

INTERNATIONAL SPY MUSEUM EXHIBITS MASTER SCRIPT

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BUSINESS PROPRIETARY: DO NOT CIRCULATE

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OVERVIEW: GALLERIES & EXHIBITS INTERNATIONAL SPY MUSEUM AT L'ENFANT PLAZA

The new Museum's five themed galleries focus on the key activities of intelligence agencies and spies, and their impact on world events and visitors' lives.

FLOOR 5: HOW NATIONS SPY

Three themed galleries on this floor explore the many and varied methods and skills (human, scientific, and technological) needed to gather and analyze information, as well as the corollary "next steps" of deciding what to do with intelligence…and acting on it.

1. BRIEFING CENTER

Visitors can register for the **Undercover Mission**, a series of RFID-based interactive experiences throughout the museum that test, track, and assess their spy-related skills and characteristics.

Briefing Theater: A five-minute film provides an overview of the 5th floor content and the museum as a whole.

2. GALLERY: STEALING SECRETS

This gallery explores the art and science of intelligence collection—from the spies and gadgets involved in collecting human intelligence, to the scientists and engineers involved in technical collection. Issues addressed: What human qualities and skills does it take to be a spy and what are the risks? What are the special tools needed to gather secrets and who makes them? How have scientists and engineers—past and present—met the challenges of creating new technology to meet spying needs?

• EXHIBIT: SPIES & SPYMASTERS:

Visitors first encounter the oldest form of intelligence collection: espionage, or human spying. Visitors encounter seven real spies whose stories reflect spying across history and around the world: England's **Sir Francis Walsingham**, America's **James Armistead**, the Netherland's **Mata Hari**, the Soviet Union's **Dmitri Bystrolyotov**, Denmark's **Morten Storm**, and Israel's **Mosab Yousef** and **Gonen ben Itzhak**. Interactives explore a range of tradecraft and personal qualities required to do this work—from finding the best location for a dead-drop to assessing your risk tolerance to the role of trust in the agent-handler relationship.

• EXHIBIT: TOOLS OF THE TRADE

Visitors discover a wide array of **gadgets** that help spies operate in the field and the **gadget-makers** who develop these special tools. The five different areas covered are: **covert communications**, **surveillance and countersurveillance**, **escape and evasion**, **disguise**, **and secret entry**. They can participate in **hands-on challenges** that address the problem-solving and creativity involved in tradecraft,

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such as creating a disguise appropriate to a locale, designing a gadget, and lock-picking.

• EXHIBIT: LOOKING, LISTENING, SENSING

This section explores **technical intelligence collection**—often used when it is too dangerous or remote to send in human spies. Visitors discover how techniques have evolved over time in four types of intelligence collection, the types of people/professions who tackle solving technical collection challenges, and how countermeasures spur innovation:

- LOOKING (IMAGERY INTEL OR IMINT): Explores the use of balloons and pigeons from the 1860s to WWI, the development of the U-2 spy plane and the story of Francis Gary Powers in the 1960s, the CIA's A12 Oxcart which became the SR71 in the 1960s, and modern satellites and drones.
- LISTENING (SIGNALS INTEL OR SIGINT): Covers European Black chambers of the 17th and 18th centuries, an actual segment of the Berlin Tunnel (Operation Gold) from the 1950s, and current NSA collection programs such as PRISM.
- SENSING (MEASURES AND SIGNATURE INTEL OR MASINT): focuses on stories that illustrate
 how scientists can gather intelligence from chemical signatures and seismic
 vibrations—from IRA bombers in the 1970s to atomic testing today.
- **OPEN SOURCE (OSINT):** three digital interactives enable visitors to try their hand at gathering intelligence from non-secret sources for stories related to the Crimean War and WWII, and they can see how social media can be used today to track/assess possible terrorists.
- Visitors also explore one massive technical collection challenge: the story of the GLOMAR EXPLORER (Project Azorian), the CIA's attempt to retrieve a Soviet submarine from the bottom of the ocean in the 1970s.

3. GALLERY: MAKING SENSE OF SECRETS

This gallery explores how collected information becomes intelligence: something useful to decision makers. It highlights codes and ciphers, analysis, and how analyzed intelligence is used by leaders to make decisions. Issues addressed: How have codebreakers cracked some of the hardest codes? What are the challenges analysts face in transforming information into valuable intelligence?

EXHIBIT: CODES

Visitors get an inside view on the key WWII code-breaking stories of Enigma, Purple (the Japanese diplomatic code) and Midway (JN25), see rare code-related artifacts, and try their hand at a variety of interactives, such as the Caesar Cipher and Cardano Grille.

• EXHIBIT: ANALYSIS

Visitors are challenged to think like an analyst by exploring three stories highlighting different types of intelligence problems: **Secret** (Hitler's secret weapon—the V-weapons), **Puzzle** (the 10-year hunt for Osama bin Laden), and **Mystery** (leadership analysis of Kennedy and Khrushchev in the context of the Cuban Missile Crisis). Through a series of "**Mind Games**" they also discover how

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our unconscious mind can create mental traps (**cognitive biases**) that affect how accurately analysts assess problems.

• EXHIBIT: DECISION ROOM

Invites visitors to participate in an interactive **Red Teaming** exercise in which they play the role of CIA analysts. They are tasked with poking holes in the theory that Osama bin Laden is living at the Abbottabad compound in Pakistan so they can better assess their level of confidence in the intelligence being presented to the President.

4. GALLERY: COVERT ACTION

You wouldn't know it from watching spy movies, but it's only on rare occasions that governments carry out covet actions—sending operatives on missions abroad to secretly influence events. In this gallery, visitors learn about seven types of covert action. Issues addressed: How have covert action techniques changed (or stayed the same) over time? Why do some missions succeed while others fail (taking into consideration questions of plausible deniability, blowback, and short- and long-term consequences)? What are the overlaps between spy fact and fiction?

• EXHIBIT: PROPAGANDA

What is fake news? This exhibit includes examples of government attempts to manipulate public opinion across history, from Ancient Egypt to the 2016 US presidential election. In **The Art of Propaganda**, visitors discover key propaganda techniques used to target audiences, from ancient Egypt to today, including the Soviets' "Active Measures" program during the Cold War to spread disinformation that the US had created the AIDS virus. The exhibit also focuses on **Nazi propaganda** and **OSS Morale Operations**.

EXHIBIT: DECEPTION

How to trick your enemy into thinking you are stronger or weaker than you really are? How to hide in plain sight? This exhibit looks at the art of deception, including sleight-of-hand techniques used in **magic**, Mongol leader **Genghis Khan**'s use of deception, and the story of the **Trojan Horse**, from ancient legend to 21st century malware.

• EXHIBIT: UNDERMINING NATIONS

How can a nation secretly undermine a rival's political or economic system? This exhibit covers the **Sidney Reilly and Robert Lockhart plot** to overthrow the Bolshevik regime and the Nazis' **Operation Bernhard** to wreck Britain's economy during WWII through counterfeit money. The **Rulers and Raindrops** theater features two stories about covert economic action: **King Goujian and the Boiled Seeds** from Ancient China, and **Operation Popeye** from 1970s Vietnam war.

• EXHIBIT: SABOTAGE:

What is the potential and the danger in sabotage operations? This exhibit includes stories about **Operation Gunnerside**, the WWII Allied effort to prevent Germans from building a nuclear bomb, and **Opération Satanique**, an attempt by French Intelligence to disable Greenpeace's flagship, the *Rainbow Warrior*.

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Visitors also encounter **ninjas**, the WWII submarine the **Sleeping Beauty**, an array of sabotage artifacts, and can avoid detection by crawling through an **Air Duct**.

• EXHIBIT: EXFILTRATION

How do spy agencies undertake risky missions to rescue hostages or bring defectors to safety? Here, visitors can discover the story of the **Canadian Caper** from the CIA officer who carried it out: Tony Mendez.

EXHIBIT: SECRET SOLDIERS

What can happen when nations secretly intervene in another nation's military conflict? This exhibit spotlights one of the CIA's major paramilitary failures, **Operation Zapata** (the Bay of Pigs invasion), and one of its majr successes, **Operation Cyclone** (arming the mujahideen in Afghanistan), along with a display of paramilitary artifacts. Visitors can test their own strength and stamina with **Hang Time** to discover for themselves how what is depicted in the movies does not often reflect reality.

EXHIBIT: LETHAL ACTION:

How to get close enough to a target to carry out an assassination? Through a CSI-type display, this exhibit traces the stories of the assassinations of Bulgarian émigré **Georgi Markov** and Soviet political exile **Leon Trotsky**, and the murder weapons used. Find out about the KGB's poison lab and see an array of lethal weapons.

• **REAL Spies, Real Stories Theater:** Hear professional intel officers share their pulse-pounding moments from real missions.

FLOOR 4: WHY SPY?

On this floor, two galleries tackle the question "Why Spy?" through stories about when intelligence has helped shaped the world in which we live, and by exploring how spy agencies respond to threats all nations face. Issues addressed: How to strike the right balance between security and freedom, and between secrecy and openness? When is there too much security—and what are the consequences?

5. GALLERY: SPYING THAT SHAPED HISTORY

In this gallery, seven exhibits illustrate the impact of intelligence on history, including successes and failures, new tech tools, and the tension in balancing the needs for secrecy and liberty.

EXHIBIT: SPYING LAUNCHED A NATION

General George Washington—America's first spymaster—recognized the importance of good intelligence during the American Revolution. In this exhibit, visitors can see the actual **Letter** Washington wrote authorizing America's first spy network, explore the workings of the **Culper Spy Ring**, and try their hand at finding the formula for **Dr. Jay's Invisible Ink**.

• EXHIBIT: SPYING IN WWII:

Discover WWII intelligence operations—from the **D-Day deception** to **Double Cross**—and uncover the stories of **OSS officers**, familiar and unfamiliar, and their

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wartime roles. Follow the story of **Noor Inayat Khan**, a British SOE radio officer sent on a dangerous and fateful mission in Paris.

• EXHIBIT: TOP SECRET

When should secrets be kept? When should they be revealed? Who gets to decide? This exhibit explores the tensions between the secrecy necessary for spy agencies to operate and the openness necessary for effective democracy.

Secrets Kept covers the story of the trial and execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and the classified VENONA decryption program which didn't become public until forty years after their death. Secrets Revealed follows the story from the COINTELPRO revelations of the 1970s, and the resulting Congressional oversight hearings, to 21st century leaker Edward Snowden. A film considers questions of how governments, citizens and the press, including NSA whistleblower Thomas Drake, assess what is acceptable in the name of national security.

EXHIBIT: CYBER: THE NEW BATTLEFIELD

Today, cyber provides both an opportunity and a threat: a multifaceted tool for spy agencies to collect intel and conduct covert operations. This exhibit explores all these uses through recent stories. The **Cyber Infinity Room** provides an immersive cyber realm experience, while digital interactives enable visitors to take part in a Cyber Command simulation and see how accurte what is portrayed in cyber films may be.

• EXHIBIT: FATEFUL FAILURES

Japan's attack on **Pearl Harbor** brought the US into WWII. The **9/11** attacks brought the US into the War on Terror. Both provide examples of the failure of US intelligence to warn US leaders about these impending attacks. This exhibit compares the two events in terms of the challenges of providing effective warning. A film asks: why is intelligence warning so hard?

• **EXHIBIT:** WHO WOULD HAVE GUESSED? You may know their names—but you probably don't know that they were also spies. This exhibit reveals the unexpected spy stories of people from the Civil War (such as Harriet Tubman), WWII (such as Moe Berg), the Cold War (such as Harpo Marx), and today.

• LICENSE TO THRILL THEATER:

Few people live the life of a spy—leaving a gap in the public's understanding of real intelligence work that has been filled by popular culture for almost a hundred years. Here, visitors can see a sample of spy toys and games from past to present and hear intelligence officers comment on the reality and fiction in spy movies.

6. GALLERY: AN UNCERTAIN WORLD

All countries experience threats—real, perceived, or contrived. But how do they respond to these threats? This gallery explores these responses—from interrogation to surveillance. Issues addressed include: One man's traitor is another man's hero. What are the best ways to address terrorism? What happens when governments take security too far?

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EXHIBIT: SPIES & SPYCATCHERS:

What happens when intelligence insiders pose a threat to their own countries' interests? Hear about some of the 20th century's most notorious traitors: the US' **Aldrich Ames, Robert Hanssen**, and **John Walker**, Britain's **Kim Philby/Cambridge Five**, and the Soviet Union's **Adolf Tolkachev**. Discover how these men were caught—or not caught.

EXHIBIT: INTERROGATION

How do governments collect intelligence when someone doesn't want to reveal it? This exhibit explores the controversial topic of interrogation, looking at historical methods (coercive and non-coercive), methods for detecting deceit (from ancient ordeals to the polygraph), and exploring a recent case study: the story of post-9/11 **US enhanced interrogation techniques**. Visitors can choose to experience the discomfort of a stress box for themselves.

• EXHIBIT: CONFRONTING TERRORISTS

Terrorism is not a new threat. Countries around the world have experienced terrorism where we live (the **Palmer Raids** of the 1920s), work (the 1995 **Oklahoma bombing**), and play (the 1972 **Munich Olympics**). Find out how intel agencies have responded to these events and have thwarted other attacks —such as the plot of the **Toronto 18**.

• EXHIBIT: COLD WAR BERLIN: CITY OF SPIES

What happens when a nation uses intelligence against its own people, creating a surveillance state? Visitors experience an immersive environment contrasting **West and East Berlin** during the Cold War. They can sneak into East Berlin and discover the tools and techniques of the **Stasi** in a **hotel room** (filled with concealment and surveillance devices), an **interrogation room** (where visitors can assess each other's lying "tells"), and a **Stasi office**. What would you be willing to do to escape to the West? Can you fit yourself into the wheel well of a car (one escape method)? Dig a tunnel? Or get past the border guard at Checkpoint Charlie?

EXHIBIT: THE SPY NEXT DOOR

Are there spies living as your neighbors? Discover the story of the **Russian Ten**—spies who lived covertly, many under assumed identities, in the United States for many years, and how the FBI watched, waited, and finally arrested them as part of **Operation Ghost Story**. FBI surveillance footage reveals some of the spies' tradecraft, and **Jack Barsky** tells visitors about his own life as a Russian sleeper agent in the US.

• EXHIBIT: SPYING IN THE MARKETPLACE

Discover the products you can find in your home that have a hidden spy story. From ancient times to today, governments steal secrets to gain a financial and commercial advantage. This exhibit explores one of the earliest counterintelligence systems in **Renaissance Venice**, as well as how Western spies stole the secrets of silk, porcelain, and tea from **China**—centuries before China now leads the field in stealing economic secrets from the West.

7. **DEBRIEFING CENTER**

In this last gallery, visitors who participated in the **Undercover Mission** can receive their digital Spy Dossier summarizing their top spy skills. They can opt to receive an e-mail after their visit that links to the Spy Museum's Undercover Mission web page where they can discover a broader assessment of their personalized performance along with background on the skills and characteristics by real intelligence professionals.

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Top five content takeaway messages

We would like visitors to leave SPY 2 thinking about:

- 1. Spying is an integral part of human nature. People have always spied to protect self, tribe, country, or government against threats (as they perceive them). All nations, groups, or political factions engage in activities to protect their national security (as they define it). Basic spying activities have not changed over time, but as human history has evolved, so has the way we carry out these activities particularly with advancements in science and technology.
- 2. Spying is more than just espionage (human intelligence). Spying is part of a larger system called "intelligence" which involves a wide range of skills and activities (collection, analysis, technical, and influence operations). Intelligence is a tool for decision-making: the intelligence community doesn't make policy it provides information and options to help policymakers make decisions.
- 3. Spying is ethically murky. Spies may be heroes or traitors. Intelligence activities can make us safer or can be used to oppress us. How we assess this may depend on the country and time period in which we live, how we define (national) security, and how we weigh risk.
- 4. Spies are not James Bond. There are elements of truth in spying that we see on TV and film, read in spy novels, and find in computer games. But in the real world, spying isn't usually glamorous; it isn't always secret; operations fail; gadgets don't work. Since few people actually participate in intelligence work, spy fiction becomes a key shaper of the public's perception of this secret world, accurately or not.
- 5. Spying matters. Everyone has a stake in spying citizens, policymakers, businesses, the media. Spying matters because it can change the world (for good or bad), protect us from harm, help a leader make a better decision, make someone a hero, lead to someone's death, infringe on privacy or civil liberties, change our understanding of history, and help us better understand the world we live in.

Top Educational Goals

SPY exhibits aim to help visitors:

- 1. Become savvy consumers of intelligence in the media.
- 2. Become informed citizens who understand the process of intelligence and their civic role in the oversight process.
- 3. Increase their skills of observation, analysis, creative problem solving

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STORIES OUTLINE

Structure/Levels:

Gallery (e.g. Stealing Secrets)

- Exhibit (e.g. Spies & Spymasters)
 - Story (e.g. Mata Hari)
 - Substory (e.g. Edith Cavell)
 - Video (e.g. Sisterhood/Women Spies)
 - Interactive/RFID (e.g. Undercover Mission registration)
 - Key Artifact (e.g. MH bodice)

FLOOR: 5 THE HOW OF SPYING

Gallery: Briefing Center

Briefing Theater

Video: Intro film

Exhibit: Sample artifacts representing the different gallery themes

Interactive: Undercover Mission registration (RFID)

Interactive: Intel Agency Insignias

Gallery: Stealing Secrets

- Spies & Spymasters
 - RISK/Volunteer: Morten Storm

■ Video: Morten Storm

Anwar al-Alwaki

 Volunteer Profiles: Colonel Ryszard Kuklinski, Ronald Pelton, Sydney Bristow

CUNNING/Spymaster: Sir Francis Walsingham

Video: Walsingham & Elizabeth I

Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots

The Spanish Armada

Profile: Thomas Phelippes

Profile: Gilbert Gifford

Profile: Anthony Standen

Interactive: Can'st Though Decipher This?

Interactive: Walsingham & Elizabeth Dialogue

Spymaster Profiles: Allan Dulles, José de San Martin, Dai Li, M

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LOYALTY/Double Agent?: James Lafayette

- Video: James Lafayette
- Battle of Yorktown
- Interactive: Foraging for Facts
- Double Agent Profiles: Ashraf Marwan, William Sebold, Severus Snape

SEDUCTION/Seductress: Mata Hari

- Video: Mata Hari in popular culture montage
- Video: Real Women Spies
- Profile: Edith Cavell
- Interactive/flipbook: Mata Hari's scrapbookInteractive/flipbook: Mata Hari's case file
- Key Artifact: Mata Hari's bodice
- Artifacts case: Women Spies
- Other "Mata Haris" Profiles: Yoshiko Kawashima, Tamara Bunke, Emma Peel

DECEPTION/Illegal: Dmitri Bystrolyotov

- Video: Dimitri Bystrolyotov
- Life in the Gulag
- Key Artifacts: Bystro artifacts, including gloves, memoirs
- Artifacts case: Russian intelligence pins
- Interactive: Dress Bystro
- Illegal Profiles: Ravindra Kaushik, Fritz Joubert Duquesne, Max Otto von Stierlitz

TRUST/Agent and Handler: Mosab & Gonen

Video: Mosab & Gonen

Interactives: Fear and TrustFear: Do you Dare?Trust: Shock or Not?

• Tools of the Trade

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Interactive: Get your Gadgets

Covert Communication

- Profile: Tu Zuchao "The Carpenter"
 - Key Artifact: Tu's "Shapeless Radio"
- Secret writing
 - Key Artifact: King George invisible ink signature

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Microdots

- Key Artifact: Bagulnik Microcopy System
- Key Artifact: John Dancer microdot
- Short Range Agent Communication (SRAC)

Surveillance & Countersurveillance

- Profile: Vladimir Alekseenko: Master of Technical Countermeasures
 - Key Artifact: Vlad's Bug Detector (NLJD)
- Bugging the Great Seal
 - Key Artifacts: Seal replica, the Thing,
- Bugging the US Embassy
- Bugs
- Interactive: Observe & Analyze

Escape & Evasion and Concealment

- Profile: Charles Fraser-Smith: The Real Life "Q"
 - Key Artifact: Secret Pencil
- Concealments
- Hiding in the Human Body

Disguise & Clandestine Photography

- Profile: Jonna Mendez: Mistress of Disguise
 - Key Artifacts: Photos of CIA Mask & Dr. Scholl's Foot Powder
- Clandestine Photography
 - Key Artifact: Minox camera
 - Key Artifact: Stirn's Buttonhole camera
 - Key artifacts: Rollover cameras
- Interactive: Disguise

Secret Entry

- Profile: Clinton Emerson: Special Ops Ninja
 - Key Artifacts: Facial Mask and Blazer
- Interactive: Lock Picking

Animals & Spying

- Acoustic Kitty
- Imitation Animals

Looking, Listening, Sensing

- Looking (IMINT): How Can We Get Higher, Faster, and Clearer?
 - Balloons and Battlefields
 - Profile: Thaddeus Lowe
 - Key Artifact: WWI pigeon camera

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- Spy Planes
 - U2
- Profile: Francis Gary Powers
- Key Artifacts: Gary Powers artifacts, including prison items and suitcase, poison pin, medal
- The Mighty Blackbird (SR-71)
 - o Profile: Kelly Jackson
 - o Key Artifact: Pressure Suit
 - o Key Artifact: SR-71 camera
- Interactive: Can you take the Pressure?
- Satellites & Drones
 - Key Artifact: Hexagon Take-up Reel
 - Key Artifact: Quickbird satellite
- Listening (SIGINT): How Do We Intercept Secret Messages?
 - Europe's Black Chambers
 - Profile: Cardinal Richelieu
 - The Berlin Tunnel
 - Key Artifact: Berlin Tunnel
 - Audio: Voices from the Berlin Tunnel
 - Profile: George Blake
 - 21st Century Eavesdropping
 - Interactive: 21st Century Eavesdropping
 - Artifacts case: Intercepting Comms
 - Key Artifact: Cyber ("Wasp") Drone
- Sensing (MASINT): How Can We Identify An Invisible Threat?
 - Chemical Detection
 - Operation Rain Barrel
 - Four Square Laundry
 - Amerithrax
 - Interactive: Laundry interactive/Spectral Analysis
 - Seismic Detection
 - Chinese Alarm Drums
 - Interactive: Feel the Difference
 - Sensors:
 - o East Germany 1960
 - "Elephant ears" Vietnam 1970s
 - North Korea 2016
 - o Key Artifact: Unattended Ground Sensor
- O Glomar: How Do We Steal a Sub?
 - Profile: John Graham

- Key Artifact: Glomar whiteprints (repro)
- Key Artifact: Maganese nodule
- Glomar response
- OSINT: How Do We Find an Open Secret?
 - Interactive: OSINT
- Video: Cutting Edge Next Gen

Gallery: Making Sense of Secrets

- Codes
 - Enigma
 - Video: Cracking Enigma
 - Key Artifacts: Enigma machine and Four Rotor Enigma
 - Profile: Marian Rejewski
 - Profile: Alan Turing
 - Profile: Women of Bletchley
 - Key Artifact: portion of Lorenz cipher machine
 - Artifacts Case: Other Coding devices
 - o Interactive: Create Your Own Codes
 - Cardano Grille
 - Interactive: Grille Yourself a Message
 - Profile: Girolamo Cardano
 - Skytale
 - Interactive: It's a Wrap
 - Cipher Disk
 - Interactive: Spin a Secret Message
 - Profile: Leon Battista Alberti
 - Secret Writing
 - Interactive: Book Codes
 - Steganography
 - O WWII:
 - Breaking PURPLE
 - Profile: William & Elizebeth Friedman
 - Breaking JN-25/Battle of Midway
 - Profile: Joseph Rochefort
 - Codetalkers:
 - Profile: Chester Nez
 - Choctaw Code Talkers
 - Interactive: Native American Code Talkers
- Analysis

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- Secrets (V2 story):
 - Profile: R.V. Jones
 - Audio: Listen to Hitler's Speech (OSINT)
 - Interactive: Spy Reports (HUMINT)
 - Audio: Secret Conversations (SIGINT)
 - Interactive: Imagery Analysis
 - Profile: Constance Babington Smith
 - Key Artifact: V-Weapon blueprint

Puzzle (The Hunt for Osama bin Laden):

- Profile: CIA Alec Station Analysts
- Profile: Cindy Storer
- Interactive: Find Bin Laden
- Mystery (Cuban Missile Crisis):
 - Interactive: The Art of Leadership Analysis (Kennedy & Khrushchev)
 - Profile: Oleg Penkovsky
 - Profile: Fidel Castro and Cuba
- Mind Games: Interactives exploring cognitive biases/ flip book
- Interactive RFID check-in

• Decision Room

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- Interactive: Red Teaming
- Intective: RFID Progress Check-in Station

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Gallery: Covert Action

- Sabotage
 - Sleeping Beauty
 - Key Artifacts: Sleeping Beauty & Manual
 - Artifacts Case: Tools of the Saboteur
 - Operation Gunnerside
 - Key Artifact: Heavy Water
 - Video (TBD): Joachim Ronneberg
 - Rainbow Warrior
 - Video: Operation Satanique
 - Interactive: Duct Crawl (Stealth Mission)
 - Ninjas
 - Key Artifacts: Ninja suit & throwing star

Deception

- Magic
 - Interactive: Magic chestProfile: John Mulholland

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- Mongolian Deception (Genghis Khan)
 - Key Artifacts: Mongolian armor, quiver and arrows, "paizi" passport
- Media: Trojan Horse

Lethal Action

- Georgi Markov assassination
 - Key Artifact: Umbrella gun (repro)
- o KGB Poison Lab
 - Profiles: Viktor, Yuschenko, Alexander Litvinenko, Sergei Skripal
- Trotsky assassination
 - Key Artifacts: Mercader glasses & watch
 - Key Artifact: Trotsky ice axe
- Erased from History
- Artifacts Case: Lethal Weapons

Secret Soldiers

- Operation Zapata (Bay of Pigs invasion)
 - Key Artifact: 2506 Brigade Flag
 - Profile: Felix Rodriguez
- Operation Cyclone (Arming the Afghan mujahedeen)
 - Key Artifact: Stinger missile
- Artifacts case: Paramilitary equipment
- Interactive: Hang Time

Undermining Nations

- Reilly & Lockhart Plot
 - Profile: Sydney Reilly
 - Profile: Bruce Lockhart
 - Key Artifact: Lockhart cigar box
 - Profile: Felix Dzerzhinsky
- Operation Bernhard
 - Key Artifacts: Bernhard printing plate and forged currency
- Media: Economic Action Theater
 - Video/puppets: Goujian and the Boiled Seeds
 - Video: Operation Popeye

Propaganda

- The Art of Persuasion
 - Interactive: Persuasion flip panels
 - AIDS Story
 - Fake News
 - Active Measures
- Propaganda in WWII

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- Nazi Propaganda
 - Profile: Goebbels
 - Key Artifact: Nazi radio
- OSS: The League of Women Warriors
 - Profile:
 - Profile: Marlene Dietrich and MUZAK
- Exfiltration
 - The Canadian Caper/ Argo
 - Profile: Tony Mendez
 - Key Artifact: Tony Mendez's Forgery Kit
- Covert Action Theater:
 - Video: Real Spies, Real Stories
- Interactive: Wheel of Fortune

FLOOR 4: WHY SPY?

Gallery: Spying That Shaped History

- Why Spy Theater
 - o Video: Why Spy?
- Spying Launched a Nation
 - George Washington: Spy Master
 - Key Artifact: The George Washington Letter
 - Culper Ring
 - Interactive: The Culper Ring
 - Profile: Benjamin Tallmadge
 - Profile: Robert Townsend
 - Profile: Austin Roe
 - Profile: Abraham Woodhull
 - Profile: Caleb Brewster
 - Profile: Anna Strong
 - o Invisible Ink
 - Interactive: Dr. Jay's Secret Writing Experiment
- Fateful Failures
 - Attack on Pearl Harbor
 - The Challenge: Signals v. Noise
 - The Challenge: Underestimating the Enemy
 - The Challenge: Failure of Imagination

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The Impact

September 11th Attacks

- The Challenge: Signals v. Noise
- The Challenge: Underestimating the Enemy
- The Challenge: Failure of Imagination
- The Impact
- Key Artifacts: Fight Manual, piece of plane, hijacker passport
- o Video: Convince Me
- Interactive: Superforecasting

Spying in WWII

Operation Bodyguard

- Key Artifact: D-Day Dummy Paratrooper
- Video: D-Day
- Interactive: Signal Site Easter Egg (Crate)
- o OSS:
 - Profile: William Donovan
 - Key Artifact: Donovan's boots
 - Profile: Virginia Hall
 - Key Artifact: Hall's Radio
 - Profile: Julia ChildProfile: John Ford
 - Key Artifact: Oscar for *The Battle of Midway*
 - Chick Parsons

Double Cross

- Operation Mincemeat
- Profile: Juan Pujol Garcia: GARBO

Noor Inayat Khan

- Interactive: Radio lift
- Interactive: Noor's case file flipbook
- Interactive: French and British jackets
- Interactive: Tea set

Top Secret

- Secrets Kept: VENONA and the Rosenbergs
- Secrets Revealed: Protection vs. Privacy
 - COINTELPRO
 - Edward Snowden
- Video: Secrets Kept and Secrets Revealed

• Cyber: The New Battlefield

- Cyber Collection
 - Moonlight Maze

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Cyber Covert Action

Stuxnet

Personal Connections

- Election hacking
- Aurora
- Ransomware
- Pegasus spyware

- Video/Media: I -Defense (counter-cyber Operations)
- Video/Media: Cyber Infinity Room
- Key Artifact: Jester's laptop (in Rotunda)
- o Interactive: Cyber Rotunda games

• License to Thrill

- Video: Our Favorite Spies
- o Interactive: Steady Nerves, Steady Hands (Atomic Countdown)
- CIA & UFOs
- o Artifacts display: G-men
- o Interactive: Signal Site Easter Egg

Who Would Have Guessed?

- Civil War
 - Harriet Tubman
 - Elizabeth Van Lew
 - Robert Smalls
- World War II
 - Josephine Baker
 - Moe Berg
 - Coco Chanel
 - Roald Dahl
- The Cold War
 - Shi Pei Pu
 - Harpo Marx
 - Eliahu Cohen
 - Melita Norwood
- o 21st Century
 - Mary Legere
 - Naveed Jamali
- o Interactive: Who Would Have Guessed?

• Spies & Spycatchers

- o M.I.C.E
 - Profile: John Walker
 - Key Artifact: silver bar, countersurveillance briefcase
- Robert Hanssen
 - Key Artifacts: Hanssen suit, guns, award, etc.
- Aldrich Ames
 - Key Artifact: Ames mailbox
- Adolf Tolkachev
 - Key Artifacts: Tolkachev gloves, ID
- Kim Philby
 - Key Artifacts: Philby suits, pipe, samovar etc.
- The Cambridge Five/Phonebox
 - Interactive: Cambridge Five flipbook
 - Profile: Donald Maclean
 - Profile: Guy Burgess
 - Profile: Anthony Blunt
 - Profile: John Cairncross
 - Audio: Philby Speaks!
- Video: Caught!

Interrogation

- History of interrogation
- Detecting Deceit
- Enhanced Interrogation
 - Interactive: Stress box
 - Key Artifact: waterboarding kit
- Video: Differing Views on Enhanced Interrogation as Torture

• Confronting Terrorists

- Terror Where We Live: The Palmer Raids
 - Profile: J. Edgar Hoover
 - Interactive: Mailboxes: Would You Have Been a Mail Bomb Victim?
 - Video: Palm Raids
 - Sub-stories: Tokyo, Chibok Girls, Barcelona
- Terror Where We Work: Oklahoma City Bombing
 - Key artifact: Terry Nichols' hat
 - Sub-stories: Fort Hood, Charlie Hebdo, San Bernadino
- Terror Where We Play: Death at the Olympics
 - Sub-stories: Boston, Paris, IRA attacks in London
- Prevention: Toronto 18
 - Sub-stories: Attacks That Didn't Happen

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• Cold War Berlin: City of Spies

- West Berlin
 - Great Escapes: Harry Deterling, Bethke brothers, Wolfgang Engels, Strelczyk and Wetzel families
 - Defectors: Martina Navratilova, Mikhail Baryshnikov, Svetlana Alliluyeva,
 Dean Reed
 - Key Artifacts: Berlin Wall
 - Interactive: Death Strip peak-throughs
 - Interactive: Signal Site Easter Egg
- East Berlin
 - Death at the Wall: Manfred Gertzki, Gerald Thiem, Horst Einsiedel
 - Trabant
 - Interactive: Can You Fit?Video: Berlin Testimonies
 - Hotel Room
 - Media: Surveillance
 - Interrogation Office
 - Interactive: Interrogation
 - Stasi Office
 - Key Artifact: Stasi criminalist kit
 - Stasi Workshop
 - o Key Artifact: Bra Camera
 - Interactive: Sneak into Berlin & Bulletin Board Easter Egg
 - Media: Office surveillance (from hotel room)
 - Profile: Erich Mielke
 - Interactive: File Cabinet flip books
 - Profile: Markus Wolf
 - Key Artifacts: Elk Antlers, Wolf uniform, Wolf coasters, Rosenholz cache

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- Checkpoint:
 - Interactive: East German Guard DogKey artifacts: Der Hund & Sniffer jars

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- The Spy Next Door
 - The Russian 10
 - Keeping Cover
 - Tradecraft
 - Profile: Anna Chapman
 - Secret Cache
 - Key Artifacts: Russian Ten handcuffs
 - Video: FBI surveillance footage/ Jack Barsky
 - Interactive: Signal Site Easter Egg (Dog Doo)

- Spying in the Marketplace
 - The Merchants of Venice
 - Lions' Mouth
 - o Made in China (silk, porcelain, and tea)
 - Chinese Corn Caper
 - Stolen Memories (Alzheimer's research)

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- o Color Wars (Cochineal and Indigo)
- Bugging Business Class
- Cookie Confidential (TiO₂)

Gallery: Debriefing Center

• Interactive: Spy Profile Check-out (RFID)

• Interactive: Intel Agency Insignias

Stairwell:

The Ghost Army

LOBBY

#G1.1.300 Main Text ALL IS NOT WHAT IT SEEMS There's the world you see. And the world you don't. The stories you know. And the stories you think you know. Enter a shadowy realm where people must live by their wits. A hidden world of ingenious tools and secret techniques; of covert missions that influence battles, sway governments, and change lives... where the greatest victories are those that remain undetected. Pull back the curtain. Test your spy skills. Explore this maze of mirrors, deception, and intrigue.

Bond Car

#G1.1.200 Extended	THE LEGENDARY BOND CAR
Caption	The ultimate car. For the ultimate secret agent.
	James Bond first drove the Aston Martin DB5 in <i>Goldfinger</i> (1964). It came fully loaded with machine guns, tire slashers, oil jets, rotating license plate, and ejector seat. Beyond capturing the public's imagination, the car also inspired actual spy agencies to develop similar features. Watch this Aston Martin show off some of the original film car's gizmos. On loan from Mr. M and C Nelson
#G1.1.200	IT'S ALL ABOUT THE UPGRADES
Fun Fact 25 words	In Ian Fleming's 1959 novel <i>Goldfinger</i> , Bond drives an Aston Martin DB3 in an inconspicuous grey color with "certain extras which might or might not come in handy." For the film, Production Designer Ken Adam added more gadgets, though his suggestion of twin flame throwers was rejected. [Image credit] ©Deutsche Kinemathek – Ken Adam Archiv

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#G1.1.200 Caption	DIRECTOR'S SEAT
25 words	
	In the film <i>Goldfinger</i> , Q points out a small red button on the gear shift.
	"Ejector seat? You're joking!" says Bond. "I never joke about my work 007,"
	Q responds.
	[Image credit] Bettman/Getty Images
#G1.1.200 Caption	FAME AND FORTUNE
	After <i>Goldfinger,</i> the DB5 became the most famous car in the world.
	Bond actor Sean Connery drove it down Paris' Avenue des Champs
	Élysées accompanied by 60 gold-painted women.
	[Image credit] Clive Gee – PA Images/Getty Images
#G1.1.200 Stats	THE ORIGINAL FILM CAR
	COLOR: Silver Birch
	WEIGHT: 3,311 lbs
	DIMENSIONS: 180" x 66" x 60"
	UNSEEN MODIFICATION: Passenger ejection seat
	UNSEEN DEFENCE MECHANISM CONTROLS IN INTERIOR ARM: Smoke
	screen, oil jets, tin tacks
	RADIO: Disguised radar screen
	WING MIRROR: Hides a radar scanner
	UNSEEN UPGRADES: Telephone, gun concealment tray under the driver's seat
	TWIN MACHINE GUN MAKER: Browning

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The *Turtle*

#G1.1.201 Extended	TURTLE POWER!
Caption 55 words	A ragtag colonial army faced the mighty British Empire in 1776. Could American ingenuity turn the tide? Inventor David Bushnell hoped so.
	Bushnell built America's first combat submarine, the pedal-powered <i>Turtle</i> . Its covert mission? Slip into New York Harbor and attach a bomb to a British warship. It almost worked. The pilot submerged beneath the ship undetected, but had to abort as his air ran low.
	[Image credit] Fotosearch/Stringer
#G1.1.201 Caption	RESURRECTING THE TURTLE
25 words	Rick and Laura Brown of Handshouse Studio—aided by students, professional craftsmen, and the US Naval Academy—built this replica Revolutionary War wooden submarine. Using tools and techniques of the day, they proved that Bushnell's seemingly radical idea was feasible.
	Image credit]: Photograph © 2003 Cary Wolinsky. The David Bushnell Submarine Turtle © 2003 Handshouse Studio, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
#G1.1.201 Fun Fact	ARE YOU TURTLE-READY?
25 words	Imagine pedaling and struggling to steer this ungainly vessel. At night. Through cold, turbulent water. Under the nose of the enemy. You have no windows to see where you're going, and just 20 minutes of air
	[Image credit] Sketch by Frank Tinsley, from "The Story of the Submarine," by Farnham Bishop (1916)
#G1.1.201 Fun Fact	UNDERWATER INGENUITY!
25 words	Although it didn't achieve its mission, the Turtle was considered revolutionary at the time. In 1785, George Washington wrote to Thomas Jefferson, "I then thought, and still think, that it was an effort of genius."
	[Image credit] Photograph © 2003 Cary Wdinsky. The David Bushnell Submarine Turtle © 2003. Handhouse Studio, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

Amber Drone

#G1.2.203a Extended Caption 55 words	A spy in the sky, watching tirelessly—not for hours, but for days. The Amber, prototype for most modern drones, was a game-changer. Designed in the 1980s by aerospace engineer Abe Karem, Amber proved that a drone could fly nonstop for nearly two days, in any weather, continually collecting data—without risking a pilot's life. Its trailblazing design transformed the way we collect overhead intelligence.
#G1.2.203a Stats	Length 14 FT 10 IN WINGSPAN 29 FT 6 IN SPEED 125 MPH CEILING 25,000 FT RANGE 1367 MILES ENDURANCE 38 HOURS
#G1.1.203b Label 25 words	LIMITED EDITION The Amber drone was designed for surveillance (see the bulging nose to house a camera)—not targeted killings. Today, drone warfare raises ethical questions, especially when civilians have also been victims. Do you think the advantages outweigh the risks?

#G1.1.203c	Look Familiar?
Fun Fact	
25 Words	
	The Amber's proof-of-concept design established the foundation for most
	drones that followed. Here is Amber's most famous grandchild: the
	Predator. Can you see the family resemblance?

Early Man

#G1.1.202 Unique	LOOK UP!
	EARLY MAN – BORN TO SPY!
	Your national security concern is your family, and only nuts and berries will keep them alive.
	Does a neighboring cave have better nuts and berries than you do?
	You climb a tree to lookthe first 'aerial reconnaissance.'
	If you then attempted to eliminate that patch of nuts and berries, you've carried out the first covert action."
	- PETER EARNEST
	International Spy Museum Founding Executive Director Emeritus

FLOOR 5 MAIN EXHIBITS

UNDERCOVER MISSION CHECK IN & BRIEFING THEATER

Keith Melton	https://www.dropbox.com/sh/gcaytzejk01gz4z/AAANfnNSgMEIB6U3NO3
video	AKbnea?dl
Briefing film	https://vimeo.com/336216680/a188dc9d24

GALLERY 1 – STEALING SECRETS

Gallery Overview

#G5.2.001b & G5.2.002b	Stealing Secrets
Floor Intro 60 words	What are other nations up to? Most governments don't want their rivals—or even their friends—to know. So how do countries uncover each other's secrets? Through the art and science of intelligence.
	Meet spies and handlers, scientists, and inventors. Explore the varied way they have collected intelligence. Discover the missions and gadgets developed over the centuries. Enter the shadow world that shapes our lives. Watch your step, and remember: we'll be watching you

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SPIES & SPYMASTERS

Exhibit Introduction

#G5.2.001a Main Text 60 words	Eyes and ears. They're the oldest spy tools for intelligence gathered by human sources (HUMINT). It's a difficult, delicate, and risky business that relies on people with skills, smarts, ingenuity, and a willingness to face danger. Meet some of them here—people from different places and times, with diverse talents ranging from deception to seduction, daring to ruthlessness. Their varied fates? Freedom. Acclaim. Isolation. Prison. And the firing squad.
#G5.2.001c Extended Caption 55 words	WHAT IS A SPY? Not everyone involved in spying is, in fact, a spy. Spies are people with access to valuable information. Also called agents or assets, they may volunteer or be recruited to spy. Intelligence officers are professionals trained by their governments. Called case officers, operational officers, or handlers, they run operations and recruit and manage the actual spies.

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EXHIBIT 1A - SPIES & SPYMASTERS

Morten Storm

#G5.2.100 Main Text	RISK MORTEN STORM
60 words	Would you betray your friends and risk your life to save strangers? Morten Storm did. Volunteers (or "walk-ins") like Storm use their access as insiders to give an intel agency valuable information.
	Raised in a troubled home in 1980s Denmark, Storm attempted armed robbery at age 13. At 16, he joined a Muslim gang, converted to Islam, and become radicalized—an eager jihadist. Then he had a change of heart. Storm could have walked away and lived a quiet life. Instead, he offered to spy on those he had called friends. The intelligence he provided helped bring down a terrorist considered one of the most dangerous in the world.
	Storm, early 2000s [Image credit] Courtesy of Morten Storm
Image Captions	Morten Storm posing with an AK-47 at the end of his radical years in Denmark, mid-2008 [Image credit] Courtesy of Morten Storm
#G5.2.102 Extended	Roots of a Radical
Caption 55 words	Burly, beer-drinking, hard-partying Scandinavian biker and gang member Morten Storm was not your stereotypical jihadist. But Islam offered him faith, fellowship, and a welcoming embrace to replace his turbulent, unhappy family life.
	Storm traveled to Yemen to study Islam. He later moved to London, where he connected with the radical Islamic community and adopted ever more extremist views.
#G5.2.103 Artifact Captions	Morten Storm wore this traditional garb when he travelled in Yemen in 2011. He was operating undercover as a mujahideen—a warrior for the Islamic faith.
L2014.3.124 L2014.3.125 L2014.3.126	Storm's thawb, shawl, pants, and prayer hat, Yemen, ca. 2010 On loan from Morten Storm

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#G5.2.103 Artifact Caption	Storm knelt on this rug to say his daily prayers. It includes a compass, which indicates the direction of Mecca.
L2014.3.126	Storm's prayer mat, Yemen, ca. 2010 On loan from Morten Storm
#G5.2.104 Image Caption	Storm posed as an adventure travel guide with his front company, during his time as a spy for Western intelligence, ca. late 2000s.
	[Image credit] Courtesy of Morten Storm
#G5.2.104 Extended	Switching Sides
Caption 55 words	Make a change for good–even if it got him killed. That was the fateful decision facing Morten Storm.
	He was a committed jihadist. But he wondered: was it <i>really</i> Allah's will to target civilians? Deceiving his comrades could cost his life. Yet if he didn't, they might commit acts of terrorism. In 2006, Storm contacted Danish intelligence. With the CIA and Britain's MI6, they trained him how to betray Al Qaeda.
#G5.2.104 Simple caption	The CIA's Undercover Viking
25 words	Morten Storm's CIA handler presented the Dane with this Viking horn in 2011, saying that he was readying Storm for battle as a "warrior."
	ARTIFACT ID??
#G5.2.104 Artifact Caption	Can you imagine intending to send a text to CIAbut accidentally sending it to Al Qaeda instead? Storm juggled multiple phones, including these eleven, to ensure secure communications during his time as an agent.
L2014.3.105 L2014.3.106 L2014.3.107 L2014.3.108 L2014.3.109 L2014.3.110 L2014.3.111	Storm's burner phones, Yemen, Kenya, Europe, 2008–2011 On loan from Morten Storm
L2014.3.112 L2014.3.113 L2014.3.114	

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#L5.2.100 Artifact Caption	Storm used a number of front organizations to provide cover for his travel on behalf of the Danish, British, and US intelligence services.
L2014.3.018 L2014.3.024 L2014.3.045	Business cards, UK/Yemen, 2010 On loan from Morten Storm
#L5.2.101 Artifact Caption L2014.3.115 L2014.3.116 L2014.3.117	Morten Storm traveled to some of the most dangerous placed in the world—in the Middle East, North Africa, and Asia—while working for Western intelligence agencies. Storm's passports, Denmark, 2000, 2007, and 2010 On loan from Morten Storm
#G5.2.105 Extended Caption 55 words L2014.3.018 L2014.3.024 L2014.3.045 L2014.3.119	Inventing an Innocent Explanation Staying connected to Al Qaeda members required Storm to visit Yemen and areas in sub-Saharan Africa. Western intelligence footed the billsbut Storm couldn't let Al Qaeda know. How did he explain being able to afford the trips? Storm Bushcraft. The front company created to support his cover story led outdoor adventures to remote places. It provided a simple explanation for his travels and income. Bushcraft polo shirt, UK, 2010 On loan from Morten Storm
#G5.2.106 Extended Caption 55 words L2014.3.102	Matchmaker for the CIA Jihadist and secret agent Morten Storm took on an additional role in 2010: Cupid. To locate terrorist Anwar al-Awlaki, the CIA planned to help him find a new bride—then follow her to her betrothed. Storm was the matchmaker. The CIA gave Storm this locked briefcase filled with \$250,000 to help him arrange the courtship. The lock's combination? 007, of course. Briefcase, US, 2010 On loan from Morten Storm

#L5.2.102 Artifact Caption L2014.3.053 L2014.3.060	Storm's notes from secret meetings with Aminah and other radicals. His mission: "Prove your sincerety [sic] and honesty and loyalty towards [Al Qaeda]." Handwritten mission notes, Yemen, 2009–2011 On loan from Morten Storm
	Ciriodii Holli Morteli Storiii
#L5.2.103 Artifact Caption	Directions from Anwar al-Awlaki on Al Qaeda's encryption system, called Mujahideen Secrets
L2014.3.048	Handwritten mission notes, Yemen, 2009–2011
	On loan from Morten Storm
#G5.2.107a Subtext	TARGETING A FRIEND
90 words	After Osama bin Laden was killed in 2011, Al Qaeda's Anwar al-Awlaki became the CIA's top target. He was also Morten Storm's friend. "The CIA wanted to use the information I had gleaned to target the man," said Storm. "The gloves had come off."
	Awlaki, an American-born cleric, was hiding in Yemen. The US offered \$5 million to find him. Storm claims he helped Western intelligence locate Awlaki by sharing intel about the courier system the two used to communicate.
	In 2011, the CIA tracked a courier to Awlaki, killing him with a drone strike. Storm says he led them to Awlaki. The CIA disagreed, and never paid anyone the \$5 million.
#G5.2.107a Image Caption	Anwar al-Awlaki, 2001, when he was the imam at Dar al Hijrah Islamic Center in Falls Church, VA. Born in the US to Yemeni parents, he left the US in 2002.
	[Image Credit] Washington Post/Getty Images
#G5.2.108 Title & Description Unique	VOLUNTEERS Ideals. Ambition. Greed. There are many reasons why people volunteer to spy, often at great risk. Here are a few stories of volunteer spies—and why
	they did it.

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#G5.2.108 Colonel Ryszard Kukliński Extended Poland/US, 1972-1981 Caption 55 words Polish colonel Kukliński made a fateful choice in 1972. Poland's Sovietcontrolled government was stifling labor protests. He feared nuclear war with the West. So he offered intel to the CIA. For nearly 10 years he gave documents-including Soviet plans to attack NATO-before fleeing to the US. CIA Director Casey told President Reagan, "In the last 40 years, no one has done more damage to communism than that Pole." #G5.2.108 Ronald Pelton USSR/US, Extended 1980-1985 Caption 55 words Ronald Pelton needed cash. The former NSA analyst was bankrupt when he called the Soviet embassy in 1980 with something "very interesting" to discuss. They invited him over. Pelton passed secrets to the KGB for five years, including a secret US plan to track Soviet submarines. In 1985, intel from KGB defector Vitaly Yurchenko led to Pelton's arrest. He served nearly 30 years in prison until paroled in 2015. #G5.2.108 **Sydney Bristow** Extended **US, since 2001** Caption Fictional spy Volunteers are the stuff of fiction as well as fact. On TV's Alias, Sydney Bristow joins the CIA while in college, assigned to a secret unit called SD-6. 55 words When Bristow learns SD-6 is actually part of a global terror organization, she goes to the real CIA as a "walk-in" to help bring down the bad guys. Any spy agency would likely be thrilled with a volunteer like Bristow, who spoke at least 25 languages.

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Dmitri Bystrolyotov

#G5.2.200	DECEPTION
Main Text	DMITRI BYSTROLYOTOV
60 words	Дмитрий Быстролётов
	Russians call them "illegals," intelligence officers sent abroad without "official cover." If caught, they're on their own—their government won't vouch for them. Dmitri Aleksandrovich Bystrolyotov was one of the greats: brilliant, handsome, fiercely loyal to the USSRbut ultimately its victim.
	A master of deception, fluent in more than a dozen languages, he assumed a dizzying array of identities, charming his way into the hearts of secretaries and embassy typists to steal codes and secrets in the 1920s and 1930s. Falling victim to Soviet politics, he spent 16 years in the Siberian labor camps of the Gulag. Against all odds, he survived to tell his tale.
#xx Quotation on wall	"I considered myself a worthy son of my times. And suddenly, I was removed, crumpled, banished, and thrown out into a wastebasket." —Dmitri Bystrolyotov
# G5.2.200b Quotation	"A Soviet intelligence operative has to change everything in himself, to root out everything: his habits, his tastes, his way of thinking, all but one thing—devotion and love for the Motherland. Psychologically, it's hard to take." - Dmitri Bystrolyotov
#G5.2.202 Subtext	MAN OF MANY FACES
90 words	Hungarian count. American gangster. Greek merchant. English lord. Dmitri Bystrolyotov lived all these cover identities.
	Political and military tensions were nearing the boiling point in 1930s Europe. Was Germany rearming? Would Italy's Mussolini form an alliance with Hitler? Soviet leader Joseph Stalin wanted to know.
	Bystrolyotov, deeply committed to Mother Russia, got Stalin the information he needed. He used his charm and good looks to gain access to bedrooms—and dossiers—teasing out secrets from a British official's wife, a French embassy typist, and even a German SS officer.

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#G5.2.203 **Becoming Someone Else** Extended Caption Wigs, makeup, fake papers—they're all part of creating an identity. Dmitri 55 words Bystrolyotov's genius lay in his ability to fully live each persona. It was dangerous work. If his cover were blown, he faced prison or death. But he was so convincing that British security kept an active file on one of his covers, Hungarian Count "Joe Pirelli," until 1950, and was still trying to find "Joe" as late as 1974. These photos show Bystrolyotov assuming his various covers (clockwise from top): Greek merchant Alexander S. Gallas, British nobleman Sir Robert Grenville, Hungarian Count Lajos József Perelly de Kiralyhaza, Dutch artist Hans Galleni. [Image Credit] Courtesy of S.S. Milashov #G5.2.212a **LOCKED AWAY** Subtext 90 words Dmitri Bystrolyotov risked his life serving the Soviet Union for more than a decade. His reward? A labor camp in Siberia. He returned home in 1937 amid the Great Purge. This campaign of political repression targeted Stalin's critics and perceived rivals, including many intelligence officers. Bystrolyotov was arrested in 1938, beaten, tortured, and sentenced to 20 years for "anti-Soviet activities." Life was brutal in the camps, with little food, grueling physical labor, disease, and freezing winters. More than a million people died, although exact figures remain unknown. Bystrolyotov survived, thanks to the same traits that had served him well as a spy: charm, determination, and luck. #G5.2.211 **His Final Mission** Extended Caption 55 words Dmitri Bystrolyotov was released in 1954. His time in the Gulag, including years in solitary confinement, had broken him physically and shaken his belief in the Soviet cause. He spent his last years writing and drawing, vowing, "I mustn't even dare to die without giving my eyewitness testimony to the Soviet people." He died in 1975. Today, Russian intelligence celebrates his feats but glosses over his torture and imprisonment.

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#G5.2.210	A Russian Intelligence Family Tree
Extended	,
Caption	These hadges trace the evalution of Duccion intelligence ever the next
55 words	These badges trace the evolution of Russian intelligence over the past
	century.
L2016.4.278	
L2013.2.033	The Cheka, created by Vladimir Lenin after the 1917 Russian Revolution,
L2013.2.032	was the first in a series of security agencies. It recruited Bystrolyotov in the
L2013.2.034	, 3
L2013.2.037	1920s. The Cheka evolved into the Soviet Union's feared KGB, and finally
L2013.2.040	today's FSB (Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation), created
L2013.2.041	after the USSR fell in 1991.
L2013.2.051	
L2013.2.175	1 st row: Cheka, early 1920s and GPU, 1922 2 nd row: OGPU, 1920s and 1923 3 rd
L2013.2.052	row: OGPU, 1932 and NKVD, 1940s 4 th row: KGB, 1957-1991 and 1967- 1969
L2013.2.054	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
L2013.2.047	5 th row: KGB, 1967 and 1987 6 th row: FSB, 2008 and 2014 7 th row: FSB, 1992-
L2013.2.177	2000
	On loan from The Francis Lara Collection
#G5.2.212b	Surviving in Siberia
Extended	
Caption	Dmitri Dustralyatay probably bartarad for those fayy simple belongings
55 words	Dmitri Bystrolyotov probably bartered for these few simple belongings— a
	spoon and cigarette holder—then decorated them. He also sketched images
2011.2.003 a &	for fellow prisoners of their friends and family back home, trading the
b	drawings for cigarettes, onions, and pork.
	These fur-lined mittens were a particularly prized possession, helping
2011.2.002	Bystrolyotov stave off frostbite during the long Siberian winters.
	bystrolyotov stave on mostate during the long siberian winters.
	Pustraluatou's fur lined mittens, wooden speen, and signrette holder. Soviet
	Bystrolyotov's fur-lined mittens, wooden spoon, and cigarette holder, Soviet
	Union, 1947
#G5.2.207	Gift of S.S. Milashov
Extended	Hidden from Prying Eyes
Caption	
55 words	Where would you hide precious possessions in the Gulag? Some prisoners
33 000103	sewed photos and sketches of loved ones inside their clothes.
Sewn inside	
the tunic	This photo of Dmitri Dustrolyotovis veifa Jalantaa arrang his "
	This photo of Dmitri Bystrolyotov's wife, Iolanta, was among his "most
	sacred personal treasures." Arrested with other "untrustworthy wives," she
	cut her throat rather than freeze to death in a labor camp. But first, she
	relayed a message to her husband: "You must survive. At least as a
	witness."
	With Cool
	Courtesy of S.S. Milashov
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#L5.2.200 Extended	Strategies for Survival
Caption 55 words	How do you preserve your identity—and sanity—in a labor camp? Dmitri Bystrolyotov used ink missed with iodine from the Gulag infirmary to draw this self-portrait and pen this memoir of his missions in Africa. Can you guess how he made the book cover?
	Ever resourceful, he made lipstick from ambulance paint and lanolin ointment, then traded it with women in the camp for items such as writing paper or baked potatoes.
	Materials were scarce in the Gulag. Bystrolyotov used his long underwear to make the cover for his manuscript. Bystrolyotov's African missions manuscript and hand-drawn self-portrait, Soviet Union, 1940s
	Gift of S.S. Milashov
#G5.2.213 Directive	DRESS FOR SUCCESS
25 words	Dmitri Bystrolyotov, master of deception, knew that even the smallest
Maximum 220 characters	details of dress or accessories could blow his cover.
Interactive Directive	Your mission: select Bystrolyotov's outfit to match his cover identity.
#G5.2.213 Quotation	"If you pose as a herring salesman, you should be able to tell one herring from another You should learn how a herring salesman moves and talks. You should reek of herring." -Dmitri Bystrolyotov
#G5.2.205	ILLEGALS
Title &	Whether you call them "illegals," as the Russians do, or officers under non-
Description Unique	official cover (NOCs), the job is the same. They're intel officers operating abroad on their own, without government protection. Meet some others

#G5.2.205	Ravindra Kaushik
Extended	India, 1975–1983
Caption 55 words	
JS WOI'US	Pakistan arrested a major in its army in 1983. He wasn't who he seemed.
	r akistan arrested a major in its army in 1985. He wash t who he seemed.
	Ravindra Kaushik, recruited by Indian intelligence, trained for two years to
	pass as a Pakistani Muslim—learning Urdu and even getting circumcised. In
	1.
	1978, he slipped into Pakistan, enlisted in the army, and rose to
	majorwhile passing intel to India. His cover was blown in 1983. Arrested
	and tortured, he died in a Pakistani jail in 2001.
	Courtesy of Vashisth Vikram
#G5.2.205	Fritz Joubert Duquesne
Extended	Germany, 1914–1941
Caption	Germany, 1514 1541
55 words	Fuitz Durance avantad at least 20 alience, and variated by heat the adds
<u>Maximum</u>	Fritz Duquesne created at least 30 aliasesand repeatedly beat the odds.
460 characters	Germany recruited Duquesne, a South African, in WWI. Posing as a research
	scientist in Brazil, he planted bombs on British merchant ships— sinking 22.
[50 characters	
per ¶ break]	Arrested by the FBI in New York, he faked paralysis for several months, then
	escaped under mysterious circumstances. Duquesne resurfaced in WWII.
	Caught as a German spy, he spent 16 years in a US jail.
	Bein News Coming Wileson of Commun.
#G5.2.205	Bain News Service/Library of Congress
Extended	Max Otto von Stierlitz
Caption	USSR, since 1966
55 words	
	The USSR's most famous fictional spy operated undercover in Berlin as Nazi
<u>Maximum</u>	officer Max Otto von Stierlitz. Hero of Yulian Semyonov's 1960s book series
460 characters	and a 1973 TV drama, Seventeen Moments of Spring, he remains popular in
[50 characters	Russia.
per ¶ break]	
, - ,,	A stoic figure devoted to his country and his wife, von Stierlitz embodied
Fictional spy	Soviet patriotic ideals. He inspired generations of Russian intel officers—
	including Vladimir Putin.
	modern Fraction
	Sputnik/Alamy Stuck Photo
	Spatility Alamy Stack Filoto

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Mata Hari

#G5.2.300 **SEDUCTION/STEREOTYPE Main Text MATA HARI** 60 words <u>Maximum</u> A femme fatale, using sex appeal to entice, manipulate...and extract secrets. 830 characters It's the stuff of Hollywood movies. And it's the legend and legacy of Mata Hari. 470 characters [45 characters On the eve of WWI, spymasters on both sides sought her. Mata Hari's per ¶ break] celebrity gave her access to prominent men. Her need for cash made her willing to trade seduction for secrets, though she proved indiscreet...and ineffective. Other spies—women and men—have also used sex as a tool. But the famously flamboyant Mata Hari, executed for espionage in 1917, did much more: she danced her way into popular culture, synonymous with the very idea of seductive spies.

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#G5.2.300 Artifact Caption	Mata Hari Movie Poster (reproduction) US, 1931
L2016.1.1978	The 1931 MGM movie starring the glamorous Greta Garbo jump-started the legend of Mata Hari. It was a huge success in the US and Europe and remains Garbo's most popular film.
#G5.2.302	Mata Hari at the Apollo Theater, Vienna, Austria, January 1, 1907
#G5.2.304a Subtext	DOING THE BIDDING OF THE HIGHEST BIDDER
90 words	Mata Hari lived lavishly. <i>Too</i> lavishly. By the start of WWI, her career—and cash—were waning. She relied on admirers for support. Until a more lucrative offer came her way. In 1916, Mata Hari drew the attention of British, French, <i>and</i> German intelligence. A citizen of the neutral Netherlands, she could travel freely across war-torn Europe. Her mobility, celebrity, and dwindling income made her ripe for recruitment. First the Germans hired her, though she swore she gave them nothing. Then the French came calling. Her price for spying? One million francs. She'd fallen for a Russian officer and wanted to pay her debts and settle down.
#G5.2.304b Image Caption	[Image credit] Collection Museum of Friesland, Leeuwarden
#G5.2.304c Image Caption	With Russian Captain Vladimir de Masloff, 1916
#G5.2.304d Image Caption	With Hazrat Inayat Khan, 1912 [Image credit] Popperfoto/Getty Images
	[mage create] - opperioto/ detty images

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#G5.2.304e	[Image credit] ullstein bild/Getty Images
#G5.2.303a Extended Caption 55 words	Hollywood Typecasting: The Femme Fatale Seductive dances. Invisible ink. Shot by firing squad. Mata Hari's life and death had all the ingredients of a great movie. Filmmakers agreed—and rolled with it. Since 1927, she's seldom been off-screen. Greta Garbo's 1931 portrayal is the most famous depiction of Mata Hari as a seductress. That image lives on in novels, comics, TV shows, video games, ballet,opera, and even a musical. Today, female spies still contend with the Mata Hari stereotype.
#G5.2.303b Image Caption	Mata Hari, performing at the Guimet Museum in Paris, France, March 13, 1905
#G5.2.303c Image Credit	[Image credit] Collection Museum of Friesland, Leeuwarden
#G5.2.305f Extended Caption 55 words On the dressing table	Inventing Mata Hari Eastern Princess? Javanese dancer? Seductress? Who was she really? Born Margaretha Zelle in the Netherlands, at 18 she answered an ad from a colonel in the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia) seeking a wife. Divorced, broke, and back in Europe in her 20s, she reinvented herself as a performer. In 1905, Mata Hari ("Eye of the Day" in Malay) shocked— and thrilled—European audiences, boasting, "With every veil I threw off, my success rose."
#G5.2.305f Simple label – accompanies flipbook (G5.2.305a-e) 25 words	Flip Through Mata Hari's Memories Mata Hari craved the spotlight and filled scrapbooks with articles and photographs about herself. The originals are in the collection of the Fries Museum in the Netherlands, which allowed us to reproduce these pages. [Image Credit on pages] Courtesy of the Fries Museum

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#G5.2.306b	Mata Hari's Letter (reproduction) Monte Carlo, 1908
wallet discovery label—in table drawer	Mata Hari writes to Mr. Bormes of the Monte Carlo Opera to remind him that she performed there in <i>The King of Lahore</i> and to request a ticket. She also promises to drop by and say hello one of these days.
	Living Beyond Her Means Mata Hari lived a lavish life, always spending more than she earned. Her need for money drove her to espionage

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#G5.2.306c Unique Hand Mirror	[Mirror "A"] Mata Hari was nearing 40 when she was arrested for spying. She colored her hair to keep the gray awayand keep men on the hook.
discovery label—on table	[Mirror "B"] Mata Hari's lifestyle depended on her striking looks. Nearing 40 and with her stage career in decline, espionage offered a new source of income.
#G5.2.308f Extended	Whose Side Was She On?
Caption 55 words In a frame, with	Mata Hari was on her own side, ready to help whoever would pay.
Mission Flip Book	In early 1916, German intelligence trained Mata Hari, giving her the code name H21. But she was an ineffective spy: her reports contained no useful intel. Later that year she was working for France. Was she trying to help France win? Or just eager to earn a reward from the French?
#G5.2.308g Simple label	The Mata Hari File
25 words	These documents are reproduced from the original MI5 Mata Hari file in the National Archives, UK.
#G5.2.308a Flipbook page 1	Information form completed when Mata Hari was questioned in England by Britain's Security Service, MI5, April 1915.
Caption	[Image Credit] UK National Archives
#G5.2.308b Flipbook page 2	MI5 sent this report to French intelligence regarding Mata Hari in July 1916.
#G5.2.308b	In November 1916, Mata Hari (M.Z.M.) was questioned again in England.
Flipbook page 3 Caption	In this transcript detail, she claims to work for French intelligence chief, Captain Georges Ladoux.
#G5.2.308c Flipbook page 4	French intelligence's Captain Ladoux reveals that he believes Mata Hari is a German spy.
Caption	[Image Credit] UK National Archives

#G5.2.308c Flipbook page 6 Caption	During her 1916 detainment in England, Mata Hari's luggage was catalogued.
#G5.2.308c Flipbook page 7	December 1916, British report of Mata Hari's stay in Madrid, stating that the French have proof she is a German spy.
Caption	[Image Credit] UK National Archives
#G5.2.308d Flipbook page 8	After her arrest, Mata Hari was repeatedly interrogated. On May 22, 1917, she confessed to an "engagement" with the Germans who gave her invisible inks.
Caption	mivisible miks.
#G5.2.308d Flipbook page 9	Notice sent from Paris of Mata Hari's death sentence.
Caption	[Image Credit] UK National Archives
#G5.2.311c Extended Caption 55 words	The Curtain Comes Down In 1917, Mata Hari delivered intel to the French that she had charmed
	from a German diplomat. But intercepted German messages referring to a woman spy confirmed French suspicions that Mata Hari was a German agent.
	Instead of paying for her intel, France arrested her for spying. The prosecutor at her trial called her "perhaps the greatest woman spy of the century." Convicted, she faced death by firing squad.
#G5.2.311c Artifact Caption	Los Angeles Examiner (reproduction) US, 1917
L2016.1.083	Newspapers worldwide reported Mata Hari's execution. This article speculates that a mystery man who gave her intel will be unmasked when her memoirs are published.
#G5.2.309 Extended	Dressed to Seduce
Caption 55 words	This ornate bodice may have belonged to Mata Hari. She wore similarly provocative costumes on stage—modeled on those she'd seen in the

Dutch East Indies—with a confident sexuality that defied traditional feminine modesty.

Mata Hari countered charges of indecency by describing her dance as an artistic "sacred poem" (and herself "the temple"), exploiting European fascination with clichés of the exotic East.

Mata Hari dance costume
Probably France, ca. 1905

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#G5.2.314 Extended	Designed for Women
Caption 55 words	Mata Hari's flamboyance, theatrical career, and methods of seduction may make her the most famous female spy. Yet the goal of most women spies is actually to blend in and gather intelligence quietly.

	These 20 th century concealment devices for women agents are designed
	to be worn, carried in a purse, or left discreetly on a bedroom dresser.
#L5.2.303 Artifact ID	Concealment jewelry, USSR (KGB), pre-1991
Artifact ID	
L2016.1.241 a-b	
L2016.1.244 a-b	
L2016.1.247 L2016.1.248	
12010.1.240	
#L5.2.304	To reveal the concealment area, the bottom screws off.
Artifact Caption	
L2016.1.233 a-c	Jewelry box concealment, USSR, 1970s
#L5.2.305	Jewelry box concealment, USSR (KGB), 1970s
Artifact ID	
L2016.1.230	
#L5.2.306	Jewelry box concealment, East Germany (Stasi), 1960s
Artifact ID	
L2016.1.282 a-b	
L2010.1.202 u b	
#L5.2.307	Compact and lipstick concealments, USSR (KGB), 1970s–1980s
Artifact ID	
L2016.1.185 a-c	
#G5.2.312	CAINITA'S CININED
Main Text	SAINT VS. SINNER
60 words	One was a selfless nurse, the other a risqué dancer. But their fates were
	the same. Was there a connection between Edith Cavell and Mata Hari?
	When WWI erupted and Germany invaded Belgium, Cavell helped
	smuggle more than 200 French and British soldiers out of occupied
	territory. The Germans arrested her in 1915 and charged her with
	treason for harboring Allied soldiers. The penalty? Death by firing squad.
	Was Mata Hari's harsh sentence two years later French payback for
	Cavell's execution?
#L5.2.300	Edith Cavell Commemorative Items

Artifact ID	Canada, UK, and unknown, ca. 1919
L2016.1.767	Monument statue and memoriam ribbon.
L2016.1.035	
L2016.1.068	
L2016.1.057	
L2016.1.067	
#L5.2.301 Artifact ID	London Illustrated News commemorative newspaper, UK, 1915
L2016.1.743	
#G5.2.311h	Top Left: Mata Hari execution poster (reproduction), US, Unknown
Artifact & Image captions	Bottom Left: Mata Hari's prison mugshots taken the night before her execution, October 14, 1917
L2016.1.2322	[Image credit] Corbis Historical/Getty Images
#G5.2.311h Image caption	Top Right: Police photo taken on the day of Mata Hari's arrest, February 13, 1917
	[Image credit] ullstein bild/Getty Images
#G5.2.311h Image caption	Bottom Right: Illustration of Mata Hari on trial (date and artist unknown)
	[Image credit] Collection Museum of Friesland, Leeuwarden
Photo on wall	Captain Georges Ladoux, head of France's Deuxième Bureau (counterespionage unit) of the Ministry of War.
	He made France's case against Mata Hari—but was later himself arrested as a German spy. Although acquitted, his reputation was tarnished.
	Collection of Museum of Friesland, Leeuwarden
Carve Her Name With Pride	Not Your Usual Seductive Spy Story
poster Image caption	The 1958 British drama, Carve her Name with Pride, is a heroic version of the true story of Violette Szabo who worked for SOE during World War II. Her training report described her as "plucky and persistent" and "not easily rattled."

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	After D-Day, she parachuted into France on a second mission, helping resistance groups disrupt the German line. Quickly ambushed, she kept the Germans at bay with her Sten gun. Captured, tortured, sent to a concentration camp, and executed, Szabo was just 23. Her young daughter later accepted the George Cross and Croix de Guerre on her mother's behalf.
#G5.2.313a	SEDUCER SPIES
Title &	
Description Unique	Meet some men ("ravens") and women ("swallows") trained to gain information through seduction, setting what are called "honey traps."
Extended	John Alexander Symonds
Caption	UK, 1972-1980
55 words	ON, 1372 1300
	The KGB trained Symonds, an ex-Scotland Yard detective with charm to spare, as its first British "Romeo spy." They then sent him around the world—Europe, Africa, India, East Asia, Australia, and New Zealand. His targets often worked in Western embassies.
	Symonds seduced hundreds of women. His strategy? "Study their likes, dislikes, woo them. And then seduce them," he said, "And then try to get them to betray their country."
	[Image credit]
	[Image credit] Courtesy of Nelly Symonds
	courtesy of Nelly Symonus
#G5.2.313b	Kawashima Yoshiko
Extended	Japan, ca. 1930–1945
Caption 55 words	Japan, ca. 1930–1943
33 Words	Known as "Radiant Jade," Kawashima Yoshiko used her striking beauty and dominating personality to seduce Chinese officers in Japanese-occupied China.
	Born in China but raised in Japan, she united 3,000–5,000 former bandits in 1932 to hunt anti-Japanese rebels. Japan celebrated her, but the publicity ended her usefulness as a spy. When China caught and executed her in 1945, newspapers dubbed her "the Eastern Mata Hari."
	[Image credit] The Asahi Shimbun/Getty Imagess

#G5.2.313c Extended Caption 55 words

Karl and Hana Koecher Czechoslovakia, 1973-1983

Czech dissidents living in the US, he was a translator for the CIA and she a diamond dealer. Together, they were a popular couple on the NYC and DC swinging party scene. Swinging as in spouse swapping.

Karl and Hana Koecher secretly worked for Czech and Soviet intelligence. The intel they collected went straight to the KGB. Turns out sex clubs were perfect venues for intimate access to all kinds of people, even some CIA staff.

[Image credit]
Ronald Kessler, CC VY-SA 4.0 via Wikimedia Commons

#G5.2.313d Extended Caption 55 words

James Bond UK, since 1953

Bond, James Bond. Three words. That's all it usually takes for this officer of Her Majesty's Secret Service to send hearts a-flutter. At the baccarat table. In full evening dress.

Agent 007 may be MI6's greatest secret agent, but he's also its biggest womanizer. Using witty repartee and overcharged testosterone, he seduces to get intel and foil his enemies—often the femme fatales assigned to kill him.

British actor Sean Connery portraying James Bond in Dr. No (1962)

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Sir Francis Walsingham

#G5.2.400 Main Text 60 words	CUNNING SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM
	What does it take to be a good spymaster? Vigilance. Ruthlessness. Determination. Tireless pursuit of treachery. Sir Francis Walsingham had them all.
	In the late 1500s, England's Queen Elizabeth I was beset by danger, plots, and intrigue. France and Spain threatened from abroad. Religious conflict tore apart communities at home. Mary, Queen of Scots, eyed the throne. Elizabeth depended on her spymaster to thwart invaders and conspirators. Walsingham didn't disappoint. A pioneer of modern intelligence practices, he created the era's greatest spy network. The intel he collected helped ensure Elizabeth's long and glorious reign.
#G5.2.402 Subtext	THE MAN BEHIND THE THRONE
90 words	"A most subtle searcher of hidden secrets." That's how a 16 th -century historian described Francis Walsingham. Queen Elizabeth didn't always like her spymaster's gravity and bluntness. But she never questioned his abilities.
	When Walsingham, a zealous Protestant, was ambassador to Catholic France, an eruption of religious violence in Paris fed his belief that religious foes were England's greatest threat. In 1576, he became Elizabeth's principal secretary—equivalent to Foreign Secretary and Intelligence Chief.
	Until his death in 1590, he devoted himself to protecting Elizabeth from adversaries at home and abroadby any means necessary.
	Image: Sir Francis Walsingham, artist unknown, ca. 1585 [Image credit] NPG, United Kingdom
#G5.2.403a Discovery label	Weaving a Web of Spies
25 words Map label — In drawer	Walsingham's network of talented spies and well-placed informants collected intelligence and spread disinformation across Europe to the Ottoman Empire.
	Ortelius' map of Europe, 1584 version published in 1609

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#G5.2.403b Discovery label	BOOK OF SECRETS
25 words	Curious what's in the book? We know that Walsingham kept details of his
Secret	"intelligencers"—names, aliases, ciphers, and codes—within its pages. But
Intelligence	alas, it exists no more!
book — in	alas, it exists no more:
drawer	
#G5.2.417	SPEAKING TRUTH to POWER
Interactive label 8 directive	
25 words	Leaders need to hear the truth, and Walsingham did not hold back. He
	spoke to the queen "both playneley and dutyfully." On one occasion,
In drawer	Elizabeth responded by throwing objects at him in rage. Things have not
	changed between spymasters and their leaders today: unwelcome
	information can still elicit an angry response.
	Find a partner and step into the royal court to play out a conversation
	between Spymaster and Queen.
#G5.2.418a-b Interactive script	W: Your Majesty rules too much with the heart.
interactive script	E. D. v. Jan. H. Hallana and have Electrical and M.
	E: By my trowth, I believe you have no hear. Fie away sir!
	W: My Queen, as your eyes and ears, I have much to tell about treachery
	amongst thy enemies.
	F. Vour Quan does not desire to beer more scheming and busses
	E: Your Queen does not desire to hear more scheming and hugger
	mugger. Swaggering rascal!
G5.2.417b Unique	Share your experience!
	#spyportraitplay

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Hashtag label	
Tradition for	TAG US: [facebook icon] @IntlSpyMuseum [Instagram icon] @spymuseum [Twitter icon] IntlSpyMuseum [Spy logo] #spymuseum
#G5.2.404c Discovery label 25 words	ANTHONY STANDEN
In drawer	Standen, an English Catholic living in Tuscany as "Pompeo Pellegrini," became a top Walsingham informant. His friendship with Tuscany's
	ambassador in Madrid provided vital intel about the Spanish Armada.
	Signature of "Pompeo Pellegrini," 1587 [Image credit] National Archives, United Kingdom
#G5.2.404e Discovery label 25 words	THOMAS PHELIPPES
	The son of a merchant, Cambridge-educated, and fluent in five languages,
In drawer	Phelippes was Walsingham's right-hand man. He was an expert translator, forger, cryptographer, and spy handler.
	[Image credit] National Archives, United Kingdom
#G5.2.404e Discovery label 25 words	GILBERT GIFFORD
	The Catholic deacon was a courier for Mary, Queen of Scots. Walsingham
In drawer	convinced him to switch sides. Gifford continued delivering messages to and from Marybut showed them to Walsingham's men first.
	[Image credit] Alamy
#G5.2.408 Subtext	DEFEATING THE SPANISH ARMADA
90 words	When Elizabeth executed Mary, Queen of Scots, Spain's King Philip II felt a need to act. In 1587, he vowed to invade England with an "invincible" Armada to unseat Elizabeth. England was unpreparedbut Walsingham was ready.
	He built a vast spy network to keep watch on Spanish naval movements, planted stories exaggerating England's naval strength, and engineered a raid that left Spanish ships and supplies ablaze. These helped delay the Armada, giving England time to prepare.

·
English ships and the Spanish Armada, August 1598, artist unknown, 16 th century
[Image credit] Alamy
The famous Armada Portrait of Elizabeth I, artist unknown, 1588. The painting depicts the Queen in imperial finery set against a backdrop showing the defeat of the Spanish Armada
[Image credit] Alamy
Map of Great Britain and Ireland showing the path of the invading Spanish Armada. Engraved by Augustine Ryther, 1588
[Image credit] Alamy
One of the master strokes of Walsingham's spy network was obtaining a copy of the Armada commander's orders. Walsingham had them quickly translated, printed, and distributed to English naval commanders.
[Image credit] Alamy
The Armada's attack in 1588 was a historic defeat—and a brilliant triumph for Walsingham. It marked a turning point in England's ascendance as a world power.

#G5.2.405 Subtext 90 words

TRAPPING MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS

The Pope had branded Elizabeth I a heretic, and many English Catholics saw the Protestant Queen as illegitimate. They looked to Elizabeth's Catholic cousin, Mary Stuart of Scotland, as rightful ruler.

In 1586, Sir Anthony Babington led six Catholic Englishmen in plotting to assassinate Elizabeth and put Mary on the throne. Walsingham was reading their messages, but rather than arrest the conspirators he waited...patiently collecting evidence to implicate Mary directly.

He succeeded, aided by skilled spies, expert tradecraft, forgery, and cunning. Mary was tried and convicted, forcing a reluctant Elizabeth to sign her death warrant.

Sketch depicting the stages of Mary, Queen of Scot's execution at Fotheringhay Castle, 1587, the Queen's entry by the door on the left; her preparation on the scaffold; and kneeling at the executioner's block.

[Image credit] Getty

#G5.2.405 Extended Caption 55 words

Mary Makes a Mistake

Mary, Queen of Scots, and her co-conspirators thought nobody could break their cipher. They were wrong. In 1586, Mary answered a letter describing a plot to oust Elizabeth. Walsingham got it and had it deciphered. It was the proof he needed to implicate Mary. Then he slyly had Thomas Phelippes forge a postscript in Mary's hand asking the plotters' names—hoping to trick the conspirators into revealing others.

