

International Spy Museum

Searchable Master Script, includes all sections and areas

Area Location and ID	Labels, captions, and other explanatory text
Area 1 – Museum Lobby	
M1.0.0.0 <i>Language of Espionage, printed on windows around entrance doors</i>	ΚΑΤΑΣΚΟΠΙΟΣ SPY SPION SPIJUN İSPİYON SZPIEG SPIA SPION ESPION ΕΣΠΙΑ ΣΠΙΟΗ SCHPION MAJASUSI
P1.1.0.0 Visitor Mission Statement <u>For Your Eyes Only</u>	<p>For Your Eyes Only Entry beyond this point is on a need-to-know basis</p> <p>Who needs to know? All who would understand the world. All who would glimpse the unseen hands that touch our lives. You will learn the secrets of tradecraft – the tools and techniques that influence battles and sway governments.</p> <p>You will uncover extraordinary stories hidden behind the headlines. You will meet men and women living by their wits, lurking in the shadows of world affairs. More important, however, are the people you will not meet. The most successful spies are the unknown spies who remain undetected.</p> <p>Our task is to judge their craft, not their politics – their skill, not their loyalty. Our mission is to understand these daring professionals and their fallen comrades, to recognize their ingenuity and imagination. Our goal is to see past their maze of mirrors and deception to understand their world of intrigue.</p>
Intelligence facts written on glass panel on left side of lobby 6 video screens behind glass panel with facts and images. Projection quotes rotate on floor surface	<p>How old is spying? First record of spying: 1800 BC, clay tablet from Hammurabi regarding his spies.</p> <p>First manual on spy tactics written: Over 2,000 years ago, Sun Tzu’s <i>The Art of War</i>.</p> <p>First organized spy apparatus established: 1570. Where: England. Sir Francis Walsingham ran networks of “eyes & ears” for Queen Elizabeth I.</p> <p>Who spies? Number of intelligence agencies operating world-wide in 2002: 421.</p>

Average number of agencies per country: 7. Highest number of agencies in one country: Over 100.

Number of pages in Einstein's FBI file: 1,427.

Percentage of Americans who believe files are being kept on them for unknown reasons: 67%.

Portion of all pages of CIA documents scheduled to be declassified by 2003 that Agency considers exempt: 2/3.

Number of U.S. government employees who have authority to classify documents as secret: 2,242,602.

Cost of U.S. intelligence budget: Secret, estimated at over \$30 billion. Amount the U.S. spends on intelligence each day: Secret, estimated at \$82,191,780.

Have you reported any suspicious activities?

Number of people (since 1975) U.S. has charged with espionage: More than 150. Convicted or pled guilty: All but one.

Average number of job applicants to CIA per day prior to 9.11.01: 110. Number of job applicants to CIA on 9.17.01: 1,100. Starting salary: \$43,500.

Largest spy agency in the world today: National Security Agency (NSA) staff: 38,000. NSA electrical bill: \$21 million annually.

PI.1.0.4 Photo Panel – Feliks Derzhinsky, by elevator

Moment in History

This image captures a watershed moment in espionage history – the end of the Soviet Union and the KGB.

On August 22, 1991 Russian citizens toppled the statue of Feliks Dzerzhinsky that stood in front of KGB headquarters in Moscow. During the Russian Revolution, Dzerzhinsky, also known as the “father of the KGB,” elevated spy craft to a new level of organized terror that was felt throughout the Cold War.

Shoe: False passport or visa operation.

Window Dressing: Ancillary materials included in a cover story or deception operation to help convince the opposition that what they are observing is genuine.

Babysitter: Bodyguard.

Blown: Discovery of an agent’s true identity or a clandestine activity’s real purpose.

Burned: When a case officer or agent is compromised.

Compromised: When an operation, asset or agent is uncovered and cannot remain secret.

Dry Clean: Actions agents take to determine if they are under surveillance and elude it.

Blowback: Negative, unintended consequences from an operation abroad by an intelligence agency to affect another country’s policy; the results blowback badly on the originating nation.

Executive Action: Assassination.

Hospital: Russian slang for prison.

L-Pill: Poison pill used to commit suicide.

Nugget: British term for the bait (money, political asylum, sex, or career opportunity) used to offer a potential defector.

Playback: To provide false information to the enemy while gaining accurate information from him/her.

SMERSH: “Smert shpionam” or death to spies!; Soviet counterintelligence organization created by Stalin to deal harshly with any Soviet citizen suspected of dissent or opposition activities; used by author Ian Fleming as the organization of the bad guys.

P2.1.1.1 Cover or Legend Primary Panel, two panels, one by *Anatomy of an Identity*, the other by *Canadian Caper*

Cover or Legend
 A spy's false identity can take years to build and seconds to destroy. The importance, danger and duration of the mission determine how much care is invested in the creation of an identity.

	<p>A "cover" is usually part of a quick disguise. It can be as simple as a false name. A "legend" is a carefully developed artificial life history and background requiring painstaking attention to detail. A spy may live a false identity for years, establishing the legend in preparation for an operation.</p>
<p>Photo credits for credential murals</p>	
<p>P2.1.2.1 Case Panel - <i>Anatomy of an Identity</i></p>	<p><u>All in the Details</u></p> <p>The authenticity of even the smallest details support -- or compromise -- a spy's cover. Everything a spy carries must look, feel and sound believable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary documents include a passport and immunization card • Secondary documents can include a driver's license, Social Security card or credit cards • Ancillary documents like a library card or gym membership round out an identity • Window dressing like receipts and magazines give a hint at a person's activities • Pocket litter like match books and cleaning stubs make the false identity believable <p>What do these pocket contents say about the identities and activities of these two people?</p>
<p>Case Text</p>	<p><u>Label 1</u> These documents have been created, or forged, to represent a made up identity that would provide cover for a man traveling on a passport from Senegal. Security standards in this nation were lax, and such documents were more easily obtained there.</p> <p>Object: 2.1.2, Wallets with forged and authentic credentials</p> <p><u>Label 2</u> Student visas are easily obtained, difficult to verify and a common way to begin to establish a false identity.</p> <p>Object: 2.1.2, Wallets with forged and authentic credentials</p> <p><u>Label 3</u> "Piggybacking" on a true identity is a reliable way of developing a cover legend. The real identity of a deceased woman from Arizona was "kidnapped," simply by examining tombstones and finding the name of a person who was born in the same general timeframe of an agent needing a new cover. At the time, Arizona did not match birth records with death records, so any investigation into the agent's past would have shown her identity to be bona fide.</p>

Object: 2.1.2, Objects with forged and authentic credentials

Label 4

What do the contents of your wallet reveal about you? How would you go about creating a cover identity?

Object: 2.1.2, Objects with forged and authentic credentials

P2.1.3.1 Case Panel – Valerie Plame

Case background: Washington Post front page covering Valerie Plame’s testimony at Scooter Libby’s trial

A Spy Exposed

What is a spy’s worst nightmare? A blown cover! Valerie Plame Wilson was working as a CIA undercover operations officer when her identity was leaked to the press, blowing her cover and effectively ending her CIA career. Her public exposure branded any foreign national she had met in the past a suspected U.S. spy. The leak sparked a furor in the intelligence community and beyond, generating the obvious question: who had divulged the information and why?

Leak Investigation

In 2007, a federal grand jury investigated the circumstances of Plame’s outing and supported the special prosecutor’s assertion that the Bush administration had leaked her name in retaliation for her husband’s criticism of its Iraq policy and rationale for going to war. At the request of the CIA, Plame’s husband had investigated a query by Vice President Dick Cheney’s office regarding alleged Iraqi attempts to purchase uranium from Niger. He found the rumors to be baseless and in a July 2003 *New York Times* column denounced recurring administration claims to the contrary. Eventually, the jury convicted Cheney’s chief of staff I. Lewis “Scooter” Libby for perjury, obstruction of justice, and lying about his role in disclosing Plame’s identity. Libby was fined and sentenced to 30 months in prison. President George W. Bush later commuted the sentence to only the fine.

In the Public Eye

The disclosure of Plame’s identity became national news and captured the public’s imagination. This 2004 *Vanity Fair* article on the case included a photograph of Plame’s husband, former ambassador Joseph Wilson IV, and Valerie in this scarf and sunglasses. Plame finally got to speak for herself in her 2007 autobiography, *Fair Game*, where she recounted her CIA career and the events leading to her

	<p>outing.</p> <p>Objects: Vanity Fair magazine, shades and scarf, Plame’s book <i>Fair Game</i> Courtesy of Valerie Plame Wilson</p>
<p>P2.1.4.1 Case Panel – <i>The Canadian Caper</i></p>	<p><u>Canadian Caper</u></p> <p>While radical followers of the Ayatollah Khomeini held other Americans hostage for over a year at the U.S. Embassy in Teheran, CIA disguise expert Antonio Mendez facilitated the escape of a six diplomats who had managed to seek refuge with the Canadian consulate.</p> <p>Mendez evaluated a number of possible cover situations. What was believable and possible? A movie production company scouting locations for a new film fit the needs. Creating scripts, Hollywood offices, and announcements in Hollywood Reporter and Variety, Mendez’s production company appeared authentic. The “film crew” would include the six disguised American diplomats.</p> <p>Case Text</p> <p><u>Label 1</u> Varied supporting evidence (magazine advertisements, business cards, and a staff member to answer the phone) made the “Argo” film crew’s cover believable.</p> <p>The photograph shows an employee in place to answer the phone in case anyone called to check the cover story.</p> <p>Object: 2.1.3, Canadian Caper Artifacts 3</p> <p><u>Label 2</u> False documents created the identity of Kevin Harkins, and appropriate pocket litter helped make the identity credible.</p> <p>Object: 2.1.3, Canadian Caper Artifacts 3</p> <p><u>Label 3</u> Carrying necessary currency was an essential detail to maintain the Canadian film crew’s cover. Note the Iranian currency – both pre- and post-revolution, where the Shah’s image has been obscured.</p> <p>Object: 2.1.3, Canadian Caper Artifacts 3</p>

	<p><u>Label 4</u> Kevin Harkins carried the “Argo” script with him, as well as trade publications that such a professional would be likely to have.</p> <p>Object 2.1.3, Canadian Caper Artifacts 4</p>
<p>P2.1.5.1 Case Panel – <i>Canadian Case Panel 2</i></p>	<p><u>Embassy Theater</u></p> <p>In case anyone looked too closely at the disguised diplomats or their covers, every detail had to be believable. Antonio Mendez's "film crew" leased studio space in Hollywood, had photos taken with known personalities, were covered in trade magazines, held credible travel documents, clutched movie scripts and carried Canadian passports.</p> <p>The diplomats themselves were the biggest challenge. With limited time and with only the materials he could smuggle in, Mendez disguised their familiar faces and tutored them in creating believable characters. This successful mission was kept secret for seventeen years.</p> <p>Case Text</p> <p><u>Label 1</u> Kenneth Taylor, the Canadian diplomat stationed in Tehran in 1979, was credited with coming to the rescue of U.S. diplomats.</p> <p>Object: 2.1.2, Canadian Caper Artifacts 1; 2.1.2, Canadian Caper Artifacts 2</p> <p><u>Label 2</u> A Polaroid shot of the six diplomats shows them relaxing at a reunion party, shortly after their rescue.</p> <p>Object: 2.1.2, Canadian Caper Artifacts 1</p> <p><u>Label 3</u> Admiral Stansfield Turner, then Director of Central Intelligence, presented the Intelligence Star for Valor to Antonio Mendez for his role in rescuing the diplomats.</p> <p>Object: 2.1.3, CIA Star of Valor</p> <p><u>Label 4</u></p>

