moved its headquarters into the Schillerstrasse and was monitoring the French embassy's landline communications. His 11th meeting took place in Zurich in January 1935, followed by one on 18 October in Bern, on 24 January 1936 at the Hotel Euler in Basel, and on 24 April in Lucerne, where he gave Bertrand the keys for April and May 1936. On 17 October in Basel, he met Major Perruche, the fourth Frenchman to know his true identity.

However, on 6 November 1937, he made an emergency rendezvous at the Charlottenburg railway station with *Le Journal* correspondent Georges Blun to warn of Adolf Hitler's plan to absorb Austria and **Czechoslovakia**. Blun had hurried with the news to the French embassy, where a diplomat had sent an encrypted cable to the Quai d'Orsay, unaware that the message would be intercepted at Glienecke and read by the Forschungsamt and the Gestapo. This was confirmed by ASCHÉ when he next met Bertrand and Lemoine at the Hotel Euler on 18 November, when he passed on the Enigma keys for November and December. On 26 January 1938 in Bern, he reported to Schlesser that the Forschungsamt's Dr. Kurzbach had failed to identify the

culprit responsible for the leak despite greater **surveillance** on the embassy and met him again in Basel on 21 March. That same month, Lemoine, while on a mission in Cologne, was taken into custody and questioned. Originally born in Berlin as Rudolf Stallman, Lemoine had adopted his French wife's surname. He did not betray ASCHÉ but told Paul Paillole that he had bluffed the Gestapo by offering to supply details of French diplomatic codes used to communicate with Prague, Rome, and Budapest that he knew had been compromised. Paillole accepted Lemoine's version but directed that he should not meet ASCHÉ again and should not leave **France**.

On 23 May, ASCHÉ gave Bertrand and Perruche the Enigma keys for May and June and in August took a vacation at La Madeleine in Paris, revealing to the two French officers that he was to be transferred to the Forschungsamt's intercept site at Templin. Further meetings took place in Basel on 29 January 1939, attended by Henri Navarre, and then again in Basel in early July, with a final rendezvous at the Hotel Eden in Lugano on 10 March 1940.

Following the Nazi occupation of France, Lemoine was arrested at his home in Saillagouse in the Languedoc, and under interrogation in March 1943, he compromised Schmidt, who was himself taken into custody. Schmidt committed suicide in prison in September 1943, and his brother was cashiered, while Lemoine survived his incarceration and died in August 1946. *See also* GERMANY.

SCRAMBLE. British **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) code name for a clandestine operation conducted from **Turkey** in the postwar era to infiltrate émigré agents into western **Ukraine**. No networks were successfully established, and the project was considered a failure. The explanation emerged in January 1963, when **H. A. R. ("Kim") Philby** signed a confession in which he acknowledged having compromised SCRAMBLE by supplying details to the Soviets while he had been posted in Istanbul as the local SIS head of station. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN; SOVIET UNION.

SCRANAGE, SHARON. A black **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) operations support assistant based in Accra, Sharon Scranage gave classified information in Accra to her lover, Michael Soussoudis, a member of the Ghanaian intelligence service. She was identified as a result of a routine inspection conducted by a CIA team waiting for visas to enter Nigeria. A search of her home disclosed some compromising photographs of her with her lover, whom she had failed to declare, and on this basis, she was ordered home to undergo further interviews and a polygraph. A mousy young divorcee, recovering from an unhappy marriage in which she had been physically abused and somewhat isolated socially within the male-dominated, white

CIA station, she subsequently agreed to cooperate with the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** to entrap Soussoudis, a business consultant with permanent resident status in the **United States** who was related to Ghana's military ruler, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlins.

Despite the fact that Scranage seemed oblivious to what she had done, asserting that her station chief had been delighted by the fact that she had found a boyfriend, she was charged in July 1985 and in November was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, later reduced to two years. Soussoudis was sentenced to 20 years, suspended on condition he left the United States immediately. The case caused some anxiety for the CIA because the chief of Ghana's intelligence service, Kojo Tsikata, was a Marxist with links to **Cuba**, **Libya**, and East **Germany**, suggesting either that Scranage's information had gone straight to Moscow or that Soussoudis was working for the Cubans, hoping to cultivate Scranage for future access, perhaps during her next posting, which was scheduled to be Calcutta. In terms of cost, the breach in security proved expensive financially, with 28 of the station's local sources demanding immediate **resettlement** in the United States, among them the dissidents who reportedly had been planning a coup.

SEBOLD, WILLIAM. When in 1940 William Sebold, a 40-year-old married engineer working for the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation in San Diego, returned from a visit to his family in his native **Germany**, his first in 15 years, he revealed to the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) that he had been approached to spy for the Nazis. He had succumbed to an implied threat from officials purporting to be from the Gestapo and, for the sake of his mother, two brothers, and a sister in Mülheim, reluctantly had agreed to be signed on by the Hamburg Abstelle in June 1939 with the code name TRAMP. However, dismayed by this episode, which occurred so soon after he had disembarked from the SS *Deutschland* and the theft of his passport, Sebold had alerted the American consulate in Cologne of his predicament and had been advised by the vice consul, Dale W. Maher, to pretend to cooperate with the Nazis. Thereafter, Sebold underwent an intensive training course with the intention of placing him in charge of a transmitter so that a clandestine radio channel could be opened between the East Coast and the **Abwehr**'s radio station at Hamburg-Wohldorf. Meanwhile, Maher, conscious that his communications might be insecure, traveled to Lisbon to alert the State Department and provided the foundation for an FBI file under the **cover** name "S.T. Jenkins."

Once safely back in the **United States** in February 1941, aboard the SS *Washington* from Genoa and traveling on a new passport identifying him as Harry Sawyer, Sebold was contacted by Special Agent William G. Friedemann

and made a detailed statement, explaining that he had fought for the Kaiser during World War I and had been wounded in the Battle of the Somme. After the war, he had moved to America, changed his name from Wilhelm G. Debowski, and become a naturalized citizen and loyal American. He agreed to follow the Abwehr's instructions and contact four other German agents for whom he was carrying a **microdot** questionnaire and was to provide a shortwave wireless link to speed their communications with Hamburg.

Those Abwehr agents who were named, on a slip of onionskin paper, were Lily Stein, an Austrian model of Jewish descent, of East 54th Street, Manhattan; Everett Roeder of Merrick, Long Island; **Frederick R. Duquesne** of West 76th Street, and an engineer, Herman Lang. To aid communications, Sebold was told how to contact a courier, Irwin Siegler, a butcher on the SS *Manhattan* of the United States Lines, and given postal addresses in Shanghai, São Paulo, and Portugal.

The bureau proceeded to exploit Sebold's leads and placed his contacts under **surveillance**. Using money provided by the Abwehr through the Chase Manhattan Bank, a cottage was purchased in Centerport, Long Island, and a powerful shortwave transmitter was installed, together with two special agents, James C. Ellsworth, who spoke fluent German, and Maurice H. Price, who held an amateur radio license, and in May 1941 established a radio link to Hamburg.

Sebold also rented a three-room office, suite 629, in the Knickerbocker Building at 152 West 42nd Street, under the name of the Diesel Research Company, but the FBI wired the room for sound and installed a two-way mirror on a wall-mounted medicine cabinet constructed by Special Agent Raymond F. Newkirk, behind which a 16-mm movie camera, supervised by Special Agent Richard L. Johnson, filmed every visitor. Every word was recorded, and a team of special agents fluent in German, consisting of Friedemann, Jim Kirkland, Tom Spencer, and Joseph T. Fellner, transcribed the conversations. Meanwhile, surveillance on the street outside was conducted by Special Agent Downey Rice working from inside a parked truck. While Sebold came to know most of the members of the ring, he was occasionally surprised by an unheralded arrival. On one occasion, an agent identifying himself as Leo Waalen, a shipyard painter from Yorkville, turned up unexpectedly and asked Sebold to use his microphotography equipment to turn a lengthy document into a microdot. Waalen was promptly placed under surveillance and eventually was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment.

The only really anxious moment during the entire operation occurred when one of the couriers, Paul Fehse, who was one of the *Manhattan*'s cooks, was heard to express some doubts about Sebold and state his intention to return to Berlin to check up on him. To prevent him from doing so, the FBI promptly arrested Fehse, who was considered a senior figure in the network,

and charged him under the Federal Registration Act, the statute requiring all foreign agents to declare their role. This effectively was a holding charge that allowed the bureau to detain Fehse and neutralize him until it was ready to bring the more serious charges of espionage. Fehse pleaded guilty to the lesser charge and was sentenced to a year and a day in prison. It was only later, after Duquesne's arrest, that he was tried on the charges, convicted, and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. The only other member of the spy ring to be taken into custody early was Bertram W. Zenzinger, a dental student from Topanga Canyon, California, who was also charged with a violation of the Registration Act in April 1941.

When the entire network, including a group of couriers working for the Hamburg-Amerika line, led by Hans Kleiss, were rounded up, some of them had been under surveillance for two years. Although employed as a chef on the SS *America*, he maintained an apartment on 89th Street, where he was arrested on 28 June 1941.The bureau had chosen that particular moment to intervene because Duquesne had announced that his organization was to move from the relatively passive role of intelligence collection and was to start active sabotage and that the General Electric plant at Schenectady, New York, had been selected as a target. In addition, and even more alarming, was his assertion that he was working on a plan to **assassinate** President Franklin D. Roosevelt when he came up to his estate at Hyde Park for the weekend.

The leads from the Sebold case covered the entire country and the hemisphere, including South America, and resulted in follow-up visits to **Cuba**, **Chile**, and **Argentina** and 19 pleas of guilty and a total of 32 convictions, including a sentence of eight years' imprisonment for Kleiss. It also spawned a Hollywood movie, *The House on 92nd Street*, which won several awards. Actually, the house in question was on 89th Street, and the building shot in the movie was on West 57th Street. The director was so pleased with the outcome that he authorized a *Reader's Digest* journalist, Alan Hynd, to publish *Passport to Treason* in 1943.

The case ended with prison sentences totaling 300 years and fines of $18,000. Duquesne received the longest sentence, of 18 years, while his mistress, Evelyn Lewis, received a year and a day. Orders from Berlin required all sensitive documents to be destroyed immediately, and Consul General Rudolf Borchers, who was not known to be an Abwehr officer, gave the job to his young subordinate, Siegfried Lurtz, who most definitely was. However, the volume of material was so great that Lurtz relied on the janitor, Walter Morrissey, to burn it all. What the Abwehr never suspected was that Morrissey was himself an FBI source who retained many of the most sensitive files and handed them over intact to his handler. Contained in them were dozens more leads to other potential espionage cases.

SECRET INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (SIS). Created in 1909 as the Foreign Department of the Secret Service Bureau, under the leadership of Captain **Mansfield Smith-Cumming**, SIS was responsible for the collection of intelligence from outside the empire until the end of World War II. During the **Cold War**, SIS extended its reach by opening stations in Commonwealth countries but was handicapped by a series of hostile **penetrations**. **C. H. Ellis** admitted in 1966 that he had sold SIS's secrets to the **Abwehr** before the war, and in March 1961, **George Blake** confessed that he had spied for the **KGB** since his release from internment in **Korea** in April 1953. In addition, in January 1963, **H. A. R. ("Kim") Philby** confirmed that he had spied for the Soviets since his original recruitment in May 1934.

Although SIS had experienced hostile penetration by the Germans, especially in the **Netherlands** from 1936 on and consistently thereafter by the Soviets, the organization had taken the credit for much of the cryptographic success achieved at **Bletchley Park** and developed uniquely close links with the **Office of Strategic Services** and its successor, the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA). Based on mutual trust engendered through collaborative operations, including technical operations against the Soviets in Vienna and Berlin during the 1950s and the infiltration of partisans into the Eastern bloc, SIS became the CIA's acknowledged partner in such major joint operations as **BOOT**, **SCRAMBLE**, and VALUABLE.

This unequal partnership survived the 1956 Suez crisis, when political relations between the two countries dropped to a low point, and despite being a fraction of the CIA's size, SIS gained respect for the quality of its political analysis and the ingenuity of its technical operations, such as the highly productive eavesdropping conducted in Athens during the **Cyprus Emergency**. Any lingering doubts about SIS's ability to attract Soviet **defectors** or its internal integrity were removed by the successful recruitment and management of **Oleg Gordievsky**, who was run from December 1973 until his impressive **exfiltration** from Moscow in July 1985. However, there would later be concerns that Gordievsky may have been compromised by **Aldrich Ames**, as originally supposed when the CIA debriefed the mole following his arrest in February 1994.

SIS has had 16 chiefs, but the appointment of John Scarlett in July 2004 was by far the most controversial. A career SIS officer, Scarlett had been expelled from Moscow in January 1994 and been responsible for managing the **Mitrokhin** fiasco in 1998. He had also been chairman of the **Joint Intelligence Committee** (JIC) in September 2002, when the British government issued a document to explain and illustrate the threat from Iraqi weapons of mass destruction (WMD). After the **Gulf War** of 2003 and the *Butler Report* into WMD intelligence, the JIC-sponsored assessment was

demonstrated to have been fundamentally flawed, and SIS's reputation was severely undermined.

The chiefs of SIS have been Mansfield Smith-Cumming (1909–1923), Hugh Sinclair (1923–1939), Stewart Menzies (1939–1953), John Sinclair (1953–1956), Dick White (1956–1968), John Rennie (1968–1973), Maurice Oldfield (1973–1978), Dickie Franks (1978–1981), Colin Figures (1981–1985), Christopher Curwen (1985–1988), Colin McColl (1988–1994), David Spedding (1994–1999), Richard Dearlove (1999–2003), John Scarlett (2003–2009), John Sawers (2009–2014), and Alex Younger (2014–). *See also* ADEN; ALBANIA; ALIAS; AUSTRALIA; AUSTRALIAN SECRET INTELLIGENCE SERVICE; BALTIC STATES; BERLIN TUNNEL; BEST, SIGISMUND PAYNE; BOND, JAMES; BOOT; BRITISH SECURITY COORDINATION; CANARIS, WILHELM; CASEY, WILLIAM; CHURCHILL, WINSTON; COMBINED INTELLIGENCE FAR EAST; COVER; CRABB, LIONEL; DELHI INTELLIGENCE BUREAU; DENMARK; EGYPT; EIRE; FALKLANDS CONFLICT; FOLEY, FRANK; GIBRALTAR; GOLITSYN, ANATOLI; GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS HEADQUARTERS; GREAT BRITAIN; GRU; GUNNERSIDE; HOLLIS, SIR ROGER; HOUGHTON, DANIEL; INTER-SERVICES LIAISON DEPARTMENT; JAMAHIRYA SECURITY ORGANISATION; JORDAN; KREUGER, OTTO; LITVINENKO, ALEXANDER; LYALIN, OLEG; MENZIES, STEWART; MOSCOW STATION; NORTHERN IRELAND; NORWAY; NORWEGIAN SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE; OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT; OMAN; PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE; PENKOVSKY, OLEG; PERSONA NON GRATA; POLAND; PROVISIONAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY; RASTVOROV, YURI; REZIDENT; ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE; SCHMIDT, HANSTHILO; SPECIAL OPERATIONS EXECUTIVE; SPY SWAP; TURKEY; TWENTY COMMITTEE; VERMEHREN, ERICH; WRIGHT, PETER; Z ORGANISATION; ZIMBABWE; ZINOVIEV LETTER.

SENIOR INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (SIS). Within the U.S. intelligence community, there is a management "super-grade" for selected senior personnel who join the SIS at an elevated pay scale.

SHAI. The intelligence branch of the Haganah, Shai was the Hebrew abbreviation of Sherut Yediot (Information Service) and was created in 1941. Largely staffed by volunteers trained in sabotage by **Special Operations Executive**, Shai ended the war with an arsenal of British-supplied weapons and an expertise gained from the British army's Jewish Brigade.

In April 1946, David Shaltiel was appointed Shai's director, and he was succeeded in February 1948 by Isser Be'eri. *See also* ISRAEL; MOSSAD; SHIN BET.

SHEEP DIPPING. The process by which American military personnel are detached temporarily from their regular duties and assigned a clandestine role is known as sheep dipping.

SHEVCHENKO, ARKADI. Code-named DYNAMITE by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA), which ran him for a year or so before he defected in April 1978, Arkadi Shevchenko was a career Soviet agent recruited in New York, where he was employed as an assistant general secretary in the **United Nations** Secretariat. After being granted political asylum in the **United States**, he was resettled in Alexandria, Virginia. Soon after his defection, his wife died in Moscow, apparently of an overdose. Although never a **KGB** officer, Shevchenko was able to identify most of the local ***rezidentura***.

Shevchenko's defection prompted a **GRU** officer in Geneva, Vladimir Rezun, to defect after he failed to detain Shevchenko's son, who was visiting **Switzerland**, and fly him back to Moscow. Fearing disciplinary action, Rezun and his wife sought political asylum in **Great Britain**.

Shevchenko's initial **resettlement** in the United States was marred by his indulgence in alcohol and prostitutes, but, despite the embarrassment of being written about in *Defector's Mistress* by Judith Chavez, he married a Washington, D.C., lawyer. He died in February 1998. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

SHIN BET. The abbreviation of Sherut ha-Bitachon ha-Klali, Shin Bet is **Israel**'s General Security Service, responsible for internal security within the country's boundaries. Created in June 1948, Shin Bet was placed under the Ministry of Defense in 1950 and gained its own independent director in 1952, when Isser Harel was succeeded by his deputy, Isi Dorot. Although Shin Bet conducted successful counterespionage investigations, arresting three army noncommissioned officers as Soviet spies in 1950 and later identifying Dr. Kurt Sitte, Aharon Cohen, Dr. Israel Beer, Zeev Avni, and Shimon Levinson as KGB moles, its reputation as a ruthless counterintelligence organization, occasionally resorting to unorthodox **countergang** tactics, led to the resignation of Avraham Ahituf in December 1980.

Shin Bet was implicated in attempts to **assassinate** the Arab mayors of some West Bank towns, and there was a similar scandal in April 1984, when two Palestinian terrorists were dragged off a hijacked bus and beaten to death. Shin Bet's concealment of what had happened led to the resignation of Avraham Shalom in April 1986. Shalom and seven of his subordinates

received pardons in that instance, whereas in July 1997, Yosef Harmelin resigned when Shin Bet covered up the death in prison of a Palestinian prisoner. Shin Bet has been the subject of continuous criticism over its interrogation techniques, and in May 1987, the Supreme Court condemned the methods it had used to obtain a conviction against Lieutenant Izat Nafsu, who had spent seven years in prison, having been framed at a military tribunal for supplying weapons to terrorists.

Shin Bet's reputation was further damaged by the assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in November 1995 by Yigal Amir, a member of the Jewish extremist group Kach, which had been a priority for penetration by Shin Bet.

The directors of Shin Bet have been Isser Harel (1948–1952), Isi Dorot (1952–1953), Amos Manor (1953–1963), Yosef Harmelin (1964–1974), Avraham Ahituf (1974–1981), Avraham Shalom (1981–1986), Yosef Harmelin (1986–1988), Jacob Peri (1988–1994), Karmi Giron (1995–1996), Admiral Ami Ayalon (1996–2000), Abraham Dichter (2000–2005), Yuval Diskin (2005–2011), and Yoram Cohen (2011–).

SIGNALS ANALYSIS. The discipline of signals analysis within the broader category of signals intelligence covers the spectrum from interception to **cryptography**. The identification of the sender and receiver, the call signs, the technology involved, and the study of encrypted cipher groups may reveal a large amount of useful information even if the actual content of the message itself remains unread. Direction-finding, discrimination, and traffic analysis are component parts of signals analysis.

SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE (SIGINT). The discipline of signals intelligence includes the interception, decryption, and analysis of signals. The definition of signals is wide and may include communications intelligence (COMINT), electronic intelligence (ELINT), emissions intelligence (EMINT), telemetry intelligence (TELINT), and radar intelligence (RADINT).

SIGURIMI. Albania's Directorate of State Security, the Drejtoria e Sigurimit të Shtetit, was founded by Enver Hoxha in March 1943 during his guerrilla war against the Axis occupation. The organization quickly gained a reputation of ruthlessness for disposing of his political opponents, and during the **Cold War**, the ubiquitous Sigurimi employed some 10,000 personnel who exercised control for the totalitarian regime through censorship, wiretaps, a network of 14 forced-labor camps, and regional offices in each of the country's 26 provinces.

As an internal security apparatus, the Sigurimi employed informants in all villages, organizations, and institutions and was responsible for maintaining

government records, compiling statistics, and monitoring both the entire population and the small foreign diplomatic community in Tirana. External contact was discouraged, and efforts by émigrés to infiltrate the country were quickly detected and often manipulated through the use of **double agents**.

Officially, the Sigurimi was dismantled in July 1991, but its replacement, the National Information Service, was strongly suspected of retaining a large proportion of Sigurimi staff.

SILENT PNG. The process by which an individual with protection under the Vienna Convention is required to leave the country, without any public denunciation, is known as a "silent PNG." The acronym stands for "persona non grata."

SLEEPER. The term given to an agent who is established in a host country but remains inactive, sometimes for years, until called on to undertake some clandestine activity. Because they are inactive, sleepers are virtually impossible to detect and are immune from conventional countermeasures, such as **surveillance** on diplomatic premises.

SMERSH. The Russian acronym for "death to spies," Smersh was a feared **NKVD** unit that operated in territory newly liberated from the Nazis to liquidate counterrevolutionaries and others suspected of anti-Soviet activities. In March 1946, having acquired an unsavory reputation as Joseph Stalin's executioners, Smersh was disbanded, and its personnel were absorbed into the NKVD. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

SMETANIN, GENNADI. Code-named GT/MILLION by the **Central Intelligence Agency**, Gennadi Smetanin was a **GRU** officer who, with his wife Svetlana, had been recruited in 1983 at a price of $300,000 in Lisbon. He returned to Moscow on leave in August 1985 but had not reappeared at an October rendezvous as scheduled. He had been identified as a spy by **Aldrich Ames** and executed. *See also* SOVIET UNION.

SMITH-CUMMING, MANSFIELD. The first chief of the **Secret Intelligence Service**, Captain Smith-Cumming was appointed in August 1909 as head of the Foreign Section of the Secret Service Bureau. Born Mansfield Smith on April Fool's Day 1859, his career had been handicapped by chronic seasickness. Already a wealthy man, Smith-Cumming received a considerable settlement from his wife, who had inherited a substantial property at Logie in Morayshire. Following his retirement to a houseboat at Bursledon on the River Hamble, Smith-Cumming attended an Admiralty torpedo course and

later became an expert on boom defenses, and he was selected by the director of naval intelligence, Admiral Alexander Bethell, to join the Secret Service Bureau. As well as his fluency in French, his interest in electricity and photography, and his skill as a draftsman, he kept fast motorboats at a boathouse on Badnam Creek, loved the new sport of motoring, and even learned to fly. He was seriously injured in a car accident in **France** in October 1914, breaking both legs, and his son Alastair, who was driving his father's Rolls-Royce, was killed. Reportedly, Smith-Cumming was trapped under the vehicle and cut off his own crushed right foot with a pen knife so as to be able to reach his son Alastair, who was dying. When he was found, Smith-Cumming was rushed to a Meaux hospital and operated on before being taken to Neuilly for further surgery. Thereafter, Smith-Cumming often disconcerted his visitors by absentmindedly stabbing his wooden leg with a paper knife. According to one witness, he did this deliberately while interviewing candidates recommended for SIS posts and rejected those who winced at his performance.

Smith-Cumming's office became MI1(c) and operated from a flat on the seventh floor of 2 Whitehall Court, a large Victorian mansion block overlooking the embankment next to the National Liberal Club and the Author's Club. Later, he was to expand the office space and acquire more accommodation at 4 Whitehall Court, with a separate Air Section at 11 Park Mansions, Vauxhall Bridge Road. Smith-Cumming ensured SIS's survival into the period of postwar financial authority and on his death in 1923 was succeeded by Admiral Hugh Sinclair.

SNOWDEN, EDWARD. The son of a U.S. Coast Guard officer, Edward Snowden was born in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, in June 1983 and moved with his family to Maryland but did not graduate from high school. In 2004, he found a job as a security guard at a **National Security Agency** (NSA) facility, the Center for Advanced Study of Language at the University of Maryland, and then, having acquired some technical skills, was recruited as a computer technician by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA). In 2007, he was posted under diplomatic **cover** to the CIA station in Geneva as a systems security administrator. Between 2009 and 2013, he worked for Dell, initially as a contractor at an NSA site in **Japan**. In February 2013, he joined the contactor Booz Allen Hamilton and was posted to an NSA ground station at Kunia, Hawaii.

At the end of 2012, Snowden made contact with a journalist, Glenn Greenwald, of the *Guardian* and offered to disclose information to him anonymously. The link faltered when Snowden imposed strict conditions on their method of communications, and in February 2013, he approached an independent documentary filmmaker, Laura Poitras, apparently because he had

been impressed by her treatment of the case of William Binney, a recent NSA retiree who made public the STELLAR WIND e-mail data-mining program and an associated storage facility at Camp Williams in Bluffdale, Utah. In May 2013, he was also in touch with the *Washington Post* and applied successfully for medical leave to obtain treatment for epilepsy. He then flew to Hong Kong, where he was when, on 20 May 2013, *Der Spiegel* published the first of a series of articles based on his information. Snowden's true identity was not revealed until 9 June 2013, by which time he had accumulated an estimated 12,000 classified NSA documents that had been downloaded illicitly onto unauthorized storage devices since April 2012.

Having achieved global notoriety, on 23 June, Snowden flew from Hong Kong to Moscow, where, a month later, he was granted political asylum. While avoiding extradition requests and criminal charges in the **United States**, Snowden's intermediaries published a series of articles filled with items classified as "Secret Compartmented Information," which included unprecedented details of the U.S. intelligence community's personnel and budget and identified some of the NSA's economic and political targets, among them Petrobras and 35 national leaders, prompting protests from political leaders in Brazil, **France**, and **Germany**.

The most significant damage inflicted by Snowden related to operations conducted by the NSA, some of them in partnership with **Government Communications Headquarters** (GCHQ). As well as describing a clandestine program involving cyber-cafés in London, intended to attract economic targets and terrorist suspects, the *Guardian* and *Washington Post* exposed PRISM, a covert link to Internet service providers, with components code-named DROPMIRE and FAIRVIEW; XKeyStore, which gave access to an individual's use of Google and Yahoo! search engines; BOUNDLESS INFORMANT, an analytical tool; BULLRUN and CHEESY NAME, both projects designed to defeat encryption and similar to GCHQ's version, EDGEHILL; TEMPORA, a GCHQ Internet monitoring system; MANASSAS, providing backdoors into encryption products; STELLAR WIND, created in response to the 9/11 attacks as counterterrorism e-mail data-mining software; and MAINWAY, a metadata collection method.

Snowden's documents revealed that one of the NSA's largest investment was in Tailored Access Operations, staffed at Fort Meade by some 1,000 professional hackers working on projects code-named WINDSTOP and INCENSOR, in partnership with GCHQ's MUSCULAR.

In addition, Snowden revealed details of the Special Collection Service, a joint CIA-NSA unit based in Beltsville, Maryland, operating globally under flimsy State Department consular **cover**, focusing on the **cryptographic** systems of potential adversaries and clandestine access to the facilities accommodating them.

These revelations caused considerable political embarrassment across the globe and were collectively considered an intelligence failure because of the NSA's perceived inability to properly screen employees, to keep important secrets, and to retain the trust of overseas partners. In terms of internal security, Snowden as a system administrator possessed the authority and technical skills to override or disable routine security protocols, but in a grotesque breach of security, he also found a way of circumventing the requirement to work in partnership with another dual-key supervisor.

Domestically, although Snowden adopted the mantle of a whistle-blower, he did not pinpoint any misconduct or breach of the law or even identify an operation not specifically approved by Congress. *See also* RUSSIA.

SORGE, RICHARD. Born in Baku, on the Caspian Sea, to a German oil field engineer and wounded twice while fighting with the Kaiser's forces during World War I, Richard Sorge became an active member of the Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands (KPD), attending its Second Congress in 1921 as an official delegate, and contributed to a Leftist newspaper, *The Voice of the Mineworkers*, based at Solingen in the Ruhr. Despite leaving a trail of evidence concerning his political beliefs at Aachen University, in the mines where he had worked as an agitator, in the police files of Hamburg that recorded his party membership, and in the economic textbooks he had written, Sorge joined a Soviet intelligence network around 1924. Ostensibly, he cut his links with the KPD and with his schoolteacher wife, Christiane, who was later to emigrate to the **United States**, but in reality, he went to Moscow for training and reportedly attended a radio course given by Nikolai Yablin. According to the **defector** Alexander Orlov, Sorge had been "recruited and trained" by Aleksandr Karin, a highly experienced **illegal** who had operated in Europe with a Latvian and later an Austrian passport but was liquidated in 1937 with his wife.

Sorge's first overseas mission appears to have taken him to Hollywood, where he wrote articles on the American movie industry for a German magazine. He used the same journalistic cover in Scandinavia and Holland, but in 1929, he was interviewed by a Metropolitan Police **Special Branch** detective in London, which, although a routine encounter at his hotel concerning the registration of aliens, had the effect of terminating his visit. It appears to have lasted just 10 weeks, supposedly for the innocent purpose of studying British politics and economics, but either Sorge was not forthcoming on this topic under Japanese interrogation or the Kempei'tai were relatively uninterested in his activities in **Great Britain**. Sorge subsequently turned up in Shanghai as a correspondent for *Sozialogische Magazin*, and it was here that he established his reputation as an unusually gifted intelligence officer. With the help of a radio operator, Seber Weingarten, Sorge developed a large ring for the **GRU**

and was responsible for the recruitment in November 1930 of Ursula Kuczynski; her husband, Rudi Hamburger; and the veteran left-wing American journalist Agnes Smedley. Another of Sorge's contacts was Gerhardt Eisler, later a senior Soviet intelligence officer in the United States. When General Charles Willoughby attempted to reconstruct the cosmopolitan membership of Sorge's ring in Shanghai he identified only 16 suspects, including Ozaki Hozumi, the local correspondent of the Tokyo daily *Asahi Shimbun*, who was to return to **Japan** in 1932 and organize a separate network.

In May 1933, Sorge traveled to Berlin to join the Nazi Party and take a staff job with the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. Sorge's transformation into a local supporter of the regime was completed with his cultivation of the Reich propaganda minister, Joseph Goebbels, and his introduction to Adolf Hitler. According to Leopold Trepper, Sorge had contacts with his **Rote Drei** network in Brussels in 1938.

When Sorge arrived in Tokyo, he did so as a respected German journalist equipped with authentic Nazi credentials. He was popular in the local expatriate community's club and established an extremely useful friendship with Colonel Eugen Ott, with whom he had served in the same regiment during World War I. An artillery expert on attachment to the Imperial Army, Ott was later appointed military attaché at the German embassy and in 1940 succeeded Herbert von Dirksen as ambassador. Apparently, Ott never suspected his friend, and it was on his recommendation that Sorge became the embassy's press attaché, a post that gave him useful access to German diplomatic cables on which he reported to Moscow. Evidently, neither the Foreign Ministry in Berlin nor the Gestapo raised any obstacle to Sorge's appointment, vindication apparently of the wisdom of the GRU's decision to allow Sorge to use his own name while operating as an illegal. According to Trepper, Sorge himself raised this issue with his GRU controller, the legendary Jan Berzin, who allegedly replied that "a man walks better in his own shoes."

Sorge's network in Japan fell under suspicion in June 1941 following the arrest by the Kempei'tai of Ito Ritsu, a prominent member of the Japanese Communist Party. Under interrogation, he implicated Miyagi Yotoku, an American-educated Japanese artist, and he in turn led the Kempei'tai to the journalist Ozaki Hozumi. By the end of October, 35 members of the ring were under arrest, including Sorge himself and his radio operator, Max Klausen, a known KPD activist. Among the others taken into custody were Branko de Voukelitch, a Yugoslav who represented the French magazine *La Vue*, and Sorge's Japanese mistress, Mikaya Hanako.

Sorge and Ozaki were hanged on 7 November 1944, leaving only the summaries prepared by their principal interrogator, Yoshikawa Mitsusada, for study by postwar Allied investigators. De Voukelitch died serving a life sen-

tence in 1945, but Max Klausen survived his imprisonment and was repatriated to Vladivostok, where he was promptly rearrested by the **NKVD** and taken under escort to Moscow for interrogation and to face charges of duplicity.

SOSUS. Acronym for Sound **Surveillance** System. During the **Cold War**, a highly classified network of underwater acoustic sensors was deployed across the globe to monitor the movement of Eastern bloc **submarines**. Originally developed to protect the eastern seaboard of the **United States**, SOSUS recorded transits through geographical choke points, such as the Straits of **Gibraltar** and the Greenland-Iceland-Faroes gap, and the sonar arrays were extended to provide coverage of much of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Linked by 30,000 miles of cables that terminated at 22 permanent, protected facilities on land, the equipment was mounted on rigid frames corresponding to the size of a double-decker bus and deposited 3,000 feet down on the seafloor at night, safely away from hostile **satellite surveillance**. SOSUS was declassified in 1991, when the system had been defeated by the introduction of the *Akula* class submarine, nearly three decades after the first Soviet nuclear submarine had been detected near Iceland in June 1962 by a terminal in Barbados.

The use of hydrophones to detect and monitor submarines dates back to World War I, when the Royal Navy sank three German **U-boats** after they had been heard on passive devices located in shallow water.

SOUTH AFRICA. In 1966, the South African Intelligence Service changed its name to the Bureau of State Security (BOSS) and was then headed by General Hendrik van den Bergh, who had commanded South Africa's Security Police since June 1963. Too closely associated with repression, torture, and a ruthless counterterrorist campaign during the apartheid era conducted in neighboring African countries sympathetic to the banned African National Congress, BOSS was reorganized as the National Intelligence Service but was dismantled in 1994 by Sizakele Sigxashe, who established a domestic National Intelligence Agency (NIA) under the authority of the new intelligence minister, Joe Nhlanhla, and a headquarters in the Arcadia Building on Pretoria's Delmas Road. In August 2013, Nozuko Bam was named deputy director general for domestic collection and Thulani Dlomo deputy director of general counterintelligence.

The 1994 Intelligence Act also created a South African Secret Service (SASS) with responsibility for foreign intelligence collection, which, from 2009, reported to the minister of state security. In 2013, Batandwa Siswana was appointed SASS's director, with Joyce Mashele as his deputy for collection in Africa and Matchisiso Mhlambo for collection elsewhere.

In January 2000, Vusi Mavinbela was appointed the NIA's new director general, but he was replaced in 2013, together with three of his subordinates, Gibson Njenje, Jeff Maqetuka, and Moe Shaik, after disagreements with State Security Minister Siyabonga Cwele.

Both the NIA and the SASS are components of the State Security Agency, created in 2009 and headed until 2011 by Mzuvukile Jeff Maqetuka, to coordinate both organizations and the National Academy of Intelligence, the National Communications Centre, and the Electronic Communications Security Company. In 2013, Maqetuka was replaced as director general by Sonto Kudjoe. *See also* GERHARDT, DIETER.

SOVIET INTELLIGENCE SERVICE. *See* KGB.

SOVIET MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE. *See* GRU.

SOVIET UNION. Following the Bolshevik revolution of October 1917, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union established the Cheka as the "sword and shield" to defend the party which remained in power until the collapse in December 1991. During the intervening period the Kremlin's principal intelligence agency was known successively as the OGPU and then the **NKVD** before the **KGB** was established in March 1954. The Soviet military intelligence operations were conducted from October 1918 by the Third Department of the Red Army's General staff, the **GRU**.

SPAIN. Following the Spanish Civil War, General Francisco Franco's regime established the Servicio de Información Militar (SIM), which fulfilled a mainly domestic security role with a limited representation abroad. During World War II, SIM left the collection of foreign and political intelligence to a clandestine branch of the Falange, the Servicio de Información e Investigación, headed by David Jato Miranda, which was split into two secret bodies: the Servicio Exterior, which acted as an intelligence-collecting agency, and the Falange del Mar, which checked on the political credentials of the crews of Spanish ships. Thus, the Falange, ostensibly a domestic political movement dedicated to fascism and the elimination of any socialist opposition, often acted as a surrogate for Nazi **Germany** and was especially active in Latin American ports.

SIM would be replaced in 1972 by the Servicio Central de Documentación, which was succeeded by the Centro Superior de Información de la Defensa (CESID) five years later, following the death in November 1975 of Generalissimo Francisco Franco. At that time, Madrid was engaged in what became known as the "first dirty war" against Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA), the terrorist group supporting the goal of Basque separatism across the Pyrenees.

In the post-Franco era, Spain's security and intelligence apparatus has been concentrated on ETA, with three unavowed organizations running counter-ETA operations: the Anti-Terrorismo ETA, the Acción Nacional Española, and the main group, the Batalión Vascol Español (BVE), which is now known to have been sponsored by members of Spain's security apparatus. The BVE and its notorious successor, the Grupos Antiterroristas de Liberación (GAL), deployed assassination squads against ETA's leadership during the "second dirty war," which occurred between 1983 and 1987.

The BVE targeted the men widely believed to have been responsible for the assassination in a Madrid street of Prime Minister Luis Carrero Blanco in December 1973, an act that was to split ETA into two rival factions and mark the beginning of a long and bloody conflict between terrorists operating on both sides of the French border (often with political refugee status in **France**, which gave them immunity from extradition) and their frustrated opponents within the Spanish government. A further significant event was a shooting in December 1980 at a café in Hendaye, France, that resulted in the death of two people and injuries to nine others, including two ETA activists. The three gunmen left the scene in a car that immediately crossed the border into Spain and was taken into the custody by the Spanish police, who thereafter refused to either prosecute them or disclose their identities to the outraged French authorities. The interior minister responsible for shielding the suspects and then ordering their release was Juan José Rosón, who insisted that they were police informers who had not committed the crime and were entitled to official protection. Rosón's brother, General Luis Rosón, was later the target of an unsuccessful attack in November 1984, when his car was riddled with bullets in a Madrid street, wounding both himself and his driver.