Postscript forged by Phelippes (top), and cipher used to decode the letters to and from Mary, Queen of Scots, and conspirator Anthony Babington (bottom)

[Image credit] National Archives, United Kingdom

#G5.2.407 Extended Caption 55 words

CRAFTY BREW

Mary, Queen of Scots, fled to England after a revolt by Scottish lords. Imprisoned in Carlisle Castle by Queen Elizabeth, Mary smuggled out enciphered letters with the help of Catholic deacon Gilbert Gifford. He hid the messages in a hollowed-out beer keg stopper like this one.

Mary thought she was being sly and clever. But Walsingham was slyer and

	cleverer. Every letter she wrote went straight to him.
	From <i>Mysterious Message: A History of Codes & Ciphers</i> by Gary Blackwood
#G5.5.404a Standard Caption 25 words	THE QUEEN'S EYES AND EARS To be successful, spymasters need a leader who understands the value of intelligence. Elizabeth did. The fabric of her dress, patterned with eyes and ears, says it all. Fabric swatch (replica), as seen in <i>The Rainbow Portrait</i> attributed to Marcus
	Gheeraerts the Younger, ca. 1600–1602
#G5.2.406a Interactive	CANST THOU DECIPHER THIS?
Directive 25 words	Walsingham's spies have intercepted letters between Anthony Babington and Mary, Queen of Scots. Do they implicate Mary in a plot to kill Queen Elizabeth? Thomas Phelippes began to decipher them. Can you finish the job?
#G5.2.411 Title & Description Unique	Sir Francis Walsingham pioneered many of the tactics and techniques still used by spymasters and intelligence agencies around the globe. Meet some of those who have followed in his footsteps.
#G5.2.411 Extended Caption 55 words	ALLEN DULLES US, 1953–1961 Allen Dulles, the CIA's longest serving director, led the Agency during its most adventurous Cold War period. Head of US intelligence in Switzerland in WWII, he later managed covert ops at the newly formed CIA. As Director, Dulles oversaw successful CIA operations that ousted leaders in Guatemala and Iran, but resigned under pressure after one of its greatest failures: the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba.

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#G5.2.411 JOSÉ DE SAN MARTÍN Extended Argentina, early 1800s Caption 55 words Soldier, statesman, and "master of spies," José de San Martín helped lead South America's revolutions against Spanish rule in Argentina, Chile, and Peru. San Martín often relied on deception and disinformation. In one 1817 ruse, he arrested Spanish loyalists, leaked fake details about an invasion of Chile, and then let them "escape." When Spanish forces headed to the wrong location, San Martín made his move. #G5.2.411 "M" Extended **UK, since 1953** Caption 55 words Fictional spies need spymasters, too. In the James Bond stories, "M," head of Britain's Secret Intelligence Service (MI6), has the daunting task of **Fictional Spy** trying to manage the unmanageable 007. In his 1965 novel The Man with the Golden Gun, author Ian Fleming revealed M's identity as Vice Admiral Sir Miles Messervy. The character was supposedly based on Rear Admiral John Godfrey, Fleming's superior in WWII. British actress Dame Judi Dench played "M" in many James Bond movies, beginning with GoldenEye in 1995. #G5.2.411 Dài Lì Extended China, 1938-1946 Caption 55 words The "claws and teeth" of Chinese Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek, Dài Lì headed the Juntong, or military intelligence bureau. In pre-WWII Shanghai, Dài used police, gangs, and drug money to root out political enemies. By 1945, he reputedly controlled 100,000 agents worldwide, infiltrating China's Communist Party and other rivals. The only person allowed in Chiang's presence while armed, he became the

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most feared man in China.

James Lafavette

_	affies Larayette		
#G5.2.500	LOYALTY		
Main Text 60 words	JAMES LAFAYETTE		
bo words			
	Trusted by all sides, yet loyal only to one. That takes extraordinary bravery,		
	skill, devotion, and quick wits.		
	James, enslaved in Virginia, spied for the American patriots during the		
	Revolutionary War. At the behest of France's Marguis de Lafayette, who		
	fought with the Patriots, James infiltrated British headquarters and brought		
	back valuable high-level intel. But how did he do it? Did he act alone? Did the		
	British think he was spying for them? The historical record is limited, and more		
	than two centuries later, those questions remain. After the war, James gained		
	his freedom and took Lafayette as his surname.		
#G5.2.502	·		
Extended	INFILTRATING THE ENEMY		
Caption			
55 words	James seems to have had access to the headquarters of British General		
	Cornwallis and safe passage back to the Marquis de Lafayette. How?		
	Chica caldenda la companya a forma managa an analamad managin the 1700s James		
	Spies seldom leave records. Even more so an enslaved man in the 1700s. James		
	may have posed as a runaway seeking freedom or as a forager selling supplies.		
	Some think that he must have won the trust of Cornwallis himself. If so, did		
	Cornwallis think James was <i>his</i> spy?		
	[Image credit] James Lafayette by John B. Martin, 1924		
	Courtesy of The Valentine		
	courtesy of the valentine		
#G5.2.504	VICTORY AT YORKTOWN		
Subtext			
90 words			

How long could the colonists stand up to the world's most powerful army? By 1781, General Washington needed a strategic blow to defeat the British. But where to strike?

Washington wrote to the Marquis de Lafayette, who was shadowing British forces in Virginia. Did he have information about British troop movements and supplies?

He did—thanks to intel from a spy who may well have been James. Influenced partly by the Marquis' report, Washington besieged the British forces hunkered down in Yorktown, Virginia, and blocked reinforcements from reaching them. The move proved decisive. General Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown on October 19, signaling an end to the war.

A Plan of the Entrance of Chesapeak Bay, with James and York Rivers, ca. 1845 The map details the positions of forces during the 1781 Siege of Yorktown.

Library of Congress

#G5.2.503a Directive 25 words

WHAT THE SERVANT LEARNED

These letters from the Marquis de Lafayette to General George Washington provide evidence of a useful spy within the British camp—a servant to Cornwallis, no less. Was it James? The intel that servant provided allowed the Marquis to relate the state of the British army and navy, including information on their equipment and supplies, and most importantly, that the British were fortifying at Yorktown.

#G5.2.503a

JULY 31, 1781

"A correspondant of Mine Servant to Lord Cornwallis writes on the 26th July at Portsmouth, and Says His Master, Tartleton, and Simcoe are Still in town But Expect to Move"

"His lordship is So Shy of His papers that My Honest friend Says He Cannot get at them"

"My Accounts from Portsmouth are later than the fellow's Epistle, But as a Servant Has opportunities to Hear I thought it was Worth Communicating to your Excellency."

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	Letters and excerpts from the Marquis de Lafayette to General George Washington, July 31, 1781. [Image credit] George Washington papers/Library of Congress
	AUGUST 25, 1781
	"I Have Got Some Intelligences By the Way of this Servant I Have once Mentioned — a Very Sensible fellow Was With Him and from Him as Well as deserters I Hear that they Begin Fortifying at York. They are Now Working By a Windmill at Which place I Understand they will Make a fort and a Battery for the defense of the River. I Have no Doubt But that Some thing will Be done on the Land Side. The Works at Gloster Are finished. They Consist of Some (trifling) Redoubts Across Gloster Neck and a Battery of 18 pieces Beating the River.
#G5.2.505c Extended	FREEDOM?
Caption 55 words	James helped the Patriots win freedom. But winning his own freedom proved complicated.
	Virginia agreed to free enslaved people who had served in combat for the Patriots. But James had been a spy, not a soldier. His first petition for freedom was denied. His second—supported by a personal letter from the Marquis de Lafayette—succeeded. In 1787, Virginia freed James, who took Lafayette as his surname.
#G5.2.507 Extended	FORGOTTEN STORIES OF THE REVOLUTION
Caption 55 words	Free and enslaved African Americans fought in the Revolutionary War on both sides. The enslaved hoped for a chance to earn their freedom.
	As far as is known, few African Americans like James were spies. Most worked for the armies as laborers, guides, messengers, servants, or foragers gathering and selling supplies. Records of African American activities are scarce, which makes uncovering their stories difficult.
#G5.2.507 Image caption	A soldier from the First Rhode Island Regiment, which saw action at the Siege of Yorktown, ca. 1781 by Jean Baptiste-Antoine DeVerger
	[Image credit] Anne S.K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University Library

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#G5.2.507 Extended Caption 55 words

FIGHT FOR THE KING...WIN YOUR FREEDOM!

That was the offer by Lord Dunmore, Royal Governor of Virginia. His 1775 proclamation promised to free anyone enslaved by Patriots who fought for the King (but *not* people enslaved by English Loyalists).

Some who accepted joined Dunmore's "Black Loyalists" military unit. Of the almost half a million enslaved people in the colonies, about 20,000 fought for the Loyalists, and 5,000–6,000 for the Patriots.

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#G5.2.507 Image caption	Dunmore's Proclamation, November 7, 1775 [Image credit] Library of Congress
#G5.2.505b Extended	IN PRAISE OF JAMES
Caption 55 words	The Marquis' original letter no longer exists. But in 1824, artist John Martin printed a broadside showing the letter along with James Lafayette's portrait.
	Broadside with engraved portrait of James, after the painting by John B. Martin, ca. 1824
	Smith Collection/GADO/Getty Images
Artifact caption	SHEDDING LIGHT ON A DRAMATIC REUNION
	James and the Marquis de Lafayette met again, long after the Revolutionary War. In 1824, the Marquis returned from France for a grand tour of the US. At each city, crowds gathered to greet the returning hero. This lantern was made for a New Hampshire parade, but may have been used at other celebrations like one in Yorktown on October 19, when James was "recognized by [Lafayette] in the crowdand taken into his embrace."
	Lantern, US, ca. 1824
#G5.2.508 Extended	WAS JAMES A DOUBLE AGENT?
Caption 55 words	Some have called James a double agent. But there's no evidence that's true.
Intro to double agent stories	A double agent starts out working for one side, but then is recruited—or "turned"—by the other side. We don't know if General Cornwallis asked James to spy for the British. But we do know that James's allegiance never changed. He remained a loyal Patriot. True double agents are rare…because their survival is rare. Meet a few of them!

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#G5.2.508 Extended Caption 55 words	ASHRAF MARWAN Egypt/Israel, 1970-1998
	The son-in-law of Egyptian President Nasser, Ashraf Marwan became advisor to Nasser's successor, Anwar Sadat, in 1970. He also became an Israeli spy.
	Marwan fed Israel valuable intel on military strategy, terror attacks, even plans for the 1973 Yom Kippur War. Was he <i>also</i> working for Egypt, giving Israel disinformation? We may never know. Mysteriously, Marwan fell to his death from a London balcony in 2007.
#G5.2.508	[Image credit] STR/Getty Images WILLIAM SEBOLD

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Extended Caption	Germany/US, 1936–1941
55 words	When German-born American William Sebold visited his homeland in 1936, the Nazis recruited him to spy. On his return to the US, Sebold told the FBIand agreed to become its first double agent.
	With Sebold's consent, the FBI secretly filmed his meetings with Germans in New York City trying to form a Nazi spy network in America. Because of him, the FBI arrested 33 people in 1941. All were convicted of spying.
	[Image credit] Courtesy of National Archives, 3QSQ-G9HF-BNZ4
#G5.2.508 Extended Caption 55 words	SEVERUS SNAPE UK, since 1997
Fictional spy	In J.K. Rowling's fictional Harry Potter stories, Professor Snape is Potter's antagonist at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Murdering Headmaster Albus Dumbledore confirms what many suspected: Snape was a spy for evil Lord Voldemort.
	Yet after Snape's death, it's revealed that he was a double agent, "turned" by Dumbledore. Harry Potter ultimately called Snape "probably the bravest man I ever knew."
#G5.2.508 Image caption	British actor Alan Rickman portrayed Severus Snape in the Harry Potter films from 2001–2011.
	[Image credit] TCD/Prod.DB/Alamy Stock Photo
#G5.2.506a-k Unique	FORAGING FOR FACTS
Interactive Directive and text	To spy on the British, James may have gone undercover as a forager—someone who looked for goods to sell to soldiers. There are many stories like this about James, but few historical records. We've gathered some of these tales in this forager's basket. Lift each item to discover if it's true.
	Forager Basket "Facts" and
	<u>Reveals</u>
	[visible – chestnuts]

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Was James a double agent?

[reveal]

NO

That would mean he spied for the British, too, but James was a loyal Patriot.

[visible – bread]

Did James spy on Benedict Arnold?

[reveal]

MAYBE

Arnold may have trusted James enough to have him "guide" his British troops.

[visible – sweet potato]

Did James inspire a spy hero in an 1828 novel?

[reveal]

YES

In Edge-Hill, James, the "sable patriot," earns Lafayette's "special regard."

[visible – eggs]

Did Cornwallis call James a "rogue"?

[reveal]

MAYBE

Cornwallis might have yelled this after seeing James with Lafayette. Great story, no written proof.

[visible – apple]

Did James and Lafayette meet again?

[reveal]

YES

In 1824, James was "recognized by Lafayette in a crowd...and taken into his embrace."

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Mosab & Gonen (theater)

#G5.2.600b Main Text 60 words	TRUST MOSAB HASSAN YOUSEF & GONEN BEN YITZHAK
	Would you trust your life to someone else? Would you be willing to hold someone's fate in your hands? The complex agent-handler relationship is filled with doubtsyet requires absolute trust.

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	Mosab Hassan Yousef was born Palestinian, his father a founder of the terror group Hamas. Gonen ben Yitzhak is Israeli, working for Israel's Shin Bet security service. Their paths crossed when Shin Bet recruited Mosab to spy for Israel—and Gonen became his handler. For 10 years the two exposed Hamas terrorists and thwarted suicide bombings. Their relationship evolved from suspicion to trust to an extraordinary unbreakable bond. 106 words 667 characters
Video – full program	https://on.frame.io/J-AWvTGN
#G5.2.600a Quotation	"Gonen risked his life to save me. I see the beauty of this man's heart."
	Mosab Hasan Yousef
#G5.2.600a Quotation	"I really felt responsible for Mosab as a source and as a human being."
	Gonen Ben Yitzhak
#G5.2.604 Infographic/ Diagram: Asset & Handler	Infographic captions AGENT/ASSET
	 Passes secrets to a foreign intelligence agency Takes risks to spy on their own country May be motivated by money, ideology, or other reasons Trusts their handler to protect them HANDLER
	Works for an intelligence agency Desired a mark with the six acceptance
	 Builds trust with their assets Recruits people with access to secrets
	 Manages agents on their missions
#G5.2.603 Unique	AGENTS & HANDLERS: TRUST AND MANIPULATION
Mural	HOW DO YOU GET SOMEONE TO RISK THEIR LIFE AND BECOME A SPY?
	"Recruiting is a very difficult artunderstanding who the person ishis point of view, his backgroundthen you know how to play with him."
	GONEN BEN YITZHAK Israeli intelligence officer

"How do I as a handler or recruiter move someone in the direction where they will be willing to risk their life, their family, their livelihood?"

MELISSA MAHLE
CIA Intelligence Officer

CAN HANDLERS EVER TRUST THEIR RECRUITED SOURCES?

"You can never forget that the source isn't a friend but a potential enemy."

GONEN BEN YITZHAK Israeli Intelligence Officer

CAN SPIES EVER TRUST THEIR HANDLER?

"I had risked my life—risked everything. Gonen was the only person I could trust."

MOSAB HASSAN YOUSEF Israeli Agent

HOW DO HANDLERS CULTIVATE TRUST WITH A RECRUITED SPY?

SHOW EMPATHY:

"Ask caring questions, agree with their answers—even if you don't. People feel a need to be understood, to be right and to be liked.

MELISSA MAHLE CIA Intelligence Officer

SHOW VULNERABILITY:

"I have to show some of my cards to my agent. Showing my weakness is key to my believability."

GONEN BEN YITZHAK Israeli Intelligence Officer

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IS MANIPULATION NEGATIVE?

"When I talk about manipulation, people get squeamish. It's a proactive approach to exploiting opportunities."

C.A. CARLSON CIA Intelligence Officer

IS MANIPULATION NECESSARY?

"Spies [agents] lie and manipulate, they pretend to be what they are not."

URSULA WILDER CIA Psychologist

WHAT IS THE LIFE OF A SPY LIKE?

"I realized immediately that there was no stepping back...I was surrounded by an impending sense of doom, knowing this was something that could not end well....What you're really doing is just walking into a buzz saw."

> CHRISTOPHER BOYCE KGB Agent

HOW LONG CAN A SPY LIVE A DOUBLE LIFE?

"Four years. That's about as long as I think someone can live this double life...I began to do stupid things...that could've gotten me caught. It was like I wanted it to end. That's when I knew I was done."

NAVEED JAMALI FBI Informant

WHAT IS THE AFTERMATH OF SPYING?

"[Agents'] real work in espionage is physically and psychologically unforgiving and anything but exotic...[They] can come to feel subtly detached or separated from other people...feelings that may persist even when they resume their normal lives."

URSULA WILDER CIA Psychologist

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[IMAGE CAPTION: THE GREEN PRINCE MOVIE POSTER]

Directed by Nadav Shirman, The Green Prince (2014) is based on the autobiography of Mosab Hassan Yousef. It won a number of awards, including at the Sundance Film Festival. [stenciled letters across bottom of mural] RECRUITMENT **TRUST MANIPULATION CONSEQUENCES** #G5.2.602 A LASTING CONNECTION Unique 55 words Agent-handler relationships seldom endure beyond a mission. The powerful and enduring bond between Mosab and Gonen is unique. "Gonen risked his life to save me. I see the beauty of this man's heart." Mosab Hasan Yousef "I really felt responsible for Mosab as a source and as a human being." Gonen ben Yitzak #G5.2.602 ISRAELI HANDLER...AND TRUSTED FRIEND Subtext 90 words The 1995 assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin inspired Gonen ben Yitzhak to become an intelligence officer. After joining Shin Bet, he heard rumors of a high value informer nicknamed "The Green Prince." In 2002, Gonen became his handler. To be effective, Gonen had to manage and manipulate his asset while also earning his trust. Over their ten-year partnership, a deep connection grew. Later, when the US denied Mosab's first asylum request, Gonen took an unprecedented step: he risked his career to testify at a US immigration hearing on behalf of his former agent. Today, Gonen considers Mosab his friend and "brother." 107 words 672 characters #G5.2.602 SON OF HAMAS...AND SPY FOR ISRAEL Subtext 90 words

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The Palestinian terrorist group Hamas knew Mosab Hassan Yousef as heir apparent to its most popular leader. Israel's intel agency Shin Bet knew him as one of its most valuable agents.

At age 17, Mosab set out on a risky mission buying weapons to kill Israelis. Arrested and sent to jail, he saw Hamas inmates torture and kill fellow prisoners suspected of collaborating with Israel. It began his transformation, from wanting to murder Israelis to risking his life to save them.

In 2010, Mosab's spying became too dangerous. He asked the US for asylum. He was denied—until Gonen stepped in. A traitor in his family's eyes and alone in a new land, despite the distance he found lasting friendship with his former handler.

130 words 748 characters

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EXHIBIT 2B – TOOLS OF THE TRADE

Tools of the Trade

#G5.2.002a Main Text	THE GADGET GURUS
60 words	When spies need to plant a bug, secretly snap a photo, communicate covertly, or don a disguise, they turn to Technical Operations—Tech Ops. These are the officers who craft the tools of the spy trade and often do operations themselves.
	These inventors, engineers, scientists, computer whizzes, artists, and tinkerers fuse imagination and technical know-how to create the devices agents and handlers need to overcome challenges in the field. Some of their innovations even make their way into our daily lives. That cell phone in your pocket? Some of its technology began as Tech Ops gadgetry.
	99 words
	606 characters
#G5.2.002a Titles	TU ZUOCHAO COVERT COMMUNICATION
	VLADIMIR ALEKSEENKO
	SURVEILLANCE AND COUNTERSURVEILLANCE
	CHARLES FRASER-SMITH
	ESCAPE AND EVASION
	JONNA MENDEZ
	DISGUISE
	CLINT EMERSON
	SECRET ENTRY
	ANIMALS IN ESPIONAGE
	COVERT CRITTERS

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Covert Communication

#G5.2.700a Main Text 60 words	COVERT COMMUNICATION Sharing information relies on covert communication, or COVCOM—the
	lifeblood of espionage. It's also the point at which spies are most vulnerable. Face-to-face meetings can be impractical, even deadly— especially if spies are caught red-handed passing or receiving classified information or carrying spy equipment.
	That's where Tech Ops steps in, creating communication devices that are easily concealed, even disguised to look like everyday objects.
	66 words 470 characters
#G5.2.700a Image caption	Circuitry Image Above [Image credit] Courtesy of Marion and John Hearfield
#G5.2.700b Subtext 90 words	TU ZUOCHAO: (涂作潮) "THE CARPENTER"
	DATES ACTIVE: 1920s—1940s
	AGENCY: Chinese Communist Party TOP SKILLS: Radio Engineering
	MISSION: Support COVCOM against the Japanese (Sino-Japanese
	War) and Chinese Nationalists (Chinese Civil War)
	The Chinese Communist Party had a trick up its sleeve as it battled its enemies in the 1930s and 1940s: a disappearing spy radio!
	Tu was a clever tinkerer. As a young party member, he was sent to train as a spy and radio engineer in the USSR. Back in China, he tested ways to make transmissions harder to detect, leading to his ingenious invention: a "shapeless radio" that could change instantly from ordinary receiver to secret transmitter.
	Despite his loyalty to the Party, Tu was arrested and tortured as a "class enemy" during the tumultuous 1968 Cultural Revolution. Under questioning, he refused to reveal how his invention worked, taking his secret to the grave.
	150 words 900 characters
#G5.2.700d	Li Bai Foils His Foes

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Extended	
Caption 55 words	Shanghai, 1942. Chinese spy Li Bai sends intel to the Red Army using a "shapeless radio." When Japanese troops burst in, he plucks a wire from the radio and tosses it out a window. The Japanese arrest Li, but can't prove he used a spy radio—thanks to Tu's ingenuity
	The 1958 movie <i>The Eternal Wave</i> (永不消逝的电波) captured that reallife drama. Tu Zuochao consulted on the film, crafting a prop radiobut not giving away too much detail.
	90 words 452 characters
#G5.2.700c Extended	The "Shapeless Radio"
Caption 55 words	One wire. That's the difference between a secret communication device and a conventional radio—and possibly between life and death.
L2017.2.001	See the thin wire in the back of this radio? When that electronic oscillator is in place, it's a secret transmitter. Remove it, and it's an ordinary music radio. Tu Zuochao invented his "shapeless radio" in the 1930s at his undercover radio repair shop in Japanese-occupied China.
	Tu Zuochao's Shapeless Radio, 2009 reproduction based on 1930s invention
	On loan from Tu Zuochao Exhibition 涂作潮 陈列室
	67 words 457 characters
	During WWI, British Intelligence invited King George V and Queen Mary to sign their names using invisible ink smuggled into Britain by an enemy
	agent (he soaked his bootlaces in the solution). The King's signature has been developed in this document.
	King's George V/Queen Mary's secret writing, UK, 1917
#G5.2.702a Extended	The World's First Microdot
Caption 55 words	It started as a Victorian era novelty. It later became a sensational spy
L2016.1.632	tool. It's the amazing microdot.
	English photographer John B. Dancer first unveiled the marvelous 19 th -century parlor trick. This tiny negative holds 755 letters of text from a marble tablet at St. Mary's Church in the English town of Kirkhy Lonsdale
PY Master Script _FIN	marble tablet at St. Mary's Church in the English town of Kirkby Lonsdale. Page 75 of 457 Last Update: 8/04/2022 2:3 BUSINESS PROPRIETARY: DO NOT CIRCUILATE Onternational Say Museum

	World's first microdot, UK, ca. 1852
	64 words
	439 characters
#G5.2.702c	Making (and Using) a Microdot
Infographic:	Step 1: Make a Microdot
How to Make a	
Microdot	Take a photo of a document and develop the film.
	Prepare a photo-sensitive plate by pasting a square of wet
	cellophane onto glass. Coat it with silver nitrate, potassium
	bromide, and a pyrimidone-and-vodka solution.
	bronnae, and a pyrimaene and vedica solution.
	Step 2: Reduce a Document
	The camera setup reduces the text to fit onto the tiny cellophane
	square, creating a microdot less than one mm in size.
	Step 3: Cut It Out
	Remove the cellophane from the glass plate.
	Remove the temphane from the glass plate.
	Carefully cut around three sides of the microdot, using a
	toothpick to anchor it while cutting the fourth side.
	Step 4: Hide the Microdot
	Use a razor blade to slit the edge of a postcard and insert the
	microdot. Glue the opening shut with egg white or potato starch.

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#G5.2.703a	Ddiana Ddaria
Extended	Micro Magic
Caption	This is the early loss of the MCD/s and the MCD/s
55 words	This is the only known example of the KGB's secret system for making
	microdots and other microphotographs quickly from negatives.
L.2016.1.630	
	Speed and flexibility are vital when producing microdots for agents to use
	in the field. This system uses cellophane wrappers from cigarette packs to
	create a light-sensitive emulsion. An image projector and microscope
	table let lab technicians see the image as it's forming.
	Bagulnik microdot viewer, USSR (KGB), 1960s–1980s
	64 words
	455 characters
#L5.2.701a	Everyday items are ideal places for secret writing. Here, messages have
Standard Caption	been concealed on a cigarette wrapper, on a cloth handkerchief, and
25 words	"buried" between the paper layers of a postcard.
25 77 67 43	
L2016.1.3396	Handkerchief, USSR (KGB), 1960s
2002.1.105	Postcard (replica), USSR, ca. 1965
#L5.2.701e	This kit uses different components to produce secret writing ink.
Standard	Pyramidon is a common headache powder. The other two formulas
Caption 25 words	remain a mystery.
L2016.1.655	Kit for secret writing and secret writing systems, US (CIA), 1950s-1960s
#L5.2.702a	Household items such as headache powder, vodka, and cellophane from
	cigarette packets could be used by agents in the field to make a light
	sensitive emulsion for microdots
Standard Caption	
25 words	
	Household items used to make microdots, US, 2001
2001.1.103a-g	
#L5.2.702C	These are one-of-a-kind devices. The camera (left) produced 12 microdots on a
	disk and can be disguised as a coat button. The microdot camera system (right) is
Standard	an all-in-one device. It photographs and produces a microdot.
Caption	
	Microdot camera system, CIA, mid-1970s
	Mark IV microdat comora LIS (CIA) lata 1050s corb 1060s
	Mark IV microdot camera, US (CIA), late 1950s early 1960s Loaned courtesy of CIA Museum
	Edunca counces of directions

#L5.2.703a Standard Caption 25 words	Easily overlooked, these spikes and rock are hollow, allowing agents and handlers to pass messages, film, and small items without having to meet in person.
L2016.1.709	Dead drop spike, UK (MI6), 1950s-1970s
L2016.1.701	Dead drop spike, USSR (GRU), 1970s-1980s
L2016.1.701	Dead drop rock, US (CIA), 1970s
#L5.2.703b Standard Caption	These devices allow both agents in the field and at headquarters to read microdots. One even doubles as a working fountain pen!
25 words	Fountain pen with viewer (replica), East Germany, 1950s
Need fountain pen #	
	Pocket microscope, US (CIA), 1960s

#L5.2.703c Standard Caption 25 words L2016.1.016 #L5.2.703d Standard Caption 25 words	A Moscow agent traveling near his CIA case officer's residence used this system to covertly send a low-powered radio signal requesting a meeting. A receiver hidden in this clock (in the officer's home), illuminated a tiny red light above the number 12. SRAC clock signaling device with battery trigger, US (CIA), 1970s An agent and handler in the same hotel could secretly communicate over the hotel's electrical circuit using this modified table lamp. It contains a transceiver and can also function as a listening device.
L2016.1.2924 (lamp)	SRAC hotel lamp, US (CIA), 1970s
#L5.2.703e Standard Caption 25 words L2016.1.1662	This portable radio station, concealed in a suitcase, was the first used by the US intelligence agency in WWII, the OSS. AN-PRC 1 Suitcase radio, US (US Army Signal Corps/OSS), 1942–1949

Surveillance & Countersurveillance

#G5.2.704a Main Text	SURVEILLANCE & COUNTERSURVEILLANCE: LISTENING IN
60 words	Spies have eavesdropped on their rivals for centuries, hoping to pick up valuable intel. Today, Tech Ops professionals find ways for agents to listen in from across the street—or across the globe.
	Remote listening technology has evolved over time, from tape recorders to digital devices, from 1950s gadgets as big as a soda can to tiny microphones no bigger than a gnat (bug-sized bugs!). Yet listening is only half the story. Spies also need to know if they're being listened to. That requires countersurveillance technology to detect—and squash—bugs.
	96 words

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	599 characters
#G5.2.704b	VLADIMIR ALEKSEENKO (Владимир Алексеенко): MASTER
Subtext 90 words	OF TECHNICAL COUNTERMEASURES
	DATES ACTIVE: 1970s–1990s
	AGENCY: KGB, Soviet Union
	TOP SKILLS: Microelectronics
	MOTTO: "Think like your enemy"—and outwit them.
	Young Vladimir loved taking apart and rebuilding electronic devices. As a kid, he fixed toys. As a college student, he built an electric guitar and amplifier. As an adult, recruited by the KGB, he became an Operative Technical Officer and a diplomat, aiding Soviet intel operations in Europe and America.
	Lieutenant Colonel Alekseenko specialized in finding ways to detect electronic bugs hidden in woodwork and furniture. He gained a reputation for outsmarting the inventions of his rivals—particularly US technical officers.
	After retiring from the KGB, he continued his tech work, making a number of gadgets you can now see on display in this Museum. He died in 2017.
	Alekseenko's KGB officer (retired) credential, Russia, 1999
	100 words
	720 characters
#G5.2.704c Extended	Vlad's "Bug Detector"
Caption <i>55 words</i> L2016.1.2961a-c	The KGB began finding lots of hidden bugs in the 1970s. How? Vladimir Alekseenko's revolutionary bug detector.
12010:1.2301d d	Most devices find bugs by sensing a power source or signal. But if it's turned off—no luck. This Non-Linear Junction Detector, however, sends radio waves that read reflected energy emitted by a battery or diode, on or off. See the cup-like things? They "sniff" for bugs as you move them along walls.
	Alekseenko's non-linear junction detector, USSR (KGB), mid 1970s
	[Image credit], Confidential Communications Consultants Inc. (H. Keith Melton) 81 words
PY Master Script - i	## 495 characters FINAL Page 80 of 457 Last Update: 8/04/2022 2::

#G5.2.705a	The Cift That Kent on Civing
Extended	The Gift That Kept on Giving
Caption	
,	In 1945, a group of Soviet children visited the US Embassy in Moscow and
55 words	gave the Ambassador a hand-carved Great Seal of the US. It stayed in his
2001.9.1	office until 1952when technicians discovered a remarkable listening
57	device inside.
	The Great Seal, transceiver unit, and passive cavity resonator, ca. 2000
_	reproductions based on 1945 KGB creations
#G5.2.705b	The Mysterious "Thing"
Extended Caption 55 words	
	US technicians dubbed the Great Seal's listening device "The Thing." With
	no battery or circuits, how did it transmit? After two months, British Tech
	Ops finally figured it out.
	The Thing was a "passive cavity resonator," activated by a radio beam
	from a van outside. When people spoke, sound waves entered through
	tiny holes under the eagle's beak. These vibrated a membrane that
	modulated the radio beam, bouncing it back as an audio signal to the
	people listening in the van.
#G5.2.705c	A Bug Among the Trees?
Extended	
Caption 55 words	US intelligence designed this device to look like a tree stump and then
	planted it in a wooded area near Moscow. Why? A bug inside
2001.9.182 a+b	eavesdropped on radar and communications from a nearby Soviet
	airbase.
	The solar-powered stump stored the data, relaying it to the CIA only
	when a satellite passed overhead or an embassy car was nearby. A US traitor eventually revealed the stump's location to the KGB.
	traitor eventually revealed the stump's location to the KGB.
	Tree stump listening device, (replica/training piece), US (CIA), late 1970s
	69 words
#05.0.755.	448 characters
#G5.2.705d Extended	Spy dust kit and brush, USSR (KGB), 1980s
Caption	68 words
55 words	408 characters
L2016.1.3393a-c	408 Characters
LZU1U.1.3333d-C	

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#G5.2.706a Extended	Sleeper Spy
Caption 55 words	
2004 0 470	This is a replica of a bug the CIA planted inside the walls of the Soviet
2001.9.179	Embassy in DC as it was being built in the 1980s.
	Dormant during construction, the bug was then remotely activated to drill
	a one mm hole from inside the wall and insert a microphone. An FBI
	listening post picked up the broadcast. The KGB eventually located the bug
	using its Non-Linear Junction Detector, tipped off by a US traitor.
	Drill bug model, US (CIA), early 1980s
	84 words
## T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	455 characters
#G5.2.706b Extended	A Parachute in the Pipes
Caption 55 words	
2001.9.180 or	When the Soviets built a new embassy in DC, US Tech Ops embedded bugs
L2016.1.3408	in the walls and this device in a drain pipe. Then they waited for a storm.
	The rain masked the noise of a tiny blast triggered in the device, releasing
	a parachute connected by wires to the hidden bugs. It washed out through
	the pipe, where an agent linked the wires to a listening post.
	Successuntil FBI traitor Robert Hanssen told the KGB.
	Pipe bug model, US (CIA), early 1980s
	89 words
	473 characters
	This versatile "bug" was designed to be built into the construction of a
	piece of furniture. Batttery operated, it can be turned of and off remotely to evade detection.
	to evade detection.
	Woodblock transmitter (replica), USSR (KGB), 1970s.
	The KGB built this model of the US Embassy in Moscow to determine the
	best location for planting "bugs."
	KGB "bugging" model, USSR (KGB), 1985-1995
	The US Embassy in Moscow was mid-construction when it was discovered
	that the cement was riddled with Soviet bugs. The top two floors were

	torn down, and a new steel frame built.
	Cement with bug fragments from the US Embassy in Moscow, US, 1979-1985
#L5.2.705d Standard Caption 25 words	When an American diplomat in an East European country sent his shoes out for repair, the local counterintelligence service secretly outfitted them with a hidden microphone and transmitter.
2001.9.171	Shoe heel transmitter, Eastern Europe, 1960s
#L5.2.705e Standard Caption 25 words	This highly directional "rifle" microphone was designed to filter out background noises and monitor conversations-ideal for audio surveillance outdoors.
L2016.1.3412	Rifle microphone, US (FBI), 1950s-1960s

Escape & Evasion

#G5.2.800a Main Text 60 words	ESCAPE AND EVASION
oo words	Every spy fears getting caught behind enemy lines. Capture can mean prisonor worse. To help agents evade adversaries or, if captured, escape, Tech Ops creates easily hidden tools—from tiny button compasses to large toolkits concealed in board games.
	During WWII, special British military intelligence unit MI9 devised cunning escape tools for downed airmen, often issued to pilots and aircrews flying missions over enemy territory. MI9 also hid escape tools inside parcels sent to Allied prisoners of war from fictitious charities.
	86 words 605 characters
#G5.2.800a Quotation	"Knowing when something of mine went well—a gadget really worked and out-foxed the enemy, perhaps helping to save a valuable life—was all I needed by way of inspiration."
	Charles Fraser-Smith
#G5.2.800b Subtext	CHARLES FRASER-SMITH: THE REAL-LIFE "Q"
90 words	DATES ACTIVE: 1939–1945
	AGENCY: Ministry of Supply, UK
	TOP SKILLS: Transforming ordinary objects into spy tools MISSION: Devise cunning escape and evasion tools during WWII
	In James Bond films, gadget inventor "Q" often makes things explode. His real-life inspiration, Charles Fraser-Smith, was less combustible.
	At school he was labeled "scholastically useless except for woodwork and science and making things." Luckily, "making things" came in handy. When WWII began, Britain's Ministry of Supply offered Fraser-Smith "a funny job in London."
	He began designing clothes for agents operating behind enemy lines. That evolved into making tools to help them evade capture or find their way to safety. His genius? Hiding gadgets in everyday objects, from maps in tobacco pipes to tiny metal saws in shoelaces.
	129 words 847 characters

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#G5.2.800c A Pencil That's More Than a Pencil Extended Caption In 1942, British gadget master Charles Fraser-Smith challenged the UK's 55 words Cumberland Pencil Company: hide an escape kit in an ordinary pencil. A small team working in secret hand-drilled pencil shafts, leaving some lead at the end. Then they inserted a tissue paper map and tiny compass under the eraser. Britain issued the pencils to Lancaster Bomber airmen. If downed, they could snap them open to get the escape tools. 76 words 453 characters #G5.2.800d A Modern Mystery: How Did They Do It? Extended Caption No one has ever been able to recreate the Cumberland Pencil Company's 55 words secret pencils. 2016.2.014a-h Half a century after they were made, the company tried to reconstruct the pencils...without success. Modern machinery couldn't hollow out the shafts without cracking them. Workers struggled to roll the tissue maps tightly enough to fit inside. In the end, they had to make the replicas thicker than the original pencils. Pencil with escape map and compass, UK (MI9), ca. 2015 Reproduction based on 1942 invention 88 words 532 characters #G5.2.801a **Escape Artists** Extended Caption The Nazis kept "escape-prone" prisoners at Germany's Colditz Castle. At 55 words least they tried to.... L2016.1.5108a-g In one scheme, POWs made these crude German insignia pins by filling empty shoe polish tins with ground plaster from casts for broken limbs; pressing a "borrowed" pin (coated in butter) into the plaster; and pouring lead from melted toothpaste tubes into the mold. The POWs then sewed the pins onto fake German uniforms. Insignia pin forgery kit, UK (MI9), 1943 77 words 467 characters

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#L5.2.801a Standard Caption 25 words	Allied spies, pilots, and others used these small radios to evade the enemy or escape once captured during WWII. They were designed by British gadget master Charles Fraser-Smith. Escape radios, UK (MI9), 1942–1945
L2016.1.1285	
#L5.2.801d Standard Caption 25 words	A downed pilot could use this concealed knife to cut the top off these boots, making them look like civilian shoes. Escape boots and knife, UK (MI9), 1941-1945
2001.9.026 a+b L2016.1.3363 e	
#L5.2.801g Standard Caption 25 words 2001.9.049	This knife contains blades to cut through door locks, windows bars, or padlocks. Press the ball bearing into the hole on the pen to release tear gas to clear a room or make a quick getaway. Escape knife "Lock Breaker," UK (MI9), 1941–1945
#L5.2.801h Standard Caption 25 words	Tear gas "pen," US (CIA), ca. 1948 Filled with ten escape tools, this kit could be stashed inside the body where it would not be found during a search behind enemy lines. Rectal tool kit, US (CIA), ca. 1960s–1970s
2001.9.046	

#L5.2.802a	WWII escape maps were often made of silk or Mulberry paper to be
Standard	lightweight and quiet when unfolded.
Caption	lightweight and quiet when unfolded.
25 words	C'II
	Silk map, UK (MI9), 1939-1945
2001.6.019	
#L5.2.802b	This chess set was manufactured with a hidden compartment containing
Standard	mulberry paper maps, a swinger compass, and emergency currency. The
Caption	x-ray shows the swinger compass hidden inside.
25 words	A ray shows the swinger compass maderi inside.
	Chass set with senseeled assent bit LIV (MIO) 1041
L2018.10.001a-	Chess set with concealed escape kit, UK (MI9), 1941
gg	On loan from the Phil Froom E&E Collection, UK
#15.2.002-	
#L5.2.802c	This easily concealed escape compass, issued to pilots, works by
Standard	attaching a piece of thread and floating it in water.
Caption 25 words	
25 Words	Swinger compass, UK (SOE), ca. 1943
2001.9.102	
#L5.2.802d	Pencils with concealed dagger, UK (SOE), ca. 1939-1944
Standard ID	
25 words	
L2016.1.1292a-c	
	Britain's MI9 employed a magician to help design some of its tools—perhaps this
	one? Soak off the top layer of this card to reveal a numbered map section.
	Assemble all the sections to form an escape map.
	Assemble all the sections to form all escape map.
	Playing card with concealed map, US (OSS), ca. 1942-1945

Concealments

#G5.2.805a	IT'S NOT WHAT IT SEEMS
Tertiary Text	II S NOT WHAT II SEEWIS
55 words	In movies, spies love to show off their gadgets and gizmos. In real life, they need to remain hidden.
	Concealments hide microfilm, flash drives, bugs, cameras, meeting instructions, or a stash of cash. The goal is to avoid arousing suspicion, so Tech Ops often make concealments look like everyday things: a coin or coat button, a bolt or book. Explore some examples here. Ordinary objects may never look ordinary again.
	75 words 442 characters
#G5.2.804a Extended	You Put That Where?
Caption 55 words	Bags or purses might be searched. Pockets can be patted. Sometimes, the best place to hide spy tools isinside the spy.
L2016.1.706	
L2016.1.651	Concealing gear internally is challenging: spies need to move freely and naturally. Electronics don't work well in moist environments. Engineers
L2016.1.3502	must create safe, moisture-proof concealments that fit comfortably even in our most private parts.
L2016.1.499	
	Rectal concealment, UK (MI6), 1960s
	Glass eye concealment, Russia, 1914–1917
	Tooth concealment for microdot, East Germany (Stasi), 1960s
	Venus camera/flesh colored, East Germany (Stasi), ca. 1986
	86 words
	574 characters

#L5.2.803a Standard Caption 25 words	The owner of this British gentleman's hat may be no gentleman! A small holster inside holds a Colt .25 caliber pistol. A metal frame keeps it from sagging from the weight.
L2016.1.097	Bowler hat concealment, UK (MI6), 1950s-1960s
#L5.2.803b Standard ID 25 words	Shoe concealment, East Germany (Stasi), 1960s-1970s
L2016.1.3545	
#L5.2.803c Standard Caption 25 words	This replica shows how "soft" film (emulsion without the celluloid backing, so it's very thin) can be rolled into tiny metal cylinders and hidden inside a cigarette.
2001.9.147	Cigarette concealment (replica), Poland (Polish Intelligence), 1960s
#L5.2.803e Standard Caption 25 words	In the 1950s, a nickel famously helped the FBI catch Soviet spy Rufolf Abel. How? It contained a ciphered message on microfilm. To open, insert a needle into a tiny hole on the coin's face.
2002.1.096 a-b	Hollow coin concealment, USSR (KGB), 1960s-1970s
#L5.2.803f Standard ID 25 words	Umbrella concealment, East Germany (HVA), 1960s
2001.9.148 a-c	
#L5.2.804a Standard Caption 25 words	This prototype (never used in the field) was specifically designed to be used by downed male pilots to conceal a small escape radio: male security guards, it was thought, would not thoroughly search the genital area.
L2016.1.668 a-b	Scrotum concealment, US (CIA), late 1960s-early 1970s

#L5.2.804b Standard Caption 25 words L2016.1.257 a-b	A Stasi intelligence officer could visit the bathroom on a train passing through East Germany from the West and retrieve an agent's message hidden inside this toilet paper spindle. Toilet paper roll holder concealment, East Germany (Stasi), 1970s-1980s
#L5.2.804c Standard ID 25 words L2016.1.189	Stick dead drop concealment, US (CIA), 1960s-1970s
#L5.2.805a Standard Caption 25 words	These shaving items conceal anything from microfilm to tiny cameras. The shaving cream can actually holds shaving cream! Electric razor kit concealment, East Germany, 1970s-1980s
L2016.1.174 2001.9.010 a+b L.2016.1.252 a-b	Shaving cream can concealment, US (CIA), ca. 1965 Shaving brush concealment, East Germany (Stasi), 1960s-1970s
#L5.2.805b Standard Caption 25 words	Found in the apartment of a Stasi spy operating in West Germany, this statue conceals a Minox camera with spare film. Elk statue concealment, East Germany (Stasi), ca. 1973
#L5.2.805d Standard Caption 25 words	An insulated lining in the bowl of this pipe ensures that when it's smoked, the hidden Minox film does not incinerate. Pipe concealment, US (CIA), 1960s
#L5.2.805g Standard ID 25 words L2016.1.336	Screwdriver concealment for film, East Germany (Stasi), 1960s-1970s

#L5.2.805i Standard ID 25 words	Ashtray concealment, East Germany (Stasi), 1965-1975
L2016.1.232 a-b	

Disguise

#G5.2.806a Main Text 60 words	DISGUISE
60 words	Sometimes, the right moustache at the right time can save your life. Disguise experts know how to masterfully transform a spy's appearance so they can slip past surveillance, operate under the radar, or switch cover identities fast.
	Whether a spy is trying to blend in—or wants to stand out and make a memorable (false) impression—a good get-up won't restrict movement, is easy to put on, and stands up to close scrutiny. Changing appearance might be as simple as putting on a hator as elaborate as turning a young woman into an old man.
	96 words
	546 characters
#G5.2.806a Quotation	"Never use a disguise except as a last resort—but when you do, play it for all it's worth."
	US government spy manual, 1944

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#G5.2.806b Subtext 90 words

JONNA MENDEZ: CHIEF OF DISGUISE

DATES ACTIVE: 1966–1993 AGENCY: CIA, US

TOP SKILLS: Disguise, clandestine photography

MISSION: Transform an agent's appearance, visual surveillance

There was an unwritten CIA rule that women "didn't do" operations. They hadn't met Jonna Mendez.

Joining the Agency as an administrative worker, her eye for detail, talent for problem-solving, and taste for adventure made Mendez perfect for the Office of Technical Services. Over her 27-year career with the CIA she worked in some of the most hostile Cold War locations, including Cuba and the USSR...and even the White House.

Mendez rose to become CIA Chief of Disguise, overseeing a global staff. She retired in 1993 having earned the CIA's Intelligence Commendation Medal.

117 words 752 character

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#G5.2.806c Extended Caption 55 words

Head to Toe

Jonna Mendez wore this mask for an Oval Office meeting with President George H. W. Bush. He was completely fooled! How the mask was made remains classified. So, too, is the mask itself, which is still at the CIA.

Not every disguise is high-tech. On a southeast Asian mission without her disguise kit, Mendez used what she found at a local market. Combing this foot powder through the agent's dark hair to made him look 30 years older and got him out of the country alive.

Right: Image of Mendez's mask and Oval Office meeting, early 1990s. Can you figure out which person is Jonna Mendez?

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	109 words
	596 characters
#L5.2.807a	These shoes were part of a disguise used by Peter Deriaban, a KGB
Standard	defector to the US, when he returned to Europe to recruit another
Caption 25 words	defector. They added two inches to his 5 feet 3 inches height.
L2016.1.695 a-b	Deriabin's lift shoes, US (CIA), ca. 1955
#L5.2.807d	This pregnant woman disguise designed by Jonna Mendez, former CIA
Standard	Chief of Disguise, is particularly useful for a female operative who needs
Caption 25 words	to transform her appearance in a snap. It's also designed to conceal a
25 WOIUS	camera.
L2016.1.944	
	Pregnant woman disguise, US, mid-1980s
#L5.2.807e-f	Former CIA Chief of Disguise, Tony Mendez, traveled the world with this
Standard	kit (left). Every CIA ops officer received a kit like this (right), which
Caption	includes a wig, glasses, and mascara to change the color of the fake
25 words	mustache.
2017.3.002 a-e	
(Mendez kit)	Mendez's disguise kit and sketches, US (CIA), 1970s–1980s
L2016.1.387 a-I (sketches)	Standard issue disguise kit, US (CIA), ca. 1980s
L2016.1.3134a-v	Gift of the Mendez family
(standard issue	
kit)	
Standard ID	Gift of the Mendez family
25 words	
12016 1 2544 5	Disguise dentures, US, 1997
L2016.1.3544 a-	
Have not yet	Artist Andrew Salamone invented this "identity preserving" balaclava to
received FDA	make a statement about the challenges of preserving personal identity in
from G&A	the digital age.
2015.1.071	
	RME Personal Surveillance Identity Prosthetic by Leo Selvaggio, US, 2015

Clandestine Photography

#G5.2.808a Tertiary Text	CLANDESTINE PHOTOGRAPHY
55 words	Need to steal intel from a top secret document without anyone knowing it's gone? Monitor someone's movements? For decades, spies have relied on concealed cameras.
	Today, nearly everyone has a modern version of a spy camera: cell phones can take great photos without raising suspicion. But in the era of film cameras, Tech Ops had to devise ways for agents to photograph people or papers quickly, quietly, reliably, easilyand secretly. 72 words 457 characters
#G5.2.809b	The Classic Spy Camera
Extended	The Classic Spy Camera
Caption	For nearly 40 years, the Minox was the go-to spy device for taking secret
55 words	snapshots. Although it was created in Germany in 1938 as a commercial
Need #	product, the CIA and KGB used the Minox until the 1970s.
	Its small size, high-resolution lens, flexibility, and large capacity (taking 50 photos without reloading) made it ideal for clandestine photography.
	Minox Riga camera, Latvia, 1938–1943
	67 words 408 characters
#G5.2.809c	You Can't Take It with You
Extended Caption 55 words	
caption 33 words	You've snuck into an office and have just moments to copy a classified
	document. You need a camera that's small, fast, easy to use, yet able to
	store images of many pages. In short—a copy camera.
	These three KGB "rollover" cameras are early handheld scanners. The
	tiny wheels on the ends roll over a page as the camera copies text onto a hidden film cassette. Each camera can copy and store up to 40 documents.
	82 words
	436 character

A concealed camera snaps up to 20 photos through the clear glass tie tack. A remote controlled shutter release is hidden in a jacket pocket. TOCHKA surveillance camera and tie, USSR (KGB), ca. 1958 12016.1.3397 #ILS_1808c Standard Caption 25 words This surveillance camera is concealed behind a coat button-can you guess which one? The wearer presses a shutter release in their pocket which opens the fake button for the photo. AJAX (F-21) button camera, USSR (KGB), 1965-1975 Casually holding this glasses case in one hand, an agent presses the side to activate a lever and take a photo. Inside, half a pair of glasses makes space for a tiny camera. Can you spot the mesh concealing the camera lens? TOCHKA Minox film format surveillance camera concealed in sunglass case, USSR (KGB), 1970s While pretending to check the time, an agent carefully aims this miniature camera (tricky with no viewfinder) and presses a button-snap! A 1" film disk produces eight exposures. Steineck wristwatch camera, Germany, ca. 1949 Soviet counterintelligence units and border troops used this camera and telephoto lens to take high-definition pictures across long distances. The user steadied the camera with the shoulder stock. FS-2 photo sniper, USSR (NKVD), 1944-1945 Camera concealed in cigarette lighter, unknown, 1960s-1970s This tiny camera contains almost 400 parts. While offering a real cigarette, a surveillance officer squeezed the case to activate the shutter release. The concealed lens aligns with small holes on the side of the pack. Tessina camera concealed in cigarette pack, East Germany (Stasi), 1960s #LS-2.809f The end of this fountain pen holds a marvel of mechanical precision and		
TOCHKA surveillance camera and tie, USSR (KGB), ca. 1958 12016.1.3397 #ILS.2.808c Standard Caption 25 words This surveillance camera is concealed behind a coat button-can you guess which one? The wearer presses a shutter release in their pocket which opens the fake button for the photo. AJAX (F-21) button camera, USSR (KGB), 1965-1975 Casually holding this glasses case in one hand, an agent presses the side to activate a lever and take a photo. Inside, half a pair of glasses makes space for a tiny camera. Can you spot the mesh concealing the camera lens? TOCHKA Minox film format surveillance camera concealed in sunglass case, USSR (KGB), 1970s While pretending to check the time, an agent carefully aims this miniature camera (tricky with no viewfinder) and presses a button-snap! A 1" film disk produces eight exposures. Steineck wristwatch camera, Germany, ca. 1949 Soviet counterintelligence units and border troops used this camera and telephoto lens to take high-definition pictures across long distances. The user steadied the camera with the shoulder stock. FS-2 photo sniper, USSR (NKVD), 1944-1945 Camera concealed in cigarette lighter, unknown, 1960s-1970s This tiny camera contains almost 400 parts. While offering a real cigarette, a surveillance officer squeezed the case to activate the shutter release. The concealed lens aligns with small holes on the side of the pack. #LS-2.809f The end of this fountain pen holds a marvel of mechanical precision and		A concealed camera snaps up to 20 photos through the clear glass tie
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documents.		documents.
L2016.1.509a-c	L2016.1.509a-c	
TROPEL fountain pen camera US (CIA), ca. 1972		TROPEL fountain pen camera US (CIA), ca. 1972

#L5.2.809h Standard Caption 25 words	Fold back the book cover to expose the lens of this amazing copy camera. Tiny wheels in the spine activate the camera mechanism and its built-in light sources as it rolls over classified documents.
L2016.1.516a-b	ZALOM rollover camera in fake book, USSR (KGB), 1970s

Secret Entry

#G5.2.810a	CECDET ENITOV
Main Text	SECRET ENTRY
60 words	A shadowy figure scales a wall. Someone slips unseen through a sewer. A locked door is suddenly locked no more. Learning what you're not
	supposed to know often means going where you're not supposed to be. Intelligence agents sneak into "denied areas" to conduct surveillance, plant bugs, access computers, or photograph documents—then get out without anyone knowing they were there.
	The first step in secret entry is reconnaissance: studying the location. Then, Tech Ops tools help agents get in and out. They might buy, steal, or "borrow" keys to copy, or, as a last resort, spies may pick a lock, which demands time, skilland luck.
	108 words 646 characters
#G5.2.810b	CLINT EMERSON: SPECIAL OPS NINJA
Subtext	
90 words	DATES ACTIVE: 1994–2014
	AGENCY: US Navy SEALS
	TOP SKILLS: Human Swiss Army knife, evading surveillance, defeating locks
	MOTTO: "Never get caught, but always prepare for it."
	As a kid, Clint Emerson was a troublemaker. He liked breaking rulesand not getting caught. That turned out to be excellent job training for his 20 years as a US Navy SEAL—the Navy's special operations force.
	In the early 2000s, his SEAL team was the first into Afghanistan and then Iraq. Emerson, an expert lockpicker, specialized in entering "denied access" areas across the world.
	Unlike movie spies, agents don't always carry high-tech gadgets. Emerson often improvised tools, ingeniously adapting everyday items—maybe transforming duct tape and books into a bulletproof vest, or a plastic bottle and steel wool into a pistol silencer.
	135 words
	886 characters

#G5.2.810c	Lock Picking Deluxe
	This handy kit includes a variety of mechanical tools that "read" inside of a lock, so that a key can be made.
	Emerson's lock pick kit, US, 2011-2012 Gift of Clint Emerson
#G5.2.811a Extended	Business on the Outside, Spy on the Inside
Caption 55 words 2017.6.001	Wearing this blazer, Clint Emerson looked like any other businessman on a workday. Nobody would have suspected that his ordinary-looking jacket concealed all the tools he needed for surreptitious entry.
	Emerson modified this off-the-rack blazer to suit his needs. Among other tools it includes his "thumb turner," which he could slip into a door crack to unlock a turnable lock.
	Emerson's tactical blazer containing lock picking kit, "thumb turner," viewfinder scope, and CCD miniature camera, US, 1994–2014
	Gift of Clint Emerson
	86 words
	547 character

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#L5.2.811a Standard ID 25 words L2016.1.3497 a-	Covert key cutting kit, UK (MI6), 1985-1989
S L2016.1.3497 a-	
#L5.2.811b Standard Caption	This kit contains clay to make an impression of a key, which can then be used either to cast a copy or gauge the pattern of the key's teeth.
25 words	Key casting kit, key pattern device, and pocket putty, US (CIA), 1960s
2001.9.032	
2001.9.054	
2001.9.111a+b	
	Use this special metal alloy—which melts by the heat of a candle—to make a quick casting of a stolen key. Don't forget to return the original before it is missed.
	Cerrobend ingot, US (CIA), mid-1970s
#L5.2.812d Standard ID 25 words	Pen light for lock picking, US (CIA), 1960s
2001.9.35	
#L5.2.812e Standard Caption 25 words	Lock pick kit, US (CIA), 1975-1982
L2016.1.378	

Animals in Espionage

	pionage
#G5.2.812a Tertiary Text	Covert Critters
55 words	Are Fluffy and Fido watching you? Is that creepy crawly in the crevice just a bugor a "bug"?
	Animals rarely draw attention—darting underfoot or accessing restricted areas. Spy agencies have capitalized on this, using them for surveillance, concealment, or covert communications. Animals also fuel imagination for high-tech gadgetry—from a boat's sonar to an owl's night vision.
	60 words 393 character
#G5.2.812b Extended	What Popular Pet Has the Run of the Place?
Caption 55 words	In the 1960s, agents eager to eavesdrop on an Asian leader saw cats at the meeting areasparking an idea. Tech Ops embedded a tiny transmitter in a cat's skull and a mic in its ear.
	Affectionately called "Acoustic Kitty," the cat proved trainable in familiar settings. When flown across the globe, however, it seemed lost. The CIA canceled the operation.
	[Image Credit] Confidential Communications Consultants Inc. (H Keith Melton) 69 words
	396 character
#G5.2.812c Extended	Super Bug
Caption 55 words	This "roach robot," developed by researchers at UC Berkeley, scurries around, climbing over obstacles and entering tight spaces inaccessible to
L2015.4.001	people. It can keep running even after a 90-foot fall. Can you imagine how it might be useful for espionage?
	Robotic cockroach, US, 2015 Gift of DASH Robotics

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#G5.2.812c Extended	Meet an ATS: All Terrain Snake
Caption 55 words	Snakes can move through almost any environment. So when Dr. Gavin Miller encountered a live python on his honeymoon in Bali, it inspired him
2016.6.001	to design this mechanical snake for search and rescue.
	Today, "snakebots" have been used to look for earthquake survivors and inspect nuclear power plants. They are even being developed for use on and underneath the battlefield (in cave battles).
	Robotic snake, US, 1998-1999 On loan from Dr. Gavin S. P. Miller, <u>www.snakerobots.com</u>

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	Robotic cockroach, US, 2015,
	Gift of DASH Robotics
	103 words
#CE 2 0124	622 characters
#G5.2.812d Extended Caption	What Critter Can "Sniff Out" an Underwater Mine?
55 words	The Palestinian terror organization Hamas announced in 2005 that it had captured an Israeli infiltrator. The agent, Hamas said, was outfitted with spy cameras and other surveillance equipment. Alsoit was a dolphin.
	Was the claim true? Maybe. Both the US Navy and Ukrainian military have taken advantage of dolphins' precise echolocation abilities to find underwater mines or guard restricted waters.
	[Image credit] US Navy
	68 words
	448 characters
#G5.2.812e Extended	Who's the Stealthiest Fish in the Sea?
Caption 55 words	Catfish have long been popular among diners. But in the 1990s, they went from fish fry to fish spy.
	The CIA developed "Charlie," a robotic catfish carrying a microphone and communication devices, with a propulsion system in its tail. The radio-controlled robot fish swam beneath enemy craft collecting underwater signals.
	F7 words
	57 words 359 characters
#L5.2.813a Standard Caption 25 words	The best place to hide spy tech? In something no one would want to pick up. In Vietnam, this transmitter was used to direct aircraft to strike locations.
2001.6.092 a+b	Tiger dung ("dog doo") transmitter, US (CIA), ca. 1970
L2018.8.016	Tiger dung ("dog doo") transmitter cross section, US, ca. 1970 On loan from Reade Williams
#L5.2.813b	During World War I, pigeons were outfitted with tiny cameras and
Image Caption 25 words	released over enemy territory. As the birds flew, the cameras clicked away, snapping photos.

#L5.2.813c Standard Caption 25 words	During the Cold War, the CIA used gutted rats as dead drops-places to hide messages, money, and film to be passed to agents. The rats were doused with pepper sauce to deter scavenging cats.
Prop 491	Rat concealment (reproduction), France, 2016

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Exhibit 2C – Looking, Listening, Sensing

Looking, Listening, Sensing

Looking, Liste	ening, sensing
#G5.3.001	LOOKING, LISTENING, & SENSING
Area Intro	
60 words	Some places are too dangerous or remote to send in spies. Some
	information is beyond the reach of human senses. That's when scientists,
	engineers, IT specialists, and researchers are tasked with devising new
	ways to collect technical intelligence—such as intercepting messages
	(SIGINT), conducting overhead surveillance (IMINT), or sniffing out
	secrets (MASINT).
	Tools and technology evolve continually. So, too, does the ability of
	adversaries to thwart or outwit each new innovation.
	75 words
	514 characters
#G5.3.001 Branch text	TECHNICAL COLLECTING
	OSINT
	Open Source INTelligence
	Collected from publicly available sources.
	TECHINT
	TECHnical INTelligence
	Collection of intel about adversaries' new weapons and equipment.
	FISINT
	Foreign Instrumentation Signals INTelligence
	Collected by intercepting signals from weapons being tested and
	developed.
	SIGINT
	SIGnals INTelligence
	Combines COMINT and ELINT into one type of intelligence gathering
	dealing with all electronic emanations and transmissions.

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COMINT COMmunications **INT**elligence Collected by intercepting communications transmissions sent via air waves, cables, fiber optics, or any other transmission medium. **ELINT** Electronic INTelligence Collected by intercepting electronic systems such as electromagnetic signatures. **MASINT** Measurement And Signature INTelligence Collected by measuring and identifying things such as chemical, biological, and acoustic signatures. Includes RADINT (radar intelligence), **IRINT** (infrared intelligence), and **NUCINT** (nuclear intelligence). **GEOINT/IMINT** GEOspatial INTelligence/IMagery INTelligence Information about the earth and space, usually collected through overhead recon from high-altitude planes or satellites. **Videos** 21ST CENTURY EAVESDROPPING INTERACTIVE WHAT: https://on.frame.io/7eTeJ LS WHO: https://on.frame.io/2ZeDNgz HOW: https://on.frame.io/zP0KDsa2

How to Steal a Sub (Glomar) How Do We Steal a Sub?

#G5.3.400 Main Text 60 words #G5.3.400 Main Text

How would you retrieve a massive object three miles below the ocean's

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©International Spy Museum 2019

surface without anyone noticing?

	T	
	sank in the Pacific Ocean. For tragedy: a crew of 98 lost—ald missiles. For the US, it was an military and cryptologic secre	told War, a Soviet nuclear submarine, <i>K-129</i> , the Soviets, it was a human and military ong with a full complement of ballistic opportunity to acquire a treasure trove of ts. Using underwater instruments by the US icans located the sub. Now they just had to
		106 words
		596 characters
#G5.3.401a Subtext 90 words	A FANTASTIC FEAT	
22		pire State Building and lowering an 8-foot n raising it to the top of the building. In the
	retrieval secret, the operation conducted entirely underwate	s secret sub recovery plan. To keep the —codenamed AZORIAN—had to be er. It required an incredibly strong "claw" to thes to lift it, and a colossal ship to hold
	_	anded vast expertise, so the CIA brought in obal Mar ine (GLOMAR) to build an
		107 words
		649 characters
#G5.3.401a	CHALLENGE: HOW DO YOU RA	AISE A SUBMARINE FROM THE OCEAN
	SOLUTION: USE A GIANT MEC	HANICAL CLAW.
#G5.3.401a	The Soviet Sub (K-129)	The Glomar Explorer
Stats	2,000 tons	57,000 tons
Unique	328 feet long	619 feet long
Statistics for the Wall	More than 3 miles deep	More than \$350 million
#G5.3.401a	Left to right:	
Image Caption (images across top)	The Soviet Sub <i>K-129</i> before it	t sank, in an undated photo
	Howard Hughes in the cockpit	of the <i>Spruce Goose</i> , ca. 1947

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The Glomar Explorer [Image credits] Left image: Photo courtesy of Nikolai Cherkashin; Center image: J.R. Eyerman/Getty Images #G5.3.401a John Graham Designs in the Dark Extended Caption Engineer John Graham was asked to create a unique ship. But since he 55 words didn't hold a security clearance, he wasn't told what its mission was. Nevertheless, fueled by coffee and cigarettes, he used a slide rule and pencil to design the Glomar Explorer. When he later learned the full story, he said, "I knew there was something screwy about all this." Graham died before seeing his design in operation. He'd told colleagues he wanted his ashes scattered from the Glomar. 86 words 498 characters #G5.3.401C **Creating a Cover Story Extended** Caption You can't build and sail a monster ship without people noticing. So the 55 words CIA needed a cover story. In 1970, it turned to eccentric billionaire inventor Howard Hughes, famed for bold projects such as the Spruce Goose—the largest flying boat ever built. Press releases announced a new Hughes project to mine the sea for nodules of manganese metal. Conveniently, it required building a really big ship: Hughes Glomar Explorer. Left: Toy solGlomar's ship building plan (reproduction), 1971 74 words 443 characters #G5.3.402C1 **Surfacing the Sub** Subtext 90 words The Glomar Explorer set sail in July 1974. Complicating the daunting mission, Soviet ships and a helicopter showed up at the target site to keep watch. The ship had a giant claw—nicknamed "Clementine"—to grab the sub, and a gymnasium-sized opening in its hull (a "moon pool"). The crew had to lower the claw slowly and precisely, adding 60-foot pipe sections one at a time until it reached the seabed and snared the sub.

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	On July 31, the crew recorded "Touchdown!" The next day, they began slowly raising <i>K-129</i> . Everyone held their breath
	109 words 718 characters
#G5.3.402C1 Image Caption	A still from the CIA film of the September 4, 1974, burial at sea of Soviet submariners recovered from the <i>K-129</i>
	[Image credit] CIA
#G5.3.402C1 Subtext	Up from the DepthsAlmost
90 words	Steady as she goes. The crew raised the sub nearly 7,000 feet—about halfway. So far, so good. Thendisaster struck.
	Early on August 4, the submarine snapped in two. Nearly two-thirds plummeted back to the bottom of the sea. Undaunted, the crew continued raising what they had. Two days later, part of <i>K-129</i> was aboard.
	The CIA has never confirmed what it actually retrieved, or how much useful information it found. We do know that <i>Glomar</i> recovered the bodies of three sailors. In 1992, CIA Director Robert Gates gave Russian President Boris Yeltsin a film of their formal military burial at sea.
	106 words 620 characters
#G5.3.402C1 Quotation	"THE SHIP JUST SHOOK SLIGHTLY, LIKE A SMALL EARTHQUAKE THAT WASN'T RIGHT—SOMETHING HAD GONE WRONG SOMEWHERE ON THE
Quotation on wall	SHIP."
#G5.3.403A	-SHERMAN WETMORE, GLOBAL MARINE ENGINEER The Secret Gets Out
Extended Caption 55 words	How long can you keep a super-sized secret? Even before <i>Glomar</i> sailed, US journalists sensed something fishy. The CIA, citing national security, pressed them to keep quiet.
	But in spring 1975, the Los Angeles Times and The New York Times felt it was time to break the story. The CIA had spent millions on a failure, they argued. The public had a right to know!
	This article reported that a CIA-financed "multimillion-dollar deep-sea salvage vessel" was used unsuccessfully "to recover hydrogen-warhead missiles and codes from a sunken Soviet nuclear submarine."

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	The CIA has never labeled the operation a failure or success.
	[Image credit] Los Angeles Evening and Sunday Herald Examiner, US, March 19, 1975
	116 words 706 characters
#G5.3.403A Extended	The Glomar Response
Caption 55 words Twitter graphic	The <i>Glomar</i> secret was out. The press and public clamored for answers. All eyes turned to the CIA.
Twice grapme	The Agency considered its options. It didn't want the USSR to know what it had—or hadn't—found. So staff crafted the now infamous response: "We can neither confirm nor deny" the story. The phrase has since taken on a life of its own as the perfect non-answer answer.
	The CIA joined social media platform Twitter with this playful reference to the <i>Glomar</i> response in 2014.
	67 words 413 characters
#G5.3.403A Image Caption	This March 1975 memorandum records President Gerald Ford's discussion of the appropriate response to press reports of the submarine salvage operation.
	Circuitry Image Above [Image credit] Photo Copy Courtesy of the Gerald R. Ford Library
#G5.3.403A Image Caption	This computer-generated image shows the giant claw "Clementine" being lowered from the <i>Glomar's</i> moon pool.
	[Image credit] Norman Polmar and Michael White
#G5.3.403A Image Caption	Mission: Impossible—Rogue Nation (2015). Impossible Mission Force agent William Brandt (Jeremy Renner), under questioning by the CIA Director in a Senate Committee hearing, uses the Glomar response.
	[Image credit] Photo 12/Alamy Stock Photo
#G5.3.403A Image Caption	Hughes Mining Barge-1 (HMB-1) under the Golden Gate Bridge, 1975. Built to secretly ferry "Clementine" to the Glomar, the barge was submerged below Glomar, the roof opened, and the claw raised into the moon pool.

	[Image credit] Bettman/Getty Images
#G5.3.402B1 Artifact Caption	The Glomar crew's clothing featured Howard Hughes' name and the Global Marine logo to support the cover story that this was a mining
L2016.1.3572	operation, not a spy mission.
L2016.1.3571	Glomar Explorer deck suit, vest, life vest, brass belt buckle, and Safety Award
L2016.1.052 L2016.1.3423	belt buckle, US, 1974
L2016.1.048	
#G5.3.402B2	This barometer, from <i>Glomar's</i> dining and socializing area, showed
Artifact Caption	variations in atmospheric pressure which indicated approaching changes
L2016.1.3376	in the weather.
	Glomar Explorer wardroom barometer, US, 1974
#G5.3.402B2 Artifact Caption	Mining Manganese (Maybe)
L2018.3.001	The Glomar Explorer cover story—that it was mining manganese nodules
	from the ocean floor—was bogus. Imagine the recovery team's surprise
	when it <i>did</i> find manganese nodules, inside the sub's outer hull!
	This mission souvenir, given to CIA Deputy Director Vernon Walters,
	commemorated the coincidence.
	Glomar Explorer souvenir ore, US, 1974
	On loan from the Michael M. Hasco Collection
#G5.3.402B4	CIA Deputy Director Vernon Walters wore this wig to disguise his
Artifact Caption	appearance when he visited <i>Glomar</i> .
L2016.1.3581	Lt. Gen. Walters' wig, US, ca. 1974
	Lt. Gen. Waiters Wig, OS, Ca. 1377
#G5.3.402B5	The CIA has never revealed what parts of the Soviet submarine it
Artifact Caption	retrieved from the ocean's floor. This rare remnant is part of a control
L2016.1.046	panel.
	Piece of the K-129 submarine, USSR, 1968

Looking – How Can We Get Higher, Faster, and Clearer?

#G5.3.200 Section Intro	SPIES IN THE SKIES
60 words	Early humans climbed trees to spy on their neighbors. Scouts scaled hills to peer into enemy camps. People have always tried to see farther and see more to anticipate threats, gain an edge, or plan an operation.
	Image and location-based intelligence (IMINT and GEOINT) ranges from simple, hand-drawn maps to photos and satellite data. Scientists and engineers continually challenge themselves to go places where people can't normally go to see what others don't want seen.
	[Image credit] Hubert Knoblauch/Alamy Stock Photo
	79 words 490 characters
#G5.3.201a Main Text	BATTLEFIELDS AND BALLOONS
60 words	Abraham Lincoln was worried. The Civil War had erupted. A Confederate army was marching toward Washington, DC, which lay virtually unprotected. How much time did he have to get reinforcements in place? For "real-time" intel he turned to new aerial surveillance technology: hydrogen-filled balloons.
	Floating thousands of feet above the city, the balloons enabled crews of "aeronauts" to survey the landscape for 50 miles. Their success in 1861 convinced Lincoln to create a Military Aeronautics Corps, which grew to seven balloons and traveled alongside (or above) the Union Army.
	92 words
# G5.3.201a	Civil War Balloons:
Statistics/Call-	Civil Wal Balloons.
outs	Crew: 1-2
	Speed: depends on the wind Altitude: 5,000 feet
#G5.3.201a Quotation	"SIR: THIS POINT OF OBSERVATION COMMANDS AN AREA NEARLY 50 MILES IN DIAMETER. THE CITY WITH ITS GIRDLE OF ENCAMPMENTS PRESENTS A SUPERB SCENE."

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-THADDEUS LOWE WRITING TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN, JUNE 16, 1861-THE FIRST INTELLIGENCE DISPATCH EVER SENT FROM ALOFT Thaddeus Lowe [stylized text over image] [Image credit] Courtesy of the Library of Congress #G5.3.201a **Building a Balloon Brigade Simple Caption** 25 words These photos document Thaddeus Lowe's balloon demonstration for President Lincoln in June 1861 at the current site of the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum. [Image credit] Courtesy of the Library of Congress 24 words 158 characters #G5.3.201b **Balloons Were His Business** Subtext 90 words Thaddeus Lowe promoted balloons well before the Civil War. A selfeducated inventor, scientist, and showman, he entertained journalists to show off his lighter-than-air craft. By the 1850s, he was known as an expert in balloon building and meteorology, and planned a transatlantic flight. When the Civil War began in 1861, President Lincoln named Lowe Chief Aeronaut of the Union Army Balloon Corps. He's remembered today as the father of US military aerial reconnaissance. In 1887, Lowe moved to California, where he opened ice-making plants, a bank, and a scenic mountain railroad that failed. He died in 1913, his fortune all but gone. 106 words 663 characters #G5.3.202a **Pigeon Power!** Extended Caption How can soldiers get a bird's-eye view? Get a bird! 55 words In WWI, pigeons were fitted with cameras and released over European military sites to collect intel. Their cameras clicked continuously as they flew, snapping photos of weapons, troops, and terrain. Analysts at the birds' destination developed the film. The program never fully took off, however. A new technology proved more effective: airplanes.

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	64 words
	412 characters
#G5.3.202a1	Pigeon readied for surveillance, ca. 1915. Above, an aerial view of the
Simple Caption	Schlosshotel Kronberg (Kronberg Palace Hotel) near Frankfurt, Germany, taken by a pigeon photographer.
	[Image credit] adoc-photos/Getty Images and The Picture Art Collection/Alamy Stock Photo
Artifact Caption	Flying spy pigeon with camera, Germany, 1914-1918
Artifact Caption	WWI soldiers demonstrated the latest in surveillance technology. This
	one shows a German soldier releasing a pigeon with a camera into the air.
	Toy soldier, Germany, 1914-1918
#G5.3.202a2	German inventor Julius Neubronner, 1914, with his miniature pigeon
Simple Caption	camera activated by a timing mechanism. The son of an apothecary, he
	originally used pigeons to carry prescriptions.
	[Image credit] Science History Images/Alamy Stock Photo

U-2 Story

#G5.3.203a Main Text	DRAGON LADY VS. THE SOVIET UNION
60 words	American spies couldn't peer through the Soviet "Iron Curtain." So they decided to fly over it.
	In 1955, US intelligence gave engineers at Lockheed a daunting challenge: design a plane able to soar high enough to avoid Soviet defenses while photographing their military facilities. After just nine months, the engineers delivered. The U-2's sleek sailplane design and light weight let it stay aloft more than eight hours, and its cameras could capture a 2.5-foot object from 11 miles up. Nicknamed "Dragon Lady," it disproved fears of Soviet missile superiority and helped uncover Soviet missiles in Cuba. Its evolving design keeps it in service today.
	110 words
	683 characters

#G5.3.203a	U-2 spy plane
Image captions	U.S. Air Force Photo
& credits	
(#G5.3.203c	U-2 photo of missile sites in Cuba, 1962
images)	National Security Archive
	U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers with designer Kelly Johnson, 1966 U.S. Air Force Photo

#G5.3.203a U-2 Stats	The U-2 "Dragon Lady"
	Crew: 1
	Speed: 400+ mph
	Altitude: 70,000+ feet
	Range: 7,000+ miles
#G5.3.203a Quotation	"NO ONE WANTS ANOTHER PEARL HARBOR."
	-US PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, 1959, ON DEVELOPING THE U-
#G5.3.203b Subtext 90 words	The Spy Who Fell from the Sky: Francis Gary Powers
90 words	US intelligence designed its U-2 spy plane to fly too high to be hit by enemy fire. But nobody told the Soviets.
	In 1960, a Soviet missile downed the "invulnerable" U-2. The CIA, thinking pilot Francis Gary Powers dead, issued a cover story about an off-course weather plane. Yet Powers had parachuted to the ground safely. When the Soviets revealed they had captured him, the US had to admit its U-2 spy program. Cold War tensions soared.
	The USSR sentenced Powers to ten years in prison. Eighteen months later, in 1962, he was released in a spy exchange.
	95 words
	623 characters
#G5.3.206d-i	Flight Suit annotations
Unique	- Inglite date difficulties
Graphic labels	A-12 Oxcart Suit
	[listed clockwise]
	Helmet with Heated Visors
	Visors must not fog upbut also not overheat the pilot
	Layer 1: Comfort Liner Lightweight nylon between pilot and bulky flight suit
	Layer 2: Bladder/Thermal Liner
	Inflates to maintain livable air pressure
	Layer 3: Outer Mesh

	Keeps the suit's original shape or form when it's inflated
	Layer 4: Outer Cover
	White Nomex® material is flame and tear resistant
	Left Sleeve Patch [√]
	Aircraft escape checklist
	[√] Right Sleeve Patch
	Parachute descent checklist
#G5.3.206B Artifact ID	Flight suit, US (CIA), 1960s Loaned Courtesy of the CIA Museum
#G5.3.206C	Supersonic, Yet Crystal Clear
Artifact Caption Insert artifact #	
insert artificet ii	The Technical Objective Camera can photograph pointing straight down
	or at angles up to 45°—reportedly at a resolution of just 6 inches—from
	15 miles up (the height of about 48 Washington Monuments!).
	SR-71 Camera, US (NRO), 1960s
	Courtesy of the National Reconnaissance Office (Center for the Study of National
#G5.3.204a	Reconnaissance)
Quotation	"SUDDENLY, THERE WAS A DULL 'THUMP'THE AIRCRAFT JERKED
on wall	FORWARD, AND A TREMENDOUS ORANGE FLASH LIT THE COCKPIT AND THE SKY."
	THE SKY.
	–U-2 PILOT FRANCIS GARY POWERS, RECALLING HIS DOWNING ON MAY 1, 1960
#G5.3.204B3	This canister is from a November 20, 1956 U-2 flight over the USSR—one
	of Powers' first missions. The film inside has never been seen. Opening
L2016.1.023	the container outside of a darkroom would destroy the film.
	U-2 film canister, US (CIA), 1956
#G5.3.204B4	The Soviets put this piece of Powers' downed U-2 plane on public display
	in Moscow. See the tiny rivets? The Soviets added those when they tried
L2016.1.3542	to reassemble the plane from the wreckage.
	U-2 wreckage piece, US (CIA), 1960
#G5.3.204B6	These photos were part of the official press packet distributed by the
Image Caption	Soviets, alerting the world they had captured Powers and his aircraft.
2002.1.001	Photos, USSR, 1960

Artifact Caption	Francis Gary Powers holds a model of a U-2 as he testifies in front of the
L2016.1.070	Senate Armed Services Committee, March 6, 1962.
#G5.3.204B5	The CIA gave a suicide pin like this to some U-2 pilots on Soviet overflight
Artifact Caption	missions. It would cause near instantaneous death—but its use was
L2016.1.042a–b	optional. Powers discarded his as he landed in the USSR.
	Suicide pin and sheath, US (CIA), 1950s
#G5.3.204b	Powers in Prison
Simple Caption 25 words	
	Powers passed the time in his Soviet cell playing chess and learning
L2016.1.056	carpet weaving from his cellmate. He carried these items in this suitcase
LZU1U.1.U30	when he walked to freedom across Berlin's Glienicke Bridge in a dramatic
L2016.1.420	spy swap.
L2017.3.004a-c	Powers' suitcase, letter, rug fiber, soap dish, alarm clock, chess book, and dictionary, USSR/US, 1960–1962
L2017.3.002	Suitcase, soap dish, alarm clock, and chess book on loan from Francis Gary Powers, Jr.
L2017.3.003	Dictionary on loan from Todd Golding Collection
L2017.7.001	79 words
	481 characters
#G5.3.204b2 Simple Caption	Welcome Home?
25 words	Some Americans—including in Congress—asked if Powers was more
	traitor than hero. Did pilot error down his plane? Should he have killed
L2017.3.005a-o	himself to avoid capture? The CIA and US Air Force made their position
	clear, posthumously awarding Powers several medals.
	Powers' Distinguished Flying Cross, US, 1986
	On loan from Francis Gary Powers, Jr.
	57 words
	351 characters
#G5.3.205a	Kelly Johnson's SKUNK WORKS®
Subtext 90 words	
	CHALLENGE: HOW DO YOU SEE INTO THE USSR WITHOUT GETTING A VISA?
	SOLUTION: SNAP A PHOTO FROM 70,000 FEET.
	JOLOTIOIA. SIAAL ATTIOTOTINOIAL 70,000 LETT.