	<p>Canadian Ambassador Taylor, who received public credit for the rescue of the American diplomats, knew the role that Antonio Mendez (alias Kevin Harkins) had played, and the two corresponded.</p> <p>Object: 2.1.2, Canadian Caper Artifacts 1; 2.1.3, Canadian Caper Artifacts 2; 2.1.3, Canadian Caper book</p> <p>Object: Pair of blue jeans worn by CIA officer in captivity</p> <p><u>Freed at Last!</u> Worn by CIA officer, William J. Daugherty, this pair of jeans was one of the two pairs of pants he wore during his 444 days as a hostage. Daugherty, who was on assignment to the American Embassy in Tehran, was one of 52 Americans held in captivity by Iranian militants from 1979 until their release in 1981.</p>
<p>Covers & Legends – 3 kiosks with cover identities in center of room</p>	<p>When working under cover, a good spy must act out his or her identity without raising suspicion. That’s called “living your cover.” During your visit today you may be asked to “live your cover.”</p> <p><i>Instructions</i> Select one of the covers presented here and memorize the details.</p>
<p>“Covers & Legends” interactive</p>	
<p><i>Intelligence Agency Seal labels, underneath seals encircling room</i></p>	<p>Camp X Historical Society CANADA 1941-1944 Camp X was the first training ground for Canadian intelligence agents during World War II.</p> <p>Canadian Security Intelligence Service CANADA 1984-present</p> <p>Royal Canadian Mounted Police [with motto:] Maintiens le Droit CANADA 1873-present</p> <p>Service for Protection of Constitutional Order <i>Sluzba Za Zastitu Ustavnog Poretka</i> REPUBLIC OF CROATIA</p> <p>Danish Defence Intelligence Service</p>

KINGDOM OF DENMARK

Ministry for State Security
Ministerium für Staatssicherheit

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (EAST GERMANY)
1950-1989

Federal Intelligence Service
Bundesnachrichtendienst
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
1956-present

Hellenic National Intelligence Service
HELLENIC REPUBLIC (GREECE)
1926-present

Institute for Intelligence and Special Tasks
Mossad
STATE OF ISRAEL
1951-present

General Intelligence and Security Service
Algemene Inlichtingen-en Veiligheidsdienst
KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS
1949-present

State of Qatar Intelligence Service
STATE OF QATAR
1971-present

Military Intelligence Office
Katonai Felderítő Hivatal
REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY
1990-present

Federal Security Service
Federal'naya Sluzhba Bezopasnosti

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

1994-present

National Intelligence Service

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

1961-present

People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs

Narodnyy Komissariat Vnutrennikh Del

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

1922-1923, 1934-1943

The U.S.S.R. did not utilize seals for its intelligence agencies. This design comes from a small badge that was worn by intelligence officers.

Committee for State Security

Komitet Gosudarstvenoy Bezopasnosti

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

1954-1991

The U.S.S.R. did not utilize seals for its intelligence agencies. This design comes from a small badge that was worn by intelligence officers.

Swedish National Police

KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

National Intelligence Organization of the Republic of Turkey

Milli Istihbarat Teskilati

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

1984-present

Federal Bureau of Investigation

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1908-present

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1996-present

	<p>Office of Strategic Services UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1942-1945</p> <p>Central Intelligence Agency UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1947-present</p>
Area 3.1 – School for Spies	
P3.0.1.0— Area Text	<p><u>Step Behind the Curtain</u></p> <p>Welcome to a world of shadows. Here, you will learn the true ways of a largely unseen craft. These are not storybook tales or Hollywood inventions. They are the serious — often deadly serious — tools of the spy trade.</p> <p>The skills you will discover are timeless, shared by spies of every land, every period in history. Learn them as if your life depended on it. Because it may.</p>
L3.0.2.4 Disclaimer Label	<p>The world of intelligence is by its nature a clandestine one. At the International Spy Museum you will see some replicas of artifacts and tradecraft produced by one intelligence agency, confiscated by another, then studied, improved, and replicated for demonstration, training, and re-use. Whenever known, we attribute development to the original source.</p>
M 3.0.3.0 Language of Espionage - General Terms, printed in alternating colors on “School for Spies” entryway	<p>Agent: Person unofficially employed by an intelligence service.</p> <p>CIA: Central Intelligence Agency; U.S. foreign intelligence service.</p> <p>FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation; U.S. domestic counterintelligence service.</p> <p>KGB: “Komitet Gosudarstevnoy Bezopasnosti;” Soviet intelligence and security service.</p> <p>MI-5: British domestic counterintelligence service.</p> <p>MI-6: British foreign intelligence service.</p> <p>Stasi: East Germany’s Cold War domestic and foreign intelligence service.</p>

SVR: “Federal’naya Sluzhba Bezopasnosti;” Russia’s current foreign intelligence service.

Asset: a clandestine source/method.

Camp Swampy: CIA’s secret domestic training base.

Case Officer: Staff officer who runs operations.

Chief of Station: Officer in charge of an agency’s station in a foreign capitol.

The Company: The CIA’s term for itself.

Controller: Officer in charge of a string of agents (a handler).

Counterintelligence: Spy-catching.

Covert Action Operation: An operation kept secret for a finite period of time.

Double Agent: Spy who works for two intelligence services, usually against his/her original employer.

Ears Only: Material too secret to commit to writing.

Eyes Only: Documents that may be read but not discussed.

Dead Drop: Secret location where materials can be left for another party to retrieve.

Mole: Employee of one intelligence agency that secretly works for another.

Spymaster: Leader of intelligence gathering activities.

Station: Place where espionage is conducted.

Uncle: Headquarters of any espionage service.

Area 3.2 – Tricks of the Trade

Test Your Spy Skills

Nerves of steel. Open eyes. Insatiable curiosity. Sealed lips. Quick wits. Do you have what it takes to

	<p>become a master spy? You'll soon see. Most schools give tests at the end of their term. We <i>begin</i> with tests — an entrance exam.</p> <p>Spies must master four basic skills: the ability to observe a scene accurately, to blend in with the crowd, to assess risks, and to respond to threats swiftly and coolly. You'll soon find out if you measure up.</p> <p>(Diorama by Don Harvey and Todd Schroeder, 2002) (4 photographs with credits on kiosk)</p>
M3.1.1.1 — “M” Panel: Observe and Analyze	<p><u>Balancing Observation and Analysis</u></p> <p>“There is nothing more deceptive than an obvious fact,” noted Sherlock Holmes.</p> <p>For spies — as for detectives — it’s not just what you see that matters...it’s what you make of it. Agents must be alert to suspicious activity, subtle signals from contacts, dead drops (prearranged place to leave and pick up material), and surveillance systems that might give them away.</p> <p>(4 images with credits)</p>
4 interactive stations	<p>“Suspicious Activity” “Signals” “Dead Drops” “Surveillance Systems”</p>
M3.1.2.1 — “M” Panel: Living Your Cover	<p><u>Living Your Cover Story</u></p> <p>“You must know your cover story thoroughly,” begins <i>The Manual on Personal Disguise</i>, drafted by The U.S. Office of Strategic Services in 1944. “Know the character or characters you will have to be, inside and out — their clothes, facial expressions, gait, gestures, personal habits, thoughts, and reactions.”</p> <p>When suspicious guards check your identity, your life depends on remembering who you are.</p> <p>(4 images with credits)</p>
“Living Your Cover” touchscreen interactive	
M3.1.4.1 — “M” Panel: Threat Analysis	<p><u>Gauging the Threat</u></p> <p>“Know your enemy,” advised the ancient Chinese general Sun Tzu in <i>The Art of War</i>.</p> <p>Survival may depend on assessing threats. Be alert to hostile surveillance, enemy agents watching you.</p>

	<p>Be wary of security systems that might expose your presence. And be on the lookout for unexpected risk when an unlucky break — a chance encounter or unexpected situation — poses danger.</p> <p>(4 images with credits)</p>
<p>“Threat Analysis” interactive</p>	
<p>M3.1.3.1 — “M” Panel: Use of Disguise</p>	<p><u>Using Disguise to Hide (or Create) Identity</u></p> <p>“Never use a disguise except as a last resort — but when you do, play it for all it’s worth,” advises a 1944 U.S. government spy manual.</p> <p>Makeup can make the young look old or transform women into men. A new way of talking, a change of gait or garments...<i>all</i> are vital tools of deception. And deception is a vital tool of the spy.</p> <p>(4 images with credits)</p>
<p>P3.1.3.2 Use of Disguise Mirror</p>	<p>DISGUISE QUICK CHANGE</p> <p><u>Walk Differently</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try slowing down • Put a pebble in your shoe • Take longer strides. <p><u>Change Your Expression</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Squint your eyes • Tighten your lips • Furrow your brow <p><u>Alter Your Look</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you have sunglasses? Put them on. • Do you have a raincoat? Take it off. • Do you have a hat? Put it on. <p><u>Blend In</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are you wearing bright colors? <p>Bad idea! They make you stand out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid things that others will notice.

Area 3.3 – Ninja	
P3.2.0.1 — Room Text	<p><u>The Unstoppable Spy</u></p> <p>No barrier can bar the agents nicknamed “Ninja.” No security deflects their prying eyes. Part cat burglar, part Houdini, these are the spies who infiltrate enemy strongholds, pick locks, and employ the gee-whiz wizardry and high tech tools on espionage’s front line.</p> <p>The paradox is that Ninja have a high profile in popular culture, yet their specialty is remaining invisible, operating below the radar. Slipping through sewers or scaling walls, their task is to enter, investigate, and exit...unseen.</p> <p>(Diorama by Don Harvey, 2002) (4 images with credits)</p>
2 television screens showing training films: “Locks & Picks/2:53” and “Bugging/3:22”	
P3.2.1.1 Panel	<p>Ninja Locks & Picks</p> <p><u>Breaking In</u></p> <p>What if the information a spy needs is behind a locked door? Ideally, a key is available for quick copying. Failing that, the spy may pick the lock using any of a number of tools, ranging from simple picks and wrenches to more sophisticated electronic devices.</p> <p>The events leading to President Nixon’s resignation in 1974 began with a botched break-in of the Watergate Complex. The burglars, inexperienced in spycraft, were caught because they left a lock taped open for a guard to see.</p> <p>(5 images with credits)</p>
Icon object: Lock Pick Kit 3.2.1.4.11	<p>Lock Pick Kit Issued by CIA, 1970s This easily concealed kit holds an assortment of lock picking tools. Such kits were issued only to trained specialists.</p>

3.2.1 Locks and Picks Case Objects

3.2.1.4.3

Lock Pick Gun Concealed in Dictionary
Issued by U.S. Intelligence, 1980s

3.2.1.4.4

Lock Pick Kit Concealed in Pen
Issued by U.S. Intelligence, 1970s

3.2.1.4.6

Warded Lock Picks
Commercially produced

3.2.1.4.8

Vintage Penlight Used for Picking Locks
Commercially produced, 1950s

3.2.1.4.1

Electronic Stethoscope
Issued by CIA, circa 1965

During the Cold War, agents used sensitive electronic stethoscopes like this one to open tumbler-type combination locks on safes.

3.2.1.4.9

Key Casting and Pocket Putty Kits
Issued by CIA, 1960s

These kits allowed agents to duplicate keys by first making an impression of a key in the putty, then casting a model.

3.2.1.4.2

Burglar Alarm Evasion Kit
Issued by U.S. Intelligence, 1970s

Specially trained entry personnel used these devices to disable burglar alarms during break-ins.