The BVE was officially sponsored and hired various mercenaries to carry out murders in France. The statistics of the period show that the BVE killed three ETA members in France in 1979 and a further nine in two random bombings and two rape-murders in Spain's Basque Country in 1980, while ETA was responsible for 17 murders. The BVE's only known forays into French territory were the December 1980 shootings mentioned above and the well-publicized murders in Biarritz in which three ETA men were killed and one was injured, with the incident attributed to the GAL.

When the "dirty war" extended into France, the French police responded in January 1984 with raids in which 40 ETA suspects were arrested. Details of the two "dirty wars" emerged because of investigations conducted during the second half of the 1980s by magistrates in Portugal, France, and Spain. The French prosecutions concentrated on individual hit men and prosecuted several mercenaries who admitted to having been hired to kill ETA targets, and the prosecutions also implicated members of the Guardia Civil as their paymasters. In Spain, Superintendent José Amedo of the Policia Nacional

in Bilbao was implicated, as was his subordinate, Inspector Michel Dominguez, and they were later to testify against two other police superintendents in Bilbao, Julio Herro and Francisco Saiz; the police chief himself, Miguel Planchuelo; and his director of antiterrorist intelligence, Francisco Alvarez. As the searching inquiries continued, the evidence increasingly pointed to complicity at a high level in the Spanish Ministry of the Interior. The director of state security, Julián Sancristóbal; his deputy, Rafael Vera; and several members of their elite antiterrorist unit were arrested in December 1984. General Enrique Rodriguez, the Guardia Civil's senior antiterrorist officer in San Sebastián, was convicted of two murders and sentenced to 60 years, and convictions were obtained against José Barrionuevo in September 1998, Rosón's successor as minister of the interior between 1982 and 1988.

The links between the GAL and the Guardia Civil, the Policia Nacional, the socialist-run Ministry of the Interior, and CESID were explored in dozens of overlapping investigations, and although the authorities showed little enthusiasm to extradite fugitives, arrest suspects, and pursue politically embarrassing leads, the carnage was considerable and at times threatened to destroy Prime Minister Felipe González's administration. Certainly, one related scandal, CESID's June 1995 tapping of King Juan Carlos's private telephone, among those of many other senior figures in the government, shocked Madrid and led to many dismissals and sudden resignations, including that of the director, General Emilio Alonso Manglano. At one point, Luis Roldán, the director general of the Guardia Civil, fled the country and had to be extradited from Laos and Thailand before he could be interrogated as a witness.

In May 2002, CESID was re-created as the Centro Nacional de Inteligencia (CNI) with a mandate to coordinate Spain's fragmented security apparatus into an effective organization for combating terrorism and investigate the March 2004 Madrid train bombing by **al-Qaida**.

The directors of CESID and CNI have been José María Bourgón López-Dóriga (1977–1979), Gerardo Mariñas (1979–1981), Emilio Alonso Manglano (1981–1895), Félix Miranda (1995–1996), Javier Calderón (1996–2001), Jorge Dezcallar Manzanedo (2001–2004), Alberto Saiz Cortés (2004–2009), and Félix Sanz Roldán (2009–).

SPECIAL AIR SERVICE REGIMENT (SAS). Created by David Stirling in July 1941 in North Africa, the 1st Special Air Service Brigade was conceived as a notional parachute unit with the intention of misleading the Italian occupation forces in Ethiopia about British plans to mount an offensive in the Libyan Desert. By 1943, the SAS had been deployed to the Italian campaign and prepared for a major role during the battle for Normandy following the D-Day landings but was disbanded at the end of the war. During the **Malaya Emergency**, the SAS was reformed and subsequently saw action in **Borneo**,

Aden, **Oman**, and, from 1971, **Northern Ireland**. The saber squadrons of the 22nd SAS, supported by its Territorial Army components 21 SAS and 23 SAS, played a significant counterinsurgency role with Coalition forces in **Iraq** and **Afghanistan**. Based at Stirling Lines just outside Hereford, 22 SAS retains a permanent squadron on standby to deal with domestic incidents, such as the Iranian embassy siege in London in April 1980. In 1982, the SAS infiltrated a six-man reconnaissance party, code-named PLUM DUFF, into Argentina, but the planned operation by B Squadron to attack the airfield at Rio Grande was canceled.

Among other Special Forces, the SAS is regarded as elite, although the strategy of transferring experienced noncommissioned officers from regular regiments to create a specialist unit remains controversial. Nevertheless, the SAS has established a reputation for a notoriously difficult selection process and a regime of arduous training. The commitment to deploying with and training other Special Forces extends well beyond North Atlantic Treaty Organization partners to include Colombia and the Commonwealth.

SPECIAL BRANCH. Created in 1883 as the Special Irish Branch of the Metropolitan Police as a response to an outbreak of Fenian bombings in London, Scotland Yard's organization, designated SO 12 and responsible for personal protection, port security, political investigations, and liaison with **MI5**, was renamed Special Branch in 1886 and finally disbanded in 2006.

Divided into individual squads, Special Branch employed around 700 detectives and a civilian staff of 150 and consisted of "A" Squad, responsible for close protection and security vetting; "B" Squad, dealing with Irish republicans, in conjunction with the Anti-Terrorist Branch (SO 13); and "C" Squad, investigating breaches of the **Official Secrets Act**. It was split into "desks" monitoring political extremism, animal rights, anarchism and environmental extremism, and liaison with the National Public Order Intelligence Unit.

"D" Squad included the European Liaison Section; the National Terrorist Financial Investigation Unit; the National Joint Unit, which investigated breaches of the Terrorism Act; the National Special Branch Technical Working Group; and the National Training Unit. "E" Squad handled international **terrorism**, "P" Squad coordinated the policing of seaports and airports, and "S" Squad incorporated the **Surveillance** Unit, the Intelligence Collation Section, the Communications Centre, the High-Tech Intelligence and Investigation Unit, the Prison Liaison Section, and the Source Unit.

In October 2006, Special Branch was merged with SO13, the Anti-Terrorist Branch, to form SO15, Counter-Terrorism Command, which would be based in London and employ 1,500 staff and officers in London with three regional branches, headed by Deputy Assistant Commissioner Peter Clarke,

appointed national coordinator of terrorism investigations. He was succeeded in December 2007 by John McDowall, Stuart Osborne (2009–2013), and Helen Bell (2013–). *See also* LIDDELL, GUY.

SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (SIS). In May and June 1940, **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) Director J. Edgar Hoover persuaded Assistant Secretary of State Adolph Berle, General Miles of G-2, and Director of Naval Intelligence Admiral Walter S. Anderson to back his plan for a new clandestine intelligence agency, the FBI Special Intelligence Service, to operate across Latin America to counter any threat from the Nazis. Its mission was to combat "financial, economic, political and subversive activities detrimental to the security of the **United States**," and President Franklin D. Roosevelt gave his secret approval on 24 June to the SIS's role of collecting nonmilitary intelligence in the Western Hemisphere. Hoover's choice to head the SIS was Assistant Director Percy E. Foxworth.

Hoover's determination to exercise his right to be the only civilian intelligence-gathering organization to operate in Latin America led to some extraordinary conflicts with General **William Donovan**. In March 1942, the FBI learned that Wallace B. Phillips, who had developed an Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) network of just four men along the west coast of Mexico and in Baja California to investigate reports of Japanese espionage in 1941, had joined Donovan's Office of Coordination of Information (CoI), and this prompted a fierce protest from Hoover, who suspected that the CoI had acquired Phillips's undercover network. In fact, nothing of the kind had occurred, but there had been a period of six weeks of overlap as Phillips moved from ONI to his new post. Ever suspicious, Hoover's accusation had been unfounded, and the CoI never poached the ONI's organization and certainly had not established, as alleged, 90 agents in Latin America. Similarly, the State Department was infuriated when it was informed that a CoI officer, Donald Downes, was active in Mexico City, whereas in fact he was merely a courier on a mission approved by Hoover to obtain a list of Axis spy suspects volunteered by a group of Spanish republican refugees. The feuding was tamped down, but not before numerous memoranda had been exchanged and the White House had been drawn into the arguments.

Hoover's first SIS officers deployed into the field were sent under commercial **cover**, and among them was Ken Crosby, who was dispatched to Buenos Aires to work in difficult circumstances under the hostile regime headed by President Pedro Ramirez. According to Don Whitehead's 1956 authorized history of the FBI, "one undercover agent went to South America as a soap salesman for an American concern whose officials never suspected his role in the FBI," while another "young man opened a stockbrokerage

business" and established his own wire communications to New York from Argentina. "He turned a neat profit, but his reports to the FBI were even more informative than his reports to his stock customers."

The FBI's SIS concentrated on Brazil, **Argentina**, **Chile**, and Mexico, where there were large expatriate German communities, but was able to establish overt offices in Rio when Brazil cut diplomatic relations with the Axis in February 1942 and Argentina in 1944. About 360 SIS agents operated across Latin America, and by the end of the war, the FBI had appointed official "legal attachés," known simply as "legats," to liaise with the authorities in nine countries where they were openly declared as the FBI's representatives based at the U.S. embassy. The SIS was especially successful in Colombia, where, until June 1941, when his assets were frozen in the United States, a German trader had exercised a virtual monopoly on the platinum market. Thereafter, this strategic commodity became the focus of various smugglers anxious to exploit the high prices offered by the Nazis. The SIS was instrumental in identifying Harold Ebury, a British banker based in California, as a key figure in the smuggling racket until he was taken into custody by the FBI in July 1943.

The SIS in Brazil, headed from May 1941 by Jack West and then William J. Bradley, operated under difficult, shifting circumstances but eventually identified Josef J. Starziczny as LUCAS, the organizer of a major Nazi spy ring whose radio transmissions to Hamburg, using the call sign CIT, had been intercepted by the Allies. Also caught up in the same organization was Albrecht Engels, code-named ALFREDO, who was the director of a Brazilian power company and another key figure in the **Abwehr**'s operations across South America.

In Chile, the SIS, headed by Legat Robert W. Wall since August 1941, with Dwight J. Dalbey operating undercover, gathered information about a transmitter using the call sign PYL that had begun broadcasting from the Cerro Alegre home of a licensed amateur, Wilhelm Zeller. On Wall's advice, Zeller's home was raided twice, but the Chilean secret police, the Dirección General de Información e Inteligencia (DGII), failed to find the transmitter, which had been dismantled. However, PYL went off the air until October 1942, when it was traced to a farm outside Quilpue, near Valparaiso, and directed by the German air attaché, Major Ludwig von Bohlen, code-named BACH, who had himself been born in Chile but had fought in World War I. By the time Chile severed relations with the Axis in January 1943, PYL had been silenced by a DGII raid in November 1942, prompted by official protests from Washington, D.C., but another transmitter, PQZ, continued to operate from Santiago. When von Bohlen returned to **Germany** in September 1943, he entrusted his organization to a subordinate, Bernardo Timmerman,

but sufficient espionage and cipher paraphernalia had been recovered from the PYL site to compromise him, and he was arrested in February 1944.

The SIS continued to operate until June 1946, when President Harry S. Truman's National Intelligence Authority, chaired by Dean Acheson, transferred responsibility for all overseas intelligence gathering to the newly created Central Intelligence Group (CIG). However, the transfer was far from smooth, with Hoover taking offense when the CIG's chief, General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, sent a team of former FBI special agents to negotiate with his assistant to the director for investigations, Edward A. Tamm. Hoover was furious, causing an embarrassed Admiral William D. Leahy to send a memorandum to Vandenberg recommending that "ex-FBI men now in the CI Group should certainly not be used for such contacts" and even that "to avoid offending Mr Hoover we should not hereafter, without specific approval in each instance by the Authority, employ any persons who at any time separated themselves from FBI."

Hoover's rage at losing the SIS knew no bounds. The SIS supervisor for Mexico and Central America, William C. Sullivan, recalled that "he gave specific instructions to my office and all offices abroad that under no circumstances were we to give any documents or information to the newly established **Central Intelligence Agency**." As well as being disappointed at the loss of his SIS, Hoover also knew, from the **cryptographic** source codenamed BRIDE (later better known as **VENONA**), that OSS had been heavily penetrated by Soviet spies and that several suspects had been accepted onto the new CIA's staff. A measure of Hoover's distrust for the CIA is the fact that the new agency was not informed about the existence of VENONA until 1954.

The SIS was formally wound up on 31 March 1947, by which time the FBI had undertaken security surveys on more than 150 industrial plants and utilities and opened files on 887 espionage suspects in the region, of whom 389 had been arrested and 105 convicted. A total of 281 propaganda agents had been exposed and 60 arrested. Thirty saboteurs had been identified and 20 arrested. Two hundred and twenty-two smugglers were identified, 75 arrested, and 11 convicted. A total of 24 clandestine radio stations were monitored and 30 sets seized at a cost to the FBI of the loss of four SIS agents, all killed in three plane crashes in South America. During the course of the war, Hoover sent 2,600 individual reports to the White House, the overwhelming majority of which concerned Latin America, but none of this was enough to persuade the Truman administration that the FBI required an overseas presence beyond the legal attachés already established in the embassies in Rome (Stanley R. Russo), Paris (Horton R. Telford), Ottawa (Glenn H. Bethel), London (John A. Cimperman), and Mexico City.

The SIS was a brief, wartime experiment in the collection of intelligence, and its reach was extensive, far beyond its official focus on Latin America. For example, there were at various times SIS personnel stationed in Lisbon (Ivan W. Newpher), Manila (Nicholas J. Alaga), Madrid (Frank G. Siscoe), Casablanca (Joseph E. Thornton), and Tokyo (Alex M. Hurst). The focus of the organization's operations was primarily in Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, where the Axis were most active.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS EXECUTIVE (SOE). The sabotage and resistance organization created in London under the leadership of Sir Frank Nelson in July 1940 to foment armed opposition to the Nazis in occupied territory in response to **Winston Churchill**'s demand to "set Europe ablaze." Before it was wound up at the end of June 1945, it trained 9,000 agents, operated in 19 European countries, and sent missions to **China**, **Malaya**, Africa, South America, and the Middle East. SOE was an amalgamation of a black propaganda unit, known as Electra House, and the sabotage branch of the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS), Section D.

SOE was the world's first large-scale, government-sponsored commitment to paramilitary tactics and unorthodox warfare conducted by irregulars and changed the face of combat forever. Whereas others, such as the Boers in the South African War, had pioneered what would now be recognized as guerrilla strategies, mounting hit-and-run raids, ambushing supply routes behind enemy lines, and avoiding pitched battles, SOE had institutionalized the doctrines, established a global network of training facilities known as "Special Training Schools," developed specially designed weapons and equipment, and liaised closely with local resistance groups to exploit territorial advantage.

During the course of World War II, SOE pulled off several spectacular successes that boosted anti-Axis morale but probably exercised only a minimal influence over the final Allied military victory. Two imaginative efforts to destroy the stocks of heavy water at the Vermork hydroelectric plant in **Norway** undermined German atomic research (Operation **GUNNERSIDE**), and the **assassination** of Reichprotektor Reinhard Heydrich in May 1942 (Operation ANTHROPOID), while applauded by many, resulted in appalling retribution taken against the civilian population, including the razing of Lidice and the murder of the village's entire population.

Inexperience and overenthusiasm contributed to some monumental errors and the widespread enemy penetration of the French and Dutch resistance networks. Some unsuitable personnel were selected for clandestine work in enemy-occupied territory, and there was a continuous, probably inevitable conflict with rival Allied agencies engaged in intelligence collection. Sir

Frank Nelson was replaced in May 1942 by the banker Sir Charles Hambro, who was succeeded in September 1943 by Major General Colin Gubbins. What was left of the organization was absorbed into SIS in August 1945, and Gubbins's post ceased to exist in June 1946. *See also* ALBANIA; AUSTRALIA; BELGIUM; BRITISH SECURITY COORDINATION; CASEY, WILLIAM; COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN; FRANCE; GERMANY; GIBRALTAR; GREAT BRITAIN; GREECE; INTER-SERVICES LIAISON DEPARTMENT; ISRAEL; JEDBURGH; NETHERLANDS; PALESTINE; SHAI.

SPY DUST. A technique used by the **KGB**'s Third Chief Directorate during the **Cold War** to monitor the movements of individuals who were difficult to keep under direct observation, "spy dust" was the term for nitrophenyl pentadien (NPPD), luminol, and other chemicals. A sample was provided by the **Central Intelligence Agency**'s source COWL, and a d**efector**, **Vitali Yurchenko**, confirmed the procedure for its use.

Under a secret research program code-named METKA, the compound was applied to the target—his or her clothing or shoes—thus allowing the person to be followed from a safe distance by watchers equipped with the appropriate detection devices. Although invisible to the naked eye, the chemicals could be tracked passively by sensors at strategically located choke points or could be illuminated by infrared beams. Fear that NPPD was mutagenic and possibly carcinogenic resulted in a formal protest from the U.S. State Department in 1985.

SPY SWAP. Exchanges of espionage agents across the Iron Curtain was a feature of the **Cold War** and began in February 1962, when a **KGB illegal**, Willie Fisher, alias Rudolf Abel, serving a 30-year prison sentence, was released in Berlin in return for **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) **U-2** pilot Francis Gary Powers, who had been imprisoned in Moscow after his plane had been shot down in May 1960. The negotiations were initiated and conducted by an East German lawyer, Wolfgang Vogel, who claimed to be acting on behalf of Fisher's wife. In July 1969, he also arranged for 11 **Bundesnachrichtendienst** agents to be sent over the border at Herleshausen, as **Yuri Loginov**, a KGB illegal arrested in South Africa, was released back to the Soviets.

A third swap took place took place in October 1969, when the British academic Gerald Brooke, arrested for distributing subversive literature in the **Soviet Union**, was released in exchange for the **Portland spies**: Konon Molody, alias Gordon Lonsdale, and Morris and Lona Cohen, alias Peter and Helen Kroger, who had been convicted of breaches of the **Official Secrets**

Act in March 1961. Vogel would supervise dozens of similar swaps involving mostly the release of East Germans to be reunited with their families in the Federal Republic of **Germany** in exchange for a ransom of hard currency, a deal known as *Freikauf*.

Another, more complex swap occurred in May 1978, when Robert G. Thompson, a former U.S. Air Force noncommissioned officer who had been sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment in May 1965 on charges of having spied for the KGB, was exchanged in Berlin for Alan van Norman, an American student convicted of having attempted to smuggle a family out of East Germany. Also released was Miron Marcus, an Israeli pilot shot down over Mozambique and captured by communist-backed guerrillas. In February 1986, Vogel brokered another deal, enabling two Czech Statni Bezpecnost (StB) agents, Hanna and **Karl Koecher**, to be freed in return for the Russian dissident Anatoly Sharansky, then serving a nine-year prison sentence, together with a Czech convicted of helping refugees reach the West and two other unnamed agents.

In July 2010, 10 Russian illegals arrested in the **United States** were exchanged, on the authority of the **SVR**'s Mikhail Fradkov, in Vienna for Major **Gennadi Vasilenko** and Colonel Alexander Zaporozhsky of the **KGB**, the **GRU**'s Colonel Alexander Skrypal, and an academic, Oleg Sutyagin, four prisoners convicted of espionage on behalf of the CIA and the **Secret Intelligence Service**. The illegals were **Anna Chapman**, Mikhail Semenko, Andrey Bezrikov (alias Donald Heathfield), Elena Vavilova (alias Tracey Foley), Lydia and Vladimir Guryev (alias Cynthia and Richard Murphy), Natalia Pereverzeva (alias Patricia Mills), Mikhail Vasenkov (alias Juan Lazaro), Vicky Pelaez, and Mikhail Kutzik (alias Michael Zottoli).

STARGATE. An American intelligence community code name given to a classified research project dedicated to research of psychic powers and their defense applications. The project began during the **Cold War** under several code names, among them GRILL FLAME, CENTER LANE, and SUN STREAK, following information that the Soviets were investigating **remote viewing** techniques. The objective was to establish whether astral traveling was a practical method of acquiring intelligence from **denied areas** and whether telepathy offered any opportunities to be exploited by an intelligence collection agency. The project was abandoned in 1995, when funding was terminated on the grounds that no discernible benefit had been established.

STASHINSKY, BOGDAN. In October 1957, the Ukrainian nationalist leader Lev Rebet collapsed and died at his home in **Germany**, and two years later, another exile, Stephan Bandera, suffered the same fate. However,

Bogdan Stashinsky revealed in August 1961 that he was an experienced **KGB** officer who had killed both men by firing prussic acid into their faces, causing their almost instantaneous deaths from what appeared to be heart attacks. Troubled by his conscience and the disapproval of his German fiancée, Stashinsky defected to the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) and revealed that his next assignment had been the assassination of the former Ukrainian prime minister, Raoslav Stetskow. Stashinsky was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in Germany but was released in 1966 and resettled by the CIA.

STASI. The slang term for the East German security and intelligence apparatus within the Ministry of State Security, the **Ministerium für Staatssicherheit**, which also included a foreign branch, the **Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung**.

STAY-BEHIND. The development of agent networks that remain dormant until they are occupied by enemy forces is known as "stay-behind." The system anticipates being "rolled over" by an enemy and obviates the need to conduct dangerous infiltration missions to insert agents into hostile territory. The virtue of stay-behind is that it allows a network to make the necessary preparations for cover and clandestine communications at leisure and thereby reduces the chances of detection.

During World War II, the technique was employed extensively by the Axis, and virtually every significant military withdrawal was accompanied by the establishment of a German stay-behind organization.

During the **Cold War**, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization created an extensive stay-behind organization in **Germany** and Norway (considered the two vulnerable flanks to a surprise Warsaw Pact attack) and, more controversially, sponsored embryonic resistance networks in neutral Austria, **Sweden**, **Finland**, and **Switzerland**. Each operated independently and concealed its existence under code names, the best known being the **GLADIO** network in Italy, **P-26** in **Switzerland**, and STELLA POLARIS in **Finland**.

SUBMARINES. Often referred to as the "silent service," submarines have always been deployed on intelligence-gathering missions, and their covert nature makes them ideal vehicles for conducting **surveillance** and collecting signals intelligence and for the clandestine infiltration of agents and saboteurs.

The use of submarines as a means of delivering secret agents and special forces developed during World War II, and both the Axis and the Allies relied on them to undertake covert missions. **U-boats** carried **Abwehr** agents across the Atlantic to Canada and the **United States**, while British submarines were

active on similar assignments in French waters, the Mediterranean, and the Far East.

During the **Cold War**, British and American submarines shared intelligence-collecting duties in or near Soviet harbors, acting as pickets to monitor the movement of Soviet submarines and engaging in occasionally dangerous "cat-and-mouse" tactics, shadowing target hostiles. When collisions occasionally occurred, no public protests were made by either side, and the consequent damage was usually attributed to "ice damage," which became a euphemism.

The advent of nuclear propulsion allowed submarine endurance to be limited only by the amount of food stored aboard and enabled specially adapted hunter-killers to undertake long patrols permanently submerged and complete highly classified tasks, such as the servicing of **IVY BELLS** intercept equipment.

During the 1982 Falklands conflict, which was the first time nuclear submarines had been deployed in anger or had sunk a surface vessel (other than on exercise), five hunter-killers—HMS *Courageous*, *Splendid*, *Spartan*, *Superb*, and *Valiant*—patrolled the South Atlantic and completed various duties, including acting as air-raid warning pickets, lying submerged off Argentine airfields, and monitoring enemy air movement and wireless traffic.

SUEZ CRISIS. The plot devised by **Great Britain**, **France**, and **Israel** to seize control of this strategic, Anglo-French-owned and British-administered canal, recently nationalized by Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, resulted in a tripartite invasion of **Egypt** in October 1956 code-named STRAGGLE. Although the **United States** was not a participant and was preoccupied by the opportunistic simultaneous Soviet invasion of **Hungary** to suppress an uprising in Budapest, the **Central Intelligence Agency** continued to supply intelligence to the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS), including **U-2** imagery of Egyptian forces. The decision by the disapproving Dwight D. Eisenhower administration to withdraw support precipitated a financial crisis that forced Britain to evacuate its troops.

The Suez crisis had been prompted by SIS's reports from a source code-named LUCKY BREAK that Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser was falling under increasing Soviet influence and joining the communist bloc. Prime Minister Anthony Eden's first demand, which was to cause Selwyn Lloyd's minister of state, Sir Anthony Nutting, to resign, was for SIS to **assassinate** the troublesome Egyptian leader, and the second, which was to split the country, was to collude with Israel and France to invade and regain control of the canal.

The crisis was exacerbated by SIS's lack of assets in the field, the **Mukhabarat** having rolled up the main British network, organized by local

expatriates, weeks before the invasion. Even worse, a source considered one of SIS's most valuable revealed himself to have been long controlled by the Mukhabarat. Dogged by ill health and the knowledge that the French and Israelis had retained copies of the secret Sevres Agreement, which had set out the plan in detail and had been negotiated and signed on Eden's behalf by the chairman of the **Joint Intelligence Committee**, Sir Pat Dean, Eden resigned, citing the need to recover from a botched operation that had severed his bile duct.

SURROGATES. During the **Cold War**, the intelligence agencies of several Soviet satellite countries acted on behalf of the **KGB** where their personnel might be likely to exploit local sympathies and gain better results. Thus, the intelligence services of **Poland**, **Cuba**, **Czechoslovakia**, **Romania**, the **German Democratic Republic**, **Bulgaria**, and Hungary ran operations in the West with the approval and often under the direct supervision of Soviet personnel.

SURVEILLANCE. The technique of keeping a covert watch on individuals and premises is known as surveillance, which may be categorized as observation on suspects, known as physical surveillance, and the monitoring of conversations, referred to as technical surveillance. Physical surveillance may require the deployment of teams of experts, some in vehicles or aircraft, trained to report on the movements of a person without arousing his or her suspicions and to identify attempts at countersurveillance even when they are disguised.

During the **Cold War**, surveillance techniques grew increasingly sophisticated and included the use of specially developed technology to assist in monitoring the movement of targets. In Moscow, this included the application of **spy dust**, while in London and Washington, D.C., tracking equipment was retrofitted into vehicles used by adversaries.

Most security and intelligence agencies can call on teams of dedicated surveillance specialists, known in **MI5** as the **Watcher Service**, in the **KGB** as the Seventh Chief Directorate, and in the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** as the Special Surveillance Group. *See also* FLAVIUS.

SVR. Created out of the **KGB**'s First Chief Directorate (FCD) in 1992, the SVR (Sluzhba Vneshnei Razvedki) operates overseas and was headed by a KGB veteran, Vyacheslav Trubnikov, until he was replaced in January1996 by General Sergei Lebedev, formerly the SVR ***rezident*** in Washington, D.C. The SVR, based in the old FCD headquarters at Yasenevo, is estimated to employ 12,000 staff, a small proportion of whom are posted abroad at ***rezidenturas*** in diplomatic premises. Whereas the FCD's Directorate S deployed

illegals across the globe, SVR **defectors** have suggested that this capability has proved expensive and unnecessary and has been cut radically.

From the outset, the SVR suffered from poor morale and was operationally handicapped by the defection in 1992 by **Vasili Mitrokhin**, who, though long retired, compromised many "legacy" former KGB assets, and in 1999 by Sergei Tetryakov, the deputy *rezident* in New York. Perhaps even more disastrously, the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** was able to tempt Aleksandr Zaporozhsky, the former head of the FCD's First Department, to move to the **United States** and betray **Robert Hanssen**.

In October 2007, a former trade minister, Mikhail Fradkov, succeeded Lebedev as the SVR's director, and in July 2010, he intervened personally to handle the embarrassment of the arrest of **Anna Chapman** and 10 other illegals operating across the United States and authorize the subsequent **spy swap**.

SWALLOW. The Russian term used in **honey traps** for the woman whose purpose is to compromise a target. During the **Cold War**, the technique was profitably used to apply pressure to individuals vulnerable to blackmail.

SWEDEN. During World War II, the Swedish General Staff maintained an intelligence bureau, widely considered to be sympathetic to the Nazis, and a highly efficient **signals intelligence** organization that intercepted and read the enciphered German cable traffic from **Norway** to **Germany**, which was routed through Stockholm.

In July 1939, a security police branch was established under a detective, Erik Maple, with a staff of just four, but this expanded under Martin Lundquist and became a semi-independent Security Service.

From July 1946 and throughout the **Cold War**, the Swedish intelligence apparatus consisted of a security service, the Säkerhetspolisen (SÄPO), based at Polhemsgatan 30 in Stockholm, and a signals intelligence bureau, the **Försvarets Radioanstalt**.

SÄPO, with responsibility for counterespionage, countersabotage, and the protection of local and visiting politicians, would undergo a major reorganization in 1989 following disclosures relating to **surveillance** and the accumulation of files on both left- and right-wing political activists. An adverse judgment in the European Court of Human Rights led to a commission of inquiry, headed by Hans Stark, that produced a public report, with a secret annex, that revealed past misconduct, alleging inappropriate monitoring of anti–**Vietnam** War protesters and subscribers to certain radical periodicals. However, SÄPO's record was defended in 1988 by the recently retired director, Per-Gunnar Vinge, who published *Säpochef 1962–70* in the face of criticism from his successor, Mats Börjesson.

SÄPO became a target for Soviet penetration, and in March 1979, Stig Bergling, who had worked in SÄPO's surveillance section, was arrested in **Israel** and charged in Stockholm with passing classified information to his **GRU** handlers. He was sentenced to life imprisonment but in October 1987 escaped with his wife, via Helsinki, to Moscow. In 1989, they moved to Lebanon but returned to Sweden in August 1994 to serve a further three years in prison. They were released in July 1997.

Ostensibly neutral during the Cold War, Sweden maintained a clandestine **stay-behind** organization and developed a close relationship with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Although Sweden did not possess a foreign intelligence agency, it was nevertheless a target for **KGB** espionage, as was demonstrated by **VENONA**, which revealed that the **NKVD** had recruited an extensive network before and during the war, with a membership that included a spy code-named SENATOR, who was Georg Branting, son of the Social Democrat Prime Minister Hjalmar Branting. Identification of Branting as SENATOR was confirmed only after his death in July 1965. One Soviet agent caught by SÄPO was Colonel Stig Wennerstrom, formerly a military attaché in Moscow who was arrested in June 1963. He was sentenced to life imprisonment for spying for the GRU but was released in 1974 and died in March 2006.

SÄPO's current director, General Anders Thornberg, succeeded Anders Danielsson in July 2011. Previous directors have been Per Gunnar Wing (1964–1970), Hans Holmer (1970–1976), Sven-Åke Helmet Roth (1976–1987), Sune Sandstrom (1987–1989), Mats Börjesson (1989–1994), and Anders Eriksson (1994–1999). *See also* PETROV, VLADIMIR; SZABO, ZOLTAN.

SWITZERLAND. Since before World War II, Switzerland has exercised strict control over resident foreigners and over any contact between its own citizens and the Soviet bloc. During the war, the Bundespolizei (BUPO) proved an effective counterespionage organization and monitored the activities of the **Rote Drei** before arresting its membership in 1943.

During the **Cold War**, the Swiss intelligence community consisted of BUPO, acting as a domestic security agency, and **P-26**, a clandestine **stay-behind** organization controlled by the military. Also at this time, the military intelligence Untertruppe Nachrichtendienst und Abwehr (UNA) emerged. In 1999, UNA's director since 1991, General Peter Regli, resigned when it was discovered that an accountant, Dino Bellasi, embezzled over 8.5 million Swiss francs from secret funds. Bellasi was sentenced to six years' imprisonment and was released in August 2003.

Swiss intelligence experienced another embarrassment when an informant, Claude Covassi, a convicted drug smuggler who had converted to Islam, was passed by the Geneva Police to the Service for Analysis and Prevention (SAP) for recruitment. Having reported on the local Muslim community in Geneva, Covassi was directed to **Syria** in an attempt to penetrate terrorist groups but failed. On his return to Switzerland in 2006, he revealed his clandestine role to the media, prompting a parliamentary inquiry, and later moved to **Egypt**. He was found dead of a drug overdose in Geneva in February 2013.

In 1989, BUPO was the subject of a parliamentary investigation when it was learned that the organization had accumulated 900,000 files, some of doubtful quality, relating to Swiss residents, foreign visitors, political activists, and anyone who had been in contact with the Soviet bloc. In 2010, a new federal intelligence service, the Nachrichtendienst des Bundes (NDB), was established under the leadership of Markus Seiler by an amalgamation of SAP and the Strategic Intelligence Service, employing largely BUPO staff, among whom was a disaffected 43-year-old computer technician who was arrested in December 2012 and charged with the theft of vast quantities of electronic files.

The NDB, with a budget of $69.4 million, employs an estimated 300 staff. *See also* VIKING.

SYRIA. During World War II, while Syria was under French control, Damascus accommodated a military Deuxième Bureau and a civilian Sûreté Générale, but on independence in 1945, the military became ascendant, and during the three years from 1955 that Abd al-Hamid Sarraj led the Deuxième Bureau, it acquired the status of the regime's executive branch. In February 1958, the establishment of the United Arab Republic (UAR) ensured that the Deuxième Bureau would be subordinated to the Egyptian **Mukhabarat**. The UAR disintegrated in September 1961, and President Nazim al-Qudsi created a new organization, the Internal Security Forces Command, to concentrate on **Lebanon**. Following a coup in 1966, Colonel Abdal-Karim al-Jundi was authorized to create a centralized security apparatus.

Traditionally, the dominant intelligence agency in Syria has been the air force's intelligence branch, once headed by Hafez al-Assad, who in March 1971 became president. Known as the Mukhabarat and led by members of the Alawite sect, it has exercised considerable political influence and has been responsible for internal security and the repression of the regime's opponents. It also fulfills an overseas collection function with personnel posted abroad under either diplomatic or airline **cover**. It has also supervised protection and sanctuary in Damascus for various notorious fugitives, among them Ilych

Ramírez Sánchez, the terrorist known as "Carlos the Jackal," until his expulsion in 1991, and the Nazi war criminal Alois Brunner.

The Syrian Mukhabarat has often been implicated in **terrorism**. In April 1986, an officer, Nezer Hindawi, was found to have collected a time bomb from the embassy in London shortly before he concealed it in a suitcase given to his pregnant Irish girlfriend Ann Mary Murphy, who was booked on an El-Al flight to Tel Aviv. Hindawi, who was traveling on an official Syrian government passport, was arrested as he left an embassy **safe house** and was sentenced to 45 years' imprisonment, and the ambassador, Dr. Loutof Haydar, was expelled with his staff.

Apart from its domestic security role, the Mukhabarat has operated a very extensive network across Lebanon, and staff based at the Beau Rivage Hotel have been closely associated with sectarian conflict and were directly implicated in the assassination of Prime Minister Rafik Hariri by a car bomb in February 2005.

Syria's security apparatus also includes a **signals intelligence** capability, sponsored by the **GRU**'s Osnaz, at al-Harah, south of Damascus, which had monitored Israeli positions in the Golan Heights. This site was seized in 2014 by the Free Syrian Army, which looted the facility. Russian naval GRU is also present in Syria at the port of Tartus, where it maintains a SIGINT intercept station covering the Mediterranean.

The Mukhabarat's recent directors, since Fu'ad Absi succeeded Nazih Zirayr in 1983, have been Majid Sa'id (1987–1994), Bashir an-Najjar (1994–1998), Ali Houri (1998–2001), Ali Hammoud (October–December 2001), Hisham Ikhtiyar (2001–2005), Ali Mamlouk (2005–2010), Zouheir Hamad (2010–2012), and Mohammed Dib Zaitoun (2012–).

SZABO, ZOLTAN. Identified as a Hungarian Allami Vedélmi Hatosag (AVH) officer during the interrogation in **Sweden** of two doctors, Sandor and Imre Kercsik, who had acted as his couriers, Zoltan Szabo was a former Hungarian army officer who joined the AVH in 1967 before emigrating to **Germany**, where he was arrested. When questioned, he admitted that in 1973 he recruited an American soldier, Sergeant Clyde Conrad. In October 1988, the two couriers were sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in Sweden, and the following year, Szabo was convicted of espionage in an Austrian court but was released in return for his evidence against Conrad, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Federal Republic of Germany in June 1990.

Szabo, who fled to Budapest in 1988, negotiated immunity from prosecution by the **United States** and Germany in exchange for residency in Austria and his cooperation with American interrogators. The wily Hungarian fulfilled his side of the bargain and gave a detailed account of his espionage,

dating back to 1971, and described his recruitment of Conrad in 1975, even admitting to selling copies of Conrad's documents to the Czech intelligence service. Szabo also implicated an Italian-born former U.S. Army paratrooper, Sergeant Tommaso Mortati, who was arrested in August 1988 at his home in Vicenza, where his American wife was working on the nearby American base. According to Mortati's confession, he emigrated to the United States and acquired citizenship and in 1981 was recruited by Szabo, who had arranged for him to undergo two weeks of espionage training in Budapest. He left the army in 1987 but was paid a retainer of $500 a month by the AVH, together with bonuses for additional information. A search of Mortati's home revealed a hidden radio that he used to transmit his reports. Mortati pleaded guilty to charges of espionage and was sentenced to life imprisonment in Germany. *See also* VASILIEV, VLADIMIR.

T

TAGGING. The term applied to techniques developed to enhance the efficiency of physical **surveillance** on target individuals. During the **Cold War**, considerable research was undertaken to create chemical and other formulas that would serve to identify the quarry, sometimes known as a "rabbit," even when their appearance had been altered, by alerting watchers when a target passed through a channel or choke point or to enable tracking to occur from a distance safe enough not to compromise the surveillance. The East **Germans** experimented with substances that could be sprayed onto the shoes or clothes of a target to increase the scent available to specially trained dogs, while the **KGB** was known to have applied potentially dangerous toxins onto targets to aid detection by electromechanical devices. The use of potentially hazardous **spy dust** deployed in Moscow against selected American diplomats prompted a diplomatic protest in August 1985.

According to information supplied by a **defector**, **Vitali Yurchenko**, the KGB had experimented with insect pheromones, which caused a box full of male insects to react when someone sprayed with female pheromones passed nearby.