	Designing spy planes to take clear photos from miles above Earth was an ever evolving challenge—which Lockheed's chief engineer Kelly Johnson met.
	In WWII, Johnson designed the famed P-38 aircraft and the P-80, America's first jet fighter. He later led Lockheed's secret engineering division, Skunk Works®, named for its early quarters in a smelly former circus tent. It created the U-2 and the A-12 Oxcart. But its greatest creation may be the SR-71 Blackbird, still among the fastest planes flying.
	Lockheed offered Johnson its presidency three times, but he preferred engineering. He stayed with Skunk Works® until retiring in 1975.
	102 words 720 characters
#G5.3.205a	"EVERYTHING HAD TO BE INVENTED. EVERYTHING."
Unique	
Quotation on wall	-KELLY JOHNSON, HEAD OF LOCKHEED'S SKUNK WORKS®, ON CREATING GROUNDBREAKING SPY PLANES
Image Caption	Designed by Kelly Johnson (left to right): P-38 Lightning P-80 Shooting Star SR-71 Blackbird [Image credits] Rudy Arnold, Courtesy of the Harry S. Truman Library; U.S. Air Force Photo; NASA/Getty Images
Image Caption	Skunk Works® logo. This division of Lockheed developed some of the most innovative—and secret—aircraft in the world.
	[Image credit] Courtesy of Lockheed Advanced Development Projects
Image Caption	Sketch from Kelly Johnson's notebook of Lockheed's A-3
	[Image credit] CIA
#G5.3.208a Main Text	THE MIGHTY BLACKBIRD
60 words	The higher US pilots flew, the higher the Soviets aimed. By 1960, the CIA needed something new, and challenged Lockheed's Skunk Works® to design a craft virtually undetectable by radar. Lockheed had 20 months.
l-	1

	Its solution? The A-12 Oxcart, later modified as the SR-71 "Blackbird" (named for its special black paint), which debuted in 1964. Innovative in almost every way, it hurtled around the globe at three times the speed of sound.
	75 words 455 characters
#G5.3.208b Extended	Watching the Sovietswith Soviet Help
Caption 55 words	The US built the Blackbird primarily to spy on the Soviets. Yet it relied on material <i>from</i> the Soviets.
	The plane's great speed produced temperatures that would melt a conventional airframe. So designers used a titanium alloy that was lightweight, strong, and withstood high heat. The only problem? The Soviets were the major supplier. So the US created fake companies to hide who was really buying the alloy.
	73 words 445 characters
#G5.3.208b Image Caption	A-12 mounted for testing at Area-51 [Image credit] CIA
#G5.3.208b Image Caption	SR-71 pilot in full flight suit [Image credit] Brian Shul/U.S. Air Force
#G5.3.207a Directive	Problem-Solving Under Pressure
unique Maximum 220 characters	Flying high helped keep spy planes out of missile range, but also out of breathing range. How to keep pilots soaring and alive? That was the engineers' challenge.
[50 characters per ¶ break]	Move the pilot higher and see what happens as pressure and oxygen decrease.
	[Labels on the interactive]
	Washington Monument 555.5 feet At ground level, the pilot needs only sun screen. Atmospheric pressure and oxygen levels are perfect.

	Mount Everest
	29,000 Feet
	[52 Washington Monuments]
	An oxygen tank helps our pilot breathe in the thin mountain air. Climbing
	too quickly can cause painful nitrogen gas bubbles in his body
	(decompression sickness, or "the bends").
	Commercial Airplane
	39,000 Feet
	[70 Washington Monuments]
	No special flight suit needed here! The plane is pressurized, so both pilot
	and passengers can breathe normally.
	U-2 Spy Plane "The Dragon Lady"
	70,000 Feet
	[126 Washington Monuments]
	The tight lacing and inflatable tubes of a partial pressure suit squeeze our
	pilot's body, increasing circulation. The helmet provides oxygen.
	A-12/SR-71 "The Blackbird"
	85,000 Feet
	[153 Washington Monuments]
	At this altitude, our pilot needs the complete portable environment of a
	full pressure suit—with oxygen, pressure, and temperature controls—to
	stay alive. Without it he'd die in 15 seconds.
#G5.3.208a A-12 & SR-71	A-12 and SR-71
stats	
	Crew: 1[A-12]; 2 [SR-71]
	Speed: 2,000+ mph
	Altitude: up to 90,000 feet
	Range: about 3,000 miles
#G5.3.208a	SR-71 Blackbird [stylized text for image]
Image ID	on 72 blackbild [stylized text for illidge]
	[Image credit] Courtesy of Lockheed Martin

Satellites & Drones

	#G5.3.209a Main Text 60 words	THE FINAL FRONTIER?	
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	The higher you go, the farther you see. But as nations created new high-flying eyes in the sky, rivals devised new ways to target them. Only one place was thought to be truly beyond reach: space. From the 1960s to 1980s, the US National Reconnaissance Office created three satellite systems to spy on the Soviet Union: CORONA, GAMBIT, and HEXAGON. Yet satellites, too, have shortcomings. If they orbit, they can't continually monitor a target. If they're fixed in position, they can't switch to new targets. The solution? Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, or drones. They eliminate pilot risk, can hover over targets for hours or days, and provide real-time intel from thousands of miles away.
	116 words 704 characters
#G5.3.209a Image Caption	Launched in 1963, the KH-7 GAMBIT satellite provided resolution to as little as two feet. It delivered the first high resolution satellite photography of "denied areas"—such as this 1967 image of the Shuang Cheng Tzu Missile Center in China.
	[Image credit] National Reconnaissance Office
#G5.3.209a Image Caption	This artist's conception shows the highly complex KH-9 HEXAGON satellite, launched in 1971. It combined the best attributes of CORONA and GAMBIT, providing wide area coverage and high resolution. Specific data is still classified. [Image credit] National Reconnaissance Office
#G5.3.209a Image Caption	First launched in 1959, early CORONA satellites photographed targets at a resolution of around ten to 15 feet. To retrieve CORONA's surveillance footage, a US aircraft caught a "bucket" full of satellite film with its grappling gear. [Image credit] U.S. Air Force Photo and National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution
#G5.3.210F	Baltimore Evening Sun, US, 1961
Standard ID	
L2016.1.914 (repro)	

#G5.3.210E Artifact Caption	Overhead reconnaissance captured the US public's imagination in the '50s and '60s. This comic book shows an Air Force surveillance aircraft
L2016.1.539	over the Soviet Union.
	Comic book, US, 1960
#G5.3.210D Artifact Caption	These swatches are from the parachutes used to bring CORONA satellite
L2011.2.001-	film to analysts on the ground. The patch is from the uniform of pilots who flew missions to catch film as it floated down.
003	CORONA service patch and parachute swatches, US (NRO), 1959–1972 On loan from Carolyn Leonard
#G5.3.210b Simple Caption 25 words	The Challenge: Get the film down to earth. Solution: Use parachutes.
L2018.7.002a	A protective "bucket" carried 60 miles of film on a reel like this from "Big Bird"—the KH-9 HEXAGON satellite. It was dropped by parachute through the atmosphere until snatched by a plane midair.
	HEXAGON Take-up reel, US (NRO), 1970s Courtesy of the National Reconnaissance Office (Center for the Study of National Reconnaissance)
	64 words
	395 characters
#G5.3.210c Simple Caption	QuickBird was Eagle-Eyed!
25 words L2017.1.001	Look up! This scale model of the Quickbird satellite sent crisp, clear images from orbit. At launch in 2001, it offered the highest resolution commercially available.
	QuickBird satellite model, US, 2001 On loan from Ball Aerospace
	39 words
	254 characters
#G5.3.210G Artifact Caption	Soviet intel made this model of a CIA mini drone. At the time, it was too small to be remotely controlled or carry surveillance equipment. That's
L2016.1.535	no longer the case—and today's devices are even smaller!
	Insectathopter, USSR (KGB), ca. 1976

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#G5.3.210H Artifact Caption 2016.6.001	With three micro cameras in its nose, the Black Hornet drone is used for surveillance and reconnaissance missions by military forces around the world.
	Black Hornet, Norway, ca. 2013 Gift of Prox Dynamics, AS

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Listening – How Do We Intercept Secret Messages?

Black Chamber

#G5.3.100 Section Intro 60 words	WHAT ARE THEY SAYING?
00 Words	Ever put your ear to a keyhole? Peek over someone's shoulder as they jot
	a note? Hold an envelope to the light to see what's inside? All are ways to
	intercept private communications.
	intercept private communications.
	That's what intelligence agencies do when they collect signals intelligence (SIGINT). Spies have done it for centuries—from reading the Queen's love letters to tapping phones or reading emails. Today, as digital technology lets us exchange vast amounts of information, intel agencies are finding ways to eavesdrop on more people in more places than ever before.
	93 words
	565 characters
#G5.3.102 Main Text 60 words	THE BLACK CHAMBER'S PRYING EYES
oo words	How did royal rulers keep up on the latest threats to the state or their
	thrones? They read the mail.
	In the 17 th and 18 th centuries, monarchs across Europe created
	"Black Chambers," secret letter-opening centers. France's Cabinet Noir
	was infamous; Austria's Geheime Kabinettskanzlei was
	the most efficient. It employed a skilled team fluent in all European
	languages and handsomely rewarded with lavish bonuses and every
	second week off. They melted wax seals on envelopes, revealed invisible
	inks, deciphered codes, read messages, copied important information,
	then re-sealed envelopes and sent them on their way.
	[Image credit] Print Collector/Getty Images
	98 words
	646 characters
#G5.3.103b	The Power Behind the Throne: Cardinal Richelieu
Subtext	State Belling the fill offer out affiditioned
90 words	Louis XIII was the official ruler of France. Cardinal Richelieu—shrewd,
	· ·
	analytical, and merciless—wielded the <i>real</i> power in Paris.
	Born Armand Jean du Plessis, son of Lord Richelieu, he became a bishop
	at age 21 and swiftly rose through both the church and state, becoming a

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cardinal as well as the king's Chief Minister. He used his intelligence service, the Cabinet Noir (Black Chamber), to monitor the activities of the French nobility, and used his spy network to consolidate royal power and crush opposition. After his death in 1642, his reputation lived on as the power-hungry villain in Alexandre Dumas's novel The Three Musketeers. 112 words 686 characters #G5.3.103 Triple Portrait of Cardinal Richelieu, Philippe de Champaigne and studio, **Image Caption** ca. 1642 [Image credit] © National Gallery, London/Art Resource, NY #G5.3.103 GEHEIME KABINETTSKANZLEI **Annotations for VIENNA, AUSTRIA** clock graphic 7:00 AM **WORK DAY BEGINS INCOMING EMBASSY MAIL ARRIVES** SEALS MELTED, LETTERS READ, COPIED, REPLACED, AND RESEALED 9:30 AM INCOMING EMBASSY MAIL RETURNED TO CENTRAL POST OFFICE 10:00 AM LETTERS IN TRANSIT THROUGH AUSTRIA ARRIVE 11:00 AM LETTERS INTERCEPTED FOR POLICE INTELLIGENCE ARRIVE SEALS MELTED, LETTERS READ, COPIED, REPLACED, AND RESEALED 2:00 PM LETTERS IN TRANSIT THROUGH AUSTRIA RETURNED TO CENTRAL POST OFFICE 4:00 PM BAGS OF OUTGOING EMBASSY MAIL ARRIVE SEALS MELTED, LETTERS READ, COPIED, REPLACED, AND RESEALED

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	6:30 PM WORK DAY ENDS	
	OUTGOING EMBASSY MAIL IS RETURNED TO POST OFFICE	
#G5.3.103 Quotation On wall	"If you give me six lines written by the hand of the most honest of men, I will find something in them which will hang him."	
	–CARDINAL RICHELIEU, SPYMASTER TO KING LOUIS XIII	
#G5.3.101B1 Artifact Caption	Special bags protect communications to and from embassies. Intelligence services actively try to bypass those security safeguards, acquiring other	
2004.2.006 (USSR)	countries' mail bags to study how they can be secretly opened and resealed.	
L2016.1.735 (Iraq)	Mail bag, USSR, 1960s	
. "	Diplomatic bag, Iraq, 1980s	
#G5.3.101B2 Artifact Caption	CIA professionals keep one of these next to their desks to dispose of any sensitive papers. They're collected at the end of every day and taken to	
L2016.1.834	the incinerator.	
	Burn bag, US (CIA), date unknown	
#G5.3.101C Artifact Caption	Collecting and Protecting	
	Intelligence agencies read messages and listen in on conversations from other nations. But they also try to protect their <i>own</i> country's	
	communications from prying eyes and ears. Those dual goals require an array of both offensive and defensive tools and techniques.	
	Take a close look at these objects. Which ones are <i>offensive</i> , meant to secretly intercept messages? Which are <i>defensive</i> , intended to protect information?	
#G5.3.101D Artifact Caption	Leave No Trace	
L2016.1.2977	This CIA kit has everything you need for "flaps and seals" work, the intelligence professional's term for secretly opening mail.	
	There are tools for unsealing envelopes and packages, and for lifting wax seals. There are vials of distilled water for softening glue on envelopes, as	
PY Master Script _FII		

	well as glue for resealing them. The briefcase's base has a heat table that
	can be used with damp blotting paper to unstick glue.
	Flaps and seals kit, US (CIA), 1962
#G5.3.101E Artifact Caption	Steaming for Secrets
L2016.1.670	Common methods for secretly opening letters and packages are using steam or water to soften the envelope glue, and dry tactics that pull apart the flap.
	This vintage steam kit is one of the oldest FBI-made tools. Agents plugged in the water-filled brass cylinder, which produced a precise steam jet. Though the technology is simple, it remains as useful today as it was in the last century.
	Steaming tool, US (FBI), 1940s
#G5.3.101F Artifact Caption	(Trigger)fishing for Data
L2016.7.001	The portable Triggerfish secretly monitors cell phones by intercepting their signals.
	When a target phone is on, Triggerfish scans it about every seven seconds and whenever it makes or receives a call. It records the phone's unique serial number, codes that identify its location, and any numbers it has called. In the US, only law enforcement is allowed to use Triggerfishand <i>only</i> with a court order.
	Triggerfish, US, 1998 On loan from an Anonymous Donor
#G5.3.101G Artifact Caption	Can a Drone Read Your Email?
2014.6.001	Two security experts wanted to know. So, using off-the-shelf parts, they built this prototype Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), or drone.
	It worked. Their invention proved that a hacker anywhere, using this base station and an internet connection, could direct a drone to intercept cellphone conversations, steal financial data, or access secret documents. The race to improve cyber drone capabilities continues.
	WASP (Wireless Aerial Surveillance Platform), US, 2009–2011

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	Gift of Mike Tassey and Rich Perkins
#G5.3.101H Artifact Caption	This display piece was used to teach KGB students how to perform dry openings.
L2016.1.658a-y	Flaps and seals training set, USSR (KGB), 1980s
#G5.3.101I Artifact Caption	This is the CIA's "model 1" hotplate, used to melt seals and open envelopes and packages. It heats to as high as 160°F.
L2016.1.2977	Hotplate, US (CIA), ca. 1956
#G5.3.101J Artifact Caption	It's a smartphone designed to be unhackable—and a 21 st century contradiction: protect your privacy through encryption, while you share
L2015.3.002a-p	your whole life on social media.
	Blackphone, US, 2014-2015 Gift of Silent Circle
#G5.3.103D Artifact Caption	Reading Their Mail
2002.7.001 L2016.1.3359	During WWII, intelligence agencies used tools such as these to secretly open both military and civilian mail.
12010.1.3339	A reader would insert one of these devices into the small gap at the top of an envelope flap, tightly wind the letter around the prongs, and slip it out. They checked the letter for sensitive information before inserting it back into the envelope.
	Letter removal device (replica), UK, 1940–1945
	Letter removal device, US (OSS), 1942–1945

Berlin Tunnel

#G5.3.105 Main Text	LISTENING FROM BELOW: THE BERLIN TUNNEL
60 words	CHALLENGE: HOW DO YOU HEAR WHAT'S HAPPENING BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN?
	SOLUTION: DIG UNDER ITAND TAP IN.

It was called Operation Gold for a reason: it was among the most valuable intel operations of the Cold War. And one of the most daring.

At the end of WWII, Germany and its capital, Berlin, were divided among the victors. The USSR governed in the east; the US, Britain, and France in the west. 1950s Berlin, riddled with soldiers and spies, was the hub for Soviet military communications. How to eavesdrop on those messages undetected? The US and Britain dug a secret tunnel from the American sector to the Soviet sector...and quietly tapped the Red Army's telephone and teletype lines.

124 words 745 characters

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Audio Only

AUDIO LINK

Voices from the Tunnel Audio Transcript

BUILDING THE TUNNEL



"Captain Williamson opened the door and he said, 'Corporal, this is not an Army installation, this is a CIA operation.' That didn't mean anything to me. I didn't even know what CIA was...and he said, 'Corporal I want you to know you are standing on the hottest intelligence operation going on the face of the earth.'"

- Special Corporal Eugene Kovalenko, US Army Security Agency

"Everyone who wasn't working on the tunnel was trying to figure out what was going on down there but I began to nail down some things as time went on. First thing that rang a bell, we had a couple new people assigned and one of them I noticed, at least on two or three occasions. With wet sand from the knees down and on his boots. So, I figured, he's digging in something. And then I learned one of the people there was an Army man who was a Russian linguist. So, I thought and thought and thought and I said, you know, they've got to have a tunnel."

- Private John Quirk, Private, US Army Signals Corps

"We came to what we thought were the foundations of a bombed out building but-unfortunately, as the first layer of bricks was removed, the contents of a very active cesspool came gushing out into the tunnel. It nearly asphyxiated two people (laughs), literally. It was an awful mess to clean up."

"When the site was informed that the first cable had been cut, tapped and the feed off into the pre-amp chamber was working, the message that was sent back to Washington was, 'the baby was born.'"

- An anonymous CIA Operative at Berlin Station

WORKING IN THE TUNNEL

"I began working 20 hours a day, seven days a week. After a while, I got so that I knew a particular voice and I could identify a particular voice immediately, just by the way he picked up the phone and breathed...just...I knew who it was, so that was exciting. I would draw pictures of what these people must look like by their voices, so I had a whole gallery on my wall. One was General Markov with a rose between his teeth. He was dashing. He kept women in his Moscow apartment. He had nylons and presents and things. So, he was a rogue."

– Special Corporal Eugene Kovalenko, US Army Security Agency

KEEPING THE TUNNEL SECRET: A CLOSE CALL

"In October of '55 there was a first snowfall. I heard these screams and hollering and people running around like crazy and I looked out the window, east, and here was this big bare spot going right east from the warehouse where we were, like a big arrow pointing right to us. 'Oh my God, it's all over. It's all over!' It was panic-ville. And so calls went out to the British engineers to come in with refrigeration, which they did that very day and they began taking the heat out of the tunnel, which they hadn't anticipated, someone didn't think of it."

– Special Corporal Eugene Kovalenko, US Army Security Agency

THE TUNNEL EXPOSED

"The game is over so maybe we should just push the plunger and blow the tunnel sky high. When I got to the Commanding General of the US

Sector in Berlin, he was very unhappy, because I interrupted him in his golf game. I said, you know, we're considering blowing the tunnel. What do you think? And he said, 'Are you likely to kill any Soviet soldiers?' And I said, 'very possibly.' Then he said, 'then you can't do it. I don't want you to start World War III on my turf." An anonymous CIA Operative at Berlin Station "When I left, the Colonel called me in, he said, 'Sargent, let me assure you, that you have rendered a service to your country that cannot be repaid and you will never be able to talk about it." - Special Corporal Eugene Kovalenko, US Army Security Agency #G5.3.106a THE OPERATION Stats Unique 40.000 Number of hours of telephone conversations recorded Statistics on glass 368,000 Number of Soviet conversations recorded 50,000 Number of reels of recording tape sent to London & DC for analysis 600 Number of linguists to transcribe and translate #G5.3.106a The Berlin tunnel was a major engineering feat. Imagine digging the **Image Caption** length of nine Olympic-sized swimming pools in secret! One of the hardest challenges was digging up to the cable from the main tunnel shaft without anything dropping into the tunnel from above. Right image: CIA #G5.3.106a The Tunnel Specs Construction time: less than 6 months Length: 1,476 feet [= about 4 ½ soccer fields] Depth: 9 feet below ground

	Cost: \$6.7 million
	In Service: May 1955–April 1956
#G5.3.106a Fun Facts Unique Fun Fact on glass	3,000 TONS OF EXCAVATED DIRT STOREDOR SHIPPIED TO THE US!
#G5.3.106a Fun Facts Unique	TESTS CONDUCTED IN UK USED VOLUNTEERS WHO WERE BLIND TO FIND OUT IF THEY COULD DETECT WORKERS BELOW GROUND
Fun Fact on glass	
#G5.3.106a Fun Facts Unique	TEST TUNNEL DUG IN NEW MEXICO, US
Fun Fact on glass	
#G5.3.106b Subtext	DIGGING THE TUNNEL
90 words	How did the British and Americans build a tunnel strong enough to withstand truck and tank traffic overheadright under the noses (and feet) of the Soviets?
	They secured a site the size of a city block near the East German border, then hired local workmen to build a headquarters with recording equipment (disguised as a radar intercept station), barracks (posing as a warehouse), and a generator shed.
	It all provided cover for digging the tunnel unnoticed. Engineers used stolen maps to find and tap buried Soviet cables. To avoid suspicion, workers dug quietly, never wearing hardhats or muddy boots in public.
	104 words 630 characters
#G5.3.106a Artifact Label	This is a six foot section of the real Berlin Tunnel. After excavation in 1956, it was used as a temporary underground command post for East
2015.1.001	German military maneuvers.

	Berlin tunnel segment, US (CIA), 1954–1956
#G5.3.107a Subtext	THE SECRET REVEALED
90 words	An East German crew fixing buried phone lines in 1956 stumbled on the US and British wiretaps. Operation Gold was blown. Yetit had actually been blown all along.
	George Blake, a high-level British intelligence officer—and Soviet mole—had given the KGB a sketch of the tunnel's location before it was even built. But the KGB didn't want to cast suspicion on Blake, a valued agent. The "accidental" discovery let them expose the tunnel without implicating Blake.
	It also gave the Soviets a tremendous propaganda win. They brought in film crews and reporters, and opened up the tunnel for East German tourists.
	105 words 626 characters
#G5.3.107a Image Caption	April, 1956: The Soviets used their discovery of the Berlin Tunnel to score a publicity victory, calling it "a blatant act of imperialist aggression and international gangsterism." <i>The New York Times</i> called it "a venture of extraordinary audacity—the stuff of which thriller films are made."
	[Image credit] Bettman/Getty Images and German Federal Archives
#G5.3.107a Map Image Caption	The tunnel ran from the American sector in West Berlin into the Soviet sector in East Berlin.
	[Image credit] CIA
#G5.3.107a Extended	How Do You Measure Success?
Caption 55 words	For a year, the Berlin tunnel provided vital intel about Soviet military plans and atomic capabilities—including that the USSR wasn't planning an attack. But if the KGB knew about it all along, was it feeding false information?
	The CIA thought not: A KGB disinformation campaign would have jeopardized Soviet mole George Blake. Instead, the CIA concluded that the KGB knew of the tunnelbut didn't tell the Red Army.

	74 words
	444 characters
#G5.3.107a	"ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE AND DARING PROJECTS EVER
Quotation	UNDERTAKEN."
On the wall	ONDER TAREET.
	-ALLEN DULLES, CIA DIRECTOR, 1953-1961
#G5.3.107c Extended	A Mole in MI6
Caption 55 words	Britain's MI6 recruited George Blake at the end of WWII, taught him Russian, and sent him to Korea. When the Korean War began in 1950, communist North Korea captured Blake. He spent three years as a POW, decided he was fighting on the wrong side, and offered to spy for the Soviets.
	After his release, Britain sent Blake to Berlin, not knowing they had a mole in their midst. When MI6 and the CIA met to plan the Berlin tunnel, Blake was the notetakerand passed his notes to the KGB.
	In 1961, Blake came under suspicion as a Soviet spy. He was arrested, confessed to MI6, and received a 42-year sentence. Incredibly, he escaped from prison in 1966 and made his way to the USSR. Blake lived in Moscow on a Soviet pension for the rest of his life.
	[Image credit] Associated Press
	143 words
	757 characters

Sensing – How Can We Identify An Invisible Threat?

#G5.3.300 Section Intro 60 words	THE WORLD BEYOND OUR SENSES
	Have you ever smelled the perfume of a passerby? Sensed the warmth of someone sitting near you? Felt the deep bass tones at a rock concert? We're surrounded by chemical traces, heat signatures, vibrations, and other signals. Some we can detect. Some we can't. But technology can extend our senses.
	Spy agencies collect this information, called Measurement and Signatures Intelligence (MASINT), using increasingly sophisticated tools.

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They can sniff, scan, and zap people and our environment to track targets or reveal hidden activities.
[Image credit] Interfoto/Alamy Stock Photo 87 words
87 Words
563 characters

Chemical Detection

#G5.3.308A	Spy Chemistry 101:
Subtext 90 words	Chemical Fingerprints
	You, your clothes, your catsticks of dynamite: everything is made of atoms and molecules, each of which has a unique fingerprint. Using spectrometers, scientists can analyze materials and identify these unique fingerprints to find out which atoms and molecules are present. In other words, what is this made of? This can be very useful if you are an intel agency trying to sniff out a dangerous substance. 72 words 445 characters
#G5.3.308D1 Extended	The Eagle™ Can See It
Caption 55 words	All living things have DNA—even deadly bacteria. In 2001, the FBI needed to find the source of letters containing anthrax spores. So they looked for
L2017.6.001a-f	the DNA of that particular anthrax strain.
	This mobile chemical imaging device, the Eagle, can identify pathogens on surfaces. It uses fluorescence spectroscopy to find the biological agent, and Raman spectroscopy to identify it, searching its built-in reference library. Eagle transportable chemical biothreat detector, US, 2004
	On loan from ChemImage Corporation
	82 words 531 characters
#G5.3.308A Artifact ID	Daily News, US, October 22, 2001
2016.2.011	
#G5.3.301a Main Text	PROJECT RAIN BARREL

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#G5.3.302a Main Text	TRICKING TERRORISTS: THE FOUR SQUARE LAUNDRY
	71 words 393 characters
	Popular Mechanics magazine, US, July 1958
	An article on Project Rain Barrel offered a first peek into US intelligence capabilities. It showed how the US knew what the Soviets were up to.
2016.2.005	analyzed air and rainwater to confirm a Soviet atomic test.
Caption 55 words	When Americans browsed this issue of <i>Popular Mechanics</i> , they may have learned how to fix a toaster or build a radio. Or how the US
#G5.3.301C Extended	Read All About It!
	Collecting air samples as part of Project Rain Barrel [Image credit] U.S. Navy
	The first Soviet atomic bomb test, August 29, 1949 [Image credit] Sovfoto/Getty Images
#G5.3.301a Image Captions	Rain barrels at the US Naval Research Laboratory U.S. Navy
	130 words 827 characters
	Truman confidently announced that the USSR had secretly tested an atomic weapon.
	tested it with gamma spectroscopy. The rainwater contained rare atomic chemicals carried by clouds all the way from the USSR—chemicals consistent only with an atomic blast. In September 1949, President
	"taste" air coming from the USSR. The results? Radioactivity measured 300% above normal. To confirm the results, Naval Research Laboratory scientists in DC set up barrels on their roof to collect rainwater, then
	Beginning in 1949, the US Air Force sent planes with sensitive filters to
	The US had an atomic bomb. Did the Soviet Union? That question preoccupied America in 1949. But how to find out?
	SOLUTION: LOOK FOR THE FINGERPRINTS
	CHALLENGE: HOW DO YOU USE CHEMISTRY TO FIGURE OUT WHAT OR WHODUNIT?

60 words Maximum 830 characters or 470 characters [45 characters per ¶ break]	Bombs rocked Belfast in the 1970s. They were planted by the Irish Republican Army (IRA), a terrorist group fighting to make Northern Ireland independent from British rule. Yet there were IRA sympathizers in Belfast; some hid militants in their homes. How could the British Army find those terrorist hideouts? IRA bombmakers used an explosive material that left traces on clothing—until the clothes were washed. So British undercover agents created the Four Square Laundry, collecting dirty washing from IRA neighborhoods to literally sniff out suspects.
	[Image credit] Found Image Holdings Inc./Getty Images
	91 words 596 characters
#G5.3.302a Image Caption	In October 1972, IRA gunmen ambushed the Four Square Laundry van in West Belfast, killing Sapper Telford Stuart (middle). Sarah Jane Warke (aka "Katie") dove through an open doorway, keeping herself and the house occupants safe. In 1973, she was awarded for her courage in a secret ceremony (bottom). [Image credit] Pacemaker Press, Stuart Family Handout, and Copyrighted 1973. Associated Press. 296982:0219PF
#G5.3.302c Subtext 90 words	Agents from Britain's Military Reconnaissance Force (MRF) opened their laundromat in an IRA stronghold in Belfast, offering discount coupons. Clothes poured in. So did clues. The MRF had installed a special "sniffer" washing machine to test laundry for explosive materials, gun residue, even blood. It likely used IR spectroscopy. Agents also compared the laundry to previous loads from each home, looking for changes in clothing size or type that might suggest it was hiding IRA members. Anything suspicious triggered a house search. After three months, double agents betrayed the operation. An IRA ambush killed at least one MRF agent.
	662 characters
#G5.3.302d Directive	Dirty Laundry or Incriminating Evidence?

unique

It's 1972. You're a forensic scientist aiding Britain's undercover operation at the Four Square Laundry in Belfast, Northern Ireland. You've collected clothes from a neighborhood filled with IRA members and found chemical signatures by using a special "sniffer" washing machine.

Your Mission:

Use the socks below to identify the IRA bombers responsible for recent attacks.

- 1. Consult the chart to identify the chemical signatures on each sock.
- 2. If a sock has three bomb-making materials, it probably belongs to a bomber.
- 3. Check your analysis in the TOP SECRET Forensic Report.

#G5.3.307a Main Text 60 words

BATTLING A BIO ATTACK

America was on edge after the September 11, 2001 terror attacks. Then someone began sending letters laced with anthrax—a deadly bacteria. It was the worst biological attack in US history to date, killing five people and sickening 17. Was it another Al Qaeda terror plot?

To track the source, the FBI and its partners launched one of history's most complex investigations. By 2008, relying on electron microscopy and spectroscopy to analyze the anthrax spores, they traced the anthrax to a US bio-defense lab. A possible suspect, Dr. Bruce Ivins, committed suicide soon after. The case remains open.

102 words 620 characters

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#G5.3.307a Image Captions (across top)

Anthrax scares in New York City, October 13, 2001
David LeFranc/Getty Images

A haz-mat response team outside a US Post Office in West Trenton, NJ Tom Mihalek/Stringer/Getty Images

Letter sent to Senator Leahy tested for anthrax at Fort Detrick biomedical research laboratory, November 2001 FBI

#G5.3.307a Image Caption

Beginning one week after the 9/11 terror attacks, letters containing anthrax spores were mailed to news media outlets and congressional offices in four states: Connecticut, Florida, New Jersey, and New York.

[Image credit] Getty Images/FBI

Seismic Detection

#G5.3.309a	GOOD VIBRATIONS
Main Text	GOOD VIBRATIONS
60 words	CHALLENGE: HOW DO YOU DETECT WHETHER AN ENEMY IS COMING?
	SOLUTION: LISTEN FOR VIBRATIONS IN THE EARTH.
	Can you feel the Earth move? Probably not. But scientists can. Seismic sensors detect minute vibrations from miles away and can trace them to their source. For spies, that's valuable intelligence. Vibrations might reveal an army on the move. Or a car approaching. Or a powerful weapon blast.
	Seismic detection is nothing new. Picture Native American hunters tracking bison by feeling the rumble of a thundering herd. Or scouts putting their ears to the ground to sense an approaching foe. Today's super-sensitive tools just take this age-old idea to a new level.
	[Image credit] Gisling
	112 words
	676 characters
#G5.3.309b Subtext	China's Ancient Invasion Alarm
90 words	Ancient cities often built high walls for protection. Enemies couldn't climb over these walls unnoticed. But what if they tried to go under them?
	In the 4 th century BCE, Chinese philosopher Mozu wrote about a simple way to detect invaders tunneling beneath city walls: fill large pots with water, stretch goat skin over the tops, and then lower these "invasion drums" into shafts below the walls.
	Guards could then listen keenly for the sound of water shaking in the drums. The intensity of the vibrations would suggest the number of invaders, and how close they were.
	100 words
	599 characters
# G5.3.309 c Directive <i>Unique</i>	What's Shakin'?

You are a guard protecting the city. The drum can warn you that an invading army is on the march. How worried should you be? Push each button and match the vibration level with one of the scenarios. The stronger the vibration, the closer the army. Check the answers below to see if you got it right. Scenario A Panic! The enemy's at the gates. Scenario B The enemy's getting close. Prepare the city's defenses. Scenario C Take a nap—the enemy's still miles away. Answers [upside down on panel]: 1=B 2=C 3=A #G5.3.310A **FEEL THE VIBE Extended** Caption Are the Russians Coming? 55 words How do you detect troop movements secretly and precisely? In the 1960s, the CIA and US Army planted seismic sensors along East German roads used by Soviet and East German forces. They were so finely tuned, they could distinguish the rumbles of seven vehicle types, including jeeps, trucks, tanks, and missile launchers. The devices stored information for a week, then transmitted it in a rapid electronic burst. 71 words 434 characters #G5.3.310A It's Raining Sensors on Vietnam Extended Caption The idea was simple: blanket the Ho Chi Minh Trail with sensors to detect 55 words North Vietnamese forces. In the 1970s, as part of Operation Igloo White,

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US planes dropped about 20,000 spike-shaped sensors that stuck in the ground like darts, antennas exposed. The scheme was mostly a dud. Sensors had trouble distinguishing troops from other vibrations. Was that a jeep or an earthquake? A thunderstorm...or just frogs? [Image credit] AFP/Getty Images 72 words 441 characters #G5.3.310 **Fact-checking North Korea** Extended Caption We did it! So said North Korea, boasting in 2016 that it had successfully 55 words tested a hydrogen bomb equal in strength to several million tons of TNT. Really? The US Geological Survey told a different story. Its data reported a 5.1 magnitude earthquake in North Korea. That indicated a much less powerful explosion: a fission bomb equal to about 20,000 tons of TNT—a fraction of the size North Korea had claimed. 75 words 432 characters #G5.3.310C Who Goes There? Extended Caption This rock is fake. It conceals an unattended ground sensor (UGS). Used in 55 words Afghanistan, its seismic, magnetic, and passive infrared sensors L2017.8.001 monitored human movement up to 30 meters away. The US Army designed and built this UGS. Several firms now make versions. They're used for keeping tabs on activity wherever a country has military or policing concerns, from South Asia to the US-Mexico border. Unattended ground sensor, US (DIA), 2001–2008 On loan from the Defense Intelligence Agency 81 words 499 characters

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Cutting Edge video:

 $\frac{https://www.dropbox.com/sh/gcaytzejk01gz4z/AAANfnNSgMElB6U3NO3AKbnea?dl=0\&preview=Spot+Mini+draft+13+for+screen.mp4$

Open Source Intelligence – How Do We Find an Open Secret?

#IGS.3.500a Main Text 60 words If possessing valuable intelligence material were a crime, we'd all be guilty. Information doesn't have to be secret to be useful. Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) is publicly available. It's everywhere: in maps, scientific journals, newspapers, and social media. Today, OSINT accounts for about 80% of all intel. The challenge is digging through mountains of data to find what's relevant and reliable. It requires creative thinking, analytical skill, and patience. #IGS.3.500b Quote #IGS.3.500b Extended Caption In Hollywood, Austrian-born Hedy Lamarr was promoted as "the most beautiful woman in films." But during WWII, she and musician George Antheil patented a "Secret Communication System." It sent messages between a radio transmitter and receiver over multiple frequencies using a random pattern. This helped radio-controlled torpedoes reach their targets by preventing the interception of radio waves. Called frequency hopping, this technology helped form the basis for today's WiFi, GPS, and Bluetooth communication systems. Image credit Clarence Sinclair Bull/Getty Images Lamarr died in 2000. But in 2014, she and Antheil were inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame for their frequency hopping communication system. Image credit Silver Screen Collection/Getty Images #IGS.3.502 Word Cloud CLASSIFIED ADS POPULAR		
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WEBSITE

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YEARBOOK

PHONEBOOK

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	MESSAGE
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	MAGAZINE
	SPORTS RESULTS
	UPDATE
	GUIDEBOOK
	SOCIAL MEDIA
	REAL ESTATE LISTINGS
#G5.3.504A	SOCIAL ENGINEERING
Talk-back wall intro	
intro	Intelligence agencies around the world use social media to research
	potential recruits. Hobbies, political affiliations, deaths in the family,
	pets, and places frequented can all be used against us.
#G5.3.504b	HOW OPEN IS YOUR SOCIAL MEDIA?
Talk-back wall directive	
unective	WHAT CAN BE LEARNED ABOUT YOU FROM YOUR ONLINE
	PRESENCE?
	I NESCHOL.

GALLERY 3 – MAKING SENSE OF SECRETS

#G5.4.XXXX Gallery Intro 60 words	MAKING SENSE OF SECRETS
	Spy agencies collect information. But that doesn't mean it's useful—not yet. Codebreakers reveal hidden meanings. Analysts assess accuracy and make connections. They transform information into "intelligence"—something decision makers can use.
	Try your hand at cracking a code or cipher. Think like an analyst. Brief decision makers. Discover the importance of understanding secrets.
	72 words
	445 characters

Exhibit 3A – Code Making, Code Breaking

#G5.4.100 Area Intro	SPEAKING IN CODE
60 words	You can't always stop someone from intercepting a secret message. But can you stop them from understanding it if they do? That's the goal of codes and ciphers.
	From ancient devices to quantum computers, people have devised ingenious ways to hide the meaning in messages. Cryptologists, meanwhile, try to crack these puzzles. The success or failure of codemakers and breakers has reshaped battles and changed the course of history.
	72 words
#G5.4.100 Unique	Is It a Codeor Cipher?
	CODE:
	Replaces words, phrases, or names with different words, phrases, numbers, or symbols
	Needs a code book to decode
	Example: ENORMZ was the Soviet code name for America's WWII atomic bomb program.
	CIPHER: Replaces each letter in a word with a different letter, number, or symbol
	Needs a key or algorithm to decrypt it
	Example: Replace each letter of the alphabet with a number in ascending order, and the word SPY becomes 19 16 25.

Enigma Case

#G5.4.202b	THE UNCRACKABLE ENIGMA
Main Text	THE STORMORABLE ENIGHA
60 words	Britain stood firm as Nazi forces swept across Europe in WWII. But the
	island nation depended on supplies from North America, and German U-
	boat submarines patrolled the Atlantic hunting Allied merchant ships—
	cutting Britain's lifeline. To stop the subs, British warships had to <i>find</i> the
	subs. How?
	Mathematicians—first in Poland, then England—turned their attention to
	the submarine fleet's communications. Yet these messages were
	encoded by the most sophisticated cipher machine ever seen: Enigma.
	78 words
	519 characters
Video – full	https://on.frame.io/VTB8HVqa
program #G5.4.200a	The Enigma machine is capable of
Unique	3,283,883,513,796,974,198,700,882,069,882,752,878, 379,955,261,
	095,623,685,444,055, 315,226,006,433,615,627,409,666,933,182,
Fun fact on wall	371,154,802,769,920,000,000,000 settings.
#G5.4.201a	The odds against breaking Enigma without knowing the machine's
Unique	settings? 150 million-million to one.
Fun fact on wall	
#G5.4.201b	Data Da and Line 5 in an Channel
Extended	Rotor Power: Making Enigma Stronger!
Caption	Cormany built this rare Enigma for its ally Japan (notice the Japanese
55 words	Germany built this rare Enigma for its ally, Japan (notice the Japanese characters). See the fourth rotor? Unaware Britain had cracked Enigma,
L2016.1.3405	Germany added a rotor in 1942 to strengthen it.
	Germany added a rotor in 1342 to strengthen it.
	The British called the device's messages "Shark." It took nearly a year to
	crack, and only after capturing key sheets from a German U-boat. In the
	interim, Nazi subs sank more than 2 million tons of Allied supplies.
	Four rotor Enigma machine, Germany, 1943–1944
	69 words
	458 characters
#G5.4.203a	"If a million-million computers on each of a million-million planets in each
Quotation	of a million-million galaxies spent a million-million years trying every

On wall possible combination of wiring three Enigma rotors, and took a millionth of a millionth of a second to test each one, they would still have less than one chance in a million-million of finding the correct one in that time." – Stephen Budiansky, Codes History Expert #G5.4.203b WHY WAS IT SO HARD TO BREAK ENIGMA? Infographic unique Germany's Enigma code was considered virtually uncrackable. Why? Every time an operator pressed a key, moveable parts in the machine changed position, resetting to produce a unique stream of enciphered letters. To decrypt the message, recipients needed to know the key which the Germans changed every day at midnight. [Diagram annotations] Step 1: Keyboard The operator presses a key—the "input letter"—creating an electric signal. Step 2: Plugboard The signal is diverted to a new path—a different letter. Step 3: Rotors The signal gets scrambled to yet another letter. Each of the rotors has 26 letters, making 17,000 possible variations overall. Step 4: Reflector The signal is reflected back for a return journey through the rotors and plugboard, scrambling the letter once more. **Step 5: Lampboard** The signal lights up the encrypted "output letter." #G5.4.203d **BREAKING ENIGMA: POLE VAULTED Tertiary Text** 55 words British codebreakers at Bletchley Park stood on the shoulders of Polish mathematicians. In the late 1930s, the Poles built the first machine able to crack Enigma messages: the "Bomba," named for its tick-tock clicking—or possibly for a

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popular ice cream dessert. Germany eventually added more interchangeable rotors to Enigma, overwhelming the Bomba's abilities. But the Polish device became the foundation for British codebreakers' own machine, the "Bombe." 68 words 482 characters #G5.4.204c Codebreaker: Marian Rejewski (1905-1980) Extended Caption He was a bespectacled Polish mathematician. He also was vital to 55 words defeating Nazi Germany. In 1932, Poland's Defense Ministry told Marian Rejewski to crack an early version of Enigma. Rejewski, realizing that traditional decryption techniques wouldn't work, devised an approach using permutation theory. With his colleagues, he devised a way to recover Enigma's daily settings, leading to the Polish "Bomba." [Image credit] Archive PL/Alamy Stock Photo 60 words 458 characters #G5.4.204b THE BRITS OF BLETCHLEY Subtext 90 words When WWII erupted in 1939, Britain assembled a secret weapon: mathematicians, chess champs, linguists, hieroglyphics experts, and crossword puzzle whizzes—people the government thought might be adept at codebreaking. The recruits formed an astonishing cryptology unit at Bletchley Park, a quiet estate outside London. They were so eccentric a group that locals thought Bletchley might have been turned into a lunatic asylum. The team of 100 swelled to nearly 10,000 by 1945—about three quarters women. Working in shifts around the clock they repeatedly won the wartime "brain battle." Equally remarkable, Bletchley stayed secret for 30 years. 101 words 664 characters #G5.4.205b **Codebreaker: Alan Turing (1912-1954)** Extended Caption He was eccentric, chaining his coffee mug to a radiator so it wouldn't get 55 words lost. He was also a math whiz, computer pioneer, and artificial

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	intelligence visionary. At age 26, he devised the idea of programmable computers.
	Turing was central to the Bletchley Park codebreaking team. Though he helped design the high-speed "Bombe" to crack Enigma messages, he was not recognized for his wartime work during his lifetime.
	[Image credit] © National Portrait Gallery, London
	72 words 453 characters
#G5.4.204d Extended Caption	Lorenz: Enigma on Steroids
55 words	Germany's Enigma machine was complex. The Lorenz cipher machine was far more so—like Enigma wrapped in a riddle inside a mystery.
	This is a piece of the Lorenz. Five of its 12 rotors followed a regular pattern, and five were changed by the remaining pair. Lorenz also added seemingly random-generated letters to text. German High Command used Lorenz for its most important messages.
	Lorenz teleprinter, Germany, 1942–1945
	69 words 460 characters
#G5.4.205a Quotation	"After you had done it for a few hours you wondered whether you would see anythingBut then the magic moment comes when it really worksThere is nothing like seeing a code broken, that is really the
On wall	absolute tops."
#JE 4 2051	- Mavis Lever, Bletchley Park codebreaker
#L5.4.205h Image Caption	Mavis Lever (1921–2013) was 19 when she was recruited to work at Bletchley Park. Her most important contributions: cracking Enigma messages from the Abwehr (German military intelligence) and the Italian Naval code.
	[Image credit] Prismatic Pictures/Bridgeman Images
#L5.4.205h Image Caption	Bletchley Park mansion and estate in Buckinghamshire, England was the top secret center for a group of WWII codebreakers.
	[Image credit] Evening Standard/Stringer/Getty Images

#G5.4.205c Extended Caption	Wonder Women
55 words	About 8,000 women—from card-index compilers to codebreaking specialists—were the backbone of operations at Bletchley. They mostly performed the less glamorous but essential tasks of monitoring and processing coded messages and handling the mountains of paper generated in a pre-computer age.
	They received little glory or praise for their work. But no breakthroughs would have happened without them.
	[Image credit] Government Communications Headquarters (UK)
	61 words 410 characters
#G5.4.205 Extended	A Colossal Codebreaker
Caption 55 words	It was a cryptographic raceand the Nazis had taken the lead. After Bletchley codebreakers cracked the Lorenz cipher in 1941, Germany upped the ante, making it even more complex. Could Britain develop a machine to break it?
	In 1943, a team at Bletchley unveiled Colossus. Created by telephone engineer Thomas Flowers, it was the first practical electronic digital information processor.
	[Image caption] Bletchley Park Trust/Getty Images
	63 words 407 characters

ENIGMA ARTIFACTS CASE

#L5.4.0010 Artifact Label L2016.1.014	This handy pocket book was used to send secure messages during the Spanish-American War. It includes instructions for soldiers with zero coding experience.
	Giddings Field message book with internal cipher disk, US, 1898
#L5.4.001 Artifact Label	Easily concealed in a coat pocket, this machine was popular with Cold War spy agencies, notably French intelligence. It was even supplied to the
L2016.1.013a-b	Vatican. The left hand squeezes the lever while the right hand is free to take notes.

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This cipher sheet was found on the wreck of the U-85, sunk off the coast
of North Carolina in 1942. Divers retrieved the cipher machine and cipher
page.
U-boat Enigma cipher sheet, Germany, 1939-1945
At Enigma's heart were its interchangeable rotors, like these. And each rotor had 26 internal settings.
Enigma rotors, Germany, 1939-1945
It took more than 40 years to honor the unheralded work of three Polish codebreakers who devised the Bomba, the first machine to break part of the Enigma cipher: Marian Rejewski, Jerzy Różycki, and Henryk Zygalski.
Commemorative envelope, Poland, 1983
Enigma machine, Germany, 1944
This device—used by the US Army and Navy until WWII—employs the same basic principle as one invented by Thomas Jefferson: rotate the disks to encipher a message. It has 15 septillion possible combinations!
M-94 cipher device, US, ca. 1922-1943
During WWII, an ashtray sitting on an agent's desk wouldn't attract much attention. And that's exactly why it was used to conceal a sipher disk for covert communication.
Ashtray concealment, US (OSS), 1942-1945
The US Army widely used cheap, portable, and secure strip cipher systems like this during WWII. A flat version of the M-94, it allowed
soldiers to easily arrange alphabet strips to cipher and decipher medium security messages at low cost.
M-138-A cipher device, US, 1940
Developed in the 1920s, the Kryha was a clockwork-driven mechanical device marketed for commercial use. In 1933, the US Army evaluated its
security: William Friedman and his colleagues took less than three hours to decipher an 1135-character message.

	Kryha cipher machine, UK, 1930s
#L5.4.001k Artifact Label L2016.1.030	This device allowed intel officers to quickly create a low-security transposition cipher in the field. Cipher device, US, 1914-1918
#L5.4.001x Artifact Label Need #	The portable M-209 (successor to the M-94) was so popular in the US Army, German cryptanalysts knew it as AM-1: American Machine #1. Never considered very secure, it was used for tactical battlefield messages. M-209 cipher machine, US, ca. 1943
#L5.4.001g Artifact Label L2016.1.588	After an agent used numbers from this non-rustling one time pad, she cut them away and burned them. That ensured the message could never be recovered—except by someone at "home station" with the exact same one time pad. Silk one time pads, UK (SOE), 1940-1945
#L5.4.001i Artifact Label	This device was used to authenticate non-secure US military communications. The yellow indicator shows which row of cipher should be used to confirm orders. It has eight different ways to authenticate, and eight ways to set message groups. KAL-61 authenticator, US (NSA), 1970s
#L5.4.001m Artifact Label L2016.1.3362	One time pads are intended for one use only—making it an unbreakable system. Sender and recipient hold identical pads. Each sheet is used to encrypt or decrypt a message, and then destroyed. Walnut one time pad, Germany (Stasi), ca. 1960s-1970s

Code Talkers

#G5.4.304a Main Text	TALKING IN CODE	
60 words		

	What better way to protect information than by communicating in a complex, unwritten, virtually unheard language? That was the simple idea behind the Native American "code talkers."
	During WWI, the US Army deployed Cherokee, Choctaw, Lakota, Meskwaki, and Comanche soldiers to transmit messages. In WWII, the Marines recruited bilingual Navajo for the Pacific Theater. The Navajo could send a message in 20 seconds—beating 30 minutes for a coding machine. From 1942 to 1945, Navajo code talkers participated in every Marine assault in the Pacific.
	88 words 563 characters
#G5.4.304d Quotation	"Were it not for the Navajos, the Marines would never have taken Iwo Jima."
On wall	— Major Howard Connor, 5 th Marine Division Signal Officer
#G5.4.304c Tertiary Text 55 words	Choctaw to the Rescue Germany tapped US phone lines on the Western Front in WWI. They cracked US codes and captured runners with messages. Americans had no way to communicate securely—until a US captain overheard two Choctaw soldiers speaking their native languageand had an idea. The Choctaw Telephone Squad sent "code talkers" to strategic positions. The Germans were baffled. Stories circulated that the US had invented a way to speak underwater! 72 words 449 characters
#G5.4.304e Tertiary Text 55 words	Code Talker: Chester Nez (1921-2014) As a boy, Chester Nez was forbidden to speak Navajo at schools run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. But his bilingual fluency later proved invaluable to the nation. The US Marines, seeking people who spoke Navajo and English, recruited Nez in 1942. He was among 29 original Navajo code talkers and helped devise their coded communications system. Nez saw combat throughout the Pacific, and later volunteered for duty in the Korean War.
	480 characters

Image Caption	Private First Class and Navajo code talker Chester Nez in 1945. The code talker program remained classified until 1968. In 2001, Nez and other code talkers received a Congressional Gold Medal. He died in 2014.
	[Image credit]: Courtesy of Michal Nez
Image Caption	The Choctaw Telephone Squad in France, 1917-1918. The unit paved the way for other Native American code talkers in World War II.
	[Image caption]: U.S. Army
#G5.4.304b Extended	MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN AN ANCIENT TONGUE
Caption 55 words	Can a fighter plane become a hummingbird? Can a battleship be a whale? They can if you're a Native American code talker.
	Tasked with creating an unbreakable code in WWII, code talkers chose words from their native languages to represent military terms, then spelled them phonetically in English. So whale-like battleships became "Lo-tso," the Navajo word for whale.
	[Infographic chart of 3 columns:]
	MILITARY TERM – NAVAJO CODE WORD (Translated into English) – PRONUNCIATION OF NAVAJO WORD
	FIGHTER PLANE = HUMMINGBIRD – DA-HE-TIH-HI
	BATTLESHIP = WHALE – LO-TSO
	SUBMARINE = IRON FISH — BESH-LO
	BOMB = EGGS – A-YE-SHI
	GRENADE = POTATOES – NI-MA-SI
	[Image credits] Fighter Plane: US Navy/PhotoQuest/Getty Images, Battleship: Fox Photos/Stringer/Getty Images, Submarine: FPG/Getty Images, Grenade: Militarist/Alamy Stock Photo. Eggs: Roberto Machado Noa/Getty Images, Potatoes: Zoran Milich/Getty Images
	58 words
	414 characters

Purple

CODE PURPLE!
Japan had an incredible secret locked in 12 of its embassies around the world: a cipher machine based on Germany's Enigma—but far more advanced and secure.
Like Enigma, PURPLE used a secret key, changed daily. But that was just the start. As users typed, four "stepping switches" (used by phone operators to route calls) rearranged themselves for each letter, eliminating patterns in the text.
US codebreakers nicknamed the device PURPLE, after the color of the binders in which they collected its messages. As tensions grew in the Pacific in the late 1930s, American cryptographers faced a daunting challenge: how to crack a code they didn't understand made by a machine they'd never seen.
116 words
701 characters
Breaking PURPLE
US Army codebreakers started tackling PURPLE in 1939. A year later, they discovered the scrambling sequence the machines generated and knew instantly rotors weren't being used. What was?
They reverse engineered PURPLE, building "shadow" machines mostly from typewriter parts. When US cryptanalyst Leo Rosen saw telephone stepping switches in a catalogue, he knew they'd work in place of rotors. Soon they were decoding up to 75 messages a day. The decrypts were dubbed MAGIC.
76 words
490 characters
US Army codebreakers had never seen an actual PURPLE system when they built these "shadow" machines. When a PURPLE machine was later
recovered, they discovered they'd duplicated it exactly: the Japanese had used the very same stepping switches.
[Image credit] Courtesy of the United States Air Force

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#G5.4.303f	This shows one of the few remaining fragments of a PURPLE machine,
Image & caption	recovered from the basement of the Japanese Embassy in Germany after the war. The Japanese destroyed all other PURPLE machines worldwide.
#G5.4.303e	Members of the US Army's Signals Intelligence Service, with department
Image & caption	head William Friedman at center, ca. 1935.
	[Image credit] Fotosearch/Stringer/Getty Images

Friedmans

#G5.4.303b Main Text 60 words	CODEBREAKERS: WILLIAM & ELIZEBETH FRIEDMAN (1891–1969 AND 1892–1980)
	Two heads are better than one. Which made the Friedmans a codecracking power couple.
	Elizebeth was an accomplished codebreaker in the 1910s when she met William and introduced him to the field. Between the World Wars she helped the US fight international smugglers. William, who had studied genetics, had a talent for spotting patterns in random sets of symbols, perfect for codebreaking. In WWII, William led the US Army's effort to crack PURPLE—suffering a nervous breakdown from the strain. After the war, he worked for the new National Security Agency.
	101 words
#L5.4.001a Artifact Caption L2016.1.1008	William Friedman wrote this manual on secret writing at the pioneering think tank Riverbank, where he met his future wife, Elizebeth—herself an accomplished cryptographer. All other copies are classified—but not the author's personal copy.
	Friedman's manual, US, 1918
#L5.4.002a Artifact Caption	The Friedmans used these coded bookplates in their personal library.
L2016.1.3183	Friedmans' bookplates, US, ca. 1918
#G5.4.303i Artifact Caption	Each year the Friedmans sent out a clever coded Christmas card—they called this one from 1928 a "telephotocryptogram." When each side of the grille is held over the table of scrambled letters it reveals a different secret message.
	[Image credit] The George C. Marshall Foundation

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#G5.4.303j Artifact Caption	The coding couple, William and Elizebeth Friedman in 1957, shown with a cipher disk and a cipher wheel.
	[Image credit] The George C. Marshall Foundation

JN-25

#G5.4.302a Subtext	CRACKING THE CODE, TURNING THE TIDE
90 words	Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 brought the US into WWII. With victory after victory, Japan continued to expand its territory. America was losing the war in the Pacific. That changed in May 1942.
	The US Navy intercepted and deciphered a message in Japan's naval code, JN-25. It described a planned attack on "AF." Butwhere was AF?
	Analysts thought AF <i>might</i> be Midway Island in the central Pacific. To test that hypothesis, the Americans radioed a fake message describing a broken water plant on Midway. When Japan sent a coded message mentioning water problems on AF, the US knew where to expect the attack—and had time to prepare.
	116 words 672 characters
#G5.4.302b Main Text	CODEBREAKER: JOSEPH ROCHEFORT (1900–1976)
60 words	The 1942 Battle of Midway turned the tide of war in the Pacific. Naval codebreaker Joe Rochefort led the team that cracked Japan's JN-25 code, helping the US win that crucial victory.
	As a teen in 1917, Rochefort had lied about his age to join the Navy. His skill at crossword puzzles eventually led him to cryptanalysis, and he later studied Japanese. Stationed at Pearl Harbor in 1941, his guilt at not having predicted Japan's surprise attack drove a determination to decipher Japanese radio traffic. He often spent nights and days at work in slippers and bathrobe.
	102 words 608 characters

#G5.4.302f Image Caption	Captain Joseph Rochefort was a major figure in US Navy intelligence and codebreaking from 1925 to 1947. He died in 1976, and was honored posthumously with a Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1986. [Image Credit] Courtesy of the Naval History & Heritage Command
#G5.4.302j Quotation	"An intelligence officer has one task, one job, one mission. This is to tell his commander, his superior, today, what the Japanese are going to do tomorrow." — Captain Joseph J. Rochefort Combat Intelligence Unit, US Navy

#G5.4.302c Extended	The Battle of Midway: Victory Decoded	
Caption 55 words	Japan seemed unstoppable as its forces spread across the Pacific in 1941. But when its fleet arrived at Midway Island in June, US ships were waiting, ready for the attack.	
	Japanese commanders were forced to change their strategy from an island landing to a sea battle. American fighter planes destroyed much of the Japanese fleet. US victory in the three-day battle changed the balance of power in the Pacific.	
	75 words	
	447 characters	
#G5.4.302e	Map of the Battle of Midway	
Image Caption	[Image credit] PJF Military Collection/Alamy Stock Photo	

Codes Interactives Wall Cardano Grille

#G5.4.402a Main Text	MASKED MESSAGES
60 words	The creative energy of the Renaissance spurred innovations in artand artifice. Girolamo Cardano was among many 16 th century scientists and scholars fascinated with finding ways to hide information. His Cardano grille concealed messages amid other text (steganography).
	The grille was a stencil with cutouts for letters or words. To create secret messages, users laid it over paper, wrote a message in the cutouts, then removed the stencil and filled in the page with plain text. Recipients put a matching grille over the letter and <i>voilà</i> —the hidden message appeared.
	91 words
	581 characters
#G5.4.402b Directive	Grille Yourself a Message
25 words Repeated 2x	You've received letters. They look innocent. But are there secret messages hidden within? Slide the grilles over the letters. Is Anything revealed?
	26 words

	172 characters
#G5.4.402c Extended	Codemaker: Girolamo Cardano (1501–1576)
Caption 55 words	Physician. Gambler. Mathematician. Chess master. Italian code-making pioneer. Girolamo Cardano was both literally and figuratively a "Renaissance man."
	Cardano authored the first clinical description of typhus and a history of algebra. His most enduring contribution, however, was the Cardano grille, a simple but effective device for creating coded messages. His grille remained in use for centuries.
	61 words 440 characters
#G5.4.402h	Italian mathematician Girolamo Cardano. Despite his many professions,
Image Caption	he was constantly strapped for cash—but used his expertise at
mage caption	probability to win money at card games, dice, and chess.
	[Image credit] Pictorial Press Ltd./Alamy Stock Photo
#G5.4.402D Full letter for underneath grille interactive	Your presence is requested for a week of festivities celebrating the wedding of Lady Rosemund and Lord Francis. Musicians, singers and poets from the northern and eastern parts of our country will delight our noble guests. The local peasants have been invited to share in this joyous occasion and perform a traditional dance. Rebelling against the winter season, flowers are already budding and the wedding is sure to be covered with blooms. Your attendance will complete our merry banquet. [Message with grille correctly placed] Northern
	Peasants Rebelling
#G5.4.402e Full letter for underneath grille interactive	The funds you donated to our town's library are much appreciated. Our new books have been delivered and put on the shelves. Thanks to you and your good lady, this library continues to draw in scholars from around the country. We have even seen an increase in scholars exiled from their own land seeking enlightenment within our four walls. Thanks for your generous gift.
	[Message with grille correctly placed] Funds Delivered
	То

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Lady
In
exile

Scytale

#G5.4.403a	SCYTALE ME A SECRET
Main Text 60 words	As Alexander the Great conquered a vast empire in the 4 th century BCE, his spies fanned out to track enemy movements. They relayed their reports using a low-tech but effective cipher tool called a scytale (rhymes with Italy).
	To send a coded message, a user wrote on a strip of leather or parchment wrapped around a rod. Once unwrapped, the message was gibberish. Couriers could easily carry the strip by wearing it as a belt or tying it around a package. To read the message, the recipient needed a matching rod of the same thickness.
	99 words
	554 characters
#G5.4.403b Directive	It's a Wrap
Unique format	You've received a secret message, written on the strip below. Can you wrap it around the right rod to decipher it?
	Step 1:
	Attach the end of the strip to a rod.
	Step 2: Spin the rod away from you you as you wrap the strip around it.
	Step 3: Can you read the message? Or is it just a jumble of words?
	Step 4: Try different rods until you find the one that works.

Cipher Wheel

-	
#G5.4.404a	SPINNING SECRETS
Main Text	J

60 words	
	It's a simple idea: replace one letter with another to create a code. It's
	also one of the oldest cipher methods. But in 1466, Italian Renaissance
	architect Leon Battista Alberti took this substitution system to the next
	level. His cipher disk remained the most widely used cryptography tool
	for more than 400 years.
	·
	Alberti's disk had inner and outer wheels, with a set of letters or symbols
	on each. Users rotated the disk, lining up each letter with a different
	letter or symbol. Adding a key word or phrase to reset the wheel allowed
	for thousands of combinations.
	100 words
	584 characters
#G5.4.404c	Codemaker: Leon Battista Alberti (1404-1472)
Extended	Codemaker Leon Buttista Alberti (1404 1472)
Caption	He claimed he amused himself by taming wild horses. We don't know if
55 words	that's true. But we <i>do</i> know that 15 th century Italian architect, painter,
	and philosopher Leon Alberti is the father of Western cryptology.
	and prinosopher Leon Alberta is the lattice of Western Cryptology.
	His 1467 essay <i>De Cifris</i> described the first polyalphabetic cipher system,
	revolutionizing codes. Alberti may also have been the Pope's personal
	codebreaker, using his expertise to crack secret messages.
	codestreamen, asmis expertise to stack secret messages.
	69 words
	455 characters
#G5.4.404D	Leon Batista Alberti was a pioneer in codemaking. As a Renaissance man,
	he is considered to have been surpassed only by Leonardo Da Vinci.
Image Caption	
	[Image credit] The Picture Art Collection/Alamy Stock Photo
#G5.4.404b Directive	Spin a Secret Message
Unique format	
omque jormae	Can you crack a secret message?
	Set the outer disk to the key and get cracking.
	Use the scratch pad to help you
	[Messages]
	KEY: A=K
	SECRET MESSAGE: OEK QHU RUYDW MQJSXUT
İ	

KEY: K=X
SECRET MESSAGE: PYNAQRFGVAR BCRENGVBA

KEY: P=D
SECRET MESSAGE: YAXQ EGEBQOFQP

[Answers — visible by flipping]

1) YOU ARE BEING WATCHED

2) CLANDESTINE OPERATION

3) MOLE SUSPECTED

Secret Writing Table

#G5.4.405a Main Text	NOW YOU SEE ITNOW YOU DON'T
60 words	Even the cleverest cryptologists can't decode a message if they can't see it.
	People have concocted invisible inks for thousands of years. In the 1 st century CE, Roman naturalist Pliny the Elder described a formula using milk of the tithymalus plant. Spies and leaders also sometimes hide important communiqués in plain sight by surrounding them with innocent text. Both methods ensure that only the intended recipient can see the secret message.
	77 words
	474 characters
#G5.4.405b Directive	Desktop Secrets!
25 words	Consult the secret encyclopedia. It contains everything you need to
	uncover covert messages hidden here. Good luck!
	17 words
	113 characters
#G5.4.405c Unique format	Hit the Books for Hidden Messages!
	Book codes convey secret messages by directing people to find specific
	words in the text. (The recipient must have exactly the same book!)

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	There's a secret message hidden in each book here. Use the numbers to find it.
	Here's how it works:
	Page number / line number—word number / line number—word number, etc.
	Harriet the Spy Secret Message 41 / 2-2 / 24-6 / 3-5
	Gold Bug Secret Message 40 / 26-8 / 31-10 / 10-3
#G5.4.405d Extended	Bald, Boiled, and Buried in Books
Caption 55 words	We hardly notice everyday things. That makes them perfect hiding places.
Shelf above secret writing interactive	In the 6 th century BCE, Greek general Histiaeus reputedly shaved a courier's head, tattooed text on his scalp, then let his hair regrow. In the 1500s, Italian scientist Giovanni della Porta wrote codes on boiled eggs—revealed only if one peeled the egg. Authors Edgar Allan Poe and Lewis Carroll slipped secret messages into their stories.
	73 words 444 characters

Make Your Own Codes (whiteboard interactive)

#G5.4.500 Directive	Codemaker: YOU!
25 words	Use magnets to create an alphabet key in which each letter becomes a symbol, then make a secret message with your newly created code.
	25 words
	141 characters

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EXHIBIT 3B - ANALYSIS

Analysis

#G5.5.101 Gallery Intro 60 words

Goat entrails. Crystal balls. Astrology. Just some of the ways leaders have tried over the centuries to divine the future. Not too reliable! Today, we know we can't predict the future. But good analysis can reduce uncertainty. That's where intelligence analysts come in.

Analysts comb through collected intel to find connections and patterns, sniff out deception, and offer context—all while avoiding mental traps that can skew the results. They divide challenges into three types: a secret, puzzle, and mystery. Test your biases and tackle the task of analysis.

89 words 562 characters

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Secret: V2 Weapons

#G5.5.200a Area Intro	REVEALING THE SECRET
60 words	Who's the traitor? When will a foe invade? The answer is a secret: a critical piece of hidden information. Uncovering secrets takes time and expertiseparticularly if you're not exactly sure what you're looking for. In the early 1940s, British analysts were asked to find one of the biggest unknowns of WWII. Nazi leaders hinted that they were building an unstoppable new weapon. What was it? How did it work? For that
	matter, did it even exist? Follow the analysts as they use four intel sources to find the secret of the Nazi V-weapons.
	sources to find the secret of the Mazi V-weapons.
	97 words
	560 characters
#G5.5.201 Mural Text	BALLISTIC MISSILE?
	SPACE RAY?
	SUN GUN?

#G5.5.200c HITLER'S SECRET WEAPONS **Main Text** 60 words Adolf Hitler vowed to rain down destruction on Britain as revenge for British bombing in Germany. He said there would be no defense against his Vergeltungswaffen ("vengeance" or "V-weapons"), thundering that the new technology would turn the tide of war. Threat or bluster? Did such weapons really exist? If so, what could they actually do? To find answers, British intelligence assembled a team to conduct "all-source analysis" using a variety of intel sources—from Nazi radio broadcasts to secret documents. 83 words 533 characters #G5.5.200c "We will take up the gauntlet and we will fight as the enemy fights." Quote on wall England...found a weapon which they think is invincible: namely, sea power. And because they cannot be attacked with this weapon they think they are justified in making war with it against women and children...Let them make no mistake here, however. The moment could come very suddenly in which we could use a weapon with which we cannot be attacked..." GERMAN CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER Danzig, September 19, 1939 #G5.5.200c **OPEN SOURCE (OSINT): BROADCAST BOASTS Tertiary Text** 55 words How did British intelligence learn that the Nazis were developing secret weapons? The Nazis told them. Analysts monitoring German radio broadcasts and newspapers came across references to a powerfully destructive new weapons technology. Was it fake news...or real? Without corroboration, British intelligence was wary that the mysterious secret weapon might just be propaganda to frighten the British people and bolster German morale. 67 words 468 characters #G5.5.200c What's In the News? Directive 25 words Listen to this excerpt from a fiery speech delivered by Adolf Hitler at Danzig barely three weeks after the war began (translated above right). Can you pick up his hint about a super weapon? Is it believable?

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	31 words 169 characters
#G5.5.202a Tertiary Text	AUDIO SOURCE (SIGINT): RECORDED CONVERSATIONS
55 words	Nothing loosens tongues like a comfy British country estate, good foodand plenty of wine. Particularly if you think nobody's listening.
	Trent Park outside London housed German generals who were held as prisoners of war. Everything in the house and grounds—from lampshades to billiard tables—was bugged. Every conversation was recorded. The generals' unguarded words provided breakthrough intel that the Nazi V-weapons were realand deadly.
	AUDIO LINK
	63 words 477 characters
G5.5.202b Image caption	A secret listener at Trent Park, England [Image credit] Trent Park Museum (London)
#G5.5.202c Extended	R.V. Jones: Solving the Unseen
Caption 55 words	At 23, he earned a PhD in physics. At 28, he was at Britain's Air Defense Ministry, devising ways to infiltrate Nazi radio signals and divert German bombers from UK targets. R.V. Jones was a logical choice to investigate the Nazis' secret weapons.
	Jones' combination of brilliance, originality, and technical know-how helped unmask the truth behind Nazi V-weapons. After the war, he returned to academic life.
	R.V. Jones, 1937 [Image credit] Courtesy of Professor R.V. Jones
	66 words 457 characters
#G5.5.202e	Death Rays and Rockets?
Simple Caption Unique format	[Text (before checklist)]:

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	READ these translated excerpts from the Oslo Report, sent anonymously to the British in 1939. Can you FIND hints about Germany's secret weapons? What seems reliable? What doesn't? 34 words 220 characters
#G5.5.203c Directive 25 words	THE OSLO REPORT: Trustworthy or Trickery?
	76 words 491 characters
	In 1939, the British Embassy in Oslo, Norway, received an anonymous file with never-before-seen German military and scientific intel. Most in British intelligence thought the Oslo Report a hoax. Jones didn't. He later called it the best WWII intel received from any individual.
Tertiary Text 55 words	R.V. Jones and his team studied reports from agents and resistance groups across occupied Europe, looking for common threads and technical data suggesting new Nazi weapons.
Directive	CAN YOU FIND THE V-WEAPONS?
#G5.5.207a	34 words 198 characters
	Atomic bomb?
	Death rays, engine-stopping rays, and magnetic guns
	Long-range guns and Rockets!Torpedoes, mines, and submarines
	 Flame weapons Gliding bombs, aerial torpedoes, and pilotless aircraft
	Bacterial warfare?Poison gas
	[Designed text:]
	How do you start hunting for a type of weapon you've never seen? To narrow his search, R.V. Jones began by listing various possibilities to determine which seemed most likely.

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VON THOMA: Better than you it appears, Crüwell.

<u>CRÜWELL:</u> So...we are both guests of this drafty British prison. But where exactly is this place?

<u>VON THOMA:</u> Near London, I am sure.

CRÜWELL: London? Then this rocket business...

<u>VON THOMA:</u> ...I saw it once with Feldmarschall von Brauchitsch. There is a special testing site near Kunersdorf...They've got these huge things...They always said they would go 15 km into the stratosphere...

CRÜWELL: And how do you aim?

<u>VON THOMA:</u> You can only aim at an area—some central point. You're bound to hit somewhere...It's horrifying! The Major there was full of hope, he said: "Wait until next year and the fun will start!" There's no limit to the range. It was all very secret.

<u>CRÜWELL:</u> But then they should be ready by now. Yet I have not heard any large explosions.

<u>VON THOMA:</u> No, there much have been some kind of hold-up in development...

#G5.5.203a Directive 25 words

LISTEN IN...

LISTEN to this recreated conversation (translated into English) between high-ranking captured German generals Ritter von Thoma and Ludwig Crüwell on March 22, 1943. It is based on an actual recorded conversation at Trent Park. What information can you **GATHER** about a new secret weapon?

Lift puck for sound

26 words 179 characters

#G5.5.206a Tertiary Text 55 words

VISUAL SOURCE (IMINT): SEEING IS BELIEVING

R.V. Jones and his team were confident by early 1943 that the Nazis were developing rockets. But where were they? And how close to completion?

Jones assembled a group of trained photo interpreters to analyze hundreds of thousands of aerial images taken by the Royal Air Force. To ensure the team's analysis wasn't colored by preconceptions, they weren't told what they were looking for, but just asked to identify "anything queer." 72 words 478 characters #G5.5.206c **Constance Babington Smith: Seeing from a Different Angle** Extended Caption The 1930s aviation craze gripped "Babs" Smith, a wealthy young socialite. 55 words When WWII began, she joined the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, and soon was recruited to lead a new RAF unit analyzing aerial reconnaissance photos. Her approach was novel, assembling an eclectic team of mapmakers, geologists, and others who found proof of Germany's V-weapons. After the war, Babington Smith became a researcher for Life magazine. [Image caption] Constance Babington Smith, at an Aerodrome Garden Party, 1938 64 words 459 characters #G5.5.207a & j WHAT DO YOU SEE? Directive 25 words Examine the aerial image below with the stereoscope viewer. Does this site contain evidence of V-weapons testing or manufacturing? Use the **KEY** to find evidence, and then **REVEAL** the analyzed photos. 35 words 212 characters #G5.5.207b PEENEMÜNDE SITE KEY Interactive text Control Room **Rocket Assembly Hall** Narrow-Guage Railway Dispersed Launch Area V-2 Rockets Mobile Test Frame/Crane Flame Pit

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	Fuel Tank Wagon
#G5.5.207i Interactive text	PUTTERSHOEK SITE KEY
	Bogie Impact Scarring
	Factory
	Roof Damage
	Bomb Craters
	Recovery Vehicle Tracks
	V1 Launch Ramp
#G5.5.204a Subtext	THE SECRET WAS OUT!
90 words	By mid-1943, Britain knew enough about V-weapon development to bomb the launch sites, setting back—but not halting—German operations. V-weapon attacks on Britain went on to cause over 30,000 casualties. But without the work of R.V. Jones' intel analysts, it might have been far more.
	One critical discovery: there were two types of lethal V-weapons. The V-1 was a jet-propelled, pilotless aircraft which Britons dubbed the "doodlebug" because of its loud, buzzing engine. The V-2 was a silent, unstoppable, supersonic rocket. Press the button below to discover its secrets.
	94 words
	591 characters
#G5.5.204b Extended	Inside the Nazi Weapons
Caption 55 words	The Allies captured this V-2 blueprint, providing analysts and scientists with crucial insights into Nazi rocketry.
	See the notes in pencil? They show that the V-2 used liquid nitrogen and oxygen as fuel. That surprised the Allies. Prime Minister Churchill's science advisor, Lord Cherwell, believed the V-2 was impossible. He assumed that any rocket weapon had to use solid fuel, making it too heavy to fly.
	70 words
	431 characters
#G5.5.204c Button text	Push Button to Reveal Secret Weapon

Puzzle: The Hunt for Osama bin Laden

#G5.5.300a Section Intro 60 words	SOLVING THE PUZZLE
oo worus	Is Iran building a nuclear bomb? How is a spy network sending messages? No single fact will answer such questions. Like a jigsaw puzzle, the solution requires fitting together many separate pieces. Unlike a jigsaw puzzle, you don't know what the final image is supposed to be. And the clock is ticking
	CIA intelligence analysts faced such a puzzle in 2001. After Al Qaeda terrorists attacked the US on 9/11, their leader, Osama bin Laden, vanished into the rugged mountains of Afghanistan. Where was he hiding? It took 10 years to find him.
	[Image credits] Getty Images/Staff Martin Chiild/Getty Images
	93 words
	580 characters
#G5.5.302a Tertiary Text 55 words	FINDING BIN LADEN
33 words	How to track down Osama bin Laden? Analysts had been collecting intel on him for a decade. But which puzzle pieces were relevant? Which led to dead ends? What was missing?
	To start, analysts used a brainstorming method called Starbursting to generate as many "who, what, when, where, how" questions as possible, then prioritized any that weren't yet answered. Try your hand at this accelerated version of the analysts' 10-year search.
	71 words 479 characters
Starbursting	Attract: https://on.frame.io/GkDA-GuJ
videos	■ Intro: https://on.frame.io/rlg_JUwh
	 Consolidation 2005: https://on.frame.io/wAUK7Ya0
	Conclusion 2009: https://on.frame.io/j-22TCj7
	 Interstitials during Gameplay: 1-10: https://on.frame.io/07xrbppJ
#G5.5.302b	THE SISTERHOOD
33.3.3020	וחב און ובתחטטט

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Tertiary Text	
55 words	In 1996, the CIA recognized that Al Qaeda and its leader, Osama bin Laden, were deadly enemies of the US. It formed a 12-person special unit, codenamed Alec Station, to analyze intel and plan operations
	against bin Laden. The unit repeatedly tried to target him.
	By 2001, Alec Station had grown to nearly 50 people. Most of these analysts were women, referred to as "The Sisterhood." The CIA relied on them to complete the puzzle and find bin Laden.
	77 words
	482 characters
#G5.5.301g Tertiary Text	CYNTHIA "CINDY" STORER: PUZZLE MASTER
55 words	Doing jigsaw puzzles as a child, Cindy Storer loved that "aha!" moment
	when a picture took shape. She was also thrilled by her grandfather's WWII stories—the sense of history in the making. How to combine those
	passions?
	In 1986, Storer joined the CIA's Counterterrorist Center as an analyst. For
	most of her 20 years at the Agency, she was part of the team tracking Al
	Qaeda. Today, she works on security issues in the private sector.
	77 words
	478 characters
#L5.5.200a Artifact Caption	The FBI first put bin Laden on its Most Wanted Terrorist list in 1998 for his involvement in two US embassy bombings in Africa. After 9/11,
-	matchbooks and other items were distributed across Pakistan and
2014.4.002	Afghanistan offering a reward for tips on his whereabouts.
2019.3.001	Wanted poster, US (FBI), 2001
	[Image credit] Gift of the FBI Office of Public Affairs
	Bin Laden matchbook, US, ca. 2002
#L5.5.200b	Cindy Storer spent 20 years working as an analyst for the CIA's
Artifact Caption	Counterterrorist Center (CTC). All new members received this "terrorist
L2013.4.002	buster" pin.
	Storer's pin, US, 1995
	On loan from Cynthia Storer
#L5.5.200c Artifact Caption	Storer was tracking terrorists in Afghanistan long before the name Osama bin Laden was well known across the US Intelligence Community. She

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2019.1.001a	received this award as part of a Unit Citation for CTC personnel after 9/11.
	Storer's medallion, US, post-2001 Gift of Cynthia Storer
#L5.5.200d Artifact Caption	Storer's colleagues signed and gave her this card upon her first departure from CTC. Image: Storer's card, US, 1998

Mind Games interactive

WOT T FOO	
#G5.5.500 Section Intro	IS YOUR BRAIN PLAYING TRICKS?
60 words	
	Spy agencies rely on a wondrous analytical machine that excels at
	processing data from the world around us. It's calledthe human brain.
	But, like any machine, it's fallible.
	Our minds fall prey to mental traps, biases, and blind spots. We see
	patterns where none exist, ignore things right in front of us, or remember
	events that didn't actually happen. That can lead to faulty conclusions—
	and failed missions. Skilled intelligence analysts learn to spot these
	hidden influences. Can you? Try these mind games to find out. Beware of mental traps!
	mental daps:
	95 words
	575 characters
#G5.5.502a & 503a	MIND GAMES
505a	DISCOVER YOUR HIDDEN BRAIN
Flip Book Title	
Flipbook A & B	PERCEPTION GAMES
	Play alone or find a partner to play across from you.
#G5.5.502b &	PERCEPTION GAMES
503b	TENGEL HON GAMES
Flip book page 1	Your perception is influenced by your past experiences and expectations.
	You may think what you see is correct but may be surprised when others
Flipbook A & B	see it differently.