	<p><u>3.2.1.4.5</u> Training Padlocks Used by Soviet Intelligence</p> <p>Intelligence agencies use cutaways of different types of locks to help trainees learn the art of lock picking.</p> <p><u>3.2.1.4.7</u> Key Pattern Device Issued by U.S. Intelligence, 1960s</p> <p>To copy keys for warded locks an agent slipped this device into a lock then adjusted the feelers until they matched the right pattern.</p>
<p>P3.2.2.1 Primary Panel</p>	<p><u>Ninja Minox</u></p> <p><u>Classic Spy Camera</u></p> <p>For 50 years, the Minox was the essential spy camera. It could take 50 pictures without reloading, and its high resolution lens captured a remarkable amount of detail. John Walker, a U.S. naval officer who ran a KGB spy ring in the 1970s, used a Minox camera to document American military secrets. The camera is still made today, though not as widely used as it was during the Cold War.</p> <p><i>[image: G3.2.2.1.1 photo of Walker using the Minox in <u>Ultimate Spy Book</u>, p. 70.]</i></p> <p>Following his arrest, John Walker demonstrates the use of the Minox camera he used to steal U.S. military secrets.</p> <p>(Credit: Federal Bureau of Investigation)</p>
<p><i>P3.2.6.1 Panel: Activity Information Panel, “Bugs/Listening Post”Interactive Panel</i> (Bug Listening Post Desk)</p>	<p>Vibro-Acoustic Microphone</p> <p>In 1976, Soviet technicians discovered a microphone (“bug”) in the Soviet Trade Consulate in London. The British device was clipped to a piece of steel reinforcing bar (rebar) inside a concrete wall.</p> <p>Originally designed as an earthquake detector, this bug picked up the vibrations of human conversations as they hit the concrete wall, causing it to vibrate. The bug enabled technicians to easily pick out the sound of voices from other types of vibrations in the room.</p>

	<p>Soviet technicians were so impressed by the performance of this design that they installed similar devices in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow when it was under construction in the early 1980s.</p>
<p>Interactive, part II Interactive Panel</p>	<p>Tree Stump Bug</p> <p>In the early 1970s, U.S. intelligence placed a bug in a wooded area near Moscow to eavesdrop on radar and communications signals of a nearby Soviet missile system. The intercepted signals were stored and then transmitted to a satellite passing overhead, for retransmission to a ground site in the U.S.</p> <p>The device was concealed in an artificial tree stump, camouflaged in a cluster of trees and tall grass. The top of the tree stump appeared to be opaque, but was actually transparent. It allowed enough sunlight through to change the device's solar batteries. The KGB eventually discovered the bug.</p>
<p>3.2.2 Minox Camera Object Case</p>	<p><u>3.2.2.1.1</u> Developing Tank and Film Cassette Germany, First produced 1950s</p> <p><u>3.2.2.1.2</u> Film Viewer and Magnifier Germany, First produced 1950s</p> <p><u>3.2.2.1.3</u> Hairbrush Concealment for Minox Camera Issued by HVA, 1960s – 1970s</p> <p><u>3.2.2.1.4</u> Flash Attachment Germany, first produced 1950s</p> <p><u>3.2.2.1.5</u> Telephoto Binocular Clamp Germany, first produced 1950s</p> <p><u>3.2.2.1.6</u> Light Meter for Minox III & IIIs Germany, 1950s -1960s</p> <p><u>3.2.2.1.7</u></p>

	<p>Document Copy Stand Germany, 1960s - 1970s</p> <p><u>3.2.2.1.8</u> Minox Riga Camera Latvia, circa 1937 - 1944</p>
P3.2.3.1 Panel: Case Panel	<p>Ninja Spy Cameras</p> <p><u>Hidden Cameras</u></p> <p>If you don't want to get caught stealing secrets, it helps to disguise your tools of the trade. In the Soviet Union, KGB spies used miniature cameras disguised as cigarette lighters—a logical choice since many agents were smokers. For nonsmoking agents, the technical staff devised a fountain pen camera to carry instead.</p>
Icon Object: Fountain Pen Camera, 3.2.3.1.17	<p>Fountain Pen Camera Issued by CIA, late 1970s</p> <p>This fountain pen was one of three concealments designed for a Tropel camera. The others were a key chain and a cigarette lighter.</p>
3.2.3 Spy Cameras Object Case	<p><u>3.2.3.1.1</u> Soft Emulsion Film Issued by KGB, 1950s - 1990s</p> <p>Soft emulsion film—without a thick backing—can be rolled up tightly, making it easier to conceal than ordinary film.</p> <p><u>3.2.3.1.2</u> East German Surveillance Camera Issued by Stasi, 1980s</p> <p>This Czechoslovakian-designed 16-mm camera, combined with a German Robot TI-340 lens, enabled Stasi agents to photograph targets through pre-positioned pinholes placed in walls, typically either in a bedroom or sitting area</p> <p><u>3.2.3.1.3</u> Fotosnaiper Camera Issued by KGB, 1980s</p>

3.2.3.1.4

Robot Star 50 Camera with Waistbelt
Germany, 1970s

3.2.3.1.5

F-21 Camera Concealment (Codename: UKOS)
Issued by KGB, 1960s -1980s

This F-21 camera is concealed as a camera case with the lens located where the strap attaches to the case.

3.2.3.1.6

Pentax 110 Document Camera
Issued by KGB, 1979 - 1983

3.2.3.1.7

Fixed Surveillance Camera (Codename: Zabeg)
Issued by KGB, 1970s - 1990s

This surveillance camera could take pictures at timed intervals while mounted inside an object such as a piece of furniture.

3.2.3.1.8

Echo 8 Lighter Camera
Japan, 1950s

To take photographs with this camera, U.S. Air Force intelligence officers simply needed to use the cigarette lighter while pointing the lens at the subject.

3.2.3.1.9

Zodchi Sub-Miniature Cameras
Issued by KGB, First produced 1980s

3.2.3.1.11, 3.2.3.1.12, 3.2.3.1.13

Minox Cameras, Models A, B, and EC
Germany, 1950s-1980s

	<p><u>3.2.3.1.14</u> Battery Concealment with Three Tropel Camera Bodies Issued by CIA, late 1970s</p> <p><u>3.2.3.1.15</u> Key Chain Camera Issued by CIA, late 1970s</p> <p><u>3.2.3.1.16</u> Camera Concealed in Briefcase Issued by Stasi, 1970s-1980s</p> <p>This camera was designed to use infrared film and allow Stasi agents to take flash photographs without using any visible light.</p>
P3.2.5.1 Panel: Primary Text Panel	<p>Ninja Surveillance</p> <p><u>Shh! Someone's Listening</u></p> <p>Spy agencies have developed scores of ingenious devices to eavesdrop on enemy conversations. Tiny microphone-transmitter combinations may be concealed almost anywhere—in a telephone, book, desk drawer, or belt buckle. A skilled agent selects the right device to suit a particular place or to pick up certain sounds.</p> <p>With digital technology, modern bugs are more compact than ever, often as thin as a human hair!</p> <p><i>[Image: G3.2.5.1.1 Hidden microphone in Germany circa 1925]</i></p> <p>This hidden microphone, manufactured in Germany around 1925, is an early example of an electronic bugging device.</p> <p>(Credit: AKG London)</p>
L3.2.6.3 Entrance	
L3.2.6.4 Exit	
P3.2.7.1 Primary Text Panel	Ninja Orbiting Spies

Satellite Surveillance

Is anyone watching? Instinctively, you probably looked left and right to check. Did you look up? Thousands of feet overhead, satellites have you under surveillance. Trained analysts interpret these satellite images, using color, shape, shadow, and surrounding features to discern minute detail. On an empty street, surrounded by dark buildings, you can't see anyone watching. But they can see you.

Caption: This view of Washington, D.C. was shot by a satellite in polar orbit – 423 miles above Earth.

(Credit: Satellite image by: Space Imaging)

Air Duct

On Your Belly...and On Your Guard

Don't make a sound. Crawl in and keep your ears open. These ducts were designed to carry fresh air, but they also carry voices from the rooms below — private conversations among aids to Cuban leader Fidel Castro. Since this is a training mission, these overheard conversations are not real. But the skills you will gain here are very real.

Please proceed with stealth and silence.

WARNING

This activity demands strenuous climbing and crawling in an enclosed space. Do not attempt this if you have circulatory or respiratory problems, back, or knee pain.

(Photo panel of Bruce Willis with credit)

P3.2.8.3 Panel: Case Panel

Ninja|Wristwatch

Got the Time?

At first glance it's a stylish wristwatch. But look again—it's really a miniature camera. An agent would carefully aim the camera while pretending to check the time —no easy feat since there was no viewfinder. Pressing a button on the watch snapped the photo.

The Steineck, a product of post-war Germany, was especially good for photographing secret meetings, private conversations, and other close encounters. Its film disk, about an inch across, could produce eight

	exposures.
Icon Object: <i>Steineck ABC Wristwatch Camera, 3.2.8.3.1</i>	<p>Steineck ABC Wristwatch Camera Germany, circa 1949</p> <p>This cleverly disguised subminiature camera allowed an agent to take photographs while pretending to check his or her watch.</p> <p>(Set of 5 images, all credited to National Archives)</p>
P3.2.8.5 Panel: <i>Case Panel</i>	<p>Ninja Rollover</p> <p><u>Camera on a Roll</u></p> <p>Secret agents in the 1960s often needed to photograph classified documents such as blueprints or military instructions. They may have had only a few minutes to copy the documents before their activities were discovered. For these tasks they may have used a specially designed “rollover” camera. These cameras worked by rolling over document pages and transferring the image to film.</p>
Icon Object: <i>"Rollover" Camera, 3.2.8.5.1</i>	<p>Rollover Camera Issued by GRU, 1967</p> <p>This document camera (Codename: Nicrom) could copy up to 40 pages onto a single film cassette.</p> <p>(Set of 5 images with credits)</p>
P3.2.8.7 Panel: <i>Unique Panel</i>	<p>Ninja Tessina</p> <p><u>Got a Light?</u></p> <p>The Swiss crafted their Tessina cameras with the same precision as their finest watches. This tiny model contains almost 400 parts, including ruby chips to reduce friction and wear.</p> <p>The Tessina fit into a cigarette pack, which was modified with small holes on the side to align with the camera lens. A spy could grab a real cigarette, also stored in the case, and at the same time secretly photograph an office or other area.</p>
Icon Object: <i>Tessina Camera and cigarette case concealment, 3.2.8.7.1</i>	<p>Tessina Camera and Cigarette Case Concealment Issued by Stasi, 1960s</p> <p>The Tessina camera was easily concealed in a modified cigarette pack. Tiny holes on the side of the pack</p>

	aligned with the camera lens. (5 images with credits)
P3.2.8.1 Case Panel	<p>Ninja Buttonhole Camera</p> <p><u>Smile for the Button</u></p> <p>Codename: Ajax refers to the hidden camera concealed in this ordinary looking coat. The lens, tucked behind the right middle button, is perfectly positioned for photographing unsuspecting people.</p> <p>To take a picture, the wearer of the coat would squeeze a shutter cable hidden in the coat pocket. Squeezing the cable caused the fake button to open and snap a picture.</p> <p><u>3.2.8.1.1</u> Buttonhole Camera, Model F-21 Issued by KGB, circa 1970</p> <p>The F-21 was one of several buttonhole cameras widely used in the Soviet Union, Europe, and North America.</p>
Area 3.4 – Cloak	
P3.3.0.1 — Room Text	<p>“Cloak”</p> <p><u>The Quick-Witted Spy, Sharp and Sly</u></p> <p>Suave, sophisticated, assured — some spies stylishly conceal their intent under a “cloak” of dash and dazzle and charm. On the silver screen, these are the white knights in black tie, the steely women in soft silk, who save the world while insuring their martinis are shaken, not stirred.</p> <p>In real life, charm and polish mask quick minds and watchful eyes. Frequently, agents cloak themselves more literally with daring disguises. Often, they operate unsuspected, using state-of-the-art communications devices or the elegant simplicity of microdots and codes.</p> <p>(Diorama by Don Harvey, 2002) (5 images with credits)</p>
P3.3.1.4Panel: Label Rail #1	<p>Cloak Smuggled</p> <p><u>Blanketed in Secrecy</u></p>

Oleg Gordievsky was chief of the KGB's London bureau during the 1980s. He also spied for Britain's intelligence service, MI6. When the Soviets became suspicious and called him back to Moscow, MI6 engineered a dramatic escape.

Wrapped in a thermal blanket to mask his body heat and prevent detection by Soviet temperature-scanning equipment, Gordievsky was smuggled to safety in a van.

[image: G3.31.4.1 Gordievsky with President Regan in Oval Office]

While under a KGB death sentence, Gordievsky met with President Reagan to discuss his experiences.

(Credit: Courtesy: Ronald Reagan Library)

P3.3.1.1 Panel: *Label Rail #2*

Cloak|Conceal

Getaway Cars

During the Cold War, spies and ordinary citizens alike risked their lives to escape the oppression of East Germany.

One strategy was to modify the getaway vehicle to carry hidden passengers. People would endure almost any discomfort to evade detection, hiding under back seats or beneath false floors, or even strapped underneath the car.

[image: G3.3.3.1.1 top view photo of convertible]

Some East Germans were so desperate to reunite with loved ones in the West that they planned ingenious ways to sneak across the Berlin Wall.

(Credit: Express Newspapers/K701/Archive Photos)

P.3.3.1.2 Panel: *Label Rail #3*

Cloak|Escape

Tricking the Border Guards

When East German border guards realized people were crossing the Berlin Wall by hiding in automobiles, they stepped up their vehicle inspection efforts.