Documents have also been the subject of tagging, with British Admiralty papers being irradiated to enable sensors to monitor their removal from secure areas.

TAW. Code name for a secret **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) operation initiated in 1979 that consisted of a sophisticated tape recorder placed in a sewer on the main landline cable that connected the **KGB**'s headquarters in Moscow to its communications center at Troitsk, 25 miles south of the capital. Because the site was outside the travel limit imposed on foreign diplomats, the tapes had to be serviced "black" by CIA personnel, who had to elude their **surveillance** and adopt a disguise to make the illicit visit. The Soviets discovered the equipment immediately after the first approach to the KGB in Washington, D.C., made by a disaffected CIA officer, **Edward Lee Howard**. When a CIA technician was sent to check the equipment in 1985, an integral antitamper device indicated that it had been interfered with, so it

was abandoned, leaving the CIA to conclude that the KGB had allowed it to operate for the past three years, presumably to protect Howard.

TECHNICAL OPERATIONS. A generic term used for technical **surveillance**, dependent on electrical equipment, usually denoting eavesdropping.

TELEMETRY INTELLIGENCE (TELINT). The interception and analysis of signals transmitted from test-fired missiles. Throughout a flight downrange, a test missile will broadcast information to engineers who monitor performance and who, before the introduction of international verification procedures, attempted to encrypt it to prevent interception. Initially, TELINT was picked up by ground stations or surface platforms, such as warships, but the development of **satellite surveillance** technology enabled interception to be conducted from orbiting RHYOLITE platforms.

TENET, GEORGE. The son of Greek immigrant parents who settled in New York and opened a restaurant, George Tenet was appointed **director of central intelligence** (DCI) by President Bill Clinton in July 1997 on the resignation of John Deutsch. Formerly a congressional staffer, Tenet proved much more popular than his predecessor but was the subject of criticism when he was slow to investigate allegations of security breaches committed by Deutsch and his retention of classified material on his home laptop, which was connected to the Internet. Tenet retained his post when George W. Bush was elected to the White House but resigned in 2004, when his son graduated from high school and went to college. His former press spokesman, Bill Harlow, was to have ghosted his autobiography, but following his award by President Bush of the Medal of Freedom, he announced that he had postponed the project indefinitely.

TERRORISM. The use of unorthodox tactics for the purpose of tying down disproportionate numbers of an opponent's security resources or of provoking an overresponse and thereby alienating the general population is one definition of terrorism. The strategy dates back to the Fenian bombing campaign in London in 1884, the two Boer campaigns in **South Africa**, and the activities of the Irish Republican Army in 1916. In the postwar era, largely successful counterterrorism campaigns were fought by the British in **Palestine**, **Malaya**, **Cyprus**, **Kenya**, **Aden**, **Borneo**, and **Oman**.

Apart from these often rural theaters, more urban campaigns were undertaken in **Canada** against Croatian bombers and the Front de Libération du Quebec, while **India** has confronted separatists operating from outside the country.

With accumulated colonial experience, the British authorities possessed the appropriate countermeasures to be applied to the challenge presented by the **Provisional Irish Republican Army** (PIRA) in Ulster during 32 years of "the Troubles." Transnational terrorism, unconnected to territorial or political objectives, manifested in 1993 when the spiritual leader of **al-Qaida** (AQ), **Osama bin Laden**, inspired a murderous campaign for a declared religious goal, a universal caliphate. Since bin Laden's death in May 2011, AQ has been eclipsed by other Sunni extremists who coalesced around the Islamic State (ISIS), which established itself in Iraq and Syria.

Unlike most terrorism, which historically has been quelled by settling the underlying political grievances, the transnational nature of AQ's organizations and the lack of any state sponsorship or centralized funding or a single command-and-control structure, has meant that the best outcome is not total eradication but isolation and marginalization so that it causes only minimal general disruption and restricts their activities to failed states and lawless tribal areas. This intelligence-led approach to counterterrorism, supported by sophisticated technology to monitor communications and disrupt suspect financial transactions, has resulted in a very high rate of attrition suffered by AQ and its affiliates, often administered by low-risk strategies, such as the deployment over hostile territory of **unmanned aerial vehicles**.

The power vacuum created by the civil war in **Syria** and the fragmentation of **Iraq** has seen the emergence of a new regional terrorist group, ISIS, which exercised authority across Sunni tribes from 2012 and, supported by foreign jihadists, cash seized from banks in Mosul, illicit oil exports, and heavy weaponry abandoned by the Iraqi army, acquired the status of the latest generation of transnational terrorists.

In the absence of long-term human sources inside AQ and ISIS, the counterterrorism authorities have turned to technology to identify and monitor suspects, principally by the collection and processing of electronic data. The principal classified database of international names is the Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment (TIDE), which is available to law enforcement agencies in the **United States**. TIDE is compiled by the Terrorist Identities Group of the **director of national intelligence**, a section of the Information Sharing and Knowledge Development Directorate in the National Counter-Terrorism Center.

A distilled list, the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB), contains the names of some 680,000 "known or suspected terrorists" and is shared with Allied security agencies. A further watch list, the No-Fly List, maintained by the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) of the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** and based in Vienna, Virginia, is intended to prevent some 1.5 million individuals from boarding commercial aircraft. Headed by Timothy J. Healy,

the TSC is staffed by personnel drawn from the Department of Justice, the State Department, the **Department of Homeland Security**, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Postal Service. *See also* GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS HEADQUARTERS; NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.

TEUFELSBERG. A major signals intercept station located during the **Cold War** in the British Sector of Berlin, strategically situated on the summit of a manmade mountain constructed over what had been intended to be the Third Reich's military academy. Bombed into total destruction in 1945, the site was used to dump the rubble from 800,000 buildings and proved to be an ideal site for a joint **National Security Agency/Government Communications Headquarters** listening post that, through its isolation from the city, offered an almost ideal electronic environment, free from interference, and with its tall aerials reached to **Czechoslovakia** and 50 miles into **Poland**. The U.S. Army Security Agency "Field Station" had been in operation since 1957, when it was known as the 280th ASA Company, and had proved its worth by monitoring the military VHF traffic generated by 600,000 Soviet troops during the Prague crisis of 1968. The number of masts and distinctive "golfball" antennae had increased continuously until 1977, when the site was absorbed into the NSA as the U.S. Air Force's 6912 Electronic Security Group, with more than 1,000 Americans and 100 British technicians from the RAF's No. 26 Signal Unit and the 13 Signal Regiment maintaining 24-hour **cover** in three shifts on East German and Soviet telephone, telex, and radio circuits.

THOMPSON, ROBERT. In June 1957, Airman First Class Robert G. Thompson, assigned to the Air Force Office of Special Investigations in West Berlin, volunteered to sell information to the Soviets, and he continued to do so until he was transferred to Malmstrom Air Force Base in Great Falls, Montana. Even after he was discharged in 1958, he remained in contact with the Soviets, but he was finally arrested in 1965 at his home in Long Island, New York, and sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment, having admitted to selling between 50 and 100 documents every two weeks for about three months in 1957.

After his imprisonment, Thompson claimed to be a Soviet **illegal** and pressed for his release in a **spy swap** that was eventually granted in February 1986, when he was exchanged for Anatoli Sharansky. Thompson was resettled in East Berlin under the alias Gregor Best and was employed by the **Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung** as a **false-flag** recruiter, posing as a **Central Intelligence Agency** officer supposedly anxious to seek help in conducting investigations into the staff of North Atlantic Treaty Organization embassies. *See also* SOVIET UNION; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

TOLKACHEV, ADOLF. Code-named AE/BLIP by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA), Tolkachev volunteered hugely important aeronautical data from "Phastron," the Research Institute of Radiobuilding, to the CIA in Moscow by leaving a note in a car belonging to a CIA officer in Moscow. Tolkachev was ideologically motivated and initially had limited himself to distributing subversive literature. When ordered to improve the MiG-25's avionics, following the defection of Lieutenant **Viktor Belenko** with his FOXBAT Mach 3 high-altitude interceptor to Hakodate in **Japan** in September 1976, he seized the opportunity to inflict some real damage on the regime by compromising all the fighter's new avionics.

Later code-named AE/VANQUISH, Tolkachev was paid the equivalent of more than $2 million, mainly in antique Russian jewelry that he pretended he had inherited from his grandmother, in return for details of Soviet radar, electronic countermeasures, and stealth technology, a veritable hemorrhage of secrets that effectively neutralized the feared FOXBAT superfighter. Tolkachev's rather unsubtle initial approach could easily have been a KGB provocation, but with **William Casey**'s encouragement, the CIA station chief, Gus Hathaway, took the risk and assigned a senior Russian-speaking case officer, John Guilsher, who had a Russian background (and was impressively experienced, having worked in London on the **Berlin Tunnel** material and having transcribed the **Penkovsky** transcripts in 1962), and he ran the source with two successive case officers with great skill until May 1985, when the engineer was arrested, having been betrayed by an embittered former CIA officer, **Edward Lee Howard**.

TRADECRAFT. Like any professional group, intelligence personnel have developed their own techniques to assist them in fulfilling their task. Accordingly, in the complex choreography of human source recruitment, the professionals have created their own methods and lexicon to assist in the identification of potential recruits ("talent spotting"), the employment of intermediaries to cultivate a likely source ("access agents"), and the final encounter (the "bump"), when a case officer makes the **pitch**. Once recruited successfully, a covert channel of communication must be opened. This may rely on one-way broadcasting, perhaps radio broadcasts from a "numbers station"; two-way signals over a burst transmission; exchanges at a personal rendezvous (the "treff"), perhaps at a **safe house**; or the use of a **dead drop**, **brush contact**, "car toss," or "rolling meet" in a vehicle.

Some of these operations may require electronic countermeasures, decoys, physical or technical **surveillance**, concealment devices, clandestine communications, disguises, and a host of ingenious procedures designed to preserve the safety of a valued source. Once under successful management,

the agent may have to undergo periodic integrity tests to ensure continued loyalty and reliability. Where an agent detects hostile surveillance, is under investigation, or has other restrictions, a signal plan will be devised to convey continued freedom or perhaps an emergency request for assistance, advice, currency, or **exfiltration**. Such signals may be almost impossible to detect by the unindoctrinated, such as a potted plant being placed in a window at a certain time, a curtain drawn, or a vehicle parked with its wheels pointed in a prearranged position.

Ultimately, a source may wish to defect and require escape to a country where debriefing and **resettlement** may take place. Case officers are anxious to retain their agents' allegiance, as disaffection can prove embarrassing and even lead to that most rare of incidents, a **redefection**.

TRAFFIC ANALYSIS. The discipline of studying wireless traffic to establish patterns and obtain intelligence, a component of **signals intelligence**, is known as "traffic analysis" and includes techniques of direction finding, call-sign analysis, and "discrimination," being the study of frequencies, wavelengths, and transmission lengths. Even without being able to solve cryptographically a ciphered text, a skilled analyst may develop significant information about a particular source of radio broadcasts by monitoring the regularity of the signals, the length of the signals, frequency, call sign, and origin. For example, the sudden imposition of radio silence may indicate an imminent attack, and the movement of a particular operator may indicate a change in location for his or her unit. Perhaps the most significant moment in the history of traffic analysis occurred in 1938 at the end of the Munich crisis, when the *Deutschland*, on a goodwill visit to **Spain**, continued its cruise with a crew of cadets and did not return to her home port. British direction finding confirmed the German battleship's position, thereby confirming that war was not imminent.

TRIPLEX. The code name assigned to XXX material, being information acquired from the illicit copying of the content of **diplomatic bags** sent to and from diplomatic missions in London during World War II. Conducted by a joint **MI5 Special Intelligence Service** unit dedicated to gaining surreptitious access to the attaché cases carried by **diplomatic couriers**, TRIPLEX constituted a major breach of the Vienna Convention and therefore was considered an extremely sensitive source.

TUNISIA. During the rule of the authoritarian dictator President Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali, Tunisia maintained a ruthless and ubiquitous secret police, but following his overthrow in January 2011, the entire structure was

dismantled. Ben Ali had taken power in 1987, removing President Habib Bourguiba from power by declaring him incompetent and strengthening the security apparatus.

After Ben Ali fled to Saudi Arabia, the secret police, with a staff of 80,000, was dismantled and replaced by two branches of the Ministry of the Interior, the General Directorate for Specialized Services, and the General Directorate for Technical Services. In August 2013, the Ministry of the Interior and the Defense Ministry announced that a new National Security Agency was in preparation. *See also* WIKILEAKS.

TURKEY. In 1913, the Ottoman Empire's Special Organization (SO) was created by Enver Pasha under the War Department to act as a security and intelligence agency. During World War I, the SO was active in Arabia and North Africa countering European-inspired subversion and espionage.

In 1918, the SO was dismantled, and its last chief, Hüsamettin Ertürk, published a memoir, *Behind the Scenes of Two Eras*. The SO was later replaced by Kamal Atatürk with the Müdafaa-i Milliye Cemiyeti (National Defense Society), which was headed by Hüsamettin Ertürk, who had previously headed the SO.

In November 1940, with financial support and advice from the British **Secret Intelligence Service** and Vladimir Wolfson of the Naval Intelligence Division, an Anglo-Turkish Security Bureau was established, and in 1946, this became the Milli Emniyet Hizmeti (National Security Service), which in 1965 was transformed to the Milli İstihbarat Teşkilatı (MİT) (National Intelligence Organization).

The organization is divided into six directorates: Strategic Analysis, Counter-Intelligence, External Operations, Security Intelligence, Electronic and Technical Intelligence, and **Signals Intelligence**. In April 2014, MİT's authority was extended to allow it to act as a back-channel to negotiate with the outlawed Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), a terrorist group whose leader, Abdullah Öcalan, was arrested in Nairobi in February 1999 and sentenced to death (later commuted to life imprisonment) and imprisoned on the island of Imrali in the Sea of Marmara. In March 2013, he declared a cease-fire on behalf of the PKK and opened formal negotiations with his captors.

The directors of the MİT have been Avni Kantan (July 1965–March 1966), Mehmet Fuat Doğu (March 1966–March 1971), Nurettin Ersin (August 1971–July 1973), Bülent Türker (July 1973–February 27, 1974), Bahattin Özülker (February 1974–September 1974), Bülent Türker (September 1974–November 1974), Hamza Gürgüç (November 1974–July 1978), Adnan Ersöz (July 13, 1978–November 1979), Bülent Türker (November 1979–September 1981), Burhanettin Bigalı (September 1981–August 1986), Hayri Ündül

(September 1986–August 1988), Teoman Koman (August 1988–August 1992), Sönmez Köksal (November 1992–February 1998), Şenkal Atasagun (February 1998–June 11, 2005), Emre Taner (June 2005–May 2010), and Hakan Fidan (May 2010–).

TURNOVER. During the **Cold War**, the concept of the "turnover" agent and the "false **defector**" received wide currency within the counterintelligence community. The basis of the belief was that an intelligence agency would be willing to deliberately sacrifice an ostensibly valued asset in return for the advantage of enhancing the reputation of another source. This strategy was manifested by the **NKVD** during World War II, when evidence emerged that the **Abwehr** networks run by MAX and MORITZ along the Russian front, which produced verifiably authentic information about the deployment of the Red Army, were actually an elaborate and expensive charade ruthlessly masterminded from Moscow. The cost of the deception operation was so great that the issue aroused considerable controversy and was considered alien to Western practice.

Postwar investigation of the MAX and MORITZ wireless traffic, together with the interrogation of the participants, confirmed the massive scale of the Soviet commitment to *maskirovka* and disinformation, and in the following years, acceptance spread that the **KGB** routinely abandoned turnovers either to protect a more important asset or to accomplish some other Machiavellian goal. This tactic was confirmed by the defector **Anatoli Golitsyn**, who, following his **exfiltration** from **Finland** in December 1961, reinterpreted many of the operations conducted by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) and suggested that some major triumphs were not quite the successes claimed. Consequently, the CIA's Counterintelligence Staff, led by James Angleton, expressed doubts about **Yuri Loginov**, who was returned to the **Soviet Union**, and **Yuri Nosenko**, who was incarcerated in a specially built prison for 45 months.

A central theme of Golitsyn's distinctively idiosyncratic analysis, subsequently supported by **MI5**'s Peter Wright, was that some convicted spies had been discarded as pawns as a distraction to conceal more productive agents, citing the arrest of the **Portland spies** Harry Houghton and Ethel Gee.

The risks of deploying a well-informed intelligence officer as a **dangle** in the hope of acquiring actionable intelligence would appear to be disproportionate, but such operations have been conducted. In 1964, in a somewhat last-resort effort to identify the mole code-named UNSUB DICK in the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI), the KGB's ***rezident*** in New York, Boris Ivanov, became the target for a **double-agent** ploy code-named VALBEL, which ultimately proved unproductive.

A review of KGB counterintelligence methodology conducted after the Cold War provided little support for the proposition that turnovers or discards were ever authorized apart from a very determined effort to divert attention away from **Aldrich Ames** at a critical moment when the CIA was pursuing an intense mole hunt to trace the damaging leaks that had closed down much of the agency's Soviet sources. A senior KGB Second Chief Directorate officer, Aleksandr Zhomov, code-named **PROLOGUE**, approached a member of the Moscow CIA station while on a train journey and sought to convey information that later proved to be deliberately misleading.

Another likely "plant" or dispatched defector was Oleg Tumanov, who swam ashore in **Libya** from a Soviet destroyer in November 1966 and subsequently worked for Radio Free Liberty in Munich. He disappeared in February 1986 and later turned up in Moscow, claiming to have worked loyally for the KGB throughout.

Since the end of the Cold War, no new evidence has emerged to support the assertion that the KGB ever resorted to turnovers, and the theory is now discredited.

TWENTY COMMITTEE. The name of the British intelligence coordinating committee created in January 1941 to supervise the management of **MI5**'s **double agents** and give approval to information being passed to the enemy. The Twenty Committee met weekly and was chaired by J. C. Masterman, his secretary being another MI5 officer, John Marriott. The other membership were staff seconded from the Home Defence Security Executive, the director of military intelligence, the director of naval intelligence, Home Forces, the deception planners of London Controlling Section, and the **Secret Intelligence Service**.

During the course of World War II, the Twenty Committee met weekly 226 times and oversaw the operations of more than 40 controlled enemy agents until it was wound up in December 1944. The existence of the Twenty Committee was revealed publicly in 1972 with the publication by Sir John Masterman of *The Double Cross System of the War of 1939–45*, a slightly abridged version of an account he had been commissioned to write for the Security Service in 1945.

U

U-2. The abbreviated designation of the Utility-2 aircraft built by Lockheed for the **Central intelligence Agency** (CIA) as a high-altitude, single-engine reconnaissance aircraft that flew for the first time in August 1955. The following year, the U-2 began overflights of Soviet territory from Adana in **Turkey**, Lakenheath in England, and Giebelstadt in Germany, concentrating on the missile test sites at Kapustin Yar and Tyuratam. Following the destruction of a U-2 near Sverdlovsk in May 1960 and the capture of its CIA pilot, Francis Gary Powers, President Dwight D. Eisenhower banned further intrusions into Soviet airspace. Two American U-2 planes were shot down, the other being a flight over **Cuba** in October 1962, killing the pilot, Major Rudolf Anderson. In addition, six Taiwanese U-2s were destroyed over the **People's Republic of China** between 1962 and 1969.

The imagery captured by the U-2 overflights, processed by the **National Photographic Interpretation Center** (NPIC) and code-named IDEALIST, was considered invaluable, serving to undermine the **bomb-gap** theory, but was later replaced by photographs from CORONA satellites that came onstream on the fifth attempt in August 1960. The first flight covered 1.6 million square miles of the **Soviet Union**, more than the previous 24 U-2 flights, and disproved the **missile-gap** theory.

The U-2 remains an effective **surveillance** aircraft and is still in service across the globe. A total of 106 were built, of which two were downed by the Soviets, one over Cuba and the other over Sverdlovsk. Others, flown from the **Republic of China** by nationalist pilots, were destroyed over the **People's Republic of China**.

U-BOAT. In both world wars, the German **submarine** fleet attempted to enforce a blockade on **Great Britain** with the intention of starving the country into submission but were prevented from doing so. The Kriegsmarine fleet suffered appalling losses during the Battle of the Atlantic largely due to the skillful exploitation of enemy wireless traffic enciphered on the **Enigma** machine and Allied technical developments, such as radar and sonar.

The German Type XXI diesel submarine, brought into service at the end of the war, proved an exceptional weapon at the time, and its design was adopted as the basis of the Soviet *Zulu* and *Whiskey* classes and the *Foxtrot*, the mainstay of the postwar Red Banner Fleet. Although noisy and easy to detect, a total of 75 *Foxtrots* were built until production ended in 1983. They were exported to **India**, **Cuba**, **Libya**, and **Poland**, and two were lost in accidents. The *B-37* was lost in a torpedo explosion at Polnariy in 1962, and the *B-33* sank off Vladivostok in 1991.

UKRAINE. In May 1954, following the death of Joseph Stalin, Ukraine established its own Committee for State Security under Vitali Nikitchenko and based on the **KGB** model, which was largely subordinate to Moscow and fulfilled an internal security function, leaving responsibility for foreign intelligence collection to the KGB's First Chief Directorate. Nikitchenko remained chairman until 1970, when he was succeeded by Vitali Fedorchuk. He was replaced in 1982 by Stepan Mukha who was succeded in 1987 by Nikolai Golushko.

In 1991, in the aftermath of the Soviet collapse, the KGB was dismantled and reconstituted with much the same personnel by the Sluzhba Bezpeky Ukrayiny (SBU) led by a **GRU** officer, Ihor Smeshko, who remained in office until 2005. The SBU's headquarters in central Kiev were at 33 Volodymyrska Street.

Ukraine's foreign intelligence Service, the Sluzhba Zovnishn'oyi Rozvidky Ukrayiny (SZRU), was created in October 2005 on the authority of President Leonid Kuchma to provide the government with an operational, analytical, and technical intelligence capability, together with a training facility, under the direction of Colonel General Malomuzh Mykola Grygorovych. Under the terms of the presidential decree, the staff was established at 4,350, of whom 4,010 would be military personnel. The organization consisted of eight departments: Administration, HUMINT, SIGINT, Technical Services, Analysis, Internal Security, Operational Logistics and Support, Financial, and Training/Research.

The SZRU's remit initially extended into law enforcement and investigates **terrorism**, organized crime, and people trafficking, but a reform in 2003 introduced an element of independence intended to enhance external liaison links with counterpart agencies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, European Union, and other Western countries. By 2007, the SZRU had acknowledged liaison relationships with 111 foreign intelligence agencies from 67 countries. The declared budget in 2003 of $5,544,555 increased to $49,153,882 in 2007.

The directors of the SZRU and its predecessor have been Heorhiy Kovtun (1991–1992), Oleksandr Sharkov (1993–1995), Viacheslav Abramov (1995–

1998), Leonid Rozhen (1999–2000), Oleksandr Cherevan (2000–2003), Oleh Syniansky (2003–2005), General Mykola Malomuzh (2005–2010), General Grigori Illiashov (2010–2014), and General Viktor Hvozd (2014–).

UKUSA, The acronym for the United Kingdom–**United States** of America Security Agreement signed in 1947 to enhance the **BRUSA** pact of May 1943, which set the terms for the exchange of signals intelligence between British and American cryptographic agencies. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN.

ULTRA. The classification assigned to **signals intelligence** emanating from intercepted enemy wireless traffic enciphered on the **Enigma** machine in 1942. Previously, the code name had been BONIFACE. Later in the war, ULTRA came to be used as a generic term and included other enemy cipher machines, such as the Siemens Geheimschreiber.

UNIT 8200. The military intelligence **cover** designation of **Israel**'s **signals intelligence** organization that failed to interpret the increase in signal traffic between Damascus, Amman, and Cairo in 1973 as an indication of an imminent attack. Until recently commanded by Brigadier Pinhas Bulhris, Unit 8200 is responsible for all communications intelligence and **cryptography** and the development of new intercept techniques.

UNITED NATIONS (UN). As the UN does not possess its own independent intelligence organization, it is heavily dependent on support supplied by contributing countries. However, the UN has inadvertently provided diplomatic cover in New York, London, and Geneva for the intelligence agencies of member countries. During the **Cold War**, several Eastern bloc countries took advantage of the UN's headquarters in Manhattan to establish legal ***rezidenturas***. The extent of this abuse, well known to personnel deployed in **surveillance** duties, was authoritatively confirmed by **Arkadi Shevchenko** in April 1978 when he defected to the **Central Intelligence Agency**. As an assistant general secretary, Shevchenko was the most senior Soviet diplomat ever to defect, and he identified members of the UN Secretariat and the Soviet mission whom he knew to be undercover **KGB** and **GRU** officers. In 1999, Sergei Tetryakov, actually the **SVR**'s deputy ***rezident***, also defected from **Russia**'s UN mission and identified the *rezidentura*'s membership.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. In the fiscal year ending December 2013, the U.S. intelligence community employed 107,035 staff and enjoyed a total annual budget, as approved by Congress, of $52.2 billion, of which $14.7 billion went to the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA), which employed

the equivalent of 21,459 full-time civilian staff; $10.8 billion to the **National Security Agency** (NSA), with a staff of 14,940 civilians and 23,400 military personnel; and $10.3 billion to the **National Reconnaissance Office** (NRO). The two other major components of the U.S. intelligence community are the **National Geospatial Intelligence Agency** and the General Defense Intelligence Program. In addition, some 21,800 contractors were also engaged within the community.

In terms of operations, $20.1 billion was spent on general intelligence collection, $17.2 billion on countering **terrorism**, $6.7 billion on countering proliferation, $4.3 billion on cyber-operations, and $3.8 billion on counterespionage. Identified as key targets for aggressive counterintelligence operations were **China**, **Russia**, **Iran**, **Israel**, **Pakistan**, and **Cuba**, while **measurement and signature intelligence** resources were concentrated on the threat of ballistic missiles developed in North Korea, **Iran**, the **People's Republic of China**, and **Russia**.

In July 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt selected **William Donovan** as his coordinator of information and then in 1942 to head the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). Thus, during World War II, the fledgling American intelligence community consisted of OSS, the domestic **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) and its subordinate Special Intelligence Service operating in Latin America, the Office of Naval Intelligence, and the Army Signals Intelligence Service. OSS would be abolished by President Harry S. Truman, who in 1947 created the CIA, and in the years that followed, the community would expand with the establishment of the NSA in November 1952, the NRO in August 1960, and the National Imagery and Mapping Agency in October 1996 (changed to the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency [NGIA] in November 2003), which was an amalgamation of the Central Imagery Office, the National Photographic Interpretation Center, the Defense Mapping Agency, the Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Office, the Defense Dissemination Program Office, and branches of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

In November 2002, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was established and gradually absorbed the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Customs Service, the Border Patrol, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, and the Federal Protective Service. This restructuring was followed in 2013 by the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Act, which established the Office of the **Director of National Intelligence**, which took responsibility for coordinating the entire community, apart from the NSA, NRO, and the NGIA (which remained within the Department of Defense), consisting of 14 "elements": the DHS's Office of Intelligence and Analysis; Coast Guard Intelligence; the Department of Energy's Office of Intelligence

and Counterintelligence; the Department of State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research; the Treasury's Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence; the Defense Intelligence Agency; Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Agency; the National Air and Space Intelligence Center; the Army Intelligence and Security Command; the National Ground Intelligence Center; the Marine Corps Intelligence Activity; the Office of Naval Intelligence; the FBI's National Security Division; and the Drug Enforcement Administration's Office of National Security Intelligence. The community employs some 854,000 staff holding top-secret security clearances. *See also* DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA; MOSCOW RULES; MOSCOW STATION.

UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES (UAV). Known also as drones and remotely piloted aircraft, UAVs have been deployed operationally since the **Vietnam** War, with the **United States** relying on the MQ-1 Predator, MQ-9 Reaper, and stealth RQ-170 Sentinel to collect imagery and signals intelligence and to launch Hellfire missiles. UAVs boast long ranges, high altitudes, and a lengthy loiter capability and have been programmed to monitor particular cell phones.

In difficult terrain, such as the tribal border areas of **Pakistan**, UAVs offer an opportunity to maintain **surveillance** without the risk of compromise or the need to sustain vulnerable assets on the ground. Once launched in theater, often from Djibouti or Kandahar, the U.S. UAVs, some of them sponsored by the Special Activities Division of the **Central Intelligence Agency**, are controlled by 17th Reconnaissance Squadron, personnel operating from a secure compound in a corner of Creech Air Force Base, 45 miles from Las Vegas in Nevada's Mojave Desert, and from the U.S. Air Force training facility at Holloman Air Force Base in New Mexico. The aircraft are operated by the U.S. Air Force 432nd Wing, which consists of four Predator and Reaper squadrons and the 22nd and 867th Reconnaissance Squadrons, with the 732nd Operations Group and the 30th Reconnaissance Squadron flying the CIA's Sentinel. Each unit, manned by 300 aircrew, is equipped with up to 35 UAVs.

France has also invested in the Reaper, and the unarmed version operates from the 1/33 Belfort Squadron at Base 709 in Cognac-Chateaubernard and is the successor to a French UAV program, equipped with Harfangs, which saw service in Kosovo and **Afghanistan**.

British drones operating over Afghanistan, launched by Americans in Kandahar, are flown by Royal Air Force pilots based at RAF Waddington in Lincolnshire, which accommodates the Intelligence Surveillance Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance headquarters. *See also* GREAT BRITAIN.

UNSUB. The **Federal Bureau of Investigation** abbreviation for "unidentified subject," being the term applied in espionage cases where the culprit has not been identified positively.

UNSUB DICK. The **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) code name for an undetected mole inside the New York Field Office (NYFO) during the 1960s. The existence of a mole was revealed in 1962 when a 39-year-old **KGB** officer, Aleksei Kulak, turned up unexpectedly at the NYFO and volunteered to spy for the FBI. He explained that he chose that particular evening to make his approach because he knew the mole was meeting his KGB contact.

A member of the KGB ***rezidentura*** in New York, Kulak was a Line X officer, working under diplomatic cover as a scientific attaché at the Soviet mission to the **United Nations**. He was recruited by the FBI early in 1962, a few months after his arrival in November 1961, and remained active until 1977, when he died at his desk in Moscow of a heart attack. He had returned to Moscow in 1967, only to be reassigned back to New York in 1971 for a further six years.

Kulak, code-named SOURCE 10 and FEDORA by the FBI, was decorated a Hero of the **Soviet Union**. Based on Kulak's information, the FBI assigned two special agents, Joseph J. Hengemuhle and Joseph J. Palguta, to identify the spy, but they could not prove a case despite receiving further confirmation of the mole's existence from another KGB source, Valentin Lysov, a couple of years later.

The principal candidate for UNSUB DICK was a relatively low-level member of a New York **surveillance** team, later retired from the FBI having promised his wife, a devout Roman Catholic, that he would give up espionage. When interviewed at his home in the Bronx, he made an emphatic denial, but he was identified by the FBI after a lengthy analysis of compromised cases in New York and evidence from Oleg Kalugin that he had once delivered a payment to an unnamed agent in the NYFO. More than 100 FBI staff were investigated in the mole hunt, and numerous careers were wrecked, but UNSUB DICK died leaving the issue unresolved. The issue acquired considerable sensitivity because UNSUB DICK's son also pursued a career in the FBI and reached a senior rank.

URZAD BEZPIECZENSTWA (UB). The UB (Security Office) was a shortened abbreviation of the official name Urzad Bezpieczenstwa Publicznego (Public Security Office), which was set up in the first week of September 1944 in liberated Polish territory by a team of **NKVD** agents parachuted into the country, later to be supervised by the NKVD ***rezident***, General Selianovsky, thereby setting a standard of surrogacy that was to be copied

across eastern Europe as the NKVD inserted its own personnel or nominees into the newly created security structures.

In July 1946, the Ministry of Public Security was divided into eight departments, five of which dealt with operational matters: I, Counterintelligence; II, Technical Operations and Technology; III, Anti-Opposition; IV, Protection of the Economy; and V, Counter-Infiltration and Counter-Church Influence. Early in 1948, Department VII, handling general intelligence, was created, and in June the following year, a powerful and highly secret Officer's Office (Biuro do spraw Funkcjonariuszy) was set up as an internal counterintelligence section to maintain **surveillance** and investigate and control ministry personnel.

On 2 March 1950, a Special Office (Biuro Specjalne) was set up, becoming Department X in November 1951, to provide surveillance and to investigate senior communists and their cronies. At the peak of its power two years later, the Security Service employed 33,200 officers, with the Ministry of Public Security controlling 57,500 of the MO Citizens Militia, 41,000 crack troops of the intensely loyal KBW (Korpus Bezpieczenstwa Wewnetrznego) Internal Security Corps, 32,000 WOP (Wojska Ochrony Pogranicza) Frontier Guards, and an armed Industry Guard, SP (Straz Przemyslowa), to protect industry against sabotage. In addition, the regime could rely on 10,000 SW (Straz Wiezienna) prison guards and the 125,000-strong ORMO (Ochotnicza Rezerwa Milicji Obywatelskiej) Citizen's Militia Voluntary Reserve, which consisted of low-level informers who in emergencies were armed with batons or guns and deployed against unarmed protesters. All these despised plainclothesmen were known as "*ubeks*" by the general population, which did not distinguish between the security service and the rest.

After Joseph Stalin's death, the power of the Ministry of the Public Security diminished, and in June 1954, the feared Department X was disbanded, with other changes limited to the removal of a dozen or so most compromised officers. On 7 December 1954, the Ministry of Public Security was divided into the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MSW) (Ministerstwo Spraw Wewnetrznych) and subordinated to the Cabinet Committee for the Public Security (KBP) (Komitet do spraw Bezpieczenstwa Publicznego). Thus, the MSW gained control over the MO, ORMO, WOP, KBW, SP, and SW, leaving the KBP as a de facto security service operating independently and outside the departmental structure of the previous Ministry of Public Security.

In September 1955, the KBP was reinforced by an amalgamation of the Informacja Wojskowa (Military Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence Service) and the Wojska Wewnetrzne, which was an internal military unit designed to prevent mutiny within the armed forces. Previously, both had been subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense, but no announcement was made

to explain the extension of the KBP's power. An order made in September 1955 committed the Security Service to support Informacja Wojskowa and vice versa.

Following the 20th Party Congress in Moscow, at which Nikita Khrushchev denounced Stalin, and the Poznan riots, the Polish Communist Party disbanded the Committee for Public Security effective November 1956. The Offices of the Public Security were dismantled, and the hitherto informal security service was reduced in number and power, streamlined, and incorporated into the MSW, where it was named officially the Security Service, thus establishing the Sluzhba Bezpieczenstwa, but the nickname "*ubek*" was so deeply rooted in the public mind that it survived despite some competition from the new acronym "*esbek*."

Following the collapse of the Soviet bloc, the Polish intelligence apparatus was reorganized, and in April 1990, a new agency, the Urzad Ochrony Panstwa, was established under the leadership of Krzystof Kozlowski with responsibility for domestic security and counterintelligence, but the man nominated to be its first director, Marian Zacharsky, was forced to withdraw when there were American objections to his appointment because he had operated as an illegal in California, where he had been imprisoned in December 1981 but exchanged four years later in a **spy swap**.

Simultaneously, a foreign intelligence service, the Agencja Wywiadu, was formed. The current head of the Agencja Wywiadu is General Maciej Hunia, and his three deputies are Colonels Paweł Woźniak, Piotr Juszczak, and Marek Stępień. *See also* POLAND.

V

VANUNU, MORDECHAI. The son of an immigrant family from Marrakesh, Morocco, Mordechai Vanunu abandoned his studies as a physicist and joined the Dimona nuclear research center in 1977, working as a technician. He was made redundant in 1985, having applied to join the Israeli Communist Party, but in 1986 attempted to sell information and photographs that he had taken from inside the plant to a journalist in Australia. He was brought to London by the *Sunday Times* to have his story verified, and a rival newspaper, the *Sunday Mirror*, identified him as a hoaxer and claimed that his supposedly illicit photographs of a secret underground plutonium-processing unit were actually of a car wash or an egg-packing factory. Dismayed but undeterred, the *Sunday Times* obtained independent corroboration of Vanunu's bona fides and in September 1986 published his assertion that **Israel** had developed a sizable atomic arsenal of free-fall bombs and nuclear land mines.

Meanwhile, the **Australian Security Intelligence Organisation** had learned of Vanunu's intention to make disclosures regarding his former employment and informed **Mossad**, which conducted an operation in London to lure him to Italy. He apparently accidentally encountered an attractive American girl while window-shopping, and she invited him for the weekend to Rome, where he was immediately abducted and returned to Israel for trial. He was convicted in March 1988 of treason and sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment. Released on license in 2004, he converted to Christianity but was quickly rearrested for breaching the terms of his parole, which included a ban on interviews with foreign journalists and on travel abroad.

VARENIK, GENNADI. Code-named GT/FITNESS by the **Central Intelligence Agency**, Varenik was the son of a senior **KGB** officer, and had been under TASS cover when he had been recruited in March 1985 in Bonn, where he revealed details of a KGB plan to plant terrorist bombs. After he had been identified as a spy by **Aldrich Ames** he was arrested in November 1985, and shot in February 1987. *See also* SOVIET UNION; UNITED STATES.

VASILIEV, VLADIMIR. In December 1986, Colonel Vladimir M. Vasiliev, a **GRU** officer recruited by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) in Budapest in 1983 and code-named GT/ACCORD, was arrested by the **KGB**. He had identified a GRU network in which a U.S. Army sergeant, **Clyde L. Conrad**, who had been active in West **Germany**, was also caught. Vasiliev had enabled the Swedish security police to arrest Conrad's controllers, Dr. Sandor Kercsik and his younger brother Imre, and roll up a large Hungarian military intelligence network headed by a retired warrant officer, **Zoltan Szabo**. Originally a refugee from **Hungary** in the 1956 exodus, Szabo had joined the U.S. Army and had been decorated for gallantry in **Vietnam**. According to his confession, he had been recruited by the Hungarians in 1971, when he took his German wife and children on vacation to Lake Balaton. Although Vasiliev had tipped off the CIA to the existence of Szabo's huge Hungarian spy ring in 1985, which extended into Italy, his role had been skillfully concealed, so it was a surprise when he was suddenly taken into the KGB's custody in 1986 and executed the following year. Conrad was allowed his liberty until August 1988 and was sentenced to life imprisonment in June 1990, but Szabo escaped to Budapest.