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If an intelligence analyst falls victim to letting their perception guide them, their conclusion might be inaccurate. To prevent this, analysts strive to think about *how* they reach conclusions, not just the conclusions themselves.

"Thinking analytically is a skill like carpentry or driving a car. It can be taught, it can be learned, and it can improve with practice."

> Richard Heuer, Jr. Psychology of Intelligence Analysis

> > **PARIS**

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#G5.5.502c Flip book page 2

PERCEPTION GAME 1

Flipbook A

LISTEN **READ**

as your partner reads this this sentence to your partner. sentence.

> ONCE IN A IN THE A LIFETIME THE SPRING

Take a closer look at what you read.

Was there a difference between what you and your partner said and what is printed above?

WHAT'S GOING ON?

The words "the" and "a" are repeated twice. You might have overlooked this error because your perception was influenced by your preconception of how a sentence should be written.

#G5.5.503c Flipbook page 2

PERCEPTION GAME 1

Flipbook B

LISTEN **READ**

this sentence to your partner. as your partner reads this sentence.

> **PARIS** ONCE **IN THE** IN A THE SPRING **A LIFETIME**

Take a closer look at what you read.

Was there a difference between what you and your partner said and what is printed above?

WHAT'S GOING ON?

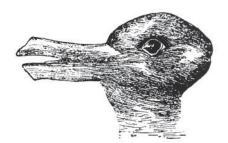
The words "the" and "a" are repeated twice. You might have overlooked this error because your perception was influenced by your preconception of how a sentence should be written.

#G5.5.502d & 503d Flip book page 3

PERCEPTION GAME 2

Flipbook A & B

Look at the picture below. What do you see? Share with your partner.





Now try to see a different image.

Can you and your partner see both images in the picture?

[Image credit] Chronicle of World History/Alamy Stock Photo

WHAT'S GOING ON?

Rabbit or Duck? Face or Liar? Your brain is wired to quickly focus on one image. This anchoring makes it difficult to see both images. Switching perspective forces your brain to continuously reorganize visual and mental information.

#G5.5.502e & 503e Flip book page 4

PERCEPTION GAME 3

Flipbook A & B

Take turns reading the list of words to your partner.

NAME the color you **see** in every word, **DO NOT** read the words. Go from left to right as fast as you can.

bluepurplebrownwhitewhitebrownbluepurplepurplewhitebluebrownbrownbluewhitepurple

WHAT'S GOING ON?

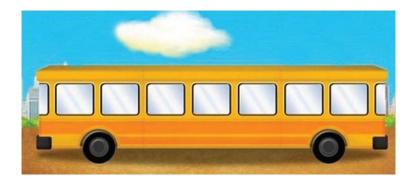
Find it easier to name the words written in its same colored ink? The delayed reaction you might have experienced when the colors and words did not match is called the **Stroop Effect.** Naming the actual colors of the words requires more attention than the automatic process of reading the word.

#G5.5.502f + 503f Flip book page 5

PERCEPTION GAME 4

Flipbook A & B

Which direction is this bus traveling? Share with your partner.



[Image credit] National Geographic/YouTube

WHAT'S GOING ON?

How frequently do you ride a school bus? Your experience with this type of transportation impacts your perception. The bus is traveling to the left because you cannot see the door. 80% of children under 10 get this right because they ride school buses and have this information more readily available to them.

#G5.5.502g + 503g Flip book page 6

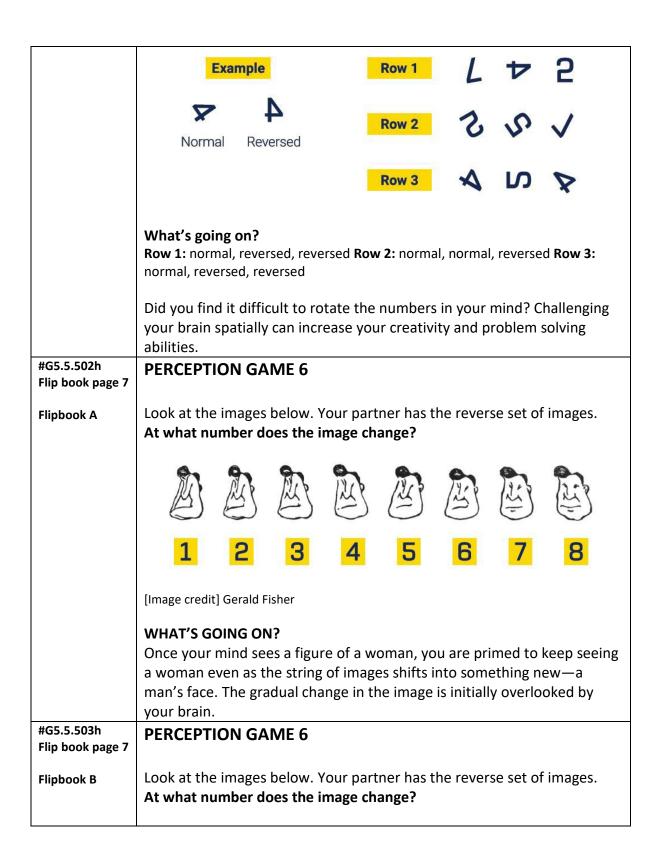
PERCEPTION GAME 5

Look at the numbers below.

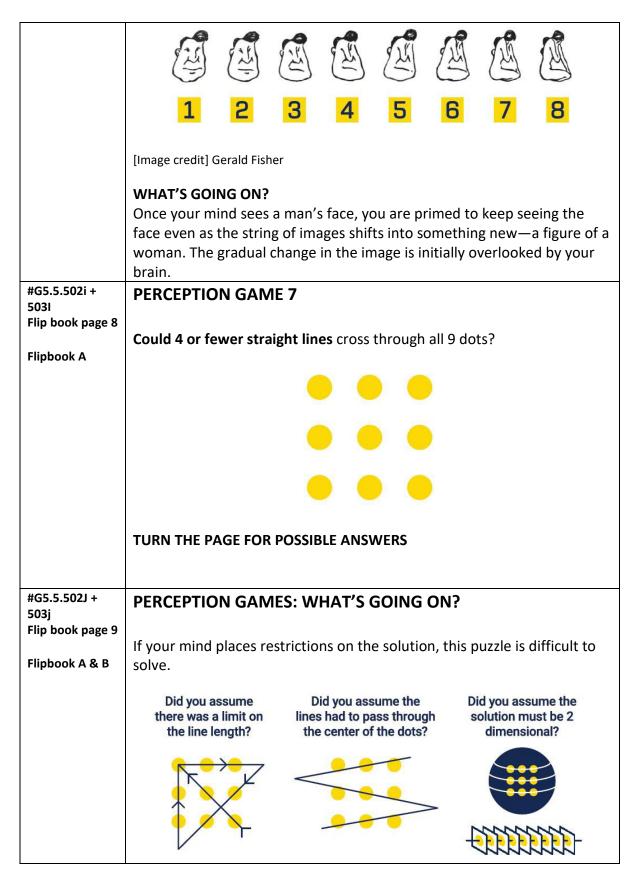
Flipbook A & B

Which numbers are normal and which are reversed? Share with your partner.

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	PERCEPTION AND INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS If intelligence analysts are unconsciously limited by their perceptions, relevant information can be misinterpreted, overlooked, or rejected. By remaining open to new perspectives, they can produce more accurate insights and understand complex situations from multiple angles.	
#G5.5.700	MIRROR IMAGING: A REAL STORY	
Extended Caption		
55 words	In 1998, US intelligence fell victim to MIRROR IMAGING and was	
	blindsided when India set off underground nuclear blasts. Why? Because analysts had taken an "everybody-thinks-like-us" mindset and assumed	
On the desk	India's newly elected government wouldn't carry out provocative nuclear	
with the game	testing.	
	Play OPPOSITE OPINIONS to see if you fall into the MIRROR IMAGING	
	trap. 38 words	
	326 characters	
#G5.5.701A-D	PLAYER 1	
Player labels on table	PLAYER 2	
table	PLAYER 3	
	PLAYER 4	

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Mystery: Leadership Analysis

	T		
#G5.5.400a Section Intro 60 words	PREDICTING THE UNPREDICTABLE		
60 words	What is a foreign leader planning? Will a terrorist group strike again? When facts alone can't answer a question, you're faced with a mystery-something yet to be explained. Resolving intelligence mysteries is more art than science. Analysts must rely on their expertise, instincts, and judgment.		
	In October 1962, Soviet and American leaders faced a mystery with world-shaking consequences. Would President John F. Kennedy or Premier Nikita Khrushchev risk nuclear war? Analysts provided their best insights. The world held its breath.		
	84 words		
	562 characters		
Video – full program	https://on.frame.io/gDB3Y_30		
#G5.5.401 Mural Title	KENNEDY AND KHRUSHCHEV		
#G5.5.401 Main Text	THE ART OF LEADERSHIP ANALYSIS		
60 words	Analysts aren't mind readers. Yet they can help leaders gain valuable insight into the minds of their counterparts, offering clues about what makes them tickand what to expect.		
	People are not blank slates. Behavior and opinions are shaped by temperament and experiences. Leadership analysis requires in-depth research into a person's upbringing, attitudes, influences, and past decisions. The result is a nuanced psychological assessment that can help avoid misunderstandings, predict likely reactions, or defuse a crisis.		
	72 words 554 characters		
#G5.5.401 Mural Subtitle	"Wars begin in the minds of men"		
	– U Thant, United Nations Secretary General, 1968		
#G5.5.401 Words over	[Kennedy Words:] [Khrushchev Words:]		
Kennedy & Khrushchev profiles	AMBITIOUS BOLD		

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RESERVED **SHREWD INTROVERT COLORFUL ENERGETIC CHARMING OPTIMIST ATHEIST** INTELLECTUAL **VOLATILE PRIVILEGED AMBITIOUS** CATHOLIC **SELF-MADE POLISHED CALCULATING COMPETITIVE EXTROVERT**

#G5.5.401 Unique

John Fitzgerald Kennedy

JFK "baseball card" bullet points

POSITION: President of the United States

AGE: 45

BORN: Brookline, Massachusetts, USA

EDUCATION: Harvard University POLITICAL IDEOLOGY: Liberal Democrat

CLAIM TO FAME: The "New Frontier," a commitment to tackling

the new challenges of the 1960s.

FAMOUS WORDS: "...we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet

any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

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[Image credit] Detail from an original photograph by Yousuf Karsh

Tertiary Text *Unique length:*100 more characters than

#G5.5.401

standard

Tertiary

OLEG PENKOVSKY: ОЛЕГ ПЕНКОВСКИЙ **THE SPY WHO SAVED THE WORLD?**

He was "the single most valuable agent in CIA history," declared a 1976 Agency paper. Oleg Penkovsky, a disillusioned Soviet military intel officer, volunteered to spy for the US and UK in the 1960s, passing military secrets that shed light on Soviet intentions and weapons capabilities.

These proved critical during the Cuban Missile Crisis, telling the CIA if the Soviet missiles were operational and key technical capabilities. Those details may have given Kennedy the edge in avoiding a nuclear confrontation.

[Image credit] Courtesy of Vadim Biryaukov

	85 words		
	578 characters		
#G5.5.401 Tertiary Text	FIDEL CASTRO: WILLING TO DESTROY THE WORLD?		
Unique length: 100 more characters than standard	Champion of the people or brutal communist dictator? Cuba's leader, Fidel Castro, was a polarizing figure. As relations with the US grew hostile, he welcomed the idea of basing Soviet nuclear missiles on Cuban		
Tertiary	soil. The Soviets saw the plan as a way to counterbalance US missiles in Europe.		
	When the Cuban Missile Crisis erupted in 1962, Castro urged Khrushchev to strike first, willing to sacrifice Cuba (and start a nuclear war) to defeat the US. But Khrushchev ultimately agreed to remove the missiles—without consulting Cuba—leaving Castro feeling humiliated and betrayed.		
	[Image credit] Alan Oxley/Getty Images		
	100 words		
	619 characters		
#G5.5.401	NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV		
Unique	НИКИТА СЕРГЕЕВИЧ ХРУЩЁВ		
Khrushchev			
"baseball card"			
bullet points	POSITION: First Secretary of the Communist Party and Premier of the Soviet Union		
	AGE: 68		
	BORN: Kalinovka, Russia.		
	EDUCATION: No formal schooling		
	POLITICAL IDEOLOGY: Marxist-Leninist Communist		
	CLAIM TO FAME: The "Khrushchev Thaw," rejecting Stalin's		
	oppressive system of violence and political abuse		
	in favor of a return to original Marxist-Leninist beliefs.		
	Famous Words: "Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. We will bury you."		
	[Image credit] PhotoQuest/Getty Images		
#L5.5.400g Artifact Caption	In July 1960, Penkovsky approached American students in Moscow and gave them a package. It was eventually delivered to the CIA and included this letter, in which he offered "very important materialsof		
	exceptionally great interest and importance to your government."		

	Penkovsky letter (reproduction), July 1960
Quote	"I ask that in working with me you observe all the rules of tradecraft and security, and not permit any slipups. Protect me."
	– Oleg Penkovsky, in letter given to the CIA, July 19, 1960
#L5.5.400e Artifact Caption	Penkovsky often traveled to Britain and France as part of Soviet scientific research delegations. There, he delivered rolls of film to his CIA and MI6 handlers and spent some 140 hours in debriefing sessions.
	Penkovsky's passport pages (reproduction), USSR, 1956
#L5.5.400d Artifact Caption	Penkovsky copied hundreds of classified military documents using a commercially available Minox Model IIIs camera similar to this one.
2009.5.184	Minox Model III, Germany, 1960s–1970s
#L5.5.400f Artifact Caption	KGB surveillance photo of Penkovsky in Moscow. He was arrested on October 22, 1962, at the height of the Cuban Missile Crisis. After a public trial in May 1963, he was convicted of treason and executed.
#L5.5.400b Artifact Caption L2016.4.045	Created shortly after the missile crisis, this board game is a repackaging of the Liar's Dice game. It involves luck, deception, and getting into the mind of your opponent.
	Bluff game, US, 1963 Courtesy of The Francis Lara Collection
Quote	"Castro's egoism is his Achilles heel."
	 CIA Psychiatric Personality Study of Fidel Castro, December 1961
#L5.5.400c Artifact Caption L2016.4.279	Soviet advisors serving in Cuba at the time of the missile crisis were awarded medals like this. The inscription on the back reads: "Participant in the Defense of the Cuban Revolution 1962."
	Medal, USSR, 1962 Courtesy of The Francis Lara Collection
#L5.5.400a Artifact Caption	Two years after Castro took power, the CIA produced this analysis, painting an alarming portrait of the Cuban leader. It describes him as "not crazy," yet "highly neurotic and unstable."

CIA Castro analysis (reproduction), December 1961

Cuban Missile Crisis table: Kennedy

[Interactive: Slide sliders to determine the profile of each leader and how they make decisions.]

#G5.5.402	EXPLORE: WHAT KIND OF MAN IS KENNEDY?	
Kennedy introduction	In 1960, the Soviets prepared an analysis of John F. Kennedy for Premier Khrushchev, examining Kennedy's family, experiences, policies, and character. Make your own assessment by looking at some of these factors.	
#G5.2.402 Image Credit	Mikki Ansin/Getty Images	
#G5.5.402 Artifact Caption	John F. Kennedy's 8 th grade report card John F. Kennedy Personal Papers, Box 1, "6 December 1930–17 December 1934." JFK Library.	
	Young Kennedy	
	Raised in a large, wealthy, Catholic family prominent in business and politics, Kennedy had privilege and connections. He went to top schools, but wasn't a top student. His father assured him he could still "be a really worthwhile citizen"	
#G5.5.402 Prompt	Do wealth and privilege make Kennedy feel he has more of less to prove to the world?	
#G5.2.402 Quote from Soviet analysis of Kennedy	"Kennedy, while not a mediocrity, is unlikely to possess the qualities of an outstanding person. He hasan acute, penetrating mind[but is a] consumer of others' ideas and thoughts, not a creator of independent and original ideas."	
	– Soviet Analysis of Kennedy, 1960	
#G5.5.402a Caption	Wartime Experience	

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-	Bookish or Bold	
#G5.5.402 Caption	From Russia with Love, US edition, 1957	
	– John F. Kennedy, as quoted in Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.'s, A Thousand Days: John F. Kennedy in the White House	
#G5.5.402 Quote	"There is no sense raising hell, and then not being successful. There is no sense in putting the office of the Presidency on the line on an issue and then being defeated."	
#G5.5.402 Artifact ID	Miniature Berlin Wall sections. Since WWII, Berlin had been divided between the USSR and Western powers, a symbol and the center of Cold War tensions.	
#G5.5.402 Image credit	[Image credit] Art Rickerby/Getty Images	
#G5.5.402 Prompt	Is Kennedy's tough talk about standing up to the Soviets more bluster than bite?	
	In 1961, Khrushchev demanded that US forces leave Berlin. Kennedy refused, vowing to protect the city with force if needed. But when the USSR then began building the Berlin Wall, Kennedy offered no direct challenge, saying "a wall is a hell of a lot better than a war."	
#G5.5.402 Caption	Challenge: Berlin in the Crosshairs	
Soviet analysis of Kennedy	– Soviet Analysis of Kennedy, 1960	
#G5.5.402 Quote from	"Kennedy is a rather restrained, dispassionate, and reserved person, although he knows how to be sociable and even 'charming.'"	
#G5.5.402 Artifact ID	G.I. Joe action figure	
#G5.5.402 Prompt	Does Kennedy's firsthand experience of war, suffering, and personal loss make him less willing to start a new conflict?	
	Kennedy's older brother, Joe, was killed in action in WWII. Kennedy himself almost died while commanding a patrol torpedo boat in the Pacific. When his boat was hit by a Japanese destroyer, he led survivors to safety, then sent a successful rescue message carved on a coconut. As president, Kennedy kept the coconut shell on his desk in the Oval Office.	

	"I wish I had James Bond on my staff midst of the Cuban Missile Crisis. An novels, Kennedy listed <i>From Russia</i> w books.	avowed fan of Ian Fleming's
#G5.5.402 Prompt	Is Kennedy more drawn to action than compromise?	
#G5.5.402 Quote from Soviet analysis of Kennedy	"In his general philosophical views Kennedy is a typical pragmatistnot governed by any firm convictions[who defines] his positionsmost importantly on his own interests."	
	– Soviet Analysis of Kennedy, 1960	
#G5.5.402 Caption	Challenge: Calamity in Cuba	
	In April 1961, three months after Ker failed attempt to topple Fidel Castro president. Kennedy took responsibili operation.	's regime in Cuba humiliated the
#G5.5.402 Prompt	Does the public failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion make Kennedy less likely to risk another defeat?	
#G5.2.402 Image credit	[Image credit] Tribune Content Agency LLC/Alamy Stock Photo	
#G5.5.402 Image Caption	Like an exploding Cuban cigar, the Bay of Pigs invasion blows up in President Kennedy's face in this 1961 cartoon by Leslie Gilbert Illingworth. [Image credit] Leslie Gilbert Illingworth/Solo Syndication	
G5.5.403a	WHAT KIND OF DECISION MAKER IS KENNEDY?	
Interactive slider	Move the sliders to reflect your assessment of Kennedy. Does the confrontation heat up or cool down as you slide them?	
	Cautious Realist Dove (favors peaceful solution)	Daring Idealist Hawk (favors military solution)
G5.5.403b	Would Kennedy start WWIII over Cuba?	

Kennedy is accustomed to success. He likes to be a winner. But how far will he go to win?

Raised amid wealth and power and hailed as a war hero, Kennedy favors action over hesitation. He has seen the horrors of war. And he wants to avoid another fiasco in Cuba. His acceptance of a divided Berlin shows that he can compromise. Will he take risks or seek a safer solution?

Cuban Missile Crisis table continued: Khrushchev

#G5.5.404 Khrushchev Introduction	EXPLORE: WHAT KIND OF MAN IS KHRUSHCHEV?	
	As President Kennedy prepared to meet Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev in 1961, the CIA compiled an analysis of Khrushchev's background, policies, and character. Make your own assessment by looking at some of these factors.	
#G5.5.404 Image Credit	Courtesy of MN Publishing House	
#G5.5.404 Artifact Credit	Traditional handmade Bogorodskoye toy, Russia	
#G5.5.404 Caption	Young Khrushchev	
	Born in a small Russian village, the son of a coal miner, Khrushchev worked as a shepherd boy and then metalworker. He was proud of rising high despite humble origins and lack of formal education.	
#G5.5.404 Prompt	Khrushchev rose from peasant to Premier. Do his rustic, rural roots make him feel that he has more or less to prove to the world?	
#G5.5.404 Quote from CIA analysis of Khrushchev	"From all indications, Khrushchev is a person with little capacity for detecting nuances and subtleties. He is a man of action and decision when he can see issues clearly, as black or white, but becomes confused and hostile when confronted by shades of grey."	
	– CIA Analysis of Khrushchev, 1961	

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#G5.5.404 Image Caption with pie chart	Soviet citizens accounted for roughly 40% of all civilian and military deaths in WWII.	
#G5.5.404 Caption	Wartime Experience	
	In WWII, Khrushchev saw for himself the brutality of a war that killed more than 20 million Soviets—including his own son. He fought in the Battle of Stalingrad, which killed or injured tens of thousands of civilians.	
#G5.5.404 Prompt	Does Khrushchev's firsthand experience of war, suffering, and loss make him less willing to start a new conflict?	
#G5.5.404 Image Credit	[Image credit] Sovfoto/Getty Images	
#G5.5.404 Quote from CIA analysis of Khrushchev	"He is determined to receive full recognition as the authentic leader of a great world powerAs a result, he is immoderately sensitive to slights—real or imagined, direct or inferred—to himself, his political faith, or his nation, all of which he views more of less interchangeably"	
	– CIA Analysis of Khrushchev, 1961	
#G5.5.404 Artifact ID	Bust of Soviet leader Joseph Stalin (1878–1953)	
#G5.5.404 Caption	Challenge: Moving the USSR Forward	
	Three years after Stalin's death, Khrushchev stunned the 1956 Communist Party Congress with a speech denouncing the former leader as a paranoid despot who killed thousands of innocent citizens and deviated from true Communism.	
#G5.5.404 Prompt	Is Khrushchev a man who acts out of conscience or ambition?	
#G5.5.404 Image ID	Soviet T-54 tanks in Budapest, Hungary, October 31, 1956 [Image credit] Fortepan/Nagy Gyula	
#G5.5.404 Image credit	[Image credit] Bettman/Getty Images	
#G5.5.404 Caption	Challenge: Trouble in Hungary	
	In 1956, Khrushchev pledged to ease Stalin's harsh policies. But when Hungarians took to the street eight months later demanding greater	

	freedom from Soviet control, Khrushchev crushed the uprising, killing	
	thousands.	
#G5.5.404 Prompt	Is Khrushchev's soft talk about loosening Soviet control just talk?	
#G5.5.404 Quote	"We wish to live in peace, tranquility. But if anyone believes that our smiles involve abandonment of the teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin he deceives himself poorly. Those who wait for that must wait until a shrimp learns to whistle."	
	– Nikita Khrushchev, 1955	
#G5.5.404 Quote from CIA analysis of Khrushchev	"Even when Khrushchev does not mean to deceive, he can be misleading. Not infrequently he paints the picture he wants his audience to see with a very broad brush—sometimes it seems with his foot It is also difficult with Khrushchev to tell whether his anger is real or feigned."	
	– CIA Analysis of Khrushchev, 1961	
#G5.5.404 Image credit	[Image credit] Hank Walker/Getty Images	
#G5.5.404 Quote	"If [West German Chancellor Konrad] Adenauer pulls down his pants and you look from behind, you can see Germany divided. If you look at him from the front, you can see Germany will not stand."	
	– Nikita Khrushchev, 1959	
#G5.5.404 Caption	Funny or Foolish	
	To protest a speech at the United Nations in 1960, Khrushchev slipped off his shoe and banged it on the table. A man of colorful gestures, earthy proverbs, and crude jokes, he often appeared unsophisticated.	
#G5.5.404 Prompt	Does Khrushchev deliberately play the clown in order to catch his opponents off guard?	
G5.5.405a	WHAT KIND OF DECISION MAKER IS KHRUSHCHEV?	
	Move the sliders to reflect your assessment of Khrushchev. Does the confrontation heat up or cool down as you slide them?	

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	Cautious Realist Dove (favors peaceful solution)	Daring Idealist Hawk (favors military solution)
G5.5.405b	Would Khrushchev start WWI Khrushchev fought his way to the to he feel that saving face outweighs keep the carnage of the car	op—a man with much to prove. Will keeping the peace? Tushchev wants the US to treat him ge and human misery of war. In and respect. Is he open to

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[PUZZLE INTERACTIVE]

EXHIBIT 3C: DECISION ROOM

G5.6.002 Intro	Spies collect and analyze information. But deciding what action to take—if any—falls to intelligence "consumers," from heads of state to military commanders, from diplomats to mayors.
	Intel may come with recommendations or warnings, yet rarely is there 100% certainty. Leaders often ask for more information. Find out how decision makers use intelligence—in this case, for an operation in 2011 that targeted the most wanted man on Earth: Osama bin Laden.
Red Teaming Interactive	Please note that these are the raw files and do not include the full software programming that shows all the results, etc. and that the music is a separate layer not included in these exports
	 Intro: https://on.frame.io/WfVJJVTE Exploration: https://on.frame.io/DboWaD_w Conclusion: https://on.frame.io/MjUxliww

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GALLERY 4 - COVERT ACTION

Introduction

#G5.7.002 Section Intro	COVERT ACTION
60 words	A dissident dies. Social media ignites protests. Is more going on than meets the eye?
	Probably not. But in rare circumstances, when diplomacy fails and sending troops is not an option, leaders may try to influence events using covert action. These age-old techniques—ranging from propaganda to assassination—are often dangerous and morally complex. There is a risk of unintended consequences (blowback) and success can be hard to measure. These special operations are meant to be secret, to protect the missions and so leaders can plausibly deny responsibility. But that's not always the case
	94 words
	594 characters

Sleeping Beauty

#G5.7.003 Main Text	SLEEPING BEAUTY GOES FOR A SWIM
60 words	How do you sneak up on a warship? Meet the Motorized Submersible Canoe from Britain's Special Operations Executive.
L2016.1.006	
	Nicknamed "Sleeping Beauty," this sleek WWII craft glides silently on the surface, then dives. Underwater, the pilot, wearing an oxygen mask, operates unseen by enemy ships. America's OSS bought this one from the British and painted it in North Atlantic camouflage colors. The craft's design evolved into the vehicles used today by US Navy SEALs. Sleeping Beauty submersible, UK (SOE), 1943
	74 words
	510 characters
Video – full program	<u>VIDEO LINK</u>
#L5.7.001a Artifact ID	Sleeping Beauty compass, UK (SOE), 1943

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2018.1.014	
#G5.7.004a	Attacking Underwater
Extended Caption	
55 words	Once Sleeping Beauty had carried a saboteur to an enemy warship, he
L2016.1.430	needed to plant a mine and get away before it exploded.
L2016.1.436 a	needed to plant a mine and get away before it exploded.
22010.11.150 d	Commandos used a magnetic pinning device such as this to attach a
	waterproof limpet mine to a ship's hull. They then lit the acetone time-
	delay fuse to arm the mine. The color of the acetone container indicated
	how long they had before the fuse detonated the mine.
	Sleeping Beauty limpet pinning device and A-C delay for underwater
	explosives, UK (SOE), 1943
	69 words
	441 characters
#L5.7.001b	Sleeping Beauty manual, UK (SOE), ca. 1943
Artifact ID	Siceping Seauty mandai, OK (SOL), car 1343
L2016.1.3350	
#L5.7.001c Artifact ID	Diver's rubber head piece, nose clip, and rebreather, UK (SOE), ca. 1943
Artifact ID	Will delete rebreather on label day 2, because it was moved to open storage
L2016.1.2178	will delete repreatiler of label day 2, because it was moved to open storage
L2016.1.3420	
12016 1 1047	
L2016.1.1947	
#G5.7.004b	Sleeping Beauty
Simple Caption	0.00km9 20001)
25 words	Watch Sleeping Beauty—a submersible canoe—show what she can do in
	these 1943 training missions off the Florida coast.
	these 1949 training missions on the Horida coast.
	Running time: 1:50 minutes
	24 words
	143 characters
	1+3 characters

Propaganda

#G5.7.600 Section Intro 60 words

PROPAGANDA: THE POWER OF PERSUASION

Want to sway public opinion? Demoralize a foe? From posters to print, from radio to social media, leaders have long used propaganda at home and abroad to shape opinions, attitudes, and actions—for good or for ill.

When governments hide their role, propaganda becomes a form of covert action. The operations outlined here tapped into emotions ranging from patriotism and love of family to fear and hatred of others. Their power lay in using evocative images, words, and even music to reach people, often on an unconscious level.

Propaganda in Words and Music

You're hearing two clips from 1943:

- Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels urges troops to fight even as the tide of war turns against them.
- Marlene Dietrich sings *Lilli Marlene*, about a soldier pining for his sweetheart.

89 words 578 characters

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Propaganda audio transcript

You are hearing two clips from 1943:



Total War speech given by Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels English translation

The Führer has commanded, and we will follow him. In this house of national reflection and contemplation, we believe firmly and unshakably in victory. We see it before us, we need only reach for it. We must resolve to subordinate everything to it. That is the duty of the hour. Let the slogan be: Now, people rise up and let the storm break loose!

Marlene Dietrich singing "Lilli Marlene" English translation

In front of the barracks, by the main gate, Stands a street lamp, and next to it she stands. And so there we shall meet again, Next to the street lamp we will stand,

My one true Lilli Marlene, My one true Lilli Marlene. Our two shadows appeared as one, That we were so in love, everyone could tell. And everyone should see it, when we stand by the street lamp, My one true Lilli Marlene, My one true Lilli Marlene #G5.7.601b POWER THROUGH PROPAGANDA Subtext 90 words Adolf Hitler understood the power of controlling information, using simple symbols and slogans to shape public opinion and stir emotions. In 1933, he created the Ministry of Propaganda to relentlessly hammer home a racist, totalitarian ideology. The Ministry harnessed every form of mass media, entertainment, and cultural expression, including an early use of television. Nazi propaganda demonized Jews, foreign enemies, and others, fueling nationalism and fear while presenting every issue and policy as black-and-white. The effectiveness of Nazi propaganda helped to mold a public willing to support war, persecution, and, ultimately, genocide. 91 words 719 characters #G5.7.603b Joseph Goebbels: Hitler's Minister of Propaganda Extended Caption What to think. How to act. Whom to hate. Weaving these messages into 55 words every facet of German media, culture, and daily life was the job of Joseph Goebbels. An inventive master of propaganda, Goebbels commissioned pro-Nazi films and staged mass rallies and spectacles, including book burnings. He studied US advertising techniques and devised his own strategies, such as repeating phrases and emphasizing sentences with words in all caps. 65 words 460 characters #G5.7.602 "Long live Germany!" proclaims this 1930s propaganda poster. A resolute Adolf Hitler leads the German people as the sun breaks through a stormy **Image Caption** sky.

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	[Image credit] Prisma by Dukas Presseagentur GmbH/Alamy Stock Photo
#G5.7.601c Subtext	THE LEAGUE OF LONELY WAR WOMEN
90 words	Your wife is cheating on you! Imagine a homesick soldier reading that. Disheartening? That's what US intelligence hoped.
	During WWII, the Morale Operations (MO) branch of the US Office of Strategic Services (OSS) distributed 32,000 leaflets to German troops from the fake "League of Lonely War Women." It implied that their wives, sisters, and girlfriends back home would eagerly provide "comfort" to any lonely German soldier, out of both duty and desire.
	The League was part of the MO's Operation SAUERKRAUT to demoralize enemy soldiers. The MO's tool kit included rumor, forgery, blackmail, bribery, and printed materials.
	97 words
#65.7.605b	717 characters
#G5.7.605b Extended	Corporal Barbara Lauwers: OSS Propagandist
Caption 55 words	Fluency in five languages helped Czech-born Barbara Lauwers get a job in the OSS's Morale Operations branch. There, she added another skill: waging psychological warfare.
	The only woman staffer on Operation SAUERKRAUT, Lauwers was the brains behind the League of Lonely War Women. In 1945, she won a Bronze Star for another campaign, which persuaded more than 600 Czech and Slovak soldiers in the German army to surrender. 68 words 463 characters
#G5.7.604	English reproduction based on original German leaflet
Unique Translation of Lonely War	Summer 1944
Women flyer	Dear Soldier at the front!
	When will you have leave again?
	When will you be able to forget your arduous soldiers' duties for a while, at least for a few days of fun, happiness and love? We at home know of your heroic struggle. We understand that even the bravest gets tired sometime and needs a soft pillow, tenderness and healthy enjoyment.

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WE ARE WAITING FOR YOU:

For you who must spend his furlough in a strange city, for you whom the war has deprived of a home, for you who is alone in the world without a wife, fiancée or girlfriend.

WE ARE WAITING FOR YOU:

Cut our symbol from this letter. In every café and bar in the area of the Railway station, place it on your glass so that it can be clearly seen. Soon a member of the League of Lonely War Women will contact you. The dreams you had at the front, the longings of your lonely nights will soon find fulfillment. We want you, not your money. Therefore, let whoever approaches you show you her membership card. There are members everywhere, because we German women understand our duties to the Homeland and to its defenders.

Naturally we are also selfish. We have been separated from our men for many years. With all those foreigners around us, we would like once more to press a real German youth to our bosom. No inhibitions now: your wife, sister or beloved is one of us as well.

We think of you and Germany's future. What isn't used is lost.

THE LEAGUE OF LONELY WAR WOMEN

"The League of Lonely War Women" leaflet with English translation. The leaflet was so convincing even the *Washington Post* fell for it, running a story titled, "'Free Love' Offered Nazis on Furlough."

Propaganda artifact case

#L5.7.600c Extended	A Nazi Voice in Every Home
Caption 55 words	"All of Germany hears the Führer with the People
35 Words	S Receiver," reads this 1936 poster. Joseph Goebbels organized sales of
2017.2.025	these affordable radios, called <i>Volksempfänger</i> (People's Receiver). By 1941, there were 15 million in German homes.

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	The radios received only Nazi-controlled stations. At night, users with an antenna might get foreign broadcasts. But a tag on each set warned: "Listening to foreign broadcasts is a crime"
	Volksempfänger with reproduction tag, Germany, ca. 1940
	61 words
	459 characters
#L5.7.600b Extended	Luring Listeners with MUZAK
Caption 55 words	The Allies created radio programs to demoralize and misinform German soldiers during WWII. But how to get listeners to tune in? That was the job of the MUZAK project.
	Britain recorded skewed newscasts for its German-language Soldatensender (Soldiers' Station). Americans provided popular songs with German lyrics to attract listeners. A US study found that MUZAK was as effective as air raids in lowering German morale.
	65 words 464 characters
#L5.7.600d	Marlene Dietrich: German Star, American Agent
Extended Caption 55 words L2016.1.467 b	Sultry singer and Hollywood star Marlene Dietrich embodied glamour and seduction. In 1939, she also embodied defiance. Hitler wanted her to return to her native Germany. Instead, she became a US citizen.
	Dietrich volunteered with the OSS's Morale Operations during WWII, recording anti-Nazi albums for the MUZAK project. Receiving the Medal of Freedom in 1947, she called it her proudest accomplishment.
	Dietrich OSS album cover, US, 1952
	61 words 451 characters
#L5.7.600e Extended	Seductive, Sentimental Subversive
Caption 55 words	The bittersweet ballad <i>Lilli Marlene</i> evokes the yearnings of a lonely soldier. Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, worried about morale, banned it from radio, but relented after a flood of complaints
2017.2.011	Recognizing the song's propaganda value, the OSS asked Marlene Dietrich to record <i>Lilli Marlene</i> for its MUZAK project. Her delivery was

	moving, notably in the final verse. Even in death, the soldier longs for his
	Lilli, "lifted as in a dream to your loving lips."
	"Lilli Marlene" sheet music, US, 1944
	67 words
	462 characters
#L5.7.601a Extended Caption	Fake News!
	When this CIA-designed radio was tuned to North Vietnam's Radio Hanoi,
L2018.8.04	it picked up a US propaganda station instead. Static blocked the <i>real</i> Radio Hanoi.
	The US distributed thousands of radios like this across Vietnam in the late 1960s. North Vietnam denounced them as a US attempt to "bomb the brains" of its people, and countered by warning that the devices were infected with smallpox.
	"Peanuts" radio, US (Special Operations Group), 1960s On loan from Reade Williams
#L5.7.601b	Undermining Morale
Extended	
Caption	During the Vietnam War, both sides used cards such as these for
L2016.4.101 L2016.4.106	psychological operations (PSYOPS).
L2016.4.109 L2016.4.103 L2016.4.108 L2016.4.120	The North Vietnamese cards offered cash to defectors and encouraged soldiers to question the war's morality, saying, "The U.S. Governmentis making you into war criminals." US cards were designed to frighten: "Death is waitingsurrender or die!" American troops often left cards on
L2016.4.145 L2016.4.142	the bodies of dead enemy soldiers.
L2016.4.143	Propaganda cards, Vietnam, 1960s
L2016.4.141 L2016.4.149	On loan from The Francis Lara Collection
	Propaganda cards, US, 1960s
	On loan from The Francis Lara Collection

The Art of Propaganda

[Flip panel interactive]

33 panels with images on the front and content on the back: Reveal how propaganda posters and drawings manipulate thoughts and minds

White, Gray, and Black propaganda

#G5.7.652 a-b	White Propaganda: Clearly identifies who is behind it. Though it
Caption	expresses a one-sided point-of-view, it is truthful and open about its source.
	Cold War radio broadcasts by the Voice of America were examples of white propaganda. They spread the US government viewpoint—and said so.
#G5.7.656 a-b	Gray Propaganda: Doesn't reveal its source. For example, an intel agency
Caption	might promote its mission by anonymously funding an organization.
	In 1953, CIA officers in Iran paid journalists at local newspapers to write articles spreading negative views of Iran's Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadegh. The campaign was part of Operation AJAX, a successful effort to overthrow Mossadegh's government
G5.7.661 a-b	Black Propaganda: Deliberately hides who's behind it. In fact, it often
Caption	identifies a false source.
	In 1956, after sending tanks to squelch a popular uprising in Hungary, the Soviet Union ran a black propaganda operation that even fooled the CIA. "Radio Free Hungary" pleaded for the US to send troops. But the station was actually run by the KGB to embarrass the US, which had no intention of intervening.

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Italian Election

#G5.7.659a, 660a, 670a, 671a (spans 4 panels)

FRONT IMAGE



#G5.7.659b Extended Caption 55 words

Top left



The Art of Propaganda Revealed: 1948 Italian Election Poster



• It uses a statuesque woman—a classical symbol of the Italian nation.

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• Her crown is a traditional Italian hill town.



• Her sash and shield proclaim: "Homeland," "Family," and "Liberty." Powerful, value-laden words make it feel personal and relevant, while weakening critical thinking.

Which of these propaganda techniques are used?

☐ Sparks strong emotion?

Simplifies information and ideas?

Targets audience needs and values?

☐ Attacks opponents?

#G5.7.660b Extended Caption 55 words

Top right



The Art of Propaganda Revealed: 1948 Italian Election Poster



- The figure raises her shield to block a sinister red hand hurling the Soviet hammer and sickle.
- Shield shows the logo of the Christian Democratic Party: a red cross with the word Liberty. It's a simple message: vote for the party who will defend Italy against a frightening communist threat.

Which of these propaganda techniques are used? ☐ Sparks strong emotion? Simplifies information and ideas? ☐ Targets audience needs Attacks opponents? and values? #G5.7.670b **Extended** Caption 55 words **Bottom left** The Art of Propaganda Revealed: **1948 Italian Election Poster** The poster shouts *DIFENDETEMI!* ("DEFEND ME!") That cry arouses powerful emotions: fear of an outside threat and, at the same time, a spirit of brave resistance. Which of these propaganda techniques are used? Sparks strong emotion? Simplifies information and ideas? ☐ Targets audience needs ☐ Attacks opponents? and values?

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#G5.7.671b Extended Caption 55 word

Bottom right



Italy, 1948: A Typical Election Poster?

This poster was part of a CIA-funded campaign to help Italy's Christian Democratic Party beat the Communists in 1948.

Just three years after WWII, the Italian election offered a clear-cut political choice: conservative, Catholic, and capitalist vs. revolutionary, secular, and socialist. It's hard to know if the CIA's propaganda campaign worked...but the conservative Christian Democrats won comfortably.

57 words 452 characters

AIDS

#G5.7.643a, 644a, 654a, 655a (spans 4 panels)

FRONT IMAGE



#G5.7.643b

Soviet Active Measures: AIDS Disinformation Operation

Extended Caption

55 words

In the Cold War battle to win hearts and minds, the Soviets conducted "active measures"—covert operations to discredit the US and its allies.

Top left

In the 1980s, the Soviets spread false rumors that the AIDS virus, then a new and poorly understood disease, was created by US biological warfare experiments. The lie rapidly took on a life of its own. One of the Soviets' most successful disinformation operations, its effects are still felt today.

Above: AIDS: die Spur führt ins Pentagon (AIDS: The Trail Leads to the Pentagon), 1990, one of the many publications by Jakob and Lilli Segal that promoted an AIDS conspiracy.

76 words 486 characters

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#G5.7.644b Extended Caption 55 words

Top right



Soviet Active Measures: AIDS Disinformation Operation

- 1983: Soviet-funded Indian newspaper Patriot claims US developed AIDS virus as biological weapon at Ft. Detrick, MD.
- 1985: Soviet newspaper makes same claim.
- 1986: East German Stasi distribute brochure by biologists Jakob and Lilli Segal titled "AIDS: USA home-made evil; NOT imported from AFRICA" at a Zimbabwe conference.

Local press pick up these and other stories, which spread across the world.

Above: "Panic in the West, or What Is Behind the Sensation Surrounding AIDS," *Literaturnaya Gazeta* (USSR), October 30, 1985

#G5.7.654b **Extended** Caption 55 words

Bottom left



Soviet Active Measures: AIDS Disinformation Operation

In this Soviet cartoon, a US officer and scientist exchange money for a vial of AIDS, shown as small Nazi swastikas. The caption: "The AIDS virus, a serious disease for which no cure has yet been found, was created in the laboratories of the Pentagon, according to some Western scientists."

Above: From Soviet newspaper Pravda ("Truth"), October 31, 1986

74 words 477 characters

#G5.7.655b **Extended** Caption

55 word

Soviet Active Measures: AIDS Disinformation Operation

In 1992, under pressure from the US, the KGB admitted it was behind the lies to discredit the US as having created the AIDS virus as a biological weapon.

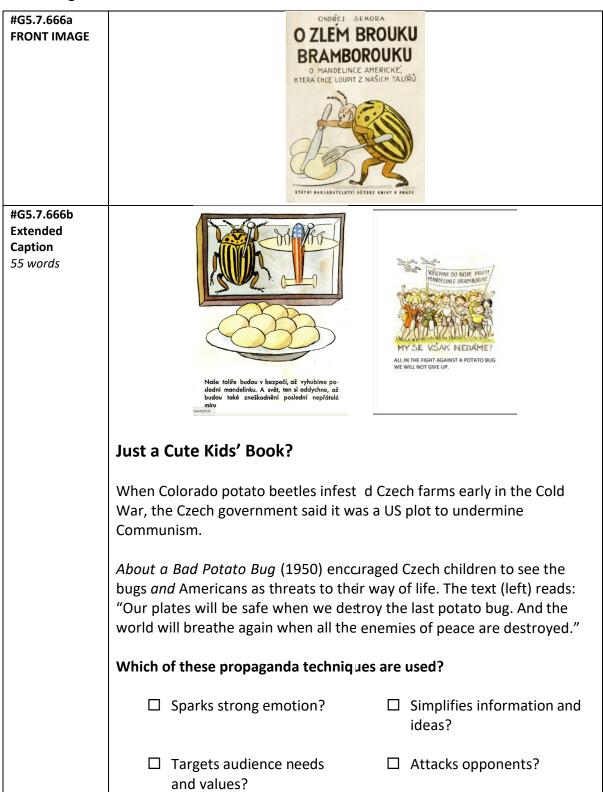
Bottom right

Yet the damage was far-reaching. In countries where health officials and politicians believed the Soviet propaganda, their governments didn't focus on treatment or research early on in the epidemic, costing lives. Even today, the false story lives on, sustained by conspiracy theory websites around the world.

> 74 words 477 characters

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Potato Bug



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James Bond

#G5.7.672a FRONT IMAGE



#G5.7.672b Extended Caption 55 words

Real Fake News

This news story never happened. In the James Bond movie *Tomorrow Never Dies* (1997), a media baron made it up to incite war with China.

That's **real** fake news. And there's a big difference between news that's deliberately misleading, and a story with unintentional errors or that says something you just don't like.

To spot fake news, ask yourself:

- ☐ What's the source?
- ☐ Are your beliefs affecting your judgment?
- \square Is it the whole story?
- ☐ Does it sound too crazy to be true?

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2016 Election

#G5.7.658a FRONT IMAGE PRESS 'LIKE' TO HELP JESUS WIN! #G5.7.658b RUSSIAN ACTIVE MEASURES: What Would Jesus Russia Do? Extended Caption In the 2016 presidential campaign, American voters were divided. Russia 55 words tried to divide them more. It created fake social media accounts and targeted people based on their interests and location. This Facebook ad, for example, was aimed at Christian conservatives. This was the third known Russian attempt to influence a US election (the Soviets tried in 1968 and 1976). The rise of social media has vastly increased the impact of disinformation operations. 69 words

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477 characters

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1964 US Coloring Book

#G5.7.665a This is Radio Free Europe's headquarters. The people who work here help the captive people keep alive their hope for freedom and their national and religious heritage. Color the building ANTL-COMMUNIST. FRONT IMAGE This is Nikita Khrushchev, dictator of the Soviet Union. Color him RED. [Image credit] National Committee for a Free Europe #G5.7.665b Child's Play? Extended Caption This 1964 coloring book, given to nevspaper boys, invited kids to draw 55 words pictures. But what it *really* wanted them to do was draw conclusions. The book was among many fundraisers for Radio Free Europe (RFE), an anti-Communist broadcaster covertly funded by the CIA until 1971. While delivering newspapers, the boys collected "truth dollars" to support RFE. The coloring books helped ensure they were "on message." Which of these propaganda techniques are used? Sparks strong emotion? Simplifies information and ideas? Targets audience needs Attacks opponents?

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and values?

Nazi Map

#G5.7.662a FRONT IMAGE [Image credit] Courtesy of the Wilson Quarterly #G5.7.662b A Secret Nazi Map? Extended Caption Not really. The map showed a Nazi-ruled South America, but was fake— 55 words created by British intelligence to help persuade the US to join the war. And it worked. In a 1941 speech, President Franklin Roosevelt declared, "I have in my possession a secret map made in Germany by Hitler's government." It was evidence, he said, of a Nazi threat to the Americas. The speech influenced Congress to repeal the Neutrality Acts and enter WWII. Which of these propaganda techniques are used? Sparks strong emotion? Simplifies information and ideas? Targets audience needs Attacks opponents? and values?

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Egyptian Battle

#G5.7.663a FRONT IMAGE



[Image credit] HIP/Art Resource, NY

#G5.7.663b Extended Caption 55 words

A Historic Victory?

Egyptian Pharaoh Ramses II certainly wanted everyone to think so.

In the 13th century BCE, Ramses filled the walls of nearly all of Egypt's temples with scenes that showed hin soundly defeating his Hittite foes in the Battle of Kadesh. Yet the heroic itages were mostly propaganda. The battle was, in fact, a stalemate, and ended not with conquest, but with a peace treaty between the two countries.

Which of these propaganda techniques are used?

- Sparks strong emotion?
- Simplifies information and ideas?

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- Targets audience needs and values?
- Attacks opponents?

Yellow Journalism

#G5.7.642a FRONT IMAGE



#G5.7.642b Extended Caption 55 words



[Image credit] Courtesy of the Library of Congress

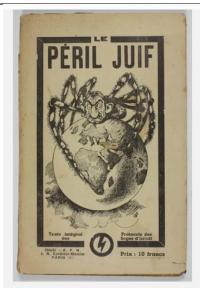
It's Gripping...But is it True?

Using fake news to attract audiences? Nothing new. In the late 19th century it was called "yellow journalism."

This 1894 *Puck* magazine cartoon pokes fun at the US public's thirst for spicy (and profitable) stories that mix a minimum of fact with a maximum of exaggeration. A newspaper owner—possibly Joseph Pulitzer— sits beside a safe spilling "profits," while reporters rush to print their sensationalized headlines.

Protocols of the Elders of Zion

#G5.7.645a FRONT IMAGE



#G5.7.645b Extended Caption 55 words



[Image credit] Images courtesy of U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum

Secrets Exposed?

It's probably history's most widely distributed anti-Semitic publication. It's also fake, most likely created by Russia's Secret Police.

The phony 1889 *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* claims to reveal secret meetings of prominent Jews planning world domination. Yet, despite having long been thoroughly debunked, it's still cited by white supremacists and appears in many textbooks used in the Islamic world.

Which of these propaganda techniques are used?

- Sparks strong emotion?
- Simplifies information and ideas?
- Targets audience needs and values?
- Attacks opponents?

JFK Assassination

#G5.7.651a FRONT IMAGE



#G5.7.651b Extended Caption 55 words



[Image credit] Courtesy of Joachim Joesten/Iconoclassic Books

Soviet Active Measures: Who Really Killed JFK?

In 1963, US President John F. Kennedy's assassination shook Americans. The Soviet Union saw that as an opportunity.

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This 1964 book, funded by the KGB, used forged documents to link Kennedy's assassin to the FBI and CIA. It was part of a disinformation campaign that aimed to sow doubts about who was behind Kennedy's death and discredit US intelligence agencies.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

#G5.7.653a FRONT IMAGE



[Image credit] Rolls Press/Popperfoto/Getty Images

#G5.7.653b Extended Caption 55 words

SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES: Dynamic Leader...or Double-Crosser?

During the Cold War, the Soviet Union used racial friction in America to discredit the US. But the 1964 Civil Rights Act, and the refusal of civil rights leaders to endorse Communism, undercut that message.

To inflame tensions, KGB "active measures" placed articles in African-American newspapers falsely alleging that Martin Luther King, Jr. and other civil rights leaders secretly worked with the US government to undermine US civil rights efforts.

63 words 452 characters

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Iraq Invasion

#G5.7.650a FRONT IMAGE



#G5.7.650b Extended Caption 55 words

What Does the Terrorist Offer?

That was the question posed in this LS Army leaflet distributed during the 2003 invasion of Iraq.

The flyer encouraged Iraqis to oppoe terrorists by listing what they didn't provide: no healthcare after tley fired rockets at hospitals, no security after they blew up police sta ions. Terrorists, it said, only bomb, kill, and destroy. The back of the leaflet offered a reward for information.

Which of these propaganda techniques are used?

- Sparks strong emotion?
- Simplifies information and ideas?

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- Targets audience needs and values?
- Attacks opponents?

Soviet Picture Books

#G5.7.673a FRONT IMAGE



[Image credit] Reproduced from the Francis Lara Collection

#G5.7.673b Extended Caption 55 words

Just a Kids' Adventure Story?

Kids who helped defeat the Nazis during WWII are celebrated in these 1978 Soviet children's books.

Filled with colorful illustrations, the books celebrate brave boys and girls who opposed the Nazis and helped Soviet soldiers win the war. They are rewarded with medals and honors for their courage and devotion to the homeland. The books urge readers to follow their patriotic example.

Which of these propaganda techniques are used?

- Sparks strong emotion?
- Simplifies information and ideas?

Last Update: 8/04/2022 2:35 PM

- Targets audience needs and values?
- Attacks opponents?

Fighting Traitors

#G5.7.647a FRONT IMAGE



[Image credit] Reproduced from the Francis Lara Collection

#G5.7.647b Extended Caption 55 words

Who Can You Trust?

Trust nobody. Be on your guard. That's the implied message of this Soviet poster from WWII.

A bold, red hand (the color of Communism) unmasks a Soviet soldier as a vicious Nazi traitor. The poster urges citizens: "Be Vigilant! Expose the enemies behind any mask."

Which of these propaganda techniques are used?

- Sparks strong emotion?
- Simplifies information and ideas?

Last Update: 8/04/2022 2:35 PM

- Targets audience needs and values?
- Attacks opponents?

Manchukuo Poster

#G5.7.664a FRONT IMAGE



#G5.7.664b Extended Caption 55 words

A Promise of Peace?

"With the cooperation of Japan, China, and Manchukuo, the world can be in peace," this Japanese government poster proclaims. But at what cost?

In 1931, Japan invaded Manchuria—part of Northeast China—and created the puppet state of Manchukuo, which lasted until the end of WWII. The poster presented a pretty picture of cross-cultural unity. In reality, Japan inflamed ethnic differences, sparking conflict and violence.

Which of these propaganda techniques are used?

- Sparks strong emotion?
- Simplifies information and ideas?

Last Update: 8/04/2022 2:35 PM

- Targets audience needs and values?
- Attacks opponents?

Boston Massacre

#G5.7.669a FRONT IMAGE



[Image credit] GraphicArtis/Getty Images

#G5.7.669b Extended Caption 55 words

Documenting a Massacre?

Not exactly. Paul Revere's 1770 engraving of the "Boston Massacre" was mostly propaganda.

Although the colonists attacked first, Revere depicts British soldiers as aggressors firing on peaceful citizens. The image successfully stoked anti-British feelings, and the "massacre" became a rallying cry for independence.

Find more ways Revere shaped public opinion:

	British soldiers looking menacing
	American laborers portrayed as gentlemen
П	Distressed woman in the crowd

 $\ \square$ British sniper hiding in the window

 $\hfill \square$ Sign that says "Butcher's Hall"

Last Update: 8/04/2022 2:35 PM

Tokio Kid

#G5.7.646a FRONT IMAGE



[Image credit] Galerie Bilderwelt/Getty Images

#G5.7.646b Extended Caption 55 words

How to Make a Monster?

Countries fighting on both sides in WWII used racist images and stereotypes to dehumanize their enemies and turn them into monsters.

The US Office of War Information created this anti-Japanese poster and distributed it to American factories. It urges workers not to waste resources, building on racial prejudices to stoke fears of a bloodthirsty, subhuman foe with drooling fangs, buck teeth, thick glasses, and pointy ears.

Which of these propaganda techniques are used?

- Sparks strong emotion?
- Simplifies information and ideas?

Last Update: 8/04/2022 2:35 PM

- Targets audience needs and values?
- Attacks opponents?

Mexico WWII Poster

#G5.7.648a FRONT IMAGE



#G5.7.648b Extended Caption 55 words

Mexico's Vital Wartime Role?

Not so much. In 1942, Mexico sent fighter jets to the Philippines after a German U-boat sank one of its oil tankers. The Mexican government then used that brief role to foster patriotism.

It hired artists to create posters and cartoons glorifying Mexico's contribution. This poster uses national symbols—such as the Aztec image of an eagle devouring a rattlesnake—proclaiming, "The Mexican Homeland Defended by its Children."

Which of these propaganda techniques are used?

- Sparks strong emotion?
- Simplifies information and ideas?

Last Update: 8/04/2022 2:35 PM

- Targets audience needs and values?
- Attacks opponents?

Someone Talked

#G5.7.668a FRONT IMAGE



[Image credit] David Pollack/Corbis/Getty Images

#G5.7.668b Extended Caption 55 words

Modern Art...or Modern Propag anda?

New York's Museum of Modern Art and the US Office of War Information joined forces during WWII to sponsor a war poster competition. More than 2,000 entries flooded in, with 2 30 displayed at the Museum in 1942.

Using provided themes and slogans, the competition gave artists a high profile showcase...and gave the government propaganda posters to print and distribute.

Which of these propaganda techniques are used?

- Sparks strong emotion?
- Simplifies information and ideas?

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- Targets audience needs and values?
- Attacks opponents?

Chairman Mao Poster

#G5.7.667a FRONT IMAGE



[Image credit] Shawshots/Alamy Stock Photo

#G5.7.667b Extended Caption 55 words

A Genuine Show of Affection?

Maybe. In 1966, Chinese Communistleader Mao Zedong launched the Cultural Revolution. The social and plitical movement upended traditions, purged intellectuals and opponents from power, and reasserted Chairman Mao's authority.

Amid the tumult, propaganda posters depicted Mao as a respected, adored figure. This one shows him as the red sun in the people's hearts, proclaiming "Chairman Mao Leads Us Forward!"

Which of these propaganda techniques are used?

- Sparks strong emotion?
- Simplifies information and ideas?

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- Targets audience needs and values?
- Attacks opponents?

North Korean Poster

#G5.7.641a FRONT IMAGE



[Image credit] Korean Central News Agency (or KCNA)

#G5.7.641b Extended Caption 55 words

Enemies Beware?

Some propaganda is intended for people at home. Some is aimed at foreigners. And some targets both.

This 2017 North Korean poster was d signed to inflame anti-American sentiments among the North Korean people. But it's also meant to send a message to the world outside, depicting missiles aimed at the US Capitol as "Our Answer" to international sanctions.

Which of these propaganda techniques are used?

- Sparks strong emotion?
- Simplifies information and ideas?

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- Targets audience needs and values?
- Attacks opponents?

Iran Anti-US Poster

#G5.7.657a FRONT IMAGE



[Image credit] Eric Lafforgue/Getty Images

#G5.7.657b Extended Caption 55 words

Freedom or Fright?

In 1979, Iranian militants stormed the US Embassy in Tehran, taking American diplomats hostage. Over thrty years later, in 2015, this anti-American mural used the former US Embassy building as its canvas.

The mural manipulates the potent American symbols of Lady Liberty and the US flag to convey death and decay.

Which of these propaganda techniques are used?

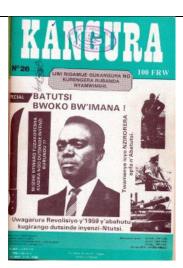
- Sparks strong emotion?
- Simplifies information and ideas?

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- Targets audience needs and values?
- Attacks opponents?

Rwandan Newspaper

#G5.7.649a FRONT IMAGE



[Image credit] Courtesy of the Genocide Archive of Rwanda

#G5.7.649b Extended Caption 55 words

Reporting Events...or Shaping Events?

In 1990s Rwanda, the bimonthly newspaper *Kangura* (financed in part by Rwandan intelligence) stoked hatred of the country's minority Tutsi population. This 1991 issue called them "cockroaches" and encouraged anti-Tutsi violence.

Did *Kangura* help fuel the 1994 Rwandan genocide, which killed 500,000 to a million Rwandans in 100 days? A court thought so, convicting its editor of genocide-related crimes, including using media to incite violence.

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MASTERS OF DECEPTION

#G5.7.406 Subtext	BEWARE THE NINJA
90 words	Mysterious figures lurking in the shadows, slipping by undetected to strike without warning. That's the well-earned reputation of Japan's ninjas, professional spies dating back as far as the 12 th century.
	Ninjas—from <i>ninjitsu</i> , "art of the shadow"—passed their skills from generation to generation. They spent years training to become masters of stealth and silence, learning to control body, mind, and spirit. As saboteurs, ninjas were expert arsonists, setting enemy strongholds ablaze.
	Their traditional clothing and skill with weapons marked ninjas as assassins. Yet they were often employed to gather information or weaken an enemy.
	96 word 716 character
#G5.7.406 Unique	MOVE LIKE A NINJA!
	Can you sneak up quickly and quietly?
	TRY THESE STEALTHY WAYS OF WALKING:
	Shinobi-ashi : Place your little toe on the ground and immediately follow up with the middle toe and then your heel with a rolling movement.
	Uki-ashi ("floating foot"): Walking on tiptoe. Its name means "floating foot." [this is redundant-delete]
	<i>Inu-bashiri</i> ("dog walk"): To creep through small places, drop down to your hands and feet. <i>Kitsune-bashiri</i> ("fox walk") is similarbut uses just tiptoes and fingertips.
	TRY THESE MOVES AT HOME:
	Shin-so-toh-ho ("Deep Grass Rabbit Walk"): Bend over and place the ball of your feet on the backs of your hands. Walk forward on your hands in

that position.

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	Uzura-gakure: Roll yourself into a ball and stay as still as stone. (Works best in the dark)
	Tanuki-gakure: Climb a tree and camouflage yourself.
#L5.7.400A Extended	Dressed to Disappear
Caption 55 words	This <i>shinobi shozoku</i> is a modern interpretation of the centuries-old ninja uniform.
Ninja Prop/ Photo Op	The outfit uses colors to hide the wearer: dark for nighttime, white for snowy settings, and camouflage for slipping unseen through a forest. Hidden pockets hold the ninja's tools, weapons, and first aid kit.
	46 words 342 characters
#L5.7.400b Extended	Shooting Stars
Caption 55 words	Ninjas prefer to slip in and out unobserved. But sometimes they need to
L2018.12.018, 019, 020	defend themselves. Their most famous weapon is the star-shaped shuriken ("sword hidden in the hand").
	Ninjas used the easy-to-carry stars primarily to slash or disorient an enemy. A <i>shuriken</i> is barely visible when thrown, making it difficult to dodge.
	Shuriken throwing stars, US, 2003 On loan from a private collector (Genghis Khan: The Exhibition)
	53 words 377 characters
#L5.7.400c Extended	Pistol-packing Ninja
Caption 55 words	These small matchlock pistols are designed to be easily hidden. If caught, an 18 th -century ninja could fire its single shot to escape or evade capture.
L2018.12.015, 016, 017	Ninja pistol, Japan, 1700s On loan from a private collector (Genghis Khan: The Exhibition)
	26 words 151 characters
#L5.7.400d Extended	Defense for the Dark Arts
Caption	EINAL Page 222 of 457 Last Lindato: 9/04/2022 2:2

55 words	Wear and tear on this ninja armor from the 1700s (the Genroku era) shows that it survived actual combat. Made of chain mail over cloth, with
2018.6.001	a collar of metal plates, the high-quality workmanship suggests it may have been an official uniform.
	This particular suit of armor was made for a very small man (not a boy). It was designed to be folded, so that it could be easily hidden.
	Ninja armor, Japan, 1700s
	Gift of Takashi Torakawa
	78 words
	429 characters

#G5.7.500a Subtext	DECEPTION TECHNIQUE: APPEARING LARGER THAN LIFE
90 words	Even a confident commander thinks twice before attacking a stronger foe. Which is why armies through the ages have tried to trick enemies into thinking they're bigger than they really are.
	In the 13 th century, Mongol leader Genghis Khan conquered a vast territory from Southeast Asia to Eastern Europe—about twice the size of the Roman Empire. His cavalry had to be lean and mobile to cross great distances swiftly, yet also able to face down much larger forces, including those of China and Persia.
	Brilliant deceptions on and off the battlefield helped the Mongols create the appearance of a much larger force, instilling terror in their enemies' ranks.
	107 words 715 characters
#xx Quotation	"I make the enemy see my strengths as weaknesses and my weaknesses as strengths while I cause his strengths to become weaknesses and discover where he is not strong."
On the wall, if there's space.	Sun Tzu, from The Art of War
#G5.7.501I	CAN YOU COOT THE DECEDTIONS
Directive Text	CAN YOU SPOT THE DECEPTION?
	[Visible title/Question]

	[Hidden text/explanation]
	Deception Tactic: Feigned Retreat
	When Mongols fled the battlefield, enemies broke into smaller units and gave chase. Fake retreats might last days or weeksluring the small, unwary units into an ambush.
	36 words 215 characters
#G5.7.502c	[Visible title/Question]
Peephole Prompt	YURT ALERT?
	[Hidden text/explanation]
	No deception here! This nomadic home was just a place to sleep.
#G5.7.502b	[Visible title/Question]
Extended Caption 55 words	TRUST THE DUST?
	[Hidden text/explanation]
	Deception Tactic: Kick up dust
	To hide their small numbers and create the illusion of a massive force, Mongols tied sticks and underbrush to their horses' tails to kick up enormous dust clouds as they thundered across the plain.
	34 words
	203 characters
#G5.7.502a	[Visible title/Question]
Extended Caption 55 words	CAMPFIRE CONFUSION
	[Hidden text/explanation]
Inside peephole	Deception Tactic: Extra campfires
	Mongol armies often lit extra campfires to fool foes into thinking they had more men. Enemies assumed there were at least four men per fire. In fact, there'd be just one or sometimes none.
	32 words
	186 characters

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Artifact Caption Rail

#IF 7 FOA-	
#L5.7.504a Extended	The etching on the sword signifies that it is from the army of Genghis Khan's youngest son, Tolui.
Caption	Tanan a yearigest sony renan
	Sword, Mongolia, 1225–1350
L2018.12.006	Species with chafts Mangelia 1200 1400
L2018.12.011a-c	Spears with shafts, Mongolia, 1200–1400
	Ming Dynasty Genghis Khan statue, China, early 1400s
L2018.12.013	On loan from a private collector (Genghis Khan: The Exhibition)
#L5.7.504b	Thirteenth Century Border Control
Extended Caption	
55 words	In the 1200s, how could Mongol border guards or military leaders be sure people were really who they claimed to be?
L2018.12.001-	These tablets, called <i>paizi</i> , served as security clearances, passports, or
002	proof of rank. How could you tell if a <i>paizi</i> was authentic? Each tablet was
	secretly magnetized. So if the paizi didn't attract ironthe bearer
	attracted suspicion!
	Paizi, Mongolia, 1300
	On loan from a private collector (Genghis Khan: The Exhibition)
	58 words
	406 characters
#L5.7.504c Extended	Mongol armor was lightweight and allowed for ease of movement—ideal
Caption	for archers who shot while charging on their horses.
55 words	Helmet, armor, and spear, Mongolia, 1325–1350
Helmet &	Whip, Mongolia, 1700
armor: L2018.12.003b	On loan from a private collector (Genghis Khan: The Exhibition)
L2018.12.003a	Mongolian shield (reproduction based on traditional style), China, 1960s
Speare	On loan from a private collector (Genghis Khan: The Exhibition)
Spear: L2018.12.012	
#L5.7.504d Extended	Choose Your Weapon
Caption 55 words	Mongol archers carried an arsenal of different arrows for battle: light
- 55 110145	ones, heavy ones, and even some that whistled.
L2018.12.009	

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L2018.12.010a-e	Their lightweight arrows traveled 350 yards—about twice as far as their enemies' arrows. For closer combat, they shot heavy arrows with wide heads. Special "whistling" arrows had holes cut into their tips. In flight, wind blowing through the holes made an ear-piercing screech, signaling to their own forcesand terrifying foes. Quiver with arrows (reproduction), Mongolia, 2010 On loan from a private collector (Genghis Khan: The Exhibition)
#L5.7.504e Extended Caption 55 words	Mongolian archers were deadlier than their adversaries. Why? Their taut bows, strung against the natural curve, allowed archers to shoot from a long distance with great accuracy.
	Bow with holster (reproduction based on traditional style), Mongolia, 2010
L2018.12.007	Mongolian shield (reproduction based on traditional style), China, 1960s
L2018.12.004	On loan from a private collector (Genghis Khan: The Exhibition)

Trojan Horse

#G5.7.507 Unique	DECEPTION TECHNIQUE: HIDING IN PLAIN SIGHT
	"I fear the Greeks even when they bring gifts," wrote the poet Virgil in the <i>Aeneid</i> . He had good reason. Legend says that Greek soldiers in the 12 th or 13 th century BCE slipped into Troy and conquered the city by hiding inside a huge wooden horse, offered to the Trojans as a "gift."
	Fast forward a few thousand years. Today's Trojan horse is a type of malware. Hackers sneak them into computers by hiding them in harmless-looking emails or flash drives. Like their ancient namesake, they are dangerous weapons masquerading as innocent "gifts."
Video – projection mapping version	https://on.frame.io/S114XTcl

Deception

#G5.7.500a Section Intro 60 words	DECEPTION: THE ART OF ARTIFICE

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A magician's misdirection. A forger's fakery. A poker player's bluff. Deception—the fine art of tricking, misleading, or conning others—is an age-old form of covert action. Throughout history, leaders have used deception to outfox and confuse adversaries. The technologies may have changed over the centuries, but the underlying concepts are ancient. The stories here spotlight classic deception techniques used to make a military force appear stronger than its enemy, or to hide in plain sight—strategies still used today. 85 words 554 characters #G5.7.503a **SPELLS FOR SPIES Main Text** 60 words "All is not as it seems." Words to live by for covert operations...and for magicians. In the early 1950s, the CIA recruited magician John Mulholland to teach sleight of hand and misdirection techniques. His instruction manuals, complete with illustrations, showed intel officers how to remove documents unseen, secretly slip a pill into someone's drink, and other techniques. 60 words 389 characters #G5.7.503b "Magic and espionage are really kindred arts." Quotation John McLaughlin, former CIA Deputy Director and amateur magician On the wall, if there's space #G5.7.503b Mind Control Mischief? Extended Caption Could brainwashing or mind control be used as Cold War weapons? The 55 words 1962 film *The Manchurian Candidate* explored the idea. The CIA actually tried it. Its controversial Project MKULTRA tested hallucinogens such as LSD. Researchers consulted John Mulholland's book on deception for ways to slip drugs to unwary subjects. When congressional investigations uncovered MKULTRA in the 1970s, they also exposed Mulholland's CIA connection. 66 words

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	451 characters
#L5.7.503h Image Caption	Mulholland wrote a manual on deception and misdirection for the CIA. These drawings from the book detail sleight of hand techniques: how to fold a piece of paper with one hand, and how to secretly slip something into a drink. The CIA Manual of Trickery and Deception by H. Keith Melton and Robert Wallace
#L5.7.503c Artifact Caption	Magicians never reveal their secrets. One of John Mulholland's was that he worked for the CIA. His publicity material, of course, made no mention of government work.
L2016.1.365	Mulholland's book plate, business card, and letter, US, 1950
L2016.1.406a	Mulholland promotional piece, US, 1930
L2016.1.406c	Mamonana promotional piece, 65, 2556
L2016.1.406b	
#L5.7.503d Artifact Caption	John Mulholland kept this charming miniature magician's hat on his desk.
L2018.8.015	Mulholland's sterling silver top hat, US, 1930s On loan from Reade Williams

Sabotage

#G5.7.400a Section Intro	SABOTAGE!
60 words	A few pounds of plastic explosive andBOOM! No more bridge. Sabotage missions can be complex, taking weeks of planning, or be simple dashand-act missions, like slashing tires or draining fuel tanks. Yet all share similar goals: disrupt, delay, destroy.
	The two stories here showcase both the potential and the pitfalls of sabotage operations. One, a wartime attack on an enemy's factory, was a success. The other, a peacetime strike on a political target, ended in tragedy. Yet the long-term impact of both proved explosive.
	85 words
	535 characters
#G5.7.801 Tertiary Text	REAL SPIES, REAL STORIES

55 words	Covert operations are a staple of spy movies. Professionals will tell you that actual missions are not nearly so high octane and action packed. Yet most spies have at least one experience that felt like a scene from a movie. Enjoy thrilling clips of derring-do from spy films, and real intelligence officers sharing the most pulse-pounding moments (that they can talk about).
	58 words
	416 characters
Video – full program	https://vimeo.com/336197517/9f83364a92

Sabotage Tools: Artifacts

#G5.7.411 Tertiary Text 55 words	TOOLS OF THE SABOTEUR Sabotage often requires special equipment created for a particular task or mission. Many of the tools here were used in WWII by saboteurs from Britain's Special Operations Executive (SOE). Or, as British Prime Minister Winston Churchill called it, the "ministry of ungentlemanly warfare." Its task? Hobble the Nazi war effort by any means possible.
	58 words 368 characters
#L5.7.401a Artifact captions on rail	01 Why is this map silk? Rustling paper could tip off the enemy during a mission, and silk can withstand drenching rain.Silk map of Germany protectorate, Slovakia, Poland, and Hungary, UK, 1939–1945
2001.6.022 2001.9.011	02 When activated, this device jams all radio communications around it, then self-detonates.Communications eliminator, US (Military Intelligence), 1970s
#L5.7.401b Artifact captions on rail	03 This device was used in Nicaragua to cripple shipping operations. Its electromagnetic counter tracked ships passing overhead, and triggered an explosion when a preset number was reached.
L2016.1.152	River mine, US (CIA), 1980–1987

2001.6.046 a-d	04 Firing device kit and instructions, US (OSS), 1943–1945
2001.9.003	05 Explosive canteen training model, US (Army Military Intelligence), 1942–1945
W.F. 7. 404	
#L5.7.401c	06 Night vision goggles, Israel, 1980s
Artifact captions on rail	07 Clam explosive device with instruction manual, US (OSS), 1943–1945
2001.9.101	08 Night vision goggles, Predator PNGII, US, 2002
2001.6.025a-b	
L2002.4.009	
#L5.7.401d	09 Saboteur's Knife, UK (SOE), ca. 1943
Artifact captions on rail	10 Clamp this fog signal onto train tracks. When a train runs over the device, it triggers buried explosives.
2001.6.068	
2001.6.033	Fog signal, US (OSS), 1943–1945
2001.6.046a-d	11 Hand grenade with booby trap device, US (OSS), 1942–1945
#L5.7.401e	12 A Fuse to Confuse
Extended Artifact caption on rail	This pocket-sized incendiary device is easy to carry and conceal. But how to set it off?
2001.6.036	The pencil look-alikes are time-delay detonators, each containing a vial of acid that is released when the copper section is crushed. The acid eats through a steel wire, releasing a striker that hits a percussion cap and detonator. It took two pencils to detonate this device. Pocket incendiary device and container of time delay pencils, US (OSS), 1943—
	1945
#L5.7.401f	13 To set a "mousetrap," insert its lips into a space where they are
Extended Artifact	compressed. When pressure is removed, the lips spring open triggering a hidden explosive charge.
captions on rail	"Mousetrap release type A-2 firing device, US (OSS), 1943–1945
L2016.1.442	

L2016.1.424	14 Attached to an explosive device, this timer delays triggering the explosion until a preset time—allowing the operator to escape.
	Sabotage time clock, Germany, 1939–1945
#L5.7.401g	Making a Blast Furnace Really Blast
Extended Artifact caption on rail	Normal coal burns. This coal explodes.
2001.6.045	Shaped to resemble a large chunk of coal, this device is actually a hollow shell to hide explosives. Saboteurs used the camouflage kit to color it to match the local coal, then slipped the explosive-filled shell into a coal bin. When an unsuspecting foe shoveled the phony coal into a factory boiler or train furnace, the heat detonated the charge.
	Coal camouflage kit and explosive coal, US (OSS), 1942–1945
	68 words 444 characters
#L5.7.401h	16 These grenades were designed to be the size and weight of a baseball
Artifact	to make them easy for American soldiers to throw with precision.
captions on rail	BEANO hand grenade, US (OSS), 1941–1945
L2016.1.425 L2016.1.427	17 With its pouch full of explosive, this versatile grenade detonated on impact using an "all-ways fuze": no matter how it hit its target, it was guaranteed to go "boom!"
	Gammon bomb, UK, 1943-1945
#L5.7.401I	18 This time-delay clock could be programmed to trigger an explosion
Artifact	anytime, from one hour to thirty days.
captions on rail	Thirty day clockwork, US (CIA), 1960s
2001.9.002	19 Gas tank charge, Unknown, 1943–1945
2001.6.056	
2001.1.055	20 Tire spike, US (OSS), 1943–1945

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Operation Gunnerside

Operation Gunnerside	
#G5.7.401 Subtext	OPERATION GUNNERSIDE: THWARTING THE NAZI A-BOMB
90 words	Saboteurs on skis! Nazis! A race against time! It sounds like a movie. It
	really happened.
	When Germany occupied Norway in WWII, it took over the remote
	Vemork Norsk Hydro plant, which produced heavy water (deuterium
	oxide), a key component of Nazi atomic bomb research. The Allies, desperate to derail a nuclear-armed Germany, devised the daring
	Operation Gunnerside to disable the plant.
	Norwegian scientist Leif Tronstad and Britain's Special Operations Executive (SOE) made a plan. In late 1942, a first attempt by British paratroopers failed. Four months later, Norwegian commandos, led by Joachim Rønneberg, tried again.
	97 words
	717 characters
Video – full program	<u>VIDEO LINK</u>
#G5.7.403a Unique	Graphic Novel Scenes
	Scene 1: Parachuting
	<u>Caption</u> :
	17 FEBRUARY 1943. A DARK, FREEZING NIGHT. NORWEGIAN COMMANDOS PARACHUTE ONTO A REMOTE NORWEGIAN
	PLATEAU KNOWN AS THE VIDDA . THEIR MISSION: STOP THE
	NAZIS FROM BUILDING THE BOMB!
	Speech Bubble:
	THOSE NAZIS HAVE BEEN IN NORWAY FOR THREE YEARS. TIME TO SHOW 'EM WHOSE COUNTRY THIS REALLY IS!
	Speech Bubble: DO YOU THINK WE'LL HIT OUR TARGET?
	Scene 2: In the Woods
	Caption:
	THE COMMANDOS MUST DECIDE HOW TO ATTACK THE MASSIVE, ISOLATED PLANT:
	Speech Bubble:

HOW DO WE GET IN?! THE NAZIS HAVE MINED THE LAND ABOVE THE PLANT. AND THE BRIDGE IS CRAWLING WITH **GUARDS!**

Speech Bubble:

THE GORGE PROTECTS IT LIKE A MOAT. STILL, WE MIGHT BE ABLE TO GET ACROSS.

Speech Bubble:

AH, IT'S GOOD TO BE BACK HOME IN NORWAY, RIGHT?

Scene 3: The Plant

Caption:

ONCE IN SIGHT, THE PLANT SEEMS EVEN HARDER TO BREACH.

Caption:

NIGHTFALL, 27 FEBRUARY...

Caption:

THE COMMANDOS MAKE THE DANGEROUS DESCENT INTO THE GORGE, SLIDING AND FALLING ON SNOW AND ICE.

Scene 4: The Gorge

Caption:

THEY FACE A PUNISHING CLIMB UP TO THE PLANT. THERE ARE FEW HAND-HOLDS...BUT THEY LOOK **DEATH** IN THE EYE AND KEEP CLIMBING.