	<p>Determined escapees thought of new ways to conceal themselves. Some hid on top of the car—in hollowed out luggage, between surf boards, or inside stereo speakers strapped to the roof.</p>
	<p>The Isetta looked too small to hide in, but a person could squeeze in by removing the heater and battery.</p> <p><i>[image: G3.3.1.2.1 women inside Isetta “It Happened at the Wall”]</i></p> <p>(Credit: From <i>Es Geschah an Der Maur</i> by Rainer Hildebrandt. Berlin: Arbeitsgemeinschaft 13, 1977)</p>
P3.3.1.3 Panel: Label Rail #4	<p>Cloak Cramped</p> <p><u>Front Row Seat</u></p> <p>Imagine spending several hours cramped behind the front grill of a car. Eighteen East German refugees did just that, hiding in this car to flee to West Berlin. The car’s 18 escape missions took place in the first year after the erection of the Berlin Wall. After that, border guards began inspecting vehicles more carefully and hiding behind the grill was no longer safe.</p> <p>Safely in West Germany, a woman crawls out of the front of the escape vehicle.</p> <p><i>[image:G3.3.1.3.1 photo of woman crawling out of front of car, “It Happened at the Wall”]</i></p> <p>(Credit: From <i>Es Geschah an Der Mauer</i> by Rainer Hildebrandt. Berlin: Arbeitsgemeinschaft 13, 1977)</p>
P3.3.2.1 Panel: Case Panel	<p>Cloak Communication</p> <p><u>Keeping in Touch</u></p> <p>Spy and spymaster must communicate without detection—and countless spy tools enable just that. Encoded transmissions sent between tiny radios, cipher devices that produce unbreakable codes, concealed compartments inside everyday objects...all are devised to blend so seamlessly with their surroundings that even the most alert enemy wouldn’t look twice.</p> <p>(5 photos with credits)</p>
3.3.2 Secret Communications Object Case	<p><u>3.3.2.2.1</u> M-209 Cipher Machine Issued by U.S. Army, 1943</p> <p><u>3.3.2.2.2</u></p>

	<p>Letter Containing Secret Writing U.S.S.R., 1964</p> <p><u>3.3.2.2.3</u> Necktie Camera, Toychka 58-M Issued by KGB, 1958</p> <p><u>3.3.2.2.4</u> Waterproof Dead Drop Pouch Issued by U.S. Intelligence, 1970s</p> <p><u>3.3.2.2.6</u> “Biscuit Tin” Radio, MCR-1 <i>Issued by SOE, circa 1940 – 1945</i></p>
<p>P3.3.6.1 Panel: Case Panel – <i>Secret Writing, Flaps and Seals</i></p>	<p>Cloak Top Secret <u>Secret Writing, Flaps and Seals</u></p> <p>Sometimes a written communication can be hidden in plain view.</p> <p>Secret writing insures that only the intended recipient will find and translate the message. Writings can be in code, or can even be invisible. The “wet system” uses invisible inks that appear when exposed to heat or chemical reactants. The “transfer” system simply involves carbon paper.</p> <p>“Flaps and seals” work is the secret opening of mail—by steaming open an envelope, separating the glue or using water to break the seal.</p>
<p>Icon Object, 3.3.6.1.10</p>	<p>Postcards with Secret Writing U.S.S.R., 1960s</p> <p>Secret messages could be written in any area of a normal-looking postcard. These tourist postcards, with the secret writing developed, show writing both in the margins and between lines.</p> <p>(5 images with credits)</p>
<p>3.3.6 Secret Writing Object Labels</p>	<p><u>3.3.6.1.2</u> Envelope Searched for Secret Writing Germany, circa 1940 – 1945</p>

The blue slash across the front of this envelope indicates postal censors used a chemical reagent to look for secret writing.

3.3.6.1.3

Letter Extraction Device
Britain, 1940–1945

Used by British officials in World War II, this device was inserted under the flap of an envelope and turned until the letter was wrapped around it. The letter could then be pulled out without unsealing the envelope.

3.3.6.1.6

Secret Writing Inks

Secret writing inks have changed with time. Up through World War II, spies mostly used “wet” inks, which remained invisible until treated with the proper chemical. During the Cold War, “dry” systems, similar to carbon paper, were used.

3.3.6.1.7

Flaps and Seals Kit
Issued by U.S. Intelligence, 1960s – 1970s

3.3.6.1.9

Secret Writing Detection Kit
Issued by Stasi, 1980s

East German intelligence officers used this kit to read secret messages. Their informants were given pens containing special ink that would only fluoresce when viewed under ultraviolet light of a specific wavelength—otherwise, the writing remained invisible.

3.3.6.1.8

Copy Camera Kit
Issued by Czech Intelligence, 1960s-1970s

Before searching letters, agents used a copy camera like this to photograph them. The photos

	<p>allowed them to restore the letters exactly as they were.</p> <p><u>3.3.6.1.1</u> Letter with Invisible Ink <i>George Washington Papers</i>, Library of Congress, 1779</p> <p>This letter, a re-creation of one from the <i>George Washington Papers</i> at the Library of Congress, shows an early use of invisible inks. The message was written with milk.</p> <p><u>3.3.6.1.4</u> Handkerchief with Secret Writing West Germany, 1960s</p> <p>Even everyday items such as handkerchiefs could be used to send secret messages. A chemical was used to partially expose this message.</p> <p><u>3.3.6.1.5</u> Letter Containing Secret Writing U.S.S.R., 1965</p>
<p>“Secret Writing” interactive</p>	
<p>P3.3.5.4 Panel – Rail Panel</p>	<p>Cloak Honored</p> <p><u>America’s “Incredible Limping Lady”</u></p> <p>Of the many women who served in the OSS, field agent Virginia Hall was one of the most distinguished. Undaunted by her artificial leg, she created a spy network and helped organize and arm French commandos behind enemy lines. Posing as a dairy farmer, she scouted potential drop zones while herding cows. Later, she tapped out Morse code messages over wireless radio to officials in London.</p>
	<p>Virginia Hall was the only female civilian in World War II to receive the coveted Distinguished Service Cross.</p> <p><i>[image G3.3.5.4.1: Virginia Hall receiving medal; Sisterhood of Spies, following p. 188. Also, with source identified, in Spies, Pop Flies and French Fries, p. 50.]</i></p> <p><u>L3.3.5.4.1, Virginia Hall’s Radio</u></p>

Suitcase Radio, Type 3 Mk II
circa 1943-1945

Virginia Hall used this radio to send messages in Morse code to the OSS while behind enemy lines.

Courtesy of Lorna Catling and John Hall

L3.3.5.4.2a-2k Virginia Hall Documents

Identification Documents
circa 1939-1955

These identification and cover documents illustrate Virginia Hall's career from her early days in the SOE through her work with the CIA.

Courtesy of Lorna Catling and John Hall

L3.3.5.4.3 Virginia Hall ID Bracelet

Virginia Hall's Bracelet

Courtesy of Lorna Catling and John Hall

L3.3.5.4.4 Virginia Hall Medals

Member of the British Empire Medal
1943

This medal was awarded to Virginia Hall by King George VI to honor her work in the SOE.

Courtesy of Lorna Catling and John Hall

P3.3.4.1 Panel: Case Panel

Cloak|Dead Drops

Pickup or Delivery?

For a spy, stealing secrets is only half the battle. The final, critical step is getting the information to one's handlers. Often this involves concealing documents or other items in everyday objects such as an umbrella, shaving cream can, or button. Since meeting in person may be dangerous or impossible, spies and their handlers often communicate via dead drops—prearranged places to pick up or drop off the concealment objects.

<p>Icon Object: Hollow Coin, 3.3.4.1.12</p>	<p>Hollow Coins Issued by KGB, 1950s -1990s</p> <p>Hollow coins easily concealed microfilm and microdots. They were opened by inserting a needle into a tiny hole in the front of the coin.</p> <p>(5 images with credits)</p>
<p>3.3.4 Dead Drops Object Case</p>	<p><u>3.3.4.1.1</u> Statuette Concealment for Minox Film Cassettes Issued by KGB, 1970s</p> <p><u>3.3.4.1.2</u> Umbrella Concealment for Film Issued by HVA, 1970s</p> <p><u>3.3.4.1.3</u> Hollow Shaving Cream Can Concealment Issued by U.S. Intelligence, 1960s</p> <p><u>3.3.4.1.4</u> Clam Dead Drop Issued by CIA, 1970s</p> <p>Clams with magnets could be filled with things like money, cameras and one-time-pads then stuck beneath the metal girders of a bridge.</p> <p><u>3.3.4.1.5</u> Hollow Bolt Concealment Issued by KGB, first produced 1950s</p> <p><u>3.3.4.1.6</u> Electric Outlet Concealment Issued by KGB, 1960s</p> <p>Secret documents hidden inside this false electrical outlet were likely to be overlooked during a typical</p>

	<p>room search.</p> <p><u>3.3.4.1.7</u> Button Concealment Issued by KGB, 1950s –1960s</p> <p><u>3.3.4.1.8</u> Hollow Nail Concealments Issued by KGB, first produced 1950s</p> <p><u>3.3.4.1.9, 3.3.4.1.13</u> Dead Drop Spikes CIA, 1960s–1990s</p> <p>These spikes could be filled with anything from money to microdot cameras. They were hidden by pushing them into the ground at a prearranged location.</p> <p><u>3.3.4.1.10</u> Soap Case Concealment for Film Issued by HVA, 1970s</p> <p>Opening this case the wrong way would cause a flashbulb inside to fire, exposing the film wrapped around the bulb.</p> <p><u>3.3.4.1.11</u> Courier Shoes with Container Issued by KGB, 1980s</p>
<p>P3.3.5.1 Panel: Case Label</p>	<p><u>Cloak Spy Radios</u> <u>Secret Transmissions</u></p> <p>In World War II and the Cold War, some spies communicated with their handlers with specially designed radios. Small enough to be carried easily, these radios could send or receive messages, usually by Morse code.</p> <p>The problem with special espionage radios was that, if discovered, they would give away their owner’s activities. So other spies protected their covers by opting for ordinary short wave radios.</p>
<p>Icon Object: Dog Doo transmitter,</p>	<p>Dog Doo Transmitter</p>

<p>3.3.5.1.1</p>	<p>Issued by CIA, circa 1970</p> <p>Effectively camouflaged, this homing beacon transmitted a radio signal that directed aircraft to locations for strikes or reconnaissance.</p> <p>(5 images with credits)</p>
<p>3.3.5 Spy Radios Object Case</p>	<p><u>3.3.5.1.7</u> Hallicrafter Radio S38-D United States, 1950s</p> <p>While living in New York City, KGB spy Rudolf Abel used a Hallicrafter tabletop radio to receive coded communications from Moscow.</p> <p><u>3.3.5.1.6</u> Suitcase Radio, MR3 Issued by Polish SOE, circa 1940 – 1945</p> <p>This powerful transceiver was designed for secret communications between Poland and England using Morse code.</p> <p><u>3.3.5.1.3</u> Delco 5300 Radio Issued by CIA, 1960s – 1970s</p> <p>The CIA used radios like this in Cuba and elsewhere. Small, but powerful, these radios could transmit using both voice and Morse code.</p> <p><u>3.3.5.1.8</u> SE-100/11 Radio Issued by Abwehr, circa 1938-1944</p> <p>Portable and easy to hide, this German radio breaks down into three parts: a transmitter, a receiver and power supply.</p> <p><u>3.3.5.1.4</u></p>

	<p>Woodblock Transmitter Issued by KGB, 1970s</p> <p>Well-camouflaged for eavesdropping, this microphone and transmitter could be inconspicuously attached to furniture, shelving, or other wooden fixtures.</p> <p><u>3.3.5.1.5</u> Shoe with Heel Transmitter Used by Romanian Secret Service (Securitate), 1960s–1970s</p> <p>Secretly obtaining an American diplomat’s shoes, the Romanians outfitted them with a hidden microphone and transmitter, thus enabling them to monitor the conversations of the unsuspecting target.</p> <p><u>L3.3.5.1.2</u> RS-6 Radio Station Issued by CIA, 1950s – 1960s</p> <p>Agents used this radio—complete with transmitter, receiver, power supply and accessory unit—when behind enemy lines.</p>
<p>P3.3.3.1 Panel: Case Panel</p>	<p>Cloak Microdots</p> <p><u>Dot-size Documents</u></p> <p>A microdot is a photograph so small, an entire document can be reduced to the size of a punctuation mark in a newspaper. Originally developed as a parlor trick, microdots became essential tools of the spy craft trade.</p> <p>These tiny images could be embedded on an envelope or postcard, or hidden inside a ring or cufflinks. Reading them required special magnifying viewers. Often, these too were cleverly concealed in a cigarette or a fountain pen.</p>
<p>Icon Object: Microdot Camera, 3.3.3.1.17</p>	<p>Microdot Camera Issued by HVA, 1960s</p>