VASSILENKO, GENNADI. A **KGB** "Line KR" counterintelligence officer identified as a **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) spy by Robert Hanssen, Gennadi Vassilenko had been unsuccessfully cultivated for years by the CIA's Jack Platt. In fact, Vassilenko never fully succumbed to Platt's blandishments, but in January 1986, while on a visit to Havana, Vassilenko was arrested and taken by ship back to Moscow to face six months of interrogation in Lefortovo prison. Hanssen had read Platt's report of a trip that he and his **Federal Bureau of Investigation** (FBI) partner, Don Rankin, had taken the previous October to Georgetown, Guyana, to see Vassilenko, whom he had referred to only as "M," but both Hanssen and the KGB had mistakenly believed that the recruitment of the target also code-named MONOLIGHT (by the CIA) and DOVKA (by the FBI) had been successful. Fortunately for Vassilenko, he had been released for lack of evidence after six months, but his career had been ruined. When **Aldrich Ames** was eventually arrested, it was the Vassilenko case that persuaded the mole hunters that their task was not over. Ames had been posted to Rome during the relevant period, and only the FBI had seen Platt's report on MONOLIGHT.

Vassilenko was released in Vienna as part of an exchange of Igor Sutyagin, Alexander Zaporozhsky, and Colonel Alexander Skrypal for **Anna Chapman** and 11 other Russian **illegals** in July 2010. He was subsequently resettled by the CIA in Leesburg, Virginia.

VENEZUELA. Controlled by the Ministry of the Interior in Caracas, the **Dirección Nacional de los Servicios de Inteligencia y Prevención** (DISIP) was established in March 1969 with responsibility for counterespionage, countersubversion, and counternarcotics operations throughout this oil-rich country and maintains links with liaison services. The organization gained a reputation, while fighting a "dirty war" against left-wing insurgents, for human rights abuses. By December 2005, when DISIP, based in The Helix, the geodesic hilltop dome overlooking Caracas, was disbanded by President Hugo Chavez, it employed a staff of 2,000. DISIP was replaced with the Servicio Bolivariano de Inteligencia Nacional (SEBIN), which was subordinated to the Ministry of Popular Power for Interior, Justice, and Peace. In April 2014, the bullet-riddled body of DISIP's former director, Major Eliecer Otaiza, was found in a suburb of Caracas. A month later, SEBIN's 44-year-old director, Rafael Celestino Albino Arteaga, was shot dead in a shopping mall in the western city of Maracay, apparently while being robbed.

VENONA. The Anglo-American **cryptographic** project that succeeded in decoding more than 2,000 Soviet messages exchanged between Moscow and various diplomatic posts overseas between 1940 and 1949 had several code names but is generally known as VENONA. The analytical work, which identified more than 300 spies, including **Alger Hiss**, Klaus Fuchs, Donald Maclean, Harry Dexter White, and the Rosenbergs, continued until 1979 but was not declassified until 1995. Although the translated, partially decrypted messages were not admissible in any criminal trial, they provided mole hunters with sufficient information to trace dozens of spies recruited and run by the **NKVD** and **GRU** during and after World War II. Although the traffic ceased in 1949, when both **William Weisband** and **H. A. R. ("Kim") Philby** warned Moscow of the progress being made by the American and British cryptanalysts, prompting a change in Soviet cipher procedures, there was sufficient material for **MI5** and the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** to study in an effort to put real names to the often-transparent code names used to protect the true identities of spies.

VERMEHREN, ERICH. The defection of this **Abwehr** officer and his deeply religious wife, Elizabeth, to the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) in February 1944 in Istanbul proved to be the catalyst for the absorption of the Abwehr into the Reichssicherheitshauptamt. The Vermehrens were cultivated by an SIS officer, Nicholas Elliott, who eventually persuaded them to switch sides with a promise that their decision would remain secret. Unfortunately, the news leaked almost as soon as the couple had been received and debriefed

in Cairo and was broadcast by the BBC, forcing them to adopt new identities and be resettled in **Switzerland**, where he adopted a new identity, Eric de Saventheim. He died in Bonn in April 2005.

VETROV, VLADIMIR. A **KGB** Line X scientific intelligence specialist, Vetrov had been posted to Ottawa, where he was **pitched** unsuccessfully by the **Royal Canadian Mounted Police** Security Service before he was transferred to Paris, where he was recruited by the **Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire** (DST) in 1980. The French ran him in Moscow with a military attaché sent for the purpose who operated outside the usual **Direction Générale de Sécurité Extérieure** channels to protect the source and gave him the English code name FAREWELL to imply that he was being handled by a foreign service. In February 1982, Vetrov was convicted of killing a man and stabbing his girlfriend and was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. However, in 1984, the KGB learned that Vetrov had engaged in espionage, and he was executed.

In the short period he was active as a spy, FAREWELL provided the French with a wealth of information about technology transfer and the KGB's illicit acquisition of Western scientific and commercial secrets. This knowledge was traded by President François Mitterrand with the Americans to demonstrate that the French reputation for high-level **penetration**, communist influence, and poor security was no longer justified. Precisely how the KGB came to find out about Vetrov's espionage remains one of the **Cold War**'s unsolved mysteries. *See also* FRANCE.

VIETNAM. During the Vietnam War, the Vietcong intelligence apparatus, the Bo Cong An (BCA), was widely regarded as arguably the world's second largest (to the **KGB**) and most efficient intelligence service, judged by its ability to penetrate its adversary and resist hostile penetration. Drawing on a large pool of communist sympathizers embedded deep in the Republic of South Vietnam's government, the BCA had sources in every branch of Saigon's corrupt regime.

Following unification, Hanoi dismantled the Bo Cong An and replaced it with a military intelligence unit, the Tổng cục Tình báo, known as the TC2, and a secret police, the Tổng cục Tình báo Công (TC V), in the Ministry of Public Security. Although the TC2 has a largely domestic security role, a decree issued in September 1997 extended its activities to "the fields of politics, defence, security, foreign relations, economics, science and technology, industry and the environment, society and culture," and it is known to have recruited agents in émigré groups overseas, particularly in the **United States**. *See also* PHOENIX.

VIKING. During World War II, the Ministry of Economic Warfare (MEW) created a clandestine procurement program, code-named VIKING and headed by Tony Wrightson, to acquire embargoed technology, such as precision instruments, theodolites, chronometers, and stereoscopic imagery viewers from **Switzerland**. The export of this matériel to the Allies was banned by the Axis, but the MEW found a method of smuggling the equipment to **Portugal** or Latin America and paying the suppliers in the **United States**. This expedient ensured that the Ministry of Aircraft Production was kept supplied with vital machine tools and cockpit instrumentation and that photo-analysts at RAF Medmenham could employ the very latest Swiss-manufactured interpretation apparatus.

VORONTSOV, SERGEI. Code-named GT/COWL, Vorontsov was a Second Chief Directorate officer who had spied for the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) since late 1984 but was arrested in March 1986 while his CIA contact, Michael Sellers, was detained while on his way to a rendezvous in Moscow and expelled. A volunteer who had dropped a sheaf of secret documents into the car of an American diplomat, Vorontsov had been identified as a spy by **Aldrich Ames**.

W

WALKER, JOHN. Indicted in May 1985 on six counts of espionage, along with his son, Michael, John Walker was a retired U.S. Navy warrant officer accused of having spied for the **Soviet Union** for 18 years, during which period he had held top-secret crypto-clearances and had handled the most sensitive coding equipment, including the key cards used to alter the daily settings on cipher machines. He is also credited with having compromised U.S. sonar technology to the point that the Soviets altered their naval tactics and designed the *Akula* class as a silent **submarine** undetectable by **SOSUS** passive acoustic arrays.

According to his confession, Walker had experienced financial difficulties in 1968 and had visited the Soviet embassy in Washington, D.C., where his offer to sell information had been accepted. After his retirement and a new career as a private detective, Walker had recruited his son, who, at the time of his arrest, was a petty officer serving on the carrier USS *Nimitz* and was found to have 15 pounds of classified material in his locker.

In addition, John Walker had recruited his brother, Lieutenant Commander Arthur Walker, and another navy friend, Jerry Whitworth. In October 1985, father and son pleaded guilty and received two life terms plus 10 years' and 25 years' imprisonment, respectively, in return for John Walker's testimony against Whitworth, who surrendered to the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** in June 1985. A former navy communications expert, Whitworth was accused of having received $325,000 from John Walker between 1975 and 1982 in return for classified data, and at his trial, which lasted three months, his assertion that he had not known the material was being passed to the Soviets was rejected, and he was sentenced in August 1986 to 365 years' imprisonment and a fine of $410,000. In his defense, Whitworth claimed that he had been recruited under a **false flag** by Walker, who had claimed to have been passing information to the Israelis.

Arthur Walker claimed that he had engaged in espionage only in 1981 and 1982, when he had been employed as a defense contractor in Chesapeake, Virginia, and that the compromised documents were classified as confidential and concerned ship construction. He was arrested in May 1985 and in October the same year was sentenced to life imprisonment and a fine of $250,000.

Two further U.S. Navy suspects, both believed to have been recruited by Walker, escaped prosecution because of insufficient evidence. Arthur Walker died in July 2014, age 79, in a federal prison in Butner, North Carolina. *See also* WALK-IN.

WALK-IN. The term applied to sources who volunteer their cooperation, often by literally making a direct approach to an intelligence service. In most examples, this behavior consists of a visit to a diplomatic mission and a request to see a representative of a particular agency. In such circumstances, an interview is likely to be conducted in a private room that may be wired for sound to retain an accurate record of the conversation. Some of the best intelligence sources have been walk-ins, among them **Vitali Yurchenko**, who sought political asylum at the U.S. embassy in Rome in July 1985 and, as part of his meal ticket, described how, when he had been the **KGB**'s head of security at the Washington, D.C., ***rezidentura*** in 1980, he had handled a **National Security Agency** walk-in who had evaded static **surveillance** by the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** by shaving his beard and being smuggled out of the building. The walk-in was eventually identified as **Ronald W. Pelton**. Others who adopted the same course include **Aldrich Ames** and **John Walker**.

The first postwar Soviet walk-in, in September 1945, was Konstantin Volkov, an **NKVD** officer who approached the British consul general in Istanbul but was betrayed by **H. A. R. ("Kim") Philby** before his **resettlement** terms could be negotiated. Another notable Soviet walk-in was **Anatoli Golitsyn**, the **KGB** officer who defected to the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) in Helsinki in December 1960 by unexpectedly turning up at the home of the local station chief, Frank Friberg, accompanied by his wife and daughter. Similarly, in May 1981, a **GRU** officer, Ilya Dzirkvelov, sought political asylum at the British consulate in Geneva for himself, his wife, and his daughter, and in June 1987, Major Florentino Azpillaga Lombard, the **Dirección General de Inteligencia** ***rezident*** in Prague, defected to Jim Olsen, the CIA station chief in Vienna.

Fear of deliberate provocation by a hostile security apparatus seeking to identify intelligence personnel in target diplomatic premises can lead to suspicion of walk-ins. When **Vasili Mitrokhin** was welcomed at the British embassy in Riga in March 1992, he had been rejected by the local CIA station. *See also* GERHARDT, DIETER; POPOV, PIOTR.

WATCHER SERVICE. MI5's group of skilled **surveillance** experts, designated B6 (and from 1953 A4), is known as the Watcher Service and, working in teams, maintains covert observation on fixed targets, such as diplomatic missions, from permanent static posts and is also deployed against other ter-

rorist and espionage suspects. The members are trained to a high standard and are considered among the most professional in the world. They rarely give evidence in prosecutions so as to avoid compromising their methods, but in September 1988, some were called as witnesses in the inquest conducted after Operation **FLAVIUS** in **Gibraltar**.

WEISBAND, WILLIAM. A Soviet spy who penetrated the Armed Forces Security Agency in 1944, Weisband had been born in Russia but had pretended to have been born to Russian parents in Alexandria. Before World War II, he was servicing **dead drops** in New York and was eventually identified by James Orin York as his prewar contact in California. Later, he was mentioned as having held a clandestine meeting with the **NKVD**'s Aleksandr Feklisov in a Manhattan movie theater in 1940 and is thought to have compromised the **VENONA** project as soon as he was granted access to it as a Russian linguist at Arlington Hall in 1948. Never convicted of espionage, Weisband was imprisoned in November 1950 for lying about his Communist Party of the United States of America membership and died in May 1967.

WHISTLE-BLOWER. A term applied to insiders who go public with allegations of misconduct or illegalities. In the **United States**, individuals who make unauthorized disclosures of this type have statutory protection from retaliation by their employers and from associated litigation. Some intelligence agencies provide an alternative route for channeling internal complaints without risking the release of classified information. In **Great Britain**, the appointment of a staff counselor who can guarantee anonymity to personnel anxious to express concern about their duties was included in the 1989 Security Service Act, which regulated **MI5** and placed the organization on a statutory footing for the first time since its creation in 1909.

WIKILEAKS. Founded in 2006 as an Internet website in Iceland by an Australian, Julian Assange, WikiLeaks was intended to provide an opportunity for **whistle-blowers** to publish anonymously documents that exposed misconduct and crime. In April 2010, Assange acquired notoriety by releasing video footage that was under investigation by the Pentagon from an incident in July 2007, when a group of Iraqi journalists were attacked accidentally by an Apache gunship.

This disclosure was followed by posting of some 76,000 combat reports relating to operations in **Afghanistan**, also leaked by the same source, **Bradley Manning**. In November 2010, Manning downloaded and passed to WikiLeaks a collection of diplomatic cables sent and received by the U.S. State Department. These confidential communications caused considerable

embarrassment but did not compromise any intelligence sources or methods. However, the candid comments of the U.S. ambassador in **Tunisia** about the regime's corruption and nepotism would prove to be the catalyst for demonstrations that would become known as the "Arab Spring."

In 2011, a former Swiss banker, Rudolf Elmer, provided WikiLeaks with details of private accounts held by clients of the Julius Bar *banque privé* in the Cayman Islands.

In June 2013, a former **National Security Agency** systems administrator, **Edward Snowden**, who had fled to Hong Kong, sought the assistance of WikiLeaks to travel to Moscow, where he applied for political asylum, having released thousands of classified documents and files to the media.

WILDERNESS OF MIRRORS. A memorable term coined by **Central Intelligence Agency** Counterintelligence Chief **James Angleton** and used by him in his 1975 testimony to the **Church Committee** to describe the counterintelligence environment in which Soviet espionage cases were never quite what they appeared to be. In the wilderness of mirrors, **defectors** have been planted deliberately, volunteer agents are deliberate provocations, and Machiavellian schemes have been plotted to mislead the West. The crisis was manifested by the treatment received by **Yuri Nosenko**, the **KGB** officer who defected in Geneva in January 1964 but was then incarcerated until October 1967 while his bona fides were established. There was also a lengthy mole hunt to identify a spy code-named SASHA and the rejection of a KGB volunteer in January 1967 code-named SHAMROCK, a case that was subsequently reviewed in 1979 and judged to be authentic. SHAMROCK returned to Moscow in December 1967, dismissed from the **KGB**, and was never heard of again. A catalog of misjudgments compiled by Angleton's adversaries concluded that the CIA had performed poorly under his influence.

WIRETAPS. Slang term originally for the physical interception of telephone landlines but now generally meant to apply to all voice communications, whatever the carrier system.

WOLF, MARKUS. Born in Hechingen in January 1923 but brought up in Moscow, Markus Wolf returned to **Germany** in 1945 and covered the Nuremberg war crimes trials as a radio correspondent. In December 1952 he joined the newly established Ministry of State Security and in May 1956 was appointed head of the foreign branch, the **Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung**. In his role as the longest-serving chief of any intelligence agency, Wolf concentrated on the penetration of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and was personally responsible for the recruitment and management of dozens of agents, among them **Gunter Guillaume**.

Increasingly disenchanted with the regime, Wolf retired in 1986 but was refused political asylum in Austria. Sentenced to six years' imprisonment in 1993, his conviction was later quashed by the FRG's constitutional court. The author of an autobiography, *Troika*, he died in November 2009. *See also* ROMEO SPIES.

WRIGHT, PETER. Formerly a Marconi radio engineer, Peter Wright joined the Security Service as a technician in July 1955 and in 1963 was indoctrinated into a mole hunt code-named PETERS, intended to identify hostile **penetration** of **MI5**. Wright achieved considerable expertise in his study of Soviet espionage and in April 1964 was selected to conduct the debriefing of Anthony Blunt, who had accepted an immunity from prosecution for his betrayal of British secrets during and after World War II. Wright pursued many of the leads provided by Blunt and was appointed a member of the FLUENCY Committee, created jointly with the **Secret Intelligence Service** to investigate possible moles. Although Wright interviewed numerous suspects, he obtained only one complete confession, that of Leo Long, who had been run by Blunt and had served in MI-14 during the war, before he went into the film business. Blunt obtained partial confessions from Jenifer Hart, Iris Murdoch, Member of Parliament Bernard Floud, and James McGibbon, but none were ever prosecuted. Having retired from MI5 in 1973, as one of a dozen assistant directors, Wright moved to Cornwall to breed horses but was retained by MI5 as a consultant on a part-time basis before finally leaving altogether at the end of January 1976 and emigrating to Tasmania later the same year.

When Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher asserted in November 1979 that all the evidence of hostile penetration of MI5 could be attributed to Blunt, Wright believed she had been misled by the Security Service and collaborated with the veteran Fleet Street journalist Chapman Pincher to document his investigations in *Their Trade Is Treachery*. Disappointed with the book, Wright then coauthored *SpyCatcher* with a television producer, Paul Greengrass, resulting in a lengthy legal action brought by the British government in **Australia** to prevent publication. The final House of Lords judgment upheld the principle of the lifelong duty of confidentiality owed by MI5 personnel to their employer, but the litigation had made the book an international best seller.

Wright died in Tasmania in April 1995, having written two further books, neither of which enjoyed *SpyCatcher*'s success.

X

XX. The abbreviation for "double cross," being the term applied to the development of **double agents**. During World War II, when the British Security Service exploited a large number of controlled enemy agents, responsibility for coordinating their activities and processing the information to be supplied to them was passed to a Double Cross Committee, which became more generally known as the **Twenty Committee** because of the Roman numerals.

Y

Y SERVICE. The interception of wireless signals is conducted by ground stations and other platforms that are referred to by the intelligence community by "Y," the letter that best illustrates the triangulation technique used by direction-finding equipment to identify the source of a target transmission.

YEMEN. The two principal Yemeni intelligence agencies, both subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior, are the paramilitary Central Security Organization (CSO) of the Ministry of the Interior, responsible for the maintenance of internal security, and the Political Security Organization (PSO), with an estimated strength of 150,000. In 2002, a National Security Bureau was established under the direct control of the president.

The CSO, equipped with armored personnel carriers, protects the country's infrastructure, tourist industry, and oil economy from militant Islamic insurgents, while the PSO monitors political extremism and has undertaken a program of licensing religious schools in an effort to reduce the influence of local **al-Qaida** affiliates, especially in the tribal areas.

YUGOSLAVIA. During the **Cold War**, the Yugoslav security apparatus, the Kontraobveščevalna Služba (KOS), acquired a reputation for ruthless enforcement of the communist regime's discipline. Created in 1946 as a successor to the wartime Odjeljenje za zaštitu naroda (OZNA), or Department of National Security, KOS was under the direct control of President Tito's nominee, Aleksandar Ranković, until he was removed from his post in 1965.

Initially, OZNA was divided into four sections: intelligence collection, headed by Maks Baće Milić; counterintelligence, under Pavle Pekić; military security, under Jeftimije "Jefto" Šašić; and a technical/statistics branch, under Mijat Vuletić. A foreign counterintelligence section was added in 1946.

OZNA was dismantled in 1991, when Yugoslavia disintegrated, leaving the newly independent states of Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Serbia to create their own individual intelligence organizations.

The other Yugoslav intelligence agency was the Uprava Drzavne Bezbednosti (UDBA), or State Security Administration, which operated as an internal secret police between 1946 and 1991 and is suspected of having participated

in the **assassination** abroad of numerous opponents of the regime. In August 2014, a former UDBA chief, Zdravko Mustac, was charged with complicity in the assassination of a dissident, Stjepan Durekovic, in **Germany** in July 1983, together with his subordinate, Josip Perkovic.

YURCHENKO, VITALI. A senior **KGB** counterintelligence officer, Colonel Vitali Yurchenko had been attached to the KGB's Washington, D.C., ***rezidentura*** and defected to the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA) in July 1985 to escape from poverty and an unhappy marriage by requesting political asylum in Rome while on a mission to find Vladimir Alexandrov, a Soviet nuclear physicist who had gone missing. Yurchenko was flown to a CIA **safe house** in Vienna, Virginia, for lengthy debriefing and disclosed fabulous information, including evidence to identify a former CIA officer, **Edward Lee Howard**, and a former **National Security Agency** analyst, **Ronald W. Pelton**, as spies for the KGB.

He was also able to clear up dozens of loose ends on other counterintelligence cases and reveal the KGB's latest **tradecraft**, including the deliberate brushing of CIA personnel in Moscow with radioactive **spy dust** to enable their movements to be monitored. Unusually, **Director of Central Intelligence William Casey** met Yurchenko several times during his debriefings, entertaining him at dinner twice, and was quite unable to resist spreading the good news of the CIA's impressive coup. Yurchenko was also alarmed when he was told that he might be obliged to appear as a witness in an action brought against the U.S. government by Ewa Shadrin, the widow of the naval **defector Nikolai Artamonov**.

Unfortunately, the rather unpersonable Yurchenko, who had been promised total discretion, was understandably dismayed by the leaks and disappointed by his treatment by his CIA Security Division handlers who had failed to show him the respect he felt he deserved, and he redefected to the Soviet embassy in Washington on 31 October, calling a press conference four days later to complain that he had been abducted by the CIA and drugged.

The postmortem **damage assessment** conducted by the CIA suggested that Yurchenko's considerable personal problems had not been properly appreciated when he approached the Rome station in the way that they most probably would have been if he had been recruited and run for a period before he simply turned up unexpectedly demanding asylum and **resettlement**. The heavy-drinking counterintelligence expert had an exaggerated view of what was in store for him and was bitterly disappointed when he was rejected by his former girlfriend, Dr. Valentina Yereskovsky, a beautiful blonde pediatrician and the wife of the Soviet consul general in Montreal. The CIA concluded that it was highly likely that **Aldrich Ames**, who had been part of his debrief-

ing team, had tipped off the KGB to Yurchenko's continuing interest in the woman, with whom he had previously conducted a lengthy and passionate affair and with whom he remained besotted. Accordingly, when Yurchenko unexpectedly turned up on the doorstep or her apartment in **Canada**, she had almost certainly been warned to throw him out, which is precisely what she did, protesting that she had no intention of defecting with her two daughters.

Yurchenko's ludicrous claim to have been abducted and drugged was highly reminiscent of the assertions made by the journalist Oleg Bitov, who had gone unpunished after he abandoned his recent defection to England. Doubtless, Yurchenko had calculated that the prospect of major political embarrassment would persuade the KGB to pretend that his feeble excuse had been accepted. This reckoning proved to be correct, for Yurchenko was never prosecuted and was allowed to live out the rest of his KGB career before falling on hard times and becoming a bank guard in Moscow.

Hitherto, the CIA had been vulnerable to complaints, often voiced by its own retirees, that many potential defectors had been deterred because of the notoriously poor aftercare and resettlement offered to former KGB officers. According to a political lobby group, the Jamestown Foundation, formed to study the problem, some Soviet turncoats had become so disillusioned that they had even risked returning to Moscow rather than face the unrewarding realities of scraping a living in an unfamiliar capitalist system, equipped with few appropriate social or employment skills.

Z

Z ORGANISATION. In 1937, in recognition of the vulnerability of his network of **passport control officers**, the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) chief, Admiral Hugh Sinclair, authorized Claude Dansey, a former **MI5** officer in World War I and later the SIS station commander in Rome, to develop a parallel SIS network in Europe under a variety of business and journalistic **covers**, some authentic, others created specially to accommodate Z agents.

Dansey personally recruited every member of Z, among them Frederick Voight, formerly the Berlin correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*; Eric Gedye and John Evans of the *Times*; and the *Daily Express* correspondent in Vienna, (Sir) Geoffrey Cox.

Business cover for Z, based at Bush House in the Aldwych and managed by Dansey's deputy, Kenneth Cohen, was supplied by (Sir) Alexander Korda's London Films; a Highgate travel firm, Lammin Tours; Sir Geoffrey Duveen's art gallery; the wine shoppers H. Sichel & Co.; and Ian Hooper's General Steamship Trading Company. In the **Netherlands**, Z was represented by a pair of former World War I SIS officers, Richard Tinsley of the Uranium Steamship Company and **Sigismund Payne Best**, who imported Humber bicycles; in **Italy** by Graham Maingot; and in **Switzerland** by Richard Pearson, a Unilever executive, and Basil Fenwick of Royal Dutch Shell. Other Z agents were Tim Frenken, Sir Frank Nelson, Andrew King, and John Codrington.

Z was absorbed into SIS on the outbreak of war, and its existence was presumed to have been compromised following the abduction of Captain Best at Venlo in November 1939.

ZHENSAN, YU. The adopted son of Kang Sheng, the legendary head of the **People's Republic of China**'s **Ministry of State Security** Foreign Bureau, Yu Zhensan defected to the **United States** in November 1986, having supplied information to the **Central Intelligence Agency** for the previous two years. Kang Sheng had been trained in espionage by the **Comintern** in Moscow before World War II and devoted his career to foreign intelligence operations. An expert calligrapher, reputed to use both hands, he brought up Yu Zhensan as his own son, a member of Beijing's elite.

ZIMBABWE. During the colonial era, the **Special Branch** in Salisbury was supported by a resident **MI5** security liaison officer, one of whom, Bob de Quehen, would in 1955 create a regional Federation Intelligence and Security Bureau, which would survive until 1963.

In 1980, the head of Rhodesia's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), Ken Flower, was confirmed in his post by the country's new leader, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Flower had previously served in the British South African Police and had risen to the rank of deputy commissioner before being appointed to head the CIO, which absorbed many of the functions of the Special Branch. After his retirement in 1981, Flower wrote his memoir, *Serving Secretly: An Intelligence Chief on Record, Rhodesia into Zimbabwe 1964–1981*, which was released in 1987.

Flower, who acknowledged a long and close relationship with the British **Secret Intelligence Service**, was succeeded by Danny Stannard, who retired in 1990. He was replaced by a retired army officer, Brigadier General Happyton Mabhuya Bonyongwe, under whose direction the CIO has become associated with the repression and torture of opponents of the Mugabe regime and corruption linked to diamond mining. In 2011, a list allegedly compiled in 2008 of 480 alleged CIO personnel was leaked, together with 76 sites identified as regional CIO offices, and located the main CIO headquarters at the Chaminuka Building on Fourth Street off Harare's Central Avenue. In April 2011, Bonyongwe's long-serving deputy, Menard Livingstone Muzariri, died at age 57 in Harare of liver cancer and was succeeded by Aaron Daniel Tonde Nhepera.

ZIMMERMAN TELEGRAM. In January 1917, German Foreign Minister Arthur Zimmerman sent a secret telegram to his ambassador in Washington, D.C., Count Johann Bernstorff, by three different routes, all encrypted in the same code. The first was transmitted by radio from Nauen to Sayville on Long Island, the second went via the Swedish transatlantic cable from Stockholm, and the third was delivered to the U.S. embassy in Berlin for transmission on the American cable via Copenhagen. The text announced an intention to engage in unrestricted **U-boat** warfare on 1 February and directed the ambassador to approach the Mexican government with an offer of support if it attacked the **United States** to recover "lost territory in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona."

The intercepted text was decrypted in Room 40 by the Reverend William Montgomery and Nigel de Grey and passed to the U.S. embassy before being made public in March 1917. When challenged, Count Bernstorff confirmed the authenticity of the telegram, and as a direct consequence, President Woodrow Wilson told Congress in April 1917 that America's neutrality would cease. *See also* GERMANY.

ZINOVIEV LETTER. This **Comintern** directive, from the chairman of the Third International, Grigori Zinoviev, and addressed to the Executive Committee of the **Communist Party in Great Britain** (CPGB) in September 1924, created a political furor in London when it was published by the *Daily Mail* four days before the general election because it advocated sedition on a grand scale and agitation within the armed forces.

The document had been received in London by Major (Sir) Desmond Morton, the chief of production of the **Secret Intelligence Service** (SIS) and had been circulated routinely to the services, **MI5**, and the Foreign Office, although, as was customary, there was no indication of how or where SIS had acquired it. As a consequence, Ramsay MacDonald's first Labour administration, which had already lost a vote of confidence in the Commons and was losing its Liberal support, was portrayed as having been willing to tolerate the Kremlin's subversion, and Stanley Baldwin was swept into office in a landslide victory. The fact that Zinoviev protested that he had never sent any such letter and the CPGB denied ever having received it was dismissed as typically and predictably duplicitous and spurious.

In 1998, an investigation was conducted by the Foreign Office's chief historian, Gill Bennett, and her subsequent report, which drew on an earlier investigation conducted by Millicent Bagot of MI5, established the sequence of events that had followed safe receipt of the document from the SIS station in Riga. Bennett eventually concluded that the letter itself was undoubtedly a forgery, although its composition was sufficiently skillful to persuade those who read it of its intrinsic authenticity. No blame could be attached to Ronald Meiklejohn for acquiring this tantalizing item and sending it to headquarters, and Desmond Morton acted quite properly by circulating it to SIS's clients.

As for who actually peddled the original Russian document in Riga, the Soviets, who were as interested as anyone else in who had been counterfeiting Comintern directives, concluded that it was a notorious White Russian forger, Vladimr Orlov, who had been General Piotr Wrangel's chief of intelligence. Orlov had made a good living fabricating ostensibly plausible Soviet documents, mainly for propaganda purposes, and when SIS contacted Meiklejohn to conduct investigations into his source, yet more supporting evidence conveniently materialized, including a record of the minutes of an emergency meeting of the *Sovnarkom*, the Council of People's Commissars, convened on 25 October 1924 to discuss the crisis in England and chaired supposedly by Leo Kamenev. This second document, containing admissions that the Zinoviev directive was genuine, was sent to London on 6 November and was seized on by SIS Chief Admiral Sir Hugh Sinclair as empirical proof, but this too had been forged by Orlov.

The issue of the letter's authenticity was to be decided by a Cabinet committee, chaired by the foreign secretary, Austen Chamberlain, who conducted a secret inquiry and issued no concluding report. Sinclair supplied a five-point memorandum to prove the case for authenticity and claimed that the source run by the Riga station worked for the Comintern secretariat in Moscow and had access to the Comintern's secret files, whereas Meiklejohn had only ever claimed to have run an agent in Riga who in turn was in touch with such an individual (whose identity was unknown to him). Sinclair also claimed that the letter's content was entirely consistent with what was known to be the Comintern's policies, but his fifth and final argument—that if the document had been a forgery, it would have been uncovered as such—seems bizarre and even desperate. Nevertheless, the committee reported to the full Cabinet on 19 November that they "were unanimously of the opinion that there was no doubt as to the authenticity of the Letter." *See also* SOVIET UNION.

Bibliography

CONTENTS

Introduction 380
Reference Works 382
Countries 383
- Aden 383
- Afghanistan 383
- Australia 383
- Canada 383
- Chile 384
- China 384
- Cuba 384
- Cyprus 384
- Czechoslovakia 384
- France 384
- Germany 385
- Great Britain 385
- Iran 387
- Ireland 387
- Israel 387
- Kenya 388
- Malaya 388
- Netherlands 388
- New Zealand 388
- Norway 388
- Peru 388
- Poland 388
- Romania 389
- Russia and the Soviet Bloc 389
- Sweden 391
- United States 391
- Vietnam 393

Methodology 393
- Aircraft 393
- Cryptography 394

Satellites 394
Ships 394
Signals Intelligence 395
Submarines 395
Operations 395
Atomic Espionage 395
Biological Espionage 395
Deception 396
ULTRA 396
VENONA 396
Individual Cases 396
Aldrich Ames 396
Elyesa Bazna 396
Victor Belenko 397
Elizabeth Bentley 397
George Blake 397
Anthony Blunt 397
Christopher Boyce 397
Guy Burgess 397
John Cairncross 397
Clyde Conrad 397
Judith Coplon 397
Adolf Eichmann 398
Noel Field 398
Willie Fisher 398
Jane Foster 398
Klaus Fuchs 398
Reinhard Gehlen 398
Dieter Gerhardt 398
Oleg Gordievsky 398
Igor Gouzenko 399
J. B. S. Haldane 399
Theodore Hall 399
Hugh Hambleton 399
Robert Hanssen 399
Kitty Harris 399
Harry Houghton 399
Edward Lee Howard 399
Otto John 400
Ursula Kuczynski 400
Yuri Loginov 400
Clayton Lonetree 400
Gordon Lonsdale 400
Theodore Mally 400
Georgi Markov 400

Ivor Montagu 400
Alexander Orlov 401
Oleg Penkovsky 401
Vladimir Petrov 401
Kim Philby 401
Jonathan Pollard 401
Piotr Popov 401
Juan Pujol 402
Sidney Reilly 402
Rudolf Rössler 402
Agnes Smedley 402
Richard Sorge 402
Glenn Souther 402
Kaarlo Tuomi 402
John Vassall 403
John Walker 403
Harry Dexter White 403
Greville Wynne 403
United States 403
World War I 403
World War II 404
Websites 405
Albania 405
Australia 405
Bulgaria 405
Canada 406
Colombia 406
Czech Republic 406
Denmark 406
Estonia 406
Germany 406
Great Britain 406
Greece 406
India 406
Indonesia 407
Iran 407
Israel 407
Italy 407
Jamaica 407
Jordan 407
Korea 407
Netherlands 407
New Zealand 407
Pakistan 407
Poland 408

Portugal 408
Russia 408
South Africa 408
Spain 408
Sweden 408
Turkey 408
United Nations 408
United States 408

INTRODUCTION

In the decade since 2005 and the publication of this second edition of the *Historical Dictionary of International Intelligence*, much has changed in the literature relating to international intelligence and to the declassification of documents, not to mention the expansion of information made available over the Internet. However, a series of other factors have combined to create what may in the future be regarded as a golden age of intelligence literature. First, the actual study of the history of intelligence has become academically respectable, transformed largely from a preserve of journalists into a field of legitimate study by scholars, with hundreds of universities and colleges, particularly in North America, offering courses in modern history, international relations, and related subjects. This change has created a generation of young historians who have undertaken research, either at College Park or at Kew, to pursue leads that were made available through interviews conducted in the 1980s, when wartime retirees broke their code of *omerta* and felt able to discuss their contributions.

The change in attitude owes much to Foreign Secretary David Owen's announcement in 1977 that wartime cryptanalysts who had been based at Bletchley Park were now free to reveal their role, if not the actual techniques they applied, while handling intercepted communications. This milestone did much to change attitudes and confirm suspicions that history had overlooked a crucial aspect of World War II.

The climate was also encouraged by the release of official histories, such as Kermit Roosevelt's volumes on the Office of Strategic Services and Harry Hinsley's magisterial *British Intelligence in the Second World War*. Now the Cabinet Office has sponsored Lawrence Freedman's history of the 1982 Falklands conflict, complete with decrypted intercepts, and Michael Goodman's outstanding history of the Joint Intelligence Committee up until the 1956 Suez debacle. Who might have imagined that MI5 and even the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) would commission outside historians Christopher Andrew and Keith Jeffery to compile histories, *The Defence of the Realm* and *MI6*, respectively, to mark the agencies' centenary?

There have been other factors, too. There is now widespread acceptance of what David Dilks termed "the missing dimension" of modern history and the important contribution made by intelligence practitioners—the wartime cryptographic work at Bletchley Park and the eavesdropping on prisoners at Farm Hall and Trent Park being good examples—but the cryptanalytical attack on the VENONA traffic at Arlington

Hall is in much the same vein. Then we have the willingness of intelligence professionals to publish their memoirs, and the dramatic nature of this phenomenon is best illustrated by the publication of *Open Secret* by Stella Rimington, the retired MI5 director general who spent part of her career threatening other colleagues with dire consequences if they put pen to paper but then, following her retirement, did precisely that in the teeth of opposition from Whitehall and her successor.

Nowadays, senior intelligence personnel on both sides of the Atlantic, such as George Tenet, Tyler Drumheller, Michael Scheuer, John Kiriakou, Michael Sullick, Hank Crumpton, José Rodriguez, John Rizzo, Donald Gregg, Jack Devine, Richard Dearlove, David Omand, and Richard Barrett, have taken to print. Gone are the taboos that inhibited insiders from revealing their craft, and this climate of disclosure has encouraged researchers to trawl the declassified archives for documents relevant to both agents and officers, giving them sufficient material to publish biographies of Jack Bingham, Klop Ustinov, Thomas Kendrick, Harry Shergold, Nicholas Elliott, Tim Milne, Desmond Morton, Claude Dansey, and Tommy Robertson and no fewer than two accounts of the remarkable life of Vera Atkins. As for Soviet spies, they have been covered in recent biographies of Melita Norwood, Moira Budberg, Klaus Fuchs, Kaarlo Tuomi, Noel Field, Duncan Lee, George Blake, and Alan Nunn May, and when it comes to wartime double agents, we have two books each on SNOW and GARBO as well as others on CHEESE, ZIGZAG, and CELERY.

What distinguishes this modern era of intelligence publication is that hitherto the biographies have tended to be limited to senior figures, such as Allen Dulles, Bill Donovan, and Stewart Menzies, about whom there was much in the public domain, especially in the newspaper cuttings libraries. But often the intelligence theme was not central to the narrative. It would have been unthinkable and impractical to contemplate biographies of middle-ranking officers, such as Bingham, Kendrick, Robertson, and Elliott, yet the released official files offer plenty of scope for full-length accounts.