Speech Bubble:

EXPLOSIVES? CHECK. GUNS? CHECK. CYANIDE PILLS? HERREGUD! UH...CHECK. NOW, WE JUST GOTTA GET EVERYTHING DOWN THE GORGE, ACROSS A FREEZING RIVER, AND UP A RAVINE. A NE!!

Thought Bubble:

I HOPE THIS ISN'T A ONE-WAY TRIP....

Scene 5: Kaboom! [dimensional]

Caption:

WE FOUND HITLER'S PRIZE: THE HEAVY WATER CELLS! LET'S GET THESE EXPLOSIVES PLANTED!

Caption:

FUSE LIT. 25 SECONDS. RUN!!

Scene 6: Swoosh

	<u>Caption:</u> AFTER THE ATTACK THE TEAM SPLITS UP AND SKIS 200 MILES TO SAFETY IN SWEDEN.
	Speech Bubble: MISSION ACCOMPLISHED!! NO CASUALTIESEXCEPT TO THE NAZI PLANT! NOW TO STRAP ON OUR SKIS AND GET OUT OF HERE. NEXT STOPSWEDEN.
	<u>Speech Bubble</u> : WE MADE IT. CAN'T WAIT TO DITCH THOSE CYANIDE SUICIDE PILLS!
#G5.7.403a Unique	MISSION REPORT
25 words Accompanies graphic novel	Operation Gunnerside didn't destroy the Nazi plant. But it temporarily cut off Germany's only source of heavy water. Angrily surveying the wreckage, German General von Falkenhorst called it "the most splendid coup."
	32 words 220 characters
#G5.7.403b Extended	Commemorating a Masterful Mission
Caption 55 words L2016.1.077	Who would win the race to build a nuclear bomb? The Allies believed German research depended on heavy water produced at Vemork Norsk Hydro. With Operation Gunnerside, Norwegian commandos "turned the water off."
	After WWII, the Norwegian saboteurs held reunions at the plant. Each reportedly received a commemorative vial of heavy water—like this one. Its cap features a Norsk Hydro Viking ship logo.
	Vemork Norsk Hydro deuterium oxide vial, Norway, ca. 1945–1950
	66 words 456 characters
#G5.7.402 Extended	What to Wear in Midair
Caption 55 words	Parachuting behind enemy lines is treacherous. Soldiers are completely exposed as they drift slowly to the ground.
L2016.1.490 a-g	

	,
	Britain's Special Operations Executive provided its paratroopers with camouflage jumpsuits. Most were brown and green, but there were also white ones such as this for snowy climates. The zipper is missing from this one. Zippers were scarce after the warso someone "borrowed" it.
	Jumpsuit and accessories, UK (SOE), 1940–1943
	62 words 461 characters
#L5.7.402a	These miniature CW radios use Morse Code only to transmit or receive
Artifact Caption	covert messages. They were designed to be dropped by parachute to resistance units in Nazi-occupied Europe.
L2016.1.683 a-b	Paraset, UK (SOE issue for Norway), ca. 1943
#L5.7.402b	Signal torch, UK (SOE), 1940–1943
Artifact Caption	
2001.9.009	
#L5.7.402b	To find your way to safety, check your fly. Pull apart this button, and the
Artifact Caption	top balances on a tiny needle in the middle of the bottom, then rotates to indicate true north.
2001.9.079	Trouser fly button compass, UK (SOE), 1940–1943
#L5.7.402b	Winston Churchill's secret task force deployed during WWII. Joachim
Image Caption	Ronneberg, bottom right.
	Courtesy of the Norwegian Industrial Workers Museum

Operation Satanique

#G5.7.409 Subtext 90 words	OPÉRATION SATANIQUE: ATTACK ON THE RAINBOW WARRIOR
	Midnight. A bomb shatters the calm aboard the <i>Rainbow Warrior</i> , flagship of environmental group Greenpeace. Passengers scramble to evacuate. Then, a second blast shakes the vessel. Below deck, a Dutch photographer drowns. Who had attacked?

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It was July 1985. Rainbow Warrior was anchored off Auckland, New Zealand, ready to lead a flotilla to disrupt French nuclear tests in the South Pacific. French leaders saw the tests as vital. Into this tinderbox stepped French intelligence, ordered to halt the protest. Their solution? Sabotage. In this video, firsthand accounts tell the vivid story of how their plan—Opération Satanique—went horribly wrong. 98 words 720 characters Video – full https://vimeo.com/336173563/cd2f9406e2 program #G5.7.409 **BLOWBACK! Tertiary Text** 55 words Opération Satanique is one of the most infamous failures in the history of French intelligence. The bungled operation outraged people worldwide. It sparked widespread sympathy and support for Greenpeace and ignited a diplomatic crisis between France and New Zealand. The French ultimately paid nearly \$12 million to Greenpeace, New Zealand, and the family of the man killed—a political and financial failure alongside the human tragedy. 66 words 479 characters #G5.7.409 Damage to the Rainbow Warrior's hull from bombs planted by Jean-Luc **Image Captions** Kister, chief of France's Combat Swimmer Team, and fellow diver Jean Camas. [Image credit] AFP Mural: The Rainbow Warrior in Auckland Harbor after the bombing by the French intelligence (DGSE) on July 10, 1985. [Image credit] Getty Images/Stringer New Zealand's *Taranaki Daily News*, September 2, 1985. The artist noted: "Following the Rainbow Warrior bombing relations between NZ and France were at an all-time low." [Image credit] Copyright 1985 James R. Lynch QSM. All rights reserved. First published 2nd September 1985 Daily News, New Plymouth, New Zealand.

Duct Crawl

#G5.7.404c Directive	STEALTH MISSION
25 words	Can you avoid detection? Sneak in and stay as quiet as you can. You're being watched from below, so avoid openings and don't make a sound.
	26 words 139 characters
#G5.7.404c Directive	WARNING
25 words WARNING LABEL	This activity requires crawling in an enclosed space. Don't try it if you have circulatory or respiratory problems, back or knee pain, or claustrophobia.
	23 words
#G5.7.404c	ENTER THIS WAY
Directive	ENTER THIS WAT
#G5.7.404a Directive	SPY CATCHER
25 words	Can you spot the spies trying to sneak by above you?
Directive for non-climbers	If you enter the correct 3-digit code, one of the duct vents overhead will become transparent.
	STEP 1:
	Guess the code. Hint: Think of a fictional spy. Button will light up when code is correct.
	Step 2: Push button when lit to see inside the "CAUGHT" vent.
	32 words
#G5.7.404c	180 characters
Directive	BLOWN – TOO NOISY!
	WARNING – KEEP QUIET!
	STEALTHY – GREAT WORK!

Secret Soldiers

#G5.7.100a Section Intro 60 words

SECRET SOLDIERS

A hostile regime poses a threat. Diplomacy has failed. Declaring war is unwise. That's when a government may turn to paramilitary action, using secret soldiers—typically locals—to fight on its behalf.

The strategy is to intervene militarily yet covertly. But when people are fighting and dying, it's nearly impossible to keep a government's "hidden hand" hidden, and there may be unintended consequence. These stories spotlight two operations: one of the CIA's worst covert action failures and one of its greatest successes. Reverberations from both are still felt today.

89 words 570 characters

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©International Spy Museum 2019

Operation Zapata (Bay of Pigs)

Title	BAY OF PIGS
	1961
	OPERATION ZAPATA
#05.7.404	
#G5.7.101 Subtext	OPERATION ZAPATA: FIASCO IN CUBA
90 words	Cuba's 1959 revolution brought the Cold War to the Americas. For the US, it was too close for comfort.
	Fidel Castro had ousted Cuba's US-backed leader, denounced American regional dominance, and called for communist revolutions in Latin America. His ties to Moscow ignited US fears of a Soviet beachhead just 90 miles away.
	In 1960, President Eisenhower authorized the CIA to recruit, train, and equip Cuban exiles in Florida. Their mission: invade Cuba and spark a popular uprising. President Kennedy inherited the plan in 1961. Despite his doubts, Kennedy approved Operation Zapata, the ill-fated landing best known as the Bay of Pigs invasion.
	103 words
	677 characters

#G5.7.103b ANATOMY OF A COVERT ACTION FAILURE Unique 25 words Operation Zapata faltered from the start. Castro's planes were moved to safety before air strikes. Cuban rockets sank incoming ships. Weak air Operation Zapata Map support left invaders exposed. What went wrong? intro #G5.7.103 **WEAK OPERATIONAL SECURITY** Map The attack wasn't a surprise. Months before, *The New York Times* ran annotations stories about a US-trained force to depose Castro. And Cuban intel agents had learned nearly all the details. When the landing began, Cuban forces were waiting. **NO PLAUSIBLE DENIABILITY** It was meant to look like a local revolt. A pilot posing as a defector landed a plane (with Cuban markings) in Miami and said he'd carried out the air strikes. But the cover story wasn't credible: the plane's guns were taped shut and bomb bay unused. SHAKY POLITICAL SUPPORT President Kennedy, fearing Soviet retaliation, scaled back an overt US role. A day before the landing he halved air support and cancelled a second air strike. Cuba ruled the skies, and the invaders were exposed on the beach. **NO LOCAL RESISTANCE** The plan was for the small invasion to spark a popular revolt against Castro. It didn't. By 1961 there was no real resistance to Castro, and there had been no CIA effort to build a local insurgency. **POOR PLANNING** The CIA's selected invasion site—the Bay of Pigs (Playa Girón)—was a terrible choice. Castro knew it well, and it was ill-suited to a landing. Invaders who overcame its tides and coral reefs were hemmed in by mangrove swamps. #G5.7.104 BY THE NUMBERS **Tertiary Text CIA-backed Brigade 2506** 1,511 invaders Average age: 24 118 killed

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	360 wounded
	• 1,197 captured
	Cuban Army
	,
	At least 176 killed
	More than 500 wounded
#G5.7.104	
Image Captions	[1] Cuban military forces on the attack near the Bay of Pigs, April 1961
illiage Captions	
	[2] Cuban soldiers pose for pictures to celebrate their victory at the Bay
	of Pigs, April 1961
#G5.7.105	REAPING THE BLOWBACK
Tertiary Text	
55 words	Operation Zapata was a blow to the US and a boon to Fidel Castro. Nearly
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	75% of the invaders were captured. The botched landing weakened the
	international status of the US and President Kennedy, and brought the
	resignation of CIA Director Allen Dulles.
	Castro used the Bay of Pigs as an excuse to arrest opponents. It also
	strengthened his pleas to the Soviets for more aid and weapons—
	culminating in the missiles that would trigger the Cuban Missile Crisis a
	year later.
	85 words
	491 characters
#G5.7.105	
Quotation	"THANKS FOR PLAYA GIRÓN. BEFORE THE INVASION, THE REVOLUTION
Quotation	WAS WEAK. NOW IT'S STRONGER THAN EVER."
	— CHE GUEVARA, IN A NOTE TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY, 1961
#G5.7.105	Flag of a Failed Mission
Extended	
Caption	This is one of only two surviving battle flags of Brigade 2506, the CIA-
55 words	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	sponsored Cuban exiles who carried out the Bay of Pigs invasion.
L2016.1.646	
12010.1.040	The brigade's name comes from code numbers assigned to each fighter.
	To trick Castro into thinking the force was larger, numbering began at
	2500. Number 2506 belonged to their first casualty: Carlos (Carlyle)
	Rafael Santana Estevez, who died in a 1960 training accident.

	2506 Brigade flag, US (CIA), 1961
	67 words 458 characters
#G5.7.105 Image Caption	President John F. Kennedy receives the Brigade 2506 flag at Miami's Orange Bowl Stadium, a week after the return of Bay of Pigs prisoners from Cuba, December 29, 1962. This same flag hangs above. [Image credit] Courtesy of the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum
#G5.7.107 Tertiary Text	SHADOW WARRIOR: FELIX RODRIGUEZ
55 words	His family fled Cuba to escape Castro. But he went back to fight for his home.
	In Miami, Felix Rodriguez was among the first Cuban exiles to volunteer for the CIA-backed Brigade 2506. Before the Bay of Pigs landing he slipped into Cuba to gather intel for the operation. Rodriguez later served with the US Army in the Vietnam War, earning a CIA Intelligence Star, a Silver Star, and nine Crosses of Gallantry from South Vietnam.
	[Image caption] The CIA sent Felix Rodriguez (left) to capture South American guerilla leader Che Guevara (center) in 1967. Rodriguez's CIA orders: keep Che alive. But he was executed on order of the Bolivian president. This is the last known picture of Che alive.
	[Image credit] Zuma Press Inc/Alamy Stock Photo
	129 words 753 characters
#G5.7.108 Tertiary Text	The CIA's Anti-Castro HQ
	From 1961 to 1968, a CIA station on the University of Miami's south campus, codenamed JM/WAVE, oversaw anti-Castro activities from propaganda to subversion.
	It became the CIA's largest station worldwide outside its headquarters, with some 500 staffers, up to 15,000 anti-Castro exiles on its payroll, and a fleet said to be the third largest Caribbean navy. It may have accounted for a third of Miami's economy in the 1960s.

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Artifact case

#L5.7.100i Extended Caption	If at First You Don't Succeed
	Yearbook, US, 1963 On loan from Driggs Family Collection
L2016.9.001	Fort Benning, GA.
#L5.7.100g Artifact Caption	Surviving members of Brigade 2506 were offered commissions as US Army officers. This yearbook commemorates their infantry training at
L2016.1.1387	
#L5.7.100f Artifact ID	Anti-Castro leaflets (reproductions), US (CIA), 1960–1962
L2016.4.016	Revolutionary arm band, Cuba, late 1950s On loan from The Francis Lara Collection
Artifact Caption	Movement to overthrow the old regime.
#L5.7.100e	Medal, Cuba, 1963–2016 On loan from The Francis Lara Collection Cubans wore this armband as part of Fidel Castro's revolutionary July 26 th
L2016.4.001	counterrevolution.
#L5.7.100d Artifact Caption	This medal from the Cuban Committee for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) was given to civilians who worked with the government against
	Safe conduct pass, Cuba, ca. 1961 On loan from The Francis Lara Collection
L2013.2.213	not to execute them if they surrendered.
#L5.7.100c Artifact Caption	After the failed Bay of Pigs invasion, Cuban State Security were looking for the exiles. They dropped these documents over the island, offering
L2013.2.114	
#L5.7.100b Artifact ID	Castro's business card, Cuba, 1959–1976 On loan from The Francis Lara Collection
L2016.1.127a- d	2506 Brigade insignia, US (CIA), 1960s
#L5.7.100a Artifact Caption	CIA's Technical Services Division created these insignia for members of Brigade 2506, including these special pilot's wings.

55 words	The Bay of Pigs fiasco didn't stop American efforts to topple Fidel Castro. The CIA used this stamp to classify documents "Mongoose," codename
L2016.1.2218	for a host of anti-Castro activities across the US government.
	These included sparking local uprisings and lethal action; there were at least eight assassination plots from 1960 to 1965.
	Operation Mongoose stamp, US (CIA), 1960–1962
	65 words
	403 characters
#L5.7.100j Artifact ID [Graphic repro]	"A Town Like this Deserves Victory" poster (reproduction), Cuba, ca. 1980 Courtesy of The Francis Lara Collection
#L5.7.100k Artifact ID	"Promote the Harvest with the Heroism of Girón" poster (reproduction), Cuba, ca. 1977
[Graphic repro]	Courtesy of The Francis Lara Collection
#L5.7.100i Artifact ID	"Commander in Chief at your Command" poster (reproduction), Cuba, 1963 Courtesy of The Francis Lara Collection

Operation Cyclone (Afghanistan/Mujahideen)

#G5.7.112 Subtext 90 words	OPERATION CYCLONE: SUCCESS IN AFGHANISTAN
	Soviet troops rolled into neighboring Afghanistan in 1979 to prop up a communist government against Islamist forces—a watershed moment in the Cold War.
	The US, seeing it as a dangerous provocation, responded overtly and covertly. It limited trade with the USSR, shelved arms talks, and boycotted the 1980 Moscow Olympics. Secretly, the CIA launched Operation Cyclone: funds and arms for the <i>mujahideen</i> , an Islamist guerilla coalition of Afghans and Arab volunteers.
	With CIA support, the mujahideen made Afghanistan a bleeding wound for the Soviets. The cost in lives and rubles contributed to the Soviet Union's collapse in 1991.
	99 words
	709 characters

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#CE 7 14E	
#G5.7.115	WINNING HEARTS AND MINDS
Extended	
Caption 55 words	During the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in the 1980s, the CIA
35 Words	distributed metal propaganda signs such as these to Afghan resistance
L2016.8.004	groups, who mounted them on walls, fences, and trees.
L2016.8.002	
L2016.8.013	Part morale boosters, part recruiting posters, they used simple, bold
	images and symbols—such as a Soviet hammer-and-sickle or traditional
	Russian bear—to inspire the Afghans to keep up the fight.
	[Image caption]
	A group of mujahideen (and one CIA officer) stand in front of a CIA
	propaganda sign
	[Image credit] Milton Bearden
	62 words
	449 characters
#G5.7.117b	ANATOMY OF A COVERT ACTION SUCCESS
Unique	
25 words	Operation Cyclone was perhaps the CIA's most effective covert
Operation	operation. More than 100,000 CIA-supported mujahideen kept the Red
Cyclone Map	
intro	Army bogged down for nearly a decade. What went right?
11110	
	+
G5.7.113a	BACKING THE MUJAHIDEEN
Title	
	BACKING THE MUJAHIDEEN 1979–1989
Title G5.7.113b	1979–1989
Title G5.7.113b Title	
Title G5.7.113b Title #L5.7.102b	1979–1989 Weaving Together Past and Present
Title G5.7.113b Title #L5.7.102b Extended	1979–1989 Weaving Together Past and Present This Afghan rug—once displayed at CIA headquarters—was crafted using
Title G5.7.113b Title #L5.7.102b Extended Caption	1979–1989 Weaving Together Past and Present This Afghan rug—once displayed at CIA headquarters—was crafted using age-old techniques. But look closely. Can you spot modern weapons such
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Title G5.7.113b Title #L5.7.102b Extended Caption 55 words	1979–1989 Weaving Together Past and Present This Afghan rug—once displayed at CIA headquarters—was crafted using age-old techniques. But look closely. Can you spot modern weapons such as AK-47 assault rifles, fighter jets, tanks, and artillery? Afghan women began making "war rugs" during the Soviet occupation,
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Title G5.7.113b Title #L5.7.102b Extended Caption 55 words L2016.1.725	1979–1989 Weaving Together Past and Present This Afghan rug—once displayed at CIA headquarters—was crafted using age-old techniques. But look closely. Can you spot modern weapons such as AK-47 assault rifles, fighter jets, tanks, and artillery? Afghan women began making "war rugs" during the Soviet occupation, selling them to foreign troops. They still weave them today, reminders of the imprint made by four decades of fighting. Rug, Afghanistan (CIA), 1980s 65 words 458 characters
Title G5.7.113b Title #L5.7.102b Extended Caption 55 words L2016.1.725	1979–1989 Weaving Together Past and Present This Afghan rug—once displayed at CIA headquarters—was crafted using age-old techniques. But look closely. Can you spot modern weapons such as AK-47 assault rifles, fighter jets, tanks, and artillery? Afghan women began making "war rugs" during the Soviet occupation, selling them to foreign troops. They still weave them today, reminders of the imprint made by four decades of fighting. Rug, Afghanistan (CIA), 1980s
Title G5.7.113b Title #L5.7.102b Extended Caption 55 words L2016.1.725 #G5.7.119 Main Text	1979–1989 Weaving Together Past and Present This Afghan rug—once displayed at CIA headquarters—was crafted using age-old techniques. But look closely. Can you spot modern weapons such as AK-47 assault rifles, fighter jets, tanks, and artillery? Afghan women began making "war rugs" during the Soviet occupation, selling them to foreign troops. They still weave them today, reminders of the imprint made by four decades of fighting. Rug, Afghanistan (CIA), 1980s 65 words 458 characters
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	In 1988, Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan. Three years later, the USSR collapsed. Operation Cyclone seemed a triumph. But in 2001, Al Qaeda terrorists, harbored by Afghanistan's radical Islamist Taliban government, attacked the US. Was 9/11 an unintended consequence of US support for Islamic fighters in the 1980s? The CIA never directly paid or supported Al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden or the Arab volunteers later drawn to him. But Pakistani intelligence, which distributed US funds, had favored the most militant fighters. And after the war, Pakistan supported the Taliban.
	96 words 619 characters
#L5.7.102a	Stinging the Soviets
Extended Caption	
55 words	This tube launched a US Stinger missile that helped defeat the Soviets in Afghanistan—one of hundreds that downed some 270 Soviet planes and helicopters.
L2016.1.2131 a-	
b	At first, the CIA supplied the mujahideen only with weapons made elsewhere, to preserve plausible deniability. The ban on US-made arms ended in 1986, and an influx of Stingers helped to level the playing field against the Soviets and turn the tide of war.
	Stinger missile, US (CIA), ca. 1980s
	69 words 460 characters
L5.7.102c	This Afghan hat was presented to the senior CIA official working with the
Artifact Caption	mujahideen in Afghanistan.
L2016.1.346	Hat, Afghanistan, 1980s
L5.7.102d	The Khad was Afghanistan's secret police agency under its Soviet-
Artifact Caption	supported government in the 1980s. Members received these items for
L2013.2.019	their services.
L2013.2.020	Medal and hat pin, Afghanistan (Khad), mid 1980s
	Courtesy of The Francis Lara Collection
#G5.7.117	MAP ANNOTATIONS
Map Annotations	WHAT WENT RIGHT IN AFGHANISTAN?

15-25 words **Plausible Deniability** To hide direct US involvement, the CIA funneled all support to the mujahideen through Pakistan's intelligence agency. This also hindered Soviet propaganda efforts that Afghans were fighting—and dying—for the US. 34 words **Strong Political Support** President Carter launched Operation Cyclone. President Reagan expanded it. Members of Congress allocated even more funding than the CIA had asked for. 22 words **Strong Afghan Resistance** Afghan rebels were resilient. Their insurgency had been growing since the early 1970s. CIA funds bolstered that effort, growing from \$20-\$30 million in 1980, to \$630 million in 1987, matched dollar for dollar by Saudi Arabia.

Artifacts case

#L5.7.103e	This ghillie suit (right) is the closest thing that exists to an invisibility
Artifact label	cloak: worn by snipers, special operators, and intelligence collectors to stay hidden in plain sight.
	Ghillie suit, Pakistan, 2002
	Gift of Malcolm Nance and Family

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40 words

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Hang Time activity

#G5.7.122b-c Unique	CAN YOU HANG?
	To participate, you must be able to touch the yellow and black line while flat-footed on the ground.
	(no jumping or tip toes)
	RULES OF ENGAGEMENT
	 Only one person allowed in the lift zone at all times No swinging or climbing at anytime No high-heeled or platform shoes You must pass the "reach test" to participate Please don't hang a second time if others are waiting
	WARNING
	This activity lifts you 2 to 6 inches off the ground. All minors must be supervised by an adult. Participants assume the risk of injuries as a result of this activity.

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Exfiltration – THE CANADIAN CAPER

LAIIILIALIOII	THE CANADIAN CALLIN
#G5.7.700 Section Intro	EXFILTRATION: ESCAPING SECRETLY
60 words	Slipping into a hostile country is risky. Slipping out—if a spy's cover is blown, hostages need rescuing, or defectors seek asylum—can be even riskier.
	That's why exfiltration operations demand creativity, planning, precision, and a solid back-up plan if the unexpected happens. Success depends on spy tradecraft: cover stories, disguises, and nerves of steel. All these played a role in the CIA's 1979 rescue from Iran of six Americans (the "houseguests") hiding in the Canadian Embassy residences. Tony Mendez led the operation. This is his story.
	83 words
	563 characters
#G5.7.702 Subtext	ANTONIO "TONY" MENDEZ, MASTER OF DISGUISE
90 words	The newspaper ad said: looking for a graphic illustrator. The employer's name? That was left vague. But at age 25, needing a job, Tony Mendez wasn't picky. So began his 25-year career at the CIA.

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	Mendez, a skilled artist, started at the Agency as a forger and counterfeiter crafting false documents. "It's all in the details," he would say. And his eye for detail soon led to a broader slate of creative tasks. He ultimately served as both CIA Chief of Disguise and Chief of Graphics and Authentication. Mendez excelled at precision operations to get people out of harm's way. "This is what I do," he said. "I get people out. And I've never left anyone behind." 113 words 721 characters
#G5.7.702 Image captions	Antonio J. Mendez (1940–2019)
	Top: Iranian protesters rushing the gates of the US Embassy, Tehran, November 4, 1979
	[Image credit] STR/Stringer/Getty Images
#G5.7.702b Clarifying note	These notes are inspired by Mendez's words and drawings.
#G5.7.702 Subtext	FROM THE DESK OF ANTONIO J. MENDEZ
Tony Mendez "notes" graphic	The Situation: Revolution in Iran
1	Tehran, November 1979
	US Embassy has been stormed.
	Our diplomats taken hostage—but 6 slipped out a back door. They're safe in the Canadian Ambassador's residence [handwritten: For now!]
	The good news: the Iranians don't know they're there!
	CIA's been tasked to get them out before the Iranians discover and arrest them as spies.
	To Do:
	 Come up with an exfil plan to extract [circled] 6 Americans in the middle of a dangerous uprising

	[handwritten] Get to work, Tony!
	[minumitten] det to work, rony.
#G5.7.702	Above: Iranian demonstrators burn an effigy of Uncle Sam marked CIA
Image Caption	outside the US Embassy in Tehran, November 13, 1979
	[Image credit] Associated Press
	[mage creatify issociated frees
#G5.7.702	"I knew we had to go in and get them. In the middle of a revolution."
Quote	TanaManda
#G5.7.702	- Tony Mendez
Subtext	FROM THE DESK OF ANTONIO J. MENDEZ
	The Best Bad Idea
Tony Mendez "notes" graphic	The Best Bud fued
2	December 20, 1979
	Escape Ideas:
	 Nighttime helicopter rescue? Tehran's in the heart of Iran.
	[handwritten: Too Risky!]
	Piles coross the harder like tourists? [handuvitten, Net in the deed
	 Bike across the border like tourists? [handwritten: Not in the dead of winter!]
	or winter:
	Disguise them as teachers? Why would teachers be in Iran right
	now? [handwritten: No Good Options!]
	Cafact when 2 Cat the area and a manufacture and all flight from Tahman
	Safest plan? Get them on a regular commercial flight from Tehran airport. Canadians will provide passports for cover identities.
	ail port. Cariadians will provide passports for cover identities.
	But what is a credible cover story?
	[handwritten notes:]
	-buy more paints
	-look into flight info
#G5.7.702	Four of the six houseguests with John Sheardown, Chief Immigration
Image Caption	Officer at the Canadian Embassy, and his wife Zena, who hid them for the
	first 79 days
	[Image credit] Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

#G5.7.702 Quote	"I could see that this was going to be one of my most challenging missions to date."
	– Tony Mendez
#G5.7.702 Subtext	FROM THE DESK OF ANTONIO J. MENDEZ
Tony Mendez "notes" graphic	Concocting a Crazy Cover
3	January 10, 1980
	Who's brash (or clueless) enough to go to Iran in the middle of a revolution?
	To Do: • Check out Hollywood filmmakers. Call John Chambers ("Planet of the Apes") about disguises. Spoke to a buddy in LA: teams scouting movie locations are usually 6–8 [circled] people. [handwritten: PERFECT!]
	*The plan: disguise the diplomats as a film crew.
	To Do: • Invent a production company
	Find a movie script
	Rent space for fake studio
	Work on disguises
#G5.7.702 Image Caption	To support the cover story, Mendez commissioned comic book artist Jack Kirby to create concept art for the fake sci-fi movie <i>Argo</i> .
	[Image credit] Central Intelligence Agency
#G5.7.702 Subtext	FROM THE DESK OF ANTONIO J. MENDEZ
Tony Mendez "notes" graphic	The Operation: Making Diplomats into Moviemakers
4	Jan 25, 1980
	I

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	Arrived in Tehran. 3 days to get the diplomats ready. <u>Cover stories have</u> to hold up to questioning from guards.
	Jan 26
	Used watercolors to finalize forged passport stamps.
	Big problem: can't forge the entry form visitors get when they arrive in Iran. Will have to wing it [handwritten: fingers crossed!]
	Jan 28
	Chaos at airport. Guards everywhere. Our luck holds: they don't check entry papers! But new worry: flight's delayed [handwritten: sweating bullets!]
	Finallyplane takes off!!! When the pilot announces we've left Iranian airspace, the group erupts in cheers. We made it!
#G5.7.702 Quote	"You guys think of everything."
Quote	– Houseguest Bob Anders to Tony Mendez
#G5.7.702 Image Caption	Above Right: The six houseguests met by media at the State Department in Washington, DC: (left to right) Robert Anders, Kathleen and Joseph Stafford, Cora and Mark Lijek, and Henry Lee Schatz
	[Image credit] Courtesy of Heikes/UPI
#G5.7.702 Image Caption	Above Left: President Carter expressed his gratitude to Mendez in the Oval Office, March 12, 1980
	[Image credit] Central Intelligence Agency
#G5.7.702 Image Caption	Left: Canadian journalist Jean Pelletier figured out that the Canadian ambassador's houseguests were really Americans. He refused to break the story, however, to protect their safety. He published this account in 1981, after they were released.
	[Image credit] Will Davies, Gage Publishing
#G5.7.702 Extended Caption	From Tehran to Theaters Everywhere

	The fake sci-fi film <i>Argo</i> never hit the theaters—but it saved six lives. After Tony Mendez published his story, Hollywood took notice. The bogus <i>Argo</i> inspired a real <i>Argo</i> which won the Oscar for Best Picture in 2013. [Image credit] PictureLux/The Hollywood Archive/Alamy Stock Photo
#G5.7.702	Mendez (center) and some of the houseguests relaxing at a reunion party
Image Caption	shortly after their rescue.
#G5.7.703c	MARK LIJEK "Transportation Coordinator"
	CORA LIJEK "Screenwriter"
	HENRY LEE SCHATZ "Cameraman"
	KATHLEEN STAFFORD "Art Director"
	BOB ANDERS "Director"
	JOSEPH STAFFORD "Associate Producer"

Exfiltration Artifact case

#L5.7.706	William Daugherty was among the 53 US Embassy hostages. When the			
Artifact Caption	Iranians discovered that he was a CIA officer, he was subjected to especially harsh treatment. Released after 444 days, his other clothes			
2005.3.001	were in tatters. Not these jeans.			
	Daugherty's Levi jeans, US, ca. 1980			
#L5.7.707	This kit contains the tools Mendez needed to forge cover documents and			
Artifact Caption	pocket litter. It contains rubber stamps with immigration seals, colored chalks and markers, a pen knife, and various other items.			
2017.3.001a-rrr	Mendez's forgery kit, US (CIA), 1965–1990 Gift of the Mendez family			
#L5.7.704e	ARGO—The Rescue of the Canadian Six, by an undercover CIA employee.			
Artifact Caption	The painting, which hangs at CIA headquarters, depicts Tony Mendez and an unidentified CIA officer preparing covert documents for the operation.			
#G5.7.704d	Robert Sidell, a real Hollywood producer who helped Mendez build the			
	cover story, sits behind a Studio Six desk reading the <i>Argo</i> script.			
#L5.7.702 Extended Caption	The Movie That Wasn't			
55 words	Most Hollywood films are fiction. In this case, so was the production			
	studio. To support the ruse, Mendez's team created Studio Six, for the six			

	houseguests. They found a real script—a sci-fi film called Argo—set in the
Artifact Caption	desert, perfect for arid Iran. They even took out ads for <i>Argo</i> in
12002 4 044	Hollywood trade papers and held casting calls. All in the name of creating
L2002.1.011	an ironclad cover.
L2002.1.015	
	Studio Six business card, US (CIA), 1980
	On loan from the Mendez family
	Argo script (reproduction), US (CIA), 1980
	91 words
	513 characters
#L5.7.704	Details, Details
Extended Caption and	
artifact caption 55 words	Small slip-ups can blow your cover. Attention to detail makes a disguise believable.
	For the operation, everyone's plane tickets and credentials had to be
L2016.1.3425	issued in their cover names. The contents of their wallets—"pocket
L2002.1.025	litter"—also had to support their identities. Mendez, too, had a cover
10000 4 040	name: Kevin Costa Harkins. The Americans didn't know his real name,
L2002.1.013a+b	ensuring they couldn't accidentally give him away.
L2002.1.010	Mendez gave this key chain to houseguests Mark and Cora Lijek as
L2002.1.014	"pocket litter" to enhance their cover as Canadians. They key is to the
22002.1.014	Lijeks' abandoned car at the US Embassy in Tehran.
2010.5.001	
	Mendez's passport, US, 1971–1976
	Forged credentials with wallet, visa disembarkation card, tourist class ticket
	stubs, and passport, US (CIA), 1980
	On loan from the Mendez family
	Molson Biere key chain and BMW car key, US (CIA), 1980
	139 words
	844 characters
#L5.7.703 Extended	From Government to Groovy
Caption and	Transform diplomate into filmmakore? One narran in narticular reced a
artifact caption 55 words	Transform diplomats into filmmakers? One person in particular posed a challenge: Consul General Bob Anders, whose face was well known in
33 WUIUS	Iran.
2010 5 002- 1	
2010.5.002a+b	

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	,
	Mendez remade Anders into a flamboyant '70s filmmaker, with tight pants, open silk shirt, gold chains, and slick hairdo. He disguised the others with simple changes in hair and mannerisms. Mendez told each to "make yourself look a little flashier, a little more Hollywood."
	Mendez used this concealer on houseguests Mark and Cora Lijek to cover up moles and other identifying facial marks that might have helped Iranian airport security identify them.
	Containers of concealer, US (CIA), 1980
	104 words 657 characters
#L5.7.700 Simple Caption	Thank You, Canada
25 words L2002.1.004	On his return from Iran, Mendez was surprised to see yellow ribbons and "Thank You, Canada" signs across America. Canada's role in the operation had been essential. Equally important was maintaining the Canadian cover story.
	Button, US, 1980
	41 words 258 characters
#L5.7.705 Extended	A Secret Star
Caption <i>55 words</i> L2002.1.017a	CIA Director Stansfield Turner awarded this Intelligence Star to Tony Mendez in 1980 for his role in rescuing US diplomats. It honors "acts of courage performed under hazardous conditions or for outstanding achievementsunder conditions of grave risk."
	Though he received a Star, Mendez didn't immediately become a star. The medal had to be kept secret for 17 years.
	Mendez's Intelligence Star, US (CIA), 1980 On loan from the Mendez family
	73 words
#15.7.704	450 characters
#L5.7.701 Simple Caption 25 words	A Canadian Caper
	The CIA kept mum about its role for 17 years. The Canadians—from
L2002.1.023	Ambassador Ken Taylor to the Parliament—were hailed as the heroes. Tony Mendez and the US role remained secret until the rescue operation
	was declassified in 1997.

Letter (reproduction), US, 1982 Original on loan from the Mendez family
40 words
228 characters

Lethal Action

#G5.7.300a Section Intro	LETHAL ACTION: ELIMINATING AN ADVERSARY
60 words	Assassination. Murder. Intelligence professionals call it "lethal action," a term that reflects the sensitivity and moral complexity of such missions. Like any operation, it demands careful planning, skilled agents, even special tools. Yet when lethal action succeedssomeone dies.
	These two stories of successful lethal action involved a similar challenge: getting physically close to the target. For one, the solution was a novel weapon. For the other, meticulous tradecraft. They were two of the 20 th century's most audacious assassinations.
	83 words
	584 characters

Markov Assassination

#G5.7.302a Main Text	LETHAL IN LONDON
60 words	As Bulgarian émigré Georgi Markov waited for a bus on a busy London street in 1978, he felt a sharp pain on the back of his leg. Insect bite? Bee sting? He thought little of it at the moment. Four days later, his heart stopped. What had happened?
	Markov, an outspoken critic of his country's communist government, had defected to the West 10 years earlier. Follow the chain of evidence to uncover how his voice was silencedand by whom.
	82 words
	451 characters
#G5.7.302c Extended	THE TARGET
Caption on mural 55 words	<u>Name:</u> Georgi Markov

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Codename: WANDERER Written as a **Location:** report London, UK **Profession:** Novelist, playwright, journalist, broadcaster Threat: Markov is an anti-communist dissident and critic of Bulgaria's leader, Todor Zhivkov. Bulgarian intel says his radio broadcasts "insolently mock" the truth about the rights of Bulgarian and Soviet citizens. [Image credit] Associated Press 46 words 338 characters # G5.7.302c THE ORDER Unique – on mural Sofia, Bulgaria, 1977 55 words Written as a From: Todor Zhivkov communique First Secretary of the Communist Party of Bulgaria All measures should be used to neutralize enemies in exile! Bulgarian Interior Minister Dimiter Stoyanov requests Soviet assistance to target Markov (WANDERER). KGB agrees to provide weapon. Bulgarian agents will carry out operation. [Image credit] Keystone/Stringer/Getty Images # G5.7.302c **FAILED ATTEMPTS Extended** Caption on Munich, West Germany, May 1978 mural 55 words Plan: Poison Markov's drink at dinner party in his honor Sardinia, Italy, June 1978 Plan: Apply poisoned gel while Markov is on family beach holiday.

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	[Image credit] © COLLECT
	33 words
	246 characters
# G5.7.302c Unique- on mural	THE ASSASSINATION
	London, UK, September 7, 1978
Written as a	(Prime Minister Zhivkov's birthday)
report	 A man holding an umbrella brushes against Markov, who is waiting for a bus near London's Waterloo Bridge. The man apologizes and speeds off in a taxi.
	 Markov takes his bus to work. That evening, he develops a high fever, find a painful red pimple on his leg, and checks into a hospital.
	 His condition deteriorates rapidly. Doctors can't find a cause—or cure. Four days later, Markov is dead.
	[Image credit] Paul Fievez/Associated Newspapers/REX/Shutterstock
# G5.7.302c Unique – on mural	THE EVIDENCE
	<u>Coroner's Report</u>
Written as a report	Post-mortem Examination
	<u>Deceased</u> : Georgi Markov
	<u>Date of Death:</u> September 11, 1978
	Cause of Death: Inconclusive
	Findings: After second autopsy, a pin-sized metal pellet (1.52mm diameter) with two open cavities is discovered embedded in the thigh of the deceased.

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There is a corresponding hole in deceased's trouser leg. No traces of poison found in the body. [Image caption/credit] Pellet removed from Markov's leg **Associated Press** # G5.7.302c THE PATTERN Unique – on mural Paris, France Written as a report To: Scotland Yard, UK From: French Intelligence (DGSE) SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL <u>Suspected assassination attempt</u> This is to inform you of an attack that may be connected to the Markov incident of September 7. It shows remarkable similarities in both the target and method of attack, and occurred less than two weeks prior. Waiting for a train in the Paris Metro, Bulgarian dissident journalist Vladimir Kostov reported feeling a stinging pain in his back. Doctors discovered a pellet 1.52 mm in diameter, partially sealed with wax, under his skin. Conclusion: We believe the wax was meant to melt at body temperature and release a toxin. It failed to melt completely, releasing the poison slowly enough for Kostov to survive. # G5.7.302c THE POISON Unique – on mural Investigators in London consider a host of toxins that might have killed Should this have Markov. One contender: ricin, a powerful poison twice as toxic as cobra been written venom. report-style? The pellet extracted from Vladimir Kostov in Paris—identical to that found in Markov—shows traces of ricin. Scientists test the substance by injecting it in a pig. The result is conclusive: the pig dies in the same manner and time period as Markov.

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[Image caption/credit]

	Computer model of a molecule of ricin, a natural plant toxin from castor bean seeds Science Photo Library/Alamy Stock Photo
# G5.7.302c Unique – on mural	THE SUSPECT Name: Francesco Gullino
55 words Written as	Codename: PICCADILLY
agent's dossier	Background:
	Italian-born Dane, arrested in Bulgaria around 1970 for drug trafficking. There, became agent for the Bulgarian Secret Service.
	Only in the 1990s, with the end of the Cold War, does a suspect for the Markov assassination emerge. Research in Bulgarian intelligence records uncovers information about Gullino, including false passports and pay stubs. Records show he traveled to London several times before the attack, and left the city the day after. No charges have ever been brought.
#G5.7.303 Extended	The Weapon
artifact caption	Scotland Yard's Final Assessment:
2002.1.097	 A poison pellet entered Markov's body through the small hole found in his trousers.
	 The fabric wasn't burned, as it would be with a gunshot, suggesting an air gun.
	Markov described being approached by a man with an umbrella.
	Conclusion: Georgi Markov was assassinated by an air gun disguised as an umbrella.
	Bulgarian umbrella (replica), USSR (KGB), ca. 1978

#G5.7.301	THE MCDIC LAD V	
Subtext	THE KGB'S LAB X	
90 words		

The Chamber. The Special Room. Lab X. A KGB department with many names, but just one mission: poison enemies of the Soviet Union without leaving a trace.

The USSR created the secret poison factory in 1921, shortly after an attempt on the life of Soviet leader Vladimir Lenin using poison-coated bullets. Over the decades, the Lab perfected the art of silencing dissidents, political opponents, and former spies using tasteless, odorless toxins that couldn't be detected in an autopsy.

Many believe that Lab X outlasted the Soviet Union's collapse and is still active today.

94 words 657 characters

#G5.7.301 Subtext

Viktor Yushchenko, 2004

Anti-Russian Ukrainian presidential candidate

Unique

Poison: Dioxin chemicals in his food

Outcome: Yushchenko survived and won the presidency, but was left permanently disfigured

[Images showing before and after — text]

BEFORE AFTER

JULY 2004 NOVEMBER 2004

[Image credit for both images] Vasily Fedosenko/Reuters

#G5.7.301 Unique

Alexander Litvinenko, 2006

Former KGB/FSB officer defected to the UK

Poison: Radioactive polonium-210 served in a cup of tea at a London

hotel

Outcome: Litvinenko died three weeks later

[Images showing before and after — text]

BEFORE AFTER

2002 NOVEMBER 2006

	[Image credit] Associated Press	[Image credit] Natasja Weitsz/Getty Images
# G5.7.301 Unique	Sergei Skripal, 2018	
oque	Former Russian military intellige	nce officer living in the UK
	Poison: Novichok nerve agent sp	rayed on the door of his home
	-	stander died. Skripal's daughter and
	three Britons suffered accidenta	I exposure to the nerve agent.
	Right: Military team investigates	poisoning, Salisbury, England
	[Images showing before and afte	er — text]
	BEFORE	AFTER
	ca. 2010	MARCH 2018
	[Image credit for both images] Chris J F	atcliffe/Stringer/Getty Images

Trotsky Assassination

#G5.7.304a	MURDER IN MEXICO	
Main Text 60 words		
00 Words	In 1940, exiled Russian revolutionary Leon Trotsky welcomed a man he	
	thought was a friend into his private study. Moments later, Trotsky lay	
	bleeding on the floor, victim of a grisly blow to the head that ended his life the next day. What happened?	
	How had an assassin gained access to the heavily guarded compound of	
	the world's most famous political exile? Follow the trail of evidence to	
	uncover who murdered Trotskyand how.	
	75 words	
	476 characters	
#G5.7.304c Extended Caption	THE TARGET	
– on mural		
	Name: Leon Trotsky (Лев Троцкий), born Lev Davidovich Bronstein	
55 words	C. I. CTARWAGILIAA	
	Codename: STARIK (Old Man)	

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Written as a dossier

Location:

Coyoacán, Mexico City, Mexico

Profession:

Revolutionary, Marxist theorist, Soviet politician, writer

Threat:

Political rival and critic of Joseph Stalin; seen as a risk to the unity of the communist movement; sentenced to death in absentia in 1936 as "Enemy of the people"

[Image caption/credit]
Trotsky's compound, Coyoacán, Mexico
ACME/Getty Images

55 words 380 characters

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G5.7.304c Unique – on mural

THE ORDER

Moscow, USSR, 1939

Designed as internal memo

To: Lavrentiy Beria

Director of Secret Police (NKVD)

From: Joseph Stalin

General Secretary of the Communist

Party of the Soviet Union

Trotsky should be eliminated within a year!

The NKVD codenames its mission UTKA, which has a double meaning in Russian: "duck" and "fake news." It's appropriate for a hunt to eliminate a man Stalin sees as a sitting duck *and* a source of disinformation.

[Image credit] AF Archive/Alamy Stock Photo

G5.7.304c Extended Caption – on mural 55 words

THE ATTEMPT

Trotsky's compound:

Coyoacán, Mexico, May 24, 1940, 4:00 am

Famed Mexican muralist, Spanish Civil War veteran, and communist David Alfaro Siqueiros and two dozen accomplices in police uniforms attack using submachine guns and explosives.

The attackers spray Trotsky's bedroom with hundreds of bullets—but kill no one.

[Image credit] ACME/Getty Images

[Image caption/credit]
David Siqueiros, Self Portrait, 1945
Heritage Image Partnership Limited/Alamy Stock Photo

46 words 319 characters

G5.7.304c Unique – on mural

THE ASSASSIN

Name: Ramón Mercader

Written/designed as an agent's dossier

Cover names: Jacques Mornard, Frank Jacson

Codename: RAYMOND

Background:

Spanish Civil War veteran and trained Soviet (NKVD) assassin

Mercader spends two years seducing Sylvia Ageloff, sister of Trotsky's former secretary.

The couple moves from Paris to New York, and then Mexico City. There, Ageloff introduces Mercader to Trotsky (under cover name Mornard).

Mercader slowly earns Trotsky's trust, visiting his compound 10 times.

[Image credit] Confidential Communications Inc. (H Keith Melton)

G5.7.304c Extended Caption – on mural 55 words

THE ASSASSINATION

Trotsky's compound:

Coyoacán, Mexico, August 20, 1940, 5:20 pm

The guards admit Mercader into Trotsky's office without searching him.

Trotsky sits at his desk. Mercader slips behind him, removes an iceclimbing axe from under his jacket, and strikes, penetrating 2¾" into Trotsky's skull.

Trotsky screams. Guards burst in, overpower Mercader, and rush Trotsky to the hospital.

Leon Trotsky dies 26 hours later.

[Image caption/credit]
Right: The murder scene
Hulton Deutsch/Getty Images

63 words 416 characters

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G5.7.304c Unique – on mural

THE ACCOMPLICES

Name: Leonid Eitingon

Written/designed as agent's dossiers

Codename: TOM

Operational Role:

Field Commander in Mexico

Background:

Senior NKVD officer; recruited and trained Ramón and Caridad Mercader as agents; lover of Caridad Mercader

Name: Caridad Mercader

Codename: MOTHER

Operational Role:

In charge of the second (and successful) attack; driver of a getaway car for Ramón Mercader

Background:

Cuban-born Communist, Spanish Civil War veteran, and trained NKVD officer; Ramón's mother and lover of Leonid Eitingon

[Image credit] Confidential Communications Consultants Inc. (H Keith Melton)

# G5.7.304c	THE SENTENCE
Extended Caption 55 words	A Mexican court sentenced Ramón Mercader—then known only by his cover name, Jacques Mornard—to 20 years. In prison, he never admitted his real name, keeping his cover and insisting he had acted alone.
	Released in 1960, Mercader received a hero's welcome in Moscow. On his deathbed in 1978, his chilling last words were:
	"I HEAR IT ALWAYS. I HEAR THE SCREAM. I KNOW HE'S WAITING FOR ME ON THE OTHER SIDE."
	Above: Mercader in prison in Mexico, 1950 [Image credit] Sovfoto/Getty Images
	Left: Mercader after his arrest [Image credit] Courtesy of Grahame Miller Ware
	73 words 457 characters
# G5.7.304c	GLOBAL IMPACT
Extended Caption – on mural 55 words	"TROTSKY IS DEAD" screamed <i>The New York Daily News</i> front page. Around the world, most suspected Stalin's hand in the assassination. Yet it took 10 years for Mexican police to identify the assassin as a Soviet agent.
	The murder strengthened Stalin's fear-fueled grip on power. Only in 2001 was Trotsky's reputation restored in Russia, a decade after the USSR's collapse and 60 years after his assassination.
	New York Daily News, August 22, 1940 [Image credit] Confidential Communications Consultants Inc. (H Keith Melton)
	66 words 456 characters
# G5.7.304c Extended Caption – on mural 55 words	Artifacts of an Assassin

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L2016.1.3391a-b,	Ramón Mercader was wearing these glasses as he drove an axe into Leon Trotsky's skull in 1940. They shattered when guards burst in and beat him.
L2016.1.3392a-b	After serving 20 years in prison, he lived in the Soviet Union and Cuba until his death in 1979. The Soviets presented Comrade Ramon Ivanovich Lopez—his operational name—with this engraved gold watch and made him a Hero of the Soviet Union, the USSR's highest honor.
	Mercader's glasses and case, ca. 1940
	Mercader's watch, USSR, 1965
	73 words 460 characters
#G5.7.305 Extended Caption	The Weapon
55 words	Ramón Mercader hid this shortened ice climbing axe under his suit jacket, suspended by string. Look closely: a rust mark from his bloody fingerprint is still visible on the blade.
	The Mexican Police Department kept the axe as evidence, later putting it on exhibit. When its museum director retired in the 1960s, he received the axe as a retirement gift. For 40 years, his daughter slept with it under her bed.
	Ice axe, Austria, ca. 1928
	71 words 458 characters

Lethal Weapons artifacts case

#G5.7.307a Tertiary Text 55 words	Spies aren't usually armed. Sometimes, however, a man a special weapon for self-defense or assassination. We depends on the situation. Look at these deadly devices. What makes each an aschoice?	hat type? That	
SPY Master Script _FIN	Page 278 of 457	Last Update: 8/04/2022 2:35 P	М

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Unique	What Makes a Gun a Gun? Every gun has three key features:
	Every gun has three key features:
	 Trigger: fires the charge Barrel: through which the bullet travels Muzzle: hole at the end of the barrel for the bullet to exit
	Can you find all three elements in each of these guns?
	Erich Mielke, head of the East German Ministry for State Security, or Stasi, demonstrates how the SSG-82 sniper rifle is held and aimed.
Reader rail label	01 This 4.5 mm, single-shot weapon was small enough to be slipped past even the most suspicious border guards. Used by KGB assassins, it fires by pressing the barrel into the victim.
2000.1.003	Lipstick pistol (replica), USSR (KGB), 1960s
	02 A watchman on the lookout for gangsters in 1930s America might carry this flashlightwhich doubled as a pistol.
	Flashlight gun, US, ca. 1935
	03 When the tip of this cane is pressed against a target's body, it discharges a poison pellet.
2	Poison pellet cane, USSR (KGB), 1950s
L2016.1.314a-b	04 In 1954, KGB officer Nikolai Khoklov carried a weapon like this to Frankfurt to assassinate the head of a Russian anti-communist group. Instead, he defected to the CIA. The lower button on the case fires cyanide bullets; fake cigarettes cover the barrel.
	Cigarette pistol and components (replica), USSR (KGB), ca. 1950s
#L5.7.301c	05 Weapon of Choice for a Covert Kill
	A gun that doesn't look like a gun lets an assassin get close to a victim without arousing suspicion.

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	This innocent-looking cigarette lighter fits easily in a pocket or purse. But insert the disposable barrel into the top, pivot the bottom to form a handle, and it transforms into a deadly weapon. The trigger button on top sends an electric pulse to fire the pistol.	
	Lighter gun (replica), unknown, 1970s	
	65 words	
	416 characters	
#L5.7.301d	06 What's the advantage of concealing a gun inside a glove? The wearer	
Reader rail label 4	has both hands free and a weapon at the ready. The gun is fired at point- blank range by simply punching the victim.	
2001.9.152	Glove pistol (replica), US (ONI), 1942–1945	
L2013.2.147a-c	07 This pen injects a slow-acting, deadly poison. In late 1963, a CIA officer gave a Cuban agent a similar ballpoint pen to use on Fidel Castro. But when he heard of JFK's death, he panicked and ditched the weapon.	
	Fountain pen concealing a hypodermic needle, US, 1950searly 1960s Courtesy of The Francis Lara Collection	
#L5.7.301e	08 This single-shot revolver, nicknamed <i>Le Petit Protector</i> , fires tiny	
Reader rail label	pinfire rounds. Worn on the index finger, it was manually rotated through each cylinder. The thumb fired the hammer. Dangerous at close range, it was mostly used as a deterrent.	
2000.1.002	,	
L2016.1.485	Ring gun (replica), France, ca. 1800	
	09 Press the button on the end of this modified pencil and a steel spike extends which can inflict a deadly, nearly bloodless wound when struck into a vital body area such as the eyes or neck.	
	Spike concealed as pencil, Italy (DIA), 1960s	
#L5.7.301f	10 Weapon of Choice for a Toxic Kill	
Reader rail label 6	How can you be sure your poison gas will kill? Get close enough to breathe it yourself.	
22010.1.32734	In the 1950s, KGB officer Bogdan Stashinsky killed two Ukrainian dissidents with a poison gun like this. He took an antidote, hid the	

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	weapon in a rolled-up newspaper, awaited his victim—then thrust the paper in the man's face and fired, releasing cyanide gas. He then took a second dose of antidoteas a precaution.
	Double-barrel poison gas gun and antidote, USSR (KGB), late 1950s
	71 words
	452 characters
#L5.7.301g	11 Need to quickly dispatch a Gestapo officer? Contagious bacteria
Reader rail label	inserted into the vent at this dagger's tip was deadly. The attached garotte could be used to strangle.
L2018.8.003a	Spike dagger with garrote, France, (Bureau Central de Renseignements et d'Action BCRA), 1940-1943
L2016.1.4711	On loan from Reade Williams
	12 CIA officer Bill Harvey (1915—1976) was involved in some of the early CIA's most ambitious projects, such as plans to assassinate Cuba's Fidel Castro. The FNH stamp on his pistol shows it was made under Nazi occupation for the German Wehrmacht.
	Harvey's TNH Pistole Modell 27, Czechoslovakia, 1939—1945
#L5.7.301h	13 During WWII, the OSS experimented with developing a silent, flashless gun with a 100-yard lethal range. One result: this CO2-powered dart
Reader rail label 8	gun, code-named the Flying Dragon. Only 15 were ever made.
L2016.1.3279a	Compressed air dart gun, US (OSS), ca. 1943
L2016.1.4704	On loan from Reade Williams
12016.1.4704	14 East German airport antiterror units and other security forces used
	this type of rifle because of its pinpoint accuracy. It's equipped with a
	Zeiss 4X fixed-power telescopic sight.
	SSG-82 sniper rifle, East Germany (Stasi), 1982–1989
#L5.7.301i	15 Weapon of Choice for 007
Reader rail label 9	In <i>Dr. No</i> (1962), James Bond trades his Beretta 418 for the larger caliber Walther PPK, cementing it in popular lore as the go-to gun for savvy
Extended Caption 55 words	spies.

L2016.1.4709	Designed in 1930s Germany for plainclothes police, the PPK is still made today—a testament to its compact design and reliability. But it isn't ideal for every situation. Israel's intelligence agency, Mossad, issued this lightweight Beretta for assassinations.	
L2016.1.4712		
	Beretta Model 71, Italy, 1958–1985	
	Walther PPK, Germany, 1940-1945	
	66 words	
	460 characters	
#L5.7.301j	16 In <i>The Spy Who Loved Me</i> (1977) and <i>Moonraker</i> (1979), murderous	
Reader rail label	henchman Jaws uses his steel teeth to bite through steel cable, kill a shark, and battle 007.	
В	Jaws' teeth Courtesy of EON Productions	
	"His name is Jaws. He kills people."	
	-James Bond, Moonraker, 1979	
	James Bona, Woomaker, 1979	
#L5.7.301k	17 Weapon of Choice for Close Combat	
Reader rail label	Look closely at this knife. Why is its blade triangular-shaped and sharp on both sides?	
Extended Caption 55 words	The knife belonged to British Captain W.E. Fairbairn. He and Captain E.A. Sykes designed it based on their pre-WWII experience serving with the Shanghai Police in China. Deadly in close combat, the oddly shaped blade	
L2016.1.4882	slashes vital organs for a quick kill. It became the favored knife of British commandos in WWII.	
	Fairbairn's Fairbairn-Sykes knife and leather scabbard, UK, ca. 1942	
	66 words 452 characters	

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Erased From History

#G5.7.306 Tertiary Text	ERASED FROM HISTORY
55 words	For some authoritarian regimes, even murdering an opponent is not enough. They may also try to rewrite history, as if the person had never lived, revising textbooks, news accounts, and photographs to wipe out all traces of their adversaries.
	Look closely at these before and after photos. See who has literally been erased from history.
	Original images on the left.
	Doctored photos on the right.
	64 words 443 characters
#G5.7.306	Bolshevik Breakup
Simple Caption 25 words	·
25 WOI'US	In October 1919, Lenin and Trotsky stood together for the Russian
	Revolution's second anniversary. Five years later, after Trotsky lost a
Slider Photo	power struggle to succeed Lenin, Stalin—the new leader—erased all
Pairing #1	traces of him from history booksand this photo.
	[Image credit 1] Rue des Archives 3 bis rue Pelleport Paris
	[Image credit 2] Courtesy of the David King Collection
	40 words
	252 characters
#G5.7.306 Simple Caption	A Chinese Communist Falls from Favor
25 words	In the early 1930s, senior Chinese Communist Party leader Qin Bangxia,
	known as Bo Gu (博古), posed with colleagues. He later lost the
Slider Photo Pairing #2	confidence of Party head Mao Zedong (right)—which may explain why he vanished from the photo.
	[Image credit 1 & 2] CPA Media—Pictures from History PO Box 10 Phra Singh Post Office Chiang Mai
	Citiang Ivia
	43 words
#G5.7.306 Simple Caption	43 words
	43 words 233 characters

Slider Photo Pairing #3	figure. Executed for treason four years later, Jang vanished from official recordsand this video.
	33 words 232 characters

Undermining Nations

#G5.7.200a Section Intro	UNDERMINING NATIONS
60 words	The stock market plummets without warning. A key election has an unexpected outcome. Are hidden forces at work?
	When governments task intel agencies to secretly undermine a rival's political or economic system—perhaps by buying votes, bribing candidates, or disrupting trade—the results can change history. Successful or not, these operations may bring unexpected consequences. The stories here, from around the globe, share one thing in common: all are bold attempts to transform the political or economic landscape. 80 words 571 characters

Reilly & Lockhart Plan

#G5.7.201 Title	THE PLAN: WORLD HISTORY
#G5.7.202a Subtext	UNDOING THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
90 words	What if the Russian Revolution had collapsed? In 1918, British agents tried to engineer just that.
	Britain saw the Bolsheviks as a threat. Vladimir Lenin had called for global revolution and taken Russia out of WWI, leaving Britain to bear the brunt of German forces. To get Russia back in the war and protect Western democracy, it sent a small band of men to Moscow to subvert the regime—including diplomat Robert Bruce Lockhart. He allied with adventurer and spy Sidney Reilly to plan a daring plot. It failed completely.
	A century later, documents about their operation remain classified. Britain has never acknowledged an official role.
	106 words 719 characters
#G5.7.203 Tertiary Text Special length	SIDNEY REILLY ACE OF SPIES
30 00003	

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	Fluent in seven languages. Able to change identities at the drop of a hat. Sidney Reilly was almost the perfect spy. Yet even an "ace" can be taken out by a lucky shot.
	Born Shlomo Rosenblum somewhere in the Russian Empire, he moved to England, married an Irishwoman, and reinvented himself as Sidney George Reilly. He traveled the globe making dealsand selling arms. He also found time for three or four wives (at least two simultaneously!) and up to six mistresses.
	British intelligence sent Reilly to Moscow in 1918. After an ill-fated attempt to change Russian history, he fled to Britain. The Soviets eventually lured him back—and put a bullet in his head.
	[Image credit] Hulton Archive/Stringer/Getty Images
	107 words 717 characters
#G5.7.203 Simple Caption 25 words	Creating the Legend of Sidney Reilly
	Sidney Reilly's colorful career was like a spy thriller. So Robert Lockhart's son wrote one. His 1967 account of Reilly's remarkable life and spying
Reilly book	career inspired the 1983 British miniseries, Reilly, Ace of Spies.
	[Image credit] Courtesy of A&E and ITV
	34 words 215 characters
#G5.7.203	
Simple Caption	Photo from Reilly's 1918 passport, issued under the cover name George
	Bergmann. Reilly was such a unique character, author Ian Fleming wrote, "James Bond is just a piece of nonsense I dreamed up. He's not a Sidney
	Reilly, you know."
#G5.7.204 Tertiary Text	ROBERT BRUCE LOCKHART
Special length	HOPING TO CHANGE HISTORY
90 words	Diplomacy may not have been an ideal career for R.H. Bruce Lockhart.
	The affable Scot was charmingbut indiscreet.
	His business career in colonial Malaysia ended after a scandalous affair
	with a sultan's ward. Then an extramarital affair ended his British foreign
	service posting in Moscow. Yet, in 1917, Britain returned Lockhart to
	Moscow as unofficial ambassador to the new Soviet regime—culminating
	in his astonishing anti-Bolshevik plot with Sidney Reilly.

	<u></u>
	Avoiding prison in Russia, he returned to England where he worked as a banker, wrote his memoirs, and later oversaw Foreign Office propaganda during WWII. Lockhart died in 1970.
	during WWII. Lockitart died in 1970.
	[Image credit] National Portrait Gallery UK
	99 words
	717 characters
#G5.7.204	
Simple Caption	Failed Plotter, Famed Author
25 words	His dialographic consequenced of Dutable stem of his consequence this manh
	His diplomatic career imploded. But the story of his career was a triumph.
Lockhart book	Robert Bruce Lockhart's bestselling 1932 memoir became a Hollywood
LOCKHUIT DOOK	film starring Leslie Howard as "Stephen Locke."
	[Image credit] Warner Bres. Entertainment Inc.
	[Image credit] Warner Bros. Entertainment Inc. 29 words
	189 characters
#G5.7.204	R.H. Bruce Lockhart, 1955. A hard-drinking Scotsman, he wrote more
Simple Caption	than a dozen books on topics from European politics to trout fishing and
	the history of Scotch whisky.
	[Image credit] Malcolm Dunbar/Strigner/Getty Images
	[mage creatly material particular great mages
G5.7.205	FAILURE AND CONSEQUENCES
Title	
#G5.7.203a	HOW TO TOPPLE THE REGIME
Tertiary Text	
	STEP 1: Bribe Latvian guards. Arrest Lenin and Trotsky at Bolshoi Theater.
	Reilly to hide behind stage curtain with grenades.
	Themy to finde berning stage curtain with grenades.
	STEP 2: Blow up bridges and roads to hinder Red Army response.
	TEL 2. Blow up bridges and rodus to milder fled / mily response.
	STEP 3: Parade Lenin and Trotsky through Moscow streets to publicly
	ridicule and humiliate them.
	Haleate and Hammate them.
	STEP 4: Install pro-British military regime in Russia.
	oral minoral pro amount of the minoral of the minor
	STEP 5: Generate internal anti-Bolshevik sentiment by distributing a
	pamphlet about a supposed secret Russian trade agreement with
	Germany.
	Communy.
	[Image credits]
1	
	Topical Press Agency/Stringer/Getty Images

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#G5.7.203a Subtext	Mission: Improbable
90 words	Lockhart and Reilly's plot against Russia's new Bolshevik regime was inventive, daringand highly unlikely to succeed. It also went far beyond Lockhart's official orders or job description.
	The planned coup relied on exploiting divisions and rivalries within the Bolshevik leadership, which Reilly had identified through his extensive network of contacts. It laid out a series of dubious steps to undermine the Russian Revolution by toppling and humiliating its leaders.
	The plotters planned to launch their coup on September 6, 1918.
	81 words 623 characters
#G5.7.203a Title	ABORT MISSION
#G5.7.203a Subtext	THE PLOT FIZZLES
90 words	The coup unraveled before it began, betrayed to the secret police by the Bolsheviks' Latvian guards and a French journalist.
	On August 31, at 3:30 am, Lockhart awoke to the sight of a revolver. Ten men took him for questioning. Threatened with execution and thrown into solitary confinement, he was eventually expelled from the USSR. Meanwhile, in Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Red Guards stormed the British Embassy looking for Reilly—who slipped out of Russia in disguise.
	But the Bolsheviks didn't forget Reilly or Lockhart. In 1919 they sentenced both to death <i>in absentia</i> . If either man were caught in Russia, he would be executed.
	103 words
#CE 7 303	712 characters
#G5.7.203a Extended	Russia's Stamp of Approval
Caption 55 words	These 1990s stamps honor agents who ran Operation TRUST (1921-1926). It was among the most successful foreign ventures of the early Soviet secret police and led to Sidney Reilly's capture and death.

	The TRUST created a fake anti-Bolshevik resistance group to lure international political foes back onto Russian soil. Reilly was one of them. In 1925, he returned to Russia, was arrested, and shot on Stalin's orders.
	Image: postage stamps, Russia, 1994–1999 [Image credit] On loan from The Francis Lara Collection
	[Mural image credit] Photo 12/Alamy Stock Photo 66 words
	459 characters
#G5.7.202b Simple Caption 25 words	Job Well Done?
L2006.2.002a-c	Sidney Reilly was awarded the Military Cross in 1919 for his services in the field. R.H. Lockhart received a knighthood during WWII.
	Lockhart's badge and star of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, UK, ca. 1943
	On loan from Graham Walker
	32 words
	220 characters
#G5.7.202c Simple Caption	A Rare Scent of the Secret Plot
L2006.2.001	Sidney Reilly gave this silver cigar box to Bruce Lockhart: "To R.H. Bruce Lockhart, H.B.M's Representative in Russia in 1918 (during the Bolchevik [sic] Régime), In remembrance Of events in Moscow in August & September of that year, from his faithful Lieutenant, Sidney Reilly."
	This artifact is the only physical evidence connecting Lockhart, Reilly, and their attempted coup.
	Silver cigar box, UK, 1919 On loan from Graham Walker
	64 words
	452 characters
	I .

Impact: Cheka & Dzerzhinsky

#G5.7.206a Title	THE IMPACT
#G5.7.206a introduction	THE BOLSHEVIKS STRIKE BACK

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	Lockhart and Reilly weren't the only ones trying to undermine the new Soviet regime.
	After the 1917 revolution, civil war flared. The Bolshevik Red Army battled the White Army, a loose coalition of former military elites, nobles, ethnic Cossacks, and warlords. Russia's former WWI allies—Britain, the US, France, and Italy—sent troops to support the White Army. And an opposition party member shot Lenin twice in an assassination attempt.
	Foreign hostility and intervention fueled Soviet paranoia, triggering a brutal crackdown. The Bolsheviks empowered the Cheka (secret police) to investigate, try, and execute all suspected enemies.
#G5.7.206a Extended Caption	The Heavy Hand of "Iron Felix"
Сарион	Ruthless. Efficient. Pitiless. Felix Dzerzhinsky founded and led the Cheka, the first Soviet secret police, forerunner of the KGB, and one of history's most feared intelligence agencies.
	As opposition to the Bolsheviks grew, so did the Cheka's reach. It took brutality to new levels of sophistication during the Red Terror (1918–1922), a crackdown against the regime's political foes. At least a hundred thousand were arrested, tortured, and murdered.
	[Image credit] SPUTNIK/Alamy Stock Photo
#G5.7.206b Simple Caption	A Bolshevik Banner
25 words L2016.1.109	This banner (above) depicts the "glory and service" of the ChON, which carried out "special tasks" for the secret police—including kidnapping, sabotage, and assassination.
	Banner, USSR (ChON), 1922
	26 words 179 characters
#G5.7.206c	These pins were awarded to Soviet intelligence officers for honorable
Simple Caption	service and special tasks.
L2013.2.035	Left to right:
L2013.2.272	Pin with assassin insignia, USSR (GPU), 1927

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L2013.2.230a	
L2013.2.232	Hat pin for special tasks forces fighting the White Army, USSR, 1917–1921
	Bolshevik hammer and plow pin, USSR, ca. 1947
L2013.2.036	Bin LISSE (ChON) contra 1030s
	Pin, USSR (ChON), early 1920s
	Pin with image of Felix Dzerzhinsky, USSR (OGPU), 1922
	On loan from the Francis Lara Collection
#G5.7.206c Extended	War Games!
Caption 55 words	This Russian Civil War chess set pits the Bolshevik leaders and secret police against the anti-communist White Army.
L2013.2.136	The Bolshevik chess pieces feature, among others, Vladimir Lenin, Leon Trotsky, Josef Stalin, and intelligence chief Felix Dzerzhinsky. The White Army pieces portray Cossacks and former soldiers of the Russian Imperial Army.
	Chess set, USSR, ca. 1945
	On loan from The Francis Lara Collection 50 words
	390 characters
#G5.7.206E	LOOK UP!
Tertiary (on pillar)	How can you take revenge on a hated leader? Topple his
	statue.
	For 23 years, a giant bronze figure of Felix Dzerzhinsky, founder of the brutal Soviet security service, stood outside KGB headquarters in Moscow.
	But on the night of August 22, 1991, Russian citizens used cranes to pull him down (left). It was a defining symbol of the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Operation Bernhard (WWII—Forged British Currency)

#G5.7.207a Title	OPERATION BERNHARD
#G5.7.207b Subtext 90 words	A COUNTERFEIT INVASION

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The economy became a battlefield in WWII when the Nazis launched Operation Bernhard, the biggest counterfeiting effort in history. The plan: flood Britain with fake pounds to fuel inflation and destroy its economy. Beginning late 1943, Germany printed nearly one million counterfeit notes per month. British intelligence uncovered the plot. Yet the near perfect forgeries stumped the Bank of England for months—until it finally detected duplicate serial numbers. The UK stopped production of bills over £5 and embedded security threads. This averted economic collapse, yet it took decades to remove all the counterfeits from circulation. 96 words 714 characters #G5.7.207b **Finding the Finest Forgers** Extended Caption The Nazis needed the best artisans they could get. They found them in 55 words their own concentration camps. This 1945 photo shows some of the roughly 140 people put to work as counterfeiters who survived Ebensee labor camp. Front row, from left: Salomon Smolianoff (forger), Ernst Gottlieb (decorator), unknown, and Max Groen (projectionist). Back row, from left: Adolf Burger (printer), unknown, and Andries Bosboom (lithographer) [Image credit] Courtesy of the family Max Groen [should say family of] 59 words 453 characters #G5.7.207c **Fakery: Lost and Found** Extended Caption These artifacts of the Nazi counterfeiting effort are incredibly rare. The 55 words £10 printing plate is the only one known to have survived, recovered L2016.1.724 from Austria's Lake Toplitz years after the Germans sank their printing equipment and remaining notes in 1945. 2001.6.073 The Nazis used forged bills such as this one to pay agents and informants, possibly including those who helped rescue Benito Mussolini after he was kidnapped. Operation Bernhard printing plate and forged British currency, Germany, 1942-1945

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65 words
460 characters

Economic Action Theater

#G5.7.208 Main Text 60 words	RULERS AND RAINMAKERS Can you transform weather into a weapon? Or topple a regime using farming instead of firearms? Two stories, centuries apart, spotlight creative schemes to harness the power of science, using seeds and raindrops rather than guns and bombs to defeat a foe. One unfolds in ancient China, the other in the 1970s during the Vietnam War. Both illustrate that in the world of covert action, an adversary might attack out of the blue by thinking outside the box.
	Shadow puppetry and narration by Chinese Theatreworks
	77 words
	491 characters
Boiled Seeds –	https://www.dropbox.com/sh/gcaytzejk01gz4z/AAANfnNSgMEIB6U3NO
full program	3AKbnea?dl=0&preview=AV5-7.02+A+Shadow+Puppets+05.mov
#G5.7.208b Simple Caption	Traditional Chinese shadow puppetry by Chinese Theatre Works
25 words	Calligraphy and selected Ink painting by Karen Shee

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FLOOR 4

Gallery 5 – Spying That Shaped History

#G4.9.004a	WHY SPY? [wall mural 1]
	"OUR VERY FREEDOM CAME UNDER ATTACK IN A SERIES OF DELIBERATE AND DEADLY TERRORIST ACTS."
	PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH
	"THIS FORM OF TREACHERY SHALL NEVER AGAIN ENDANGER US."
	PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
#G4.9.100 Section Intro	WHY SPY? [wall mural 2]
60 words	Why spy? With history in the balance, spying tips the scales.
	In a volatile and unpredictable world, spying provides that extra edge. It bolsters polotical influence, military advantage, or economic clout. It provides critical insights leaders need to protect us from threats at home and abroad.
	"AN ARMY WITHOUT SECRET AGENTS IS LIKE A MAN WITHOUT EYES AND EARS."
	SUN TZU, 6 TH C BCE
	"I HAVE SPIED FOR YOU AND LIED FOR YOU, PUT MYSELF IN MORTAL DANGER FOR YOU"
	SEVERUS SNAPE, DOUBLE AGENT FROM HARRY POTTER SERIES
	"WASHINGTON DID NOT BEAT US MILITARILY, HE SIMPLY OUTSPIED US!"
	HEAD OF BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS, MAJOR GEORGE BECKWITH
Video – full	https://vimeo.com/336171238/cf6aa77ef7
program	

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Exhibit 5A - Spying Launched a Nation

George Washington

George washington		
#G4.10.001	AMERICA OUTSPIES THE BRITISH	
Main Text 60		
words	1776. It was David against Goliath. The 13 American colonies had declared independence from Britain. But how to win that freedom? Britain had the best trained, best equipped, most powerful military on Earth. The Americans had a ragtag band of farmers, frontiersmen, and poorly prepared militias. What finally gave Americans the edge? Espionage. Both sides spied in the Revolutionary War. But the colonies had a leader	
	who fully understood the power of espionage to outsmart and	
	outmaneuver vastly superior forces: America's first spymasterGeorge Washington.	
	[Image credit] COURTESY OF THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA	
	84 words	
	606 characters	
#G4.10.001 Quote on mural	"Washington did not beat us MILITARILY. He simply OUTSPIED us."	
	Head of British Intelligence Operations	
	-Major George Beckwith	
#G4.10.002	HIRING AMERICA'S FIRST SPY	
Artifact caption & letter transcription in case	In this letter, General Washington offers Nathaniel Sackett \$50 a month (more than \$1,000 today) to spy for the Continental Army, plus another \$500 to set up a spy network.	
	To Mr. Nathaniel Sackett	
	Sir,	
	The advantage of obtaining the earliest and best Intelligence of the designs of the enemy, the good character given of you by Colonel Duer added to your capacity for an undertaking of this kind have induced me to entrust the management of this business to your care till further orders on this head.	
	For your care and trouble in this business I agree on behalf of the public to allow you Fifty Dollars pr. Kalendar Month and herewith give you a warrant on the Paymaster Genl. For the sum of Five hundd. Dollars to pay those whom you may find necessary to imploy in the transaction of this business, an acct. of the disbursements of which you are to render to me.	
	Given under my hand at Morris town this 4 th day of Feb., 1777	

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George Washington

The Culper Ring [interactive]

The Culper Ring [interactive]		
#G4.10.200a Introduction	THE CULPER SPY RING	
	American independence hung in the balance. To defeat Britain, George Washington needed more than muskets. He needed intelligence. In 1777, he hired Nathanial Sackett to set up America's first spy network. A year later, he replaced Sackett with 24-year-old Benjamin Tallmadge. His assignment? Provide vital intel about Britain's New York City base.	
	Tallmadge needed people he could trust fully, who were willing to risk their lives behind enemy lines. He found them among his close friends from Long Island. Known as the Culper Spy Ring, they helped steer the colonial army to victory.	
	[Illustration credit] Art by Kate Samworth	
#G4.10.200b UNIQUE	CAPTAIN BENJAMIN TALLMADGE	
FORMAT	CODE NAME: John Bolton, Agent 721	
	LOCATION: Fairfield, Connecticut	
	OCCUPATION: Cavalry officer	
	ROLE: Leader of the Culper Ring, reporting directly to General	
	Washington, Agent 711	
#G4.10.200f UNIQUE	ROBERT TOWNSEND	
FORMAT	CODE NAME: Samuel Culper, Jr., Agent 723	
	LOCATION: New York City	
	OCCUPATION: Dry goods merchant	
	ROLE : Collecting information in New York City by posing as a Loyalist and gaining the trust of British officers	

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#G4.10.200e UNIQUE	AUSTIN ROE
FORMAT	CODE NAME: Agent 724
	LOCATION: East Setauket, Long Island
	OCCUPATION: Tavern Owner
	ROLE: Carrying secret messages from Long Island to New York City under
	the guise of buying spirits in the city for his tavern
#G4.10.200d	ABRAHAM WOODHULL
UNIQUE FORMAT	CODE NAME: Samuel Culper, Sr., Agent 722
	LOCATION: Setauket, Long Island
	OCCUPATION: Farmer
	ROLE : Collecting intel on enemy troops and British naval maneuvers while delivering vegetables and livestock to market on Long Island
#G4.10.200c UNIQUE	CAPTAIN CALEB BREWSTER
FORMAT	CODE NAME: Agent 725
	LOCATION: Long Island Sound
	OCCUPATION: Whaleboat captain
	ROLE: Watching British and Loyalist shipping near New York City and
	using his whaleboat fleet to carry secret messages across Long island
	Sound
#G4.10.200g UNIQUE	ANNA STRONG
FORMAT	CODE NAME: Nancy, Agent 355
	LOCATION: Setauket, Long Island
	OCCUPATION: Farmer (while her husband was jailed by the British)
	ROLE: Reportedly using laundry on her clothesline as a code to signal
	when messages were ready to be picked up

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#G4.10.201 **HOW DID THE CULPER RING WORK?** Extended Caption In an era before radio, telegraph, or cameras, how did the Culper Ring 55 words pass intelligence quickly to General Washington? To find out, follow the journey of an important secret message. In July 1780, a French fleet bringing vital men and supplies to the Americans arrived at Rhode Island. Did the British know that? Were they laying a trap? Washington turned to Benjamin Tallmadge and his spy ring for answers. 69 words 458 characters #G4.10.201 **JULY 10** Caption 25 words **TAVERN SECRET OVERHEARD** The British are plotting an ambush! New York merchant Robert Townsend overhears that the British are massing troops on Long Island to trap the French fleet. He must get word to General Washington—and fast! 33 words 197 characters #G4.10.201 **JULY 11** Caption 25 words **SENDING A MESSAGE** The clock's ticking! In New York, Townsend races to his shop and uses invisible ink to hide his news in an innocent-looking letter. He gives it to Austin Roe, who saddles a horse and races 55 miles to Setauket, Long Island. 39 words 217 characters #G4.10.201 **JULY 15** Caption 25 words PASSING IT HAND-TO-HAND Roe brings the letter to Abraham Woodhull on Long Island, who adds a note to Caleb Brewster: "Let not an hour pass...You have news of the greatest consequence...perhaps that ever happened to your country." Anna Strong may have used her laundry code to signal Brewster.

