

GLOSSARY OF INTELLIGENCE TERMS

This glossary is a compilation of diplomatic, military and signals intelligence and spy terms from the 1920s through today. The first part is definitions of approaches, systems, equipment, events, etc.; the second is people (personnel)

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- **A-1:** designation given to at least two US codes:
 - a US Navy code developed during WWI
 - a rarely used State Department superencipherment code developed in the 1920s
- **A-3:** a device developed by Bell Telephone in the late 1930s to ensure radiotelephone security; it used [band splitting](#) technology
- **ABC CODE:** a book of commercial code groups developed in the 1870s that reduced the number of words (and thus the cost) in telegrams and overseas cables.
- **ABDUHL:** Negative or pejorative expression for a Muslim or Arabic enemy. Variation of Abdul Majeed, one who serves a glorious man. Negative usage: “Get a load of those Abduls ...” Modestly traced to Russian usage during early Afghanistan war of 1980s
- **ABORT:** Mission failure, usually for reasons other than enemy action. The mechanical snafus of the Iran raid of April 1980 are a god example. In intelligence circles, to abort is to cease all activity in the early stages of establishing an intelligence operation or network. An operation is usually aborted because of a security problem.
- **ABWEHR:** The German intelligence service during World War II; highly efficient. Toward the end of the war, Hitler purged its staff and leading factions, including Admiral Canaris, the chief, for pro-Allied leanings.
- **ACCESS:** The ability or opportunity to obtain classified information. There are various levels of authorized access; CONFIDENTIAL, SECRET, TOP SECRET are typical classifications. A person with a higher level clearance can see information at that level and below. Unauthorized access occurs because of a security failure.
- **ACEPROMAZINE:** an animal tranquilizer used covertly on humans via knife, syringe, etc.
- **ACTIVE MEASURES:** Soviet term for covert action, disinformation and

other active forms of propaganda

- **ACTIVE OPPOSITION:** The counterintelligence service of the target country. In Teheran, for instance, the active opposition would be Iranian counterintelligence. Throughout the world the Soviet KGB would formerly have been the active opposition, especially in the more underdeveloped Third World countries.
- **ADDITIVE:** a number of series of numbers or letters added to code, cipher or plain text to encipher it. The additive is often referred to as *the key*.
- **ADFGVX:** the famous German field cipher used during WWI when the Germans were planning a major offensive in the spring of 1918. ADFGVX is a two stage cipher; the first is monoalphabetic substitution cipher based on a 6x6 cipher grid to accommodate all 26 letters and 10 numbers. The resulting bigrams are then transposed using a horizontal to vertical scheme. More ...
- **AGENT or ASSETS or SOURCES:** An individual acting under the direction and control of an intelligence service to help collect information or provide another service of intelligence value. Although the agent/asset/source is not an employee of the intelligence service, he may be paid for his services.
- **AGENT OF INFLUENCE:** A special type of agent used to exert influence over groups like political associations or the press in order to advance the objectives of a foreign government.
- **ARMED FORCES SECURITY AGENCY (AFSA):** The predecessor of the NSA, the AFSA, was established within the Department of Defense, under the command of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on May 20, 1949. The AFSA was to be responsible for directing the communications and electronic intelligence activities of the military intelligence units - the Army Security Agency, Naval Security Group and the Air Force Security Service. However, the agency had little power and lacked a centralized coordination mechanism. After an extensive study authorized on December 13, 1951, the NSA was created in June 1952.
- **BAND SPLITTING:** an enciphering technology where a radio signal (normally human voice) is split into multiple frequencies or bands, enciphered and then transmitted. The receiving unit unscrambles the freq bands resulting in the original signal
- **BLACK CHAMBER:** otherwise known as MI-8 or Cipher Bureau, was the United States' first peacetime cryptanalytic organization, and a forerunner of the Army's SIS, the AFSA and the National Security Agency. It was essentially set up and managed by Herbert Yardley and was responsible for the US success at the Washington Naval Conference. The Black Chamber was shut down in the late 1920s when the new Secy of State, Henry Stimson, discovered its existence and uttered the famous words, "Gentlemen do not read each other's mail" [More ...](#)