	<p>This tiny, easy to hide microdot camera could photograph documents and produce microdots less than a millimeter in diameter.</p> <p>(5 images with credits)</p>
<p>3.3.3 Microdots Object Case</p>	<p><u>3.3.3.1.1</u> Cigarette Concealment for “Soft-film” Issued by Polish Intelligence, 1970s</p> <p><u>3.3.3.1.2</u> Concealment Cufflinks Issued by KGB, 1950s</p> <p><u>3.3.3.1.3</u> Postcard Slitter Issued by CIA, 1960s</p> <p>Microdots could be hidden between the layers of paper in a postcard and sent through the mail.</p> <p><u>3.3.3.1.4</u> Concealment Ring for Microdots Issued by KGB, 1960s</p> <p><u>3.3.3.1.5</u> Omega Microdot Viewer Commercially produced, used by U.S. Intelligence, 1970s</p> <p><u>3.3.3.1.6</u> Microdot Camera Issued by OSS, circa 1942 - 1945</p> <p><u>3.3.3.1.8</u> Field Microscope for Microdots Commercially produced, used by U.S. Intelligence, 1970s</p> <p><u>3.3.3.1.9</u> Microdot Lenses</p>

	<p>Issued by KGB, 1960s - 1970s</p> <p><u>3.3.3.1.15</u> Fountain Pen with Concealed Microdot Viewer East Germany, 1960s</p> <p><u>3.3.3.1.16</u> Household Materials Used to Make Microdots U.S.S.R., 1960s</p> <p>Agents could make microdots from common household items such as headache powder, vodka and cellophane from packs of cigarettes.</p> <p><u>3.3.3.1.7, 3.3.3.1.12</u> Examples of Microdot Viewers General use, 1960s - 1970s</p>
P3.3.3.4 Microdot Training Panel (4 Illustrations)	<p>Cloak Microdot</p> <p><u>Making a Microdot</u></p>
G.3.3.3.3.4.1	<p>Step 1: 1. Take photo of a document and develop the film.</p> <p>Prepare a photo-sensitive plate by pasting a square of wet cellophane onto a glass plate. Coat it with silver nitrate, potassium bromide, and a pyrimidone and vodka solution.</p> <p>(Image graphic)</p>
G.3.3.3.3.4.2	<p>Step 2: Produce the microdot.</p> <p>The camera setup reduces the text to fit onto the tiny square of cellophane, creating a microdot less than 1 millimeter in size.</p> <p>(Image graphic)</p>
G.3.3.3.3.4.3	<p>Step 3: Cut out the microdot.</p>

	<p>Remove the cellophane from the glass plate and carefully cut around three sides of the microdot. Use a toothpick to anchor the cellophane while cutting the fourth side.</p> <p>(Image graphic)</p>
G.3.3.3.4.4	<p>Step 4: Hide the microdot.</p> <p>Using a razor blade, slit the edge of a postcard and insert the microdot. Glue the opening shut with egg white or potato starch.</p> <p>(Image graphic)</p>
L3.0.2.4 Disclaimer Label	<p>The world of intelligence is by its nature a clandestine one. At the International Spy Museum you will see some replicas of artifacts and tradecraft produced by one intelligence agency, confiscated by another, then studied, improved, and replicated for demonstration, training, and re-use. Whenever known, we attribute development to the original source.</p>
Interactive “Tradecraft Skill – Disguise and Identification”	
P3.3.7.1 Panel: Case Panel – Disguises	<p>Cloak Disguise</p> <p><u>Hiding in Plain Sight</u></p> <p>Sometimes spies need to operate in public places without being recognized by the enemy. In disguise, a spy can move freely.</p> <p>Especially when engaged in countersurveillance, a spy might have to change disguises several times. A disguise kit contains a range of materials for quick changes, including hair, clothes, makeup and even shoe inserts to alter walking style.</p>
Icon object: Spirit Gum, 3.3.7.1	<p>Spirit Gum, Commercially produced</p> <p>This little bottle contains an essential tool of disguise—spirit gum. The sticky substance quickly and easily adheres any number of disguises to the body, such as false moustaches and beards, eyebrows, hairpieces wigs, and noses.</p>

Case Labels	
P 3.3.7.1.6 10 x 17 Photo panel (40 words)	<p><u>Hollywood Meets the CIA</u></p> <p>Hollywood makeup artist John Chambers secretly helped the CIA develop its disguise capabilities. Using his innovations, the CIA conducted disguise operations in hostile Cold War environments. Chambers was secretly awarded the CIA Intelligence Medal of Merit in the early 1980s.</p> <p>(Photo with credit)</p>
	<p><u>L3.3.7.1.1</u> <i>Planet of the Apes</i> Prosthetic Mask 1968</p> <p>This latex mask, designed by Hollywood makeup artist John Chambers, took five hours each day to apply to actor Maurice Evans.</p>
	<p><u>3.3.7.1.2</u> Disguise Kit Issued by CIA, 1960s</p> <p>This travel kit contains a spy's disguise basics—comb, scissors, cold cream, dye brush and mixing dishes, tweezers, swabs, mirror, spirit gum and mustache materials, as well as a heel insert to change one's walk.</p>
	<p><u>L.3.3.7.1.3</u> Sikh Disguise</p> <p>Sikhs are a familiar sight on the streets and in the shops in many areas of the Near East and South Asia. Hence, a Sikh disguise is ideal for a spy seeking to avoid attention. An intelligence officer might use this kind of persona for counter surveillance, for example, to ensure that a fellow agent is not being followed on the way to a clandestine meeting with a valuable source.</p> <p>(2 photographs of disguise)</p>
L. 3.3.7.1.4 Street Person Disguise (20 words)	<p><u>Street Person</u></p>

	<p>Excellent for surveillance activities, a spy disguised as a street person can sit for long periods unnoticed—and is avoided by most passersby.</p>
<p>P3.3.7.2 Unique Panel on Disguise transformations (10 x 17 horizontal panel : 70 words, in grouping with refined woman disguise photos)</p>	<p><u>Look, and Look Again</u></p> <p>Two CIA experts used a variety of techniques to disguise this young woman. With the help of makeup, a nose prosthetic, a dental appliance, colored contact lenses, wigs and props, the same person is transformed into an older woman, a Sikh, and a street person.</p> <p>(5 photos, credit: John Robson)</p>
<p>P3.3.7.4 Panel: Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>Cloak Ready, Set, Act!</p> <p><u>“Simple” Disguises</u></p> <p>Antonio Mendez, former CIA Chief of Disguise, was a master of his trade. During the 1980 hostage crisis, his disguises made the dramatic exfiltration (secret exit operation) of six American diplomats from Iran possible. Disguised as a Canadian film crew scouting movie locations, the diplomats safely escaped Iran.</p> <p>Concealing the familiar face of the consul general was especially challenging. The usually conservative gentleman was transformed into a flamboyantly believable film director in tight pants, gold chains and a pompadour. The others were similarly disguised through simple changes in hairstyle, coloring and mannerisms. Looking and acting like the movie folks they weren't, the "film crew" boarded a plane home, and Mendez received the Intelligence Star of Valor.</p>
	<p>With the cooperation of the Canadian government, six American diplomats were safely exfiltrated from Tehran.</p> <p><i>[image: G3.3.7.4.1 American hostages talking to the press]</i></p> <p>(Credit: AP/Wide World Photos)</p>
<p>Fly Sculpture Label</p>	<p>“Oh, to be a Fly on the Wall...”</p> <p>The International Spy</p> <p>Fly</p>

	<p>Rob Wynne, 2001</p> <p>An apt metaphor for a spy, the “fly on the wall” hides in plain sight, able to see and overhear all manner of secret events, undetected by even the most careful observer.</p>
<p>P3.3.8.1 Panel: Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>Cloak Army of Moles</p> <p><u>Cu Chi Tunnels</u></p> <p>The tunnels of Cu Chi stretch between the Cambodian Border and Saigon. They were the lynchpin of the Viet Cong campaign in this region of Viet Nam, providing an underground transportation system for soldiers and civilians who could emerge anywhere, anytime.</p> <p>Believing that they had chosen wisely, the U.S. Army’s 25th Division built its military base on high ground, away from Saigon and civilians...and right on top of the tunnels. This gave the Viet Cong spy network ample opportunity to work from within and below.</p> <p>Caption:</p> <p>Two hundred and fifty kilometers of dangerous, narrow, hand-dug tunnels were the underground fortress of the Viet Cong.</p> <p>(Photo with credit)</p>
<p>L3.3.8.3 Model Label – Cu Chi Tunnel</p>	<p><u>An Underground City</u></p> <p>The model of the Cu Chi Tunnel illustrates the maze of underground chambers used for sleeping, bathing, cooking, caring for the sick, political theatre, food storage, conferences, printing, water buffalo shelter and espionage.</p>
<p>Area 3.5 – Dagger</p>	
<p>P3.4.0.1 — Room Text</p>	<p>“Dagger”</p> <p><u>The Spy Who Puts the “Do” in Derring-do</u></p> <p>Watching, waiting, planning — these all are essential in espionage. But there is a time for watching and a time for doing. Eventually, there comes a moment to act, as quickly and decisively as a dagger strike.</p>

	<p>The first task of espionage is to gather information. But often, the information gathered leads to deeds. That's when codes and cameras give way to covert operations and paramilitary intervention, to raids and tunnels and trouble. And that's when the spies known as "dagger" step forward.</p> <p>(Diorama by Don Harvey, 2002) (5 images with credits)</p>
<p>P3.4.1.1 Panel: Case panel</p>	<p>Dagger Weapons</p> <p><u>Concealed, Silent, Deadly</u></p> <p>Though most spies are unarmed, a highly dangerous mission might call for carrying a weapon. The specific kind of weapon depends on the situation. Small blades hidden behind a lapel or elsewhere allow hand-to-hand defense in emergencies. Pistols concealed in a lipstick case, cigarette lighter, or pipe are designed to fire at close range and be overlooked in a search. Umbrellas or rolled up newspapers can be equipped with poison gas pellets that leave no trace of their deadly presence.</p>
<p>Icon Object: Lipstick Pistol, 3.4.1.1.1</p>	<p>Lipstick Pistol Issued by KGB, circa 1965</p> <p>The lipstick pistol, used by KGB operatives during the Cold War, is a 4.5 mm, single shot weapon. It delivered the ultimate "kiss of death."</p> <p>(4 images with credits)</p>
<p>3.4.1 Weapons Object Case</p>	<p><u>3.4.1.1.18</u> Sleeve Dagger with Sheath Issued by British Special Forces, circa 1939-1945</p> <p><u>3.4.1.1.22</u> Tear Gas Pen Issued by CIA, circa 1948</p> <p><u>3.4.1.1.14, 3.4.1.1.15, 3.4.1.1.16</u> Bobbins Issued by British Special Forces, circa 1939-1945</p>

3.4.1.1.13

Hook Jabber

Issued by British Special Forces, circa 1939-1945

3.4.1.1.19

Double Switchblade

Issued by SOE, circa 1940 - 1945

3.4.1.1.5

Flashlight Gun

Unknown issuer, 1930s

3.4.1.1.6

Lighter Gun

Unknown issuer, 1970s

3.4.1.1.25, 3.4.1.1.26

Ring Guns

France, 19th century

3.4.1.1.7

Assassination Weapon in Cigarette Pack

Issued by KGB, 1950s

3.4.1.1.17

Smatchet and Scabbard

Issued by OSS, circa 1942-1945

3.4.1.1.12

Gas Assassination Rifle with Flechette

OSS prototype, circa 1942-1945

3.4.1.1.20

Lapel Knife

Issued by British Special Forces, circa 1939-1945

This blade could be hidden inside the lapel of a jacket. Its small size made it a weapon of last resort.

3.4.1.1.2

Glove Pistol

Issued by U.S. Navy (ONI), circa 1942-1945

Armed with a glove pistol, an operative still had both hands free. To fire the pistol, the wearer pushed the plunger into an attacker's body.

3.4.1.1.24

Stingers (OSS and En-Pen)

Issued by OSS and SOE, circa 1940-1945

Disposable, single-shot weapons such as these were used for clandestine operations during World War II.

3.4.1.1.3, 3.4.1.1.4

Gas Assassination Weapons

Issued by KGB, 1950s

KGB officer Bogdan Stashinsky assassinated two Ukrainian dissidents living in Germany using a poison gas weapon hidden inside a rolled-up newspaper.

3.4.1.1.21

Peskett Close Combat Weapon

Issued by British Special Forces, circa 1939-1945

This multi-purpose weapon used by the British Special Forces during the Cold War includes a dagger, cosh and garrote.