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#G4.10.201 Caption	JULY 16
25 words	FROM LAND TO SEA
	Woodhull delivers both Townsend's letter and his own note to Captain Brewster, who furiously rows his boat across Long Island Sound to Connecticut, where he hastily passes the secret message to a trusted courier.
	33 words
	208 characters
#G4.10.201 Caption	JULY 17-21
25 words	RECEIVING THE MESSAGE
	The courier rides to New Jersey, where Alexander Hamilton reveals the invisible ink message. Gadzooks! An ambush! He sends word to the French. George Washington scrutinizes all the informationand plans his next move.
	33 words
	220 characters

Invisible Ink [interactive]

G4.10.400 Subtext	DR. JAY'S INVISIBLE INK
90 words	How did spies communicate secretly in the 1700s? Many used methods still employed today, such as dead drops or signals ("one if by land, two if by sea"). They also used science.
	George Washington hired Dr. James Jay, brother of "Founding Father" John Jay, to create a secure invisible ink—a "sympathetic stain" as he called it. Dr. Jay devised a formula that quickly disappearedbut became visible again after applying a unique, difficult-to-find revealing agent. Though the Culper Ring used Dr. Jay's invisible ink, it relied mostly on codes and ciphers. Their code book substituted numbers for words and names. George Washington was Agent 711.
	104 words 721 characters
#G4.10.405 Interactive Directive	Your Mission: FIND THE FORMULA!

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Dr. Jay has stepped away from his lab. Can you pick up where he left off? Consult his notes and find a secure, effective invisible ink formula. **Step 1:** Choose an ink to test, and slide the feather guill to the letter. **Step 2:** Choose a revealing method, and slide it to the letter. Step 3: Did your formula work? Is it also secure? If not, keep trying different combinations. **Step 4:** Keep the formula secret! Slide your choices off the letter. #G4.10.404a [ink labels] UNIQUE **FORMAT Ink: LIME JUICE** Easy to find and inexpensive Used by the British as ink Acidic Ink: GALLIC ACID Made from gall nuts (from China) Used as an anti-diarrhea medicine Rare and expensive Ink: VINEGAR Made by fermenting corn Easy to find and inexpensive Acidic #G4.10.404a [revealing method labels] **Revealing Method: RED WINE** Made from red grapes Easy to find Reacts to acid **Revealing Method: HEAT OR FIRE** Easy to create Reveals many common invisible inks Can accidentally burn the letter! Revealing Method: FERROUS SULFATE (IRON) Made from crystallized salts mixed with water Used medicinally as an iron supplement

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Exhibit 5B - Who Would Have Guessed

Content above interactive

Content above interactive		
#G4.10.500 Main Text	WHO WOULD HAVE GUESSED?	
	They seem like the most unlikely candidates for spies: the lady down the street, the businessman on the train, the celebrity you've seen on stage or screen. Look again	
	Each of these people has a surprising spy story to tell. Most of them took advantage of an opportunity to defy expectations and stereotypes, using their gender, race, fame, or just plain everydayness to serve their country—or betray it.	
	Discover the stories behind these faces. You may never look at anyone the same way again.	
#G4.10.500 Extended	THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR	
Caption 55 words	America's bloodiest conflict, the Civil War (1861-1865), pitted North against South, state against state, brother against brother.	
	In that era, few would have expected free blacks or enslaved people to be secretly gathering information or passing messages. And women of any color were seldom suspected. Civil War spies used this to an effective advantage.	
	Portrait of Harriet Tubman [Image Credit] Library of Congress	

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#G4.10.500 Extended	A CURIOUS COPYBOOK
Caption 55 words 2001.1.001	Elizabeth Van Lew used this notebook to practice penmanship as a young girl. The phrase she copied—"Keep your mouth shut and your eyes and ears open"—hints at her future double life.
	Part of a prominent southern family, Van Lew was troubled by slavery. Living in Richmond, Virginia, the heart of the Confederacy, she built and operated an extensive Union spy ring of free and enslaved people. Van Lew's copybook, US, ca. 1830
#G4.10.500 Caption	UNION SPY ELIZABETH VAN LEW
	General Ulysses S. Grant praised the "valuable information" she sent through enciphered dispatches.
	[Image credit] Granger Collection

#G4.10.501 Extended	WORLD WAR II
Caption 55 words	The Second World War (1939-1945) touched people from every walk of life. And people from every walk of life answered the call to serve.
	As the Allied and Axis powers fought across Europe, Asia, and Africa, they enlisted the aid of men and women of every background and field, from sports to fashion, from the cabaret stage to the silver screen.
	Portrait of Moe Berg
	[Image Credit Getty Images
	61 words
	396 characters
#G4.10.502b Extended	PASSING NOTESAMONG NOTES!
Caption	American entertainer Josephine Baker was a celebrity in Paris. She was also
2001.1.067	an agent for French intelligence. How did she smuggle information to the Allies? On sheet music like this.
	Concealed among the musical notes were other notes—in invisible ink—about German military strategies and troop movements. While helping the French Resistance, Baker even hid messages in her underwear.
	Sheet music, France, 1928

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	55 words 413 characters
#L4.10.001 Artifacts Shown in Case	Professional baseball player Moe Berg was a third-string catcherand a first-rate spy for US intelligence, sent behind Nazi enemy lines during WWII.
2001.1.067 L2013.2.188a-c L2003.9.001	Moe Berg medal honoring his induction into the Jewish-American Hall of Fame, US, 2006
2009.5.007	Moe Berg OSS travel orders, 1945
	Moe Berg baseball card, US, 1940
#G4.10.501 Extended	THE COLD WAR
Caption 55 words	From the mid-1940s through the late 1980s, communist and capitalist nations—led by the Soviet Union and United States—faced off across the globe.
	The decades-long war between competing ideologies and alliances was mostly fought not with military battles, but with deceit and intrigue. This made it ripe for the shadowy struggles of spy vs. spy.
	Portrait of Shi Pei Pu
	[Image Credit Associated Press 59 words
	411 characters
#G4.10.501 Extended	TOP SECRET!
Caption 55 words	In 1945, the KGB sent an encrypted communique to its London station. It referred to an agent codenamed TINA, who'd provided intel about the US-British atomic bomb effort (Operation ENORMOZ).
	The top secret US and British VENONA project intercepted that message. It took until 1965 before it was decrypted, and until 1999 before TINA was publicly revealed as Melita Norwood. The 87-year old expressed no remorse: "I would do it again," she said.
	[Image credit] National Security Archive

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#G4.10.502 Extended	SPYING TODAY
Caption 55 words	21st century threats and technology have made spying personal. Cyber trolls influence our votes, and terrorists hit us in our cities. Spy agencies use data collected by banks and businesses, and intercept digital communications.
	Today, ordinary people are integral to intelligence as never before. Your phone? A spy camera. Your social media account? A treasure trove of data.
	Portrait of Brigadier General Mary A. Legere Image U.S. Army
#G4.10.502 Extended	THREE STARS FOR AN AMERICAN STAR
Caption 55 words Need #	The three stars on Mary Legere's jacket announce her rank: Lieutenant General. But they don't reveal the full depth of her experience and contribution.
Need #	
	From 2012 to 2017, Legere served as the US Army's Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (G2). She also was only the fourth female three star general in the history of the US Army.
	Legere's uniform jacket, US, ca. 2010
	58 words 381characters
	Sozemaraeters

Who Would Have Guessed Slider interactive

#G4.10.503	HIDDEN TALENTS
Directive	
	The people here come from different walks of life, but they share one thing in common: they each have a spy story to tell. Move the slider to reveal some of their secret activities.

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#G4.10.503 Extended Captions

HARRIET TUBMAN

[visible]

Born into slavery, Harriet Tubman escaped bondage in 1849 and became a conductor on the Underground Railroad. Known as Moses, she led more than 300 enslaved people to freedom and "never lost a single passenger."

[secret]

A Union spy and military commander, Tubman collected intel behind enemy lines. She also led three US gunboats and 150 African American soldiers on a raid rescuing 750 enslaved people and destroying Confederate estates.

[Image credit] Harriet Tubman. Library of Congress.

#G4.10.503 Extended Caption

ROBERT SMALLS

[visible]

An enslaved African-American in South Carolina, Robert Smalls spent years on ships in Charleston Harbor. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he began working aboard the *Planter*, which carried munitions for the Confederate Army.

[secret]

On May 13, 1862, Smalls seized control of the *Planter*, evaded Confederate checkpoints, and delivered the ship, cargo, and valuable intelligence to the Union. The covert action won Smalls his freedom, fame, and later, a seat in Congress.

[Image credit] Robert Smalls. Hagley Museum and Library.

#G4.10.503 Extended Caption

COCO CHANEL

[visible]

Simple elegance was the hallmark of French fashion designer Coco Chanel. Her groundbreaking creations helped liberate women from the confines of corsets with clothes that were chic and fashionable, yet comfortable.

[secret]

Papers declassified after WWII suggest Chanel (codename WESTMINSTER) spied for the Nazis. In 1942, they sent her to Spain with a secret letter to her friend, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, proposing the UK and Germany sign a separate peace.

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[Image credit] Coco Chanel. Getty Images. #G4.10.503 **MOE BERG** Extended Caption [visible] He played for the Chicago White Sox, Cleveland Indians, Boston Red Sox, and Washington Senators. But with a Princeton degree and fluent in at least eight languages, Moe Berg was hardly a typical Major League ballplayer. [secret] The OSS, America's WWII spy agency, sent Berg on missions to South America and occupied Europe. Meeting with a top Nazi scientist in Switzerland, Berg had orders to shoot him if Germany was close to building an A-bomb. [Image credit] Moe Berg. Getty Images. #G4.10.503 **JOSEPHINE BAKER** Extended Caption [visible] To escape racism at home, African American singer-dancer Josephine Baker left the US for France in the 1930s. She swiftly became the toast of Paris, among France's most successful and beloved entertainers, and a French citizen. [secret] During WWII, the Deuxième Bureau (Free French military intelligence) recruited Baker. Her fame opened doors to parties where she rubbed shoulders with German, Italian, and Japanese officials...and reported to the French what she heard. [Image credit] Josephine Baker. Getty Images. #G4.10.503 MELITA NORWOOD Extended Caption [visible] Known to friends as Lettie, Melita Norwood was a sweet, elderly greatgrandmother living quietly in a London suburb. She was famous among her neighbors for her homemade chutney. [secret] Norwood may have been the longest-acting Soviet spy in Britain, volunteering in 1937 at age 25, and working until 60. A secretary at

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Britain's nuclear weapons research center, she passed intel that may have hastened Stalin's atomic bomb program. [Image credit] Melita Norwood. Reuters. #G4.10.503 SHI PEI PU Extended Caption [visible] Claiming to have been a Chinese opera star, the shy, delicate, Frenchspeaking Shi Pei Pu taught Chinese to diplomats in Beijing in the 1960s. Shi said he was born female but lived as a man because his father had wanted a son. [secret] During a 20-year affair with French Embassy accountant Bernard Boursicot, Shi stole more than 500 diplomatic documents for China. Both men were arrested in 1982...and prison doctors revealed Shi was a man. Bouriscot, surprised, said they'd always slept in the dark. [Image credit] Shi Pei Pu. Associated Press. #G4.10.503 HARPO MARX Extended Caption [visible] With honks, whistles, and rubber-faced wackiness, Harpo Marx—playing a wild-eyed silent character—tickled funny bones in Vaudeville, on Broadway, and in more than a dozen films. He was among the most beloved of the famed comedians, the Marx Brothers. [secret] After the US established diplomatic relations with the USSR in 1933, Marx visited Moscow for six weeks on a goodwill tour...doubling as a secret courier. He smuggled messages to and from the US embassy under his pants, in a sealed envelope taped to his leg. [Image credit] Harpo Marx. Getty Images. #G4.10.503 **ELI COHEN Extended** Caption [visible] Kamel Amin Thaabet, a wealthy, Syrian-born businessman, moved from

officials.

Argentina back to Syria in 1962. His lavish parties—and an apartment filled

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©International Spy Museum 2019

with wine and women—helped him forge close ties to senior Syrian

[secret]

Thaabet was actually Egyptian-born Eli Cohen. Working undercover for Israeli intelligence, he passed intel on Syrian defenses for three years—until caught during a radio transmission. Sentenced to death, he was hanged in Damascus in 1965.

[Image credit] Eli Cohen. Wikimedia Commons.

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Exhibit 5C - Fateful Failures

#G4.11.001 Section Intro 60 words	"Forewarned is forearmed" says a wise adage. It explains why alerting
	leaders to imminent threats is a key role of intelligence agencies. But giving timely, accurate, and complete information and analysis is hard. All spy agencies sometimes fail.
	In 1941 and 2001, attacks on the US caught leaders off guard. Japan's strike at Pearl Harbor and the September 11 terror attacks illustrate some of the many challenges intelligence analysts face in delivering clear warnings that leaders can act on—and show the consequences of getting it wrong.
	Corbis Historical/Getty Images
	Chris Hondros/Getty Images
	87 words
	585 characters
Video – full	https://vimeo.com/336194184/03e6247786
program	

9/11 Story- upper content (left to right)

#G4.11.100a Wall text	SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 2,996 KILLED TERROR ATTACKS
#G4.11.100A Main Text 60 words	"THIS IS NOT AN EXERCISE, NOT A TEST" On a sunny fall morning, Americans made their way to work. It was an unremarkable rush hour. Until it suddenly turned deadly. Nineteen members of Al Qaeda, an Islamist terror group led by Osama bin Laden, hijacked four passenger aircraft for suicide attacks. Two planes struck and destroyed the World Trade Center's twin towers in Manhattan. A third hit the Pentagon. A fourth, likely targeting the White House or US Capitol, crashed into a Pennsylvania field.
#G4.11.100A Image Caption accompanying Main Text	The Pentagon in Arlington, VA, seen here on fire in the hours after the crash of hijacked American Airlines Flight 77 on September 11, 2001. [Image Credit] Hyungwon Kang/Reuters Images

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#G4.11.100A Image Caption accompanying Main Text	Crash site near Shanksville, PA, where hijacked United Airlines Flight 93 was brought down by heroic passengers on the morning of September 11, 2001. [Image Credit] Associated Press	
#G4.11.100A Group 1 Extended Caption	The CIA Warns the Presidentor Does it? President George W. Bush received this top secret "PDB" (President's Daily Brief) five weeks before the 9/11 attacks. He later said it provided background, not warning of an imminent attack in the US. CIA analysts believed it described a current and serious threat to the US. Does it provide enough intelligence to take actions? Can you find the specific TARGET, TIME, and METHOD for an attack? [Image Credit] National Security Archive	
#G4.11.100A Group 2 Document annotations	2:40 pm on 9/11 SH = Saddam Hussein, leader of Iraq UBL = Usama/Osama bin Laden, leader of Al Qaeda based in Afghanistan "Best info fast good enough judge whether Hit SH @ same time Not only UBL"	
#G4.11.100A Group 2 Extended Caption	Who's the Threat? Al Qaedaand Iraq? These notes record US Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld's thoughts—within hours of the 9/11 attacks—about targets for retaliation. Did the Secretary question Al Qaeda's ability to pull off a complex operation like 9/11 without help from Iraq's Saddam Hussein? [Image Credit] United States Department of Defense	
#G4.11.100A Group 2 Image Caption	These images, taken from an Al Qaeda video dated June 19, 2001, show recruits at training camps in Afghanistan. [Image Credit] Stringer/Getty Images	
#G4.11.100A Group 3 Quote on wall	"THE PENTAGONOFTEN TALKED ABOUT THE FACT THAT THERE IS 'NOTHING WORTH HITTING IN AFGHANISTAN' AND SAID 'THE CRUISE MISSILES COST MORE THAN THE JUNGLE GYMS AND MUD HUTS AT TERRORIST CAMPS." [MISSING ']	

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	-Richard Clarke, National Counterterrorism Coordinator, September 4, 2001	
#G4.11.100A Group 3 Document annotations	The Federal Aviation Authority did not consider it unusual for Middle Easterners to attend US flight schools.	
#G4.11.100A Group 3 Caption	See Something, Say Something	
	Suppose you'd never even thought of the idea of flying a plane into a building. Would this pre-9/11 intelligence report about Middle Eastern men taking flying lessons make you sound the alarm?	
	[Image Credit] National Security Archive	
#G4.11.100A Group 4 Substory text	 THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS TRANSFORMED AMERICA: Sparked US-led wars in Afghanistan and Iraq Led to creation of the Department of Homeland Security and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Expanded surveillance powers under the USA PATRIOT Act Spurred two official investigations Brought major reforms of US intelligence 	

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9/11 story rail [left to right – accompanying documents corresponding above]

#G4.11.101 Main Text 60 words	THE CHALLENGE: SIGNALS VS. NOISE	
Accompanying group 1	What's important? What's not? What's real, what's rumor? It's hard to identify relevant intelligence—"signals"—amid a din of competing, sometimes contradictory, and perhaps irrelevant "noise."	
document: "Bin laden Determined to Strike in US" [G4.11.100a]	A flood of intel in the summer of 2001 warned that Al Qaeda planned a "spectacular" strike very soon. Some reports suggested targets abroad, and US leaders took steps to prepare. Others indicated a possible domestic attack. But without specific information about a target, time, or method, US leaders did not take action to prepare for or prevent a strike at home.	
	90 words 608 characters	
#G4.11.101 Main Text 60 words	THE CHALLENGE: UNDERESTIMATING THE ENEMY	
	Expectations, biases, and preconceptions often affect the threats we watch forand how we interpret what we see.	
Accompanying group 2 document: notes taken by aide to Sec. Defense Donald Rumsfeld, 9/11/2001 and quotes from Sec. Defense William	For decades before 2001, most US officials felt the greatest foreign threat came from other countries with powerful militaries. They assumed that groups like Al Qaeda—a small band of extremists living in caves in a faraway land, with no planes, ships, missiles, or army—didn't pose a significant threat to the homeland. Policy makers underestimated the ability of a few dozen extremists to murder nearly 3,000 citizens on US soil in just one hour.	
Cohen and Gen. Hugh Shelton [G4.11.100a]	92 words 604 characters	
#G4.11.101 Main Text	THE CHALLENGE: FAILURE OF IMAGINATION	
Accompanying group 3	How can intelligence analysts anticipate something unprecedented? Is it possible to prepare for what they've never seen?	
document: Memo from FBI Field Office, Phoenix, July 2001 [G4.11.100a]	Terrorists had hijacked or bombed commercial airplanes since the 1970s. But none had ever used a hijacked airplane as a weapon. None transformed a passenger jet into a missile. Some counterterrorism analysts imagined the possibility. But there was no existing plan to meet that situation, and it was hard to convince others of the threat when there was no precedent to point to.	

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#G4.11.101 Main Text 60 words

THE LASTING IMPACT ON THE UNITED STATES

Failure to prevent the September 11 attacks brought swift, lasting consequences.

Accompanies group 4 bullet points on how 9/11 attacks transformed America, above on wall [G4.11.100a]

Within 15 days, the CIA had two teams in Afghanistan, the start of what became the longest war in American history. Two years later, the US invaded Iraq as part of President George W. Bush's "War on Terror." A focus on counterterrorism at home and abroad brought new checks at airports and office buildings, expanded communications monitoring, created new government departments for domestic security, and increased military and intelligence budgets. Americans felt vulnerable.

[bullet point summary on wall above]

- Sparked US-led wars in Afghanistan and Iraq
- Led to creation of the Department of Homeland Security and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
- Expanded surveillance powers under the USA PATRIOT Act
- Spurred two official investigations
- Brought major reforms of US intelligence

9/11 artifact case

#G4.11.400 Extended Caption

A Terrorist Comes Aboard

L2018.2.005

Ahmed al-Ghamdi used this boarding pass for United Airlines flight 175 from Boston on September 11, 2001. Once airborne, he and his fellow hijackers took control of the plane and crashed it into the South Tower of New York's World Trade Center.

The 22-year-old Saudi probably trained at Al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan, where Osama bin Laden would likely have chosen him for the terror mission.

Al-Ghamdi's boarding pass, US, 2001

On loan from THE FBI EXPERIENCE, FBIHQ, Washington, DC

66 words 441 characters

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#G4.11.401 Extended	Preparing for Their Mission	
Caption	Transforming aircraft into missiles required more than simply hijacking	
L2018.2.004A, B,	planes. The terrorists had to pilot them.	
	After the attack, investigators found this charred part of a flight manual amid the debris at the World Trade Center crash site in New York City. A number of the hijackers had taken flight lessons at schools in the United States.	
	Flight manual retrieved from 9/11 plane, US, 2001 On loan from THE FBI EXPERIENCE, FBIHQ, Washington, DC	
	57 words	
	393 characters	
#G4.11.402	Fragment of plane from World Trade Center crash, US, 2001	
Artifact ID	On loan from THE FBI EXPERIENCE, FBIHQ, Washington, DC	
L2018.6.001		

Pearl Harbor Story – [wall content, left to right]

#G4.11.200a	2,403 KILLED	
Wall titles	DECEMBER 7, 1941	
	JAPAN ATTACKS	
#G4.11.200a Main Text 60 words	"THIS IS NO DRILL" American warships were bobbing gently at anchor. Then, shortly before 8:00 am, Japanese bombers descended on the US naval base at Pearl	
	Harbor. In just 90 minutes, Japan's surprise attack crippled the US Pacific Fleet. Bombs and torpedoes destroyed or damaged nearly 350 planes and 19 ships—including eight battleships.	
	[Image caption & credit] This is the first official notice of the Japanese attack—a flash message sent by Lieutenant Commander Logan C. Ramsey from Pearl Harbor to "all US Navy ships present Hawaiian area." It's marked "Urgent."	
	Naval History & Heritage Command	
#G4.11.200a	Sea attack, supported by air	

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	T	
Group 1 Document annotations	5-6,000 miles away	
Accompanies declassified naval message, November 27, 1941	Kimmel considered this order vague. He decided to continue training the fleet at Pearl Harbor. After the attack, he was relieved of duty and later demoted.	
#G4.11.200a Group 1 Extended Caption	War Warning By late November 1941, Army and Navy chiefs in Washington knew war with Japan was all but certain. This "war warning" was sent to Admiral	
Accompanies declassified naval message, November 27, 1941	Husband Kimmel, commander of the Pacific Fleet. Can you find the specific TARGET, TIME, and METHOD for an attack?	
#G4.11.200a	Burn Notice	
Group 1 Extended caption	Hours before the Pearl Harbor attack, US Army intelligence decrypted this	
Accompanies declassified cable, SRDJ NO 017361	intercepted Japanese cable. It followed a series of messages sent from Tokyo to its embassy in Washington, DC, signaling the end of negotiations with the US. Is this cable a warning? Destroying coding equipment is a classic step prior to war.	
	[Image Credit] Courtesy of the FDR Presidential Library & Museum	
#G4.11.200a Group 1 Extended caption	Japanese Embassy staff in Washington, DC, burning papers and documents hours after the Pearl Harbor attack. A crowd of 1,000 people, including DC police, looked on.	
	[Image Credit] Bettmann/Getty Images	
#G4.11.200a Group 2 quote on wall	"THE JAPANESE AS A RACE HAVE DEFECTS OF THE TUBES OF THE INNER EAR, JUST AS THEY ARE GENERALLY MYOPIC. THIS GIVES THEM A DEFECTIVE SENSE OF BALANCE, THE ONE PHYSICAL SENSE IN WHICH AN AVIATOR IS NOT PERMITTED TO BE DEFICIENT."	
	-Fletcher Pratt, Sea Power and Today's War (1939)	
#G4.11.200a Group 2 Extended Caption	No Threat Here!	

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	The US Naval Institute thought so much of this March 1941 article from the well-respected weekly <i>The Aeroplane</i> , they reprinted it in their own magazine. Do you think this article reflects bias and stereotyping? How does that affect the assessment of Japan's air strength? [Image Credit] The Aeroplane (Reproduction), March 1941 (USA)
#G4.11.200a Group 2 Extended Caption	This political cartoon by Dr. Seuss was published in the New York daily newspaper <i>PM</i> in 1942. His caricature of the evil Japanese "everyman" reinforced beliefs that all Japanese people were threats to the US. [Image Credit] Photo Courtesy of the Naval History and Heritage Command
#G4.11.200a Group 3 Extended Caption Accompanies	In early 1941, the Peruvian minister in Tokyo communicated to the American ambassador in Japan a "fantastic" rumor about an attack on the US. Do you think this should have raised alarm bells?
declassified document from office of the Chief of Naval Operations	
#G4.11.200a Group 3 Extended Caption	Can you feel the difference between these two aerial torpedos? One of them has a box-like tail stabilizer, which would have been made out of plywood, allowing the torpedo to flatten out.
Accompanies aerial torpedo tactile	"Modified Japanese Torpedo"
#G4.11.200a Unique text on wall	THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK TRANSFORMED AMERICA:
	 Brought the US into WWII Led to detaining Japanese-Americans in internment camps Launched America's transformation into a superpower Triggered nine official investigations Paved the way for creating the CIA and other intelligence agencies

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#G4.11.201 Main Text	THE CHALLENGE: SIGNALS VS. NOISE	
60 words	When collecting and analyzing intelligence, how do you separate the significant from the irrelevant? How do you find the needle in an intel haystack?	
Accompanies group 1 documents on wall above [G4.11.200a]	The US collected a flood of information in late 1941—including decrypted Japanese diplomatic messages—that pointed toward war with Japan. But with no centralized department gathering and interpreting relevant warning signals, and little intelligence-sharing among agencies, US leaders were ill-informed. In late November 1941, they told commanders in the Pacific to prepare for something. But general warnings didn't translate into specific actions.	
	87 words	
	645 characters	
	NOTE — Accompanying Document:	
	Warning Message to Pacific Navy Commander, Nov. 27, 1941 Deciphered	
	Cable from Tokyo to Japanese Embassy in DC, Dec. 7, 1941	
#G4.11.201 Main Text	THE CHALLENGE: UNDERESTIMATING THE ENEMY	
60 words	"Know your enemy," advises an ancient proverb. Yet prejudices,	
Accompanies	stereotypes, and biases can undermine the ability of leaders to accurately	
group 2	assess an adversary's mindset, strengths, and weaknesses.	
documents on wall above –		
Article by Fletcher	In the early 1940s, many in the West dismissed the Japanese as physically	
Platt, Aeroplane	and mentally inferior, unskilled, and not very creative. Bias bred blindness.	
Magazine (March 1941)	US military strategists, reflecting that widespread view, underestimated	
[G4.11.200a]	Japan's ability to plan the Pearl Harbor attack, and doubted the skill and physical capabilities of Japanese pilots to carry it out.	
#G4.11.201	THE CHALLENGE: FAILURE OF IMAGINATION	
Main Text	THE CHALLERGE. PAILORE OF IMPAGRATION	
Accompanies	What if? One of the greatest challenges facing intelligence analysts is to	
group 3	anticipate something that's never happened before.	
documents on	anticipate something that shever happened before.	
wall above –	American leaders expected Japan to attack in the Pacific. But they thought it	
Memo to Admiral Kimmel,	unlikely the Japanese would strike <i>before</i> declaring war. And probably not	
Commander in	remote Pearl Harbor, which they thought too shallow for submarines or	
Chief of the U.S.	· -	
Fleet and the U.S. Pacific Fleet,	conventional aerial torpedoes to be effective. It seemed so unlikely a target,	

SPY Master Script – working document

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Feb. 1941 [G4.11.200a]	in fact, that the Navy confidently anchored most of its battleships in a neat row—sitting ducks for Japanese bombers.
3D image	In 1941, the US believed Pearl Harbor too shallow for standard aerial torpedoes, which would dive into the harbor floor. This diagram illustrates how Japan's modified Type 91 aerial torpedo flattened out within a few feet of the surface.
#G4.11.201 Main Text	THE LASTING IMPACT ON THE UNITED STATES
60 words	One day after Pearl Harbor, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appeared before Congress requesting a declaration of war. The attack drew the US
Accompanies bullet point summary on wall	into World War II, bringing American manpower and might into the Allied effort. America's global role changed profoundly.
above [G4.11.200a]	The US took center stage in the postwar reconstruction of Europe and Japan, assuming a new place as a leading world power. Demands that there be "no more Pearl Harbors" gave birth to an array of US intelligence agencies, starting with the CIA in 1947.
	83 words
	548 characters
	[bullet point summary on wall above]Brought the US into WWII
	 Led to detaining Japanese-Americans in internment camps Launched America's transformation into a superpower
	 Triggered nine official investigations
	Paved the way for creating the CIA and other intelligence agencies

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Superforecasting interactive

#G4.11.300 Intro text	COULD YOU PREDICT THE FUTU	RE?	
muo text	Can a group of motivated "ordinary citizens" collaborating online outpredict members of the United States intelligence community? Yes!		
	The Good Judgement Project and the Projects Activity (IARPA) worked toge for forecasting the future. They discordine forecasters—known as "superforecast math whizzes or news junkies, though separates them from everyone else a reasoning." Do you think like a superforecast math which is the superforecast math which is the superformation of the superfor	ther to figure out the best methods vered that the most accurate ters"—"aren't necessarily geniuses, all are intelligent and aware. What re certain ways of thinking and	
#G4.11.300 Directive	TAKE THE SUPERFORECASTER QUIZ TO THE RIGHT		
	THEN LIFT FOR RESULTS		
	[Flip top text]		
#G4.11.300	SUPERFORECASTER ANSWERS:		
Flip top answers (under flip)	QUESTION 1: (1) – QUESTION 2: (8) – QUESTION 3: (3) – QUESTION		
	YOU THINK LIKE A	YOU DON'T THINK LIKE A	
	SUPERFORECASTER	SUPERFORECASTER	
	YOU	YOU	
	 tend to give more weight to facts and logic than to your opinions and emotions ask a lot of questions and tend to be open to diverse ideas and opinions. 	 tend to be strong in your convictions can make decisions quickly. follow your gut. are not risk averse. While superforecasting may not	
	 can synthesize new and different ideas into your own. 	come as easily to you as it does to some people, the good news is that everyone has the potential to become a better forecaster.	
	Check out the Good Judgment Open fore	casting tournament (www.gjopen.com) if	
	you want to enter an upcoming forecasti	you want to enter an upcoming forecasting competition.	

SPY Master Script – working document 2:35 PM

Created by: E&P

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#G4.11.301 Superforecaster Quiz

TAKE THE SUPERFORECASTER QUIZ:

- 1. Move the slider to your answer for each question.
- 2. At the end, life the panel (to the left) to reveal your superforecasting potential.

This quiz was developed by Good Judgement® Inc. (www.goodjudgement.com)

QUESTION 1 – WHAT IS MORE LIKELY?

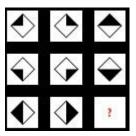
1. The odds of a hurricane hitting the United States that will case over 200 casualties.

[Image credit] NASA/ NOAA GOES Project via Getty Images

2. The odds of a Category 5 hurricane devastating Puerto Rico that will cause massive flooding, power outages and over 200 casualties. [Image credit] RICARDO ARDUENGO/AFP/Getty Images

YOUR ANSWER:

QUESTION 2 – WHICH SHAPE COMES NEXT?





YOUR ANSWER:

QUESTION 3 – TO FIGURE OUT HOW MANY WHITE JELLYBEANS, WOULD YOU...?

How would you figure out how many white jellybeans are in the jar at a contest?

Created by: E&P

- 1. try to count the number of white jelly beans by looking closely at the jar.
- 2. estimate the number of total jelly beans and divide that by 1/3.
- 3. observe the last few estimates by others in the contest and use their average as your guess.

YOUR ANSWER:

QUESTION 4 – You dropped your keys while trying to unlock your door at night. When you look down, you can't see them. -WHAT DO YOU DO NEXT?

- 1. Look in the dark areas nearby where they could have bounced after they hit the porch.
- 2. Keep looking in areas illuminated by the porch light.

YOUR ANSWER:

SPY Master Script – working document 2:35 PM Created by: E&P

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Exhibit 5D – Spying in WWII

	,	
#G4.12.001 Section Intro 60 words	SPYING IN WWII	
oo waxaa	Combat troops took center stage in World War II. Yet behind the scenes were other, shadowy warriors who helped shape outcomes on the battlefield.	
	Spies slipped behind enemy lines to organize resistance cells, sabotage operations, and uncover enemy plans. Masters of deception scattered false clues and even created phantom armies. Wartime offered women and men from all walks of life opportunities to serve—usually without medals or fame. And often, the more successful they were, the less their contributions are known.	
	81 words 560 characters	
Video – full program	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QuyU0Tm4osA&feature=youtu.be	
#G4.12.100b Main Text 60 words	AMERICA'S SECRET SOLDIERS	
oo words	Before the war, foreign intelligence gathering in the US was fragmented and spotty. Various government departments collected information independently—and only as needed. Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor made plain the flaws in that system.	
	In 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt established America's first centralized agency to collect and analyze intelligence: the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). By 1944, some 13,000 Americans—a third of them women—worked for OSS across the globe as spies, saboteurs, commandos, propagandists, and analysts, aiding Allied efforts on and off the battlefield.	
#G4.12.100i Tertiary Text	FROM OSS TO CIA	
(on rail) 55 Words	1945. The war was over. So too, many felt, was the need for a spy agency. President Truman dissolved the OSS. But as Cold War tensions grew, it became clear the US needed to ensure it would never again be blindsided by a surprise attack.	

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-	
	What was a peacetime spy agency's role? Some feared creating a "Gestapo," the Nazis' dreaded secret police. Finally, in 1947, Truman approved formation of the Central Intelligence Agency, staffed by many OSS alumni.
	77 words
	491 characters
#G4.12.100i	Donovan approved the script and wrote the opening title card for this
Image caption	1946 film about the heroic actions of the OSS, part of his effort to
	publicize the case for a post-war intelligence agency.
	[Image Credit] SilverScreen/Alamy Stock Photo
#G4.12.100i	President Truman honoring Sidney Souers, director of the Central
Image caption	Intelligence Group (CIG). The CIG was the immediate predecessor of the
	CIA, established by the National Security Act of 1947.
	[Image Credit] Paul Begley, Naval Photo Center, Harry S. Truman Library & Museum
#G4.12.100i	As this <i>Chicago Tribune</i> article from June 15, 1947, suggests, there were
Image caption	real concerns about establishing a peacetime intelligence agency after
	WWII. The memory of the Nazis' secret police or Gestapo, was still
	strong.
	[Image Credit] Harry S. Truman Presidential Library and Museum
#G4.12.100c	The commemorative coin in this collection of OSS memorabilia shows the
Caption	Donovan-designed OSS insignia, a spearhead, encircled by the OSS'
L2016.1.4917	informal nickname, "The Glorious Amateurs."
L2016.1.404 2014.5.008	
L2016.1.2113	Collar insignia, US (OSS), ca. 1944
	Identification card (unknown photo), US (OSS), ca. 1944
	Mauraan I. D. Dattarran's resette nin. US (OSS), as 1045
	Maureen L.P. Patterson's rosette pin, US (OSS), ca. 1945 Gift of William F. Patterson
	Girt of William F. Fatterson
	Challenge coin, US (CIA), ca. 2002
#G4.12.100d	The OSS compiled this confidential catalog of weapons and devices that
Caption	could be used in the field. Categories include "Explosives," "Automotive
L2016.1.3442	Attack," and "Harassing Agents."
	Weapons book, US (OSS), 1944

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#G4.12.100e Caption	When this ace of spades is soaked in water, it separates to reveal a piece of a map inside. An agent would need more cards to piece together a
L2016.1.2129	whole map.
	Ace of Spades escape map, US (OSS), ca. 1944

William Donovan Bay

#G4.12.101a Unique Title	WILLIAM DONOVAN
#G4.12.101f Main Text	CHIEF OF SPIES
(on rail) 60 words	A scrappy kid from Buffalo, New York, William Donovan later earned the nickname "Wild Bill" for his fearlessness. He led cavalry searches for Pancho Villa on the Mexican border, was among America's most decorated World War I soldiers, and ran for New York Governor. In 1939, he became an unofficial emissary for President Roosevelt, assessing Europe's response to the Nazi threat. After that mission, Donovan argued that the US needed a centralized
	team to coordinate strategic intelligence. Roosevelt agreed and appointed him director. When America went to war, that team became the OSS.
	93 words
	633 characters
#G4.12.101f Image caption	Donovan, seen here with OSS agents in China, traveled to virtually every theater of war during World War II.
	[Image Credit] Central Intelligence Agency

#G4.12.101f	
#G4.12.1011 Main Text	FOUNDING FATHER OF THE CIA
(on rail)	
60 words	Director William Donovan's "Let's give it a try" spirit and outside-the-box
	ideas infused the OSS. To gain varied perspectives, Donovan recruited
	scientists, bankers, movie stars, poets, and even circus performers—his
	"glorious amateurs."
	giorious unfaccurs.
	After the war, Donovan helped prosecutors bring Nazi war criminals to
	justice, and later served as US ambassador to Thailand. Although he was
	passed over when President Truman created the CIA, the Agency regards
	1.
	Donovan as its founding father.
	70 words
	519 characters
#G4.12.101b	Donovan wrote this letter to OSS former members in September 1945,
Caption	expressing gratitude that they had "provided our Nation with an
•	
L2016.1.903	unprecedented service which hastened the day of victory."
	Donovan Letter to Members of OSS
	Donovan Letter to Members of OSS
	Image: William "Wild Bill" Donovan, head of the OSS. National Archives.
#G4.12.101c	OSS forgers produced this German ID card for William Donovan to
Caption	demonstrate their skill in creating realistic German credentials and other
L2016.1.3450	documents.
12010.1.3430	
	Donovan's forged German ID card, US (OSS), 1940
#G4.12.101d	OSS Lapel Pin, US (OSS), ca. 1944
Artifact ID	
L2016.1.3452	
22010.1.5452	
#G4.12.101e Extended	Defying Danger (and Orders)
Caption	
Caption	Stay away from the perilous D-Day landing, William Donovan was warned
L2016.1.3407 a-d	in 1944. He ignored that order, however, hitting the Normandy beach in
	France alongside David Bruce, European head of the OSS.
	Transc alongside burid bruce, European field of the 000.
	Under heavy enemy fire, Donovan assured Bruce: "If we are about to be
	captured, I'll shoot you first. After all, I am your commanding officer."
	Tapana and the same and the sam
	Donovan's boots, UK, ca. 1944
	67 words
	451 characters
	451 characters

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Virginia Hall Bay

#G4.12.102a Unique Title	VIRGINIA HALL
#G4.12.102i Image caption	Virginia Hall [Image Credit] Photo courtesy of Lorna Catling
#G4.12.102e Main Text (on rail)	THE LADY WHO LIMPS
60 Words	No thanks. That was the message to Virginia Hall from the US Foreign Service after a hunting accident left her with a wooden leg. But rejection didn't deter her.
	Tough, confident, and determined, Hall instead joined the British Special Operations Executive (SOE) in 1941, aiding and coordinating Resistance efforts in occupied France. As the Nazis closed in, she escaped by hiking over the snowy Pyrenees to Spain. The Gestapo issued a wanted poster identifying Hall as "the lady who limps" and "one of the most dangerous Allied agents in France."
	591 characters
#G4.12.102e Image caption	Hall receiving the Distinguished Service Cross from OSS Director Donovan, September 1945.
	[Image credit] National Archives
#G4.12.102e Main Text (on rail)	WANTED—BUT UNDAUNTED
60 Words	Virginia Hall was a wanted woman. Nonetheless, she returned to Nazi- occupied France in 1944, this time working with America's OSS.
	Disguised as a French milkmaid, Hall watched German troops and evaluated potential landing sites before the D-Day invasion. She radioed intelligence reports, coordinated parachute drops of supplies, oversaw sabotage missions, and planned ambushes of German soldiers. After the war, Hall became one of the CIA's first female operations officers.
	70 words 521 characters

This partrait by artist leff Dass from the CIA's Fine Arts Collection shows
This portrait by artist Jeff Bass, from the CIA's Fine Arts Collection, shows
Virginia Hall using her suitcase radio to transmit messages from occupied
France.
[Image credit] By Jeffrey W. Bass
[mage creat] by Jemey W. bass
Pedal-Powered Intel
redai-rowered litter
In constant danger of discovery by the Germans, Virginia Hall used this
suitcase radio to send intelligence reports to the OSS in Morse code. It
was no easy task.
To generate electricity for the radio, it was attached to a bike frame
connected to a car battery. Pedaling charged the battery, powering the
radio.
Hall's radio and headphones, US, ca. 1944
On loan from Lorna Catling and John Hall 54 words
360 characters
300 Characters
The British made Virginia Hall a "Member of the Order of the British
Empire" (MBE) for her courageous work with resistance fighters in France
in 1941-41.
MBE medal awarded to Virginia Hall, UK 1943
On loan from Lorna Catling and John Hall
Hall's ID bracelet, US, 1945
On loan from Lorna Catling and John Hall
Hall's international driver's license, France, 1942
Hall's US passport, US, 1941
Hall's Spanish press card, Spain, 1943
Tian 3 Spanish press card, Spani, 1343

John Ford, Julia Child, & Thomas "Chick" Parsons Bay (3 columns of content)

John Ford column

#G4.12.200a Unique Title	John Ford
#G4.12.200l Main Text (on rail)	Another Kind of Shooting
60 Words	When World War II erupted, John Ford was world famous as an Academy Award ®-winning filmmaker. Less famous was his job as a Naval Reserve officer. He combined the two roles, creating the Field Photographic Unit to film the war.
	OSS chief William Donovan recognized the unit's potential to shape public perception of America's war effort. Ford's wartime work for the OSS earned him the Legion of Merit and Medal of Freedom for service to the nation.
	76 words 491 characters
#G4.12.200d Image Caption	John Ford, photographed during World War II
	[Image Credit] Photo by Roman Freulich/mptvimages.com
#G4.12.200e	Naval Reserve Commander John Ford (left) during his World War II work
Image Caption	as head of the photographic unit of the OSS.
	[Image Credit] Courtesy Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
#G4.16.200k Extended	The Power of Film
Caption	"I want every mother in America to see this film," said President
L2002.3.001	Roosevelt after screening <i>The Battle of Midway</i> . John Ford's documentary celebrated a key US victory while vividly depicting the sacrifices required.
	Ford and his team risked their lives to film actual battle footage; it would be many Americans' first view of real combat. Wounded by enemy fire, Ford earned a Purple Heart—and the film won this Oscar® for Best Documentary.
	Ford's Academy Award® for <i>The Battle of Midway,</i> US, 1942 On loan from The Estate of John Ford

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Julia Child column

#G4.12.200b Unique Title	Julia Child
#G4.12.200l Main Text (on	SERVING HER COUNTRY (NOT JUST DINNER)
rail) 60 Words	"Bon appétit" became the familiar catchphrase of celebrity chef Julia Child. But decades earlier, before sharing culinary secrets, she worked directly for OSS chief William Donovan as part of America's wartime spy agency.
	Child was one of only a few female OSS employees deployed to Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and China, where she tracked highly classified documents as Chief of the OSS Registry. Though downplaying her role as "only a lowly file clerk," she received an Emblem of Meritorious Civilian Service.
	81 words 548 characters
#G4.12.200f Image caption	Julia Child, photographed in her Cambridge, Massachusetts kitchen in 1978.
	[Image Credit] Lynn Gilbert
#G4.12.200g Image caption	Julia Child reading on her bunk during her OSS deployment in Asia.
	[Image Credit] Photography by Paul Child. © Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe Institute, Harvard University
#G4.12.200j	Was this Julia Child's very first recipe? In 1943, she worked with zoologist Captain Harold J. Coolidge to develop a shark repellent for the OSS. However, it was more effective at boosting US Navy morale than driving sharks away.
	[Memo repro credit] Courtesy of the CIA
#G4.12.200n	[Hi-res reproduction of shark repellent memo]

Chick Parsons column

#G4.12.200c Unique	Thomas "Chick" Parsons
#G4.12.200l Main Text (on rail)	FROM BUSINESS TO BATTLE
60 Words	Dashing polo player and successful executive Chick Parsons was the toast of Manila in 1941. By 1942 he was struggling through the Philippines' steamy tropical jungles.
	Called to active duty in Naval Intelligence after Japan declared war on the US, Parsons stayed behind when the Americans evacuated Manila. He burned his Navy Reserves uniform and, posing as a Panamanian diplomat, helped scuttle US ships to prevent their capture. Later, he hit the jungle as the eyes and ears of General MacArthur, coordinating Philippine guerillas fighting the Japanese.
	87 words
	599 characters
#G4.12.200h Image Caption	Chick Parsons (L) with General Douglas MacArthur (C) in Brisbane, Australia, 1942.
	[Image Credit] MacArthur Memorial, Norfolk, VA
#G4.12.200i Image Caption	Chick Parsons was infiltrated into the Philippines on a covert mission in 1942 on this submarine, the USS Narwhal.
	[Image Credit] Photo Courtesy of Hyperwar US Navy
	MacArthur Memorial, Norfolk, VA
#G4.12.200m Artifact ID	Parsons' Binoculars, US, 1943 On loan from the MacArthur Memorial, Norfolk, VA
L2018.11.001a-b	

Other Deceptions

#G4.12.201a Dimensional title	DOUBLE CROSS
#G4.12.201b Main Text	CONNED BY COMMITTEE
60 words	It was called the XX Committee. The name, a visual pun, referred to the British group's assignment: "double cross" German intelligence. Naval engineer Arthur Owens played a central role in its success.
	The Germans made Owens their liaison to other Nazi spies in Britain. But Owens offered his services to the British. The double agent helped identify other Nazi spies ripe for "turning," letting Britain control Germany's UK spy network.
	70 words 482 characters
#G4.12.201b	A diagram of the "GARBO Network," the fictitious Nazi spy network
Image caption	supposedly working in Britain.
	[Image credit] The National Archives (UK)
#G4.12.201c Image caption	Juan Pujol Garcia disguised. Pujol's work as a double agent was so convincing that the Germans never knew of his deception until well after the war ended.
	[Image Credit] The National Archives (UK)
#G4.12.201e Image caption	The corpse of a homeless man outfitted to be the fictitious Major William Martin.
	[Image Credit] The National Archives (UK)
#G4.12.201d Image caption	Fake engagement ring receipt, one of the details used to create a believable identity for "Major Martin."
	[Image Credit] The National Archives (UK)

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#G4.12.201g Main Text (on rail) 60 words	Major William Martin was vital to the Allies' campaign to invade Sicily in April 1943. Yet he did not really exist. British intelligence created Martin to feed Germany false information about the invasion. They outfitted the body of a dead homeless man with a uniform—plus fake IDs, love letters, even theater ticket stubs to create a credible character. Then they dropped the corpse off the Spanish coast chained to a briefcase with fake documents of Allied invasion plans. The Germans took the bait and moved troops from Sicily to Sardiniawhere the invasion wasn't.
#G4.12.201g Image caption	Identification card for the fictitious Major Martin The National Archives (UK)
#G4.12.201g Image caption	This Brazilian visa, issued to Juan Pujol Garcia in 1941, lists his profession as "writer." The National Archives (UK)
#G4.12.201g Main Text (on rail)	BEST ACTOR AWARD GOES TO Juan Pujol Garcia offered to serve the Allies as a spy. They said no. So he turned to Germanybecoming perhaps the greatest double agent in history. Pujol invented a network of 25 fictional spies, creating unique characters for each. He used these imaginary agents to feed Germany fake intel. Britain spotted Pujol's deception and finally embraced him, giving him the code name "GARBO." His greatest coup? Convincing the Germans that Normandy—the D-Day invasion site—was just a diversion. In 1944, Germany awarded him the Iron Crossand Britain made him a Member of the British Empire.

D-Day

#G4.12.300a Quotation on mural	"IN WARTIME, TRUTH IS SO PRECIOUS THAT SHE SHOULD ALWAYS BE ATTENDED BY A BODYGUARD OF LIES."
	WINSTON CHURCHILL BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, NOVEMBER 1943

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#G4.12.300b Main Text 60 words	THE D-DAY LANDINGS: WHERE? WHEN?
	D-Day, the 1944 Allied landings in France, opened a crucial Western front in Europe. Success was vital. So was secrecy if the daring invasion was to succeed.
	Operation Bodyguard was an extraordinary effort to flood the Nazis with misinformation, distracting them from the actual D-Day invasion site at Normandy. Dummy armies, phony radio messages, fake news, and double agents were all part of an elaborate symphony of deception to convince Hitler that the invasion might come elsewhere on the European coast.
	81 words
	554 characters
#G4.12.300b Image caption	Massive reinforcements and supplies arrive on Normandy beach to
image caption	support the D-Day landings.
	[Image credit] Keystone/Stringer
#G4.12.400c Subtext	PHANTOM ARMIES
(on the rail) 90 Words	Tanks. Troops. Planes. The assembled force seemed formidable. But it was entirely bogus.
	To divert German attention from the D-Day invasion site at Normandy, the Allies created the illusion of a massive troop build-up at Dover—across the Channel from Pas de Calais, the most obvious invasion site. They invented the entirely fictitious First US Army Group, supposedly led by General Patton. Tanks and trucks were rubber inflatables. Planes? Plywood. Barracks? Empty.
	The deception succeeded. Many German forces remained near Calais long after the landing in Normandy, waiting for what they thought would be the <i>real</i> invasion.
	This British dummy tank was made to look enough like the real tank next to it when viewed from afar. [Image credit] Courtesy the National Archives

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#G4.12.400a	While Americans created decoy armies for the invasion of France, the British Fourth Army, using decoys such as this plane, fooled Germans about an invasion through Norway. [Image credit] The National Archives (UK)
Extended Caption 55 Words	D-Day Dummies Meet Rupert. His mission? Deceit.
L2016.1.1449	On D-Day in June 1944, the Allies dropped hundreds of burlap and sand dummies with cotton parachutes across France, far from where the real paratroopers were landing in Normandy. Though just a third the size of a person, the fakes—nicknamed "Rupert"—would have looked larger in the air. They were designed to explode on landing, destroying evidence of the trick.
	Paratrooper dummy, US, 1944
	66 words 446 characters
#G4.12.400b Extended Caption	The Fighting Fakes!
2015.1.075 2015.1.076	Every military unit has its own insignia. But does every insignia have a military unit?
2015.1.077 2015.1.078 2015.1.093 2015.1.094 2015.1.098 2015.1.099 2015.1.101	To fool German spies into thinking that there were more troops ready to invade France than there really were, the US Army created several fake military units, with phony uniform patches to match. The patches were easily interchanged to trick spies into filing false reports of troop strength.
	Military patches for "Ghost Army," US, 1944–45
#G4.12.401 Main Text	D-DAY: THE ALLIES ARRIVE
60 Words	About 160,000 Allied troops crossed the English Channel on June 6, 1944. The D-Day landing in Normandy, France—part of Operation Overlord—was the largest and most dangerous amphibious assault in history. It also was a surprise to the Germans.
	It seems impossible to hide a military assault of that size. Yet the Germans were taken unaware thanks to Operation Bodyguard, one of

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	history's greatest military deceptions. The successful invasion to liberate Europe marked the beginning of the end of World War II.
	83 words 554 characters
#G4.12.401 Image caption	British soldiers lift up a dummy Sherman tank—one of the largest inflatables. A real Sherman tank could weigh up to 42 tons. [Image credit] Roger Viollet/Getty Images

Paris/Noor room

#G4.12.500 Title	PARIS
#G4.12.600 Unique	NOOR INAYAT KHAN
#G4.12.601a Section Intro 60 Words	AN UNLIKELY HERO Her superiors expected little. Her assignment was one of the war's most dangerous. Her chance of survival was poor. Yet for three months, Noor Inayat Khan single-handedly maintained communications between London and occupied Paris, helping 30 Allied airmen escape while she evaded capture. The sensitive daughter of an Indian pacifist, Khan was an improbable candidate to become a wartime operative. Her extensive training by British intelligence, combined with iron-willed determination, enabled
	her to defy the oddsand defy expectations. 78 words 579 characters Noor Inayat Khan [Image credit] Photograph Courtesy of the Nekbakht Foundation

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#C4 12 C01 a	T
#G4.12.601e Tertiary Text	AN ENCHANTED CHILDHOOD
55 Words	Music reading and page survey and of very a New Japanet Mage
	Music, poetry, and peace surrounded young Noor Inayat Khan.
	Born in Moscow and raised in a Paris suburb, she studied harp and piano, and penned a sweet children's storybook, <i>Twenty Jātaka Tales</i> . Her father, a Muslim spiritual leader, founded Universal Sufism, a tolerant pacifist sect. Her mother was an American moved by Sufism's spiritual message. Khan was an artistic and caring child who imagined fairies in the garden.
	68 words 468 characters
#G4.12.601e	Noor Inayat Khan with a veena, an Indian stringed instrument. She was a
Image caption	direct descendant of Tipu Sultal, an 18 th century ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore in Southern India.
	[Image credit] Courtesy of the Museum of the International Sufi Movement and the Noor Inayat Khan Memorial Trust
#G4.12.601b	Noor Inayat Khan wrote <i>Twenty Jātaka Tales</i> when she was in her
Artifact caption	twenties; it was published in 1939.
2018.1.015	Twenty Jataka Tales, UK, 1939
#G4.12.601d	As her cover for SOE, Khan was assigned to FANY (First Aid Nursing
Artifact caption	Yeomanry), an all-female medical support corps.
2001.9.044a-b	Uniform, UK (FANY), 1942-45
#G4.12.602e Main Text	RISKING HER LIFE FOR HER BELIEFS
60 Words	
	As German troops swept across France in 1940, Khan and her family fled
	to Britain. She had already broken off her marriage engagement to join
	the Red Cross, sacrificing to do what she felt was right. Soon she would put her life on the line.
	Khan trained as a radio operator with Britain's Women's Auxiliary Air Force. In 1943, recruited by the Special Operations Executive (SOE), she became the first female wireless operator sent to occupied France.

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	1
	Khan's training in wireless telegraphy with the Royal Air Force made her an appealing recruit for SOE.
	an appearing restate for Sec.
	[Image credit] © the Imperial War Museum
	After interviewing Noor Khan, the head of recruitment for SOE's French section offered her the chance to be "specially employed." She wrote this letter to him the same day, accepting the job.
	[Image credit] The National Archives of the UK
#G4.12.602e Main Text	"SET EUROPE ABLAZE"
	That command from British Prime Minister Winston Churchill was the assignment of the secret Special Operations Executive (SOE).
	Created in 1940, SOE conducted espionage, sabotage, and reconnaissance missions behind enemy lines, working closely with local resistance groups across Nazi-occupied Europe. Noor Khan, like other female SOE agents, enrolled in Britain's First Aid Nursing Yeomanry as cover for firearms training.
#G4.12.602a	The Personal Touch
Extended Caption 55 Words	How can you tell if a radio message is from your agentor an imposter?
L2016.1.789	A radio operator's touch on the keyboard is individual and identifiable. Britain's Special Operations Executive (SOE) used this chart to "fingerprint" radio operators such as Noor Inayat Khan, preserving detailed records of their touch. Khan's musical training may have helped her skill, with flying fingers able to tap out Morse code quickly.
	Telegrapher's "fingerprint" chart, UK (SOE), 1943–44
	66 words
	565 characters

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#G4.12.602f	SOE issued tools like these to its agents to help them survive and
Caption	communicate behind enemy lines. This map is a good example: easy to
2001.6.019	conceal, it's made of silk so it opens silently when unfolded.
	Silk map, UK (SOE), ca. 1943
#G4.12.602h Artifact IDs	Parachutist's knife, UK (SOE), ca. 1943
2001.9.172	Heel knife, UK (SOE), ca. 1943
2001.9.052	Saboteur's knife, UK (SOE), ca. 1943
2001.9.170	Double switchblade, UK (SOE), ca. 1943
2001.9.070	
#G4.12.602i	Biscuit Tin Radio, MCR-1, UK (SOE), ca. 1943
Artifact ID	
#G4.12.602j Artifact IDs	Signal torch, UK (SOE), ca. 1943
2001.9.009	Lighter, UK (SOE), ca. 1943
2001.9.076	
#G4.12.602k Artifact IDs	Fly-button compass, UK (SOE), ca. 1943
2001.9.079	Swinger compass, UK (SOE), ca. 1943
2001.9.102	
Interactive	[Recreated/simulated radio for visitors to lift.]
G4.12.704 Directive	Could You Carry It Off?
25 words	Lift this suitcase. It's about the size and weight (over 30 pounds) of
	Khan's radio. Could you lug it around Paris, searching for a safe place to
	set it up? Khan once convinced German soldiers her radio was a
	"cinematographic apparatus."
	38 words
	220 characters

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G4.12.701a	CAN YOU SPOT THE DIFFERENCE?
Directive	
25 words	Details matter! One of these jackets is fit for France in the 1940s. The
	other is more suited for Britain. Which should Khan wear if she wants to
	pass unnoticed behind enemy lines?
	35 words
	191 characters
#G4.12.701c,e	[Label on French jacket]
Unique	Oui! I will keep you coveredand undercover!
Labels on	
jackets	[Label on British jacket]
	I will leave you out in the cold, if the Gestapo sees this label.
	I will blow your cover.
	1 Will blow your cover.
#G4.12.701b, d	Harrons LTD.
Jacket brand	LONDON, BRITAIN
labels	
	Paquis
	13. RUE DE LA PAIX
	PARIS, FRANCE
Flipbook	Take a look through some of Khan's SOE file. Can you find her trainers'
directive	assessments? Her cover identity signature practice page?
G4.12.703a Directive	Can You Pass as Parisian?
25 words	
	The French and the British serve tea differently. Khan, posing as a French
	nurse, served tea soon after arriving. She served it the British way, which
	would have blown her cover—luckily, no Nazis were there! Can you keep
	your French cover?
	40 words
	222 characters
#Gxxx	[Text on teapot]
Unique	I could blow someone's cover
Labels on tea	
set	[Text on pitcher]
	Stop! Don't put me in first.
	[Text on teacup]
	[· cat on tensup]

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	Milk before teaBritish you'll be.
	[Text on tray]
	If French you'd be reckoned, milk goes in second.
#G4.12.702 Subtext	"NOT OVER-BURDENED WITH BRAINS"
90 Words	That was one trainer's appraisal of Noor Inayat Khan. Another said she was "scared of weapons." A training report, noting Khan's motivation, warned that she might have trouble handling tasks that conflicted with her idealism.
	Yet Khan's fluency in French made her an ideal candidate. And her determination to help defeat the Nazis fueled an extraordinary resolve.
	Smuggled into occupied Paris with a radio hidden in a suitcase and the code name "Madeleine," Khan aided Britain's Prosper spy network. Her transmissions coordinated drops of weapons and cash, and helped smuggle Allied airmen to safety as the Gestapo closed in.
	99 words 705 characters
#G4.12.801a Subtext	BETRAYED. BEATEN. UNBOWED.
90 Words	The Germans were closing in on Noor Inayat Khan. Her British handlers planned to get her out of France. She said no: the job wasn't done.
	To evade capture she changed her appearance regularly and always radioed from different locations. German agents offered 1,000,000 francs for her whereabouts. After two months, the Gestapo captured her.
	Repeated escape attempts earned Khan a reputation as a "particularly dangerous and uncooperative prisoner." The Nazis beat, starved, and tortured her for a year—but learned nothing. At Dachau concentration camp in 1944, a bullet ended Khan's life. Her last word, reportedly, was a defiant "Liberté."
	101 words
#G4.12.801d	718 characters
Extended	Gone but Not Forgotten
Caption 55 Words	During the war, Khan worked in secret. But in the decades since, her
	bravery and sacrifice continue to inspire.

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	<u></u>
2015.1.080	In 1946, France awarded her the Croix de Guerre with Gold Star. Three years later, Britain bestowed the George Cross, its second highest honor. London unveiled a bust of Noor Khan in 2012, and in 2014 the Royal Mail issued a set of stamps in their "Remarkable Lives" series featuring this unlikely hero.
	Stamp honoring Noor Inayat Khan, UK, 2014
	65 words
	425 characters
#G4.12.601c	Jean Overton Fuller wrote this book about her friend's unexpected
Caption	bravery. The title <i>Madeleine</i> was Khan's codename.
2018.1.012	Madeleine: A Story of Resistance, UK, 1952
#G4.12.801b Reproduction	[Reproduction of 2-page document describing her capture, escapes, etc.]
#G4.12.801c Caption	After the war, SOE officer Vera Atkins went to France and Germany to investigate the fates of missing agents, including Noor Khan. In this voluntary statement from Hans Kieffer, the Paris Gestapo Commondant, he recalled Khan's bravery and inner strength. The National Archives of the UK

Exhibit 5E – Top Secret

Gallery Introduction

#G4.13.001 Gallery Intro 60 words	Citizens should know what their government is up to. But should they know everything? In a democracy, there is always tension between openness and secrecy. When people fear their country is under threat, they accept more security. When fears fade, they often demand greater transparency. The two stories here highlight this ever-shifting balance. In one, protecting a secret US program code-named VENONA colored Americans' views of the Rosenberg spy trial. In the other, citizen activists—including Edward Snowden—acted alone to reveal secrets. Both prompted public debate.
	87 words 607 characters
Video – full program	https://vimeo.com/336195242/6f4b3c6ec9

SECRETS KEPT

#G4.13.100c Subtext 90 words	EXECUTING THE ROSENBERGS PUBLIC TRIALSECRET EVIDENCE
	Julius and Ethel Rosenberg died in the electric chair in 1953, convicted as Soviet spies. But that didn't end a drama dividing America.
	The FBI was certain Julius was a spy. Why? VENONA, a top secret decryption program, had unmasked scores of Soviet spies in the US. But VENONA was considered too valuable to reveal in court. Prosecutors relied on testimony alone to convict the Rosenbergs, leaving many asking whether they were guilty <i>and</i> deserved the death penalty.
	VENONA stayed secret for half a century. Even after it was made public, doubts inflamed by Soviet propaganda remained. Some still debate the Rosenbergs' conviction and execution.
	105 words

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	720 characters
#G4.13.100b Main text on	THE "TRIAL OF THE CENTURY"
rail 55 words	Julius and Ethel Rosenberg went on trial for espionage in 1951. Prosecutors, unable to use evidence from the decrypted VENONA messages, relied instead on witnesses—notably Ethel's brother, David Greenglass. He testified that Julius had recruited him to steal atomic secrets, while Ethel typed reports.
	The Rosenbergs denied it, but the jury convicted them. The judge sentenced both to death, calling their crime "worse than murder."
#G4.13.100b Image caption on rail	Senator Joseph McCarthy testifies before a Senate Committee about the Communist Party's organization in June 1954. He made it his mission to purge Communists from American public life.
	[Image Credit] Everett Collection Inc./Alamy Stock Photo
#G4.13.100b Image caption	David Greenglass' crude sketch of an implosion-design nuclear weapon
on rail	[Image Credit] U.S. District Court of New York
#G4.13.100b Extended	A Fearful Decade
Caption on rail 55 words	"Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of the Communist party?"
	That question, made famous by the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities (1947–1957), reflected Americans' fears of communist infiltration at the start of the Cold War. The Congressional hearings to root out communist sympathizers were a backdrop to the high- profile espionage trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.
	64 words 455 characters
#G4.13.100b Extended	Exhibit 8: How to Make an A-Bomb
Caption on rail	David Greenglass made this "sketch of the very atomic bomb itself" just before the trial to illustrate what he had passed to Julius Rosenberg. The prosecutors used it as evidence in the Rosenbergs' espionage case, but it was immediately impounded as a security risk.

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	The Atomic Energy Commission didn't declassify Greenglass's sketch until the 1970s, decades after the trial.
#G4.13.100d	David Greenglass in Federal Court in New York, March 1951. His
Image caption	testimony helped send his sister and brother-in-law to the electric chair.
	[Image Credit] Associated Press
#G4.13.100e Extended	The Evidence: Damning or Dubious?
Caption 55 words	A Jell-O [®] box was used in convicting Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. David
33 Words	Greenglass said that Julius gave it to him as a "recognition symbol," a way
	to confirm his identity when he passed atomic secrets to another
	member of the spy ring.
	Did the box exist? No one else mentioned it to the FBI—and Greenglass
	couldn't recall the Jell-O flavor at the trial. Yet the story helped convince
	the jury of Julius's guilt.
	Jell-0 Box® (reproduction)
	74 words
	459 characters
#G4.13.100f Image caption	FBI arrest photos of accused atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, 1950.
	[Image Credit] Everett Historical Collection/Alamy Stock Photo

CASE 2 – ROSENBERGS

#G4.13.200a Main text on rail	GUILTYOR WRONGED? While the Rosenbergs sat on death row for two years, people worldwide
55 words	debated their trial and sentences. Some believed justice was served and they got what they deserved. Others questioned the evidence—particularly against Ethel.
	As the execution neared, protests flared. Several pardon requests were made to President Eisenhower. The government was ready to halt the Rosenbergs' execution if either cooperated and named other spies. Neither did.
	66 words
	478 characters

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#G4.13.200a Image caption on rail	Demonstrators gather at New York's Pennsylvania Station to prepare for a trip to Washington, DC, to protest the Rosenbergs' death sentence, June 1953.
	[Image Credit] Bettman/Getty Images
#G4.13.200a Main text on	EVIDENCE FINALLY REVEALED
rail	The Rosenbergs' two sons lobbied in the 1970s to reopen the case. In 1995, the National Security Agency (NSA) finally broke its decades-long silence and produced the smoking gun: VENONA.
	Declassifying VENONA revealed what the government had known in the 1950s: Julius was indisputably a Soviet spy. Yet it did <i>not</i> show that he had passed atomic secrets—the crime for which he was convicted—or that Ethel had been involved in spying.
#G4.13.200a Caption on rail	Controversial Then, Controversial Now
	The Rosenberg trial is long over. But their execution still provokes debate.
#G4.13.200a Extended	Reading the Soviets' Mail
Caption on rail	In 1943, US Army codebreakers began deciphering portions of thousands of intercepted telegrams between Soviet officials in America and their comrades abroad.
	VENONA exposed more than 300 spies working in every major US government agency during WWII. This document identifies Julius Rosenberg by his codename LIBERAL. Documents mention Ethel, but unlike every other Soviet spy, she never had a codename.
#G4.13.200c Extended Caption	Soviet spies in New York City sent this cable to the head of the KGB's First Chief Directorate in Moscow (code-named VIKTOR) in 1944. US intelligence deciphered it as part of the VENONA program, adding a key at the bottom.
	[Image Credit] National Security Archive
#G4.13.200d Extended Caption 55 words	Don't Blame Us!

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L2016.1.716 L2016.1.929 L2016.1.931	As the Rosenberg trial unfolded, many in the American Jewish community worried about a backlash. There was a long history of blaming Jews for spreading Communism. The high-profile case fueled fears of renewed anti-Semitism. Major US Jewish organizations distanced themselves from Communism and the Rosenberg case. Some smaller, left-leaning groups, however, advocated reduction of the Rosenbergs' sentences.
	Detroit Jewish News, US, 1953
	Pamphlets, ca. 1953
	58 words 459 characters
#G4.13.200e Artifact caption L2016.1.3529	Artist Pablo Picasso pleaded to save the Rosenbergs, writing, "Do not let this crime against humanity take place." He gave their sons his original portrait of their parents, while lithographs like this were sold to raise
	funds for legal appeals. Picasso lithograph, 1952
#G4.13.200f Artifact Caption L2016.1.932	Feisty pamphleteer Irwin Edelman self-published this tract. Chased from an LA coffee shop the night of their death, he shouted, "If you are happy about the execution of the Rosenbergs, you are rotten to the core!"
	Pamphlet, US, ca. 1953

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Case 4 – SECRETS REVEALED

	S REVEALED
#G4.13.500a Subtext	PROTECTION VS. PRIVACY?
90 words	The terror attacks of September 11, 2001, led the US government to
	create new surveillance tools to identify threats worldwide.
	In the aftermath of the horror, Americans supported new security measures, worrying more about safety than privacy. But 12 years later—
	with public concerns of another attack fading—classified information
	stolen and shared by Edward Snowden revealed the extent of US global surveillance and refocused American attention on privacy issues.
	Revealing the secret programs added new energy to enduring questions about the right balance between security and liberty.
	88 words 667 characters
#G4.13.500b	A LONG-RUNNING DEBATE
Main text on rail	
55 words	Decades before Snowden shared US secrets in 2013, journalists and activists in the 1970s disclosed broad government surveillance at home and abroad.
	They exposed FBI programs—begun in the 1950s to fight Communism—that grew to target people from civil rights leaders to anti-war protesters. Journalists revealed CIA activities ranging from spying on US students to attempts to assassinate foreign leaders such as Cuba's Fidel Castro.
	66 words
	477 characters
#G4.13.500b Image caption	The FBI's field office in Media, PA
on rail	[Image Credit] Photo by Betty Medsger
#G4.13.500b	This sketch of burglar Bonnie Raines circulated among FBI offices in 1971.
Image caption on rail	Raines had visited the Media, PA office before the break-in to study its security setup, posing as a college student doing research for a class.
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	[Image Credit] FBI
#G4.13.500b Extended Caption on rail 55 words	Targeting a Civil Rights Icon

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	Find "all the derogatory information" available about Dr. Martin Luther
	King, Jr. Those were the instructions from the FBI office in Mobile,
	Alabama, to an informant—probably a member of the Montgomery,
	Alabama, police department—contained in this 1956 memo.
	Alabama, police department—contained in this 1990 memo.
	The Bureau's COINTELPRO tactics included wiretapping, forgery,
	searching homes, sending anonymous notes, and leaking false
	information.
	56 words
	443 characters
#G4.13.500i Image ID	Washington Post, March 24, 1971
#G4.13.500d Extended	Investigating the FBI
Caption 55 words	In 1971, citizen activists broke into an FBI office in Media, Pennsylvania.
35 WOI'US	To their surprise, they found papers detailing COINTELPRO, a secret
	co unter intel ligence pro gram to infiltrate, monitor, and disrupt US social
	and political movements.
L2016.5.025	
	The burglars gave the files to the press. Some appeared in <i>The</i>
	Washington Post and elsewhere. In 1972, WIN magazine published
	them all. The burglars were never caught.
	WIN booklet, US, 1972
	On loan from Mark Stout
	62 words
	459 characters
#G4.13.500f	Emory Douglas was an integral member of the Black Panther Party,
	serving as Minister of Culture. His graphics, like this 1976 illustration
	showing the impact of COINTELPRO, became potent symbols of the
	movement.
	[Image Credit] Copyright 2018 Emory Douglas/Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York
#G4.13.500h	Memo sent by Special Agent in Charge, Mobile, Alabama, to FBI Director
Image ID	J. Edgar Hoover, January 4, 1956
	[Image Credit] Courtesy of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Research and Education Institute

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CASE 3 – SECRETS REVEALED

#G4.13.400a	WATCHING THE WATCHERS
Main text on rail	
55 words	Revelations of troubling FBI and CIA operations sparked outrage,
	prompting congressional investigations from 1975 to 1976.
	For the first time, Americans heard directly from top intel officials about domestic surveillance, covert operations, eavesdropping, and other programs. That led to extensive reforms, including permanent
	congressional committees overseeing intelligence and special courts
	(FISA) to review secret surveillance requests.
	55 words 476 characters
#G4.13.400a Image Caption on rail	At a televised hearing about CIA oversteps, Senator Frank Church, Chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, and Senator John Tower, Vice Chairman, exhibit a CIA poison dart gun.
	[Image Credit] Everett Historical Collection/Alamy Stock Photo
#G4.13.400a Tertiary Text on	SECRET NO MORE
rail 55 words	In 2013, US government contractor Edward Snowden stole and leaked to the press 1.5 million classified files. US surveillance secrets spread globally, revealing court-approved programs such as PRISM, which harvested data from emails and social media.
	The US hadn't suffered a major attack at home since 9/11. However, some in America—and worldwide—asked if these programs were an invasion of privacy and still needed to keep the nation safe.
	69 words 479 characters
#G4.13.400a Extended	Finding the Right Balance
Caption on rail 55 words	Edward Snowden filled thumb drives with classified files—then fled to Hong Kong. When the US charged him with espionage in 2013, Russia welcomed him.
	Snowden's story arouses strong debate. He broke the law, making public more than a million top secret documents. Snowden argued that it was essential for the public to know what the NSA was doing.
	What do <i>you</i> think?

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	62 words 459 characters
#G4.13.400e Artifact Caption	Used at the Stop Watching Us rally, Washington, DC, October 26, 2013.
O2013.4.002	Protest sign, US, 2013 Gift of Benjamin Doernberg
#G4.13.400f Image ID	The Guardian, June 11, 2013
#G4.13.400i Image Caption	Mailer sent by the Conservative Solutions Project, December 2015.
	Mailer paid for by Conservative Solutions Project
#G4.13.400i Image Caption	Chan Lowe cartoon for South Florida's Sun Sentinel, June 11, 2013
	[Image Credit] © 2013 Chan Lowe. All rights reserved. Distributed by Tribune Content Agency.
#G4.13.400h Extended	Documenting the Data Sweep
Caption	The National Security Agency (NSA) drew this chart. Edward Snowden
Accompanies #G4.13.400g,	stole it. <i>The Washington Post</i> printed it in 2013.
image of mobile phone record chart	It shows the extent of the NSA's mass collection of mobile phone location records—about 5 million daily. A 2016 congressional report concluded
Chart	that Snowden's theft had damaged US security. Its long-term impact is still to be determined.
	57 words 403 characters
#G4.13.400c Image caption	This document became part of the public record during the Senate Intelligence Committee's hearings about the CIA in September 1975. The
Accompanies #G4.13.400c,	Committee questioned the CIA about illegal possession of deadly biological toxins.
digital repro of CIA document	[Image Credit] Courtesy of the Assassination Archives and Research Center
	Newspaper headline image: The New York Times, December 22, 1974 Candle
	Mug Snowden bumper stickers:
	The state of the s

Exhibit 5F – Cyber: The New Battlefield

#G4.14.001 Section Intro 60 words	CYBER: THE NEW BATTLEFIELD
oo worus	Bombs and bullets kill. What about ones and zeros? Can computer code harm us?
	Our lives are migrating to the digital realm, opening a new battleground: cyber. Foes can steal information, disrupt systems, and carry out covert missions from across the globe—without risking lives. Cyber technology gives governments powerful new intelligence tools. It also empowers shadowy groups and individuals, requiring more sophisticated defenses.
	74 words
	522 characters
Infinity room – full video	https://on.frame.io/QSCxegdd

CYBER COVERT ACTION { Stuxnet }

#G4.14.100a Main Text (on rail)	CYBER COVERT ACTION
60 words	Imagine the possibilities! Stealing secrets or planting misinformation undetected. Carrying out covert operations with no need for ninja-like commandos, no costly equipment, and no risk of casualties. The potential of cyber covert action offers that and more.
	From propaganda to sabotage, economic interference to political meddling, cyber operations let intelligence agencies gather information or disrupt vital systems swiftly, safely, and remotely.
	They bring a world of new possibilitiesa need for robust new defenses.
#G4.14.100a Extended Caption	Hacking the 2016 Election
	For decades, spy agencies have secretly tried to influence the political workings of a rival. But using cyber to sway an election is a recent development.

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	In 2016, Americans were choosing a new president. Russian intelligence wanted a vote. A month before the election, US intelligence announced it had "high confidence" Russians had hacked political organizations of the Democratic National Committee. The result? Thousands of stolen emails released to the public, possibly hurting Democratic candidate Hillary Clinton's chances against Republican Donald Trump.
	Details of Russian attacks continue to emerge. This story is still unfolding.
	[Image caption & credit]
	One month before the election, Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton
	addressed the issue of Russian election hacking in a presidential debate.
	addressed the issue of hussian election husbang in a presidential desacter
	Drew Angerer/Getty Images
#G4.14.100a Extended	Spreading the Virus!
Caption 55 Words	Iran's nuclear plants weren't connected to the Internet. So how did the virus reach their computers?
2016.2.007	Programmers designed Stuxnet to infect systems at outside companies working with Iran. "Someone" carried it into the Iranian plants. Was the carrier a spy, or just scientists unaware that their equipment was infected? We don't know.
	When they plugged into the Iranian computers, the virus attacked.
	Siemens processer, Germany, 2009–10
	64 words
	454 characters

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#G4.14.200a Main Text (on rail) 60 words

STUXNET TARGETS IRAN

Nuclear-armed Iran? The US and its allies found that unthinkable. But how to prevent it? Negotiations stalled. Military action...risky. One solution, in 2010, was Stuxnet.

Unlike any previous computer virus, Stuxnet was able to physically damage Iranian equipment and computers. Generally accepted as a US-Israel creation—though neither has acknowledged it—Stuxnet destroyed 25% of Iran's uranium enrichment capability.

Stuxnet demonstrates the real-world impact of cyber covert action.

74 words 546 characters

#G4.14.200a Extended Caption 55 Words

Spinning Out of Control

To make nuclear fuel for power plants—or weapons—you must refine uranium, spinning it in a centrifuge at supersonic speed. That's fast. But Stuxnet reprogrammed Iran's centrifuges to spin *too* fast. The machinery spun out of control, destroying the delicate equipment.

Stuxnet also programmed the Iranian computers to report that everything was actually running smoothly, hiding the attack...until too late.

[Image caption & credit]

Iranian President Ahmadinejad and others walk through a room filled with nuclear centrifuges. The Stuxnet virus gave instructions for centrifuges like these to spin out of control and self-destruct.