- **BLETCHLEY PARK:** also known as **Station X**, is an estate located in the town of Bletchley, in Buckinghamshire, England. During World War II, Bletchley Park was the site of the United Kingdom's main decryption establishment, the Government Code and Cypher School. Ciphers and codes/ciphers of several Axis countries were decrypted there, most importantly ciphers generated by the German Enigma and Lorenz machines. The high-level intelligence produced at Bletchley Park, codenamed Ultra, provided crucial assistance to the Allied war effort. [More ...](#)
- **BUILDING 26:** the secure NCR facility in Dayton, Ohio in which the Desch-designed bombes (bombes designed to crack 4 rotor naval enigma, aka [Shark](#)), plus many special machines to attack various codes and ciphers were developed and manufactured. [More ...](#)
- **CI:** counterintelligence
- **CIA:** Central Intelligence Agency, America's foreign intelligence agency which collects information from all over the world, analyzes it and disseminates it to policymakers, US government officials and the Executive Branch.
- **CIPHER MACHINE:** (also encryption machine) a device (normally electro-mechanical) that automatically converts clear or plain text to cipher text (or vice versa). Cipher machines can be broadly classified into 5 groups:
 1. rotor machines, e.g., [Enigma](#), [NEMA](#), [SIGABA](#), [TypeX](#)
 2. mechanical, e.g., most [Hagelin machines](#), Jefferson Disk and most ancient cipher devices
 3. teleprinter, e.g., German [Lorenz](#) machines
 4. secure voice, e.g., [SIGSALY](#)
 5. other
- **CLEAR:** text that has not be encrypted. Clear text may not be “obvious” because clear simply means “not encrypted”; it could be in a language other than English.
- **COLOR CODES:** all Japanese codes were given a color code name, e.g., Coral, Jade or Purple
- **COPPERHEAD:** one of several decryption machines developed for the US Navy OP-20G by NCR/Dayton to accelerate the attack on Japanese codes. Only one Copperhead was finished and the results were disappointing.
- **COVER:** An occupation or function adopted by an Intelligence Officer to conceal his intelligence activities: for example, diplomatic cover or journalist cover.
- **DEAD DROP:** a prearranged hidden location for depositing and picking up things, usually messages or money, which typically are hidden inside an

object of no apparent value, like a crushed milk carton,. The advantage of a dead drop is that it allows the Intelligence Officer and his agent to communicate without direct physical contact with one another.

- **DUENNA:** NCR/Dayton (179)
- **ENIGMA:** an electro-mechanical, rotor-based cipher machine originally developed as a commercial machine in Germany in the 1920s. Few countries were interested in its commercial or military applications except the Germans and the Poles. The German military (initially army and later navy and air force) adopted the Enigma in the late 1920s. The Poles were immediately interested because they needed to keep abreast of German military activities. The US and Japan also showed interest and purchased commercial models. The Japanese developed an improved version (using stepping switches instead of rotors) which eventually became the infamous Purple Machine. The Germans used Enigma machines for most of their radio encryption and had manufactured over 100,000 Enigma machines by the end of WW2.
- **ENIGMA 39:** a never built design that used several additional rotors to control primary rotor stepping (like the SIGABA)
- **ETW:** (Entrittswalze) the entry ring or Stator Ring on an [Enigma](#) machine. The ETW is the first “ring” encountered by the electrical signal and does not rotate. ETWs were of two varieties; one was wired A=A, B=B, etc., the other was wired according to the German keyboard, i.e., Q=A, W=B, E = C, etc.
- **FBI:** Federal Bureau of Investigation, America's primary counterintelligence organization which identifies, penetrates and neutralizes foreign intelligence activity in the US.
- **FISH:** one of many Germany military enigma cipher systems. Bletchley Park named different systems for fish; FISH was the codename for the Lorenz teleprinter cipher.
- **FRUMEL** (Fleet Radio Unit – Melbourne) The combined US/British/Australian signals intelligence unit in Melbourne, Australia from mid 1942 to the end of the war. See also Station CAST
- **FRUPAC** (Fleet Radio Unit – Pacific) One of two Fleet Radio Units in the Pacific Theater, FRUPAC (aka Station HYPO) was located at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. See also Station HYPO
- **GRID CIPHER** (also matrix cipher, table cipher, ...):
- **GRU:** Russia's military intelligence service in existence from 1918 to the present day.
- **HAGELIN MACHINES:** one of many encryption machines developed by Boris Hagelin, a Swedish inventor and businessman. Competed with Engima machines on both the commercial and military markets; the Germans adopted Enigma; the US adopted a Hagelin design (M-209). [More ...](#)