This fascination for espionage suggests a widespread public appetite for nonfiction on intelligence topics, and this may be a reflection of the troubled post–Cold War era, which has been plagued by small conflicts. Combat operations in Bosnia, Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, Rwanda, and Congo have reminded those who lived through the relatively peaceful era of superpower confrontation that accurate, timely intelligence can deter aggression and prevent bloodshed. Poor intelligence inevitably leads to surprise.

Another encouragement may be a growing public appreciation of the tasks undertaken by the intelligence community and especially a greater awareness of, for example, the recent controversies of rendition, waterboarding, drone strikes, and the scale of electronic surveillance that have provoked much debate and media attention, serving to highlight some of the "sources and methods" that have been widely regarded within the community as off limits for public discussion for fear of alerting potential adversaries and assisting them in devising countermeasures. Former practitioners, such as Glenn Carle of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and Ali Soufan of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, have fueled the flames by making their views known, without suffering any adverse consequences in terms of official sanctions taken against them by their former employers.

Even a decade ago, it would have been remarkable if details of a recent clandestine operation appeared in public print, but in the United States there seem to be few obstacles to exercising First Amendment rights, and the SEAL mission to capture or kill Osama bin Laden in May 2011 is a case in point. Details were first revealed 18 months later in *No Easy Day* by a member of the SEAL team, Matt Bissonette, writing under the pseudonym Mark Owen, and this was quickly followed in November 2011 by *Seal Team Geronimo*, a rather different version penned by his commanding officer, Chuck Pfarrer. What remains remarkable about both is the speed with which so many details of a supposedly highly secret CIA operation should be revealed. Clearly the lead time for disclosure is diminishing fast, from around 30 years for ULTRA, 40 years for VENONA, and now perhaps just a year before senior personnel are canvasing literary agents. The result is an unprecedented bonanza, with the public, journalists, scholars, and even politicians being better informed than ever about the dark arts and a willingness on the part of governments, perhaps driven by the growth of the Internet, to make a virtue out of transparency.

Another manifestation of the new era of openness is the escalating number of the world's security and intelligence agencies that now maintain official websites, and some even post recently declassified reports and other documents. These are matched by unofficial resources, such as www.agentura.ru and www.cryptome.org, which add some (often mischievous) analysis, thus ensuring that the uninitiated exercise a degree of caution when trawling the Internet for accurate information. Whatever the motives behind the construction of particular Web pages, there is no doubt that there is now more material available to researchers than at any previous time in our history, which makes the need for informed discrimination all the more necessary.

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Index

1/33 Belfort Squadron 151
13 Signal Regiment140, 340
101st School 18
22nd Reconnaissance Squadron 351
26 Signal Unit 340
280th ASA Company 340
6912 Electronic Security Group 340
732nd Operations Group 351
867th Reconnaissance Squadron 351

A-54. *See* Paul Thümmel
Abdulaziz, Muqrin bin, 302
Abdulaziz, Nawaf bin, 302
Abed, Rawad Jassem Muhammad 181
Abraham, Ted 179
Abramov, Viacheslav 348
Absi, Fu'ad 334
Abu Bakr Siddique training camp 14
Abu-Safra, Sayyid Salih 260
Abwehr xviii, 4, 7–9, 40, 53, 55, 90, 94–95, 106–7, 115, 121, 132, 140, 179–80, 209, 211, 220–21, 262, 265, 299, 305–8, 323, 320, 332, 244, 357; Chief of, *see* Wilhelm Canaris; Erich Gempp; Konrad Patzig; Defectors, *see* Willi Hamburger; Hans Ruser; Erich Vermehren
ACADEMICIAN, *see* Katherine Pritchard
Acland, Antony 179
Active Measures 8
Adams, James B. 123
Adeane, Michael, 52
Aden 8
Aden Intelligence Centre (AIC) 9, 143; Head of, *see* Jack Prendergast
Adenauer, Konrad 293
Adham, Sheik Kamal 302
Admiral Graf Spee 142–3
Admoni, Nahum 235
Adwan, Hamdi 38
Adwan, Kamal 37
Adye, John 142
AE/BLIP. *See* Adolf Tolkachev
AE/FOXTROT, *see* Yuri Nosenko
AE/GUSTO, *see* Yuri Loginov
AE/SAWDUST, *see* Anatoli Golitsyn
AE/VANQUISH, *see* Adolf Tolkachev
Afghanistan xxiv, 5, 9–10, 14–15, 18, 34, 74, 98–99, 164, 168, 170, 181, 199, 213–14, 229, 259, 289–90, 321, 351, 363, 381, 383. *See also* Khadamat-e Aetela'at-e Dawlati; National Directorate of Security
"A" Force 94. Head of, *see* Dudley Clarke
AFOSI, *see* Air Force Office of Special Investigations
African National Congress 48, 317
AFSA, *see* Armed Forces Security Agency
AGATE 18
Agee, Philip 10–11
Agencia Nacional de Inteligencia de Colombia (ANIC) 76. Director of, *see* Joaquín Polo Montalvo
Agency for National Security Planning (ANSPA) 191. Directors of, *see*

Yoo Hak-sung; Roh Shin-young; Chang Se-don; Ahn Moo-hyuk; Bae Myong-in; Park Se-jik; Suh Dong-kwon; Lee Sang-yun; Lee Hyun-Woo; Kim Deok; Kwon Young-hae; Lee Jong-chan
Agent of Influence 11–12
Agent provocateur 12
Agenzia Informazioni e Sicurezza Esterna (AISE) 176
Agenzia Informazioni e Sicurezza Interna (AISI) 176. Director of, *see* Adm. Bruno Branciforte; Franco Gabrielli; Gen. Alberto Manenti; Giorgio Piccirillo; Gen. Adriano Santini; Paolo Scarpis
Agnew, Spiro 120
Ahbabi, Taha Abbas al- 174
Ahern, Tom 173
Ahituf, Avraham 311
Ahmed, Ali Salem Ahmed 138
Ahmedinejad, Mahmoud 169
Ahn Moo-hyuk 191
AIC, *see* Aden Intelligence Centre
Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) 340
Air India xxiii, 54
AISE, *see* Agenzia Informazioni e Sicurezza Esterna
AISI, *see* Agenzia Informazioni e Sicurezza Interna
AIVD, *see* Algemene Inlichtingen en Veiligheidsdienst
Åkesson, Ingvar 125
Akhtar, Rizwan 168
Alaga, Nicholas J. 325
Alavi, Mahmoud 170
Albania xix, xxiv, 12, 311, 405. *See also* Drejtoria e Sigurimit të Shtetit; Shërbimi Informativ Kombëtar
Aldridge, Edward 240
ALEK, see Alan Nunn May
ALES, *see* Alger Hiss
ALEX Station 135
Alexander, Keith 241
Algemene Inlichtingen en Veiligheidsdienst (AIVD) 243
Algeria 12–13. *See also* Département General du Protection et de la Sécurité*;* Département du Renseignement et de la Sécurité; Sécurité Militaire
Ali, Safaa Muhammad 181
Alias 13
Al-Idrisi, Youssef bin Ali 302
Allami Vedélmi Hatosag (AVH) 80, 161, 334
Allan, Alex 179
Allen, Lew 241
Allen, Robert 119
Allende, Salvatore 13–14
Alliance Francaise 295
Alpha 18
Al-Qaida (AQ) xxv, 2, 14–15, 34, 54, 85, 00, 112–13, 166, 168,170, 180, 199, 320, 339, 369
Alwaki, Hassan Anwar al- xxvi, 99
Alwan, Rafid Ahmed (CURVEBALL) 48
Aman (Agaf ha-Modi'in) 15–16. Directors of, *see* Meir Armi; Ehud Barak; Isser Be'eri; Shlomo Gazit; Benyamin Gibli; Yehoshavat Harkabi; Chaim Herzog;Yehoshua Saguy; Uri Saguy; Amonon Shahak; Moshe Ya'alon; Aharon Yariv; Aharon Ze'evi-Frakash; Eli Zeira
Ames, Aldrich 16–18
Amin, Hafizmullah 18
Amit, Meir 238
Amn al-Dawla, *see* Mukhabarat
Andersen, Ole Stig 99
Anderson, Helen 295
Anderson, Jack 119
Andropov, Yuri 18
Angleton, James 4, 19–20
Angola 20
ANIC, *see* Agencia Nacional de Inteligencia de Colombia
ANNA 295

ANSP, *see* Agency for National Security Planning
Antaviliai, Vulnius 39
ANTEY, see George Trofimoff
ANTHROPOID 325
Anti-War Union 119
AQ, *see* Al-Qaida
Arafat, Yasser 38, 169, 260
Aralov, Semyon 146
Arbel, Dan 37
Archer, Liam 110
Archibald, Frank 74
Argentina xxiii, 20–21, 60, 74, 107, 110, 117, 170, 182, 307, 321, 323, 325. *See also* Secretaria Inteligencia d'Estado
Argus 45
Ark Royal, HMS 30, 142
Armed Forces Security Agency (AFSA) 140, 240, 363
Armi, Meir 16
Army Security Agency, (ASA) 70, 240
ARNIKA 264
Arnold, Gerhard (STURM) 157
Artamonov, Nikolai 21
Arthur, Geoffrey 157
ARTIST, *see* Herbert Tattersell
ASA, *see* Army Security Agency
Ascension Island 21, 140
ASCHÉ, *see* Hans-Thilo Schmidt
ASD, *see* Australian Signals Directorate
Asgari, Gen. Ali 169
Ashok Sathe,165
ASIO, *see* Australian Security Intelligence Organization
Askari, Angelus 37
A Squad, Special Branch 321
Asquith, Viscount 138
Assange, Julian 199, 214, 363
Assassination 22–23
Asset Validation 23
Astimiev, Stefan 125
Atanasov, Gen. Atanas 47
Ataturk, Kamal 343
Atlantik-sender 36
Atomic bomb 57, 116, 214, 252. *See also*, ENORMOZ; Manhattan Project
Attlee, Clement 219
August, Frantisek xxi, 90
Aum Shimrikyo xxiv, 178
Aussem, Vladimir 147
Australia xix, xxi, 2, 4, 31, 59, 75, 111, 140, 150, 166, 179, 188, 227–28, 244–45, 265, 291, 255, 363, 365. *See also* Australian Secret Intelligence Service; Australian Security Intelligence Organisation;Defence Signals Directorate.
Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS) 24–35, 111. Directors of, see Alfred Brooks; Walter Cawthorn; Jim Furmer; Ralph Harry; David Irvine; Ian Kennison; Bill Robertson; John Ryan; Rex Stevenson; Allan Taylor; Nicholas Warner
Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) xix, 4, 25–26, 228, 265, 291, 355. Directors of, *see* Sir Peter Barbour; Harvey Barnett; David Irvine. Frank Mahoney; John Moten; Paul O'Sullivan; Dennis Richardson; David Sadleir; Sir Charles Spry; Sir Edward Woodward; Allan Wrigley
Australian Signals Directorate (ASD) 24, 405
AVH, *see* Allami Vedélmi Hatosag
Avni, Zeev 26
Ayalon, Adm. Ami 311
Ayat, Gen. Lakehal 13
Ayios Nikolais 89
Aziz, Ibrahim Abdul 38

B-26 87
B-33 348
B-37 248
Babbar Khalsa 54
Bachmann, Maj. Albert 259
Backstop 27
Bad Aibling 48

Badan Intelijen Negara (BIN) 166. Directors of, *see* Abdullah Mahmud Hendropriyono; Syamsir Siregar, Sutanto; Marciano Norman
Badan Koordinasi Intelijen Negara (BAKIN) 166
Badat, Saajid 15
Bae Myong-in 191
Baehr, Rolf 37
Bagot, Millicent 375
Bagram airbase, Afghanistan 18, 38
Bailey, Kimberley 256
Bajolet, Bernard 102
Bajpai, G.S. 165
Bakatin, Vadim 189
Bakhtiar, Teymur 169
BAKIN, *see* Badan Koordinasi Intelijen Negara
Balawi, Humam Khalil Abu-Mulal al- 181
Baldwin, Stanley 375
Baltic States 27
Bamler, Rudolf 8
Ban-an-ninh 27
Bandar bin Sultan, Prince 302
Bandera, Stephan xx, 22, 327
Barak, Ehud 16
Baranov, Vyecheslav 28
Barari, H.A. 164
BARBAROSSA 131
Barbour, Sir Peter 26
Barium Meal 28
Barkan, Zev 236
Barnett, David 28, 271
Barnett, Harvey 26
Barrass, Gordon 138
Barreiro, Luis xxiv, 86
Barreto, Jaime Andrés Polanco 76
Barrett, Richard 15, 381
Barsukov, Mikhail 299
Base Chapman xxvi, 99, 181
Base 709, Cognac-Chateaubernard, 351
Bashir, Hussein Al xxii, 37
Baynes, Virginia 29
Bay of Pigs xx, 28, 86, 104, 106
Bazna, Elyesa (CICERO) 73, 396
BCA, *see* Bo Cong An
BCRA, *see* Bureau Central de Renseignements et d'Action
Bedell-Smith, Gen. Walter 103
Bedi, J.S. 165
Beeby, Dorothy (GIRLFRIEND) 25
Beer, Dr Israel 310
Be'eri, Isser 26, 109, 238. 310–11
Beers, Rand 100
Beijing Institute of International Relations 223
Belenko, Viktor 29
Belgium 29–30. *See also*, Sureté d'Etat
Belize 30
Bell, Helen 322
Bell, L. Bainbridge 143
Bell, Walter 186
Bellasi, Dino 332
BEN, *see* Alfred Hughes
Bennett, Donald 97
Bennett, Gill 375
Bennett, John D 74
Bennett, Leslie xxii, 19, 30–31, 53,
Bentley, Elizabeth xix, 31, 79, 121, 397
Berezovsky, Boris 209
Berg, Col. Johan 250
Berger, Helge 249
Bergh, Gen. Hendrik van den 317
Bergling, Stig 322
Beria, Lavrenti 31–32
Berlin Tunnel 32
Bermuda 32, 54, 140, 211
BERTI, *see* John Wivegh
Berzin, Yan 147, 316
Bessac, Frank 213
Best, Sigismund P. 32–33
Betchine, Gen. Mohamed 13
Bethel, Glenn H. 324
Bettaney, Michael 33–34
Beurling, Prof. Arne 126
Bezpecnostni Informachi Sluzba (BIS) xxiv, 91. Director of, *see* Jiri Ruzek
Bezrikov, Andrey (alias Donald Heathfield) 327

BfV, *see* Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz
Bhagat, Arum 164
Bialoguski, Michael 25
Biard, Henri 103
Biedenkopf; Kurt 296
Bigali, Burhanettin 343
BIG BIRD 185
Bigot 34
Bihin, Pol 30
Bikas, Konstantinos 145
BIN, *see* Badan Intelijen Negara
Bin Laden, Osama 5, 34–35
Binnenlandse Veiligheidsdienst (BVD) 159, 243
Bin Wu 67
Birthler, Marianne 157
BIS, *see* Bezpecnostni Informachi Sluzba
Bishop, Maurice 145
Bismarck 35–36
Bissell, Richard M. 4, 74, 104
BLACK 114
Black Bag 36
Blackbird SR-71 36
Black Chamber xviii, 36
Black, Christopher 248
Black Operations 36
Black Radio 36–37
Black September 3, 37–38, 237
Black Sites 1, 3, 15, 38–39, 112, 289–90. *See also*; Bagram; Parwan Detection Facility, QUARTZ; SALT PIT; Szcytno-Szymany; Tamara; National Registry Office for Classified Information; Antaviliai; Mikhail Kogalniceanu airbase; Udorn airbase
Blair, Deniis 194, 240
Blais, Ron 67
Blake, George 39–40, 97, 105, 255, 308, 381, 397
Blake, Gordon 241
Bletchley Park 4, 40
Bloch, Felix 40–43, 52–53, 73, 115, 139–40, 143, 258, 308, 380
Blowback 43
BLUE 114
Blunt, Anthony 51–52, 129, 139, 209, 365, 397,
BND, *see* Bundesnachrichtendienst
Bo Cong An (BCA) 358
Boeden, Gerhard 47
Bond, James 43–44
BONFIRE 45
BONIFACE 140, 349
Bonnet, Brig. Wilson 187
Bonnet, Yves 103
Bonsall, Arthur 142
Bonyongwe, Happyton Mabhuya 374
BOOT 44
Booth, Larry 68
Borchardt, Paul 211
Borchers, Rudolf 307
Börjesson, Mats 331
Borneo 44, 83, 143, 166, 320
Bortnikov, Alexander 299
BOSS, *see* Bureau of State Security
Botswana 48
Bouchiki,Ahmed 37
Boudia, Mohammad 37
BOUNDLESS INFORMANT 314
Bourgón López-Dóriga. José María 320
Boursicot, Bernard xxi, 64
Bousquet de Florian, Pierre de 103
Boyarinov, Col. Grigori 18
Boyce, Christopher 44–45
Bracey, Corp. Arnold 234–35
Braithwaite, Roderic 179
Branciforte, Adm. Bruno 176
Brandenburg Regiment 8, 55
Brandon, Vivian 45
Brandt, Willi 147–49
Branting, Georg (SENATOR) 322
Branting, Hjalmar 322
Brennan, John 103, 114
Brezhnev, Leonid 18, 21, 149
BRINTON 247
British Honduras 30
British Non-Ferrous Metals Association 252

British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) xvii, 3, 9, 12–13, 15, 17, 27, 32, 39–40, 43–45, 51, 55–56, 72, 77, 84, 89, 98, 109–11, 117, 125, 133, 136, 141, 143, 146, 150, 152, 158–59, 168, 177, 189–80, 182, 198, 209–11, 218, 227, 233, 242,245, 250–51, 256, 261–65, 274, 283, 288, 291, 294, 298, 303–4, 308, 312, 325, 327, 329, 343, 345, 357, 365, 373–75, 390. *See also* Chiefs o the Secret intelligence Service; Z Organisation;
British Security Coordination (BSC) xix, 12, 44–46, 111, 143. Director of, *see* William Stephenson
British Security Service (MI5) xvii,-xix, xxii, xxvi, 4, 7, 9, 13–14, 25, 33–34, 46, 51–53, 55, 77–79, 82, 88, 90, 98–99, 110, 121, 124, 127, 133, 136–41, 143, 158–59, 165, 167–68, 179, 185–85, 192, 198, 209–11, 216, 218–22, 228, 246, 248–49, 252, 266–68, 278, 281, 283, 292, 297–98, 301, 321, 330, 342, 344–45, 357, 362–63, 365, 373–75, 380–81. Directors-General of, *see* Antony Duff; Jonathan Evans; Martin Furnival Jones; Michael Hanley; Roger Hollis; John Jones; Vernon Kell; Stephen Lander; Eliza Manningham-Buller; Andrew Parker; David Petrie; Stella Rimington; Percy Sillitoe; Howard Smith; Patrick Walker; Dick White. *See also* Michael Bettaney; Anthony Blunt; Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure
Brix, Ernest 99
Brixmis (British Military Mission) 46
Broadbent, Robert 186
Brooks, Alfred 24
Broszey, Christel 296
Brochand, Pierre 102
Browning, Robert 136
BROWN 114
Brown, Harold 181
Brown, Jospeh 29
Bruce, David 55–56
Brunet, Gilles (TANGO) xxii, 31, 53, 298
BRUSA 46
Brush Contact 46
Bryan, Dan 110
Bryhn, Asbjørn.250–51
BSC, *see* British Security Coordination
B Squad, Special Branch 321
Bundespolizei (BUPO) 211, 296, 322
Budenz, Louis 31, 79, 121
Bulganin, Nikolai 84
Bulgaria xxiv, 2, 17, 22, 47, 59, 77, 215, 290, 284, 330. *See also* National Intelligence Service; National Security Service
BULLRUN 314
Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz (BfV) 38, 47, 133, 147, 293. Directors of, *see* Gerhard Boeden; Peter Frisch; Heinz Fromm; Hansjörg Geiger; Heribert Hellenbroich; Hanns Jess; Otto John; Hans-Georg Maaßen. Richard Meier; Günther Nollau; Ludwig-Holger Pfahls; Hubert Schrübbers; Eckart Werthebach. *See also* Klaus Kinkel
Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND) 26, 47–48, 133, 145, 151, 157, 264, 294, 326. Presidents of, *see* Eberhard Blum; Reinhard Gehlen; Hansjörg Geiger; August Hanning; Heribert Hellenbroich; Klaus Kinkel; Konrad Porzner; Ernst Uhrlau;Hans-Georg Wieck
Blum, Eberhard 48
BUPO, *see* Bundespolizei
BUR, see Ian Milner
Bureau Central de Renseignements et d'Action (BCRA) 127, 178. Head of, *see* André Dewavrin
Bureau for Foreign Contacts and Information (UZSI) 91. Director of, *see* Petr Zeman,

Bureau for the Protection of the Constitution and Democracy (UOUD) 90–91. Director of, *see* Zdenek Formanek
Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs 120
Bureau of State Security (BOSS) xxi, 4, 48, 211, 317. Director of, *see* Gen. Hendrik van den Bergh. *See also* Gordon Winter
Bureau Inlichingen 243. Director of, *see* Maj. J.M. Somer
Burgess, Guy xx, 51–52, 204, 266–68, 291, 397
Burgess, Ronald 97
Burhop, Eric (DAN) 25
Bürkner, Leopold 8
Burma 48–49, 71, 164. *See also* Dorectorate of Defense Services Intelligence
Burn Notice 49, 170
Burnie, Frances (SISTER) 25
Burrows, Bernard 179
Burst Transmission 49, 104, 341
Bush, George H. 75, 103–4
Bush, George W. 23, 35, 166, 199, 207, 290, 338
BUTANE 120
Butler, Lord 150–51, 308
Butt, Ziauddin 168
BVD, *see* Binnenlandse Veiligheidsdienst
BYEMAN 188, 280

C, *see* Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service
Cabinet Committee for the Public Security (KBP) 354
Caccia, Harold 179
Caeymaex, Ludovic 30
Calderón, Javier 320
Callaghan, James 294
Cambridge Five 51–52, 78, 139, 209, 219
Camp Delta 38
Camp Echo 38
Camp Iguana 38
Camp VII 39
Camp X-Ray 38
Canada xxii-xxiii, 2, 30, 52–54, 77, 80, 87, 95, 138–40, 153, 158, 165, 180, 192,207, 225, 248, 259, 280 289, 292, 298, 328, 338, 371, 383. *See also* Canadian Communications Security Establishment; Canadian Security Intelligence Service; Front de Liberation Quebecois; Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Cala, Elia xxv, 236
CALSHOT 247
Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam xxv
Camp Peary 253
Canadian Communications Security Establishment (CSE) 53, 244, 406
Canadian National Research Council 30, 53, 298
Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) xxiii. 54–55, 298. Directors of, *see* Ward P.D. Elcock; Richard B. Fadden; Thomas D'Arcy ("Ted") Finn; Jim Judd, Michel Coulombe; Reid Morden; Dale Neufeld; Ray Protti
Canaris, Wilhelm vxiii, 7–8, 55
Canine, Ralph 241
Cardillo, Robert 239
Carl Vinson, USS 35
Carle, Glenn 113–14
Carlin, Willie 248
Carlson, Bruce 240
Carr, Barbara 211
Carroll, Joseph 97
Carter, Jimmy 23, 58, 113, 173, 294
Carter, Marshall 241
Casas, Rosario 16
Casey, William ("Bill") 55–59, 103, 138, 170–73, 241–42, 291, 341, 370
Castillo, Ramon 20
Castro, Fidel xx-xxi, 20, 29, 59, 85, 88, 101, 119–20

Cattelan, Col. Efram 259
Cavendish-Bentinck, Bill 179
Cawthorn, Walter xix, 24, 168
CAZAB 59–60
CCP, *see* Chinese Communist Party
CDU, *see* Christian Democratic Union
Ceauşescu, Nicolae 259, 292–93
CELOTEX I 119
CELOTEX II 119
CENTO, *see* Central Eastern Treaty Organization
Central Eastern Treaty Organization (CENTO) 2
Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) xix, 3, 10, 12–16, 19–23, 27–29, 32, 34, 38, 40, 44, 47, 49, 54, 59–61, 64, 68, 71–75, 84, 90, 95–105, 112, 115–121, 128–35, 144–46, 150, 157–80, 183–90, 193, 199, 210, 213, 216, 228–64, 270–83, 288–92, 297–304, 308–16, 326–41, 347–51, 355–64, 370–73, 380. Moscow Station Chief, *see* Michael Cline; Jack Downing; Robert Fulton, Carl Gebhardt, Burton Gerber. Gus Hathaway; Barry Kelly, Hugh Montgomery; Murat Natirboff, Richard Stolz. *See also* James Angleton; Bay of Pigs; Clandestine Service; Office of External Development; Political Action Group; Soviet/Eastern Europe Division; Special Activities Division; Staff D
Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) 374. Director of, *see* Happyton Mabhuya Bonyongwe Ken Flower; Danny Stannard
Central Security Organization (CSO) 369
Centrale Inlichingendienst 242. Director of, *see* Francois van t'Sant
Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure 88
CENTER LANE 327
Centro de Informações e Segurança Militares (CISMIL) 279
Centro Nacional de Inteligencia (CNI) 210, 320. Directors of, *see* Alberto Saiz Cortés; Félix Sanz Roldán
Centro Superior de Información de la Defensa (CESID) 318. Directors of, see José María Bourgón López-Dóriga; Javier Calderón; Emilio Alonso Manglano; Gerardo Mariñas; Félix Miranda; Jorge Dezcallar Manzanedo
CESID, *see* Centro Superior de Información de la Defensa
Chalet, Marcel 103
CHALLENGE 14
Chamberlain, Austen 376
Chambers, Whittaker 61
Chang Se-don 191
Chaplin, The Hon. Audrey 218
Chapman, Alex 62
Chapman, Anna 61–63, 327, 331, 356
Chartron, Jacques 103
Chaturvedi, Ashik 165
Chavez, Hugo 310
Cheboratov, Anatoli 289
Chebrikov, Viktor 189
CHEESE 94, 381
CHEESY NAME 314
Cherevan, Oleksandr 349
Chernev, Vladimir 137
Chertoff, Michael 100
Cheryk, Joseph 240
Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service (C) 218, 264, 312. *See also* Christopher Curwen; Richard Dearlove; Colin Figures; Dickie Franks; Colin McColl; Stewart Menzies; Maurice Oldfield;); John Rennie; John Sawers; John Scarlett; David Spedding; Hugh Sinclair; John ("Alec") Sinclair; Dick White; Alex Younger
Childs, Maurice 63–64
Childs, Roz 63
Chin, Larry Wu-Tai 64–65
Chin, Susan 206

China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR)
China, People's Republic of, (PRC) xxv, 2, 64,-70, 85, 112, 164, 166, 178, 190, 200, 203, 206, 213, 223, 277, 282, 347, 350, 373
China, Republic of (ROC) 70–72, 244
Chinese Communist Party (CCP) 223
Cholmondeley, Charles 222
Christian Democratic Union (CDU) 296
Christiansen, Wilbur N. (MASTERCRAFTSMAN) 25
Chun Doo-hwan. 191
Chung, Johnny 207
Church Committee 72
Church, Frank 23, 72
Churchill, Winston 72–73
CIA, *see* Central Intelligence Agency
CICERO 73
CICIR, *see* China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations
CIFE, *see* Combined Intelligence Far East
Cimperman, John A. 324
CIO, *see* Central Intelligence Organisation
CISMIL, *see* Centro de Informações e Segurança Militares
CK/BEEP 277
Clandestine Service 23, 58, 60, 73–74, 104, 185, 199. Deputy Directors of, *see* Frank Archibald; John D. Bennett; Richard M. Bissell; David Cohen; Bill Colby; Jack G. Downing; Allen W. Dulles; Desmond Fitzgerald; Clair E. George; Richard M. Helms; Max Hugel; Steve Kappes; Tom H. Karamessines; Jack N. McMahon; William E. Nelson; Jim Pavitt; Hugh E. Price; Joe Rodriguez; John H. Stein; Richard F. Stolz; Mike J. Sulick; Tom A. Twetten; William W. Wells; Frank G. Wisner
Clapper, Gen. James 97, 104, 239–40
Clarke, Bruce 58
Clarke, Floyd I. 123
Clarke, Peter 321
CLAUDE, see Walter Clayton
Clayton,Walter (CLAUDE) 25
Cleveland, William 206–7
Cline, Michael 235
CNI, see Centro Nacional de Inteligencia
Coat-Trailing 74
COBALT 114
Cochrane, Derrick 178
Codrington, John 373
Coggin, Janet 132
Cohen, Aharon 310
Cohen, David 74
Cohen, Eli xxi, 74–75
Cohen, Kenneth 373
Cohen, Lona xxi, 279, 326
Cohen, Yoram 311
CoI, *see* Coordinator of Information
Colby, William ("Bill") 20, 72, 75, 103, 118–19, 270, 292
Cold War 1, 3, 11, 18, 20–21, 25, 32, 47–48, 54, 75, 78, 85, 88, 93, 95–96, 99, 123–24, 135, 140, 145, 158, 162–63, 167, 228, 233. 242–44, 246, 250–51, 254, 256, 259, 271, 273, 291–93, 308, 311, 317, 326–32, 327, 340, 344–45, 349, 358, 369, 381
Cole, USS xxv, 34, 38, 112
Colombia 16, 76, 232, 255, 264–65, 321, 323, 406. *See also* Agencia Nacional de Inteligencia de Colombia
COLOROB 140
Combined Bureau Far East (CBFE) 76
Combined Intelligence Centre Iraq (CICI) 76
Combined Intelligence Far East (CIFE) 77
COMINT, *see* Communications Intelligence

Communications Centre, Special Branch 321
Communications Intelligence (COMINT) 2, 77, 142, 207, 250
Comintern 77–80, 125, 179–80, 216, 244, 261, 373, 375–76. *See also* Foreign Liaison Department
Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) xvii-xviii, 78–79, 216, 219, 252
Communist Party of the United States of America (CPUSA) 31, 63, 79–80, 121, 363
Compartmentalization 33, 80, 188, 244, 246
Composite Signals Organization (CSO) 140
Conqueror, HMS 117, 198
Conrad, Clyde xviii, 80–81, 334–35, 356, 397
Continuity IRA (CIRA) 245
Contras 20, 172–73, 242, 282
Cooper, Alfred Duff 222
Cooptee 82
Coordinator of Information (CoI) 105, 350. *See also* William Donovan
Coplon, Judith (SIMA) xix, 82, 121, 397
COPPERHEAD 82
Corbin de Mangoux, Erard 102
CORBY, *see* Igor Gouzenko
Corney, James 123
Cornu, Judge 259
CORONA 82–83
Coulombe, Michel 55
Countergangs 83, 270, 310
Counter-Intelligence 83, 93, 122, 131, 221, 274–75, 299, 343, 353
Counterintelligence Branch 7
Counterintelligence Center 73
Counterintelligence Staff 19, 95, 135, 211, 252, 297, 344, 364
COUNTERSCARP 45
Counter-Terrorism Center (CTC) 35, 135, 339
Counter-Terrorism Command 321
Courageous, HMS 329
Courtney, Anthony 159
Cousin, Raoul 37
Cousseran, Jean-Claude 102
Covassi, Claude 333
Cover 83–84
Covert Action 84
Cowgill, Felix 98
Cox, Geoffrey 373
CPGB, *see* Communist Party of Great Britain
CPUSA, *see* Communist Party of the United States of America
Crabb, Lionel 84–85
Cradock, Percy 297
Crawford, Stewart 179
CRUCIBLE 247
Cruz, René Rodriguez xxiii, 86
Cryptographic Material 85
CSE, *see* Canadian Communications Security Establishment
CSIS, *see* Canadian Security Intelligence Service
CSO, *see* Central Security Organization
CSO, *see* Composite Signals Organization
CTC, *see* Counter-Terrorism Center
Cuba xx, xxiii, xxv, 4–5, 10–11, 85–86, 107, 119–20, 145–46, 177, 186, 216, 229–31, 254, 305, 307, 330, 347–48, 350, 384. *See also* Dirección General de Inteligencia
Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) 5, 86–87
Cultivation 67, 87, 273, 288, 316
Cultural Revolution 68
Cumberland, Duke of 45
CURVEBALL, *see* Rafid Ahmed Alwan
Curwen, Christopher 137–38, 309
Cyber Intelligence xxvi, 1, 88–89, 141, 239, 350
Cyberspace Strategic Intelligence Research Center 88
Cyclone TRACY 24

Cynthia Murphy, *see* Lydia Guryev
Cyprus xxiii, 6, 38, 89, 134, 140, 143, 171, 236, 248, 254, 280, 338, 384
Cyprus Emergency 89, 308
Czechoslovakia 5, 21, 24, 59, 89–91, 136, 157, 193–94, 230, 297, 303, 330, 340, 384. *See also* Frantisek August; Bureau for the Protection of the Constitution and Democracy; Federal Information Service; Josef Frolik; GIMME; Karl Koecher; Statni Bezpecnost; Erwin Van Haarlem
Czech Republic 406. *See also* Bezpecnostni Informachi Sluzba; Bureau for Foreign Contacts and Information

Dagan, Meir 238
Dahabi, Muhammad 182
Dalai Lama 213
Daly, Patrick 246
Damage Assessment 93
DAN, *see* Eric Burhop
DAN, *see* Robert Lipka
Dangle 74, 93, 261, 281, 344
Dani, Fadl 38
Danielsson, Anders 322
Daniloff, Nicholas 131
DANO 122
Dansey, Claude 373, 381
Daoud, Abu 38
Darzhavna Sigurmost (DS) xxiv, 47
DAS, *see* Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad
Dassen, Koen 30
Daugherty, William J. 173
Dave, Arvind 165
Davis, Rennie 119
Day, Jon 179
D-Day 4, 93
Dead-Drop 94
Dean, Patrick 179, 267
Dearlove, Richard xxv, 309, 381
Debadge 94
Deception xix, 4, 82, 94–95, 182, 217, 219, 222, 278, 344–45, 396
Decoys 82, 95, 341
Defector vii, xi, 3, 10–11, 14, 18–22, 27, 30–31, 37, 39, 42, 53, 55, 58, 64, 95–97, 101, 118–21, 124, 128, 131, 136, 139, 146, 155, 158, 164, 176, 179, 186, 190–91, 210, 215–16, 225, 234, 244, 248, 250–51, 253, 261–64, 270, 273, 278, 281, 288–92, 308, 315–16, 331, 337, 344–45, 364, 370–71, 389. *See also* Frantisek August; George Blake; Guy Burgess; Central Inrelligence Agecy; Anatoli Cheboratev Peter Deriabin; Ilya Dzirkvelov; Josef Frolik; GIMME; GRU; Anatoli Golitsyn; Oleg Gordievsky; Igor Gouzenko; Victor Hamilton; Edward Lee Howard; KGB; Nikolai Khokhlov; Walter Krivitsky; Vladimir Kuzixhkin; Oleg Lyalin; Donald Maclean; William Martin; Bernon Mitchell; Vasili Mitrokhin; Yuri Nosenko; OGPU; Alexander Orlov; Evdokia Petrov; Nikolai Petrov,Vladimir Petrov; Kim Philby; PLANESMAN; Yuri Rastvorov; Vladimir Rezun; Hans Ruser; Anton Sabotka; Arkadi Shevchenko; Bogdan Shashinsky; Victor Sheymov; Sergei Tetryakov; Grigori Tokaev; Virgil Tupandut; Erich Vermehren; Vitali Yurchenko; Alexander Zaphorozsky
Defector in Place 97
Defence Intelligence Staff (DIS) 97, 271
Defence Signals Directorate (DSD) 24, 30, 244
Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) xxv, 47, 86, 102, 229, 239, 350–51. Directors of, *see* Donald Bennett; Ronald Burgess; Joseph Carroll; James Clapper;; Michael Flynn; Daniel Graham; Patrick Hughes; Lowell Jacoby; Michael Maples;

Kenneth Minihan; Dennis Nagy; Leonard Perroots; Vincent de Poix; David Shedd; Harry Soyster; Gene Tighe; James Williams; Samuel Wilson; Thomas Wilson
deGraff, Johan 179–80
Delhi Intelligence Bureau (DIB) xviii, 98, 163, 165, 265, 406. Director of, *see* H.A. Barari; Arum Bhagat; Ajit Kumar Doval; Shayamal Dutta; P.C. Haldar; M.L. Hooja; Atma Jayaram; R.P. Joshi; R.K. Kapoor; Rajiv Mathur; Abhijit Mitra; B.N. Mullick; E.S.L. Narasimhan; M.K. Narayanan; David Petrie; T.V. Rajeswar; Pathak Singh; Norman Smith; V.G. Vaidya; S.P. Verma; Horace Williamson
Denied Areas 98, 254, 271, 327
Denmark xvii, xxx, 98–100, 136, 406. *See also* Forsvarets Efterretningstjeneste; Politiets Efterretningstjeneste
Denniston, Alastair 142
Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad (DAS) 75. Directors of, *see* Felipe Muñoz, Jorge Noguera; Maria del Pilar Hurtado
Département du Renseignement et de la Sécurité (DRS) 13 . Directors of, *see* Gen. Lakehal Ayat; Gen. Mohamed Betchine
Département du Renseignement et de la Sécurité (DRS) 13. Director of, *see* Gen. Mohamed Mediène
Department of Energy (DoE) 69–70, 203, 240, 350. *See also* Office of Nuclear Counterintelligence
Department of Homeland Security (DHS) xxv, 100, 103, 240, 340, 350. Directors of, *see* Rand Beers; Michael Chertoff; Jen Johnson; Janet Neapolitano; Tom Ridge. *See also* Office of Intelligence and Analysis
Department of Justice (DoJ) 82, 112, 120, 229, 340
Department of National Security 369. Director of, *see* Aleksandar Ranković
Departmentul de Informatii Externe (DIE) xxi, 22 96, 259, 292. Director of, *see* Ion Pacepa. Defectors from, *see* Ion Iacobescu; Constantin Dumitrachescu; Col. Ion Marcu; Virgil Tipanudt
Deriabin, Peter 245, 291
DESERT SHIELD (1991) 149–50
Deutsch, Arnold (OTTO) 51, 270
Deutsch, John 103, 338
Deuxieme Bureau 127. Head of, *see* Gen. Maurice Gauché
Dewatre, Jacques 102
Dezcallar Manzanedo, Jorge 320
DGI, *see* Dirección General de Inteligencia
DGII, *see* Dirección General de Información e Inteligencia
DGPS, *see* Département General du Protection et de la Sécurité
DGS, *see* Direcção-Geral de Segurança
DGSE, *see* Direction-Générale de Sécurité Extérieure
DGSG, *see* Direction Générale de la Sûreté Générale
DIA, *see* Defense Intelligence Agency
DIB, *see* Delhi Intelligence Bureau
Dichter, Abraham 311
DIE, *see* Departmentul de Informatii Externe
Dies Committee 192
Digraph 100
Dikko, Umaru 175
Diplomatic Bags 100
Diplomatic Couriers 101
Direcção-General de Segurança (DGS) 279
Dirección General de Información e Inteligencia (DGII) 323
Discoverer-14 83
Dirección General de Inteligencia (DGI) 101–2. Directors of, *see* Luis