Associated Press

COUNTER-CYBER OPERATIONS { digital forensics }

#G4.14.200	Live Feed — NO TEXT NEEDED

CYBER COLLECTION

#G4.14.300b	MOONLIGHT MAZE
Main Text	
60 Words	

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	The US was under attack from Russia! There were no battles or bullets. It was a cyber offensive—the first such attack by a foreign power.
	Beginning as early as 1996, the assault—code-named Moonlight Maze—stole massive amounts of information about military technology from computers at the Pentagon, NASA, and the Department of Energy.
	Vintage code from that 1990s attack still lurks in government systems today.
	[Image caption & credit] The Pentagon, headquarters of the US Defense Department, was the most important target hit by the Moonlight Maze cyber attack.
	ajcgoldbwerg/Stockimo/Alamy Stock Photo
	68 words 463 characters
#G4.14.400a Artifact case	CAN CYBERWAR REACH YOU?
	{ moonlight maze }
#G4.14.400b Extended	Digital Invaders!
Caption 55 Words	Hackers inside Russia took control of this server in 1996. It was one of their main access points into US government networks in the Moonlight Maze cyberattack.
L2016.2.007	Turla, a current Russian hacker group believed to have Kremlin ties, still uses computer code from Moonlight Maze. This suggests that Turla evolved from those 1990s Russian hackers.
	It became one of history's longest-lived cyberespionage operations.
	Moonlight Maze computer, ca. 1990s On load from CIPD, UK
	63 words 459 characters
	439 Characters

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Personal Connections { ransomware }

#G4.14.400c Quote at top of	"HELLO DAVE, YOU'RE LOOKING WELL TODAY."	
panel	-HAL 9000 (2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY)	
#G4.14.400c Main Text 60 Words	HACK US IF YOU CAN! (SPOILER ALERT: THEY CAN.)	
bo words	It was Election Day 2010. Washington, DC, election officials were eager to show that their networked voting machines were secure. So they challenged hackers to try and beat the system. Which the hackers did. Easily.	
	The hackers merrily switched all mayoral votes to "Master Control Pro." They chose "HAL 9000" (the sentient computer from 2001: A Space Odyssey) as City Council chair. They even rigged voting machines to play the University of Michigan fight song for every ballot cast.	
	78 words 522 characters	
#G4.14.3400c Extended	Is Your Government Spying on You?	
Caption 55 Words	Are your leaders listening in? Mexico bought spyware called Pegasus in 2011, which infiltrates smartphones to monitor calls, texts, and contacts. Many countries find it easier to buy rather than build spyware.	
	Pegasus's Israeli developer requires that buyers use it only on terrorists or criminals. But Mexico targeted human rights advocates and journalists.	
	Nations from Turkey and Russia to Egypt targeted innocent citizens. 63 words	
	459 characters	
#G4.14.3400c Image caption & credit	Mexican activists and journalists protest in June 2017 in reaction to news that the Mexican government had infected their smartphones with spying software. [Image Credit] Carlos Jasso/Reuters	

{aurora}

#G4.14.400d Main Text 60 Words	Department of Ho	HREAT ck take down physical infrastromeland Security decided to force the cyberattack code-named A ently self-destruct. The experience the cyberattack code cyberattack code cyberattack code cyberattack code cyberattack code cyberattack cyberatta	ind out. Aurora forced a
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	possible for cyberattackers to disrupt a nation's power grid. Yet by
	answering the technical question, Aurora raised a moral question. Such
	attacks can be done. But should they be done?
	66 words
	478 characters
#G4.14.400d	Cyber Destruction
Extended	
Caption 55 Words	This shard was once part of a sturdy diesel-powered-electric generator.
33 Words	US government researchers destroyed the machine in Aurora, a 2007
	test demonstrating that cyberattacks can destroy hardware as well as
	software.
L2009.2.002	Software.
L4.14.400d	Aurora wrecked the generator by altering its operating cycle. That made the device vibrate so violently that it tore itself apart, shearing off this piston and hurling some pieces as far as 80 feet.
	Aurora shards, US, 1998
	On loan from Ralph Folkers (Discovering/Lead Engineer), Jeff Roberts (Discovering/Lead Engineer), Michael Assante (Original Intel/Program Lead), and Barry Kuehnle (Original Intel/Program Lead), AURORA project
	65 words
	459 characters
#G4.14.400d Extended Caption	Holding Computers Hostage!
55 Words	Pay upor else! That's the message of ransomware, which "locks"
	computers until victims send money. It often targets vital systems, as in a 2017 attack on Britain's National Health Service.
	More chilling an attack that year crimpled 100/ of Hyraine's computers
	More chilling, an attack that year crippled 10% of Ukraine's computers—and its Chernobyl nuclear power plant. It cost billions globally, disrupting production and shipping.
	US intelligence later linked the attack to Russia.
	63 words
	462 characters
#G4.14.400d	The WannaCry attack in May 2017 affected institutions in over 100
Image Caption	countries. Messages like these, seen on the website of England's National
	Health Service, demanded ransom payable in untraceable cyber-currency
	Bitcoin.
	[Image Credit] Jeffrey Blackler/Alamy Stock Photo

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Drones { drones }

#G4.14.400e Simple Caption	A DRONE OF THEIR OWN?
25 words	Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. Sodo American engineers feel flattered? Compare China's armed drone to the US Reaper. Do they look similar? China likely hacked the US military and "borrowed" its design.
	[Image credit] alxpin/Getty Images
	34 words
	221 characters
#G4.14.400e Image Caption	The MQ-9 Reaper. This unmanned aerial vehicle, or drone, is capable of high-altitude, long-distance surveillance and can also carry and deploy bombs and missiles.
	[Image Credit] Air Force Reserve Command
#G4.14.400e Image Caption	This copy of the MQ-9 Reaper was created by China from plans and information likely stolen from US military sources. The Chinese military is now flooding the world's drone market with inexpensive knock-offs of the MQ-9.

Rotunda artifact – Jester's Laptop

G4.10.700	A mysterious "hactivist" known only as The Jester (th3j35t3r) shuts down	
L2013.1.001	websites he opposes, such as WikiLeaks or radical Islamist sites. He used the laptop on the left to conduct some of these attacks. Once he successfully disabled a target, he triumphantly tweeted, "TANGO DOWN."	
	Jester's Laptop, 2010 On loan from Dave Marcus	

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Exhibit 5G - License to Thrill

#G4.15.001a Section Into Title	LICENSE TO THRILL
Dimensional Letters	
#G4.15.001b Section Intro 60 words	James Bond. Illya Kuryakin. Jason Bourne. Sydney Bristow. We've seen them race through traffic, outwit villains, sip martinis, and save the world—all in a day's work. Brilliant. Daring. Inventiveand fictional. Most of us haven't lived the life of a spy. For us, fiction fills in the gaps. Books, movies, TV, and games provide much of what we know—or think we know—about spies and spying. They shape our opinions and expectations. Fiction doesn't just influence popular ideas. Sometimes, it inspires real spy agencies.
	89 words
	579 characters

G-Men artifact case

#G4.15.302 Extended	Girls and Boys Love G-Men Toys!
Caption 2001.8 242 2001.8.284 2001.8.130 2001.8.175 2001.8.180 2001.8.165 2001.8.131 2001.8.133 2001.8.150a+b 2001.8.157	Mob violence spiked in the Roaring Twenties. As the FBI fought back, G-Men ("government men") became pop heroes by the 1930s. FBI head J. Edgar Hoover eagerly supported image-boosting radio plays, news stories, films, and toys. Soon every kid wanted to be a G-Man—or pretend to be one. In the 1970s, reports of abuses tarnished the FBI's reputation. To polish its image, the Bureau today often assists film and TV producers. G-Men toy collection

UFOs

#G4.15.300 Subtext	LITTLE GREEN MEN!
	"Keep watching the skies!" warned the 1950 sci-fi film The Thing from
	Another World. And people did. UFO sightings surged in the fifties. Many

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	Americans believed aliens had already landed, suspecting a US government coverup. Which there was.
	UFO reports often coincided with CIA tests of its high-altitude spy planes. The flying saucer sightings provided excellent cover, and recently declassified documents reveal that US intelligence agencies purposely didn't debunk the UFO rumors.
	Even today, the CIA's U-2 test site, Area 51 in Nevada, is linked to popular lore of alien visitors and "cover-ups."
	97 words
	719 characters
#G4.15.300 Image Caption	The cover story of this February 1, 1978, edition of <i>Time Magazine</i> detailed the unprecedented public scrutiny of the CIA under then-Director Stansfield Turner.
	[Image Credit] From TIME, [February 6, 1978], copyright 1978 Time Inc. Used under license.
#G4.15.300 Image Caption	In <i>The X-Files,</i> fictitious FBI agents Mulder and Scully pursued government conspiracies surrounding UFOs. The TV show inspired the CIA to invite people to "Take a Peek into our X-Files" on its webpage about declassified UFO documents.
	[Image Credit] 20 th Century Fox Television/Alamy Stock Photo
#G4.15.300 Main Text	AN ALIEN THREAT?
	The CIA watches for danger from abroad. But how far abroad? Did it study UFOs? Yes. It wasn't worried about ET. It was worried about the Soviets.
	Early in the Cold War, the CIA feared that increased UFO sightings might be evidence of a Soviet plot to overload US air warning systems so they'd miss a <i>real</i> threat—like Soviet missiles. Years later, in 1978, the CIA declassified hundreds of UFO-related documents. Press reports sensationalized the story, prompting CIA Director Stansfield Turner to ask his staff if the CIA was in the UFO business. They assured him they weren't.
	96 words 608 characters
#G4.15.300 Image Caption	This September 24, 1952, internal CIA memo was declassified in 1978—one of hundreds detailing the CIA's earlier investigations into UFOs.

Created by: E&P

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	[Image Credit] CIA
#G4.15.300 Image Caption	Poster for the 1956 American film <i>Earth vs. the Flying Saucers,</i> made during the height of the UFO craze.
	[Image Credit] Advertising Archive/Alamy Stock Photo

Pop culture artifacts case

Pop culture artif	op culture artifacts case	
#G4.15.201c	Buy Them. Collect Them.	
Extended	Trade Them with Your Friends.	
Caption	Trade Tricin With Tour Friends.	
2012.2.012a-b 2012.1.2.012 2002.3.012 2002.3.009a-g 2002.3.010 2002.3.061 2002.3.008 2001.10.066 2001.10.045 2001.1.022a-b 2017.2.019 2017.2.016 2018.1.001a-b 2018.1.002 2017.2.014	Is that a whiff of intrigue? Or just your James Bond cologne? If you can't actually be a spyyou might as well smell like one. Or dress like one. Or pretend to be one. Spy merchandise lets us share the adventure—safely. And sometimes, fiction inspires reality. In the 1970s, wondrous spy gadgets in a new Bond film or Mission: Impossible episode often prompted CIA staff to ask their tech ops team, "Can we do that?" The Man from U.N.C.L.E. thermos and lunchbox, Secret Print Putty set, and Napoleon Solo doll and box, 1965–1966 Get Smart puzzle, paint by number kit, model car, and comic book, 1961–1967	
2017.2.018	The Avengers record, 1982	
	Secret Agent pistol gun and box, 1955 Varys figure from Game of Thrones, 2016 Sydney Bristow action figures from Alias, 2014 and 2017 Cassian Andor action figure from Star Wars: Rogue One, 2016 Ethan Hunt Lego figure from Mission: Impossible, 2016 Ethan Hunt Lego car from Mission: Impossible, 2016	
#G4.15.201b Artifact Caption 2003.3.001	Corgi Toys' model of James Bond's famous car was the biggest selling toy in 1964, the year the tricked-out car first appeared in the hit film <i>Goldfinger</i> . Corgi Aston Martin DB5, UK, 1966	

#G4.15.201a Artifact Caption	Photo comics, an African form of pulp magazines, were wildly popular in
Artifact Caption	independence-minded Africa in the 1960s. Most popular of all was <i>The</i>
2016.2.010	Spear, featuring super-spy and detective Lance Spearman.
	African Film magazine, Nigeria, ca. 1970–1971
	Watch Out!
	Q equips James Bond with this Omega Seamaster Diver 300M watch in <i>No Time to</i> Die (2021). Modified to create an electromagnetic pulse which can short circuit electronics, Bond uses it to kill former SPECTRE operative Primo by exploding his bionic eye. Bond reports back to Q: "I just showed someone your watch. Really blew his mind."
	Electromagnetic pulse watch Courtesy of EON Productions
	Eye Spy
	In No Time to Die (2021), James Bond's nemesis, Ernst Stavro Blofeld, uses this bionic eye to cause criminal mayhem from his high security prison cell. Worn by Blofeld's proxy, Primo (aka Cyclops), the eye records, stores, and broadcasts audio and visual data. When paired with his own prosthetic eye, it allows Blofeld to see and hear whatever Primo sees and hear.s
	Bionic eye with SPECTRE cradle Courtesy of EON Productions
	, and the second

Atomic Countdown interactive

G4.15.100 Directive: Unique Format	YOUR BOND MOMENT ATOMIC COUNTDOWN
Same text repeated for each interactive	Steady nerves, steady hands. Ticking bombs. Rockets ready to launch. Disasters about to happen. Fictional spies are famed for superhuman feats, averting catastrophe in the nick of time. In <i>The Spy Who Loved Me</i> (1977), James Bond coolly removed a nuclear missile's detonator. He made it look easy. Now it's your turn.

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G4.15.100 Image Caption	The Spy Who Loved Me (1977)
	[Image credit] Eon Productions
G4.15.100 Image Caption	The Spy Who Loved Me (1977)
	[Image credit] Eon Productions
G4.15.101 & 102	MISSION:
Directive	Deactivate the atomic bomb before time runs out!
	METHOD: 1. Press the RED button to start the countdown and unlock the detonator cylinder.
	Grasp the detonator handle and lift—carefully. Don't let it touch the metal rods. One slip and kaboom!
	3. The whole world is counting on you. Don't mess up. (No pressure, though.)
	4. Please let others save the world after you've tried.

Gallery 6 – An Uncertain World

An Uncertain World

#G4.16.001b Main Text	An Uncertain World
	Traitors. Foreign agents. Dissidents and domestic terrorists. All countries face internal threats, real and perceived. And no government will survive long if it doesn't protect itself and its people against them. Spy agencies conduct counterintelligence to unearth and confront these threats at home.
	But how much protection is enough? How much is too much? The answer can be the difference between citizens living in security or living in an oppressive security state. Explore this uncertain world.
	83 words
	581 characters
Video – full	https://on.frame.io/0wJopeXN
program	

Exhibit 6A – Interrogation

#G4.16.222
Unique Format
25 words

CONTENT WARNING

This exhibit may not be suitable for young children. The long history of interrogation contains examples of harshness and cruelty. Displays contain images and stories that some visitors may find disturbing.

INTERROGATION

#G4.16.200 Area Intro 60 words

MAKE THEM TALK

How do you get information from someone who doesn't want to give it? And how do you determine if the information is true?

Since ancient times, interrogators have resorted to a variety of techniques: coercive and non-coercive, physical and psychological. Some of these have been deeply controversial. And there have always been questions about whether some techniques are effective, legal, and ethical. In recent decades, harsh methods used by the US against suspected terrorists have sparked fierce debate. Interrogation techniques remain a profoundly contentious issue.

85 words 616 characters

#G4.16.xxx Extended Caption 55 words

The Rack

It literally stretched bodies to the breaking point.

The Ancient Romans used the rack on Christian martyrs around 300 CE. It was both a torture device and a threat: seeing others suffer often inspired prisoners to talk. Most survivors couldn't use their muscles for the rest of their lives.

49 words 292 characters

History of Interrogation

#G4.16.201 Main Text 60 words

TURNING TO TORTURE

Interrogators throughout history have tried every technique you can imagine. And many you probably can't. Their aim was to generate pain and fear, both physical and psychological, to make the person talk.

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©International Spy Museum 2020

Medieval torturers broke bones, crushed fingers (and heads), and seared flesh with flames. Some countries banned such gruesome practices. Yet by the 1900s, interrogators were again using similar methods in British India, Soviet Russia, and elsewhere. And governments increasingly harnessed modern science to find ways of causing psychological pain, attacking minds rather than bodies.

85 words 627 characters

Coercive: PHYSICAL

Thumb Screws

Thumbkin. Pillywinks. The playful nicknames don't fit this cruel torture device used throughout medieval Europe.

Turning one or more screws tightened a pair of metal plates, gradually crushing a prisoner's fingers. Sometimes, sharp points on the plates inflicted even more pain. Interrogators prized the thumb screw's simplicity, size, and portability: they didn't need a torture chamber to torture.

58 words 448 characters

Heretic's Fork

You couldn't eat. You couldn't sleep. But eventually, you would probably talk.

In the Spanish Inquisition of the 15th and 16th centuries, interrogators would wedge the excruciating heretic's fork between a prisoner's breastbone and throat—painfully preventing sleeping or eating. Inquisitors were so confident that the accused would confess heresy, they often engraved the devices with the Latin for "I recant."

61 words

461 characters

Iron Maiden

Black humor inspired the name of the grisly iron maiden. In reality, nobody welcomed its embrace.

Interrogators put prisoners inside the coffin-like maiden and closed the door. Its sharp spikes were deadly, but did not kill immediately. Most prisoners, in horrible pain, quickly "confessed" before they bled to death—even if they weren't guilty.

Ī	54 words
	393 characters

Coercive: PSYCHOLOGICAL

#G4.16.xxx Extended	Get in Their Head
Caption 55 words	During the Korean War, US leaders raised fears about communist mind control. In response, military and intelligence organizations began funding behavioral and psychological studies to combat brainwashing.
	Scientists studied how to manipulate human minds to change thoughts and actions. They developed techniques to make subjects more cooperative by "softening them up" psychologically before interrogation.
	54 words
	393 characters
	Sensory Deprivation
	How do you make a silent subject eager to talk? Isolate them.
	Building on experience in US prisons using solitary confinement, psychologists in the 1950s found that cutting people off from the world around them, using tools such as blindfolds and earplugs, made them desperate for human interaction—even with their captors. In its 1963 interrogation guide, the CIA wrote about sensory deprivation, "the interrogator can benefit from the subject's anxiety."
	71 words
	505 characters
	In the 1950s, researchers at Montreal's McGill University studied how sensory isolation affects human cognition using graduate student volunteers. This image is from a 2008 BBC documentary which reenacted the experiments.
	[Image ID & credit]
	Getty Images/BBC Motion Gallery
	31 words
	221 characters
	Sensory Overload
	Warriors have long known that a blood-curdling battle cry can rattle an enemy. Scientists in the 1960s and 1970s took that idea and cranked it up to 11.

Researchers at Japan's Tohoku University bombarded people with intense sound and light for periods of three to five hours. The result? Mood changes such as aggression, anxiety, and sadness—which can weaken a subject's defenses. 68 words 454 characters After 9/11, US agencies blasted detainees with nonstop music ranging from Metallica to the theme from children's TV show, Barney & Friends, hoping to make them talk. [Image ID & credit] Trinity Mirror/Mirrorpix/Albany Stock Photo (L); ZUMA Press, Inc./ Alamy Stock Photo® + Metallica image + Barney Image 27 words 166 characters

NON-COERCIVE

TRUST ME
Sit down. Relax. Hungry? Here's a sandwich. Nowlet's talk.
ore do this reliable for the read a samuration restricted tanks
Some interrogations can seem like friendly chats. That's a deliberate
strategy. Questioners sometimes try to forge a spirit of cooperation by
showing respect and empathy, and by asking open-ended questions.
These strategies are designed to get new and accurate information
rather than have subjects repeat scripted answers or say whatever they
think the interrogator wants to hear.
66 words
485 characters
A 2016 report on "Interrogation Best Practices" by the US interagency
High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group (or HIG) concluded that the
most effective methods for getting accurate, actionable intelligence are
non-coercive, "rapport-based."
3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
Image: High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group plaque
31 words
292 characters
292 CHUTUCIETS
During MANAIL American Air Intelligence Officers were to take to the
During WWII, American Air Intelligence Officers were taught to use
non-coercive rapport-building to interrogate enemy airmen. This

excerpt from a WWII training film shows how they did it. In a recreation of an actual interrogation, a real US serviceman puts a "German pilot" (an actor) at ease.

Intelligence Gathering: Interrogation of Enemy Airmen, National Archives, 1943

63 words 392 characters

INTERROGATION THROUGH THE CENTURIES TIMELINE

#G4.16.208 Unique Format (Reader Rail)

1776

George Washington Says No

General Washington had seen the British torture captured American soldiers—and rejected the practice. After taking British prisoners at the Battle of Trenton, Washington ordered, "Treat them with humanity...." He later proclaimed, "Should any American soldier be so base and infamous as to injure any [prisoner]...they bring shame, disgrace, and ruin to themselves and their country."

[Image ID & credit]

The Capture of the Hessians at Trenton, December 26, 1776 by John Trumbull, 1828.

Yale University Art Gallery

1798

Napoleon: Torture is Useless

"The barbarous custom of having men beaten who are suspected of having important secrets to reveal must be abolished," Napoleon wrote to his army Chief of Staff. "It has always been recognized that this way of interrogating men, by putting them to torture, produces nothing worthwhile. The poor wretches say...what they think the interrogator wishes to know."

[Image ID & credit]

Capitulation of Madrid, December 4, 1808 by Antoine-Jean Gros, 1810. Museum of the History of France

1940s

CONFIDENTIAL: DO NOT CIRCULATE

The Soviet Union's Unforeseen Cruelty

In *The Gulag Archipelago*, Russian novelist Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn documented Soviet "interrogation by torture," describing "that prisoners would have their skulls squeezed within iron rings; that a human being would be lowered into an acid bath," and other horrors. Had Russians a generation earlier been told of such depravity, wrote Solzhenitsyn, they "would have gone off to insane asylums."

[Image ID & credit]

Russian author Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn as a prisoner at Kok-Terek in Kazakhstan, 1953.

Pictorial Press Ltd./Alamy Stock Photo

1939-1945

Imperial Japan Embraces Torture

Japanese military leaders during World War II called it "water torture," "water treatments," and "water cure." It involved pouring water on the faces of captured American soldiers until they felt themselves drowning. After the war, the Allies imprisoned several Japanese soldiers for the practice. Six generals who permitted it—and were convicted of other war crimes—received death sentences.

[Image ID & credit]

War crimes defendants in the dock at the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal, May 21, 1946.

Everett Collection Historical/Alamy Stock Photo

1953-1973

The CIA Studies Mind Control

Fearing that American POWs in the Korean War had been brainwashed, the CIA launched its own mind control research. Called MKULTRA, the secret program—spanning 162 research projects at more than 80 universities, labs, and foundations—investigated the potential of hallucinogenic and psychedelic drugs to make people talk, or more willing to help CIA personnel withstand the interrogation.

[Image ID & credit]

Dr. Sydney Gottlieb, the CIA's chief of technical services, approves the MKULTRA project, June 9, 1953.

Central Intelligence Agency

1956

The US Army Rules Out Torture

"Use of torture is not only illegal but also it is a poor technique that yields unreliable results," states the 2006 edition of the US Army Field Manual. First released in 1956, and updated regularly, the Manual provides clear interrogation guidelines.

[Image ID & credit]

Lt. Gen John Kimmons, US Army, holds up a copy of the Army Field Manual, September 6, 2006.

U.S. Department of Defense

TRUTH & LIES

DETECTING DECEIT

There are many ways to get people to talk. But can you believe what they say?

For centuries, people have assumed there are physical signs that reveal when someone is lying. With that in mind, interrogators have developed a wide variety of ways to try to identify such clues and spot deception—from magic and divine interpretation to modern science.

59 words 398 characters

GUILTY OR INNOCENT? THERE'S AN ORDEAL FOR THAT

Societies around the world have used ordeals to determine guilt or innocence. These dangerous or painful trials relied on the belief that an all-knowing deity wouldn't let a truly honest person suffer. Some of these tests have existed for centuries.

405 words 298 characters

THE FIRE TEST: Walk across red-hot embers or survive a burning pyre to prove innocence.

[Image ID & credit] ephotocorp/ Alamy Stock Photo

12 words

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72 characters
THE WATER TEST: Retrieve a stone from a cauldron of boiling water to be judged innocent.
[Image ID & credit] Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.: Report O. Muller Collection, \$2003, 8,1648
Robert O. Muller Collection, S2003.8.1648 13 words 73 characters
THE DRY MOUTH TEST: Fill the mouth with dry rice or stale bread, and if you can spit it out or chew it, you're telling the truth. Why? Because fear tends to stop saliva production, making chewing or swallowing tough.
The idea lives on today with Bedouin tribes in the Middle East: lick a hot copper spoon and if your dry tongue blisters, you've been telling lies.
[Image ID & credit] Associated Press 63 words
392 characters
THE POISON TEST: Eat something poisonous, and if you vomit, you're innocent. This engraving (ca. 1880) shows the poison test as practiced by people in northern Guinea.
In Liberia, ordeals using poisonous sassywood bark, although outlawed, have continued into the 21st Century.
[Image credit] The Print Collector/Alamy Stock Phot
41 words 321 characters
TRUTH FROM SCIENCE?
Could science provide a better way to determine if someone is lying?
Physicians have studied bumps on skulls for clues to character (phrenology), examined handwriting (graphology) to spot dishonesty, and recorded physical responses to detect lying (polygraphy). Experts continue to debate whether any of these work and how well. These methods generally can't be used as evidence in courts today.
[Image credit] Cover of Scientific Detective Monthly, US, February 1930 60 words 445 characters

DEVISING A "LIE DETECTOR"

Blood pressure up. Heart racing. Skin clammy. These physical reactions might have an emotional cause: fear, stress, anxiety...or, perhaps, deceit?

The polygraph, or lie detector, measures and records physical changes associated with deception. It was invented in the early 1900s and has been steadily refined ever since.

The polygraph's ability to detect lies is still debated. Many US security agencies, however, continue to use the polygraph as part of their screening process.

71 words 571 characters

Psychologist William Moulton Marston devised a blood pressure test, leading to the first modern "lie detector" in 1921. He also invented a low-tech "alternative," the Lasso of Truth, when he created Wonder Woman.

[Image credit] Sabena Jane Blackbird (Miss Sabena Jane Blackbird) Alamy Stock Photo

35 words 219 characters

LYING IS HARDER THAN TELLING THE TRUTH

Modern brain imaging shows that lying makes more demands on key brain regions, such as the prefrontal cortex, than truthfulness. So, can we tell if someone is fibbing by watching their cognitive or even physical responses?

Scientists are looking for answers. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) monitors brain activity. Eye scans capture tiny movements such as pupil dilation. Other sensors track changes in voice, posture, and facial expression. How useful these experimental methods are at detecting deceit, however, is still in question. At least for now...

[Image credit]
Living Art Enterprises/SCIENCE PHOTO LIBRARY

86 words 667 characters

CONFIDENTIAL: DO NOT CIRCULATE

Artifact

#xxx	1920s polygraphs monitored physical changes—such as blood pressure
Artifact	or pulse—and recorded them on a rotating drum of paper. Polygraphs
Caption	have been continually refined since then, and were computerized in
25 words	1992.
	Polygraph machine, France, 1920s
	34 words
	223 characters
#G4.16.xxx	American inventor John Larson (right) demonstrates the operation of a
	polygraph at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, 1930s.
	[Image ID & credit]
	Pictorial Parade/ Archive Photos/ Getty Images
	17 words
	135 characters

Wall Graphics

#G4.16.XXX Unique Format	TORTURE IS ILLEGAL IT IS ILLEGAL UNDER US LAW IT IS ILLEGAL UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW
#G4.16.XXX Unique Format	"No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment." - Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 5 "No physical or mental torture, nor any other form of coercion may be inflicted on prisoners of war to secure from them information of any kind whatever." - Third Geneva Convention, Part III, Section 1, Article 17 "No exceptional circumstances whatsoevermay be invoked as a justification of torture." - Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, United Nations, Part I, Article 2

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"Whoever outside the United States commits or attempts to commit torture shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both, and if death results to any person from conduct prohibited by this subsection, shall be punished by death or imprisoned for any term of years or for life."

- Section 2340A of Title 18, United States Code

Stress Box

-	
#G4.16.210 Extended	HOW LONG WOULD YOU LAST?
Caption 55 words	A few minutes in here isn't too painful. But what about half an hour? Two hours? A day and a half? How long before the pain becomes unbearable?
	[illustration w/ wheelchair/wheelchair symbol]
	You can also try holding your arms straight out from your body horizontally. How long can you hold this position?
	48 words
	306 characters
	STRESS BOX
	The CIA and FBI captured Abu Zubaydah in 2002, the War on Terror's first detainee. They mistakenly thought him a close associate of Osama bin Laden, and thus presumably a high-ranking Al Qaeda member with valuable information.
	CIA interrogators reportedly used several Enhanced Interrogation Techniques on Zubaydah. These included 29 hours confined in a box too small to stand in (much smaller than this replica), and 266 hours in a coffin-sized cell.
	72 words
	500 characters

Waterboarding Reader Rail

#G4.16.xxx	WATERBOARDING THROUGH HISTORY
Unique	
Format	Waterboarding has sparked heated controversy in recent decades. The
(Reader	headlines may be new, but the practice is not.
Rail)	

CONFIDENTIAL: DO NOT CIRCULATE

SPY Master Script – working document 2:35 PM

Created by: E&P

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Interrogators have used water-based techniques for centuries. The practices go by many different names. But all generally rely on similar tools: water and some cloth. All take advantage of a person's involuntary reaction to suffocation and the sensation that they are drowning and dying.

Medieval Spain

The Spanish Inquisition is infamous for using harsh interrogation methods to uncover heretics and nonbelievers.

For one of its methods, the *Tormenta de Toca* (beginning as early as the 1400s), a thin cloth (*toca*) covered the victim's mouth while jars of water were poured over it.

[Image ID & credit]

Universal Images Group North America LLC/Alamy Stock Photo

1890s Philippines

US soldiers occupying the Philippines after the Spanish-American War, reportedly used the "water cure" on 160 Filipinos. All but 26 died.

A congressional hearing in 1902 investigated the charges, describing one Filipino victim's experience: water was "poured onto his face, down his throat and nose.... His suffering must be that of a man who is drowning but cannot drown."

[Image ID & credit]

National Archives (111-SC-98202)

1960s Vietnam

Both sides in the Vietnam War reportedly used forms of water torture to interrogate or punish enemy prisoners and civilian detainees. This photo, showing a US soldier supervising troops using the "water rag" on a captured North Vietnamese soldier, made headlines. It launched an Army investigation, followed two months later by the court martial of an American soldier.

[Image ID & credit]

Bettmann/Bettmann/Getty Images

©International Spy Museum 2020

1970s Cambodia
During the Cambodian Genocide (1975–1979), the Khmer Rouge regime used various water-based torture methods in its prison camps. Victims included Cambodian civilians, suspected Khmer Rouge defectors, and at least one American reporter.
Vann Nath's painting—now at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum in Phnom Penh, Cambodia—shows an interrogation. Nath was one of only seven prisoners to survive Tuol Sleng prison.
[Image ID & credit] ©Red Circle Images RM www.fotosearch.com

Waterboard

#G4.16	"Water's going down my throatThis isn't simulation at all. This is	
.216a	tortureYou start to panicAnd then you start to choke, and then you	
Quotat	start to drown more. Because the water doesn't stop until the	
ion	interrogator wants to ask you a question."	
	Malcolm Nance, Ret. US Naval Intelligence and Counter Terrorism Officer	
#G4.16.216b	WATERBOARDING KIT	
Extended		
Caption	Naval intelligence and counterterrorism specialist Malcolm Nance used	
55 words	this kit while chief of training at the US Navy's Survival, Evasion,	
	Resistance and Escape (SERE) School. The goal: teach members of the	
	military how to survive similar treatment at the hands of the enemy.	
	An interrogator would hold a towel over a subject's mouth and nose	
	while pouring water from the cup onto the person's face. SERE students,	
	however, knew their "captors" would not kill them and could be asked	
	to stop, and they had access to mental health professionals.	
	Gift of Malcolm W. Nance	
	89 words	
	596 characters	
#xxxx	Replica of waterboard used by the Khmer Rouge (1975–1979)	
Waterboard		
Caption		
#xxxx	CIA WATERBOARDING	
Extended		
Caption		

55 words	The CIA has acknowledged waterboarding three men: Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Shaikh Mohammed (KSM), and Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri.
	Agents strapped Zubaydah and al-Nashiri to surgical gurneys, raising them to a vertical position afterwards to drain the water from their sinuses. KSM's cell was too small for a gurney. So they devised a see-saw type table that could be tilted upright. Doctors stood by in case of emergency.
	66 words
	464 characters

Enhanced Interrogation Case Study

#G4.16.xxx Main Label	GETTING ROUGH
	After the terror attacks of September 11, 2001, US officials assured frightened Americans that they would act strongly against the perpetrators: Al Qaeda. The CIA argued that traditional interrogation methods were insufficient, and President George W. Bush authorized "Enhanced Interrogation."
	The program combined coercive and non-coercive interrogation methods. The US had previously acknowledged some of these techniques, including waterboarding, as torture.
	Torture is illegal. So why did the CIA agree to use these techniques? Both the White House and the CIA relied on a Department of Justice's legal opinion that these techniques – though extreme –did not constitute torture and were, therefore, allowed under US law.
	105 words
	772 characters
#G4.16.xxx	Approved Enhanced Interrogation techniques included:
Unique	
Format	Abdominal slap
	Facial hold
	Nudity
	Stress positions
	Sleep deprivation
	Waterboarding
	Source: Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Report, 2014

ENHANCED INTERROGATION TIMELINE

#G4.16.xxx Unique

Format

SEP 11,2001

AMERICAN ATTACKED

In the days after the 9/11 attacks, President Bush authorizes the CIA to capture, detain, and kill Al Qaeda terrorists worldwide.

Image Credit: Sean Adair/Reuters Images

FEB 2002

"ENEMY COMBATANTS"

President Bush signs an order that Al Qaeda and Taliban detainees are defined as "enemy combatants" and not prisoners of war. Therefore, the Geneva Conventions' ban on "mutilation, cruel treatment and torture" of prisoners does not apply.

Image Credit: Chris Hondros/Getty Images

MAR 2002

CAPTURED: ABU ZUBAYDAH

Abu Zubaydah—mistakenly thought to be a high-ranking member of Al Qaeda—becomes the first CIA detainee. After August 2002, he will be subjected to various Enhanced Interrogation Techniques, including 83 applications of the waterboard.

AUG 2002

LEGAL OPINION: PERMISSIBLE

The Department of Justice (DOJ) advises that the CIA's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques are not torture.

[Pull Quote 1]:

"Because the acts inflicting torture are extreme, there is significant range of acts that though they might constitute cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment fail to rise to the level of torture."

- Assistant Attorney General Jay S. Bybee, Department of Justice Memo

SEP 2002

CONGRESS BRIEFED

The CIA briefs leaders of both parties of the House Intelligence Committee about Enhanced Interrogation Techniques, and leaders of both parties of the Senate Intelligence Committee about the Abu Zubaydah interrogation.

MAR 2003

Created by: E&P

WATERBOARDING KSM

The CIA uses Enhanced Interrogation Techniques on Khalid Shaikh Mohammed (KSM), planner of the 9/11 attacks. His waterboarding sessions include 183 applications.

Image Credit: Mai/The LIFE Images Collection/Getty Images

JUN 2004

CIA SUSPENDS PARTS OF PROGRAM

CIA Director George Tenet temporarily halts the harshest Enhanced Interrogation Techniques after the CIA Inspector General's report challenges their legality. The report finds interrogators exceeded some DOJ rules and questions the techniques' effectiveness.

Image Credit: Charles Ommanney/Getty Image News/Getty Images

MAY 2005

DOJ REAPPROVES METHODS

The Department of Justice reaffirms that the harshest interrogation techniques are legal.

[Pull Quote]:

"Our country is at war and our government has the obligation to protect the American people. Any activity we conduct is within the law. We do not torture."

- President Bush, responding to media reports of secret CIA "black sites" and interrogation practices, November 2005

DEC 2005

CONGRESS PUSHES BACK

Responding to information about prisoner abuse at Abu Ghraib, the US Army detention center in Iraq, the House of Representatives approves a Senate measure outlawing cruel and inhumane treatment of prisoners in US custody. CIA Director Tenet informs the White House that the CIA will carry out *no* harsh interrogations without new DOJ approval.

Image caption:

Senator John McCain championed the Senate measure. He had been tortured as a POW during the Vietnam War.

Image Credit: dpa Picture Alliance/Alamy Stock Photo

APR 2006

PRESIDENT BRIEFED

CONFIDENTIAL: DO NOT CIRCULATE

President Bush receives his first CIA briefing on Enhanced Interrogation Techniques.

JUN 2006

SUPREME COURT RULING

The US Supreme Court rules that Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions applies to *all* American detainees.

SEP 2006

SENATE COMMITTEE BRIEFED

The full Senate Select Committee on Intelligence is briefed on Enhanced Interrogation Techniques.

NOV 2007

CIA ENDS ITS USE OF ENHANCED INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES

APR 2008

CIA NO LONGER HOLDS ANY DETAINEES

Most detainees have been transferred to Department of Defense custody.

JAN 2009

ENHANCED INTERROGATION AUTHORIZATION ENDS

President Obama signs order restricting future interrogation to techniques in the *US Army Field Manual*. *Image Credit*: Saul Loeb/AFP/Getty Images

2009 - 2014

SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATES

As part of its oversight responsibilities, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence prepares a report on the CIA's detention and interrogation program. The report includes a minority view (from Republican members) and a CIA rebuttal.

"The Committee finds, based on a review of CIA interrogation records, that the use of the CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques was not an effective means of obtaining accurate information or gaining detainee cooperation."

Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (Majority)

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[Pull Quote 1]: "We have no doubt that the CIA's detention program saved lives and played a vital role in weakening al Qa'ida while the Program was in operation." Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (Minority) [Pull Quote 1]:
"the Agency disagrees with the Study's unqualified assertions that the overall detention and interrogation program did not produce unique intelligence that led terrorist plots to be disrupted, terrorists to be captured, or lives to be saved." CIA Director John Brennan,
response to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence report
The Committee staff said it reviewed over six million pages of documents in its investigation.
Report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Committee Study of the Central Intelligence Agency's Detention and Interrogation Program, US, 2014
To read the full Senate report and other key documents related to interrogation, visit spymuseum.org.

Interrogation Video

Reader Rail	PERSPECTIVES ON THE ENHANCED INTERROGATION PROGRAM
	RUNNING TIME: 8:30
	MALCOLM NANCE US Naval Intelligence Nance experienced and participated in waterboarding through the US Navy's Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) school. He testified before US Congress that "waterboarding is torture."
	JOSE A. RODRIGUEZ, JR. Director of CIA's National Clandestine Service, 2004-2007 A career CIA officer, Rodriguez was responsible for coordinating human intelligence collection across the US government, including the use of Enhanced Interrogation Techniques.

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DR. MISTY DUKE, PhD

Assistant Professor and Research Psychologist, University of Texas at El Paso

Dr. Duke has conducted significant research and published on coercive and non-coercive interrogation methods.

DR. JAMES MITCHELL, PhD

Psychologist

A former US Air Force Officer, Dr. Mitchell was a paid CIA contractor who developed and administered the Enhanced Interrogation program. He served as a lead CIA interrogator from 2002-2009.

ALBERTO MORA

Former General Counsel, Department of the Navy, 2001-2006

As chief legal officer for the Navy and Marine Corps, Mora openly challenged the US Justice Department's legal foundation for sanctioning coercive interrogation methods.

#xxxx Extended Caption 55 words

INTERROGATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS?

What is the "right" way to interrogate a person to get intel? Does history offer some answers? Even *asking* questions about whether some methods should be off limits ignites controversy.

Answering them also presents challenges: non-existent or incomplete historical records, government secrets, and conflicting studies and official reports. Scholars, scientists, legal bodies, and global organizations have come to their own conclusions. But for many, what matters most is their own sense of right and wrong.

Despite the prohibition against torture, today, the public is divided on methods and morals. In a Pew Research Center poll released in 2017, 48% of Americans said there are some circumstances under which using torture is acceptable in US anti-terrorism efforts. 49% said there are not.

121 words 842 characters

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Exhibit 6B – Spies & Spymasters

#G4.16.100 Section Intro 60 words

SPIES & SPYMASTERS

When does disagreement veer into disloyalty? How do ambition and greed twist into betrayal? The people profiled here were in positions of trust and given access to their country's deepest secrets. Their betrayals—gut-wrenching blows to those who knew and believed in them—were among the most damaging breaches in their nations' histories.

Every spy agency conducts counterintelligence, including searching for spies in its ranks. Yet they also welcome turncoats from *other* countries—a reminder that one nation's traitor may be another nation's hero.

82 words 578 characters

#G4.16.100 Tertiary Text on intro panel 55 words

FIND A RAT? BLAME IT ON M.I.C.E.

Why do people turn against their homelands? What drives them to risk families, friendships, and even their lives?

The psychology of treachery is complex. There is seldom just one reason. But intelligence professionals use the acronym M.I.C.E. as a simple way to explain some common motivations.

M=MONEY

Short on cash? Enjoy the finer things in life? Have access to information? Foreign powers will pay.

I=IDEOLOGY

Do you feel your country is heading down a dangerous path, or another country has a superior political system? Some turncoats are true believers, driven by political views or moral convictions.

C=COERCION

CONFIDENTIAL: DO NOT CIRCULATE

Do you have access to valuable information...and have a shameful secret to keep? Although uncommon, the threat of blackmail can force someone to cooperate—though seldom with long-term success.

E=EGO

Think you're better than your colleagues? Not appreciated at work? Feel that the rules don't apply to you? Ego has motivated many of the worst betrayers.

54 words 387 characters

John Walker

#G4.16.103 Main Text 60 words

JOHN WALKER: SECRETS FOR SALE

This smiling face made a fortune selling secrets that could cripple the US Navy in wartime. He also made betrayal a family business.

In 1967, Chief Warrant Officer Walker entered the Soviet Embassy in Washington with information to sell. And sell he did, for nearly two decades. He continued even after retiring in 1976 by recruiting his brother and son, who both had access to military secrets. His daughter refused. In 1984, Walker's ex-wife turned him in, but the damage—the worst in Navy history—was done. Sentenced to life in prison, he died there in 2014.

93 words 592 characters

#G4.16.103 Extended Caption 55 words

DECADES OF DAMAGE

Naval tactics. Weapons data. Readiness plans. It's estimated that John Walker's spy ring compromised a million secret documents, and provided cipher keys that let Soviet intelligence monitor US fleet movement worldwide. "Walker's information not only provided us with ongoing intelligence," said the KGB's Boris Solomatin, "but helped us...understand and study how your military actually thinks."

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[Image credit]	
Marty Katz/Getty Images	
© Richard Gunion/Dreamstime	
S Michard Sumony Dreamstante	55 words
44	4 characters
#G4.16.103 Walker's family (clockwise from top): daughter, ex-wife, bro	other, son.
Image Caption [Image credit] Marty Katz/Getty Images; FBI; Associated Press; Associated	
#G4.16.104 Walker's Silver Bar	
Standard Caption	
25 Words	
"Money solves everything," said John Walker. The Soviets p	oaid him
with this silver bar for secrets. The FBI used it as evidence a	gainst him.
L2001.9.165 Over his spying career, Walker took in several hundred thou	•
over in spying career, warker took in several nationed those	usanu to a
million dollars.	
Silver bar, 1985	
Electronic Countermeasures Kit	
Electronic Countermeasures Kit	
Working as a private investigator after retiring from the Na	vy, Walker
used the commercially produced equipment in this briefcas	•
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
listening devices for clients. The code he set for the lock? 00	07, 01
course.	
Electronic countermeasures kit, US, 1980s	
#G4.16.105 Handcuffs used to arrest John Walker, US (FBI), 1985	
Artifact ID On loan from William H. Wang	
Official from william it. wang	
Need #	

Robert Hanssen

#G4.16.109 Main Text	ROBERT HANSSEN FOX GUARDING THE HENHOUSE
On life-size cutout	FBI Special Agent Robert Hanssen's job in the 1980s was to search for Soviet spies. Instead, he was slipping them classified information, including the names of three KGB intelligence officers secretly working for the US. Two were executed.

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	The FBI knew by the 1990s that there was a "mole." In 2000, information from a Russian source helped them zero in on Hanssen. After months of investigation, agents arrested him 10 minutes after he filled a dead drop in a Virginia park. The most damaging spy in FBI history spent almost 21 years in prison, most of it in solitary confinement. He died in 2023.	
#G4.16.107	"LIANT TORN THE TRUCT OF CO MANNY"	
Call-outs on silhouette	"I HAVE TORN THE TRUST OF SO MANY" — ROBERT HANSSEN, 2002	
	DEEPLY PIOUS, THRILL-SEEKER, EGOTIST	
	AMERICAN TRAITOR: FBI'S MOST DAMAGING SPY	
	RUSSIA'S HERO: 6,000 CLASSIFIED US DOCUMENTS ACQUIRED	
	PAID AT LEAST \$500,000 IN CASH BY THE RUSSIANS	
#G4.16.107 Extended Caption	A Complex and Contradictory Man	
on silhouette 55 words	Robert Hanssen was a devoted father of six who attended Mass and	
33 Words	often prayed on his knees in his office. He also was a thrill seeker who	
	published online erotica about his wife, and let a friend watch footage from a secret camera installed in his bedroom.	
	Hanssen arrogantly felt that the FBI didn't appreciate him. The Soviets did. They also paid him at least \$500,000 in cash.	
	69 words 448 characters	
#G4.16.107	FBI agents arrest Hannsen near his home in Vienna, Virginia on	
Image Caption on silhouette (top)	February 18, 2001. He had just left a package of classified material in Foxstone Park.	
	[Image credit] Cnn/Getty Images	
#G4.16.107 Image Caption on silhouette (bottom)	Robert Hanssen with his wife, Bonnie. A devout Catholic, Bonnie Hanssen claimed she was never involved in her husband's spying, and found his life sentence "appropriate."	
	[Image credit] Confidential Communications Consultants Inc. (H Keith Melton)	

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#G4.16.108	Hanssen's suit	
Rail label 1	ca. 2001	
Artifact IDs		
L2016.1.697	Handcuffs used to arrest Hanssen 2001	
L2016.1.3520	Hanssen's watch	
L2016.1.532	ca. 1990	
#G4.16.108 Rail label 2 Artifact IDs	Pocket watch awarded to Hanssen for his work in New York field office US (CIA), 1985-1987	
L2016.1.3394	Unpublished photos of Hanssen (Reproduction), US, 1970s-1990	
L2016.1.1270		
#G4.16.108 Rail label 3	License to Betray	
Artifact Caption	Hanssen fancied himself a dashing spy. He carried a standard-issue	
Need artifact	service pistol for his desk job and kept this James Bond-favorite	
numbers	Walther PPK at home.	
	Walther PPK gun, 1985-2001	
	Hanssen's service pistol, US, 1990s	
#G4.16.108 Rail label 4	Digital Evidence	
Extended Caption	The FBI needed ironclad proof of Hanssen's betrayal. This digital planner—which held an encrypted dead-drop schedule—provided some of it.	
	Eric O'Neill, working undercover as Hanssen's aide, took the planner while Hanssen was out of the office, gave it to FBI experts to copy, then secretly replaced it. The FBI deciphered the contents and, with other information, had what it needed to catch him red-handed.	
	Hanssen's digital planner, ca. 2001	
	68 words	
	454 characters	
#G4.16.108 Rail label 5 Extended Caption	Congratulations, Agent Hanssen	

L2016.1.3528	In 2000, the FBI suspected Robert Hanssen of spying. So why did they promote him and present him with this service award?
	The award was bogus. The promotion a sham. The FBI's real goal was to move Hanssen to FBI headquarters without arousing his suspicion, and settle him into a new (bugged!) office where they could keep him under closer surveillance.
	Sham award plaque given to Hanssen, US (CIA), 2001
	61 words
	401 characters
#G4.16.108 Rail label 6	Hanssen's Apology
Artifact Caption	On July 6, 2001, Robert Hanssen pled guilty to espionage. At his trial he
L2016.1.3560	read aloud this letter of apology, saying "I am shamed."
	Hanssen's apology letter, US, 2002

Adolf Tolkachev

#G4.16.112	ADOLF TOLKACHEV	
Main Text (on front silhouette)	TRAITOR OR HERO?	
	Inflicting "greatest damage in [the] shortest possible time" against his government. That was Tolkachev's goal. The Russian military engineer, sick of Soviet hypocrisy, wanted revenge for the jailing and murder of his wife's family under Stalin.	
	For eight years, beginning in the 1970s, Tolkachev met 21 times with the CIA, passing thousands of documents about Soviet stealth aviation and defense technology. He knew the risks (and carried a poison pill in case of capture). The KGB arrested him in 1985 on a tip from two CIA turncoats. He was executed for treason in 1986.	
	107 words	
	707 characters	
#G4.16.111	"BENT ON DOING THE GREATEST DAMAGE IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE	
Words on	TIME"	
silhouette (in background)	—CIA ASSESSMENT OF TOLKACHEV,	
Suckgi Guilaj	1980	

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	AMERICA'S HERO: SAVED US GOVERNMENT BILLIONS IN R&D
	CARRIED A POISON PILL
	SOVIET TRAITOR: BETRAYED THOUSANDS OF DOCUMENTS ON SOVIET MILITARY SECRETS
	MET WITH THE CIA 21 TIMES ON THE STREETS OF MOSCOW
#G4.16.111 Extended Caption	Spying Worth Billions
(on silhouette in background)	"The impact of [Tolkachev's] reporting is limitless in terms of enhancing US military systems' effectiveness, and in the potential to save lives and equipment," concluded a US Defense Department memo.
	Tolkachev saved America billions in research and development by providing plans for current and future Soviet aircraft capabilities stretching well into the 1990s.
#G4.16.111 Image Caption (on silhouette in	Adolf Tolkachev exits his car at a roadblock on June 9, 1985, moments before his arrest by KGB officers.
background)	[Image credit] Confidential Communications Consultants Inc. (H Keith Melton)
#G4.16.111 Image Caption (on silhouette in background)	This KGB portrait shows how Tolkachev copied documents at home by clamping a Pentax camera to a chair back. When not in use, he hid the camera inside his camping gear.
	[Image credit] Confidential Communications Consultants Inc. (H Keith Melton)

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#G4.16.110	Two Places at Once?
Rail label 1	
Extended Caption	Adolf Tolkachev smuggled secret documents home to photograph on
L2016.1.3437	his lunch break. But security protocols demanded that he leave his ID
	behind when reading classified papers, and that he show his ID when entering or exiting the building.
	The solution? Two IDs. The CIA created this fake identification so that
	Tolkachev could be in two places at once.
	Forged Tolkachev ID, US (CIA), 1980
	58 words
	398 characters
#G4.16.110 Rail label 2	An Invaluable Spy
Artifact Caption	This cable, sent to CIA's Moscow station, relates the US Air Force's
	assessment of the extraordinary value of the intelligence passed by
	Tolkachev (referred to by his codename: CKSPHERE).
	Tolkachev redacted cable reproduction, July 11, 1980 [currently in
	production to be installed]
#G4.16.110	What's in the Mittens?
Rail label 3	
Artifact Caption	The CIA hid secret writing material, cipher pads, and messages inside
L2016.1.703	these dirty Soviet construction-worker's mittens, then stashed them in
	a dead drop behind a phone booth for Tolkachev to retrieve.
	Soviet mittens concealment, US (CIA), 1976

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#G4.16.110 Rail label 4	The Biggest Little Camera
Artifact Caption	Tiny Tropel cameras—each handmade—fit inside everyday objects
L2016.1.4468	such as pens or lighters. Tolkachev used one hidden in a keychain to secretly snap photos of documents in a bathroom stall at work.
L2016.1.0826	secretly shap photos of documents in a pathroom stall at work.
L2016.1.209a-c	Tolkachev photographed so many documents that the CIA created this unique processing cannister to handle his deliveries, and used these
L2016.1.686	Israeli night vision goggles to watch the negatives develop in a darkroom.
	Pentax ME Super camera, US (CIA), 1980
	Night vision goggles, Israel, 1979-1985
	Keychain concealing Tropel camera, US (CIA), 1975
	Film developing device, US (CIA), ca. 1975

The Cambridge Five [telephone booth]

#G4.16.114 Subtext	THE CAMBRIDGE FIVE	
	For centuries, Cambridge University was a launchpalleaders. In the 1930s, it became a hotbed of British	
	Amid the Great Depression and rise of fascism, cap be failing. Many young, idealistic intellectuals saw (model for the future.	
	Soviets recruiters hit pay dirt with Kim Philby, Dona Burgess, Anthony Blunt, and John Cairncross. The f Cambridge graduates. All had bright futures in soci government. And all were dedicated Communists r not money. The secrets they betrayed devastated l intelligence.	ive friends were ety and notivated by ideals,
		97 words
		715 characters
#G4.16.115a Artifact Caption	John Cairncross' canceled passport	
L2016.1.1433		
SPY Master Script – wor	rking document Page 389 of 465	Last Update: 9/07/2020

#G4.16.116a Flipbook page 1	Donald Maclean
#G4.16.116h Flipbook directive	You're listening to an excerpt from a rare recording of a 1977 speech Kim Philby gave to KGB comrades. It was one of only two times the British turncoat, who fled to Moscow in 1963, was allowed inside the secret KGB headquarters.
	he suffered from depression and drank heavily. UK, 1963
L2009.1.003	Philby spent the last 25 years of his life in Moscow. Given little work,
#G4.16.115e Artifact Caption	Kim Philby's flask
	UK, 1948
L2016.1.549	This note is from Burgess' time at the British Foreign Office. Here and at other posts, he had ready access to British and American secrets.
#G4.16.115d Artifact Caption	Guy Burgess' typed note
	US, 1953
2009.6.00	Blunt was a renowned art historianwhen he wasn't passing British secrets to the Soviets. One important work was his classic text Art and Architecture in France, 1500-1700.
Artifact Caption	
#G4.16.115c	UK, 1951 Anthony Blunt's book
	sorry"
	actually fled to Moscow. Maclean sent his wife a telegram soon afterwards, which read, "Had to leav[e] unexpectedly. Terribly
L2016.1.3302	The "varnished diplomats" of this headline, Maclean and Burgess, had
#G4.16.115b Artifact Caption	Evening Standard front page, June 12, 1951
	UK, ca. 1971-1981
	of his life.

As Secretary at Britain's embassy in Washington, Donald Maclean had access to vital British and US Cold War secrets—and passed them to the USSR.

In 1951, fellow spy Kim Philby warned Maclean that he might be unmasked. He fled to Moscow and worked for their Foreign Ministry. His family came in 1953, but relations were rocky: his wife moved in with Philby, then left the country. Drinking heavily, Maclean died in Moscow in 1983.

[Image credit] Kestone/Getty Images

#G4.16.116a Flipbook page 2

Guy Burgess

At Britain's Foreign Office, intelligence service, and US Embassy, civil servant Guy Burgess had access to lots of secrets—which he regularly sent to the KGB.

But Burgess' profile—an alcoholic and a homosexual (which was illegal at the time)—made him a security risk for the Soviets. When Donald Maclean fled to Moscow in 1951, the Soviets told Burgess to flee too. Depressed and lonely in Moscow, he drank himself to death in 1963.

[Image credit] Kestone/Getty Images

69 words **470** characters

#G4.16.116a Flipbook page 3

Anthony Blunt

Art historian Anthony Blunt knelt before the Queen in 1956 to be knighted for service curating the royal family's art collection. He also, it turns out, had served the Soviets as courier for the Cambridge Five.

Blunt confessed in 1964, but his deceit was kept quiet, probably to avoid embarrassment. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher revealed the secret in 1979, stripping Blunt of his knighthood. He was never prosecuted.

[Image credit] Bettman/Getty Images

66 words 465 characters

SPY Master Script – working document 2:35 PM

Created by: E&P

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#G4.16.116a Flipbook page 4

John Cairncross

In WWII, intelligence officer John Cairncross worked with British codebreakers at Bletchley Park...and shared British codemaking with the USSR.

When Guy Burgess, his Cambridge colleague, fled to Moscow in 1951, officials found a note from Cairncross in Burgess' home. He partially confessed to spying in 1952 and had to resign from the Civil Service. After Philby fled in 1963, Cairncross made a full confession. He was never prosecuted.

[Image credit] PasIcal Parrot/Getty Images

68 words 486 characters

#G4.16.116a Flipbook page 5

Kim Philby

Senior representative in the US for MI6, Britain's spy agency, Philby saw fellow traitor Donald Maclean's codename in an intercepted Soviet message in the late 1940s. He warned Maclean the net was closing.

When his Cambridge classmates Maclean and Burgess fled to the USSR in 1951, Philby looked guilty by association and had to resign from MI6. Yet it took 12 years before MI6 confronted him—triggering his escape to Moscow. He died there in 1988.

SEE TRANSCRIPT OF PHILBY'S SPEECH ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES

[Image credit] Tallandier—Rue des Archives/Granger, NYC—All Rights Reserved

74 words **491** characters

#G4.16.116a Flipbook page 6-7

PHILBY SPEECH EXCERPTS:



"My first assignment was both congenial and rather productive, I thought.

I was told to go back to Cambridge, and also to visit Oxford where I had friends, and make discreet contacts with left-wingers I knew there in order to bring back a list of people, with full personal particulars, of

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course, and future prospects, in order that they might be able to recruit some more people from the universities.

I went there, came along back with a list of details and particulars, and I don't think I'm revealing any particular secret to you, a very restricted circle, when I say that two of the names on this list were Guy Burgess and Maclean, Donald Maclean.

The other names on the list, of course, are still classified..."

[continues on page 2]

"Well, Comrades, it has taken me a very long time to get here. It all started on a sunny afternoon in a London park in June 1934, and I must confess to you that on my way I have paid visits to several other major intelligence headquarters.

I have, in fact, held official passes to four intelligence organizations in England: SIS, MI5, SOE, and the Government Code and Cypher School; and to three in the United States: the CIA, the FBI, and the National Security Agency.

So today I can claim to have penetrated an eighth intelligence organization. [Laughter]

But Comrades, my feelings here are very, very different from my feelings over there. Over there, I was surrounded by wolves. Over here, I know I am in the middle of colleagues, comrades, and friends." [Applause]

Kim Philby

#G4.16.119
Main Text (on
front silhouette)

KIM PHILBY

UPPER-CRUST DOUBLE-CROSSER

Soviet intelligence recruited the wealthy and privileged Kim Philby in 1934, a year after he graduated Cambridge. Six years later, he joined British intelligence.

Tasked with countering Soviet espionage, Philby—mentioned as a future MI6 chief—soon ran the anti-Soviet bureau. Sent to Washington in 1949 to work with the new CIA, he had access to details of most US and British intelligence operations. Among those he divulged was a secret US-British plan to send Albanian nationalists into communist Albania. Hundreds were murdered after the Soviets tipped off Albanian authorities.

89 words 623 characters

#G4.16.120

"MAY WE ALL LIVE TO SEE THE RED FLAG FLYING OVER BUCKINGHAM PALACE!"

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Words on rear silhouette	—KIM PHILBY, 1977 BRITISH TRAITOR: BETRAYED US & BRITISH OPERATIONS TO THE
	SOVIETS
	SOVIET HERO: 54 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE KGB
	THE THIRD MAN
	COMMITTED COMMUNIST
#G4.16.120	Catching Phillips
Extended Caption on rear silhouette	Catching Philby When fellow spies Burgess and Maclean fled to Moscow in 1951, suspicion fell on Philby as the "Third Man." But evidence was sketchy. Philby resigned from MI6 but was cleared in Parliament.
	By 1956, Philby was back—undercover in Beirut. When a Soviet defector outed Philby as a spy, MI6 sent an old friend with an offer: confess and we won't prosecute. Instead, Philby slipped aboard a Soviet freighter. Did MI6 let him escape to avoid embarrassment? 77 words
	501 characters
#G4.16.120	At this press conference in November 1955, Philby defended himself
Image Caption on	from persistent charges of being a Soviet spy, declaring, "I have never
rear silhouette	been a Communist."
	[Image credit] Associated Press
#G4.16.120 Image Caption on	Kim Philby photographed on a Moscow street in 1968.
rear silhouette	[Image credit] Photo by Paul Popper/Popperfoto/Getty Image
#G4.16.121	Philby's trilby hat
Rail label 1	1970s-1980s
Artifact IDs	
L2009.1.004	Philby's coat 1970s-1980s
L2009.1.007	Philby's pipe
L2016.1.018	1963-1988
#G4.16.121	Philby's Inspiration
Rail label 2	· ····································
Artifact captions	
L2009.1.006	

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L2016.1.076	Philby proudly displayed this picture of Vladimir Lenin, revolutionary hero and founder of the Russian Communist Party, in his Moscow apartment. Framed Lenin photograph, USSR, ca. 1950
Need artifact numbers for medallion and stamps	A Hero in Death
,	The Soviets buried Philby with full military honors. He was later memorialized with a plaque in front of KGB headquarters, and this commemorative stamp and medallion.
	Funeral photos, USSR, 1988
	Medallion, USSR, ca. 1990
	On loan from the Francis Lara Collection
	Stamps, USSR, 1990
#G4.16.121 Rail label 3	Life in Moscow
Extended Caption	Philby expected a hero's welcome—and KGB job— when he fled to
L2016.1.045	Moscow in 1963. But the Soviets, eyeing him with suspicion, kept him under surveillance. It's hard to trust a traitor.
L2016.1.119	under surveillance. It's hard to trust a traitor.
	A pension allowed Philby some luxuries, such as this tea samovar and these custom bookplates. Homesick for Britain, he wrote his memoirs and hit the vodka. Only after he died in 1988 did the USSR honor Philby.
	Philby's samovar, USSR, 1963-1988 Philby's bookplates, USSR, ca. 1998
	73 words 460 characters

Aldrich Ames

#G4.16.122	ALDRICH AMES	l
Main Text on front silhouette	SWITCHING SIDES	l
		l

	Things weren't going well for CIA officer Aldrich Ames in the early 1980s. His career was shaky, and he was going through a ruinous divorce. A few years later, however, he was on top of the world: fat earnings, a fiancée, and lavish praisefrom the Soviet Union.
	For nearly 10 years, as the CIA's Soviet counterintelligence chief, Ames divulged more than 100 US operations and gave the Soviet Union the names of Soviets spying for America. At least 10 were executed. It was the worst security breach in CIA history. 89 words
	552 characters
#G4.16.123 Words on rear silhouette	"I DID IT FOR THE MONEY. PERIOD." —ALDRICH AMES, ca. 1997
	EARNED OVER \$4,000,000 FROM THE SOVIETS
	AMERICAN TRAITOR: BETRAYED OVER 100 US OPERATIONS
	PASSED A POLYGRAPH 3 TIMES
	SOVIET HERO: PROVIDED NAMES OF AT LEAST 10 SOVIET TRAITORS
#G4.16.123 Extended Caption on rear silhouette	The Making of a Traitor
L2016.1.3439	Most people won't betray their country for love or money. Aldrich Ames did it for both.
	His marriage failing, Ames took a CIA post in Mexico and fell for a Colombian Embassy attachéwith expensive tastes. Soon after, Ames began spying for the Soviets, earning over \$4 million. Likely their highest paid spy, he bought a half-million-dollar home in cash and drove a flashy red Jaguar with this license plate (below).
	License plate from Ames' car, 1994
	69 words 457 characters
#G4.16.123 Image Caption on rear silhouette	Ames wrote this note to set up a meeting with a KGB contact in Bogotá, Colombia. The FBI found it in his trash.
	[Image credit] Time Life Pictures/Getty Images

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#G4.16.123	The FBI arrest Aldrich Ames on February 21, 1994. Ames betrayed
Image Caption on rear silhouette	dozens of US intelligence operations and sources, including Adolf Tolkachev.
	[Image credit] Associated Press
#G4.16.124	Ames' suit
Rail label 1	ca. 1985
L2016.1.696	Handcuffs used on Ames 1994
L2016.1.3374	
#G4.16.124 Rail label 2	The Mailbox Messenger
L2002.5.002	Using a mailbox to send messages isn't unusual. But most of us put our messages inside. Aldrich Ames used the <i>outside</i> .
	This mailbox stood at 37 th and R Streets in Washington, DC's
	Georgetown neighborhood, convenient to the Soviet Embassy. Ames
	would chalk a horizontal mark on the left side as a signal to his Soviet
	handlers that he'd filled the agreed-on dead drop.
	mandiers that he a fined the agreed on dead drop.
	Mailbox from 37 th & R St., NW, 1985-1994
	On loan from the Cold War Museum, Warrenton, VA
	63 words
	416 characters
#G4.16.124	Closing in on Ames
Rail label 3	
L2016.1.3372	By the mid-1980s, US intelligence knew it had a traitor in its midst.
	Only in 1994 did they zero in on Aldrich Ames as the top suspect.
	The FBI hid a video camera over his desk, tapped his phone, and put a
	tracking device in his car. Agents also searched his trash—which paid
	off. They found a Post-it® Note proving his contact with the KGB.
	Arrested, Ames confessed, pled guilty, and received a life sentence.
	Post-it Note holder from Ames' office, 1994
	76 words
	459 characters
#G4.16.124 Rail label 4	Catching a Rat
L2016.1.3534	After the arrest, a CIA team spent 18 months assessing the damage
	from Ames' treachery. The team's logo: an eagle holding a dead rat by
	its tail.
	Ames Damage Assessment Team mug, CIA, 1994-1995

Created by: E&P

Exhibit 6C - Confronting Terrorists

#G4.16.	300
Section	Intro

CONFRONTING TERROR

For thousands of years, terrorists have targeted civilians where they live, work, and play. Some attacks are deadly. Others cause minimal damage. But the aim isn't to win battles. It's to sow fear.

Preventing plots often relies on intelligence: collecting data, analyzing motives, taking action. When attacks do occur, fear may push governments to act, perhaps increasing surveillance or detaining suspects. However, both prevention and response can upset the delicate balance between protecting citizens and respecting their civil liberties.

> 79 words 581 characters

Terror Where We Live

directive

#G4.16.302 Main Text	JUNE 1919 FEAR UNSETTLES AMERICA
	Crowded cities. High unemployment. Strikes. Race riots. Unrest rippled through the US in the early 1900s. Russia's 1917 revolution ignited additional fears of a "red menace." The threat came from radical Anarchists and Communists. Yet Americans increasingly blamed all immigrants.
	Tensions erupted in June 1919. A bomb exploded outside the Washington, DC home of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, killing the bomber and scattering leaflets signed by "The Anarchist Fighters." Nearly simultaneous blasts rocked seven other cities. Thirty earlier mail bombs had been intercepted. A "Red Scare" gripped America. The public demanded action.
	[Image caption & credit] The Washington, DC home of U.S. Attorney General Palmer after anarchist bombing in 1919. Library of Congress
#G4.16.303 Interactive	WOULD YOU HAVE BEEN A MAIL BOMB VICTIM? Chack the mail to find out

Check the mail to find out.

#G4.16.304 Extended	BOOM!
Caption	
	An innocent-looking package arrived at Senator Thomas Hardwick's Atlanta
	home in April 1919. His maid, Ethel Williams, opened it. An explosion blew
	off her hands and severely burned Hardwick's wife. The Senator was
	targeted because he had co-sponsored legislation restricting immigration.
	66 words 454 characters
#G4.16.305	
Extended Caption	ARE YOU RICH OR A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL? YOU MAY BE A TARGET
	Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, US Attorney General A.
	Mitchell Palmer, and banker J.P. Morgan were among those singled out.
	Many were likely saved by New York postal worker Charles Caplan, who set
	aside 16 packages for insufficient postage and called the police. All 16
	turned out to contain bombs.
	66 words
	459 characters
#G4.16.307 Video caption	The Palmer Raids
	Watch historic footage of the January 1920 Palmer Raids. The US Justice
	Department rounded up thousands of people nationwide—nearly all of
	them immigrants—that it suspected of being "subversive."
#G4.16.308 Subtext	RESPONSE: ROUND 'EM UP
	The bomb at Palmer's home was a tipping point. He responded by ordering 300 "subversives" deported. Six months later, in what became known as the "Palmer Raids," the Bureau of Investigation (forerunner of the FBI) teamed up with local police and immigration authorities to detain 6,000—
	10,000 suspected Anarchists and Communists—mostly immigrants—in 33 cities. Palmer personally ordered 4,000 deported, many for membership in groups he considered suspect.
	Reports of forced confessions, illegal arrests, detentions without charge, and other violations eroded public support. The outcry brought restrictions
Video – full program	https://www.dropbox.com/s/4zl8ga4aciy84q8/Palmer%20Raids.mp4?dl=0

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#G4.16.309 Extended	OTHER TERRORIST ATTACKS WHERE WE LIVE
Caption 55 words	Terror in Tokyo
	It was a normal morning commute on the crowded Tokyo subway. Until suddenly it wasn't.
	In 1995, Japanese doomsday cult Aum Shinrikyo attacked five subway lines with sarin gas, a deadly nerve agent, killing 13 and injuring hundreds. Japanese security agents swiftly raided Aum facilities and arrested more than 200 members—12 were sentenced to death. Decades later, parts of Aum remain under police surveillance.
	[Image Caption & credit] Firefighters carry a sarin gas victim from a Tokyo subway station, March 20, 1995
	The Asahi Shimbun 67 words
	469 characters
#G4.16.309 Extended	The Chibok Girls
Caption 55 words	The Nigerian militant Islamist terrorist group Boko Haram swept into the town of Chibok in 2014, kidnapping some 276 teenage girls. It was one of a series of terror attacks by the group.
	The kidnapping sparked global outrage and a worldwide social media campaign to #BringBackOurGirls. Over the next three years, Nigeria secured the freedom of more than 100 girls—fewer than half of those abducted.
	[Image Caption & credit] Image from a video released by Boko Hararm purporting to show some of the teenage girls kidnapped from Chibok, Nigeria, in 2014. AFP Photo/Boko Haram
	66 words 448 characters
#G4.16.309 Extended	Murder in Barcelona
Caption 55 words	Pedestrians scattered. A van driven by a Moroccan-born man careened down the popular tourist street La Rambla in Barcelona, Spain, in 2017. It

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killed 14 and injured more than 100. Hours later, there was a similar though non-lethal attack in a seaside resort.

Police killed the Barcelona driver four days later. The attacks may have been part of a larger plot inspired by ISIS, an Islamic terrorist group.

[Image Caption & credit]

A street memorial to the victims of the Barcelona terrorism attack on August 19, 2017

Lluis Gene/Getty Images

68 words 456 characters

TERROR WHERE WE WORK

#G4.16.310	APRIL 1995
Main Text 60 words	OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING
	A powerful truck bomb reduced the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City to rubble in April 1995. The horrific blast killed 168 people, including 19 children at a daycare center inside. Hundreds more were wounded.
	The attack shocked America. It was an unsettling reminder that terror could strike anywhere—even in the nation's heartland. The sense that danger lurked everywhere was frightening. More disturbing was the discovery that it was the work of a decorated US Gulf War veteran, Timothy McVeigh, aided by another Army vet, Terry Nichols.
	[Image Caption & credit] Rescue workers dig through wreckage from Oklahoma City's Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building after the bombing on April 19, 1995. Associated Press
	97 words
	654 characters
#G4.16.312 Subtext	RESPONSE: CATCHING MCVEIGH

CONFIDENTIAL: DO NOT CIRCULATE

In the hours after the Oklahoma City bombing, many suspected foreign terrorists. But the FBI quickly found clues suggesting otherwise— including parts of a rental truck linked to Timothy McVeigh.

Astonishingly, he was already behind bars.

Just 90 minutes after the attack, a state trooper had pulled him over for a missing license plate, found a concealed weapon, and arrested him. The FBI later found additional evidence implicating McVeigh. Investigators concluded that he and Terry Nichols had acted alone.

Seeing a need for inter-agency cooperation to combat future threats, the US responded by creating nationwide Joint Terrorism Task Forces.

98 words 720 characters

#G4.16.312 Extended Caption

What Motivated the Bombers?

Timothy McVeigh was at war with the US government. Echoing the beliefs of many right-wing extremist groups, he felt that federal authorities were unconstitutionally limiting individual freedoms and that citizens had a right to resist. Bystanders, he felt, were simply "collateral damage."

Tried and convicted, McVeigh was executed by lethal injection in 2001. His accomplice, Terry Nichols, received life in prison.

[Image Caption]

Mug shot of Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh

60 words 459 characters

#L4.16.300 Extended Caption

The Hat Makes a Statement

L2018.2.001

Created by: E&P

What were McVeigh and Nichols thinking when they planned their Oklahoma City attack? This hat speaks volumes.

The men timed their attack to coincide with the two-year anniversary of the FBI's raid on the compound of a religious cult in Waco, Texas in 1993. They were outraged by the event, which resulted in the death of over 70 people. The cap, which belonged to Terry Nichols, shows a picture of David Koresh, the cult's leader, who was killed in the raid.

Terry Nichols' hat, 1995

On loan from THE FBI EXPERIENCE, FBIHQ, Washington, DC

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	66 words
	463 characters
#L4.16.301 Artifact Caption	Pieces of the Ryder truck that Oklahoma bomber Timothy McVeigh
Artifact Caption	rented and packed with nearly 5,000 pounds of explosives.
L2018.2.002a-c	Ryder truck fragments, 1995 On loan from THE FBI EXPERIENCE, FBIHQ, Washington, DC
#G4.16.313	OTHER TERRORIST ATTACKS WHERE WE WORK
Extended Caption	
Caption	Death at Fort Hood
	Americans look to the military for protection. So it was particularly
	disturbing when a member of the military turned terrorist.
	Army major and psychiatrist Nidal Hasan had been in contact with senior Al
	Qaeda recruiter Anwar al-Awlaki. In 2009, Hasan fatally shot 13 people at
	Fort Hood, Texas, at an Army processing center, and was himself shot by
	civilian police. A court martial sentenced Hasan to death.
	Name of Continuo Constitut
	[Image Caption & credit]
	US Army Major Nidal Hasan, convicted of the Fort Hood shootings Handout/Getty Images
	66 words
	454 characters
#G4.16.313 Extended	Charlie Hebdo Horror
Caption	The French weekly magazine Charlie Hahde was known for irreverent
	The French weekly magazine <i>Charlie Hebdo</i> was known for irreverent humor. Two brothers, claiming membership in a branch of Al Qaeda, killed
	12 people and injured 11 at the journal's Paris office to silence its satire.
	12 people and injured 11 at the journal's Fairs office to shelice its satire.
	After a nationwide hunt, French police found and shot the Saïd and Chérif
	Kouachi. The government launched a recruitment drive for intelligence
	personnel and proposed broad new domestic surveillance powers.
	[Image Caption & credit]
	French citizens rally in support of the Charlie Hebdo newspaper and
	freedom of the press, carrying signs that famously declared, "Je suis
	Charlie" ("I am Charlie")
	David Ramos/Stringer/Getty Images 63 words
	459 characters
	is that determ

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#G4.16.313 Extended Caption

Blood in San Bernardino

It was supposed to be a joyous office holiday party. It turned deadly when Syed Rizwan Farook and his wife, Tashfeen Malik, killed 14, injured 22, then fled. Police killed both in a shootout four hours later.

Farook was born in the US, of Pakistani descent. Malik was a legal resident. The 2015 San Bernardino, California, attack highlighted the threat of citizens who became radicalized: homegrown terrorists.

[Image Caption & credit]

This US Customs photo shows Tashfeen Malik (left) and Syed Farook in July 2014, 17 months before their deadly attack in San Bernardino.

Associated Press

67 words 460 characters

TERROR WHERE WE PLAY

#G4.16.314 Section Intro 60 words

MUNICH 1972

DEATH AT THE OLYMPICS

An assault by masked gunmen at the 1972 Munich Olympics shattered the Games' message of harmony and shocked the world. The attackers were members of Black September, a secret militant group devoted to the liberation of Palestine.

The gunmen took 11 Israeli athletes and coaches hostage, demanding the release of several imprisoned terrorists. German police, inexperienced in counterterrorism, mounted a rescue attempt that led to the death of all hostages, five terrorists, and a German. It came to be called the "Munich Massacre."

[Image Caption & credit]

A Black September terrorist stands guard outside the Olympic Village rooms in Munich where Israeli athletes and coaches were held hostage. Keystone-France/Getty Images

84 words 574 characters

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#G4.16.317 Subtext

RESPONSE: ISRAEL STRIKES BACK

It was called Operation Wrath of God, and it was meant to punish those who were behind the bloody attack on Israel's Olympic team—and to deter future assaults.

Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir convened a special cabinet committee, which authorized the covert action. The assignment? Track down and assassinate members of the Black September group and its affiliates in the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Mossad, Israel's foreign intelligence agency, carried out the mission.

Over the course of 20 years, Operation Wrath of God killed more than a dozen targets in 10 countries using methods from guns to explosive booby traps.

[Image Caption & credit]

Burned out helicopters from the botched rescue attempt by German police, which resulted in the death of all remaining Israeli hostages. The incident spurred the creation of Germany's special police tactical unit, GSG 9.

Associated Press

97 words 690 characters

GSG 9 Artifact case

Germany Takes on Terror

In response to the 1972 Munich Massacre—and to prevent another such tragedy—West Germany created an elite counterterrorism and special operations unit within the Federal Police: GSG 9 (*Grenzschutzgruppe 9*). Trained to handle threats at home and abroad, GSG 9 is said to have completed more than 1,500 missions with shots being fired on only five occasions. It is one of the most highly regarded security units in the world.

Uniform, West Germany (GSG 9), 1970s Gift of Chris Costa

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GSG 9 Artifact case	Ulrich Wegener
	A lieutenant colonel in the West German police, Ulrich Wegener created Germany's first counterterrorism unit in 1972. He modeled GSG 9 on British, US, and Israeli special forces.
	Five years later, he became a household name. When Palestinians hijacked a Lufthansa flight, demanding the release of members of a left-wing German terrorist group, Wegener and his commandos stormed the aircraft on the ground in Somalia. All 86 passengers and four surviving crew members were saved. Three of the four hijackers were killed.
	Wegener's shoulder boards, West Germany (GSG 9), 1970s On loan from Chris Costa
GSG 9 Artifact	October 18, 1977: GSG 9 commandos rescue hijacked passengers from
case	Lufthansa Flight 181 in Operation Feuerzauber (Magic Fire).
Image caption	Federal Border Police/Federal Police
GSG 9 Artifact	Ulrich Wegener, founder of Germany's GSG 0
case	Courtesy of Chris Costa
#G4.16.316 Extended	OTHER TERRORIST ATTACKS WHERE WE PLAY
Caption	Bloodied in Boston
	Two homemade bombs left near the Boston Marathon finish line killed three and injured more than 260 in 2013. The FBI, poring through security camera videos and photos, identified two suspects.
	Four days later, police captured 19-year-old Dzhokhar Tsarnaev and killed his older brother, Tamerlan, in a shootout. Both had lived in the US since childhood but identified as Chechen and claimed to be defending Islam.
	[Image Caption & credit]

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Police officers near the finish line react to the sound of the second explosion. The first explosion knocked down marathon runner Bill Iffrig, in orange.

Boston Globe/Getty Images

66 words 463 characters

#G4.16.316 Extended Caption

Silencing the Music

Paris's Bataclan concert hall was sold out on November 13, 2015. Fans had come to hear the American band Eagles of Death Metal when gunmen killed 89 and injured hundreds.

It was one of three coordinated attacks which also struck a football stadium and a restaurant. ISIS, an Islamic terror group, claimed responsibility. After a three-day manhunt, police shot the suspected ringleader in a gunfight.

[Image Caption & credit]

Bullet holes through the glass door of a Paris café after terror attacks on November 13, 2015.

Christopher Furlong/Getty Images

67 words 460 characters

#G4.16.316 Extended Caption

The IRA Attacks

A bomb in London's Hyde Park killed four soldiers and seven horses of the Queen's Guard in 1982. Two hours later, a blast under the Regent's Park bandstand killed seven military musicians. These were among the worst Irish Republican Army (IRA) attacks in the UK.

Britain charged two men with the Hyde Park bombing. But neither conviction held up under the terms of the 1998 Good Friday Agreement that ended the "Troubles."

[Image Caption & credit]

The aftermath of the IRA car bombing in London's Hyde Park in 1982. The seven dead horses in the street lie under piles of blankets.

Bride Lane Library/Popperfoto/Getty Images

71 words 465 characters

CONFIDENTIAL: DO NOT CIRCULATE

PREVENTING TERROR

PREVENTING TERROR	
Video – full program	https://vimeo.com/336172143/28c5bded0c
#L4.16.302 Artifact Caption	Mubin Shaikh wore this robe and these boots when he infiltrated the "Toronto 18" terror cell, working undercover for the Canadian Security Intelligence Service.
2018.3.002	Shaikh's thawb, scarf, and boots, ca. 2006 Gift of the Shaikh Family
2018.3.003	
#G4.16.319a Extended Caption	Deadly attacks make headlines. Prevented attacks often do not. Yet the
	disasters averted—and lives saved—by intelligence agencies help counteract the fear that terrorists try to spread.
	Intelligence professionals try to stop terror before it happens—if they get the right information, if analysts follow the right leads, and if security forces are in the right place at the right time. That's a lot of ifs
	67 words
	458 characters
#G4.16.319b Extended Caption (4 on	TERROR THWARTED
one panel)	MANILA, PHILIPPINES
	Pope John Paul II was scheduled to visit the Philippines in 1995. Pakistani citizen Ramzi Yousef planned to kill him.
	Philippine police uncovered the plot, alerted by neighbors after an apartment chemical fire sparked suspicion. Pakistani intelligence later arrested Yousef—responsible for a 1993 attack on New York's World Trade Center, and nephew of Al Qaeda leader Khalid Sheikh Mohammed—after an accomplice turned him in.
	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
	A militant cell in Florida that allied itself with Al Qaeda set its sights on attacking Chicago's Sears Tower and FBI offices. The FBI arrested the plotters in 2006.
	Undercover FBI informants posing as AI Qaeda members had infiltrated the group for nearly a year, capturing its plans on hundreds of audio and

video recordings. The plotters met in a warehouse wired for surveillance...provided rent-free by the FBI.