- **ILLEGAL:** An Intelligence Officer posted abroad, often for a long period, and performs intelligence work while concealing his true identity and citizenship. He or she does not have a normal "legal" cover like diplomat or trade official
- **INTELLIGENCE OFFICER:** A professional member of an intelligence organization, normally with specialized intelligence training.
- **INTREPID:** wartime codename for [William Stephenson](#)
- **JNA-20 (Coral):** a Japanese Naval Attache code; defied breaking for several years until attacked by Raven's Jade team. Python (analog JNA-20) machines were developed with much reuse of Rattler technology. Coral was extremely useful because Japanese Naval attaches in Germany sent considerable information on German naval and weapons technology (including new radars, new u-boats, snorkels and new pattern running torpedoes) and D-Day preparations to Tokyo which was intercepted and decoded using Pythons.
- **JN-25:** one of several codes used by the Japanese Navy during the 1930s and 1940s. JN-25 was the predominant code used by the Japanese Navy during WW2. It was the breaking of JN-25 by Captain Joseph Rochefort and his team at Station Hypo (Pearl Harbor) that led to the understanding of the Japanese dual attacks on the Aleutians and Midway and the subsequent US victory at Midway.
- **JN-157 (Jade):** a machine encryption based cipher used by the Japanese Navy during WWII. Frank Raven worked on breaking Jade based on assumptions that it was similar to Purple. Jade was unraveled and NCR/Dayton worked on two decryption machines, Viper and Rattler.
- **KGB:** Soviet intelligence which encompassed domestic and foreign intelligence and counterintelligence, border guards, signals intelligence, etc. After the break up of the Soviet Union, the KGB was split up into separate parts. The SVR covers the foreign intelligence; the FSB covers domestic intelligence, etc.
- **KURIER:** a fast-flash radio transmission system developed by the Germans. Message transmissions were compressed into a half second burst which were virtually impossible to intercept or even direction find. Fortunately for the Allies, Kurier was not widely used.
- **LOOKOUT:** A fixed site from which to watch a location under surveillance.
- **LORENZ:**
- **M209:**
- **MANHATTAN PROJECT:** US atomic bomb program during WWII.
- **MONOALPHABETIC:** a type of alphabetic cipher (letter by letter substitution) that uses a single cipher alphabet. Monoalphabetic ciphers are easily solved using frequency analysis.

- **NEMA**
- **NSA:** National Security Agency, America's "ears" who collect intelligence by intercepting foreign communications and codes. NSA also is in charge of protecting America's communications and codes.
- **OP-20**
- **OP-20-G:** the US Navy unit in charge of decoding and analyzing radio communications during WWII. Typical departmental infighting between OP-20-G and similar groups under various fleet commands reduced efficiency during the early days of WW2
- **OSS:** Office of Strategic Services. A US intelligence organization during WWII charged with gathering and analyzing intelligence from all sources. Run by [William \(Wild Bill\) Donovan](#), it replaced Coordinator of Information (1942) and was eventually replaced by CIA (1947)
- **PERSONAL MEETING:** A face-to-face meeting between an Intelligence Officer and agent
- **PNG:** To officially and publicly declare someone diplomatically persona non grata, or no longer welcome to remain in the country, and thereby force him or her to leave.
- **POLYALPHABETIC:** a type of alphabetic cipher (letter by letter substitution) that uses multiple cipher alphabets. The ideal polyalphabetic cipher uses a different cipher alphabet for every letter in the clear text. In practice, a large (but finite) finite number of alphabets are used.
- **PURPLE CODE:** the primary Japanese diplomatic code (cipher) used in the late 1930s and through most of WWII. The purple code was generated by a machine cipher. The purple code was cracked by the US Army's SIS and an analog machine (the Purple Machine) was built to decrypt messages. The Japanese never realized (accepted?) that their primary diplomatic code had been compromised.
- **PURPLE MACHINE:** the decryption or analog machine developed by the US Army SIS for the Japanese Purple Code. Its design was inferred from the cipher text and the machine built without ever having seen an actual Japanese machine. The US purple machine was based on telephone switching circuits (as was the Japanese original) and was actually more reliable than the Japanese original.
- **RATTLER:** one of the machines developed by OP20G and NCR/Dayton to break JN157 (Jade). Rattler was a bombe-like machine that incorporated electronic rotors. Although at least partially successful, Rattler was retired after only a few months due to lack of Jade use by the Japanese
- **RINGSTELLUNG:** [More ...](#)
- **RIVERBANK:** The estate of Colonel George Fabyan, a wealthy textile merchant, located in Geneva, Illinois at which significant research in the

areas of acoustics, botany, genetics, literature and secret writing was done in the early 1900s. Cryptanalysis in the US was born at Riverbank when both Elizabeth and William Friedman worked there. [More ...](#)