3.4.1.1.8

Bulgarian Umbrella

Issued by KGB, 1978

In 1978 the KGB used an umbrella like this—modified to fire a tiny pellet filled with poison—to assassinate dissident Georgi Markov on the streets of London.

3.4.1.1.10

Tobacco Pipe Pistol

	<p>Issued by British Special Forces, circa 1939-1945</p> <p>This ordinary looking pipe fired a small projectile that could kill a person at close range.</p> <p><u>3.4.1.1.9</u> Cigarette Pistol and Components Issued by British Special Forces, circa 1939-1945</p> <p>This single-shot, .22-caliber pistol could be easily concealed in a pack of cigarettes.</p> <p><u>3.4.1.1.27</u> Cigarette Case Gun Issued by NKVD, circa 1939</p> <p>This weapon—designed for assassinations—was produced at the request of head of the NKVD. There’s no record of one ever being used.</p>
<p>Training Film: “Sabotage/4:55”</p>	
<p>P3.4.2.1 Panel: Case Panel (NO PHOTOS) – Sabotage Case</p>	<p>Dagger Sabotage</p> <p>Acts of sabotage disable an enemy’s infrastructure, industry and communications. During peacetime, sabotage operations can hurt the economy or other resources of a hostile country. During war, sabotage also diverts an enemy's attention from the front lines of battle.</p> <p>In World War II, resistance groups cooperated in sabotage operations, often using specialized, concealed explosives.</p>
<p>Icon Object: AC Delay, 3.4.2.1.1</p>	<p>AC Delay Firing Device Issued by OSS, circa 1942-1945</p> <p>Highly trained saboteurs used this device to destroy enemy ships. The AC Delay was usually used with a limpet mine that was magnetically attached to the ship beneath the waterline. (5 images with credits)</p>
<p>3.4.2 Sabotage Object Case</p>	<p><u>3.4.2.1.21</u> Communications Eliminator Issued by U.S. Military Intelligence, 1970s</p> <p>When activated, this device would jam all radio communications around it then self detonate after its cycle was complete.</p>

3.4.2.1.15
Electric Switch
Issued by CIA, circa 1969

Designed for one-time use, switches like this would either open or close an electrical circuit and detonate a firing device when triggered.

3.4.2.1.10
Thirty Day Clockwork
Issued by CIA, 1960s

This time-delay clock could be programmed to trigger an explosion anytime from one hour to thirty days after being set.

3.4.2.1.7
Gas Tank Pill
Issued by CIA, 1960s

When dropped into the gas tank of a car or truck, this pill would expand and clog the vehicle's fuel line.

3.4.2.1.2
Pressure Release Switch
Issued by OSS, circa 1942-1945

Connected to explosives, this booby-trap switch could be activated by just five pounds of pressure to cause an explosion.

3.4.2.1.3
Minisid
Issued by U.S. Military Intelligence, 1970s

Stuck into the ground, this instrument could detect vibrations from a vehicle or an intruder's footsteps then sound an alarm in the earpiece.

3.4.2.1.17
Lock Jamming Kit

Issued by U.S. Intelligence, 1970s

To disable a lock, an agent simply stuck one of the plastic pieces into the lock then snapped off the end.

3.4.2.1.12

Shaped Demolition Charge

Issued by CIA, 1960s

This charge was designed to pierce holes through the thick steel found on generators and other heavy equipment.

3.4.2.1.20

Dart Pen

Issued by MI9, circa 1939-1945

This fountain pen-like weapon used compressed air to shoot a small, sharp dart (called a gramophone needle) at a target.

3.4.2.1.14

Anti-Disturbance Mine

Issued by U.S. Intelligence, 1970s

3.4.2.1.19

Dust Powder Tear Gas

Issued by CIA, 1960s

3.4.2.1.4

Oil Contaminant

Issued by CIA, 1960s

3.4.2.1.11

Firestarter

Issued by CIA, 1960s

3.4.2.1.5

Battery Destroyer

Issued by CIA, 1960s

	<p><u>3.4.2.1.6</u> Sand Spike Issued by CIA, 1970s</p> <p><u>3.4.2.1.9</u> Explosive Canteen US Army; Military Intelligence Training Model; circa 1942-1945</p> <p><u>3.4.2.1.18</u> Tear Gas Gun Issued by CIA, 1960s</p> <p><u>3.4.2.1.13</u> Clam Issued by OSS, circa 1942-1945</p> <p><u>3.4.2.1.16</u> Night Vision Goggles Israel, 1980s</p> <p><u>3.4.2.1.8</u> Saboteur's Knife Issued by SOE, circa 1940-1945</p>
<p>P3.4.3.1 Panel: Case Panel</p>	<p>Dagger Escape Tools</p> <p><u>Evading the Enemy</u></p> <p>Just as safe drivers keep an emergency kit in their car, spies in high-risk situations carry tools to help them evade danger or, if necessary, escape captivity. These World War II-era escape tools include compasses that resemble everyday objects, a pocket knife with wire cutting and lock-breaking features, and boots that convert to innocent-looking civilian shoes. Flameless lighters and maps printed on rustle-free paper helped keep agents from attracting unwanted attention.</p>
<p>Icon Object: Escape Compass, 3.4.3.1.1</p>	<p>Escape Compass Issued by MIS-X, circa 1942-1945</p> <p>An exact duplicate of a soldier's uniform button, this compass is easily carried and easily overlooked.</p>

3.4.3 Escape Object Case

3.4.3.1.10

Swinger Compass
Issued by SOE, circa 1940 - 1945

3.4.3.1.11

Fly Button Compass
Issued by SOE, circa 1940 - 1945

3.4.3.1.12

Escape Knife
Issued by MI9, circa 1939-1945

3.4.3.1.13

Heel Knife
Issued by SOE, circa 1940 - 1945

3.4.3.1.14

Parachutist's Knife
Issued by SOE, circa 1940 - 1945

3.4.3.1.17

Signal Torch
Issued by SOE, circa 1940 - 1945

3.4.3.1.5

Signaling Mirror
United States, circa 1942-1945

3.4.3.1.7

Cufflink Compass
Issued by MI9, circa 1939-1945

3.4.3.1.8

Pencil Clip Compass
Issued by MI9, circa 1939-1945

3.4.3.1.9

Neck Lanyard Compass
Issued by MI9, circa 1939-1945

3.4.3.1.15

Escape Boot
Issued by MI9, circa 1939-1945

With their tops cut off, these boots look like civilian shoes. They helped downed pilots blend in with the locals behind enemy lines.

3.4.3.1.16

Rectal Tool Kit
Issued by CIA, 1960s

Filled with escape tools, this kit could be stashed inside the body where it would not be found during a search.

3.4.3.1.2

Lighter
Issued by SOE, circa 1940 – 1945

This lighter used heat rather than flame, allowing agents to light cigarettes behind enemy lines without being detected.

3.4.3.1.3

Emergency Sustenance Kit
Issued by MIS-X, circa 1942-1945

Containing rations, maps, matches and other survival tools, this kit helped agents survive under harsh, emergency conditions.

3.4.3.1.4

Escape Map
Issued by MI9, circa 1939-1945

This map was printed on special Japanese rice paper so that it wouldn't rustle when opened.

	<p><u>3.4.3.1.6</u> Phrase List for Soldiers Issued by MIS-X, circa 1942-1945</p> <p>This list contains helpful phrases in various languages. Soldiers carried lists like this to use if they were captured.</p>
<p>P3.4.4.1 Panel: Primary Panel- Special Vehicles</p>	<p>Dagger Vehicles</p> <p><u>Getting Around</u></p> <p>In the world of espionage, sometimes a run-of-the-mill sedan just won't do.</p> <p>Perhaps the ultimate spy vehicles were the futuristic and fanciful sports cars driven by James Bond. Real-life spies may not travel in quite such high style. But specially designed vehicles take them just about anywhere they want to go, whether it's fleeing from a parachute drop over bumpy terrain, invading an enemy shore, or conducting surveillance from thousands of feet in the air.</p> <p>Caption: The Welbike, a portable motorcycle, was designed for quick getaways from a landing area or drop zone.</p> <p>(Image with credit: H. Keith Melton)</p>
<p>P3.4.4.5 Rail Panel – Car Gizmos</p>	<p>Dagger Gadgets</p> <p><u>Fully Loaded</u></p> <p>High security vehicles use many of the “spy gizmos” first used in spy thrillers. Some devices, such as anti-theft devices and electronic door locks, are standard on many commercial vehicles. In addition to the traditional bulletproof glass and armored panels, special security vehicles can be outfitted with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gunports Special Tires • Fire Suppression System • Break-in Alarms • Night Finder System • VHF or UHF Mobile Communications System with Scrambler • Recording System • Bug Detection System • Emergency Oxygen

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kidnap Recovery System • Explosive Vapor Detector • Smoke Screen • Electronic Shock System • Halogen Lights • Dual Ram Bumpers • Tear Gas Deterrent • Oil Slick Emission System • Remote Start/Bomb Scan • Siren/Public Address System
<p>P3.4.4.2 Panel: Rail Panel – Bond Car</p>	<p>Dagger Loaded</p> <p><u>Pop Culture's Big Impact</u></p> <p>The Aston Martin DB5 first appeared in the 1964 James Bond thriller <i>Goldfinger</i>. The ultimate spy car came fully loaded with machine guns, tire slashers, bulletproof shield, oil jets, dashboard radar screen, rotating license plate, and ejector seat. The Bond car not only captured the public’s imagination, but inspired intelligence agencies to incorporate similar features into high security vehicles used in dangerous areas.</p> <p>Caption: The Presidential limo is armored and has state of the art technology, but any more details are classified information.</p> <p>(Image with credit)</p>
<p>P3.4.4.3 Panel: Rail Panel</p>	<p>Dagger Submerge</p> <p><u>Stealthy Submarine</u></p> <p>Russia’s Kilo submarine is one of the quietest diesel subs in the world. It’s said to detect enemy ships from a range three or four times greater than it can be detected itself. Equipped with six torpedo tubes, a high-speed computer, and sophisticated sensors, the Kilo is designed for combat as well as patrolling and reconnaissance missions.</p> <p>Caption: In 1993, Iran purchased two Kilos from Russia—a potential threat as tracking equipment would not</p>

	<p>recognize them as enemy submarines.</p> <p>(Image with credit)</p>
P3.4.4.4 Panel: Rail Panel	<p>Dagger In the Air</p> <p><u>Unmanned Aircraft</u></p> <p>When the skies aren't safe for human pilots—because of enemy fire or contamination by biological or chemical weapons—the RQ-1 Predator can take over. This unmanned vehicle performs surveillance and reconnaissance at medium altitude, and can stay airborne for nearly 24 hours at a time. Its three main components are the aircraft itself, a ground control station, and a satellite link.</p> <p>Caption: The U.S. Defense Department developed the Predator in the mid-1990s for intelligence gathering in areas of moderate risk.</p> <p>(Image with credit)</p>
Area 3.6 – Shadow	
P3.5.0.1 — Room Text, main kiosk	<p>“Shadow”</p> <p><u>The Spy Behind the Spies</u></p> <p>A spy organization is like an iceberg: most of it is hidden below the surface. Above the waves are the colorful agents in the field — the suave operatives, stealthy sneaks, or daring men and women of action. Behind them, however, stands a vast, essential corps of professionals working patiently in the background.</p> <p>These are the scholar-spies and analysts, the “shadows” in the background who collect and interpret the information gathered. These are the counterintelligence agents and spy-hunters, the scientists, the go-betweens transmitting precious knowledge.</p> <p>(Diorama by Don Harvey, 2002) (5 images with credits)</p>
P3.5.4.2; Silk Screen Panel	<p>Shadow—Eavesdrop</p> <p>[image: G3.5.4.2.1 old U.S. Embassy in Moscow]</p> <p>The U.S. Embassy in Moscow was plagued by security breaches throughout the Cold War years.</p>