Barreiro; José Mendez Cominches; Manuel Pineiro Losada
Dirección Nacional de los Servicios de Inteligencia y Prevención (DISIP) 102. Director of, *see* Maj. Eliecer Otaiza
Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (DST) 102–3. Directors of, *see* Henri Biard; Yves Bonnet; Pierre de Bousquet de Florian; Marcel Chalet Jacques Chartron; Daniel Doustin; Gabriel Eriau; Jacques Fournet Bernard Gérard; Philippe Parant; Jean-Jacques Pascal; Rémy Pautrat; Tony Roche Jean Rochet; Bernard Squarcini Roger Wybot.
Direction Générale de la Sûreté Générale (DGSG) 200. Director of, *see* Gen. Abbas Ibrahim; Wafiq Jizzini; Gen Jamil Sayyed
Direction-Générale de Sécurité Extérieure (DGSE) xxiii, 102, 127, 159, 166 287, 359. Director of, *see* Bernard Bajolet; Pierre Brochand; Erard Corbin de Mangoux; Jean-Claude Cousseran; Jacques Dewatre; René Imbot; Pierre Lacoste; Pierre Marion; François Mermet; Claude Silberzahn
Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) xxiii, 14, 19, 29, 39, 57, 60, 72, 75, 103, 231, 235, 240–41, 270, 276–77, 291–92, 338, 370. *See also* Gen. Walter Bedell-Smith; John Brennan; George H. Bush; Bill Casey; William Colby; John Deutsch; Allen Dulles; Robert Gates; Porter Goss Gen. Michael Hayden; Richard Helms; Adm. Roscoe Hillenkoetter; John McCone; Michael Morell; Leon Panetta; Gen. David Petraeus Adm. William Raborn; James Schlesinger; George Tenet; Adm. Stansfield Turner; William Webster; James Woolsey
Director of Military Intelligence (DMI) 168, 187, 345
Director of National Intelligence 104, 239–40. *See also* Deniis Blair; Gen. James Clapper; David Gompert Adm. John McConnell
Director of Naval Intelligence (DNI) 45, 313. 322, 345
Directorate of Defense Services Intelligence 49. Director of, *see* Gen. Khin Nyunt
Directorate of Operations (DO) 23, 58, 60, 73, 84, 100, 131, 271, 283. Directors of, *see* Clandestine Service
Directorate S 18, 137, 188, 330
DIS, *see* Defence Intelligence Staff
Discrimination 104, 109, 311, 342
Discus 104
Disinformation 8–9, 29–30, 105, 118, 135. 156, 344
DISIP, *see* Dirección Nacional de los Servicios de Inteligencia y Prevención
Diskin, Yuval 311
DMI, *see* Director of Military Intelligence
Dmitrov, Georgi 77
DNI, *see* Director of Naval Intelligence
D-Notice Affair (1967) 198
DO, *see* Directorate of Operations
Dobbertin, Rolf (SPERBER) 157
DoE, *see* Department of Energy
Doğu, Mehmet Fuat 343
DoJ, *see* Department of Justice
Donaldson, Denis 246
Donovan, William 55–58, 105, 322, 350. 381
DORA, *see* Alexander Rado
Dorf, Michael 36
Dorot, Isi 310
Dorri-Najafabadi, Ghorbanali 170
Double Agents xix, 4, 9–10, 16, 21, 44, 53, 65, 74, 86, 93–94, 101, 105, 180, 185, 206–8, 219, 221–22, 256, 262, 297, 312, 344–45,

DOUBTFUL 10
Doustin, Daniel 103
Doval, Ajit Kumar 164
DOVKA 356
Downing, Jack G. 74, 235, 381
Dragsdahl, Jørgen 99
Drake, Thomas 199
DRAT, *see* Roger Hollis
Dreadnought, HMS 182
Drejtoria e Sigurimit të Shtetit (Sigurimi) 12, 311–12
Drones, *see* Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
DROPMIRE 314
Droujinsky, Dmitry 134
DRS, *see* Département du Renseignement et de la Sécurité
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) xxi, 102, 134, 352; Office of National Security Intelligence, 351
DS, *see* Darzhavna Sigurmost
DSD, *see* Defence Signals Directorate
D Squad, Special Branch 321
DST, *see* Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire
DUFF 221
Duff, Antony 179
Dulat, A.S. 165
Dulles, Allen W. 105–6
Dulles, John Foster 106
Dumitrachescu, Constantin 292
Dunderdale, Wilfred 303
Dunlop, James E. 221
Duquesne, Fritz xviii, 106–7, 306–7
Durekovic, Stjepan 370
Duri, Majid Hasan al-MajidAbdul Rahman al- 174
Durrani, Asad 168
Dutta, Shayamal 164
Duveen, Sir Geoffrey 373
Dwyer, Peter 298
DYNAMITE, see Arkadi Shevchenko
Dzerzhinsky, Feliks 299
Dzirkvelov, Ilya 362

EAGLE CLAW 173
East Timor xxii, 166
ECHELON 109
Eden, Anthony 84, 329
EDGEHILL 314
Edgewood Psychiatric Hospital 119
Edwards, Albert 178
Egypt xx-xxi, xxv, 2, 4, 9, 15–16, 26, 39, 74, 109, 175–76, 208, 236, 238, 268, 289–90, 329, 333. *See aso* Mukhabarat
EgyptSat-1 109
Eichmann, Adolf 109–10
Eire 10. 282. *See also* G-2
EIT, *see* Enhanced Interrogation Techniques
Elcock, Ward P.D. 54
Electronic Intelligence (ELINT) 110, 146, 251, 311
Eliacheff, Boris (PALM) 25
ELINT, *see* Electronic Intelligence
ELLI 138–39
Elliott, Nicholas 357, 381
Ellis, C.H. (“Dick”) xxi, 33, 77, 111, 308
Ellseberg, Daniel 118, 197
Ellsworth, James C. 306
Elmer, Rudolf 354
Elming, Albert (JIM) 125
Emami, Saeed 169
Embassies 111
EMERTON 111
Englesberg, Jonathan Isaac (alias Jonathan Ingleby) 37
ENGULF 111–12
Enhanced Interrogation Techniques (EIT) 1, 112–14, 290
Enigma Machine xviii, 73, 114–15, 139–40, 303–4, 347, 349
ENORMOZ xix, 31, 115–16, 244, 252
Enver Pasha 343
EOKA, *see* Ethniki Organosis Kyprion Agoniston
EPSILON 116
Epstein, Edwrad J. 20
Eriau, Gabriel 103
ERIK, *see* Bertil Eriksson
Eriksson, Anders 332

Eriksson, Bertil (ERIK) 125
Ernst August, Prince 115
Ernst, Karl Gustav xvii, 218
Ersin, Nurettin 343
Ersöz, Adnan 343
Ertürk, Hüsamettin 343
E Squad, Special Branch 321
ETA, *see* Euskadi Ta Askatasuna
Ethniki Organosis Kyprion Agoniston (EOKA) 89
Ethniki Ypiresia Pliroforion (EYP) 145. Director of, *see* Theodore Dravillas
Etteretingstjensten 116, 251. Directors of, *see* Vilhelm Evang; Kjell Grandhagen
EU, *see* European Union
Europa, SS 298
European Court of Human Rights 249, 293, 331
European Cryptologic Center, Griesheim 48
European Liaison Unit, Special Branch 321
European Union (EU) 260, 272, 348
Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA) 3, 318
Evang, Col. Vilhelm 250–51
Evans, John 373
Evans, Jonathan xvi, 220
Evatt, Dr Herbert 25
Examination Unit 53
Exfiltration 40, 116, 195, 281, 308, 342, 344
Expulsions xxi, xxv-xxvi, 116, 137, 255, 264, 308, 334, 359
Eyewash 116
EYP, *see* Ethniki Ypiresia Pliroforion

F-16 Falcon 67
Fadden, Richard B. 55
Faga, Martin 240
FAIRVIEW 314
Falklands Conflict (1982) xvii, 21, 117–18, 329, 380
Fallahian, Ali 170
False Defector 118
False Flag 7, 26, 71, 79, 118, 238, 288, 294–95, 340, 361
Family Jewels 75, 118–19
FAPSI, *see* Federalnoie Agentsvo Pravitelsvennoi Sviazi I informatsi
Faraj, Gen. Majed 260
FARC, *see* Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia
FAREWELL, *see* Vladimir Vetrov
Farm Hall, Godmanchester 116, 380
Farran, Roy 83
Farrell, Mairead 124
Fatah 38
Faurer, Lincoln 241
Fawwaz al-, Khaled 14
FBI , *see* Federal Bureau of Investigation
FBIS, *see* Federal Information Service
FCD, *see* First Chief Directorate
FE, *see* Forsvarets Efterretningstjeneste
FEATHERBED 30
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) xvii, xix, 2, 7, 17, 21, 28, 30, 31, 40, 44, 53, 62–63, 66, 79, 82, 85, 96, 101, 107, 112, 120–23, 132, 134, 136, 143, 146, 153, 160, 185, 200, 203, 206, 211, 214, 216, 221, 225, 227, 229, 238, 240, 256, 261. 273, 276–77, 281, 289, 298, 301, 305, 322, 330–31, 339, 344, 350, 352, 356–57,. Directors of, *see* James B. Adams; Floyd I. Clarke; James Comey; Louis Freeh; L. Patrick Gray; Edgar Hoover; Clarence M. Kelley; Robert S. Mueller; John E. Otto; Thomas J. Pickard William Ruckelshaus; William S. Sessions; William H. Webster. *See also* Robert Hanssen; National Security Division; New York Field Office; Special Intelligence Service; UNSUB; UNSUB DICK
Federal Information Service 91
Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) 47, 118, 147, 157, 293, 327, 334, 264.

See also Bundesnachrichtendienst; Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz
Federalnaya Sluzhba Bezopasnosti (FSB) 123, 299–300. Directors of, *see* Alexander Bortnikov; Nikolai Kovalyov; Nikolai Patrushev
Federalnoie Agentsvo Pravitelsvennoi Sviazi I informatsi (FAPSI) 120
FEDORA, *see* Aleksei Kulak
Fedorchuk, Vitali 348
Fehse, Paul 306
Feklisov, Alexander 363
Felfe, Heinz 47, 131
FELIX 293
Fellner, Joseph T. 306
Fellow Traveler 123
FELLOW, *see* Karl Hauffe
Fenwick, Basil 373
Fergusson, Bernard 83
Ferret 123–24
FERRO, *see* Ric Throssell
Fhimah, Lamin Khalifah 210
Fidan, Hakan 344
Figures, Colin 309
Findsen, Lars 99
Finland 43, 116, 124, 134, 138, 210, 328, 344. *See also* Säkerhetspolisen; Valtiollinen Poliisi
Finn, Thomas D'Arcy ("Ted") 55
Finsbury Park Mosque 15
First Chief Directorate (FCD) 85, 96, 136, 163, 188, 192, 226–27, 283, 299, 330, 348
Fitzgerald, Desmond 274
FLAVIUS 124–25
Flax, Alexander 240
Fleming, Ian 43, 285
FLN, *see* Front de Libération Nationale
Flogger 59
FLORADORA 257
Flossenberg concentration camp 55
Floud, Bernard 365
Flower, Ken 174
FLQ, *see* Front de Libération du Quebec
Flygvapnet 126
Flynn, Michael 97
Fode, Henning 99
Foley, Frank 125
Foley, Tracey, *see* Elena Vavilova
FOOT xxi, 116, 212, 264
Foote, Allan 296–97
Force 17 169
Force Research Unit (FRU) 245
Ford, Gerald 23, 292
Forden, David W. 193, 195
Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) 65
Foreign Excellent Trenchcoat Company 128
Foreign Liaison Department of the Comintern (OMU) 77
Formanek, Zdenek 91
Forschungsamt'4
Forsvarets Efterretningstjeneste (FE) 98
Försvarets Radioanstalt (FRA) xix, 95, 126–27. Directors of, *see* Ingvar Åkesson; Dag Hartelius; Pär Kettis; Per Kjellnäs; Karl Gustaf Linden; Lars R. Ljunggren; Gustaf Tham; Torgil Thorén; Bengt Wallroth. Anders Wik,
FORTITUDE xix, 95, 126–27
Fournet, Jacques 103
Foxbat MiG-25 xxii, 29, 341
Four Square Laundry 128
Foxtrot class submarine 87, 348
Foy, Robert de 30
FRA, *see* Försvarets Radioanstalt
France 4, 7, 8, 12, 25, 48, 51, 56, 75, 77, 87, 94, 127–28, 133, 150, 166, 170, 215, 218, 225, 258, 287–88, 295, 304, 313–14, 319, 329, 351, 384. *See also* Deuxieme Bureau; Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire; Direction-Generale de Securité Exterieure; Groupement de Controlles Radio-electrique; Service Action; Service de Documentation Extérieure et de Contre-Espionage
Franks, Dickie 309

Franks, Lord 117
Franzen, Karl (SVANTE) 125
Frauenknecht, Alfred 236
FRED, see Robert Hansen-Wygaard
Freeh, Louis 123
Frenken, Tim 373
FRESHMAN 152
FRG, *see* Federal Republic of Germany
Friberg, Frank 362
Frisch, Peter 47
Frolik, Josef 128
Fromm, Heinz 47
Front 128–29
Front de Libération du Quebec (FLQ) 53
Front de Libération Nationale (FLN) 358
Front for the Liberation of South Yemen (FLOSY) 9
Frost, Lawrence 241
FRU, *see* Force Research Unit
FSB, *see* Federalnaya Sluzhba Bezopasnotsi
Fuchs, Klaus xix, 78, 116, 219, 268, 357, 381, 398
Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC) 264
Fujimori, Alberto 231–32, 264
Full Transactional Immunity 129
Fulle, Reiner (KLAUS) 157
Fulton, Robert 235
Furmer, Jim 25
Furnival Jones, Martin 220
Fyodorchuk, Vitali 189

G-2 110, 233, 240, 322. Directors of, *see* Liam Archer, Dan Bryan
Gabrielli, Franco 176
Gaertner, Dieter 110
Galtieri, Leopoldo 20–21. 117
GAMMA GUPPY 131
Gandt, Roland 295
Garbler, Paul 19
GARBO 127, 381
GARMASH 103
Gast, Gabrielle 294
Gast, George 134
Gates, Robert 103
Gauck Commission 133, 157. Directors of, *see* Marianne Birthler; Roland Jahn
Gauck, Jochim 157
Gavrilov Channel 131
Gayler, Noel 241
Gazidede, Bashkim 12
Gazit, Shlom 16
Gehmer, Abraham 37
General Belgrano, ARA 117, 198
GC&CS, *see* Government Code & Cypher School
GCHQ, *see* Government Communications Headquarters
GCR, *see* Groupement des Contrôles Radio-électriques
GCSB, *see* Government Communications Security Bureau
GDR, *see* German Democratic Republic
GDSSI, *see* General Directorate of State Security Investigations
Gebhardt, Carl 160, 235
Gedye, Eric 373
Gehlen, Reinhard 131–32
Gehmer, Abraham 37
Geiger, Hansjörg 47
Gempp, Erich, 7
Gendin, Semyon 147
General Directorate of State Security Investigations (GDSSI) 109. Director of, *see* Salah Nasr
General Intelligence Directorate (GID) 180–81. Directors of, *see* Muhammad Dahabi; Gen. Muhammad Raqqad; Gen. Faisal Al Shoubaki; Gen. Faisal Al Shoubaki
General Intelligence Service (GIS) xiii, 260, 302. Directors of, *see* Ali al-Idrisi; Prince Turki Al Faisal; Nawaf bin Abdulaziz; Muqrin bin Abdulaziz; Faisal bin Abdullah bin Mohammed; Prince Bandar bin

Sultan. Deputy Directors of, *see* Youssef bin Ali Al Idrisi
General Staff Military Intelligence Service (J-2) 20
General Steamship Trading Co. 373
Geng Huichang 225
Genscher, Hans-Dietrich 148
George, Clair E. 74, 104
Gérard, Bernard 103
Gerber, Burton 131, 235
Gerhardt, Dieter 132
German Democratic Republic (GDR) 132, 148, 223, 295, 330. *See also* Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung
Germany 106–7, 110, 118, 125–26, 132–33, 137, 142, 149–50, 170, 179–80, 195, 211, 220, 225, 259, 279, 282, 290, 295–97, 304, 314, 318, 323, 327–28, 331, 334–35, 357, 364, 370, 385. *See als*o Abwehr; Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz; Bundesnachrichtendienst; Sicherheitsdienst
Getler, Michael 119
Ghazala, Munzer Abu 38
Ghirbawi; Gen. Zuheir Fadel Abbas al- 174
Ghorbanifar, Manucher 170
Gibli, Benyamin 16
Gibraltar 133
Gichangi, Gen. Michael 187
GID, *see* General Intelligence Directorate
Gikman, Reino 40–43
Gilbert, Sir William 243
Gilmour, Raymond 246
GIMME xxi, 90
Giotopoulos, Alexandros 253
Giraud, Gen. Henri 261
GIRLFRIEND, *see* Dorothy Beeby
Giron, Karmi 311
GIS, *see* General Intelligence Service
GLA, *see* Groupe Islamique Armé
Glading, Percy 78, 210, 252
GLADIO 133–34
Glavnoe Razvedyvatel'noe Upravlenie (GRU) xx, xxi, xxiv, 17, 18, 28, 53, 55, 59, 80, 95, 115, 120, 128, 132, 137–38, 145–47, 154, 158, 160, 185, 188, 192, 212,219, 233, 244, 257, 263–64, 277–78, 289, 291. 296–99, 310, 312, 316, 327, 332, 334, 348–49, 356–57, 362, 390. Directors of, *see* Semyon Aralov; Vladimir Aussem, Yan Berzin Semyon Gendin; Filipp Golikov; Sergei Gusev; Pyotr Ivashutin; Fyodor Fedotovich Kuznetsov; Fyodor Ladygin; Yan Lentsman; Georgi Pyatakov; Ivan Ilyichev; Valentin Korabelnikov Vladlen Mikhailov; Alexander Nikonov; Alexander Orlov; Ivan Proskurov; Alexei Panfilov; Igor Sergun; Ivan Serov; Mikhail Shalin; Alexander Shlyakhturov; Sergei Shtemenko; Yevgeny Timokhin; Nikolai Trusov; Semyon Uritsky; Matvei Zakharov; Arvid Zeybot. Defectors, *see* Walter Krivitsky; Vladimir Rezun; Kaarlo Tuomi
Gladnikoff, Marianne 37
Glasser, Donald 134
Globke, Hans 293
GLUTTON 247
Goertz, Herman xviii, 7, 110
GOLDENROD 134–35
Goleniewski, Michal xx, 39, 96, 131, 275, 278
Goliach, Inge 296
Golikov, Filipp 147
Golitsyn, Anatoli (AE/SAWDUST) xx, 9, 19–20, 30, 95, 118–19, 124, 135–36, 153, 250, 261, 344, 362
Golos, Jacob 31
Golushko, Nikolai 348
Gompert, David 240
González, Fernando 320
Google 314

Gordievsky, Oleg xxii-xxiii, 17–18, 34, 96, 99, 116, 124, 136–37, 220, 250, 291, 308
Gorsky, Anatoli 31
Goslar, Peter 294
Goss, Porter xxv, 103
Gott, Richard 138
Gouk, Arkadi 33–34, 198
Gouzenko, Igor xix, 53, 75, 95, 132–39, 158, 216–19, 244, 291, 297–98, 399
Government Code & Cypher School (GC&CS) xviii, 40, 78, 139–42, 257. Directors of, *see* Alastair Dennston, Edward Travis. *See also* ISK; ISOS; MASK; ULTRA
Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) xxi, 21, 30, 40, 88,-89, 109, 115, 117, 179, 198, 244–45, 256, 280, 283. Directors of, *see* Sir John Adye; Sir Arthur Bonsall;Alastair Denniston Robert Hannigan; Sir Leonard Hooper, Sir Eric Jones, Sir Clive Loehnis; Sir Peter Marychurch; Sir David Omand,;Sir David Pepper, Iain Lobban; Sir Francis Richards Sir Kevin Tebbit; Sir Brian Tovey; Sir Edward Travis
Government Communications Security Bureau (GCSB) 244. Directors of, *see* Bruce Ferguson; Colin Hanson, Ray Parker; Warren Tucker
Grandhagen. Kjell 125
GRANDSON, *see* Albert Grundeman
Graves, Amgaard 218
GRAY 114
GRAY DECEIVER 143, 154
GRAY SUIT 154
Gray, L. Patrick 123
Gray, Olga 78, 219
Great Britain xvii-xviii, 2, 7, 11, 14, 44, 48, 53, 55, 59, 72, 77–78, 87, 79, 93, 96, 98, 117, 136, 140, 143–44, 150, 165, 170, 180, 198, 209, 219, 225, 245,-46, 252, 255, 260, 263, 279, 290, 310, 315, 329, 347, 363, 385. *See also* British Security Coordination; British Security Service; "C"; Combined Bureau Far East; Combined Intelligence Far East; Defence Intelligence Staff; Force Research Unit; Government Communications Headquarters; Naval Intelligence Division; Secret Intelligence Service; Security Intelligence Middle East; Special Branch;Z Organization
Greece 38, 89, 144, 406. *See also* Ethniki Ypiresia Pliroforion; Greek Central Intelligence Service; Kentriki Ypiresia Pliroforion
Greek Central Intelligence Service (KYP) 144–45
GREEN 114
Green, Oliver 78
Greenbank 25
Greenglass, David 208
Greengrass, Paul 365
Greenhill, Denis 179
Greenpeace 3–4, 287
Greenwald, Glenn 31
Gregory, Sgt. Jeffrey E, xxiv xxiv, 81
Grenada 145
Grey, Nigel de 374
Gribble, Goerge 186
GRIDIRON 30
GRILL FLAME 327
Grivas, Col. George 89
Grosse, Heinrich 218
Grossmann, Werner 157
Groupe Islamique Armé (GLA) 13
Groupement de Controlles Radio-electrique (GCR) 145
Groves, Gen. Leslie 214, 217
GRU, *see* Glavnoe Razvedyvatel'noe Upravlenie
Grundeman, Albert (GRANDSON) 25
Grygorovych, Gen. .Malomuzh Mykola 348
GT/ACCORD, *see* Vladimir Vasiliev

GT/AENGER 273
GT/BACKBEND 17
GT/COWL, *see* Sergei Vorontsov
GT/FITNESS, *see* Gennadi Varenik
GT/GAUZE, *see* Sergei Motorin
GT/GENTILE, *see* Valeri Matrynov
GT/GLAZING 17
GT/JOGGER, *see* Vladimir Piguzov
GT/MEDIAN, *see* Vladimir Posahev
GT/MILLION, *see* Gennadi Smetanin
GT/MOTORBOAT 17
GT/TAME 17
GT/VEST 17
GT/WEIGH, *see* Lenid Poleschuk
Gu Chunhui 88
Guantanamo Bay 2, 38–39, 114, 231, 290. *See also*, Camp Echo; Camp Delta; Camp Iguana; Camp VII; Camp X-Ray; STRAWBERRY FIELDS
Guatemala 30
Gubbins, Colin M. 152
Gubitchev, Valentin 82
GUDRUN 293
Guernsey, Terry 297
Guillaume, Christel 147–48
Guillaume, Gunter 147–49
Guilsher, John 341
Gul, Hamid 168
Gulf War (1991) 144, 149–50
Gulf War (2003) 144, 150–51, 308
GUNMAN 151
Gunn, Katherine 198
GUNNER, *see* Vasili Mitrokhin
GUNNERSIDE 151–52
Gürgüç, Hamza 343
Guriel, Boris 236
Gurney, Sir Henry 213
Guryev Vladimir (alias Richard Murphy) 327
Guryev, Lydia (alias Cynthia Murphy) 327
Gusev, Sergei 146
GUSTAV, *see* Sven Rydstedt
Guzman, Dr Abimael 232
Gyanov, General Dimo 47
HA/BRINK 28
Haavik, Gunvor 250
Habbush, Tahir Jalil al- 174
Haig, Sir John 218
Haldar, P.C. 164
Halibut, USS 176, 183, 242, 263
Hall, Keith 240
Hall, Ted 116, 399
Hamad, Zouheir 334
Hamas 3
Hamblen, Derek 25
Hambleton, Hugh 153
Hambro, Charles 326
Hammoud, Ali 334
Hamshari, Mahmoud Hamshari xxii, 37
Hanley, Michael 220
Hannigan, Robert 142
Hanning, August 48
Hansen, Hanne 99
HANSEN, *see* Gunter Guillaume
Hansen, Tom 134
Hansen-Nygaard, Robert (FRED) 126
Hanson, Elizabeth 181
Hanssen, Robert xxv, 15, 42–43, 105, 123, 143, 153–56, 193, 229, 274, 277, 281, 331, 356, 399
Haq ul, Ehsan 168
Haqqani, Jalaluddin 181
Haqqani, Sirajuddin. 181
Harari, Mike 37–38
Harel, Isser 238
Hariri, Rafiq 344
Harkabi, Yehoshavat 16
Harker, Jasper 209
Harmelin, Yosef 311
Harriman, Averall 126, 234, 301
Harrington, John 187
Harris, Jeffrey 240
Harris, Kitty 79
Harrison, Sir Geoffrey 158
Harry, Ralph 24
Hart, Jenifer 365
Hartelius, Dag 126
Harvey's Point Testing Center 35
Hasenfus, Eugene 242
Hasland; Alex 99

HASP 126
Hastings, Stephen 89
Hathaway, Gus 235, 341
Hauffe, Karl (FELLOW) 157
Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung (HVA) xx, 47, 132–33, 147, 156–57, 293, 328, 340, 364. Chief of, *see* Werner Grossmann; Markus Wolf
Hausamann, Hans 297
Haydar, Dr Loutof 334
Hayden, Gen. Michael 103–4, 239,241
Hayes, Dr Richard 110
Hayter, William 179
Healy, Timothy J. 339
Heath, Ted 6
Heathfield, *see* Andrey Bezrikov
Heffner, Nora 37
Hellenbroich; Heribert 47
Hellfire missile 2, 15, 39, 351
Helm, Siegfried 218
Helmet Roth, Sven-Åke 332
Helms, Richard M. 4, 74–75, 103–4, 119
Henderson, Ian 187
Henderson, Paul 13
Hengemuhle, Joseph J. 352
Henson, Bobby 68
HERITAGE 217
Hermann, Robert 240
Hersh, Seymour 75, 292
Herzog, Chaim 16
Hesketh, Roger 127
Hess, Rudolf 137
Hetesy, Gen. Zsolt 162
Hezbollah 3, 15, 169–70, 172, 237, 242
Hidalgo, Orlando Castro xxi, 86, 101
Hideshi Mitani 178
High-Tech Intelligence and Investigation Unit 321
Hijazi, Raed 180
Hile, Richard ("Dick") C. 135
Hill, Jim (TOURIST) 25
Hill, Jimmie 240
Hill, Ted 128
Hillenkoetter, Adm. Roscoe 103
Himmler, Heinrich 8
Hindawi, Nezer 334
Hindi, Amin al- 260
Hinga, Bernard 187
Hiss, Alger 158
Hitler, Adolf 7, 8, 23, 33, 37, 55, 57, 104, 157, 179, 258, 281, 303, 316
Hobart, Helga 41
Hoff, Troels 99
Hofi, Yitzak 238
Hofs, Ursula 296
HOLA, *see* Melita Norwood
Holdt, Jacob 99
Hollis, Marcus 158
Hollis, Sir Roger xxii, 138–39, 158
Holloman Air Force Base 351
Holmer, Hans 332
Holmes, John 187
Holocaust 6
Holt-Wilson, Sir Eric 219
Honecker, erich, 5
Honeytrap 158–59
Honorary Correspondent 159
Hood, HMS 35
Hooja, M.L. 164
Hooper, Ian 373
Hooper, Jack, 262
Hooper, Leonard 142
Hoover, J. Edgar xvii, 46, 121, 123, 221, 299, 322
Hou Desheng xxiii, 66
Houghton, Daniel 159
Houri, Ali 334
Howard, Edward Lee xxiii, 17, 96, 160–61, 337–38, 341, 370, 399
Howard, Mary 160
Howe, Geoffrey 137
Hoxha, Enver 12, 311
Huang Zhenyu 88
Hugel, Max 74, 104
Hughes Glomar Explorer 183
Hughes, Sgt Alfred T. (BEN) 25
Hughes. Patrick 97
Hughes-Ryan Amendment 58
Human Intelligence 161

Hume, Brit 119
Hungary 5, 41, 59, 157, 161–62, 280, 329–330, 356. *See also* Allami Vedélmi Hatosag; Információs Hivatal
Hunt, John 256
Hurst, Sgt. Ian 249
Hurst, Alex M. 325
Husain, Kamal 38
Hussain, Riaz 168
HVA, *see* Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung
Hvozd, Gen. Viktor 349
Hynd, Alan 307

Iacobescu, Ion 292
Ibrahim, Gen. Abbas 200
IDEALIST 247
Idrisi, Ali al- 302
IH, *see* Információs Hivatal
Ikhtiyar, Hisham 334
Illegal xx, xxiv, xxvi, 3, 18, 31, 40–42, 51, 53, 62–63, 74, 79, 80, 96, 120, 132, 137, 146, 148, 154, 156, 163, 174, 188–89, 192, 210, 229, 236, 244, 251, 270, 277, 291–92, 315–16, 326–27, 331, 340, 354, 356. *See also* Eliahu Cohen; Office of External Development
Illegal *resident* xx, 163. *See also* Arnold Deutsch; Willie Fisher; Jacob Golos; Gordon Lonsdale
Illiashov, Gen. Grigori 349
Ilyichev, Ivan 147
Imagery 163
IMB, *see* International Maritime Bureau
Imbot. René 102
Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) 100, 350
In Obscura 167
INCENSOR 314
India xxi, xxiii-xxiv, 2, 9–10, 33, 54, 69, 77, 98, 125, 163–66, 168, 259, 265, 272, 277, 338, 406. *See also* Delhi Intelligence Bureau; Indian Political Intelligence; Research and Analysis Wing
Indian Political Intelligence (IPI) xvii, 165. Director of, *see* Philip Vickery; John Wallinger
INDIGO 114
Indonesia 165–66. *See also* Badan Intelijen Negara; Badan Koordinasi Intelijen Negara
Industrial Espionage 165–67
Információs Hivatal (IH) 162. Directors of, *see* Gen. Zsolt Hetesy; Joseph Czukor Maj; Gen. Tibor Peto; Gen. Joseph Saxon; Maj; Gen. Stephen Shepher; Gen. Stephen Zsohár
INIS, *see* Iraq National Intelligence Service
Inman, Adm. Bobby Ray 114
Institute of Applied Physics and Computational Mathematics (IAPCM) 200
Intelligence Collation Section, Special Branch 321
Intelligence Identities Protection Act 199
Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Act 350
Intelligence Surveillance Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance HQ 351
Interception of Communications 167–68
Inter-Services Liaison Department (ISLD) 168–69
International Maritime Bureau (IMB) 271
International Terrorism and Organised Crime Group 271
International Wheat Council 137
Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate (ISI) xix, 10, 24, 164, 168, 259, 409. Directors of, *see* Mahmud Ahmed; Rizwan Akhtar; Ziauddin Butt; Walter Cawthorne; Asad Durrani; Hamid Gul; Ehsan ul Haq; Riaz

Hussain; Zaheerul Islam; Shamsur Rahman Kallu; Ashfaq Parvez Kayani; Mohammad Akbar Khan; Ghulam Jilani Khan; Javed Nasir; Ahmad Shuja Pasha; Javed Ashraf Qazi; Akhtar Abdur Rahman; Naseem Rana; Muhammad Riaz; Nadeem Taj
IPI, *see* Indian Political Intelligence
IRA, *see* Irish Republican Army
Iran xxii, 44, 69, 88, 98, 116,160–73, 321, 350, 407; Minister of Security, *see* Mahmoud Alavi; Ali Fallahian; Gholam-Hossein Mohseni-Eje'I; Heydar Moslehi; Ghorbanali Dorri-Najafabadi; Mohammad Reyshahri; Ali Younesi. *See also* Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps; Sazeman-e Ettela'at va Amniyat-e Keshvar; Sazman-e Ettela'at va Amniat-e Melli-e Iran.
Iran-Contra 170–73
Iranian Hostage Crisis (1979) 73
Iraq xxi, 3–4, 13, 23, 29, 48, 69, 74, 76, 98, 112, 173–74, 143, 149–51, 170–74, 198–99, 214, 236, 238, 308, 321, 339, 363, 381. *See also* Mukhabarat
Iraq National Intelligence Service (INIS) 174. Directors of, *see* Gen. Zuheir Fadel Abbas al-Ghirbawi; Gen. Shahwani
IRAQI FREEDOM (2003) 150
IRGC, *see* Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps
Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) 245
Irish Republican Army (IRA) 110, 245, 338
IRONBARK 264
Irregular Warfare Support Program 170
Irvine, David 25
ISIS, *see* Islamic State
ISK 265
Islam, Zaheerul 168
Islamic Jihad 164, 170–71
Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) 169
Islamic State (ISIS) 15, 182, 339
ISOS 265
Itote, Waruhiu 187
Israel xx-xxiv, 2, 4, 15–16, 26, 37, 48, 74, 109–110, 125, 149–50, 171, 175–77, 208, 238–37, 253, 60, 276–77, 310, 327, 324–30, 332, 334, 349–50, 355, 361, 407. *See also* Aman; LAKAM; Mossad; Rimon; Sayeret Balonim; Shin Beth
Italy 8, 9, 35, 42, 87, 133, 159, 175–77, 215, 290, 328, 355–56, 373, 407. *See also* Opera Voluntaria per la Repressione Antifascisto; Servizio Informazioni Difesa Servizio Informazioni Generali e Sicurezza Servize per le Informazioni e la Sicurezza Militare
Ivashutin, Pyotr 147
IVY BELLS 176

J-2, *see* General Staff Military Intelligence Service
Jacoby, Lowell 97
Jagland, Thorbjorn (YURI) 250
Jahn, Roland 157
Jamaica 177–78, 407. *See also* National Intelligence Bureau
James, Capt. Clifton 82
Janowsky, Wlademar von (WATCHDOG) 180, 297
Japan xviii, xxii, 3, 8, 10, 23–24, 29, 36, 38, 53, 57, 178, 184,-86, 188, 190, 216, 225, 232, 258, 262, 284, 288, 313, 315–16, 322, 341. *See also* Naicho
Jamahirya Security Organization (JSO) 177
Jayaram, Atma 164
JEDBURGH 178

Jeffries, Randy Miles xxiii, 122
Jenco, Lawrence 172
JENIFER 183
Jenkins, Trevor 186
Jensen, Ernst Mogens 99
Jess, Hanns 47
JESSANT, *see* Vasili Mitrokhin
Ji Shengde, Gen. 207
Jia Chunwang 255
Jiangnan Social University 223
Jihad, Abu 38
Jizzini, Wafiq 200
JOE K, *see* Kurt Ludwig
Johnson, Lyndon B. 197
Johnson, Richard L. 306
Johr, Ruth 132
JIC, *see* Joint Intelligence Committee
John, Otto xx, 47, 133, 179, 400
Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) 97, 150, 179, 264, 267, 308, 330, 380. Chairmen of, *see* Ted Abraham; Antony Acland; Alex Allan; Geoffrey Arthur Bernard Burrows Harold Caccia; Bill Cavendish-Bentinck; Percy Cradock; Stewart Crawford; Jon Day; Patrick Dean Antony Duff; Denis Greenhill William Hayter; Pauline Neville-Jones; Michael Pakenham; Edward Peck; Patrick Reilly Ralph Stevenson; Hugh Stevenson; Paul Lever; Richard Mottram; Rodric Braithwaite; Peter Ricketts; John Scarlett; Patrick Wright
John Paul II, Pope 4, 22
Joint Services Group (JSG) 248, 283
Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre (JTAC) 220
Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS) 214
Jones, Eric 142
Jones, Sgt. Owen 297
Jones, Jack 128
Jones, John 220
JONNY X, *see* Johan deGraff
Jordan, Jessie 7, 121, 298
Jordan xxi, 37, 54, 175, 180–82, 236, 260, 269, 290, 407. *See also* General Intelligence Directorate
Joshi, R.P. 164
Joshi, S.E. 165
JOURNEYMAN 182
Joyce, William 37
JSG, *see* Joint Serevices Group
JTAC, *see* Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre
Judd, Jim 54
Julius Bar Bank 364
JWICS, *see* Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System