- **ROTOR MACHINES:** a class of cipher machines that use one or more (often interchangeable) rotors to create polyalphabetic encryption. The most famous rotor machine was the German Enigma.
- **ROTOR STEPPING:** the process by which at least one rotor in a rotor machine steps of indexes at least one notch before the electrical signal passes through the rotor cascade. On early Enigmas, rotor stepping was a fixed process where the rightmost rotor indexed once for each key and then nudged the next rotor one index after its 26 indexes, etc. Subsequent Enigma rotors had variable stepping and variable “turn over” (when the next rotor was nudged). SIGABA rotor stepping was controlled by a complex array of 10 special rotors causing an apparently random stepping and nudging process.
- **SAFEHOUSE:** An innocent-looking residence of some sort (it could be an apartment instead of a house) maintained by an intelligence service to facilitate an intelligence activity, such as meeting with an agent in secret.
- **SELECTOR:** Dayton/NCR machine to automate the decrypting of JN25 and JN37 (194)
- **SIGABA:** a complex and bulky rotor-based cipher machine used by the US Army and Navy. It consisted of 5 enciphering rotors and a complex setup of two additional banks of 5 rotors each that controlled the indexing of the main rotors (a weakness of the original Enigma machines). Too large for typical in-field use. Also known as ECM Mark II, Converter M-134 by the Army, or CSP-888/889 by the Navy, and a modified Navy version was termed the CSP-2900. Used from WW2 through 1960s. Never known to be broken. [More ...](#)
- **SIGCUM:** [More ...](#)
- **SIGINT:** Signals Intelligence. The advent of radio and radio telegraphy made it possible for nations and military commanders to communicate in real time. However, it also meant that anyone could “listen in” to these signals. Signals intelligence is the gleaning of significant information (in bits and pieces or in whole) from the interception and decoding/interpretation of these signals. SigInt is the most prevalent form of diplomatic and military intelligence.
- **SHARK:** one of the many enigma cipher codes eventually cracked by Bletchley Park and NCR/Dayton. In particular, Shark was the name given to the 4 rotor naval enigma introduced by Donitz in early 1942. Since all of Bletchley Park’s expertise and equipment was focused on 3 rotor machines, Shark was initially unbreakable. But with significant help from the US Navy and NCR/Dayton, a 4 rotor bombe was developed by Joseph Desch that eventually enabled the Allies to decode messages almost as fast as the Germans could.
- **SIGNAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE:**

- **SIGNAL SITE:** A prearranged location in full public view at which an innocent-looking indicator like a piece of tape on the side of a light pole or a chalk mark on a brick wall is used to signal that an intelligence action has been completed elsewhere. For example, an agent who has just left information at a dead drop may make a chalk mark on a wall to tell an Intelligence Officer that he should pick up the information.
- **SIGSALY:** (also known as the X System, Project X, Ciphony I, and the Green Hornet) was a secure speech system (based of digital split signal technology) used in World War II for the highest-level Allied communications. [More ...](#)
- **SNAKE CODES:** all Japanese code/cipher analog machines were given snake code names, e.g., Copperhead, Python, Rattler, Viper
- **SONDER:** the codename for an Enigma system first noticed in Nov 1944. Sonder was a new U-boat system that apparently changed the selection of wheels and steckers more frequently. Fortunately, Sonder traffic was a small part of U-boat transmissions.
- **SPY:** A fully-recruited clandestine agent of a foreign power; he or she is NOT an intelligence officer.
- **STATION CAST:** was the United States Navy signals monitoring and cryptographic intelligence fleet radio unit (FRU) in the Far East under the OP-20-G Naval Intelligence section in Washington. Originally located in Shanghai, CAST was moved to the Philippines in early 1941 as part of the US Navy's disengagement with China and then to Australia when the Japanese overran the Philippines in 1942. In Australia, CAST became part of the joint US/British/Australia signals intelligence unit (FRUMEL). CAST had one of the few Purple Machines developed by the US Army SIS.
- **STATION HYPO:**
- **SURVEILLANCE:** The systematic observation by physical or electronic means of a specific area or a specific individual in order to detect intelligence activity.
- **T MACHINE:** (aka Tirpitz) a special 3 rotor, 5 notch, Enigma developed for the Japanese. OP20G and NCR/Dayton developed a special bombe called Bulldozer for use against the Japanese T Machine.
- **TYPEX:** British adaptation of the German Enigma used from 1937 on. Many models of the TypeX were developed incorporating a variety of security improvements; approx 12,000 machines of all marks were produced. [More ...](#)
- **UHR BOX:** an Enigma attachment introduced in late 1944 that changed the stecker wiring (plugboard) with just a turn of a knob, allowing a new stecker to appear several times a day. It also made the stecker setup nonreciprocal. Fortunately, the Germans introduced the

Uhr Box is an unplanned, piecemeal way and, thus, many messages were sent on many other networks providing many cribs for attacking the Uhr Box.