LONDON, ENGLAND

Heathrow Airport was the busiest travel hub in Europe. It nearly was the deadliest. In 2006, British police disrupted an Al Qaeda-linked plan to blow up as many as 10 flights to the US and Canada by mixing liquid explosives in soda bottles.

American and British intelligence uncovered the plot through extensive phone and email surveillance. The threat led to new worldwide restrictions on flying with liquids.

HANOVER, GERMANY

German intelligence, acting on detailed information from its French counterpart, swiftly evacuated a Hanover football stadium in 2015.

Their rapid action upset the plans of five jihadist radicals. The terrorists were just 90 minutes from carrying out a series of deadly bombings at various soft targets, including a football match between Germany and Holland.

#G4.16.319c

TERROR THWARTED

Extended Captions (4 on one panel)

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

The plan? Attack the United States Embassy.

In 2017, investigators with South Africa's Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation arrested the twin brothers behind the plot, plus two accomplices, before they could carry out the assault. The brothers had made two previous attempts to fly to Syria. Authorities discovered ammunition and grenades in the home of one suspect.

TUCSON, ARIZONA

In 2015, an 18-year-old Tucson man told an undercover FBI employee he wanted to attack a Jewish community center in his hometown. His aim? Inspire an insurgency in the United States. He also said he had been in contact online with someone he believed to be a member of the militant Islamic group ISIS.

The man eventually focused on plans to attack a local motor vehicle office. The FBI arrested him in 2016.

GARDEN CITY, KANSAS

Three members of the "Crusaders," a right-wing, anti-immigrant militia, plotted to bomb a Kansas apartment complex in 2016. The target site, occupied largely by Somali Muslims, included a mosque. The group hoped for a bloodbath that would trigger a religious war.

An undercover agent had infiltrated the group. When it seemed likely that the plotters were ready to act, the FBI swept in and arrested them.

BLUE NILE, ETHIOPIA

In March 2017, the Benishangul Gumuz People's Liberation Movement launched a hand grenade attack on the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam. The structure, under construction, was slated to be the largest hydropower dam in Africa.

Ethiopian security forces responded in force, killing a dozen or more attackers. Other rebels escaped to neighboring Sudan, but authorities there handed them over to the Ethiopian government.

#G4.16.319d Extended Captions (4 on one panel)

TERROR THWARTED

PARIS, FRANCE

During France's 2017 presidential election, a tip-off from another country led French authorities to two men suspected of planning an imminent terror attack.

French agents raided the men's home in Marseille and found an ISIS flag, a wig and mask, and a cache of guns and homemade explosives. The men had recently tried sending a video to ISIS claiming allegiance or responsibility for a potential attack.

BURLINGTON, KANSAS

Suspected Russian hackers targeted the Wolf Creek nuclear plant in Kansas in 2017. It was part of a broad assault on nuclear power, energy, and manufacturing plants worldwide.

Created by: E&P

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The hackers were foiled by the nuclear plant itself. Following Department of Homeland Security guidelines, online systems were isolated from offline nuclear controls. When the online system was hacked, the controls remained secure.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

The attacks might have been horrific...if Australian police hadn't shut down the plotters. One early plan involved smuggling a homemade bomb onto a plane. That was replaced by a plot to release toxic chemicals in a closed, crowded space.

Australian police, with Australia's domestic spy agency, raided sites in four Sydney suburbs in 2017. The agents arrested several men, possibly preventing catastrophe.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Inspired by Timothy McVeigh's Oklahoma City attack 20 years earlier, an anti-government extremist planned to detonate a 1,000-pound truck bomb in 2017. Undercover FBI agents gave the 23-year-old a dummy bomb and arrested him when he tried to set it off at a downtown bank.

The man had earlier told an undercover agent that he didn't want to kill people, but, "You got to break a couple of eggs to make an omelet."

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Exhibit 6D – Berlin: City of Spies

West Berlin (Berlin Wall)

G4.17.001a Section Intro 60 words	BERLIN: CITY OF SPIES	
oo worus	The Allies had won the war. But who would win the	e peace?
	After World War II, Western democracies and the Sin a global struggle for dominance. Occupied Germ them, embodied that rivalry—which played out wir in divided Berlin. A virtual island, isolated deep insi Germany, Berlin became a tinderbox, a treacherous espionage and intrigue between competing power.	any, split between th particular intensity ide Communist East is labyrinth of
#G4.17.001a Extended	The Death Strip	
Caption	To prevent citizens from escaping to the West, East Berlin Wall. It was two walls separated by a 160-ya "death strip." The death strip contained hundreds of anti-vehicle trenches, guard dogs runs, floodligh machine guns.	rd strip of land—the of watchtowers, miles
	In West Berlin, citizens had no restrictions from the freely expressed their opinions through art, which East Berlin, where people were jailed for similar at	you see here. Not so in
G4.17.001a Main Text	THE CITY BECOMES A PRISON	
60 words	"An iron curtain has descended across the Contine Churchill in 1946. That symbolic boundary—betwe communism, freedom and oppression—soon beca	en democracy and
[45 characters per ¶ break]	By 1961, a barbed wire and concrete barrier divide East Berlin from the postwar American, British, and West Berlin. Officially, Communist East Germany sawas meant to protect it from outsiders. In fact, the East Germans inside a country where an authoritar the economy, most property, the media, all travel, aspect of people's social and cultural lives—from the tothe sports teams they supported.	d French sectors of aid the Berlin Wall Wall was to imprison rian state controlled and nearly every
		113 words
		662 characters

News stand: ZEITUNGSKIOSK

G4.17.102a Subtext	GREAT ESCAPES
90 words	Where there's a wall, there's a way.
	To stop its people from escaping, East Germany built a lethal barrier of concrete, barbed wire, and heavily armed guards. Ordinary citizens responded with a spirited mix of ingenuity and determination.
	An estimated 5,000 men and women escaped by crossing over, under, or through the Berlin Wall during its 28 years. Others died trying to defy a deadly barrier that tore families apart and divided a city. Tunnels. Balloons. Ropes. Even a speeding train. Their stories are an extraordinary chronicle of resourcefulness, imagination, the courage of the human spirit, and the desire to live free of oppression.
	103 words
	716 characters
G4.17.102c Extended	RAILROAD RESCUE
Caption 55 words	Harry Deterling called it "the last train to freedom." And he took it for a highly unscheduled run.
	Deterling, a railroad engineer, gathered family and friends at an unused stretch of East Berlin track in December 1961. Once all were aboard, he seized the throttle and plowed the train at full speed through the border barrier, sending the guards runningand carrying his passengers to liberty.
G4.17.102c	To prevent future escapes, the East German police dismantle the tracks
Image credit	used by Deterling to carry himself and family to the West.
	[Image credit] DPA Picture Alliance/Alamy Stock Photo
G4.17.102d Extended	AN AERIAL ESCAPE
Caption 55 words	Soldiers guarded the Berlin Wall with machine guns. Holger Bethke defeated them with bow and arrow.
	In March 1983, Bethke took fishing line connected to a steel cable and tied it to an arrow. He shot it across the border to his brother, who had escaped earlier by floating an air mattress across the river. Clinging to a pulley, Bethke and his friend Michael Becker then ziplined to freedom.

G4.17.102d	Holger Bethke (left) and Michael Becker pose with a bow and arrow, part
	of the clever apparatus they designed to escape East Berlin.
	(Income and the Day distance in hild (Cathy Income
	[Image credit] Rondholz/ullstein bild/Getty Images
G4.17.102e	SMASHING THE WALL
Extended Caption 55 words	
	Tanks were meant to stop escapes. Wolfgang Engels, a 19-year-old East
	German soldier, hoped that one might do the opposite.
	In April 1963, Engels stole a tank and drove it full speed into the Wall. It
	failed to break through. He then tried scrambling over, but got caught in
	barbed wire. Guards shot him twice, but West German passerby
C4 47 402-	untangled Engels, pulled him to safetyand took him to a nearby bar.
G4.17.102e Image caption	East German police examine the armored tank that Wolfgang Engels stole
image caption	and tried to smash through the Berlin Wall.
	(Lucy and Att.) Vocabour France (Common Vocabour in Cotto Income
C4 17 102h	[Image credit] Keystone-France/Gamma-Keysone via Getty Images
G4.17.102b Extended	BALLOON BREAKOUT
Caption 55 words	
	Fabric scraps and hot air carried four adults and four kids to freedom in
	September 1979.
	The Strelzyk and Wetzel families stitched together a homemade hot air
	balloon powered by propane cylinders, and then floated 8,000 feet above
	the menacing border with West Germany. It was their second escape
	attempt. The first failed when their balloon landed in East Germany, just
	200 yards from the border.
G4.17.102b	Peter and Doris Strelzyk, shown here with their children, worked with the
Image caption	Wetzels to engineer the gas-fired balloon and sew together bed sheets,
	curtains, and other scrap fabrics for the balloon.
	[Image credit] Associated Press
G4.17.102f	SWITCHING SIDES
Extended Caption 55 words	
Caption 33 words	Diplomats. Scientists. Athletes. Ballet dancers. People from all walks of
	life seized a chance for freedom and opportunity in the West. However,
	occasionally someone defected from East to West.
	Soviet-controlled countries tightly guarded their borders. No exit or entry
	without permission. But some who got approval to travel to the West
	sought refuge there. They left behind their homeland, friends, and
	family, making headlines for making a new life.

Created by: E&P

G4.17.102f	Most people couldn't switch sides. Here, two weeks after the Wall was
Image credit	completed, people talk across the barrier that will separate them for 28
	years.
	[Image credit]] Gunter Bratke/Getty Images
	[mage creatiff danter bracker detty images
G4.17.102g	Game, Set, and Asylum for Martina Navratilova at the US
Image Caption 1	Open
	SEPTEMBER 1975
	SEFTEIVIBER 1973
	10 years and Coach tours and an area courts at EDI in May, Vaul City Coach
	18-year-old Czech tennis phenom contacts FBI in New York City. Czech
	Tennis Federation denounces their star athlete, saying she "suffered a
	defeat in the face of our proletarian public."
C4 17 103-	[Image credit] Associated Press
G4.17.102g Image Caption 2	"Red Elvis" Ain't Nothin' But a Communist
image caption 2	1973
	American actor and rock-'n'-roller Dean Reed can't help falling in love
	with East Berlin! Virtually unknown in the West, Reed settles in
	communist Germany—where his albums go gold.
	,
	[Image credit] SVF2/Getty Images
G4.17.102h	Mikhail Baryshnikov Leaps to Freedom
Image Caption 1	June 29, 1974
	June 25, 1574
	After the formation of the state of the stat
	After performing a pas de deux, Soviet Kirov Ballet's star dancer slips out
	back door of Toronto theater and makes secret getaway. Explains his
	defection to West as cry for artistic freedom.
	I have a second that him do Nombo a single Cotte have a second
G4.17.102h	[Image credit] Linda Vartoogian/Getty Images
Image Caption 2	Stalin's Daughter Burns Her Soviet Passport
	March 6, 1967
	US officials stunned when Svetlana Alliluyeva asks for political asylum,
	denounces her father, and disavows Communism. CIA unaware ruthless
	former Soviet dictator even had a daughter!
	[Image credit] Bettman/Getty Images

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G4.17.105 Main Text

WHEN THE WALL FELL

The Berlin Wall was a potent symbol of Communist control. Its sudden fall in November 1989 sent an equally powerful message.

The end of the Wall came after an East German official prematurely announced the border would open. Elated East Berliners rushed to the barrier and began ripping it down. West Berliners watched as Trabant cars streamed in. One observer called it "the greatest street party in the history of the world."

[Image Caption & credit]

West Germans perched atop the Berlin Wall celebrate the opening of the border between East and West Berlin on November 12, 1989.

Stephen Jaffe/Getty Images

G4.17.204 Artifact Caption

Berlin Wall Segments

Berlin Wall segments

2017.2.012 2017.2.013 These Berlin Wall segments once stood as a barrier on the East German border. They were donated by Oberhavel County, Germany, to commemorate the end of the Cold War.

Once topped by asbestos pipe, they would have been almost impossible to scale. The T-shaped base made them hard to dislodge, even if rammed by a truck. Unlike the Wall segments facing West Germany, these had no graffiti and were painted white to assist guards in seeing potential escapees. The design of the Wall evolved over its 28-year lifespan.

Berlin Wall segments, East Germany, 1970s-1980s

Gift of Oberhavel County, Germany

[Image Caption]

Oberhavel County, Germany

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East Berlin

Sneak-through

G4.17.104a Extended Caption for walkthrough	NEIGHBORS HELPING NEIGHBORS A group of West German students, eager to help their neighbors across the border, spent six months in 1964 digging a 40-foot tunnel under the Wall. Fifty-seven people crawled to freedom before guards found the passage two nights later. East Berlin's largest mass escape was through Tunnel 57. Over the years, some 300 people tried to escape under the Wall from both sides. Guards discovered most tunnels before they could be used.
G4.17.104a Image caption	An East German is lifted out of the escape tunnel in October 1964. The tunnel was longer than a football field and ran between an abandoned West Berlin bakery and an old outhouse in East Berlin. [Image credit] ullstein bild/Getty Images
G4.17.104b Caption for tunnel upside- down	LOOK DOWN What would you do to help a loved one escape from the other side of the Berlin Wall? Imagine digging a tunnel in secret under an abandoned house while the border guards patrol above.

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Trabant

G4.17.202	THE TERRIBLE, BELOVED TRABANT
Main Text 65 words	
05 00/03	Spewing foul black smoke, East Germany's rattling, roaring, rickety
	Trabant was among the worst and most uncomfortable cars ever made.
	With a body crafted of recycled cotton and resin (nicknamed "racing cardboard"), no fuel gauge inside the car, and a top speed of 60 mph, the 26 horsepower Trabant became a much-jeered symbol of communist inefficiency during its 30 years in production—often compared unfavorably to West Germany's reliable Volkswagen. The "Trabi" became the butt of countless jokes. It also was much in demand. Even well-connected East Germans had to wait an average of 12 years to get one.
	99 words
	652 characters
G4.17.204 Extended	Drive-by Surveillance
Caption	How do you take nighttime photos discreetly, without the target seeing your camera's flash?
	The Stasi embedded this Trabant door with an array of infrared flash
	units, then hid them behind a material that let infrared light pass
	through. That let them conduct surveillance at night, or on a dark street,
	simply driving past and taking flash photos unseenwithout alerting the target.
	Display model of Stasi infrared surveillance door, Soviet Union (KGB), 1970s-1980s
	62 words
	434 characters
Artifact caption	The Stasi hid this camera inside a car fender. When driving through West
	Berlin on official business, it allowed them to secretly photograph military
	installation and equipment.
	Car camera concealment, East Germany (Stasi), 1970s-1980s

G4.17.200c Directive	CAN YOU FIT?
	How far would you go to reach freedom? East Germans found dangerous, ingenious, and often uncomfortable hiding places in cars to outwit border guards and searches. The escape vehicle of choice? A 1957 Cadillac Coupe DeVille.
	Try fitting your entire body under this "car's hood." Imagine: how long could you stay there, fearing discovery at every moment? 54 words 377 characters
G4.17.200c Image caption	A mother and son reenact their attempt to escape East Germany in the trunk of a BMW in 1983.
	[Image credit] Stasi Records Agency
G4.17.200c Image caption	This woman tried to escape by hiding in the gearbox between the front seats of a Peugeot in September 1965.
	[Image credit] Stasi Records Agency
G4.17.200c Image caption	After discovering these people attempting to escape to the West, the Stasi forced them to "reenact" their hiding place and photographed them for training purposes. [Image credit] Stasi Records Agency
G4.17.201a-e Unique format	[Trabant Jokes in vinyl on case]
Onique format	Q. HOW DO YOU DOUBLE THE VALUE OF A TRABANT? A. FILL THE TANK
	Q. WHY DOES A TRABANT HAVE A REAR WINDOW DEFOGGER? A. TO KEEP YOUR HANDS WARM WHILE PUSHING IT.
	Q. HOW MANY WORKERS DOES IT TAKE TO BUILD A TRABI? A. THREE: ONE TO CUT, ONE TO FOLD, AND ONE TO PASTE.
	Q. WHEN DOES A TRABI REACH ITS TOP SPEED? A. WHEN IT'S BEING TOWED.
	Q. HOW DO YOU CATCH A TRABANT? A. STICK CHEWING GUM ON THE HIGHWAY.

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G4.17.300a Main Text

DEATH AT THE WALL

"Don't hesitate to use your weapon even when border breaches happen with women and children." Those were the chilling orders to East German troops. Stop anyone attempting to cross the wall in *either* direction.

Between 1961 and 1989, Communist East German guards killed at least 140 people at the Berlin Wall—mostly East Germans fleeing west. After a death, the Ministry for State Security, or Stasi, often swept in to cover it up. They concocted phony stories, hid corpses, and created fake death certificates to make killings appear "self-inflicted," or to hide them entirely. Many families didn't learn the truth for decades, until the Wall fell and the Stasi archives were opened.

112 words 729 characters

G4.17.300b Extended Caption 55 words

MANFRED GERTZKI KILLED APRIL 27, 1973

Manfred Gertzki thought he'd be safe. Alone after his mother died, the 30-year-old East Berliner sewed steel plates into his jacket and tried to sneak across the Spree Canal, past the Wall, into West Berlin. Guards shot him, watching as he sank into the water.

Though West Berlin passersby saw the murder, the Stasi erased all traces of Gertzki's existence, cremated him, and buried his ashes anonymously.

[Image credit] Stasi Records Agency

66 words 449 characters

G4.17.300c Extended Caption

GERALD THIEM KILLED AUGUST 7, 1970

Staggering home after maybe too many drinks, West Berliner Gerald Thiem saw the Wall. He began climbing. Shouts from an East German guard sent him fleeing...into the border lights and a hail of 177 bullets.

Thiem's family had no clue why he never returned. The truth emerged only in 1994, when Thiem's daughters found the cover-up in Stasi

	archives. Their father's body had been cremated as "unknown dead man." [Image credit] Stasi Records Agency
G4.17.300d	HORST EINSIEDEL
Extended Caption	KILLED MARCH 15, 1973
55 words	Heading to the dentist. That's what Horst Einsiedel told his family. In fact, the East German was heading west.
	Einsiedel drove to a cemetery bordering West Berlin and scaled the fence—triggering alarms. Guards fired. The Stasi covered up the murder, labeling him a crime victim and planting fake evidence. Einsiedel's wife was unconvinced, so the Stasi invented a new story that he drowned while escaping.

Border guard

G4.17.403 Main Text	CROSSING THE BORDER
	There were legal ways to travel between East and West Berlin. East Germany set up checkpoints—seven on streets, one at a train station. Yet even with proper paperwork, crossing the border was difficult and intimidating.
	East Germans faced especially severe restrictions. But for everyone, the red tape was daunting and the painstaking searches scary. Guards looking for stowaways often dismantled carsand left them that way.
	66 words 470 characters
G4.17.401 Extended	Der Hund
Caption	The Stasi used this "Der Hund" kit to trace a suspect's movements.
L2016.1.2204	Agents secretly sprayed the person's doormat with female dog hormones. When suspects stepped on the mat, the scent would get on their shoes.
	Specially trained male German Shepherds could track the scent for days.
	"Der Hund" dog hormone tracking kit, East Germany (Stasi), 1970s-1980s 46 words
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G4.17.404 Extended	Permission to Cross
Caption	For almost 30 years, Checkpoint Charlie was the only crossing point
L2013.2.259 a-c	between East and West Berlin for diplomats, military, and foreign tourists. On the West side was an unassuming guardhouse. On the East Side stood guard towers and cement barriers.
	This pass, allowing a visitor a 24-hour stay in East Germany, was one of the last issued: it's stamped November 9, 1989—the day the Berlin Wall fell.
	Checkpoint Charlie pass, East Germany, ca. 1989
	On loan from the Francis Lara Collection
G4.17.402 Extended	WHAT DOES PARANOIA SMELL LIKE?
Caption 55 words	The Stasi wanted to sniff out dissenters. Literally. The secret police collected the smells of suspicious citizens so that they could track them with trained dogs if needed. Stasi offices in East Berlin stored thousands
L2016.1.487	of airtight scent jars.
	Agents collected scents by wiping a specially treated cloth on objects suspects touched. They even secretly slipped tubes into people's homes to suck up air samples.
	Scent jar, East Germany (Stasi), 1970s-1980s
	65 words 459 characters

Haus des Kindes

G4.17.804 Artifact Caption	Trabant Toy Cars
2014.1.016 2014.1.017	Can't wait 15 years to buy a car? Get your Trabant here—smaller, but just as cramped! Today, these toy Trabis are mementos of a bygone era.
2014.1.019	Trabant toy cars, Germany, 2014
2014.1.020 2014.1.021	
2014.1.018 2014.1.022	

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Stasi Crest

	Ministry for State (MFS) crest, East Germay, 1960s
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Stasi criminalist kit

G4.17.801	Spycatching 101
L2016.1.652	At East Berlin's Humboldt University, future spycatchers took special courses to train as "criminalists." They learned to root out foreign spies and homegrown traitors.
	On entering the Stasi, graduates received a kit like this with all the tools they'd need, from rubber gloves to avoid leaving fingerprints to test tubes for storing hair and fiber samples. It was a spycatcher's dream kit!
	Stasi Criminalist Kit, East Germany (Stasi), 1970s-1980s

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Stasi Office

Stasi Office	
G4.17.500	THE EYES AND EARS OF OPPRESSION
Main Text	
	At home. At work. At school. On the street. Even in hospitals or churches, East Germany's Ministry for State Security—the Stasi—was watching and listening. Feared and hated by the East Germans, it was perhaps the most effective and repressive secret police and security agency the world has ever seen, zealously using oppression, intimidation, espionage, and terror to maintain the government's tight grip.
	At its height, the Stasi employed more than 90,000 agents. But they were just the tip of the surveillance iceberg. The Ministry "recruited" a vast network of citizen informers. Some were true believers, but others were motivated by greed, jealously, even blackmail. Your co-worker, classmate, neighbor, even your kids might be spying on you.
	[Image Caption & credit]
	Stasi surveillance photograph.
	Stasi Records Agency
G4.17.507 Extended	The Stasi Workshop
Caption	How do you keep tabs on an entire nation? In its zeal to control every East German, the Stasi's Office of Technical Services devised an extraordinary assortment of gadgets and techniques for audio and visual surveillance.
	The Stasi adapted many of these ingenious devices from commercial products. It based others on technology developed elsewhere—particularly the Soviet Union.
	58 words
	428 characters
G4.17.504 Subtext	THE MAN WITHOUT A FACE
	Markus Wolf wanted to know all about his adversariesbut ensured they
	knew nothing about him. The notorious spymaster ran East Germany's
	foreign intelligence for nearly 30 years. Yet it was said that nobody in the
	West knew what he looked like, or even saw his photo until 1978.
	Wolf trained as a spy in the Soviet Union during World War II. After the
	war, he built a global network of 4,000 spies, planting agents abroad in

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	low-level jobs and waiting patiently as they rose through the ranks. Among his most successful ploys? "Romeo" agents to seduce female government workers. Convicted of treason after East Germany collapsed yet cleared on appeal, Wolf died in 2006 at age 83.
	[Image Caption & credit] Unlike Western intelligence agencies during the Cold War, you get to see a picture of Markus Wolf. Behind him, rows upon rows of files from the Stasi archives in Berlin.
	Tom Stoddart Archive/Getty Images
	117 words 720 characters
G4.17.503 Extended	The Antlers are Listening
Caption On rail L2016.1.653	What better way to spend an afternoon than sipping beer on your terraceand secretly recording a debriefing? That was a favorite pastime of spymaster Markus Wolf at his country home outside East Berlin.
	Wolf used a house across the lake from his estate solely to debrief defectors. Every inch was wired for audio and photo surveillance. Even these elk antlers, mounted on the terrace wall, concealed a microphone.
	American elk antlers belonging to Markus Wolf, East Germany (HVA), 1980s
	67 words 457 characters
G4.17.503 Artifact Caption On rail	Binoculars belonging to Markus Wolf East Germany (HVA), 1950-1987
L2016.1.089	
G4.17.503 Artifact Caption On rail	Classified military map East Germany, ca. 1980
2008.4.018	
G4.17.503	A Secret Cache
Extended Caption	The Stasi created this waterproof cache to conceal papers of the utmost importance. Did it contain perhaps the Cold War's greatest intelligence
On rail	find?
L2016.1.315	Soon after the Berlin Wall fell, the CIA obtained the Rosenholz files—280,000 dossiers identifying Stasi agents and sources worldwide.

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	These files details Stasi sources, targets, and informants, including the only known list linking agents' code names to their real names.
	Underwater cache, East Germany (HVA), ca. 1985
G4.17.503 Artifact Caption On rail	Markus Wolf uniform East Germany (HVA), 1980s
L2016.1.100 a-g	
G4.17.503 Extended	The Nuclear Beer Hall
Caption On rail L2016.1.1407 a-f	What kind of shelter would you seek in the event of nuclear attack? Markus Wolf's bunker served beer.
	Fearful of nuclear attack by NATO, East Germany built fallout shelters for its leaders. Wolf's nuclear hideaway had a beer garden at the entrance, letting the spymaster raise a glass with colleagues during nuclear drills. These beer coasters—featuring Wolf as a crafty lynx—were part of the black humor décor.
	Beer coasters associated with Markus Wolf, East Germany (HVA), 1970s-1980s
	69 words 459 characters
G4.17.502 Subtext	THE MASTER OF FEAR
90 words	"To know everything, and to report on everything worth knowing." That was Erich Mielke's goal. As Stasi chief from 1957 to 1989, he transformed East Germany into a surveillance state.
	Short in both stature and charm, Mielke worked with the Soviet KGB to build East German security services after World War II. His blunt but effective methods included arbitrary arrest, kidnapping, harassment, and relentless collection of information.
	After East Germany's collapse, courts deemed Mielke mentally unfit to be tried as Stasi chief, but he served two years for his role in a murder 61 years earlier. The "Master of Fear" died at 92 in 2000.
	105 words
	716 characters

G4.17.504b **DESTROY THE EVIDENCE! Extended** Caption When the Berlin Wall fell, many East Germans rejoiced. But some panicked. Officials had lied, tortured, and murdered. Countless citizens had been informants. Government files could expose everything. And everyone. Stasi staff began destroying millions of documents, first with shredders, then, desperately, with bare hands. Today, the German government is reassembling the documents for the historical record. [Image credit] Tobias Schwartz/Getty Images 57 words 458 characters G4.17.506 Sneak a Peek Directive for file cabinet There are no Stasi around. Now's your chance to look through their flipbooks foreign intelligence files. Turn the tables on the Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung (Main Directorate for Reconnaissance) and spy on them! 34 words 217 characters G4.17.505a **VALUE: EXTREMELY HIGH** Flipbook profile NAME: Günter Guillaume MISSION: Infiltrate West German Chancellery **ACTIVITIES**: **1956**: Sent to W. Germany. Became close personal advisor to <u>Chancellor Willy Brandt</u>. Intel passed included NATO nuclear strategy. 1974: Exposed by W. German security, leading to Brandt's resignation. Sentenced to 13 yrs. **1981**: Released in spy exchange. Awarded Order of Karl Marx. [Image credit] Keystone/Stringer/Getty Images

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G4.17.505c Flipbook profile

NAME: Johanna Olbrich

CODENAME: ANNA

MISSION: Infiltrate West German Government

ACTIVITIES:

1962: Sent to West Germany. Cover identity: West Berliner <u>Sonja</u> Lüneburg (real Sonja held in East German psychiatric ward).

1969-1985: Worked in Bonn & Brussels for high-ranking European politicians.

1985: Ordered home. Catsitter for Markus Wolf.

G4.17.505e Flipbook profile NAME: Gabriele Gast CODENAME: GISELA

MISSION: Infiltrate West German intelligence (BND)

ACTIVITIES:

1973-1990: Analyst for <u>BND's Soviet division</u>. Passed 49 intel reports, including some about US - Soviet summit meetings. Provided codes & names of all resident BND agents abroad.

1990: Arrested in West Germany. Sentenced to 6 years, 9 months in prison.

[Image credit] ullstein bild/Getty Images

G4.17.505g Flipbook profile 4 **ROMEO**

NAME: Rudolf Reck

MISSION: Seduce for secrets

TARGET: Gabriele Kliem (Codename GERHARD)

ACTIVITIES:

1977: Sent to Bonn, West Germany. Cover identity: <u>Frank Dietzel</u>, physicist. Seduction successful. In 3 months, engaged to target.

1977-1984: Target provided <u>US Embassy military documents</u> at monthly meetings. Love letters passed to Stasi psychologists.

[Image credit] ©Can Stock Photo/supersvet1973

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G4.17.505i Flipbook profile

SUPER-ROMEO

NAME: Roland Gant CODENAME: VENSKE

MISSION: Seduce for secrets

TARGET: Margarethe Lubig (codename ROSE)

ACTIVITIES:

1960: Sent to Vienna. Cover identity: Danish intel officer. Seduction successful. Diamond ring bought with Stasi funds.

1963: Target passed NATO defense security & arms production documents.

1990: W. Germany arrested target — 18 mos. sentence.

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Artifact Case 2

L4.17.xxx	The Stasi created pins as rewards or honors for officers' service. These pins honor attendance at various training schools or anniversaries of
L2013.2.010	service.
L2013.2.011	Stasi spy school pin, East Germany, 1949-1990 On loan from The Francis Lara Collection
L2013.2.013	Stasi spy school pin, East Germany, 1949-1990 Stasi
L2013.2.014	20 th anniversary pin, East Germany, 1970 Stasi 25 th
2008.4.002	
	anniversary pin, East Germany, 1975
	Stasi 40 th anniversary pin, East Germany, 1985
L4.17.xxx Artifact	Stasi officers might wear pins like this to identify their operational status to
Caption	others. The rotating disk can display four different identifying colors.
L2013.2.012	Stasi ID pin with rotating color wheel, East Germany, 1949-1990 On loan from The Francis Lara Collection
L4.17.xxx Artifact Caption	Operative Technical Group plaque, East Germany, 1950-1990s
L2016.1.066	
L4.17.006 Artifact Caption	By sprinkling chemical powder from this kit on a classified file, a Stasi officer could track whomever touched it.
L2016.1.066	Chemical detection kit, East Germany (Stasi), 1975-1989
L4.17.008 Artifact Caption	Invisible inks become visible under ultraviolet (UV) light. This kit has four UV
	lights of different wavelengths, to read messages from Stasi agents who each had an assigned ink.
2001.9.085	
	Secret writing kit, East Germany (Stasi), ca. 1985

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Artifact case 3

G4.17.508a	Py Momon For Momon
Extended	By Women, For Women
Caption	A special and all assistances and assistances and assistances and assistances. But what
	A spy in a classic trench coat might easily conceal a camera. But what
L2016.1.4689	about a female agent in a skimpy outfit?
	Four female Stasi employees devised a solution: an ingenious bra, codenamed "Meadow." Designed to be worn under a summer dress, its built-in sub-miniature camera—and a shutter controlled by a remote release held in the pocket—let female agents snap surveillance photos easily and inconspicuously.
	Bra camera, East Germany (Stasi), 1985
	68 words
	457 characters
G4.17.508b	Sending Secret Signals
Extended	Schaling Secret Signals
Caption	The Stasi developed this Short Range Agent Communication system as a
2001.9.075	way to send messages across the Berlin Wall without being seen or
2001.9.073	overheard.
	overneara.
	Relaxing on the balcony of a West Berlin apartment, an agent could use its
	infrared light beams to send signals a mile or more away across the border.
	Requiring just a clear line of sight, secure transmissions were limited only
	by clouds, heavy rain, or snow.
	Short range agent communication system, East Germany (HVA), ca. 1985
	67 words
	455 characters
G4.17.508c	Night Vision
Extended	
Caption	Stasi tech officers spied on citizens around the clock—day and night. The
L2016.1.1482	camera hidden in this briefcase let agents snap photos in the dark.
	camera maden in this briefcase let agents shap photos in the dark.
	<u> </u>

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	The HFK III, their most sophisticated mobile surveillance camera, silently took photos on infrared film through a small hole in the briefcase. Special leather-like fabric covering the briefcase <i>looks</i> opaque, but the infrared
	flash units inside can see right through it.
	HFK3 infrared camera, East Germany (Stasi), ca. 1986
G4.17.508d Extended	Secret Snapshots
Caption	Small, silent cameras devised by the Stasi's foreign intelligence service let
L2016.1.3383	agents copy documents swiftly and secretly.
	One, the Uranus 2, snapped pictures and reduced the photos to tiny microdots. Another, the Venus—pre-focused based on the distance from hand to table when agents rested their elbows on a tabletop—let spies snap pictures one-handed, freeing their other hand to set up the next document.
	Venus-Z document camera, East Germany (HVA), ca. 1986
	Uranus-2 microdot camera, East Germany (HVA), 1964
	65 words 458 characters
L4.17.027 Artifact Caption	
Artifact Caption L2016.1.1524 a-	458 characters Triggered with a remote shutter release, the Robot's spring-driven motor
Artifact Caption	458 characters Triggered with a remote shutter release, the Robot's spring-driven motor can take multiple pictures without needing to manually advance the film
Artifact Caption L2016.1.1524 a-	Triggered with a remote shutter release, the Robot's spring-driven motor can take multiple pictures without needing to manually advance the film or re-cock the shutter. Robot Star 50 camera, East Germany (Stasi), 1969 The Stasi used a variety of high-tech bugs. Different locations or hiding places required different devices for monitoring dissidents as well as
Artifact Caption L2016.1.1524 a- b L4.17.009	Triggered with a remote shutter release, the Robot's spring-driven motor can take multiple pictures without needing to manually advance the film or re-cock the shutter. Robot Star 50 camera, East Germany (Stasi), 1969 The Stasi used a variety of high-tech bugs. Different locations or hiding
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Artifact Caption L2016.1.1524 a-b L4.17.009 Artifact Caption L2016.1.2500 a-l	Triggered with a remote shutter release, the Robot's spring-driven motor can take multiple pictures without needing to manually advance the film or re-cock the shutter. Robot Star 50 camera, East Germany (Stasi), 1969 The Stasi used a variety of high-tech bugs. Different locations or hiding places required different devices for monitoring dissidents as well as suspected spies. Audio surveillance devices (bugs), East Germany (Stasi), 1980s Microdot camera, East Germany HVA,1960s This KGB-designed document copy camera is small enough to hide inside
Artifact Caption L2016.1.1524 a-b L4.17.009 Artifact Caption L2016.1.2500 a-l	Triggered with a remote shutter release, the Robot's spring-driven motor can take multiple pictures without needing to manually advance the film or re-cock the shutter. Robot Star 50 camera, East Germany (Stasi), 1969 The Stasi used a variety of high-tech bugs. Different locations or hiding places required different devices for monitoring dissidents as well as suspected spies. Audio surveillance devices (bugs), East Germany (Stasi), 1980s Microdot camera, East Germany HVA,1960s

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Artifact captions on desk

L4.17.014 Artifact Caption 2001.9.006	Originally made for recording actors in movies, this ultra-small, high-fidelity recorder was easy to hide and perfect for Stasi counterintelligence operations.
	Nagra reel-to-reel recorder, Poland (Stasi), ca. 1985
L4.17.015 Artifact Caption L2016.1.1567 a- b	The Stasi used this viewer to secretly spy into a neighboring room. They inserted the viewer into a tube in the wall and looked through a pinhole opening on the other side. Through-the-Wall pinhole viewer, East Germany (Stasi), 1970s-1980s
L4.17.016 Artifact Caption 2001.1.051	With the microphone and speaker hidden under a coat collar, this radio allowed surveillance personnel to talk in a crowd or coordinate around a target.
	Surveillance radio PR-35/FAUN, Czechoslovakia (Stasi), ca. 1977

Interrogation Office

G4.17.601 Main Text	MAKE THEM TALK
	How do you break a suspect? The Stasi perfected techniques that attacked prisoners' minds rather than their bodies.
	Although the dreaded secret police often did use physical force—kicking, beating, or forcing detainees to stand for hours—they preferred psychological manipulation that left emotional scars but no physical marks. Sleep deprivation, water torture, and threats to family and friends left prisoners feeling powerless and disoriented. The approach was effective. A third of all suspects signed confessions and became informants.
	79 words
	586 characters

G4.17.600 Extended	Locked Away
Caption	This door once sealed a cell in the Stasi's Hohenschönhausen prison. No
L2002.5.001	East Berlin map showed the jail. The Stasi preferred to keep it—and its inmates—invisible.
	Some 40,000 political prisoners passed through the prison during its 38 years. Most had tried to flee East Germany or were considered opponents of the regime for various reasons. The average stay was six months, though some languished for years.
	Stasi prison door, East Germany, 1960 On loan from the Cold War Museum, Warrenton, VA
	68 words
C4 17 602	460 characters
G4.17.602 Quotation Unique format	"I was given nothing to eat or drink and made to sit on a stool throughout the interrogation. If I gave an answer they didn't like, I was hit so hard across the face that I would fall off the stool. By the end of it I couldn't stand up."
	Wolfgang Arndt
	Sentenced to 22 months for "preparation for unlawful crossing of the border" and "interference in the activities of state organs"
G4.17.602 Extended	Weapons of Fear and Force
Caption	
L2016.1.040	The Stasi was a ruthless enforcer. Many of its ingeniously cruel tools reflected its blunt brutality.
L2016.1.2268	For example, agents might infiltrate a street demonstration carrying this cattle prod disguised as an umbrella. A jab in the kidneys disabled a dissident leader and broke up the crowd. Other times, the Stasi was satisfied with crude force, cracking this telescoping bludgeon across an opponent's knees.
	Umbrella cattle prod, East Germany (Stasi), 1980s
	Rubber cosh, East Germany (Stasi), 1960s-1980s
	Handcuff, East Germany (Stasi), 1960s-1980s
	63 words
	454 characters

PALASTHOTEL

G4.17.701 Main Text	THE STASI IS WATCHING
65 words	The Palasthotel <i>really</i> looked after its foreign guests. Nicknamed the "Stasinest," the East Berlin hotel was designed for comfort—and surveillance.
	Four Stasi offers kept watch at all times. Cameras and microphones monitored the lobby, elevators, hallways, and several suites. Room 51.01, known as the "Stasi-suite," was specially equipped to keep a watchful eye on particularly "interesting" visitors. Hotel guests, meanwhile, often included foreign spies who were eagerly trying to avoid detection in a high-stakes game of hide-and-seek.
	[Image Caption & credit] The infamous Palasthotel, where Stasi agents, cameras, and microphones kept tabs on the many foreign guests.
	ullstein bild/Getty Images
	78 words 585 characters
G4.17.702 Directive	Are You Being Watched?
	Can you outwit the eyes and ears of Stasi surveillance? Ordinary-looking objects can be tracking your every move. Spot them before they spot you!
	24 words 162 characters

	,
G4.17.706 Extended	Watch the Birdie
Caption	Because the birdie's watching you! This cuckoo clock masks a hidden
L2016.1.3585 a-	camera. Look for the pinhole lens opening in the middle of the cuckoo's
g	door.
L2016.1.3585 a-g	The Stasi designed this cuckoo camera specifically for clandestine photography in hotel rooms. Selected rooms were modified by building a camera port into the wall pre-aimed at the bed or sitting area.
	Cuckoo clock concealment, East Germany (Stasi), ca. 1985
	Beobachtungskomplex II through-the-wall camera, East Germany (Stasi), 1980s
	61 words
	434 characters
L4.17.031 Artifact Caption	Spy vs. Spy? This Stasi-modified ashtray concealed a tiny document copy camera, while this CIA cigarette box hid its own surveillance camera.
L2016.1.229	Ashtray concealment, East Germany (Stasi), 1960s-1970s
L2016.1.1494	Cigarette box concealment for Tessina camera, East Germany (Stasi), 1960s- 1970s
L4.17.018	This working fountain pen contains 100x-power magnifying device. The
Artifact Caption	Stasi used it to view <i>mikrats</i> —super-tiny, 1.4mm-wide photos of secret
L2016.1.3380 a-	documents.
, o	Fountain pen "Mikrat" viewer with cap, East Germany (Stasi), 1960s-1970s
L4.17.020 Artifact Caption	This candle base and wooden statue both have hidden compartments, probably used to conceal film from a Minox camera.
12046 4 272	p. 2222. y abou to contocut thin from a willow curriera.
L2016.1.250 a-b	Candle base concealment, East Germany (Stasi), 1970s
L2016.1.259 a-b	Wooden Statue Concealment, East Germany (Stasi), 1950s-1960s
L4.17.xxx Artifact Caption	Coin concealment, West Germany (BND), 1975
L2016.1.493	

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L4.17.022 Artifact Caption	Even the kids can help! The Stasi used diplomats' families to smuggle spy gear into the West: who'd guess each of these toys conceal a small document copy camera?
	Wooden toy car concealments, East Germany (Stasi), 1980s
G4.17.703 Extended	A Nutty Solution
Caption	Where would you hide a cipher sheet? A Soviet agent, operating in West
L2016.1.3362	Berlin in the 1980s, had a cunning idea: stash it in an empty walnut shell in a bowl of nuts. But the agent made one mistake.
	The agent sealed the shell with glue that glowed in ultraviolet light. West German police, searching the apartment with a UV light, examined each nut. One glowed.
	Walnut shell with cipher sheets, USSR, 1980s
	65 words
	401 characters

L4.17.xxx Artifact Caption	When the goat is unscrewed from this bookend, it allows the back panel to slide out, revealing a cavity for a passport or secret documents.
Need artifact	Bookend concealment, East Germany (Stasi), 1970s
L4.17.xxx Artifact Caption	Poke a paper clip into the center hole in this chessboard to release the hidden locking mechanism. Inside, there are compartments for a URANUS
Need artifact	2 microdot camera.
	Chessboard concealment, East Germany (HVA), ca. 1961
L4.17.xxx Artifact Caption	Statue concealment, USSR (KGB), ca. 1970
L4.17.028	Turn one of the keys on this covert observation camera, and it releases
Artifact Caption	the shutter. It was used by the Abteilung VIII, a super-secret section
L2016.1.493	which operated autonomously within the Stasi.
	Tessina camera key pouch concealment, East Germany (HVA), 1980s
L4.17.xxx	Plug in this phone, and it becomes a bugging device. A microphone built
Artifact Caption	into the mouth piece picks up sounds in the room and transmits them along existing phone lines.
Need artifact	along existing priorie lines.
	Telephone, US (CIA), 1970s
G4.17.705 Extended	An Innocent Iron?
Caption	Was the woman a Stasi agent? West German police thought so, but a
L2016.1.3552	search of her apartment turned up nothing suspicious—just everyday
a-b	objects, such as this ordinary iron.
	At least, it <i>seemed</i> ordinary. A hidden compartment actually held a "one-time pad" (single-use cipher key) and a schedule for communicating with her Stasi handler. In an emergency, plugging in the iron incinerated the evidence.
	Clothes iron concealment, East Germany (Stasi), 1960s
	63 words
	434 characters

L4.17.025 Artifact Caption	This top half of this eyeglass case holds half a pair of eyeglasses. The bottom half conceals a tiny Tessina camera.
L2016.1.515	Leather eyeglass case concealment, East Germany (Stasi), 1970s
	Coin purse concealing Tessina camera, East Germany (Stasi), 1960s-1970s
	Gloves concealing Minox camera, East Germany (Stasi), 1960s-1970s
G4.17.707 Extended	For the Well-groomed Spy
Caption	Spy gear is all about making the amazing look ordinary. Anyone would
L2016.1.3386	travel with shaving cream, razor, and soap, right? But not ones like these!
L2016.1.515	A waterproof cavity in the shaving cream tube holds a single-shot firing
L2016.1.503	device. The razor conceals a camera, the toiletry kit hides disguise materials. And if you don't open the soap case correctly (using a magnet
L2016.1.3133 a-i	to flip a switch), a flashbulb destroys the undeveloped film inside.
	Shaving cream tube concealment, US (CIA), 1960s-1970s
	Soap case concealment, East Germany (Stasi), 1960s-1970s
	Razor concealment, East Germany (Stasi), ca. 1986
	Toiletry kit concealment, US (CIA), 1970s
	67 words
	438 characters

G4.17.704 Extended	Dress for Success
Caption	Is that necktie watching you? Maybe. Stasi operating in East Germany hid
L2016.1.279 a-b	cameras in all sorts of clothing. Stasi agents abroad often concealed film in shoes or belts.
L2016.1.3501	in snoes or beits.
L2016.1.1761 b	The Stasi was the only spy agency to adapt tiny Minox cameras so that they didn't require two hands to advance the film. Hiding a camera in one
L2016.1.3456 a- c	of these gloves, agents depressed a spring-rod and voilà—they snapped a photo and advanced the film.
	Shoe concealment, East Germany (Stasi), 1960s-1970s
	Belt concealment, East Germany (Stasi), 1970s-1980s
	Necktie concealment with Tochka camera, East Germany (Stasi), 1960s-1980s
	Gloves concealing Minox camera, East Germany (Stasi), 1960s-1970s
	73 words
	460 characters
L4.17.xxx Artifact Caption	Boot concealment, East Germany (Stasi), ca. 1980s
Need artifact #	
L4.17.023	This umbrella case conceals a tiny half-frame 35mm camera, used to snap
L2016.1.1516 a-	photos by an officer in the Stasi's super-secret Department VIII.
b	Umbrella concealment for Tessina camera, East Germany (Stasi), 1970s- 1980s
	Purse concealment, East Germany (Stasi), 1970s-1980s
L4.17.026	This flask has a secret, dry chamber inside, perfect for hiding passports or
Artifact Caption	cipher material. Bottoms up!
L2016.1.372	Flask concealment, East Germany (Stasi), 1960s-1970s

Exhibit 6E – The Spy Next Door

#G4.16.400 Section Intro 60 words

THE SPY NEXT DOOR

How well do you really know your neighbors? That nice, ordinary family next door might not be so ordinary after all.

Sometimes, intelligence agencies plant sleeper agents, or "illegals"—trained officers sent abroad to blend into the community. These agents live what appear to be normal lives while secretly carrying out intelligence missions. How do countries root out these foreign spies? Vigilance...and patience. They watch—often for years—to spot tradecraft slipups. They intercept messages. And, sometimes, informants give away the game.

78 words 543 characters

#G4.16.401 Main Text

THE RUSSIAN 10

In 2000, the FBI learned of 10 Russian agents operating undercover in the US. Some of them had been here for years. Their mission? Become American. Blend in.

The Russian "illegals" weren't only gathering information. Their primary assignment was to "spot and assess," cultivate relationships and look for recruits. To keep an eye on them, the FBI launched Operation Ghost Stories. For a decade or more, agents listened to their conversations, read their emails, and waited for the right moment to close in.

[Image Caption & credit]

The FBI watched the Russian 10 for years. These images, from a surveillance video filmed in September 2009, record a meeting between Michael Zottoli and Richard Murphy.

Roger Viollet/Getty Images

83 words 553 characters

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#G4.16.404	CREATING A COVER
Tertiary Text	
	How would you prove your identity? Driver's license? Library card?
L2016.1.3475 L2016.1.3493	Passport? What if you weren't who you claimed to be?
L2016.1.3495 L2016.1.3494	Russian intelligence created false identities for Lydia and Vladimir Guryev
L2016.1.3488	using birth certificates from deceased US citizens. The documents let them
L2016.1.3489	create their covers as Americans Cynthia and Richard Murphy and obtain additional IDs and credentials—the sorts of things anyone might carry to
	prove who they are.
	Cynthis Murphy's passport, US, 1999
	Richard Murphy's Costco card, US, 2010 Cynthia Murphy's university ID card, US, 2010
	Richard Murphy's university ID card, 2005-10
	Cynthia Murphy's business card, US, 2010 Cynthia Murphy's University library card, US, 2003
	68 words
	479 characters
L2016.1.3490	Russian intelligence created these false US birth certificates for Vladimir and
L2016.1.3491	Lydia Guryev to establish their identities as Americans Richard Murphy and Cynthis Murphy (née Hopkins).
	Richard Murphy's fraudulent birth certificate, Russia, ca. 2010 Cynthia Murphy's fraudulent birth certificate, Russia, ca.2010
#G4.16.405a Extended Caption	MEET RICHARD AND CYNTHIA
On spinner	Richard Murphy was a stay-at-home dad, caring for two kids. You might
	catch him sipping a beer while grilling hamburgers. Cynthia Murphy worked
	for a New York accounting firm. She loved baking cookies and puttering in the garden.
	They were just an ordinary couple enjoying a typical American life in
	suburban Montclair, New Jersey. Weren't they?
	[Image Caption & credit]
	Richard and Cynthia Murphy enjoying a picnic outside their New Jersey home.
	Getty Images
	57 words
	401 characters

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#G4.16.405b Extended Caption On spinner

MEET LYDIA AND VLADIMIR

The Murphys weren't always the Murphys. Russian intelligence sent Lydia and Vladimir Guryev to the US to get information on American policy in Afghanistan, Iran's nuclear program, and arms reduction talks.

Lydia's job in finance helped her to network. She even attended a fundraiser connected to then-Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. Vladimir supplied money and equipment to a fellow Russian agent in the US.

[Image Caption & credit]

Mug shots of Richard Murphy and Cynthia Murphy taken at the time of their arrest.

FBI; FBI

65 words **461** characters

#G4.16.405c Extended Caption On spinner

MISSION FROM MOSCOW

"You were sent to [the] USA for long-term service trip. Your education, bank accounts, car, house, etc.—all these serve one goal: fulfill your main mission to search and develop ties in policymaking circles and send intels [intelligence reports] to C[enter]...."

—Instruction from Russian intelligence to Richard Murphy, intercepted and decrypted by FBI, 2009.

[Image Caption & credit]

The Murphys' home at 31 Marquette Road, Montclair, New Jersey.

Jeff Zelevansky/Stringer

58 words 416 characters

#G4.16.402 Subtext

RED-BLOODED "AMERICANS"

By the early 1990s the Cold War was over and the Soviet Union had dissolved. Surely that would end Russia's program of planting spies abroad. Right?

The Soviets began sending out "illegals" in the 1920s. The KGB spent enormous time and resources training men and women to live under deep

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cover, speak without an accent, and master tiny details such as tying their shoes like a native. The Russian 10 included four couples who had been paired in Moscow. Some were first sent to third countries such as Canada to build their "legend" before coming to the US. On arrival, they enrolled in schools, found jobs, had children. They lived as ordinary Americans. Except they weren't. 107 words 713 characters #G4.16.408 AN ORDINARY NOTEBOOK? **Extended Caption** Do you see anything unusual about this notebook found in the Murphy's L2016.1.3477 home? Russian intelligence hoped not. Its pages are steeped in a chemical compound used for invisible writing. If you sandwich a page between two regular sheets of paper and write a message on the top sheet, it will transfer invisibly to the bottom sheet. Nine of the Russian 10 had such notebooks, letting the FBI prove a conspiracy. Murphy's tradecraft notebook, Russia, 2010 70 words 455 characters #G4.16.409a ONE SPY, THREE IDENTITIES **Extended Caption** Look at these receipts from Rome airport, dated a day apart. One is in the L2016.1.3478a-b name of "Richard Murphy," the other "Eunan Doherty." Both men were L2016.1.3479a-b actually Vladimir Guryev. L2016.1.3476 Heading to Moscow in 2010, Guryev flew to Rome using his American "Murphy" passport. At a rendezvous spot, a man exchanged code phrases and slipped him a passport the KGB had stolen from an Irish tourist in Moscow. Guryev then flew to Russia as Eunan Doherty. Rome Airport receipt signed by Richard Murphy (reproduction), 2010 Rome Airport receipt signed by Eunan Doherty (reproduction), 2010 Richard Murphy's passport, US, 2008 71 words

	461 characters
#G4.16.409b Extended Caption	PICTURES WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS
L2016.1.3469a-c	FBI agents found this 27-character password in Cynthia and Richard Murphy's New Jersey home. The Murphys used it to communicate secretly with Russian intelligence.
	The password unlocked a computer program that could hide encrypted messages within a digital image file (a technique called steganography). Richard Murphy used the software to conceal secret messages in these cheery flower photos, posted online.
	Steganographic (encoded) photos, US, 2010
	Heathfield's password, Russia, 2010
	60 words 459 characters
Tradecraft Artifacts shown in Case	L2016.1.3470 Lazaro's checkerboard code L2016.1.3474 Murphy's Day Planner
#G4.16.417a Extended Caption	MEET DON AND TRACEY
	Donald Heathfield and Tracey Foley's neighbors in Cambridge, Massachusetts, probably spotted that they were actually foreigners. From Canada.
	Donald had his own consulting firm. Tracey was a real estate agent, showing houses in the Boston area. They had two sons: Alex, age 16, and Tim, age 20. With successful careers and a love of good food and foreign travel, they seemed to be living the American Dream.
	[Image Caption & credit] Foley and Heahtfield are shown here in 2000 when Heathfield received a graduate degree from Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. Harvard later rescinded the degree award.
	FBI; FBI
	67 words 455 characters
#G4.16.417b Extended Caption	MEET ANDREY AND YELENA

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These Canadians were in fact Russians. Before they became Donald and Tracey they were Andrey Bezrukov and Yelena Vavilova.

The two were trained by Russian intelligence and sent to the US using the identities of two long-dead Canadians. Andrey's assignment was to monitor his influential classmates from Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. Their sons claimed not to know their parents' true identities!

[Image Caption & credit]

Mug shots of Donald Heathfield and Tracey Lee Ann Foley taken at the time of their arrest.

Associated Press; Associated Press

63 words 453 characters

#G4.16.417c Extended Caption 55 Words

THE SWORD AND THE SHIELD

"Send me to the sharp edge of the struggle. I would rather perish than betray the secrets entrusted to me or put into the hand of the adversary materials which could cause political harm to the interests of the State. With every heartbeat, with every day that passes, I swear to serve the Party, the homeland, and the Soviet people."

—Oath of the Russian "Illegals"

[Image Caption]

Rarely-seen emblem of Directorate S, the special KGB department responsible for managing illegals such as the Russian 10.

[Image annotations]

Translation: "Without right to fame, for the glory of the state."

The Cyrillic H stands for "illegal intelligence."

This pin commemorates the 75th anniversary of Directorate S.

The sword and shield, emblem of the KGB, symbolizes its duties: put the country's enemies to the sword and protect the communist revolution.

71 words 459 characters

MASTERING THE CRAFT (MOSTLY)
"Illegals" planted in America had to learn every detail of their new
identities, plus countless nuances needed to pass as natives. They also had
to master sophisticated spy tradecraft.
Russian intelligence trained them in techniques of secret writing, using
ciphers and passwords, and other forms of covert communications. Agents
learned to conduct dead drops and "brush passes" to exchange cash or
equipment in parks, train stations, and restaurants.
The training was complex. Sometimes <i>too</i> complex. With so much to learn
and remember, the spies resorted to jotting down their lengthy secret
passwords—making them accessible to FBI eyes.
98 words
718 characters
PATIENCE PAYS OFF
How do you slip documents or money to a fellow spy undetected? Caches
are a tried-and-true method: bury a package in a secret but publicly
accessible spot for someone else to retrieve months or years later.
That was the plan when one of the Russian illegals stashed \$60,000—
double-wrapped in condoms and duct tape—under this rock by a road in
Wurtsboro, New York. This upside-down beer bottle pointed to the spot.
The FBI found the cache and money, then carefully reburied it. Agents
installed a surveillance camera overhead on a telephone pole and waited and watched for two years until one of the Russians came and dug up the
loot.
Telephone pole numerical labels, rock, and beer bottle from Wurtsboro drop site, US, 2011
111 words
The site where one of the Bussian spice left \$60,000
The site where one of the Russian spies left \$60,000.
[Image Credit] Confidential Communications Consultants Inc. (H. Keith
Melton)

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#G4.16.413a Subtext	THE "RUSSIAN MATA HARI"
	Anna Chapman proved better at stealing hearts than stealing secrets.
	Born Anna Kushchenko, she was the daughter of a Russian diplomat—possibly a KGB officer. In 2002 she married Englishman Alex Chapman, acquiring both a new surnameand a British passport. The marriage ended after four years. Her new identity didn't.
	She moved to New York in 2010 as Anna Chapman, using her looks and charm to open doors. By day she tried to start a real estate firm. By night she flirted at Manhattan's trendiest clubs. She didn't find information. But the FBI did find her: after 6 months in the US, she was arrested along with her fellow "illegals."
	110 words
	714 characters
#G4.16.413b Extended Caption	Giving Away the Game
L2016.1.3573a L2016.1.033	Anna Chapman wrote to her Russian contact on a private network using this laptop. The FBI intercepted her messages. That helped them set up a meeting at Starbucks, where an agent posing as a Russian diplomat tricked her into giving him the laptop.
	Chapman soon had misgivings. Using a disposable phone, she called her dad in Moscow, who warned that her cover may have been blown. Chapman tossed out the phone's SIM card but the FBI retrieved it, listened to her call, and arrested her the next day.
	Anna Chapman's laptop computer, Russia, 2010 Anna Chapman's Business Card, US, 2010
Artifacts Shown in Case	After Chapman's arrest, a US company created action figure dolls like this one to capitalize on her notoriety.
L2016.1.3480	Anna Chapman Doll, US, 2010

#G4.16.415 Extended Caption	CAUGHT & TRADED
Extended Caption	
	FBI raids in Virginia, New York, and Massachusetts rounded up the Russian 10 in June 2010, charging them with failing to register as foreign agents. All pleaded guilty under their Russian names. It was one of the greatest counterintelligence successes in FBI history.
	The US then traded them for four imprisoned Russian spies, the largest spy swap since the Cold War. The Russian 10 flew home, welcomed as heroes.
	68 words
	458 characters
Artifacts Shown in	L2016.1.3459 Michael Zottoli Handcuffs
Case	L2016.1.3460 Mikhail Semenko Handcuffs
	L2016.1.3461 Patricia Mills Handcuffs
	L2016.1.3462 Donald Heathfield Handcuffs
	L2016.1.3463 Richard Murphy Handcuffs
	L2016.1.3464 Cynthia Murphy Handcuffs
	L2016.1.3465 Tracey Lee Ann Foley Handcuffs
	L2016.1.3466 Anna Chapman Handcuffs
	L2016.1.3467 Vicky PeláEz Handcuffs
	L2016.1.3468 Juan Lazaro Handcuffs

Exhibit 6F – Spying in the Marketplace

#G4.16.500 Section Intro

SPYING IN THE MARKETPLACE

Do you ever look in the mirror? Sip tea from porcelain cups? Wear red? If so, you're using things that once were precious trade secrets—and the targets of spies.

Wealth and power go hand in hand. Governments throughout history have stolen ideas, formulas, and technology to undercut rivals or "borrow" innovations. In today's global market and digitally-linked world, economic espionage flourishes as never before. To protect themselves, countries hire private companies, strengthen laws, and use intelligence to catch spies in the act.

83 words 575 characters

Venice - Panel 1/2

#G4.16.502b
Main Text

THE MERCHANTS OF VENICE

The Republic of Venice: queen of culture, commerce...and prying eyes. Venice was an economic and political superpower in the 15th and 16th centuries. Venetian silk weavers, glassmakers, and shipbuilders were the envy of the world. They also were forbidden to spill the secrets of their crafts or even leave town—sometimes on pain of death!

Venice's rulers, the Council of Ten, knew that protecting the city's power and status required protecting its trade secrets. They created one of the earliest and most effective intelligence systems: the Venetian Secret Service.

89 words 608 characters

G4.16.502b Subtext

Created by: E&P

KEEPING ITS SECRETS SECRET

Venice's wealth and power rested on bustling trade *and* commercial secrets.

Most European rulers of the era had informal spy networks. Venice needed something more robust. So the ruling Council of Ten established one of the first centralized intelligence agencies.

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	The Venetian Secret Service built a tightly organized system of spies, informants, even a cryptology department to keep watch on both citizens and visitors. Its strongest tool was internal surveillance, encouraging Venetians to spy on each other and report suspicious behavior. You never knew who was watching, listeningand informing.
	89 words 678 characters
# G4.16.502b Image Caption	Doge Andrea Gritti. He led the Council of Ten that ruled over Venice's surveillance culture in the early 1500s. As a young merchant and diplomat in Constantinople, he once sent coded dispatches to Venice about the preparedness of the Ottoman fleet.
	[Image credit] Samuel H. Kress Collection, Courtesy of the National Gallery of Art, Washington
#G4.16.502b Subtext	THE MYSTERY OF THE MIRROR
	The rich and powerful of 15 th century Europe loved to gaze atthemselves. They paid handsomely for fine Venetian mirrors.
	Only the glassmakers of Venice's Murano Island knew how to craft mirrors with such splendid sparkle and clarity. The Venetian government was determined to keep it that way. It bestowed special status and privileges on skilled mirror-makers. It also forbade them to leave Venice. Yet the secret got out.
	By 1665, the finance minister of France's King Louis XIV, tired of importing costly mirrors, had enticed craftsmen to leave Murano and open a factory in Paris. French mirrors soon broke Venice's monopoly.
	101 words 708 characters
#G4.16.502b Image Caption	The Doge of Venice visits a Murano glass factory. Murano glassmakers and their craft were such a valuable commodity in Renaissance Venice, they were not legally allowed to leave the Republic - though some took the risk.
	[Image credit] Courtesy of Seville University

Venice – Panel 2/2 – Into the Lion's Mouth!

#G4.16.503	MINDING YOUR NEIGHBOR'S BUSINESS
Subtext	
	Is your neighbor acting suspiciously? Do you think he's selling Venice's glassmaking secrets? Turn him in!
	Venice's State Inquisitors encouraged anonymous reports, inviting citizens to slip accusations into a stone Lion's Mouth (<i>Bocca di Leone</i>) like this one. They enticed informants with rewards: cash for example, or the right to return home from exile—but <i>only</i> if the information turned out to be correct.
	Eventually, to prevent an avalanche of reports and to discourage false and frivolous charges, denunciations required at least two witness signatures.
	93 words 694 characters
#G4.16.503 Image Caption	19th century engraving of a masked man posting a denunciation at a <i>Bocca di Leone</i> at Venice's Ducal palace.
	De Agostini/Biblioteca Ambrosiana
#G4.16.503 Quote	"my ill-born brotheris a traitor of our motherland; he reveals the most important secrets of the negotiations of our councils to Zuane Pecchi"
	ANONYMOUS DENUNCIATION MID-1500S
#G4.16.503 Quote	"a devilish spyCamilla Pallavicina was aware and complicitin this abhorrent betrayal of the state and she is certainly a spy sent by the King of France."
	ANONYMOUS DENUNCIATION OCTOBER 15, 1542
#G4.16.503 Quote	"These were the terrible Lions' Mouthsthese were the throats down which went theaccusation thrust in secretly in the dead of night by an enemy, that doomed many an innocent man"
	Mark Twain, 1869

Audio transcript



Stai Attento! (Watch out!) Someone may be watching you! Are you sure about your accusation?

Buon Giorno, Have you seen something suspicious?

Gli inquisitori sono grati per la vostra assistenza, grazie, grazie! (Italianspoken)

English translation: The Inquisitors are grateful for your assistance, Grazie, Grazie!

Signor, Signora, Mi Scusi, would you like to denounce someone today?

Denouncing your own Papa! Mama Mia! That's a bold move!

Silk, Porcelain & Tea – panel 1/2

#G4.16.505b	
Main Text	

MADE IN CHINA

Headlines today often link China to the theft of trade secrets. But over the centuries, most such headlines would have identified China as the victim, not the culprit.

For millennia, Chinese techniques and technologies were targets of economic espionage. Envious outsiders were eager to learn the manufacturing mysteries behind prized products such as silk, tea, and porcelain. China zealously guarded those secrets. Rivals worked just as vigorously to steal them.

71 words 510 characters

#G4.16.505b Subtext

STEALING SILK: THE WORM TURNS

Legend has it that nearly 5,000 years ago a Chinese princess discovered how to spin silkworm cocoons into an exquisite cloth.

That tale may be myth, but it was true that silkworms—and the mulberry trees on which they fed—lived only in China. The ancient kingdom went to great lengths to keep outsiders from learning the precious process. Taking silkworm eggs or cocoons out of China was punishable by death.

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	Yet the lure of riches overcame fear of punishment. In the 6 th century CE, two Christian monks hid silkworm eggs inside a hollow bamboo staff and
	brought them west to the Roman Emperor Justinian. Silk was no longer a secret!
	110 words
	711 characters
#G4.16.505b Image Caption	Roman Emperor Justinian orders his spies to steal silkworms—and
illiage Caption	the secret of silk production—from China.
	[Image credit] Engraving by Phillip Galle (1537-1612)
#G4.16.505b Directive	Feel the Finery!
	Look at the silkworm cocoons. Would you think this lustrous fabric comes from worms?
	26 words
	155 characters

Silk, Porcelain & Tea – panel 2/2

#G4.16.506 Subtext	STEALING PORCELAIN: VASES, GLAZES, AND FORBIDDEN GAZES
	Well-to-do Europeans paid dearly for fine Chinese porcelain. They also were eager to get a piece of the profits. Yet none knew how to make such delicate pottery. Until a Jesuit priest told them.
	Père Francois Xavier d'Entrecolles visited Chinese workshops in the early 1700s. The French priest took detailed notes on how to mix the clay, formulate the glazes, and fire the pottery to create porcelain. He wrote to his countrymen that "a minute description of all that concerns this kind of work might, somehow, be useful in Europe."
	It was. His published notes gave European potters enough intel to end China's porcelain monopoly.
	105 words 710 characters
#G4.16.506 Image Caption	Qing Dynasty porcelain production in Jingdezhen. Impatient to discover China's secret, the French court sent d'Entrcolles to the city, which remains China's "porcelain capital."

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	T
	[Image credit] Lou-Foto/Alamy Stock Photo
#G4.16.506 Image Caption	Portion of a 1712 letter written by Jesuit priest Francois Xavier d'Entrcolles detailing Chinese porcelain production techniques.
#G4.16.506 Directive	Can You Tell the Difference?
	Can you distinguish between pottery and porcelain? Even today, we call delicate dishes "china," a reference to the East Asian origin of fine porcelain.
	24 words 152 characters
#G4.16.506 Subtext	STEALING TEA: THE LEAF THIEF
	Britain was a nation of tea drinkers. It wanted to be a nation of tea growers, too. So in 1848, the British East India Company sent Scottish botanist Robert Fortune on a daring mission: steal the secret from China.
	To infiltrate an area forbidden to foreigners, Fortune went undercover as a merchant from a remote part of China. He wore Chinese robes, shaved his head, added a fake braid to mimic Chinese hairstyles, and spoke enough Mandarin dialects to pass as native.
	Fortune smuggled out plants, seeds, informationand even some workers. His spying let the British launch production in India, which soon surpassed China as the world's top producer.
	107 words
	718 characters
#G4.16.506 Image Caption	18 th century tea plantation work. Botanist Robert Fortune's task in China was to learn the secrets of cultivating tea at plantations such as this.
	[Image credit] GRANGER/GRANGER – ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
#G4.16.506 Directive	Tea Time!
	Inhale the fragrant aromas of various teas. Until Robert Fortune smuggled his intel from China, Europeans didn't even know that black and green tea were leaves of the same plant!
	30 words 178 characters

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#G4.16.506 Quote	Tea is second only to water as the world's top drink. "I would rather have nothing but tea," wrote Jane Austen in the 1700s. Many would still agree!
	28 words 149 characters

Chinese Corn Caper

#G4.16.508b Main Text	THE CHINESE CORN CAPER
	Corn popping in your kitchen? Delightful. Corn popping out of your suitcase at a customs inspection? Not so much.
	In September 2012, the FBI sent an urgent request to US Customs and Border Protection at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport: stop two passengers boarding a flight to Beijing and search their luggage. The pair hardly seemed dangerous. Li Shaoming was president of a Chinese agricultural company, Ye Jian a research manager at the firm. Why all the commotion?
	75 words
	503 characters
#G4.16.508b Image Caption	Corn crop planted with hybrid seeds.
	[Image credit] Jim West/Alamy Stock Photo
#G4.16.508b Subtext	WHAT WAS THE FBI LOOKING FOR?
	The FBI got an odd call. An Iowa research farm reported strangers in its cornfield. Intruders were on their hands and knees digging up seedlings and snatching samples. The FBI (like the cornfield) was all ears.
	Intrigue cropped up when the Chinese government encouraged innovation among growers, but one firm, Beijing Kings Nower Seed Science & Technology, opted for a shortcut: steal American seeds bioengineered to be pest and drought resistant, saving China millions of research dollars.
	Airport customs agents stopped Li Shaoming and Ye Jian and seized their seeds. The two returned home but remain on the FBI's most wanted list.
	103 words
	721 characters
#G4.16.508b	What Would You Pack?

Image Caption	Li Shaoming and Ye Jian looked like ordinary executives with ordinary luggage. But customs agents found an extraordinary corn cache inside.
	21 words 139 characters
#G4.16.508b Fun Fact	Corn chips. Polenta. Popcorn. Ethanol. Animal feed. Corn syrup. Those bright yellow kernels native to the Americas have gone globalbut the US remains by far the world's largest corn producer.
	30 words 192 characters

Stolen Memories

#G4.16.510b Main Text	A RESEARCH RIP-OFF?
	Medical researchers are inspired mostly by eagerness to help those in need. But sometimes, helping your homeland seems more important.
	Japanese-born scientist Takashi Okamoto, described by colleagues as "brilliant, but eccentric," explored new Alzheimer's treatments at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation for two years. He left in 1999 to join a research institute near Tokyo—largely funded by the Japanese government—that was also searching for an Alzheimer's cure. Did Okamoto bring the Japanese team more than just expertise?
	80 words 566 characters
#G4.16.510b Subtext	OUR DNA IS MIA!
	Shirts. Shoes. Underwear. DNA samples? Returning to Japan in July 1999, scientist Takashi Okamoto took home his belongingsand a bit more.
	Okamoto stole key Alzheimer's research materials from the Cleveland Clinic in the dead of night. Whatever he didn't take he destroyed or sabotaged. To cover his theft, he filled lab vials with tap water and substituted them for the lab's real DNA samples.
	When colleagues in Ohio detected the missing research, they called the FBI. But it was too late. Okamoto was at his new research facility in Japan. The US indicted Okamoto in 2001, but Japan refused to extradite him.

	102 words
	690 characters
#G4.16.510b Image Caption	Cleveland Clinic
	[Image credit] Russell Kord/Alamy Stock Photo
#G4.16.510b	The US passed the Economic Espionage Act in 1996 to stop the theft of
Fun Fact	trade secrets. But that didn't stop Takashi Okamoto.
	22 words
	122 characters
#G4.16.510b	Takashi Okamota.
Image Caption	
	[Image credit] AP Photo/Kyodo News
#G4.16.510b Image Caption	Scan of Alzheimer's-affected brain.
	[Image credit] BSIP/Getty Images

Color Wars – panel 1/2

Coloi Wais – pa	
#G4.16.512b Main Text	COLOR WARS
	Imagine blue jeans without blue. Or colonial Britain's fearsome redcoats without red. Or a crisp white shirtthat's no more than a dull gray. We care about color.
	Quality dyes have always been highly prized—and hugely profitable. Some have been among the world's most closely guarded trade secrets, at the center of extraordinary and daring efforts in economic spying. The Spanish and British, for instance, went to great lengths to protect their monopolies on red and blue, fending off foreign spies eager for a piece of their colorful commerce.
	88 words
	593 characters
#G4.16.512b Subtext	THE BENGAL BLUES
	Blue jeans took the world by storm in the 1800s. Yet the secret of making blue jeans blue dates back more than 4,000 years, when artisans learned to make dye from tropical indigo plants.
	The indigo trade flourished. By the early 1800s, however, British-ruled India had cornered the market, thanks to sophisticated, efficient indigo production in Bengal.

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	France, eager to join the indigo trade, sent a spy to Bengal. He stole seeds, wrote a secret report, and made scale models of the dye tanks he saw. But efforts to grow indigo in French West Africa failed. The seeds died. Today, "les blue-jeans" are mostly made with synthetic dye.
	108 words
	713 characters
#G4.16.512b Image Caption	Illustration of indigo manufacturing in Tirhoot (Muzzaffapur), Lower Bengal, 1869.
	[Image credit] Print Collector/Getty Images
#G4.16.512b Image Caption	A vision in indigo, this woman walks through the "Blue City" of Jodhpur in India, known for its indigo-washed houses.
	[Image credit] Alex Stoen
#G4.16.512b Directive	Which One is True Blue?
	Compare a cake of deep blue indigo dye with dye from the woad plant,
	which Europeans used for thousands of years until indigo became available. Which blue is better?
	28 words
	165 characters

Color Wars – panel 2/2

#G4.16.513 Subtext	THE SECRET OF MEXICAN RED
	Spain conquered Mexico's Aztec Empire in the 1500s, gaining land, goldand the secret of cochineal, a vivid red fabric dye. Cochineal-based colors entranced Europe, becoming one of Spain's most profitable exports.
	The dye <i>seemed</i> to be made of crushed seeds. But from what plant? Spain guarded the secret for more than 200 years. Finally, in the 1820s, a Dutch spy at a Spanish cactus farm smuggled 72 cochineal-covered plants—and the farm's head gardener—to the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia).
	The secret? Cochineal seeds weren't seeds. They were dried insects that thrived on Mexican cacti. The Dutch launched production.
	99 words
	707 characters

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#G4.16.513 Image Caption	Portrait of a young Mexican woman, early 1700s. Her spectacular dress gets its vivid color from the rich red dye, cochineal.
	[Image credit] Unknown artist, Young Woman With a Harpsichord, 1735-1750 Denver Art Museum Collection: Gift of the Collection of Frederick and Jan Mayer, 2014.209 Photograph courtesy of the Denver Art Museum
#C4.16.F12	acth
#G4.16.513 Image Caption	16 th century Florentine print depicting the cultivation, preparation, and use of cochineal in Mexico by weavers and painters.
	[Image credit] General History of the Things of New Spain by Fray Bernardino de Sahaguin: The Florentine Codex. Book XI: Natural Things
#G4.16.513 Directive	Seeing Red!
	The brilliant crimson created from cochineal-based dyes became all the
	rage in Europe. Examine the deep red fabrics, dyesand the Mexican insects responsible for them.
	25 words
	170 characters
#G4.16.513 Fun Fact	Color dyes were immensely valuable. They still are. Specific colors can even
i uii Fact	be trademarked. One notable example is the particular red hue on the soles of Louboutin shoes.
#G4.16.513 Image Caption	Mid-19 th century lithograph showing fabric being dyed with cochineal.
	[Image credit] Science & Society Picture Library/Getty Images

Bugging Business Class

#G4.16.515b Main Text	WITH FRIENDS LIKE THESE
	France helped the US win independence. It is America's oldest ally. It was also one of the most active in trying to steal American technology.
	France's high-tech industry slumped in the late 1980s. To revive it, the French foreign intelligence service turned to its old friendsecretly! French agents began collecting a range of information on strategic business decisions, including bids for important research contracts.
	64 words
	468 characters

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#G4.16.515b Subtext	BUGGING BUSINESS CLASS
	You're on a business trip. You tilt back your seat, order some wine, and chat with your colleagues about a new project. No harm in that. Unless you happened to be on Air France in the late 1980s.
	Reports later emerged that French intelligence had routinely bugged first class seats, including on the exclusive Concorde. Microphones recorded conversations among American tech executives.
	The CIA and FBI uncovered the eavesdropping, and the US State Department quietly protested to France. Claude Silberzahn, former head of French intelligence, later admitted, "In France, the state is not just responsible for laws. It is an entrepreneur."
	101 words
#G4.16.515b Image Caption	717 characters French Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement and French Intelligence chief Claude Silberzahn, 1989.
	[Image credit] Dominique Gutekunst/Getty Images
#G4.16.515b Image Caption	IBM computer, 1983.
	[Image credit] Alfred Gescheidt/Getty Images
#G4.16.515b Fun Fact	CIA Director Robert Gates said in 1992 that almost 20 nations spied on US businesses—including close allies. As Michael Corleone advised in The Godfather Part II: "Keep your friends close, but your enemies closer."
	18 words 109 characters

Cookie Confiential

#G4.16.516b Main Text	COOKIE CONFIDENTIAL
60 words	Nabisco's beloved Oreo cookies are made with cocoa, sugar, wheatand titanium dioxide. Yum!
	That last ingredient, titanium dioxide (TiO ₂), makes the Oreo's cream filling bright white. But TiO ₂ 's value extends far beyond the supermarket aisle. It's estimated that the nontoxic additive—valued at over \$13 billion in 2016— is used in roughly two out of every three pigments. It's in

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	avanthing from paper and point to plastic farks and toothnosts. The
	everything from paper and paint to plastic forks and toothpaste. The DuPont company produces "titanium white"—possibly the best form of
	TiO ₂ .
	82 words
	566 characters
#G4.16.517b	
Subtext	THE WHITE STUFF!
	Since the 1940s, DuPont had produced "titanium white" from TiO ₂ —and earned billions. China also made TiO ₂ , but not as well. In the 1990s it was determined to learn DuPont's methods.
	Alerted by DuPont, FBI agents raided the home of California businessman Walter Lian-Heen Liew and found a safe deposit box key. Inside the box were details of a plot to steal DuPont's secret—aided by DuPont engineer Robert Maegerle—and sell it to Chinese government-owned firms.
	A jury convicted Liew of economic espionage in 2004 for stealing trade secrets and other charges. The court sentenced him to 15 years. Maegerle received two and a half years for trade secrets theft.
	108 words
	723 characters
#G4.16.517b Image Caption	Titanium Dioxide production.
	[Image credit] Bloomberg/Getty Images
#G4.16.517b Simple Caption	UnknownAnd Practically Everywhere!
	From toothpaste and Oreos to fabric and paint, titanium dioxide (TiO ₂) is in
	countless products. You may never have heard of. But you've seen it, used it, and eaten it.
	30 words
	168 characters
#G4.16.517b	The Oreo is the best-selling cookie in the US—and it's protected by law. In
Fun Fact	fact, Nabisco food scientist and cream-filling inventor, Sam Porcello, held
	five patents related to the Oreo cookie, preventing conpetitors from duplicating its secret formula.
	32 words
	209 characters

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Exhibit 6G - Gallery Conclusion

#G4.16.518 Main Text	NOW YOU KNOW THE WORLD WILL NEVER LOOK THE SAME
	You've pulled back the curtain, revealing extraordinary events and remarkable people often hidden in plain sight.
	In this realm of secrets and shadows, where deceptions are broadcast and truths concealed, only one thing is certain: Spying has shaped, and continues to shape, the world we live in.
	47 words
	342 characters

STAIRWELL

#G1.1.400	THE "GHOST ARMY"
Main text	Why would the military blow up its own tanks in World War II? Because they were inflatable!
	This phony tank is similar to what the Luftwaffe saw from the air. Wooden planes, make-believe soldiers, sound effects, and more were developed to mislead Germany about the location and the date of the D-Day invasion of France. Later, on the battlefields of Europe, the phantom divisions and fictitious convoys sometimes operated very close to the front lines and were amazingly effective at fooling the enemy about the strength and location of the Allied units.
	Uncover more stories of wartime spying, plus other extraordinary stories of secrecy, deception, intrigue and ingenuity, inside the International Spy Museum
#G1.1.400	Inflatable dummy tanks and trucks set up near the Rhine River in
Image Caption	Germany.
	[Image credit] National Archives and Records Administration

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#G1.1.400	World War II decoy rubber tank in England, ca. 1944
Image Caption	[Image credit] Roger Viollet/Getty Images

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