K-129 183–84
Kadar, Janos 161
Kahlig-Scheffler, Dagmar 294
KAL 007 184
Kallu, Shamsur Rahman 168
Kalp, Malcolm 173
Kalugin, Oleg 184–85
Kamal, Babrak 18
Kamenev, Leo 275
Kameru, Gen. Philip Wachira 187
Kampiles, William 185
Kanafami, Marwan 38
Kang Sheng 373
Kantan, Avni 343
Kanyotu, James 187
Kao, Rameshwar Nath 164
Kapoor, R.K. 164
Kappes, Steve 75, 177
Karamessines, Tom H. 74, 104, 144
Karkini, Arben 12
Karlow, Peter 18, 135
Kassem, Abdel 23
Kayani, Ashfaq Parvez 168
Kazuhiro Sugita 178
KBP, *see* Cabinet Committee for the Public Security
KCIA, *see* Korean Central Intelligence Agency

Keeley, Peter 248
Kell, Vernon 185
Kellar, Alex 77, 186
Kelley, Brian 42, 143, 154–55
Kelley, Clarence M. 123
Kelly, Barry 235
Kelman, Uriel Zoshe 36
Kempe'tai 185–86
Kennedy Assassination 105, 186
Kennedy, John F. xx, 28, 87, 253
Kennison, Ian 24
Kenny, John 110
Kentriki Ypiresia Pliroforion (KYP) 144. Director of, *see* Konstantinos Bikas; Alexandros Natsinas; Gen. Georgios Politis
Kenya xxiv, 14, 83, 143, 186–87, 280, 338, 388. *See also* Kenyan Special Branch; National Security Intelligence Service. MI5 Security Liaison Officers, *see* Walter Bell; Robert Broadbent
Kenyan Special Branch 186; Directors of, *see* George Gribble; Bernard Hinga; Trevor Jenkins; James Kanyotu; William Kivuvani
Kenyatta, Jomo 186
Kercsi, Imre 334
Keresik, Dr Sandor 334
Kerr, Donald 340
Kettis, Par 125
KEYHOLE 188
KGB (Komitei Gosudarstevnnoi Bezopasnosti) xx-xxiv, 5, 9–11, 14, 17–28, 30–34, 39–44, 53, 59, 78, 85–87, 90, 99–103, 116, 120, 122, 124, 131–49, 153–64, 174, 176, 184, 188–90, 192–94, 198, 209–12, 215–16, 220–224, 226–28, 233–35, 238, 244, 250–53, 255–56, 261–65, 270–71, 273–74, 276, 278–81, 289, 291–94, 298–99, 308–10, 318, 326–28, 330–32, 337–38, 341, 344–45, 348–49, 352, 255–56, 358, 362, 364, 370–71. Chairmen of, *see* Yuri Andropov; Vadim Bakatin; Viktor Chebrikov; Vitali Fyodorchuk; Vladimir Kryuchkov; Vladimir Semichastny; Ivan Serov; Aleksandr Shelepin. *See also* Directorate S; First Chief Directorate; Illegals; Line PR; Line XSecond Chief Directorate; Third Chief Directorate.
KHAD, *see* Khadamat-e Aetela'at-e Dawlati
Khadamat-e Aetela'at-e Dawlati (KHAD). Directors of, *see* Mohammud Najibullah
KH-11 185, 188
Khaled. King 302
Khalid Sheikh Mohammed (KSM) 39, 99, 113
Khalid, Asadullah 10
Khan Ghulam Jilani 168
Khan, A.Q. 168, 177
Khan, Ayub 168
Khan, Mohammad Akbar 168
Khawaja, Mohammed Momin 54
Khobar Towers xxiv, 169
Khokhlov, Nilolai xx, 22, 189, 245
Khomeini, Ayatollah 169, 173, 237
Khrushchev, Nikita 19, 84, 86, 136, 226, 275, 354
Khurshid, Hammad 99
Khwaja, Sheikh Abdul 164
Khyam, Omar 54
KILOWAT 175
Kim Deok 191
Kim Hyung-wook 191
Kim Jae-choon 191
Kim Jae-gyu 191
Kim Jong-pi 191
Kim Kye-won 191
Kim Yong-soon 191
KINDRED SPIRIT, *see* Wen-Ho Lee
King, C. Andrew B. 373
King, James C. 239
King, Capt. John 192
King, Miss 220
KINGFISH 178

Kinkel, Klaus 48
Kipling, Rudyard 9
Kireyev, Anatoli 131
Kiriakou, John C. 199
Kirkland, Jim 306
Kirpichenko, Vadim 18
Kisevaklter, George 136
Kitson, Frank 83
Kitteridge, Rebecca 243
Kivuvani, William 187
Kjellnäs, Per 126
Klauer, William 218
KLAUS, *see* Reiner Fuller
Kleiss, Hans 307
Klop, Lt. Dirk 242
Klosi, Fatos 12
Klugmann, James 78
Knight, Maxwell 219
KNIS, *see* Korean National Intelligence Service
Kobzah, Vladimir 183
Koch 311
Kochnov, Igor 21
Koecher, Hanna 189
Koecher, Karl 189
Köksal, Sönmez 344
Kolbe, Fritz 106
Koman, Teoman 344
Komitei Gosudarstevnnoi Bezopasnosti, *see* KGB
Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands (KPD) 180, 315
Konspiratsia 189–90
KONSUL, *see* George Trofimoff
Kontraobveščevalna Služba (KOS) 22, 369. Director of, *see* Aleksandar Ranković
Korabelnikov, Valentin 147
Korda, Alexander 373
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of, xxi, 49, 98. 190, 283, 350. *See also* Reconnaissance General Bureau; State Security Department
Korea, Republic of (ROC) xx, 3, 65, 70–71, 117, 190–91, 308, 407. *See also* Korean Central Intelligence Agency; Korean National Intelligence Service
Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) 190–92, 407. Directors of, *see* Kim Jong-pil, Kim Yong-soon; Kim Jae-choon; Kim Hyung-wook; Kim Kye-won; Lee Hu-rak; Shin Jik-soo; Kim Jae-gyu; Lee Hee-sung; Yoon Il-gyun; Chun Doo-hwan
Korean Counterintelligence Corps 190
Korean National Intelligence Service (KNIS) 191
Korpus Bezpieczenstwa Wewnetrznego (KPW) 275
KOS, *see* Kontraobveščevalna Služba
Kostov, Vladimir 47, 215
Koussa, Moussa 177
Kovalyov, Nikolai 299
Kovich, Dick 19
Kovtun, Heorhiy 348
KPD, *see* Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands
KPW, *see* Korpus Bezpieczenstwa Wewnetrznego
Krasovsky, Vladimir 18
Kressenstein, Baron Friedrich Kress von 218
Kreuger, Otto xvii, 192
Kriegsorganisation (KO) 8. *See also* Sofia
Krivitsky, Walter xviii, xix, 19, 22, 44, 55, 96, 146,
Kryuchkov, Vladimir 192–93
KSM, *see* Khalid Sheikh Mohammed
Kubaissi, Basil al- xxii, 37
Kudjoe, Sonto 318
Kukin, Konstantin 352
Kuklinski, Ryszard xxii, 104, 116, 193–95, 275, 277
Kulak, Aleksei 136, 352148
Kuomintang 71
Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) 343
Kuron, Klaus 148

Kutzik, Mikhail (alias Michael Zottoli) 327
Kuzichkin, Vladimir 18, 96
Kuznetsov, Fyodor Fedotovich 147
Kwon Young-hae 191
KYP, *see* Kentriki Ypiresia Pliroforion
Kzar, Nadhim 174

LaBonte, Darren 181
Lacoste, Pierre 4, 102, 288
Ladygin, Fyodor 147
Lafond, Gerard 37
Lagos, Capt. Jorge Alberto 76
LAKAM, *see* Lishka LeKishrei Mada
Lammin Tours 373
Lander, Stephen 220
Lang, Herman 306
Large, Scott 240
Latham, Sir Thomas 218
Lauderback, Col. Leah 239
Laughlin, Gerald 248
Lavron, Pinhas 4, 74
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory 67–68, 200, 203, 206
Lawrence, T.E. 217
Lawson, Robert 198
Leaks 197–200
Lebanon 135, 169–71, 174–75, 200, 236, 268–69, 332–34
Lebedev, Sergei 330–31
Lee Hee-sung 191
Lee Hu-rak 191
Lee Hyun-Woo 191
Lee Jong-chan 191
Lee Sang-yun 191
Lee Seok-ki 191
Lee, Dr Peter200–202
Lee, Sylvia 200
Lee, Wen-Ho 200–6
Leggett, George 25, 63
Leib, Eva 63
Lemoine, Rodolphe 302
Lenihan, Joseph (BASKET) 110
Lenin, Vladimir I. 77, 299
Lennon, John 119
Lentsman, Yah 147
Lepage, Baron Fernand 30
Leung, Katrina 206=8
Lever, Paul 179
Levinson, Shimon 310
Lewis, Evelyn 106
Li De Yuan 202
Li Deyuan 205
Liberty, USS xxi 208, 241
Libya xxi, xxv-xxvi, 48, 144, 177, 208–10, 236, 282, 289, 305, 320, 345, 348,381. *See also* Jamahirya Security Organization. Directors of, *see* Benyamin Blumberg; Rafal Eitan
Liddell, Guy 136, 209, 136, 219, 298
Lijsebeth, Bart van 30
Lika, Visho Ajazi 12
Lin Yun 224
Linden, Karl Gustaf 126
Line PR 136, 186
Line X 163, 188, 352, 358
Lipka, Robert (DAN) xxiv, 185, 228
Lippman, Walter 12
Lishka LeKishrei Mada (LAKAM) 197
Lissard Hosue, Skibbereen. 259
Litvinenko, Aleksandr 209–10
Ljunggren, Lars R. 126
Lloyd, Selwyn 329
Lo Chi-cheng 72
Lo Hsien-che, Gen. 72
Lo Ping 72
Lobban, Iain 142
Lockerbie 210
Loehnis, Clive 142
Loginov, Yuri (AE/GUSTO) 210–11
Lombard, Maj. Florentino Azpillaga 362
London Films 373
London Processing Group (LPG) 280
LONG KNIFE, *see* James Morrison
Long, Leo 139, 365
Long, Lrtitia 239
Lorenzen, Urdel 296
Los Alamos 69, 79, 116, 200–6 226
Lothian, Lord 192
Lotz, Wolfgang xxi, 236

Lourdes, Cuba 86, `120
LPG, *see* London Processing Group
LUCKY BREAK 329
LUCY, see Rudolf Rössler
Ludvik, Vlastimil 90
Ludwig, Kurt xix, 211
Luibimov, Mikhail 136
Luke, Carola 220
Lugovoi, Andrei 210
Lumumba, Patrice xx, 23, 119
Lund, Col. Roscher 250
LUO, *see* Katrina Leung
Lurtz, Siegfried 307
Lutze, Renate xxii, 295
Lyalin, Oleg 211–12
Lygren, Ingebord 250
Lysov, Valentin 352

Ma Jisheng 178
Ma Ying-jeou 71
Maaßen, Hans-Georg 47
MacCarthy, Mary O.199
MacDonald, Alec 186
MacDonald, Ramsay 375
Machasi, Zaiad 37
Mackeirman, Douglas 213
Mackenzie Commission 53
MACRAME 213
Mafia 59, 120
MAGIC 258, 284
Magrahi, Abdelbasset xxvi, 210
Maher, Dale W. 305
Mahmud, Ahmed 168
Mahoney, Frank 26
Mai, Elsie 135
Maingot, Graham 373
MAINWAY 314
Maj, Joseph Czukor 162
Makarios, Archbishop 6, 89
Malaya Emergency 213–14
Mamlouk, Ali 334
MANASSAS 314
Manchester Guardian 373
Manenti, Gen. Alberto 176
Manglano, Emilio Alonso 320
Manhattan Project 214
Manhattan, SS 305
Manley, Michael 177
Manning, Bradley 214
Manningham-Buller, Eliza 220
Manor, Amos 311
Mansour, Muhammad 260
MAO 207
Mao Zedong 71
Maples, Michael 97
Maqetuka, Mzuvukile Jeff 318
Marchetti, Victor 120
MARCONI (Nicholas Prager) 128
Marcu, Col. Ion 292
Marenches, Alexandre de 215
Mariñas, Gerardo 320
Marion, Pierre 102
Mark, Hans 240
MARKIZ , *see* George Trofimoff
Markov, Georgi xxii, 47, 215, 400
MAROON 114
Martelli, Giuseppe 215–16
Martin, William 216
Martynov, Valeri (GT/GENTILE) 216
Marvin, Charles 255
MARY 295
Marychurch, Peter 142
Mashaal, Khaled 181
MASINT, *see* Measurement and Signature Intelligence
MASK 216
Massiter, Cathy198
MASTERCRAFTSMAN, *see* Wilbur Christiansen
Masterman, J.C. 345
Mathur, Rajiv 164
Matrix Churchill 13
Matthews. Jennifer 99
Mau-Mau 4, 83
MAX, *see* Anton Strand
May, Alan Nunn 216–17
Maychell, Capt. Carole 220
Mayer, Nazeyh 38
Mazri, Abu Hamza al- 15
McCann, Danny 124

McClellan, George 297
McColl, Colin 309
McCone. John 104
McConnell, Adm. John 104
McDonald Commission 53, 253, 298
McDonald, David 54
McDowall, John 322
McFarlane, Robert 242
McGibbon, James 365
McGonagle, William 208
McGregor, Alistair 83
McGuinness, Martin 248
McIver, Don 243
McLucas, John 240
McMahon, Jack N. 274
McMillan, Brockway xxi
McNamara, Robert 197
Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT) 217
Mehsud, Baitullah 181
Meier; Richard 286
Meiklejohn, Ronald 375
Meinertzhagen, Richard 217–18
Meir, Golda 37
Melescanu, Teodor 293
Mengele, Dr Josef 110
Menzies, Stewart 218
Meraish, Mamoun 38
Merbah, Col. Kasdi 13
Mermet, François 102
MERRIMAC 120
Messages Personnelle 218
MEW, *see* Ministry of Economic Warfare
MI14 139, 365
MI5, *see* British Security Service
MI6, *see* British Secret Intelligence Service
Michael, Gwyndyr 222
Michalek, Karl-Henz 295
Microdot 220–21
MID, *see* Militaire Inlichtingendienst
Miekle, Erich 149
MiG-23 *Flogger* 59
Mikhail Kogalniceanu airbase, Romania 39
Mikhailov, Vladlen 147
Milchman, Zvi (alias Peter Melkman) 110
Militaire Inlichtingen Veiligheidsdienst (MIVD) 243
Militaire Inlichtingendienst (MID) 243
Milli İstihbarat Teşkilatı (MIT) 343. Directors of, *see* Şenkal Atasagun; Burhanettin Bigalı; Mehmet Fuat Doğu; Nurettin Ersin; Adnan Ersöz; Hakan Fidan; Hamza Gürgüç; Avni Kantan; Sönmez Köksal; Teoman Koman; Bahattin Özülker; Bülent Türker; Bülent Türker; Emre Taner; Hayri Ündül
Miller, Richard 221–22
Mills, Cyril 297
Mills, Patricia, *see* Natalia Pereverzeva
Milner, Dr Ian (BUR) 24–25
MINCEMEAT 222
Minihan, Kenneth 97
Ministerium fü r Staatssicherheit (MfS) 222–23
Ministry of Economic Warfare (MEW) 359
Ministry of Public Security (MPS) 223, 274–75, 353, 358
Ministry of State Security (MSS) 65, 72, 156, 166, 190, 201, 204, 206, 223–36, 273, 328, 364
Minuteman II 69
Minuteman III 69
Miranda, David 318
Miranda, Felix 320
Miranda, Graham, 219
Mironov, Vasili 121
Missile Gap 226
Mitchell, Bernon F. 216
Mitra, Abhijit 164
Mitrokhin, Vasili 226–28
Mitterand, Francois 358
MIVD, *see* Militaire Inlichtingen Veiligheidsdienst

Miceli, Vito 175
MK/ULTRA 228
MOCKINGBIRD 119
Moghadam, Gen. Nasser 169
Mohammed, Faisal bin Abdullah bin 302
Mohseni-Eje'I, Gholam-Hossein 170
Molineaux, Paul 243
Molody, Konon (alias Gordon Lonsdale) 163, 278–79, 281, 326
MONOLIGHT 356
MONOPOLY 155
Monroe, Julio Salazar 231
Montalvo, Joaquin76
Montes, Ana 228–31
Montesinos, Vladimiro 231–32
Montgomery, Hugh 235
Montgomery, William 374
Montoneros 20
Moravec, Frantisek 89–90
Morden, Reid 55
Morell, Michael 103
Morocco 232–35
Morrison, James (LONG KNIFE) xxiii, 31, 53, 298
Morrissey, Walter 307
Mortati, Sgt. Tommaso 335
Morton, Desmond 375
Moscow Rules 233
Moscow Station 233–35
Moslehi, Heydar 170
Mossad xx, xxii, xxiv-xxv, 3, 16, 19, 26, 37–38, 44, 74, 99, 109–10, 118, 169. 174–75,236–38. Durectors of, *see* Nahum Admoni; Meir Amit; Meir Dagan; Isser Harel; Yitzak Hofi; Tamir Pardo; Shabtai Shavit; Euven Shiloah; Ephraim Yalevy; Danny Yatom; Zvi Zamir
Moten, John 26
Motorin, Sergei (GT/GAUZE) 17, 154, 238
Mottram, Richard 179
Moussaoui, Zacarias 14
MPS, *see* Ministry of Public Security
MQ-1 Predator 351
MQ-9 Reaper 351
MSS see Ministry of State Security
Mueller, Robert S. 123
Mugabe, Robert 334
Mughniyeh, Imad xxv, 169
Mukha, Stepan 348
Mukhabarat (Egypt) 238. Director of, *see* Zakareia Mohy El-Dien; Salah Nasr
Mukhabarat (Iraq) 238. Directors of, *see* Majid Hasan al-MajidAbdul Rahman al-Duri; Sabawi Ibrahim al-Tikriti; Taha Abbas al-Ahbabi; Tahir Jalil al-Habbush; Rafi abd al-Latif Tilfah al-Tikriti
Mukhabarat (Syria) 238. Directors of, *see* Fu'ad Absi; Zouheir Hamad; Ali Hammoud; Ali Houri; Hisham Ikhtiyar; Nadhim Kzar; Ali Mamlouk; Bashir an-Najjar; Majid Sa'id; Mohammed Dib Zaitoun; Nazih Zirayr
Mulgrew, Kevin 248
Mullick, B.N. 163
Munich Olympics (1972) xxii, 37–38
Muñoz, Felipe 75
Murdoch, Iris 365
Murphy, Ann Mary 334
Murphy, David 19, 135
Murphy, Richard, *see* Vladimir Guryev
Murrett, Adm. Robert B. 239
MUSCULAR 314
Mustac, Zdravko 370
Mytchett Place, Aldershot 157

Nabil, Rahmatullah 10
Nachrichtendienst des Bundes (NDB) 333
Nafsu, Izat 311
Nagy, Dennis 97
Nai, K. Sankaran 165
Naicho 178. Directors of, *see* Yosjio Omori; Kazuhiro Sugita; Toshinori

Kanemoto; Hideshi Mitani; Shinichi Uematsu
Najjar, Bashir an- 334
Najjar, Muhammad Youssef al- (alias Abu Youssef) 37
Nakaa, Abdel Hadi 37
Narasimhan; E.S.l. 164
Narasimhan; N. 165
Narayanan, M.K. 164
Narodny Kommissariat Vnutrennikh Del (NKVD), *see* Soviet Intelligence Service
Nashiri, Abd al-Rahim al- 39
NASIC, *see* National Air and Space Intelligence Center
Nasir, Javed 168
Nasser, Gamal Abdel 109, 329
Nasser, kamal 37
Nassiri, Gen. Nematollah 169
Natanz 88
National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC) 239. Director of, *see* Col. Leah Lauderback
National Clandestine Service (NCS) 60, 73. Directors of, *see* Frank Archibald; John D. Bennett; Joe Rodriguez; Mike J. Sulick. *See also* Central Intelligence Agency; Clandestine Service; Office of External Development
National Counterintelligence Executive 340
National Directorate of Security 10. Directors of, *see* Gen. Muhammad Arif Sarwari; Amrullah Saleh; Ibrahim Spinzada; Rahmatullah Nabil; Asadullah Khalid
National Ground Intelligence Center 351
National Coordinator of Terrorism 322.*See also* Helen Bell; Peter Clarke; John McDowall; Stuart Osborne
National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NDIA) 239. Directors of, *see* Robert Cardillo; Letitia Long; Adm. Robert B. Murrett
National Imagery and Mapping Center (NIMC) 239
National Intelligence Agency (NIA) 317. Director of, *see* Vusi Mavinbela
National Intelligence Bureau (NIB) 178. Directors, *see* Albert Edwards; Derrick Cochrane
National Intelligence Director, *see* Director of National Intelligence
National Intelligence Organization, *see* Milli İstihbarat Teşkilatı
National Intelligence Service (NIS) 47. Director of, *see* General Dimo Gyanov
National Joint Unit 321
National Public Order Intelligence Unit 321
National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) xxi. 188, 239–40, 35–. Directors of, *see* Edward Aldridge ;Bruce Carlson; Joseph Cheryk; Martin Faga; Alexander Flax; Keith Hall; Jeffrey Harris; Robert Hermann; Jimmie Hill; Donald Kerr; Scott Large Brockway McMillan;, John McLucas), Hans Mark; James W. Plummer; Thomas Reed; Betty Sapp; Peter Teets
National Registry Office for Classified Information, Bucharest 38
National Security Agency (NSA) xx, 5, 14, 48, 66, 74, 85, 88=89, 96, 104, 109, 124, 131, 140, 145, 155, 176, 184–85, 198, 208, 216, 228, 230, 241, 235, 230, 244, 261, 263, 350, 362, 364, 370. Directors of, *see* Keith Alexander Lew Allen; Gordon Blake; Ralph Canine; Marshall Carter; Lincoln Faurer; Lawrence Frost, Noel Gayler, Michael Hayden Bobby Inman; John McConnell; Kenneth Minihan; William Odom; Samuel Phillips, Michael Rogers;

John Samford, William Studeman. *See also*, Bad Aibling; European Cryptologic Center; IVY BELLS; Robert Lipka; Ronald Pelton; Edward Snowden. Operations of, *see* BOUNDLESS INFORMANT; BULLRUN; DROPMIRE; ECHELON; EDGEHILL; FAIRWAY; INCENSOR; MAINWAY; MUSCULAR; PRISM; STELLAR WIND; TEMPORA; WINDSTOP
National Security Council 58, 171, 241
National Security Division 123, 351
National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS). Directors of, *see* Brig. Wilson Boinnet; Gen. Michael Gichangi; Gen. Philip Wachira Kameru
National Security Service 47. Director of, see Gen. Atanas Atanasov
National Special Branch Technical Working Group 321
National Terrorism Financial Investigation Unit 321
National Training Unit, Special Branch 321
National Underwater Reconnaissance Office 242
Natirboff, Murat 235
NATO, *see* North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Natsinas, Gen. Alexandros 144
Naval Intelligence Division (NID) 43, 45, 97, 143, 343
Nazal, Khaled Ahmed 38
NCS, *see* National Clandestine Service
NDB, *see* Nachrichtendienst des Bundes
Nelson, Brian 248
Nelson, Frank 373
Nelson, Steve 79
Nelson, William E. 74
NEPTUNE SPEAR 35
Netherlands 38, 132, 159,225, 242–43, 308, 373, 407. *See also* Algemene Inlichtingen en Veiligheidsdienst; Binnenlandse Veiligheidsdienst; Bureau Inlichingen; Centrale Inlichtingendienst; Militaire Inlichtingendienst Orde Dienst
Neufeld, Dale 55
Neville-Jones, Pauline 179
New York Field Office (NYFO) 122, 173, 352
Newkirk, Raymond F. 306
New Zealand xxv, 2, 59, 140, 179, 188, 236, 259, 287, 243–44. *See also* Government Communications Security Bureau; New Zealand Security Intelligence Service
New Zealand Security Intelligence Service (NZSIS) 243. Directors of, *see* Sir William Gilbert; Rebecca Kitteridge; Don McIver; Paul Molineaux; Lin Smith; Warren Tucker; Richard Woods
Newpher, Ivan W. 325
NGIA, *see* National Geospatial Intelligence Agency
Ngo Dinh Diem 23
NIA, *see* National Intelligence Agency
NIB, *see* National Intelligence Bureau
NID, *see* Naval Intelligence Division
Nidal, Abu 38, 180
Nielsen, Arne 99
Nikitchenko, Vitali 348
Nikonov, Alexander 147
NileSat 101 109
NIMA, *see* National Imagery and Mapping Agency
Nimitz, USS 173
Nimrodi, Yacov 169
NIS, *see* National Intelligence Service
Nitrophenyl pentadien (NPPD) 326
Nixon, Richard 14, 65, 149, 183
NKVD, *see* Soviet Intelligence Service
No-Fly List 150, 339
Noguera, Jorge 75
Nollau, Günther 148
Non-Official Cover 245

NORMA 293
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) 2, 27, 53, 59, 75, 90, 87, 100. 113, 118, 132–33, 147, 153, 226, 250, 259, 261,264, 295, 321, 328, 332, 340, 348
North, Col. Oliver 171
Northern Ireland 245–49. *See also* Force Research Unit; Joint Services Group.
North-West Mobile Force 24
NORUSA 250
Norway xix, xxii, 37, 75, 125–26, 138, 148, 151,237, 251, 325–26, 331. *See also* Deuxieme Bureau; Etteretingstjensten; FO-II
Norwegian Deuxieme Bureau 250. Directors of, *see* Col. Johan Berg; Col. Vilhelm Evang; Col. Roscher Lund
Norwegian military intelligence service, *see* Etteretingstjensten
Norwegian Security Service 250. Director of, *see* Asbjørn Bryhn
Norwegian Signals Intelligence 251
Norwood, Melita 251–52
Nosenko, Yuri (AE/FOXTROT) 252–53
November 17 (N17) 253
NPPD, *see* Nitrophenyl pentadien
NRO, *see* National Reconnaissance Office
NSA, *see* National Security Agency
NSIS, *see* National Security Intelligence Service
Nuclear Proliferation 253–54
Number Stations 254
NYFO, *see* New York Field Office
Nyunt, Gen. Khin 49
NZSIS, *see* New Zealand Security Intelligence Service

O'Callaghan, Sean 246
O'Keefe, George 173
O'Neill, James 110
O'Reilly, John 110
O'Sullivan, Paul 26
OAK 18
OAS, *see* Organisation Armée Secrète
Obed, Hernry 210
Obyedinomnoe Gosudarstvennoe Politicheskoe Upravleniye (OGPU), *see* Svoiet Intelligence Service
Öcalan, Abdullah 343
Ochotnicza Rezerwa Milicji Obywatelskiej (ORMO) 353
Odjeljenje za zaštitu naroda (OZNA) 369
Odom, William 241
OEDIPUS 140
Office of External Development 74, 84, 245
Office of Naval Intelligence xviii, 240, 271, 322, 350–51
Office of Naval Procurement 55
Office of Nuclear Counterintelligence 70
Office of Strategic Services (OSS) 4, 19, 48, 55, 75, 105–6, 178, 308, 350, 380. *See also* Bill Casey; David Bruce; DOCTOR, Secret Intelligence; Special Operations
Office of the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) 350
Official Secrets Act 255
Ogorodnik, Alexander 255
Ogorodnikov, Nikolai 256
Ogorodnikova, Svetlana 221
OGPU, *see* Soviet Intelligence Service
Okolovich, George 22, 189
Oldfield, Maurice 309
OLGA 296
Olson, Frank 228
Olson, Jim 234
Oman 256–57
Omand, David 142
OMS, *see* Foreign Liaison Department of the Comintern
One-Time Pad (OTP) 1, 141, 257
Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) 141
Open Sources 257
Opera Voluntaria per la Repressione Antifascisto (OVRA) 175

Operational Act 257–58
ORANGE 113
Order-of-Battle 258
Ordzhonikidze 84
Organisation Armée Secrète (OAS) 258
Orlov, Alexander 147. 270, 315
Orlov, Vladimir 375
ORMO, *see* Ochotnicza Rezerwa Milicji Obywatelskiej
Osborne, Stuart 322
Oshima, Hiroshi 258
OSINT, *see* Open Source Intelligence
OSS, *see* Office of Strategic Services
Oster, Hans 8
Osterreider, Gerda 295
Ostrovsky, Victor 237
Oswald, Lee Harvey xx, 186, 252
Otaiza, Maj. Eliecer Otaiza 157
OVRA, *see* Opera Voluntaria per la Repressione Antifascisto
Owen, Will 90, 128
OZNA, *see* Odjeljenje za zaštitu naroda
Özülker, Bahattin 343

P-26, *see* Projekt-26
Pacepa, Ion 259
PAG, *see* Political Action Group
Paillole, Paul 304
Pakenham, Michael 179
Pakistan xix, xxvi, 2, 10, 15, 35, 69, 99, 112, 164–65, 168, 177, 188, 199, 259–60. *See also* Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate
Palestine xiv, xix, xxi, 6, 37, 59, 83, 94, 125, 143, 171, 175, 217, 260–61,. *See also* General Intelligence Service
Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) xxi, 37, 59, 171.175, 260. *See also* Force 17
Palestinian General Intelligence Service (GIS) 260. Directors of, *see* Gen. Majed Faraj; Amin al-Hindi; Twafiq Tirawi; Muhammad Mansour.
Palguta, Jospehto 352
PALM, *see* Boris Eliacheff
Panetta, Leon 103
Panfilov, Alexsei 147
Papermill 261
Papushin, Sergei 261
Paques, Georges 261
Parant, Philippe 103
Parche, USS 242
Pardo, Tamir 238
Paresi, Dane Clark 181
Park Se-jik 191
Parker, Andrew xxvi, 220
Parker, Lord Justice 25511
Parker, Ray 240
Parker, Judge James 205
Parrott, George 218
Parwan Detection Facility, Afghanistan 38
Pascal, Jean-Jacques 103
Pasha, Ahmad Shuja 268
Passport Control Office (PCO) 32, 111, 125, 262, 273
Pathak,D.C. 164
Patrushev, Nikolai 299
Patzig, Konrad 7
Pautrat, Rémy 103
Pavitt, Jim 74
Pawlowsky, Col. Jerzy
PDD, *see* Presidential Decision Directive
Peace Corps 85
Peacekeeper 69
PEACH 52
Pearl Harbor 4, 262
Pearson, Lester 53
Pearson, Richard 373
Peck, Edward 179
Peierls, Sir Rudolf 136
Pelaez, Vicky 327
Pelton, Ronald 263
Penetration 263
Penkovsky, Oleg 263–64
Pentagon Papers 119, 197
Peoples' Liberation Army (PLA) 70, 88, 223

Peoples' Republic of China (PRC) 2, 64,-70, 85, 112, 164, 166, 178, 190, 200, 203, 206, 213, 223, 277, 282, 347, 350, 373,. *See also* Ministry of State Security
Pepper, David 142
Perciso, Joseph 56
Pereverzeva, Natalia (alias Patricia Mills) 327
Pérez, Carlos Andrés 102
Peri, Jacob 311
Perm 35
Peron, Juan 20
Perroots, Leonard 97
Persona Non-Grata (PNG) 66, 116, 137, 264, 312
Peru 231, 264
PET, *see* Politiets Efterretningstjeneste
Petersen, Arne Herløv xxiii, 99, 136
Petersen, Gert 99
Petersen, Martha xxii, 255
Peto, Gen. Tibor 162
Petraeus, Gen. David 103
Petrie, David 265
Petrov, Evdokia 265
Petrov, Nikolai 289
Petrov, Vladimir 245, 265, 291
Petty, Edwrad Clare 20
Pfahls, Ludwig-Holger 47
Pfarrer, Maj. Chuck Pfarrer 382
Philby, H.A.R. (Kim) 265–70
Phillips, Samuel 97
PHOENIX 27, 75, 270
PHOTOINT 271
Piccirillo, Giorgio 176
Pickard, Thomas J. 123
PIDE, *see* Policia Internacional e de Defesa do Estado
Piekenbrock, Hans 8
Piguzov, Vladimir 271
Pike Committee xxii, 23, 58, 75, 271, 292
Pike, Otis 271
Pilar Hurtado, Maria del 76
Pinkus, Dan 297
Pinochet, Auguste 14
Pipeliners 271
PIRA, *see* Provisonal Irish Republican Army
Piracy 271–72
Pistauer, Gustav 37
Pitch 272–73
Pitts, Earl E. 273–73
PKK, *see* Kurdish Workers Party
PLA, *see* Peoples' Liberation Army
Plame, Valerie 199
PLANESMAN 64, 225
Platt, Jack 160, 233, 271, 256
PLO, *see* Palestine Liberation Organization
Plummer; James W. 240
PNG, *see* Persona Non-Grata
Poindexter, Adm. John 242
Poix, Vincent de 97
Poland xxiii, 2, 11, 38, 104, 116, 194, 274–76, 289, 330, 340, 348. 408. *See also* Cabinet Committee for the Public Security; Korpus Bezpieczenstwa Wewnetrznego; Straz Przemyslowa; Straz Wiezienna
Poleschuk, Leonid (G/WEIGH) 278
Policia de Vigilância e de Defesa do Estado (PVDE) xviii, 279
Policia Internacional e de Defesa do Estado (PIDE) 279
Polish Cipher Bureau 115, 303
Politis, Gen. Georgios 145
Politiets Efterretningstjeneste (PET) xxii, 98. Directors of, *see* Ole Stig Andersen; Hanne Bech; Ernest Brix; Lars Findsen; Henning Fode; Hanne Bech Hansen; Alex Hasland; Troels Hoff: Ernst Mogens Jensen; Arne Nielsen Stampe; Jørgen Tax-Rørdam; Anders Hansen Walsted
Political Action Group (PAG) 74
Political Asylum xxi, 76, 90, 95, 97, 160, 164, 169, 192, 210, 227, 256, 259, 273, 290, 293, 310, 314, 362, 364–65, 370

Pollard, Anne 277
Pollard, Jonathan 175, 197, 227, 276–77, 401
Polonium-210 xxv, 210
Polyakov, Dmitri (TOP HAT) 27, 136, 146, 154, 277–78
Polygraph 23, 120, 154–55, 160, 170, 178–79, 201, 203–4, 207, 229, 230, 304
Pompidou, Georges 215
Ponting, Clive 198
Popov, Dusan 44
Popov, Piotr xx, 233, 278
Portland Spies 278–79, 326, 344. *See also* Ethel Gee; Harry Houghton; Gordin Lonsdale
Portugal xviii, 20, 107, 279, 305, 319, 359. *See also* Centro de Informações e Segurança Militares; Policia de Vigilância e de Defesa do Estado; Policia Internacional e de Defesa do Estado Serviço de Informações de Segurança
Porzner, Konrad 48
Positive Vetting 279–80
Potashev, Vladimir 280
PoW, *see* Prisoner of War
Powell, Charles 137
Powell, Colin 48, 150
Powers, Francis Gary xx, 326, 347
Prager, Nicholas (MARCONI) 90, 128
PRC, *see* Peoples' Republic of China
Predoiu, Silviu 293
Preetz, Willi 110
Prendergast, Jack 9, 186
Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 289
Price, Hugh E. 74
Price, Maurice H. 306
Price, Ted 104
Priest, Dana xxv, 38, 199, 289
Prime, Geoffrey 280–81
Prinz Eugen 35
PRISM 314
Prison Liaison Section, Special Branch 321
Prisoner of War (PoW) 157, 281, 295
Prisoner of War Intelligence 281
Pritchard, Katherine (ACADEMICIAN) 25
Prodi, Romano 55
PROFESSOR, *see* Frederick Rose
Profumo, Jack 4
Projekt-26 (P-26) 259. Head of, see Col. Efram Cattelan
PROLOGUE 281
Proprietory 27, 84, 128, 171, 282
Proskurov; Ivan 147
Protti, Ray 55
Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) 4, 282
Pseudonyms 283
P Squad, Special Branch 321
Pueblo, USS 283
Pugachyov, Vasili 147
PURPLE 284
Putin, Vladimir 210, 299
PVDE, *see* Policia de Vigilância e de Defesa do Estado
PWE, *see* Political Warfare Executive
Pyatakov, Georgi 146

Q 275
Q Clearance 70
Qasim, Abu Al Hassan 38
Qazi, Javed Ashraf 168
Quaddafi, Muammar 3
QUARTZ 38
Quebec Liberation Front 285
Quehen, Bob de 374

Rabin Yitzhak 311
Raborn, Adm. William 103
Radar Intelligence (RADINT) 311
RADINT, *see* Radar Intelligence
Radio Free Europe 22, 118
Radio Liberty 145
Radio Livorno 36
Radio Security Service (RSS) 139