- **UKW:** (Umkehrwalze) The Reflector or reflecting rotor in an [Enigma](#) cipher machine. The UKW is the last rotor in the series. It does not (normally) rotate and is not (normally) programmable. It returns or reflects the electrical signal back through the moving rotors and ETW to the final output. It is this reflecting property that makes the Enigma both an encryption and decryption machine. Several different UKWs were produced by the Germans including a special programmable UKW called Uncle Dora
- **UNCLE DORA** (also Uncle D): the Allies code name for a revised Enigma reflector wheel that could be reprogrammed using plugs. Fortunately for the Allies, Uncle D was only used by a small number of German Army and Air Force networks (179)
- **VENONA:** Codename for the US code-breaking project that deciphered Soviet intelligence messages. It discovered over 250 people (most in the US Government) spying against America for the Soviet Union in the 1930s and 1940s.
- **VIPER:** one of the machines developed by OP20G and NCR/Dayton to break JN157 (Jade). Although at least partially successful, Rattler was retired after only a few months due to lack of Jade use by the Japanese

GLOSSARY OF SPY PERSONNEL

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- **AMES, Rick:** GS-14 CIA officer who spied for Soviet then Russian intelligence for money from 1985 to 1994. He sold them the names of over 10 CIA and FBI sources who were subsequently executed by the KGB. Arrested in 1994.
- **ANGLETON, Jim:** Chief of Counterintelligence Staff at CIA from 1954 until he was fired in 1974.
- **BAKER, Josephine:**
- **BAZNA, Elyesa:** was an Albanian from Kosovo who spied for the Germans during the Second World War, in what widely became known as the **Cicero affair**.
- **BELL, William:** Project Manager of the Radar Systems Group at Hughes Aircraft employee who was recruited by an undercover Polish intelligence officer. Arrested in 1981.
- **BERG, Moe:** was an American catcher and coach in Major League Baseball who later served as a spy for the Office of Strategic Services during World War II. [More ...](#)
- **BENTLEY, Elizabeth:** Vassar graduate and courier for Soviet intelligence during 1930s and 1940s. Serviced many spy rings in Washington, DC and New York whom she revealed to the FBI in 1945 when she broke with Communism.
- **BURGER, Ernest:** was a German spy and saboteur who landed on American soil during World War II. He was captured but escaped execution. He was deported to Germany in 1948.
- **CANARIS, Wilhelm:** was a German admiral, head of the *Abwehr*, the German military intelligence service, from 1935 to 1944 and member of the German Resistance; constantly at odds with Himmler and Heydrich; implicated in July '44 plot and executed in April 1945. [More...](#)
- **CHAPMAN, Eddie:** was a pre-war criminal and wartime spy. During the Second World War he offered his services to Nazi Germany as a spy and a traitor whilst intending all along to become a British double agent. His British Secret Service handlers code named him 'ZIGZAG' in acknowledgement of his rather erratic personal history.
- **CHIN, Larry:** Retired 29-year CIA intelligence officer who had spied for the People's Republic of China for 33 years. Arrested in 1985, and committed suicide in his cell after he was found guilty of espionage.