	<p>Credit: AP/Wide World Photos</p> <p>My Embassy’s got more Bugs than your Embassy!</p> <p>During the Cold War, the U.S. and Soviet Union used sophisticated technology to keep each other under surveillance—especially in their nations’ capitals.</p> <p>In 1969, both countries signed an agreement for constructing new embassies in Washington and Moscow. But the building process was painfully slow. Each side lodged official protests after finding eavesdropping devices in their new structures. The U.S. suspended construction after discovering technologically advanced bugs hidden in the beams and floors of its new embassy. Meanwhile, Soviet officials showed photographers where alleged bugs were found embedded in marble and pipes in their new building. It would take over 25 years before both projects were finally completed.</p>
<p>Plain label (<i>goes with existing photo of new US embassy in case</i>)</p>	<p>Tchaikovsky Street</p> <p>Construction began on a new U.S. Embassy on Tchaikovsky Street in Moscow in 1979. But the building’s blueprints soon made their way into Soviet hands, most likely by way of U.S. Marine Clayton J. Lonetree, a guard stationed at the embassy. The new building had so many bugs hidden in its structure that the top two floors had to be torn down, and a new, secure steel frame structure was built on top.</p> <p>AP/Wide World Photos</p>
<p>Plain Label (<i>to go with two embassy concrete samples</i>)</p>	<p>Concrete Evidence</p> <p>The concrete walls of the new American Embassy in Moscow were honeycombed with Soviet bugs. To confuse American bug sweepers, the KGB also embedded scraps of metal and wiring in the concrete. One piece of an insulated antenna cable was encased and presented to Director of Central Intelligence William H. Webster. Can you identify it in this core sample? The memento remained on his desk at CIA headquarters for many years.</p> <p>On loan from The Honorable William H. Webster</p>
<p>Plain Label [<i>Goes with U.S. embassy model</i>]</p>	<p>Piercing the Bubble</p> <p>The ninth floor of the American Embassy was designated a secure area; it contained a conference room known as the “bubble” and the CIA’s code room, the Communications Programs Unit (CPU). The CPU was a marvel of concrete and steel designed to block KGB eavesdropping attempts. But in 1985, the</p>

	NSA suspected security on the entire floor was compromised and decided to dismantle the CPU. No less than 20,000 tons of material had to be removed.
Plain Label [<i>Goes with U.S. embassy model</i>]	<p>The KGB had planned to infiltrate the U.S. Embassy through multiple methods.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U.S. staff apartments bugged 2. Spy dust sprinkled on doormats and steering wheels 3. Switchboard operator is KGB officer 4. Tunnel filled with intercept equipment and KGB personnel 5. Observation posts in Soviet-controlled apartment houses 6. Microwaves beamed into U.S. Embassy for unknown purposes 7. Bugged typewriters emit signals as documents are typed 8. Marine guards seduced by female KGB agents known as “swallows” 9. Hidden antenna in chimney leads to secure area
Plain Label , (<i>goes with Spy Dust replica bottle</i>)	<p>Spy Dust</p> <p>The KGB used “spy dust” in the 1980s to trace the movements of U.S. officials. The chemical compound, made of nitrophenyl pentadien (NPPD) and luminol, was almost invisible to the human eye but could be detected under special light. Sprinkled onto door handles, doormats, and steering wheels, it could be picked up by unsuspecting targets and tracked by a light and optics unit stationed at key points, such as a bridge or entrance to a building.</p>
Plain Label , <i>with new photo of Russian Embassy on Wisconsin Ave.</i>	<p>Mount Alto</p> <p>In 1973, the U.S. agreed to allow the Soviet Union to situate its new embassy facilities on the choice, hilltop location of Mount Alto. Positioned on the third highest point in D.C., it had a direct line-of-sight to the Capitol, the White House, the Pentagon and the State Department. Some intelligence officials were concerned—correctly but to no avail—that the embassy could be used as a platform to conduct electronic surveillance of the U.S. government and other metropolitan targets.</p> <p>[credit line]</p>
Plain Label , <i>to go with NSA laser listening device</i>	<p>Laser Listening Device (Replica)</p> <p>Sweeping their Washington, DC embassy for bugs in the late 1970s, the Soviets discovered a curious apparatus in a wall. The device—built by the National Security Agency (NSA), it turned out—picked up conversations and transmitted them outside via a laser light beam.</p>
Photo: <i>House on Fulton Street Plain Label</i>	<p>Let’s Play Monopoly</p> <p>Long before the new Soviet embassy complex on Wisconsin Avenue was completed, the FBI purchased</p>

	<p>a nearby house with a basement and started digging. Operation MONOPOLY had begun. Its goal—a tunnel underneath the embassy to eavesdrop on Moscow’s diplomats. But in 1989, FBI agent and Soviet spy Robert Hanssen betrayed the operation to the KGB. A few years later, the project was terminated and the tunnel sealed. Today, locals continue to wonder about the location of the tunnel’s entrance. Some evidence points to a brick residence with white siding and perpetually drawn blinds on the 3800 block of Fulton Street. “If we find it,” joked Russia’s ambassador, “perhaps we can use it as a sauna.”</p>
<p>P3.5.2.1 Panel: Panel – Recorders</p>	<p>Shadow Recorders</p> <p><u>Microphones and Bugs</u></p> <p>One way to obtain secret information is by listening for it. Specialized intelligence agents planted listening devices—bugs—anywhere secret conversations could take place. Some bugs are connected to a wire linked to a listening post. Others send a radio signal via transmitter to a receiving and recording device.</p>
<p>Icon Object: Wristwatch Microphone, 3.5.2.1.8</p>	<p>Wristwatch Microphone United States, circa 1958</p> <p>This wristwatch would have been attached to a recording device concealed on the agent’s body.</p> <p>(5 photos with credits)</p>
<p>3.5.2 Recorders Object Case</p>	<p><u>3.5.2.1.1</u> Nagra Recorder Issued by Stasi, 1980s</p> <p><u>3.5.2.1.10</u> Miniature Tape Recorder Issued by CIA, 1950s – 1960s</p> <p><u>3.5.2.1.11</u> Mezon Wire Recorder Issued by KGB, 1960s</p> <p><u>3.5.2.1.6</u> Cassette Recorder, RN-36 Commercially produced; used by U.S. Intelligence, 1980s – 1990s</p>

3.5.2.1.9

Electra 707 Candid Recorder
United States, 1950s

3.5.2.1.12

Moskova Recorder
Issued by KGB, 1980s

Like the U.S. issued RN-36 recorder, this Russian recorder could be concealed on the body and activated by a pocket controller.

3.5.2.1.13

Briefcase Recorder
Issued by CIA, 1950s

This was one of the first portable recorders used to monitor conversations with visiting Soviet diplomats in the early years of the Cold War.

3.5.2.1.2

Bearcat Scanner
United States, 1970s

The KGB used this scanner around their embassy in the U.S. to secretly monitor FBI communications.

3.5.2.1.3

Motel Kit (Amplifier)
Issued by CIA, 1970

By placing the microphone of this unit on a wall and listening through the earpiece, agents could eavesdrop on activities in an adjacent room.

3.5.2.1.4

Uher Briefcase Recorder
Commercially produced, used by CIA, 1970s

This briefcase was designed to conceal an Uher Model 4000-L reel-to-reel recorder and allow inconspicuous recording of conversations up to ten feet away.

	<p><u>3.5.2.1.5</u> ICOM R-7100 United States, 1990s</p> <p>This broadband receiver can be used to identify clandestine radio transmissions from a hidden “bug.”</p> <p><u>3.5.2.1.7</u> Minifon Attache Kit United States, 1950s – 1960s</p> <p>The variety of microphones and accessories available for this portable wire recorder made it a useful tool for clandestine recordings.</p>
<p>P3.5.3.1 Panel: Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>Shadow Ivy Bells <u>A Listening Bug in Enemy Waters</u></p> <p>In the early 1970s, the U.S. government learned that the Soviet Union had constructed an undersea cable between two major naval bases. Although a network of sound detection devices protected the area, the Navy could not pass up the chance to intercept a goldmine of Soviet intelligence.</p> <p>A team of combat divers worked with attack submarines to tap the undersea cable. They installed a tiny waterproof device that recorded all communications passing through the line. Every six to eight weeks, a submarine would return to collect the recording. This mission, Operation Ivy Bells, continued until its discovery by the Soviets in 1981.</p>
	<p>When the Soviets checked on their underwater cable they saw the words, “Property of U.S. Government” written inside the bugging pod.</p> <p><i>[image: G3.5.3.1.1 photo of cable w/”property of US Government” on it]</i></p> <p>(Photo with credit)</p>
<p>P3.5.3.2 Panel: Secondary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p><u>The End of Operation Ivy Bells</u></p> <p>When a satellite photo revealed Soviet warships gathered at the site of the underwater listening device, the U.S. knew Operation Ivy Bells was in trouble. Sure enough, when Navy divers returned to the scene, the bug was gone.</p> <p>An investigation revealed that a National Security Agency employee, Robert Pelton, had sold critical</p>

	<p>information to the KGB for \$35,000. Pelton was convicted of treason and sentenced to life in prison.</p> <p><i>USS Halibut</i> carried the deep-sea divers who installed the waterproof listening pod on the Soviet underwater cable.</p> <p><i>[image: G3.5.3.2.1 Photo of the sub “Halibut” with fake rescue vehicle on it]</i></p> <p>(Credit: National Archives)</p>
“Undersea Surveillance” interactive	
P3.5.1.1 Panel: Rail Panel – Counterintelligence	<p>Shadow Gizmos</p> <p><u>Spy v. Counterspy</u></p> <p>In the contemporary world of intelligence gathering, spies and those working against them have access to all sorts of high-tech devices to gather information. The key is never to attract attention.</p> <p>These “agents” are equipped with nineteen modern surveillance and countersurveillance devices on their bodies, clothing, and personal items. Among them are four hidden cameras watching you now. Can you find them?</p>
	<p>Female Counterspy</p> <p><u>L3.5.1.1.2</u> Covert Video Sunglasses, CVS 3500 These glasses conceal a battery-powered micro-mini camera which records in real time.</p> <p><u>L3.5.1.1.3</u> Video Camera Detector, VCD-100 This palm-sized unit activates an LED light whenever a video camera is in use nearby.</p> <p><u>L3.5.1.1.4</u> Wolf’s Ear Pocket Shotgun Microphone With a range of up to 500 feet, this microphone makes eavesdropped conversations clearer by eliminating background noise.</p> <p><u>L3.5.1.1.5</u> Bug Detector, VL 5000P This unit detects and pinpoints the location of covert listening devices.</p>

Male Spy

L3.5.1.1.6

Night Vision Goggles, Predator PNG11

These goggles turn night into day, providing clear close focus and short distance views.

L3.5.1.1.7

Wireless Microphone, WMTX 4400

A transmitter, microphone, and battery on a tiny circuit board are easily attached to a tie.

L3.5.1.1.8

Covert Video System, SpyCam CBS 3625 Pen

This low-light micro-miniature camera records events from a shirt pocket.

SpyCam 11 and Laptop

With this device, an agent can monitor up to 26 remote spy cameras on a PC or laptop.

L3.5.1.1.9

Ear Spy

This tiny ear piece and remote pocket receiver allows discreet conversation between two users.

L3.5.1.1.10

Tie Camera Covert Video System

A state-of-the-art video camera is camouflaged behind special fabric in this tie.

L3.5.1.1.11

Digital Investigator Kit, D10 LP

This voice-activated digital pocket recorder records up to 600 minutes.

L3.5.1.1.12

Cigarette Box Transmitter, CIGTX-U 4130

Concealed in a pack of cigarettes, this transmitter is hidden even when the box is opened.

L3.5.1.1.13

Covert Video Gym Bag, CVS 370

An entire video recording studio with hidden camera is contained in this inconspicuous gym bag.