Rado, Alexander (DORA) 297
Raes, Albert 30
RAF Medmenham 159
RAF Waddington 351
RAF, *see* Royal Air Force
Rahman, Akhtar Abdur 168
Rainbow Warrior 3, 287–88
Rajeswar, T.V. 164
Rama, Bujar 12
Ramsay, Margaret 138
Ramsay, Sgt. Roderick J 80–81
Rana, Naseem 168
RAND Corporation 197
Rankin, Don 356
Ranković, Aleksandar 368
Raphael, Sylvia 37
Raqqad, Gen. Muhammad 182
Rastvorov, Yuri 288
RAW, *see* Research and Analysis Wing
Rawlins, Jerry 305
Razuznavatelno Upravleniye na Ministerstvoto (RUMNO) 47
RCMP, *see* Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Reagan, Ronald 23, 57, 59, 64, 171, 289
Real IRA (RIRA) 245
Rebet, Lev xx, 327
Reconnaissance General Bureau 190
Recruitment 288
RED 114
Red Banner Institute 18
RED RIVER 151
Redefector 288–89
Redfa, Munir xxi, 236
REDFACE I 119
Redmond, Paul 235
Reed, Frank 172
Reed, Thomas 240
Referentura 289
REGISTRATION 296
Regli, Gen. Peter 332
Regnart, Cyril 45
Reich Security Agency 8
Reid, Richard xxv, 15
Reilly, Patrick 179
Reilly, Sidney 402
Remote Viewing 289
Rendition 289–90
Rennie, John 309
Reno, Janet 204–5
Renown, HMS v, 142
Republic of Korea (ROK) 190–91. *See also* Agency for National Security Planning; Korean Central Intelligence Agency; National Intelligence Service
Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) 165. Director of, *see* G. S. Bajpai; J. S. Bedi; Ashok Chaturvedi; Arvind Dave A. S. Dulat; S. E. Joshi; Rameshwar Nath Kao; K. Sankaran Nai; N. Narasimhan; Ranjan Roy; C. D. Sahay; Vikram Sood; N. F. Suntook; A.S. Syali; P. K. H. Tharakan; Sanjeev Tripathi; A. K. Verma
Resettlement 66, 95, 288, 290–91, 305, 310, 342, 362, 370–71,
Revell, Buck 134
Reyshahri, Mohammad 170
Rezident xx, xx, 10, 24–25, 10, 24–25, 222, 251–2, 291, 265, 270. 289, 330–31, 344, 352, 362
Rezidentura 21, 31, 34, 44, 53, 184, 188, 192, 212, 221, 244, 250, 264–65, 276. 289, 292, 310,249, 362, 370,
Rhodesia 374. *See also* Central Intelligence Organization
RHYOLITE 45, 280,338
Riaz, Muhammad 306
Ribbentrop, Joachim 78, 111, 268
Rice, Downey 306
Richard B. Russell, USS 242
Richards, Francis 142
Richardson, Dennis 26
Richardson, Tony 39
Ricketts, Peter 179
Rimington, Stella 292
Rimon, 174
Rishawi, Sajida Mubarak Atrous al- 181

RIVER CITY 235
Rivet, Col. Louis 127
Rivett-Carnac, Charles 297
Rizzo, John 150
Robb, Sen. Charles 150
ROAM 277
ROBERT, *see* Edward lee Howard
Roberson, Scott Michael 181
Robertson; Bill 24
Robertson, T.A. 381
ROC, *see* Republic of China
Roche, Tony 103
Rochet, Jean 103
Rockefeller Commission 292
Rödiger, Helga 296
Rodriguez, Eduardo 102
Rodriguez, Joe 74, 113–14, 381
Roeder, Everett 306
Rogers, Michael 241
Roh Shin-young 191
ROK, *see* Republic of Korea
Romania 39, 96, 292–93, 259. *See also* Departmentul de Informatii; Ion Pacepa; Servicul
Romeo Spies 157, 293–95
Rondeau, Sgt. Jeffrey S. xxiv, 81
Rose, Frederick (PROFESSOR) 25
Roselli, Johnny 120
ROSEWOOD 133
Rössler, Rudolf (LUCY) 211
Rote Drei 296–97
Rote Kapelle 297
Rothschild, Victor 136
Roy, Ranjan 165
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Special Branch (RCMP) 4, 98, 297
Royal Dutch Shell 373
ROYAl TORUIST, *see* Dr Peter Lee
Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) 124, 245, 283
Rozhen, Leonid 349
RQ-170 Sentinel 351
RSS, *see* Radio Security Service
Rubowitz, Alexander 83
RUC, *see* Royal Ulster Constabulary
Ruckelshaus, William 123
RUMNO, *see* Razuznavatelno Upravleniye na Ministerstvoto
Rumrich, Gunther 7, 298–99
RUPEE 264
Rupp, Rainer 296
Russia xxv 2, 9, 69, 78, 88, 97, 138, 156, 198, 233, 255, 299, 349–50, 363, 408. *See also* Federalnaya Sluzhba Bezopasnosti; Sluzha Vneshnogo Razvedsky Russian Counter-Intelligence Service, *see* Federalnaya Sluzhba Bezopasnosti Russian Foreign Intelligence Service, *see* Sluzha Vneshnogo Razvedsky
Russo, Stanley R. 324
Ryan, John 25
Rydman, Hans-Erik 126
Rydstedt, Sven (GUSTAV) 125

Sabotka, Antonin 289
SAD, *see* Special Activities Division
Sadleir, David 26
Safehouse 301
Saguy, Uri 16
Saguy, Yehoshua 165
Sahay, C.D. 165
Sa'id, Majid 334
Saiz Cortés, Alberto 320
Säkerhetspolisen (SAPO) 124, 331, 408. Directors of, *see* Mats Börjesson; Anders Danielsson; Anders Eriksson; Hans Holmer; Sven-Åke Helmet Roth; Sune Sandstrom; Gen. Anders Thornberg; Per Gunnar Wing
Salameh, Ali Hassan xxii, 37–38, 261
Salan, Gen. Raoul 258
Saleh, Amrullah 10
Salon Kitty 158
SALT PIT 38
SAM-2 28
Samford, John 241
Sandstrom, Sune 332
Santini, Gen. Adriano 176
Sanz Roldán, Felix 320

SAP, *see* Service for Analysis and Prevention
SAPO, *see* Säkerhetspolisen
Sapp, Betty 240
SAPPHIRE 135
Saqa, Mohammad Haj Bakr al- 180
Saratoga, USS 134
Sarwari, Gen. Muhammad Arif 10
SASHA 135, 364
SASS, *see* South African Secret Service
Satellite Surveillance 301
SATYR 301–2
Saudi Arabia xxiv, 15, 34, 114, 149, 169, 172, 238, 302, 343. *See also* General Intelligence Service
Saunders, Brig, Stephen 253
Savage, Sean 124
SAVAK, *see* Sazeman-e Ettela'at va Amniyat-e Keshvar
SAVAMA, *see* Sazman-e Ettela'at va Amniat-e Melli-e Iran
Sawers, John xxv-xxvi, 309
Saxon, Gen. Joseph 162
Sayeret Balonim 174
Sayyed, Gen Jamil 200
Sazeman-e Ettela'at va Amniyat-e Keshvar (SAVAK) 169. Directors of, see Teymur Bakhtia; Gen. Nematollah Nassiri; Gen. Nasser Moghadam.
Sazman-e Ettela'at va Amniat-e Melli-e Iran (SAVAMA) 169
SBU, *see* Sluzhba Bezpeky Ukrayiny
Scapaticci, Freddie 248
Scarlett, John 179
Scarpis, Paolo 176
SCD, *see* Second Chief Directorate
Schellenberg, Walter 33, 111
Scheutz, Gunther 110
Schewebach, Stephane 30
Schlesinger; James 103, 118, 235
Schlesser, Guy 303
Schmidt, Hans-Thilo xviii, 302–4
Schmidt, Helmut 294
Schöter, Herbert 295
Schrübbers, Hubert 47
Schumacher, Dietmar xxix, 295
Scotland Yard xvii, xxv, 209, 321
Scott, Paul 119
SCRAMBLE 304
Scranage, Sharon 304–5
SCS, *see* Special Collection Service
SCUD missile 149
SD, *see* Sicherheitsdienst
SDECE, *see* Service de Documentation Extérieure et de Contre-Espionage
Seaga, Edward 177
SEAL Team Six xxvi, 35
SEATO, *see* South-East Asia Treaty Organization
Seawolf , USS 242
SEBIN, *see* Servicio Bolivariano de Inteligencia Nacional
Sebold, William 305–7
SECED, *see* Servicio Central de Documentación
Second Chief Directorate (SCD) 233, 252, 261, 345, 359
Secord, Gen. Richard 172
Secret Intelligence Service (SIS), *see* British Secret Intelligence Service
Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNet) 214_
Secretaria Inteligencia d'Estado (SIDE) 20
Sécurité Militaire (SM) 13. Directors of, *see* Col. Kasdi Merbah; Col. Yazid Zerhouni
Security and Intelligence Review Committee 54
Security Intelligence Far East (SIFE) 77
Security Intelligence Middle East (SIME) 109, 143
SEGO PALM 226
Seiler, Markus 333
Seina, Violette 234
Selianovsky, Gen. 352
Sellers, Michael 359
Semenko, Mikhail 327
Semichastny, Vladimir 189

Semtex 125
SENATOR, *see* Georg Brantling
Senior Intelligence Service (SIS) 309
Senkal, Atasagun 344
Seraph, HMS 222
Sergun, Gen. Igor 146
Serifis, Paulos 253
Serov, Ivan 147, 188–89
Service Action 127. Head of, *see* Capt. Lagier
Service de Documentation Extérieure et de Contre-Espionage (SDECE) 12, 102, 127, 135, 215, 258. Head of, *see* André Dewavrin; Henri Ribière
Service de Renseignements (SR) 127, 302. Head of, *see* Col. Louis Rivet
Service for Analysis and Prevention (SAP) 333
Servicio Bolivariano de Inteligencia Nacional (SEBIN) 357. Director of, *see* Rafael Celestino Albino Arteaga
Servicio Central de Documentación (SECED) 318
Servicio de Información Militar (SIM) 318
Servicio de Inteligencia Nacional (SIN) 231. Director of, *see* Julio Salazar Monroe
Serviciul de Informații Externe (SIE) xxi, 292–93. Directors of, *see* Silviu Predoiu; Teodor Melescanu; Mihai Răzvan Ungureanu
Serviço de Informações de Segurança (SIS) 279
Serviço de Informações Estratégicas de Defesa (SIED) 279
Servize perle Informazioni e la Sicurezza Militaire (SISME) 175. Director of, *see* Adm. Bruno Branciforte
Servizio Informazioni Difesa (SID) 175. Director of, *see* Vito Miceli
Servizio Informazioni Generali e Sicurezza (SISDE) 175. Director of, *see* Franco Gabrielli,
Sessions, William S. 123
Sevenier, Jean-Luc 37
Shadrin, Ewa 370
SHAEF, *see* Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force
Shahak, Amonon 16
Shahin, Musa 260
Shahwani, Gen. 174
Shai 209–10. Heads of, *see* Isser Be'eri; David Shaltiel
Shalin, Mikhai 147
Shalom, Avraham 237, 310–11
Shaltiel, David 310
Shamari, Ali Hussein Ali al- 181
Shamir, Yitzak 237
SHAMROCK 364
SHAPE, *see* Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
SHARK 140
Sharkov, Oleksandr 248
Shavit, Shabtai 238
Shedd, David 97
Sheehan, Olive 78
Sheepdip 310
Sheffield, HMS 118
Shelepin, Aleksandr 189
Shepher, Gen. Stephen 162
Shërbimi Informativ Kombëtar (SHIK) xxiv, 12. Directors of, *see* Bashkim Gazidede; Arben Karkini; Fatos Klosi
Sherbimi Informativ Shteteror (SHISH) 12. Director of, *see* Visho Ajazi Lika.
Shergold, Harold 136, 263, 381
Sheuer, Michael 135
Shevchenko, Arkadi (DYNAMITE) 310
Sheymov, Victor xxii, 116, 120, 155
Shibh, Ramzi bin al- 112
Shibi, Abdel Hamid 37
SHIK, *see* Shërbimi Informativ Kombëtar
Shiloah, Euven 238
Shiloah, Reuven 236
Shin Jik-soo 191

Shinichi Uematsu 178
Shin Bet 297, 237, 310–11, 407. Directors of, *see* Avraham Ahituf; Adm. Ami Ayalon; Yoram Cohen; Abraham Dichter; Yuval Diskin; Isi Dorot; Karmi Giron; Isser Harel; Yosef Harmelin; Amos Manor; Jacob Peri; Avraham Shalom
Shining Path 232, 265
SHISH, *see* Sherbimi Informativ Shteteror
Shlyakhturov, Alexander 157
Shoubaki, Gen. Faisal Al 182
Shtemenko, Sergei 147
Sichel & Co 373
Sicherheitsdienst (SD) 9, 33, 73, 131, 158, 242, 297
SID, *see* Servizio Informazioni Difesa
SIDE, *see* Secretaria Inteligencia d'Estado
SIE, *see* Serviciul de Informaţii Externe
SIED, *see* Serviço de Informações Estratégicas de Defesa
Siegler, Irwin 306
SIFE, *see* Security Intelligence Far East
SIGINT, *see* Signals Intelligence
Signals Analysis 311
Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) 311
Sigurimi *(*Drejtoria e Sigurimit të Shtetit) 311=12
Silbermann, Judge Laurence 150
Silbermann-Robb Report 150
Silberzahn, Claude 102
Silent PNG 312
Sillitoe, Percy 186, 220, 265–66
Silva, John da 9
SIM, *see* Servicio de Información Militar
SIM, *see* Servizio Informazioni Militari
SIMA, *see* Judith Coplon
SIME, *see* Security Intelligence Middle East
Simm, Herman 27
Simon, Walter 110
SIN, *see* Servicio de Inteligencia Nacional
Sinclair, Adm. Hugh xviii, 40, 218, 309, 313, 373, 375–76
Sinclair, Gen. John ("Alec") 4, 267–68, 309,
Singh, D.C. 164
Singh, K.P. 164
Singh, Rabinder, 164
Singh, V.K. 165
Sioeng, Ted 207
SIPRNet, *see* Secret Internet Protocol Router Network
SIS, *see* Senior Intelligence Service
SIS, *see* Serviço de Informações de Segurança
Siscoe, Frank G, 325
SISDE, *see* Servizio Informazioni Generali e Sicurezza
SISMI, *see* Servize perle Informazioni e la Sicurezza Militaire
SISTER, *see* Frances Burnie
Sitte, Dr Kurt 310
Skardon, Jim 298
Skripov, Ivan xxi, 26, 86
Sleeper 312
Sluzha Vneshnogo Razvedsky (SVR) xxvi, 62, 299, 330–31. Directors of, *see* Sergei Lebedev; Vyechslav Trubnikov. Defectors, *see* Sergei Tetryakov; Alexander Zaporhozhsky
Sluzhba Bezpeky Ukrayiny (SBU) 348. Director of, *see* Viacheslav Abramov; Oleksandr Cherevan; Heorhiy Kovtun; Leonid Rozhen; Oleksandr Sharkov; Ihor Smeshko. Oleh Syniansky.
Sluzhba Zovnishn'oyi Rozvidky Ukrayiny (SZRU) 348. Directors of, *see* Gen. Viktor Hvozd; Gen. Grigori Illiashov; Gen. Mykola Malomuzh
SM, *see* Sécurité Militaire
Smersh 312
Smeshko, Ihor 348
Smetanin, Gennadi 312

Smiley, David 356
Smith, Edward Ellis 158, 233, 252,
Smith, Howard 220
Smith, i.C. 101
Smith, J.J. xxv, 123, 206–7
Smith, Lin 243
Smith, Michael 78–79
Smith, Norman 98
Smith–Cumming, Mansfield xviii, 45, 219, 308–9, 312–13
Snowden, Edward 313–15
SO, *see* Special Organization
SO 12, *see* Special Branch
SO 13, *see* Anti-Terrorist Branch
SO 15, *see* Counter-Terrorism Command
SOE, *see* Special Operations Executive
SOG, *see* Special Operations Group.
Sogolow, Alexander 136
Soldatensender-Calais 36
Sood, Vikram 165
Sorge, Richard 315–17
SOSUS 317
SOURCE 10, *see* Aleksei Kulak
Soussoudis, Michael 304–5
South Africa xxi, 4, 8, 19, 48, 72,106, 132, 175, 210–11, 276, 317–18, 325–26, 338, 374, 408
Soviet/Eastern Europe Division 17, 73
South African Secret Service (SASS) 317. Director of, *see* Batandwa Siswana
South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) 2
Soviet Intelligence Service (NKVD) 244–45
Soviet Intelligence Service (OGPU) 188
Soviet Union xx, xxii, xxiv, 8, 10–11, 18, 24, 27, 31, 44, 52, 55–56, 75, 83, 85–87, 95–97, 100, 117, 119–21, 123, 131, 136, 138, 144, 146, 168, 160, 162–63, 168, 184, 186. 188, 194, 203, 209, 219, 226–27, 233, 244, 251, 256–57, 265, 268, 277, 299, 326, 344, 347, 352, 361
Soyster, Harry 47
SP, *see* Straz Przemyslowa
Spain 179, 210, 215, 222, 230, 265, 318–20. *See also* Centro Superior de Información de la Defensa.
Spandau Prison, Berlin xxiii, 157
SPANIEL 213
Spartan, HMS 329
Spear. Joseph 119
Special Activities Division (SAD) 74, 84, 351
Special Air Service Regiment 44, 320–21
Special Branch xviii, xxv, 9, 53, 110, 124, 177–78, 186–87, 209, 213, 219, 245–49, 283, 297–98, 315, 321–22, 374. *See also* Anti-Terrorist Branch; A Squad; B Squad; Communications Centre; Counter-Terrorism Command; C Squad; D Squad; E Squad; European Liaison Unit; Intelligence Collation Section; P Squad; National Joint Unit; National Special Branch Technical Working Group; National Training Unit; Prison Liaison Section; S Squad; Surveillance Unit
Special Collection Service (SCS) 74, 85, 314
Special Intelligence Service (SIS) xix, 121, 322–25, 350. *See also* Nicholas J. Alaga; Glenn H. Bethel; John A. Cimperman; Alex M. Hurst; Ivan W. Newpher; Stanley R. Russo; Frank G, Siscoe; Horton R. Telford; Joseph E. Thornton
Special Irish Branch 321
Special Operations Executive (SOE) xix, 4, 8, 24, 30, 46, 51, 56, 78, 133, 143–44, 151, 169, 175, 179, 260, 265, 309. Directors of, *see* Colin Gubbins; Charles Hambro; Frank Nelson. *See also* ANTHROPOIDE; GUNNERSIDE
Special Operations Group (SOG) 74, 181

Special Organization (SO) 4. Director of, *see* Hüsamettin Ertürk
Spedding, David 309
Spencer, Tom 306
Splendid, HMS 329
SPERBER, *see* Rolf Dobbertin
Spinzada, Ibrahim Spinzada 10
SPRING OF YOUTH 37
Springhall, Douglas 78
Spry, Sir Charles 26
Spy Dust 326
Spy Swap 326–27
Squarcini, Bernard 103
SR/POINTER 119
SSD, *see* State Security Department
S Squad, Special Branch 321
Staff D 85
STAKEKNIFE 248
Stampe, Birgitte 99
Stannard, Danny 344
STARGATE 327
Stark, Hans 331
Starnes, John 298
Stashinsky, Bogdan 22, 327–28
Stasi 4, 42, 223, 328
State Security Agency 318. Director-General of, *see* Mzuvukile Jeff Maqetuka; Sonto Kudjoe
State Security Department (SSD) 39
State Security Department 190
Statni Bezpecnost (StB) xxi, xxiv, 90–91, 128, 327
Stay-Behind 24, 133–34, 250–51, 269–60, 328, 332
StB, *see* Statni Bezpecnost
Stein, John H. 74, 104
Stein, Lily 306
Steinberg, Zvi 37
STELLA POLARIS 134, 328
Stella Polaris 124
STELLAR WIND 314
Stepashin, Sergei 299
Stephenson, Lucille 42
Stephenson, William 46, 111
Stevenson, Hugh 179
Stevenson, Ralph 179
Stevenson, Rex 25
Stoltenberg, Camilla 250
Stolz, Richard F. 74
Stonehouse, John 90, 128, 169
STOPWATCH / GOLD 32
STORM 257
Storm, Morten ix, 99
Strachey, Oliver 53
STRAGGLE 329
Strand, Anton (MAX) 125
Strauss, Robert S. 235
STRAWBRRY FIELDS 39
Straz Przemyslowa (SP) 275
Straz Wiezienna (SW) 275
Stross, Sir Barnet 90, 128
Studeman, William 241
STURM, *see* Gerhard Arnold
Submarines xxi, 28, 32, 68, 87, 117, 122, 153, 176, 183–84, 200, 222, 234, 242, 262–63, 281, 287, 317, 347–58, 361, 395. *See also B-26; Courageous; Dreadnought;* Foxtrot class; *Halibut*, *K-129*, National Underwater Reconnaissance Office; *Parche*, *Richard B. Russell; Seawolf; Seraph; Splendid; Superb*, U-Boats; *Valiant;* Whiskey class; Zulu class
Suez Crisis 329–30
Suh Dong-kwon 191
Suharto, President 165
Sullick, Mike J. 381
Sun Kailiang 88
SUN STREAK 327
Suntook, N.F. 165
Superb, HMS 329
Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF) 127
Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) 295
Sureté d'Etat 30, 200. Directors of, see Pol Bihin; Ludovic Caeymaex; Koen Dassen; Robert de Foy; Fernand Lepage; Bart van Lijsebeth; Albert Raes, Stephane Schewebach;

Godelieve Timmermans, Alain Winants.
Sureté Generale 333
Surrogates 330
Surveillance 330
Surveillance Unit 321
Sutyagin, Oleg xxvi, 327, 356
SVANTE, *see* Karl Frantzen
SVR, *see* Sluzhba Vneshnei Razvedki
SW, *see* Straz Wiezienna
SWALLOW 152
Swallow 331
Sweden xix, 21, 80, 124–35, 134, 152, 245, 328, 331–32, 334, 391, 408. *See also* Försvarets Radioanstalt; Säkerhetspolisen
Switzerland xxi, 26, 90, 106, 134, 189, 209, 211, 227, 236, 269, 294, 296, 303, 310, 328, 332–33, 359, 373. *See also* Bundespolizei; Nachrichtendienst des Bundes; Service for Analysis and Prevention; Untertruppe Nachrichtendienst und Abwehr
Syali, A.S. 165
Syniansky, Oleh 349
Symonds, Det,-Sgt. John 228
Syria 74, 175, 200, 236, 238, 333–34, 339. *See also* Mukhabarat
Szabo, Capt. Zoltan 334–35
Szymanska, Halina 55
Szcytno-Szymany, Poland 38
SZRU, *see* Sluzhba Zovnishn'oyi Rozvidky Ukrayiny

Tagging 337
Taj, Nadeem 168
TALENT 188
Taliban 10, 15, 168, 181, 260
Talybov, Mikhail 18
TAMARA 37
Tamara, Morocco 38
Taner, Emre 344
TANGO, *see* Gilles Brunet
Tanzania xxiv, 48
Tatmadaw 49
Tattersell, Herbert (ARTIST) 25
TAW 337–38
Tax-Rørdam, Jorgen 99
Taylor, Allan 25
TC V, *see* Tổng cục Tình báo Công an
TC2, *see* Tổng cục Tình báo
Tebbit, Kevin 142
Technical Operations 338
TEDDY 296
Teets, Peter 241
Tehran embassy hostage crisis (1979) xxii, 173. CIA station, *see* Tom Ahern; William J. Daugherty; Malcolm Kalp; George O'Keefe,
Telecommunications Traffic Office 48
Telemetry Intelligence (TELINT) 311, 338
Telford, Horton R. 324
Temlyakova, Irina 212
Templer, Sir Gerald 214
TEMPORA 314
Tenet, George xx, xxiv, 25, 39, 103, 277, 338, 381
Terrorism -23, 34, 54, 76, 89, 103, 169, 174, 178, 160, 209, 213, 232, 334, 338–40, 348. 350–51
Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment (TIDE) 339
Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) 339. Head of, *see* Timothy J. Healy
Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB) 339
Tet Offensive (1968) 3
Tetryakov, Sergei 349
Teufelsberg 340
Tham; Gustaf 126
Tharakan, P.K.H 165
Thatcher, Margaret 34, 52, 137, 141, 145, 245, 365
Thereman, Lev 301
Third Chief Directorate 209, 271, 280, 299, 326
Thompson, Sir Robert 340
Thorén; Torgil 126

Thornberg, Gen. Anders 332
Thornton, Joseph E. 325
Throssell, Ric (FERRO) 25
Thümmel, Paul (A-54) 90
TIDE, *see* Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment
Tiedge, Hans 47
Tighe, Gene 97
Tikriti, Rafi abd al-Latif Tilfah al- 173
Tikriti, Sabawi Ibrahim al- 174
Timmerman, Bernardo 323
Timmermans, Godelieve 30
Timokhin, Yevgeny 147
Tinsley, Richard 182, 373
Tipandut, Virgil 292
Tirawi, Twafiq 260
Titov, Igor 137
Tokaev, Grigori xix, 95
Tokhi, Abdoulghani xxv, 99
Tokyo Rose 37
Tolkachev, Adolf xxii-xxiii, 17, 29, 97, 104, 160, 341
Tomlinson, Richard 198
Tổng cục Tình báo (TC2) 358
Tổng cục Tình báo Công an (TCV) 358
TOP HAT 136
TOPAZ 296
Topaz (Leon Uris) 135
Torres, Miguel Rodriguez 102
Toshihiko Shimizu 178
Toshinori Kanemoto 178
Toubianski, Capt. Meir 16
TOURIST, *see* Jim Hill
Tovar, Rodrigo 76
Tovey, Brian 142
Tower, Sen. John 242
TR-16 192
Tradecraft 341–42
Traffic Analysis 342
TRAMP, *see* William Sebold
Travis, Edward 142
Treaty of Utrecht 133
Treaty of Versailles 7, 132
Tribune 129
Tributh, Herbert 110
Trident C-4 69, 122
Trident D-5 68
Trie, Charlie 207
TRIGON, *see* Alexander Ogorodnik
Tripathi, Sanjeev 165
TRIPLEX 342
Trofimoff, George (ANTEY; KONSUL; MARKIZ) 227
Trubnikov, Vyechslav 330
Trujillo, Rafael 23, 119
Truman, Harry S. 57, 324, 350
Trusov, Nikolai 147
TSC, *see* Terrorist Screening Center
TSDB, *see* Terrorist Screening Database
Tsikata, Kojo 305
Tsou, Douglas xxiv, 122–23
Tucker, Warren 243
Tumanov, Oleg 345
Tunisia 3, 342–43, 364
Türker, Bülent 343
Turkey xvii, 8, 30, 73, 87, 170, 210, 289, 304, 343–44, 347, 408. *See also* Milli İstihbarat Teşkilatı; Special Organization
Turki Al Faisal, Prince 302
Turner, Adm. Stansfield 23, 57, 103
Turnover 344–45
TURQUOISE 296
Turrou, Leon G. 299
TWA 847 (1985) 289
Twenty Committee (XX) 345, 367
Twetten, Tom A. 74, 104
TWO-FOLD 120
TypeX 115

U-2 347
UAV, *see* Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UB, *see* Urzad Bezpieczenstwa
U-boat 53, 73, 106, 177, 281, 297, 317, 328, 347–48, 374
UDBA, *see* Uprava Drzavne Bezbednosti
Udorn airbase 39
Uhrlau, Ernst 48

Ukraine 9, 63, 89, 109, 136, 299, 304, 348–49. *See also* Sluzhba Bezpeky Ukrayiny; Ukrainian Committee of State Security;
Ukrainian Committee of State Security 348. Directors of, *see* Vitali Fedorchuk; Nikolai Golushko; Stepan Mukha; Vitali Nikitchenko
Ulster Defence Association (UDA) 245
Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR) 245
Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF) 245
Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) 245
ULTRA xix, 73, 106, 115, 140, 349, 382
UNA, *see* Untertruppe Nachrichtendienst und Abwehr
Ündül, Hayri 343
Ungureanu, Mihai Răzvan 293
Unilever 373
Unit 61398 xxvi, 88
Unit 8200 174, 349
United Nations 16, 48, 82, 146, 150, 171, 198, 206, 229, 272–73, 287, 349, 310, 352
United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) 150
United States of America 249–51
Unland, Werner 110
Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) 2, 15, 99, 150, 339, 351
Unnikrishnan, K.V. 165
UNSUB 352
UNSUB DICK 352
Untertruppe Nachrichtendienst und Abwehr (UNA) 332. Director of, *see* Markus Seiler
UOP, *see* Urząd Ochrony Państwa
UOUD, *see* Bureau for the Protection of the Constitution and Democracy
Uprava Drzavne Bezbednosti (UDBA) 369. Chief of, *see* Zdravko Mustac
Uranium Steamship Company 373
Uren, Ormond 78
Uris, Leon, 135
Uritsky, Semyon 147
Urzad Bezpieczenstwa (UB) 352–54
Urząd Ochrony Państwa (UOP) 275
U.S. Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Agency 351
U.S. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service 350
U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command 351
U.S. Border Patrol 100
U.S. Coast Guard Intelligence 100, 350
U.S. Customs Service 340
U.S. Department of Energy 350; Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence 350
U.S. Department of State 351; Bureau of Intelligence and Research 351
U.S. Federal Protective Service 350
U.S. Marine Corps Intelligence Activity 351
Ustinov, Dmitri 18
Ustinov, Klop 216, 361
U.S. Treasury 240, 351; Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence 351
UZSI, *see* Bureau for Foreign Contacts and Information

Vaidya, V.G. 164
VALBEL 344
Valiant, HMS 329
VALPO, *see* Valtiollinen Poliisi
Valtiollinen Poliisi (VALPO) 124
VALUABLE xix, 112
van t'Sant, Francois 242
Vanunu, Mordechai xxiii, 159, 175, 236, 253, 355
Varenik, Sergei 355–56
Vasenkov, Mikhail (alias Juan Lazaro) 327
Vasiliev, Vladimir 327
Vassilenko, Gennadi 356
Vavilova, Elena (alias Tracey Foley) 327
Vemork 151
Venezuela 102, 252, 357,

VENGEFUL 247
VENONA xix, xx, xxiv, 24–25, 31, 61, 63, 79, 82, 116, 121, 136, 158, 219, 245, 252, 257. 265, 270, 324, 332, 357, 363, 380, 382
Verma, A.K. 165
Verma. S.P. 164
Vermehren, Erich 357–58
Verrept, Imelda 296
Vetrov, Vladimir (FAREWELL)xxiii, 103, 358
Vickers, Jack 10
Vickery, Sir Philip xvii, 98, 165
Vienna Convention 3, 84, 100–1–1, 111, 116, 236, 262, 264, 312, 342
Vietnam 2, 4, 23, 27, 59, 83, 120, 188, 197, 270, 282, 331, 351, 356, 258
VIKING (British network) 359
VIKING (Soviet network) 296–97
Vinge, Per-Gunnar 331
VIOLET 114
Vivian, Valentine 98
Vasiliev, Vladimir M. (GT/ACCORD) 356
Voight, Frederick 373
Volkov, Konstantin 96, 270, 362
Vorontsov, Sergei 359
Voss, Philip 134
Voss, Willi 38

Waalen, Leo 360
Wagstaffe, Keith 13
Waite, Terry 122
Walker, Arthur 362
Walker, John 361–62, 403
Walker, Patrick 220, 292
Walk-In 58, 68, 132. 253, 362
WALLFLOWERS 209
Wallinger, Sir John xvii, 165
Wallroth, Bengt 126
Walsted, Anders Hansen 99
Wang Dong 88
Wang Jen-ping 72
Ward, Stephen 13
warheads: W56 69, W62 69, W74 69, W78 69, W88 69
Warner, Nicholas 25
Warren, Chief Justice Earl 186
Warren Commission 186
Warren, Kelly Therese xxv, 81
Washington Post xxvi, 38, 118, 131, 199, 289, 314
WATCHDOG, *see* Waldemar von Janowsky
Watcher Service 362–63
Watkins, John 252
Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) 4, 48, 150–51, 177, 308
Weber-Drohl, Ernst 110
Webster, William H. 103, 123
Weir, Benjamin 171–72
Weisband, William xix, 357, 363
Weisz, George 42
Welch, Dick xxii, 11, 253, 271
Wells, William W. 74
Welsh, Eric 152
Wen Ho Lee xxv, 69–70, 200–205
Wen Xinyu 88
Werthebach, Eckar 47
WERTHER 296
Westfalen 180
WESTPOINTER 119
WHIPWORM 221
Whiskey Class submarine 28, 348
Whistleblower 363
White, Dick 220, 268, 309
White, Harry Dexter 31, 61,357, 403
Whitten, Leslie 119
Whitworth, Jerry 361
Wieck, Hans-Georg 48
Wik, Anders 126
Wikileaks 363–64
Wilcott, Elsie 11
Wilcott, Jim 11
Wilderness of Mirrors 364
Williams, James 97
Williamson, Sir Horace 98
Wilson, Harold 268
Wilson, Joe 199

Wilson, Samuel 97
Wilson, Thomas 97
Wilson, Woodrow 374
Winants, Alain 30
Winchell, Walter 12
Wing, Per Gunnar 34, 332
Winter, Gordon 48
Winterbotham, Frederick 115
Wireless Interception (Y) 369
Wiretaps 364
Wise, David 161
Wise, Jeremy 181
Wisner, Frank G.74
Wivegh, John (BERTI) 126
WMD, *see* Weapons of Mass Destruction
Wojska Ochrony Pogranicza (WOP) 275
Wolf, Markus 364–65
Woods, Richard 243
Woodward, Sir Edward 26
Woolsey, James.103
WOP, *see* Wojska Ochrony Pogranicza
World Assembly for the Peace 119
World Peace Council 129
Wrangel, Piotr 375
WRATH OF GOD 37
Wright, Peter 365
Wrightson, Tony 359
Wrigley, Allan 26
Wybot, Roger 103

Xiros, Savas 203
Xiros, Vasilis 253
XKeyStore 314
Xu Yongyue 225
XX Committee 367. Chairman of, *see* J.C. Masterman

Y Service 369
Y, *see* Wireless Interception
Ya'alon, Moshe 16
Yablochkov, Anatoli 299
Yaday, R.K. 165
Yahoo 314
Yalevy, Ephraim 238
Yandarbiyev, Zelimkhan 299
Yang Chankung 206
Yardley, Herbert xviii, 36, 53
Yariv, Aharon 16
Yatom, Danny 237
Yatom, Ehud 237
Yefimov, Aleksei G. 234
Yeltsin, Boris 235, 299
Yemen xxvi, 9, 15, 34, 44, 99, 256, 369. *See also* Central Security Organization
Yen Men Kao 67
Yezhov, Boris 244
YOGA 263
Yom Kippur (1973) 3
Yoo Hak-sung 191
Yoon Il-gyun 191
Yosjio Omori 158
Younesi, Ali 170
Young, Courtenay 25, 77, 136
Younger, Alex xxvi, 309
Younger, Mark (YOUNGER) 25
YOUNGER, *see* Mark Younger
Yu Wu-seong 191
Yu Zhensan (PLANESMAN) 64–65, 373
Yugoslavia 22, 41, 369–70
Yunis, Fawaz xxiii, 134–35
Yurchenko, Vitali xxiii, 21, 96, 160, 176. 238, 263, 288, 291, 326, 337, 362, 370–71
YURI, *see* Thorbjorn Jagland

Zaitoun, Mohammed Dib 334
Zakharov, Marvei 147
Zamir, Zvi 4, 37, 238
Zang Weichuxxiii, 66
ZAPATA 29
Zaphorozsky, Col. Alexander 327, 331, 356
Zarqawi, Abu Musab al- 180–81
Zarubin, Vasili 79
Ze'evi-Frakash, Aharon 16
Zeira, Eli 16

Zeman, Petr 91
Zenith 18
Zenzinger, Bertram W. 307
Zerhoumi, Col. Yazid 13
Zeybot, Arvid 147
Zhang Pin Zhe 68
Zhejiang Police College 223
Zheng Shaotang 202, 205
Zhensan, Yu 65, 373
Zhivkov, Todor 57, 215
Zhong Yue 178
Zimbabwe 374. *See also* Central Intelligence Organization
Z Organization 32–33, 373
Zimmerman Telegram 5, 374
Zinoviev Letter 375–76
Zinoviev, Grigori 375
Zirayr, Nazih 34
Zotov, Capt. Anatoli 137
Zottoli, Michael, *see* Mikhail Kutzik.
Zsohar, Gen. Stephen 162
Zubaydah, Abu 180
Zulu class submarine 348
Zwaiter, Wael xxii, 37

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West's first book, coauthored with Richard Deacon in 1980 and published by BBC Publications, was the book of the *SPY!* series and was followed by other nonfiction: *British Security Service Operations 1909–45* (1981), *A Matter of Trust: MI5 1945–72* (1982), *MI6: British Secret Intelligence Service Operations 1909–45* (1983), *The Branch: A History of the Metropolitan Police Special Branch* (1983), *Unreliable Witness: Espionage Myths of the Second World War* (1984), *GARBO*, coauthored with Juan Pujol (1985), *GCHQ: The Secret Wireless War* (1986), *Molehunt* (1987), *The Friends: Britain's Postwar Secret Intelligence Operations* (1988), *Games of Intelligence* (1989), *Seven Spies Who Changed the World* (1991), *Secret War: The Story of SOE* (1992), *The Faber Book of Espionage* (1993), *The Illegals* (Hodder & Stoughton, 1993), *The Faber Book of Treachery* (1995), *The Secret War for the Falklands* (1997), *Counterfeit Spies* (1998), *Crown Jewels*, with Oleg Tsarev (1998), *VENONA: The Greatest Secret of the Cold War* (1999), *The Third Secret* (2000), *Mortal Crimes* (2004), *The Guy Liddell Diaries* (2005), *MASK* (2005), *Historical Dictionary of British Intelligence* (2005), *Historical Dictionary of International Intelligence* (2006), *On Her Majesty's Secret Service* (Greenhill, (2006), *Historical Dictionary of Cold War Counterintelligence* (2007), *Historical Dictionary of World War II Intelligence* (2008), *TRIPLEX* (2009), *Historical Dictionary of Sexspionage* (2009), *Historical Dictionary of Ian Fleming's James Bond* (2009), *Historical Dictionary of Naval Intelligence* (2010), *SNOW: The Double Life of a World War II Spy,* with Madoc Roberts (2011), *Historical Dictionary of Chinese Intelligence*, with I. C. Smith (2012), *Historical Dictionary of Signals Intelligence* (2012), *Historical Dictionary of World War I Intelligence* (2014), and *MI5 in the Great War* (2014).

In 1989, West was voted the Experts' Expert by a panel of spy writers selected by the *Observer*. In October 2003, he was awarded the U.S. Association of Former Intelligence Officers first Lifetime Literature Achievement Award. He is currently the European editor of the *International Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence*; teaches the history of postwar intelligence at the Centre for Counterintelligence and Security Studies in Alexandria, Virginia; and chairs the St. Ermin's Intelligence Book of the Year Award.