- **CHILD, Julia:**
- **COLEPAUGH, William:** was an American who, following his 1943 discharge from the US Naval Reserve ("for the good of the service", according to official reports), defected to Nazi Germany in 1944. After spy training by the Nazis, Colepaugh returned to the US with [Erich Gimpel](#) to engage in espionage including gathering data on the Manhattan Project. He was captured and jailed; paroled in 1960.
- **CONRAD, Clyde Lee:** Retired US Army Sergeant First Class who had spied for Warsaw Pact from 1974 to 1988. During this time, he recruited other Army personnel into his spy ring. Arrested in 1988.
- **CURRIE, Lauchlin:** Special Assistant to President Franklin Roosevelt at the White House and Soviet spy.
- **DASCH, George:** was a German spy and saboteur who landed on American soil during World War II. He helped to destroy Nazi Germany's espionage program in the United States by defecting to the American cause, but was tried and convicted for treason and espionage.
- **DE FREITAS FERRAZ, Gastao:** was a Portuguese spy working for the Abwehr. He was one of two radio operators on board the *Gil Eannes*, the codfish fleet support ship on the Atlantic. Ferraz almost tipped off the Germans on "Operation Torch" in 1942.
- **DE ROPPE, William:** was a British agent involved in dealings with Nazi Germany before and during World War II. He was described as one of the most mysterious and influential clandestine operators" of the era
- **DESCH, Joseph:** an inventor and electrical engineer who did early research in electronic counters at NCR and was responsible for the design and construction of the "Dayton Bombes" -- the 4 rotor versions of the Turing Bombes that were used by the US Navy to crack the German Navy's 4 rotor enigma ciphers during 1943 through 1945. Desch burned out in 1944 but returned to NCR to develop the world's first solid state computer, the NCR 304. [More ...](#)
- **DICKINSON, Velvlee:** wife of head of brokerage firm with Japanese connections; eventually became a spy for the Japanese. Known as "the doll woman", she used her doll shop as a cover to correspond with Japanese agents using the names of women she found in her business correspondence. Her correspondence, which contained encoded material addressing significant naval vessel movement in Pearl Harbor, was analyzed and solved by Elizabeth Friedman. This analysis resulted in a guilty verdict against Mrs. Dickinson.
- **DICKSTEIN, Samuel:** An 11-term Democratic Congressman from New York City who spied for the Soviet Union from 1937 to 1939. KGB codename was "CROOK."
- **DONOVAN, William C.** Won Congressional Medal of Honor in WW1;

conducted secret fact-finding missions for FDR in 1940/41; appointed Coordinator of Information in 1941 and head of OSS (which eventually evolved into the CIA) in 1942. [More ...](#)

- **DRISCOLL, Agnes:** one of America's leading cryptanalysts during the early part of the 20th century and was sometimes described as "the first lady of naval cryptology." Instrumental in breaking Japanese Orange, Red and Blue codes; helped teach cryptology to [Lawrence Safford](#), [Joseph Rochefort](#), and [Thomas Dyer](#). [More ...](#)
- **DYER, Thomas:** US Naval officer and cryptologist at FRUPac/HYPO) who played major roles in the organizing of HYPO and virtually every sigint success at HYPO. Dyer was involved in cryptology since the 1920s and studied under [Agnes Driscoll](#); he developed many of the IBM punch card procedures that would subsequently assist in the breaking of JN25 [More ...](#)
- **FAGET, Mariano:** Senior INS (Immigration and Naturalization Service) officer who spied for Cuban intelligence. Arrested in 2000.
- **FEKLISOV, Aleksandr:** KGB officer who handled the Julius Rosenberg spy ring and served as a back channel during the Cuban Missile Crisis.
- **FINNEGAN, Joseph:** US Naval officer and cryptolinguist at FRUPac/HYPO) who played major roles in the sigint leading up to Midway; Finnegan was able to unscramble the code within a code used for dates within JN25 [More ...](#)
- **FRIEDMAN, Elizebeth:** linguist, cryptoanalyst and wife of William Friedman, her work at Riverbank on the Bacon/Shakespeare secret writings introduced [William Friedman](#) to cryptology; she worked for the Justice Dept during the 1930s unraveling codes used by organized crime and broke the codes used by Japanese spy Velvalee Dickinson [More ...](#)
- **FRIEDMAN, William F:** the father of US cryptology; a cryptologic officer during World War I, he developed the US Army's SIS organization in the 1920s and 1930s, introduced mathematics, statistics and scientific methods to code analysis, [More ...](#)
- **FUCHS, Karl:** Germany born physicist and member of Manhattan Project; convicted of spying for Soviet Union (on Manhattan Project) in 1950 and served 10 years in prison. [More...](#)
- **GARBO:** (real name was Juan Pujol Garicia) was a Spanish double agent during World War II known by the British codename Garbo and the German codename Arabel; played a key role in the success of Operation Fortitude, the deception operation intended to mislead the Germans about the timing and location of the invasion of Normandy. The false information supplied helped persuade German intelligence the main attack would be in Pas de Calais, resulting in a decision by the German government to deploy the main body of troops there instead of in Normandy. [More ...](#)
- **GEHLEN, Reinhard:** was a General in the German Army during World War

II, who served as chief of intelligence-gathering on the Eastern Front. After WWII, he was recruited by the United States military to set up a spy ring directed against the Soviet Union (known as the Gehlen Organization), and eventually became head of the West German intelligence apparatus. He served as the first President of the Federal Intelligence Service until 1968. Gehlen is considered one of the most legendary Cold War spymasters.

- GIMPEL, Erich:
- GOLDBERG, Arthur: Supreme Court Justice
- HAGELIN, Boris: a Swedish inventor and businessman who adopted certain encryption technology into machines bearing his name. Probably the only person to actually make a profit on encryption. [More ...](#)
- HALL, Virginia: was an American spy during World War II. She was also known by many aliases: "Marie Monin", "Germaine", "Diane", and "Camille". The Germans gave her the nickname *Artemis*. The Gestapo reportedly considered her "the most dangerous of all Allied spies". [More ...](#)
- HISS, Alger. Senior State Department officer who spied for the GRU (Soviet military intelligence) during the 1930s and 40s.
- HOLMES, Jasper: member of Station HYPL cryptanalysis team. When Station HYPO and OP-20G were trying to verify that "AF" actually referred to Midway, Holmes is credited with the idea of faking a water supply failure on Midway Island. He suggested using an unencrypted emergency warning, in the hope of provoking a Japanese response, thus testing whether Midway was a target or not. Rochefort took the idea to Layton, who took it to Admiral Nimitz (who had replaced Kimmel). Nimitz approved it. The Japanese took the bait. They broadcast instructions for the code group for the major attack point to load additional water desalination equipment, thus confirming Rochefort's analysis. Layton notes that the instructions also "produced an unexpected bonus". They revealed that the assault was to come before mid-June. [More ...](#)
- HOOVER, J. Edgar: Director of the FBI from 1924 to 1972.
- HOWARD, Edward Lee: CIA officer who was fired for petty theft and drug use right before being assigned to Moscow. He then decided to sell his knowledge to the KGB and defected to the Soviet Union in 1985 where he still lives.
- HUDSON, Rochelle: American film actress during the 1930s – 1960s; married to Harold Thompson, who was doing espionage work in Mexico as a civilian during World War II. They posed as a vacationing couple to various parts of Mexico, to detect if there was any German activity in these areas. One of their more successful vacations uncovered a supply of high test aviation gas hidden by German agents in Baja California.
- KIM, Robert Civilian US navy computer specialist working at the Office of Naval Intelligence who spied for South Korea. Arrested in 1996.

- KOECHER, Karl and Hanna Deep cover agents in New York and Washington, DC who worked for the Czechoslovakian intelligence service in the 1970s. Karl had obtained a job at the CIA. Arrested in 1984.
- KOLBE, Fritz: was a German diplomat who became America's most important spy against the Nazis in World War II; he provided intelligence on German expectations of the site of the D-Day landings, German V-1 and V-2 programs, the Messerschmitt Me 262 jet fighter, Japanese plans in Southeast Asia, and exposed the German agent "Cicero", Elyesa Bazna, working as a butler in the British embassy in Ankara. [More ...](#)
- KULLBACH, Dr. Solomon: [More ...](#)
- LASSWELL, Colonel Alva : USMC officer and cryptolinguist at FRUPac/HYPO) who played major roles in the sigint leading up to Midway and the ambush of Yamamoto [More ...](#)
- LINDEMANS, Christiaan: was a Dutch double agent during the Second World War. He is better known under his nickname "King Kong".
- LEE, Duncan: Special Assistant to OSS Director William Donovan. Spied for the Soviets during WWII
- MAYER, Frederick: a German-born Jewish American who was an OSS agent for the United States during World War II. He negotiated the surrender of the German Army in Innsbruck, Austria in 1945. [More ...](#)
- MILES, Jennifer A South African posted at the South African Embassy in Washington, DC who spied for Cuban intelligence_
- MOORE, Edwin: CIA employee who offered to spy for the Soviets by throwing a package of classified documents over a fence into the Russian residence compound in Washington, DC. Arrested in 1976.
- OWENS, Arthur: was a Welsh electrical engineer who acted as a mole during World War II. He was working for MI5 while appearing to the Abwehr (the German intelligence agency) to be one of their agents. Owens was known to MI5 by the codename 'Snow'. He was allocated this codename as it is a partial anagram of 'Owens'.
- PELTON, Ronald: a former National Security Agency employee who sold to the Soviets extremely sensitive information about US electronic eavesdropping techniques. His profit: \$30,000. Damage caused to the US: over \$3 billion. Arrested in 1986.
- PHILBY, Kim: British intelligence officer and member of the Cambridge Five spy ring which spied for the Soviet Union He was recruited in the 1930s and defected to the USSR in 1963.
- PHILLIPS, Claire: also known as **Clara Fuentes** or **High Pockets**, was an American spy who worked in the Japanese controlled Philippines during World War II.
- PITTS, Earl: Senior FBI Special Agent who specialized in

counterintelligence work but was disgruntled and spied for the KGB from 1987 to 1992 in New York and Washington, DC. Arrested in 1996.

- POLLARD, Jonathan: Civilian US Navy intelligence analyst who spied for Israel. Arrested in 1985.
- POPOV, Dusan: Allied double agent (code name TRICYCLE) who spied for the British during the 1930s and 1940s. Was sent by Germany to the US in mid 1941 to establish a German network and gather intelligence about Pearl Harbor. Although Popov contacted the FBI in August, 1941 and warned them of the likely attack on Pearl Harbor; the FBI apparently did not believe Popov's claims. He was allocated the codename Tricycle due to his penchant for three-way sex [More ...](#)
- PUJOL, Juan: Spanish double agent who worked for the Allies during WWII under the codename [GARBO](#)
- REJEWSKI, Marian: was a Polish mathematician and cryptologist who in 1932 solved the plugboard-equipped Enigma machine, the main cipher device used by Germany. The success of Rejewski and his colleagues Jerzy Różycki and Henryk Zygalski jump-started British reading of Enigma in World War II; the intelligence so gained, code-named "Ultra", contributed, perhaps decisively, to the defeat of Nazi Germany. [More ...](#)
- ROCHEFORT, Captain Joseph [More ...](#)
- ROWLETT, Frank: one of the original SIS cryptologist/cryptanalyst; led the teams that broke the Japanese Red and Purple Codes [More ...](#)
- RÓŻYCKI, Jerzy: was a Polish mathematician and cryptologist who worked at breaking German Enigma-machine ciphers. He made significant contributions to the methods by which the Polish Cipher Bureau broke and continued to break German Enigma encryptions and developed the “clock method” which could help determined which rotor was on the far right (and turned with each key stroke) [More ...](#)
- SAFFORD, Lawrence: the "father of U.S. Navy cryptology" and “the Friedman of the Navy”, he established the Naval cryptologic organization after World War I, and headed the effort more or less constantly until shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Attracted Driscoll, Rochefort and others to the Navy's cryptological service. Collaborated with the Army's [Frank Rowlett](#) in the invention of the [SIGABA](#), the only cipher machine never broken by any country during World War II. [More ...](#)
- SEBOLD, William G.: born Wilhelm Georg Debrowski in Mülheim, Germany, was a German spy in the United States during World War II, who became a double agent for the FBI.
- SELLA, Col. Aviem (Avi): Israeli intelligence officer who handled Jonathan Pollard.
- STEPHENSON, Sir William: was a Canadian soldier, aviator, businessperson, inventor, spymaster, and the senior representative of British

intelligence for the entire western hemisphere during World War II. His list of accomplishments in technical, business and intelligence fields is amazing. [More ...](#)

- STIMPSON, Henry: US Secy of State (1928 - 1933) and US Secretary of War (1911–13, 1940–45). Soon after taking over as Secy of State, he discovered that the US Black Chamber was decoding foreign communications and shut it down with the famous words, “Gentlemen do not read each others mail”. By the time he became Secy of War, he had changed his mind. [More ...](#)
- SINKOV, Dr Abraham: [More ...](#)
- TRICYCLE: code name for Allied double agent [Dušan "Duško" Popov](#)
- TURING, Alan:
- WALKER, John: US Navy Warrant officer who provided coded Navy communications to the Soviet Union from 1967 until his retirement in 1976, then recruited his brother, his son, and a friend to continue supplying secrets from their own Navy posts. Arrested in 1985.
- WHITE, Harry Dexter: The Assistant Secretary of the US Treasury during the 1940s who was a spy for the Soviet KGB.
- YARDLEY, Herbert O: [More ...](#)
- YURCHENKO, Vitaly: KGB intelligence officer who defected to the US in Rome in August 1995, then changed his mind and re-defected to the Soviet Union in November, during dinner with CIA officers at a popular restaurant in Georgetown.
- ZYGALSKI, Henryk: was a Polish mathematician and cryptologist who worked at breaking German Enigma-machine ciphers. He made significant contributions to the methods by which the Polish Cipher Bureau broke and continued to break German Enigma encryptions and designed the "perforated sheets," also known as "Zygalski sheets," a manual device for finding Enigma settings. [More ...](#)