	<p>Separate but contained within Spy/Counterspy case</p> <p><u>L3.5.1.1.14</u> Security Briefcase, SB100 If stolen, this briefcase provides a real shock—the case's owner can use a remote control to deliver a 100,000 volt charge to the thief!</p> <p><u>L3.5.1.1.15</u> Portable Truth Machine, VSA 15 A voice stress analysis system detects micro-tremors in a person’s voice—indicating stress or deception.</p> <p><u>L3.5.1.1.16</u> Eavesdropper Alert, B-400 This device detects a wiretap or bug on the user's phone line.</p>
<p>P3.5.4.1 Panel: Label Rail (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>Shadow Some Gift</p> <p><u>The Thing</u></p> <p>In 1946, Soviet school children gave the U.S. ambassador a carved wooden replica of the Great Seal of the United States. The ambassador prominently displayed the seal in his study. In 1952, technicians discovered a small bugging device hidden within the seal.</p> <p>The bug, which was activated by a beam generated from a van parked near the U.S. Embassy.</p>
	<p>Americans learned of “the Thing” in 1960, when American ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge displayed the inside of the seal to the United Nations.</p> <p><i>[image: G3.5.4.1.1 Henry Cabot Lodge shows alleged bug in Great Seal before Congress]</i></p> <p>(Image credit: ©Bettman/CORBIS)</p>
	<p><u>3.5.4.1.1</u> Great Seal with hidden bug, The Thing</p>
	<p><u>3.5.4.1.2</u></p>

	Transceiver unit for Great Seal
Object labels inside case:	<p>Replica, Great Seal with Hidden Bug and Transceiver Originally issued by NKVD, 1946</p> <p>Soviet Gadget Master</p> <p>Leon Theremin, the Russian inventor of the earliest fully electronic musical instrument, emigrated to the United States in the 1920s. Under mysterious circumstances—possibly abducted by Soviet secret agents—he returned to the Soviet Union in 1938. Detained in a Siberian labor camp, he was then forced to build covert listening devices, his most famous product being the Great Seal bug whose ingenuity baffled Western experts. Released in 1956, Theremin died in Moscow in 1993.</p>
Printed on glass on the rear of “The Thing” case:	<p><u>Great Seal of the United States</u> Replica, showing cut away and hidden listening device Originally issued by NKVD, 1946</p> <p>The bug, nicknamed “the Thing,” is a passive cavity resonator that required no internal power. When it was not activated, it was almost impossible to detect – no wires to be discovered, no batteries to wear out. It did, however, require air to fill the surrounding cavity. The air was supplied through a tiny hole in the eagle’s beak.</p>
3.6.1.5 Caught Primary Panel	<p>Shadow Caught</p> <p><u>The Ultimate End Game</u></p> <p>A spy's greatest fear is getting caught. An agent will employ some of the most ingenious tools of spycraft to avoid capture—and if caught, to protect his or her secrets. Spies are taught how to conceal and use poisons. Rather than risk telling their secrets under extreme torture, some spies have taken their own lives.</p> <p>Of course, catching spies is what it’s all about. Using a combination of high-tech and low tech devices agents are trained to track suspicious characters and collect evidence. Some are taught how to “persuade” spies to give up their secrets.</p>
G 3.6.1.4.1 1 photo <i>Ames leaning against car being hand cuffed</i>	<p>After bugging his house and searching his trash, FBI agents had enough evidence to arrest Aldrich Ames.</p> <p>(Photo with credit)</p>
L. 3.6.1.4.1 Icon Object, 3.6.1.0.1	<p>Rectal Concealment for Cyanide Capsule Germany, 1945</p>

	<p>A desperate alternative to capture is suicide. Hermann Goering, the World War II head of the German Luftwaffe, concealed his poison in a rifle cartridge hidden in his rectum. He took his own life while imprisoned at Nuremberg.</p>
<p>Case objects</p>	<p><u>3.6.1.0.2, 3.6.1.0.4, 3.6.1.0.3</u> Tracking Devices (Beacon, Magnetic Bumper Beeper, Satellite Beeper) Issued by FBI and Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 1980s</p> <p>A spy in a car can be "followed" with a variety of tracking devices surreptitiously attached to an automobile.</p> <p><u>3.6.1.0.5</u> Blood Chit U.S. Army Air Force, circa. 1942-1945</p> <p>Captured or injured service members had to communicate with their captors. These documents provided basic phrases in various languages, emergency instructions and even monetary rewards for lives or information. This chit requested that information be sent to the U.S. Military Mission in Moscow.</p> <p><u>3.6.1.0.6, 3.6.1.0.7</u> Brass Knuckles, Interrogation Glove British Special Forces, 1939-1947</p> <p>These hand weapons gave extra power and weight to the wearer. Such devices could intimidate or inflict serious injury to a reluctant witness.</p> <p><u>3.6.1.0.8, 3.6.1.0.9</u> Eyeglasses with Concealed Cyanide Pills Issued by CIA, circa 1975-1977</p> <p>A poisonous pellet was hidden in these glasses. Choosing death over torture, a captive could casually chew his eyeglass arm without arousing suspicion...until it was too late.</p> <p><u>3.6.1.0.10</u> Lighter Camera Issued by CIA, late 1970s</p>

	<p>An agent can protect valuable information from enemy discovery during a search by hiding incriminating items in everyday objects.</p> <p><u>3.6.1.0.11</u> Dead Drop Rock Issued by CIA, 1970s</p> <p>Natural objects make excellent hiding places because they are easily overlooked. A dead-drop concealed in a rock can securely transfer information from spy to handler.</p> <p><u>3.6.1.0.12</u> Evidence Photo KGB, late 1970s–1980s</p> <p>This photo displays items—cameras, one-time pads, shortwave radios, cipher books and microdot viewers—confiscated from CIA sources and dead drops in Moscow.</p> <p>H. Keith Melton</p>
Wall label	<p><u>Interrogation Cell</u></p> <p>Lubyanka Prison contained special rooms for KGB officers to interrogate political prisoners. Today these rooms are used for government offices.</p> <p>(Background image of room with credit)</p>
Abel lithograph	<p>Rudolf Ivanovich Abel USSR, 1903-1971</p> <p>Lithograph, 1960</p> <p>Gift of the family of Donald E. Moore, former FBI Foreign Counterintelligence Chief</p> <p>While serving time at the state penitentiary, Abel depicted the street life of Smith’s Bottom, Atlanta, that took place just outside his cell window.</p>
Abel etching	<p>Rudolf Ivanovich Abel USSR, 1903-1971</p>

	<p>Etching, 1958</p> <p>Copy of original, used with permission of Mrs. Lawrence McWilliams</p> <p>An acute observer and skillful artist, Abel sketched the view from his cell (USP Atlanta, cell 1-16) into the one across the hall.</p>
<p>Abel (Secondary panel)</p>	<p><u>Portrait of the Artist, as a Spy</u></p> <p>Emil R. Goldfus was an accomplished artist and photographer with a studio in Brooklyn. But he was really KGB Colonel Rudolf Abel who ran an extensive spy network for nine years, until arrested in 1957.</p> <p>Although sentenced to 45 years, Abel never talked. Instead he drew--recording prison life—and, he was lucky. In 1962, he was exchanged for American U2 pilot Gary Powers on the Glienicke Bridge in Berlin, and returned to the USSR.</p> <p>Caption:</p> <p>Soviet spy Colonel Rudolf Ivanovich Abel was led in handcuffs from his espionage trial.</p> <p>(Credit: ©Bettmann/CORBIS)</p>
<p>Interactive: “Spy Consequences – Caught/2:00”</p>	<p>What Happens when a Spy gets Caught?</p> <p>If you are a spy, fear is always with you. To do your job well, you collect information. This information is evidence, and if you are caught with it, there are consequences.</p> <p>During the Cold War, a US Embassy worker had a special delivery to make. A seemingly innocent evening stroll took her to the Lenin Hills Bridge. But her activities have been carefully watched, and her worst fears will be realized.</p> <p>Caption:</p> <p>Moscow’s Lenin Hills Bridge seems like a good location for a dead drop. Anyone waiting would be easily spotted. Or not?</p> <p>(Image with no credit)</p>
	<p>Wrist Watch Video Camera, “Wristcam”</p>

	<p>circa 1995</p> <p>This video camera in a watch takes black and white images and provides clear face recognition up to 30 feet from the subject under surveillance.</p> <p>Gift of James Greenwold</p>
Area 4.1 – The Secret History of History	
P4.0.0.1 – Area Text, carved into door	<p><u>The Secret History of History</u></p> <p>Uncovering the Hidden Hands</p> <p>Spies have shaped the destiny of nations since the beginning of time – some inspired by patriotism, some driven by fear, others fired by greed or a combination of motives. Clearly, espionage did not begin with the CIA or KGB.</p> <p>History books record people and events. They tell us <i>what</i> happened. To learn the <i>how</i> and <i>why</i>, you must peek behind the curtain.</p>
Object: Replica of Rosetta Stone	
M4.0.2.0 – Quote panel, over with Rosetta Stone	<p>“The Lord said to Moses, “Send men to spy out the land of Ca’naan...” Num. 13:1</p> <p>¹⁷“Moses sent them to spy out the land of Ca’naan, and said to them, “Go up there into the Neg’eb, and go up into the hill country, ¹⁸and see what the land is like, and whether the people who live in it are strong or weak, whether they are few or many, ¹⁹and whether the land they live in is good or bad, and whether the towns that they live in are unwalled or fortified, ²⁰and whether the land is rich or poor, and whether there are trees in it or not.” Numbers 13:17-20</p>
P4.1.1.2 Primary Text Panel:	<p>Rosetta Stone</p> <p><u>Key to an Ancient World</u></p> <p>After the fall of ancient Egypt, knowledge of hieroglyphics was lost. The symbols and pictures in ancient tombs were a mystery to European explorers who found them...until 1799, when Napoleon Bonaparte’s army unearthed a large black rock while building a fort in Rosetta, Egypt.</p> <p>Their discovery, the Rosetta Stone, was inscribed in 196 B.C. with identical text in three languages. The stone provided translation between ancient hieroglyphs and Greek. Today’s study of codes has moved beyond one-to-one correspondence, but the principal still stands—like the Rosetta Stone unlocked</p>

	<p>mysteries of ancient Egypt, a code book unlocks a code.</p> <p><i>This is a detail of the Rosetta Stone, on display at the British Museum in London.</i></p> <p>[image: G.4.1.1.2.1]</p> <p>(Credit: British Museum, London, UK/Bridgeman Art Library)</p>
P4.1.1.3 Spy Profile Panel	<p>Code Breaker Profile</p> <p>Name: Jean-Francois Champollion Country of origin: France Known for: Code Breaking</p> <p>He Cracked the Code</p> <p>A scholar of ancient writings, Jean-Francois Champollion recognized the three identical, parallel inscriptions on the Rosetta Stone. By comparing Greek words with corresponding hieroglyphs he determined that Egyptian characters represented both sounds and symbols.</p> <p>Like modern code breakers, Champollion found correspondences between hieroglyphs and known languages. With these correspondences as the key, he unlocked Egypt's long-secret code.</p> <p><i>[image: G.4.1.1.3.1 painted portrait of Jean-Francois Champollion (color)]</i></p> <p>(Credit: Erich Lessing/Art Resource, NY)</p>
P4.1.0.1 – Room Text	<p>Second Oldest Profession</p> <p><u>The Ancient Craft of Espionage</u></p> <p>Moses sent spies to scout Canaan. In ancient China, Sun-Tzu advocated deception as a military tool. Julius Caesar devised codes to keep secrets secret...as did America's Thomas Jefferson 18 centuries later.</p> <p>Intrigue, trickery, and guile have always been powerful weapons. Forgery helped pave the way for Hannibal's attack on Rome. English spies furnished the evidence that sent Mary, Queen of Scots to the executioner's block. Deceit, disguise, and artful concealment are as old as our unquenchable thirst for knowledge and power.</p> <p>(Image montage with credits)</p>
Case on opposite side of "Second Oldest Profession"	

<p>M4.1.9.1 <i>Quotes on back panel</i></p>	<p>There is nowhere you cannot put spies to good use.</p> <p>A military operation involves deception. Even though you are competent, appear to be incompetent. Though effective, appear to be ineffective.</p> <p>No one is given rewards as rich as those given to spies, and no matter is more secret than espionage.</p> <p>Sun Tzu, <i>The Art of War</i></p>
<p>4.1.9.2 Panel: Reader Text Panel</p> <p>Sun Tzu overhead audio</p>	<p><u>The First Spymaster</u></p> <p>Chinese general Sun Tzu wrote <i>The Art of War</i>—the earliest-known text on warfare and espionage—around 400 BC. In it, he devoted an entire chapter to spying, stressing the importance of intelligence and counterintelligence.</p> <p>His classic work has stood the test of time. It’s still required reading in military services around the world—business leaders apply his strategies and tactics to gain the edge against their competitors.</p> <p>(image: G4.1.9.2.1 illustration of Sun Tzu on horse, Spy Eyewitness)</p> <p><i>Sun Tzu defined five kinds of spies, including infiltrators, double agents, local inhabitants, enemy officials who could report from the inside, and agents who could be sacrificed.</i></p> <p><u>4.1.9.1.1</u> <i>The Art of War</i>, Sun Tzu (2 books, one fold-out in Chinese, one in English)</p>
<p>Left side of room:</p> <p>P4.1.1.1 Primary Panel</p>	<p>The Writing on the Wall</p> <p>A Mysterious Message</p> <p>The prophet Daniel was an interpreter of dreams and messages. He can be considered the first cryptanalyst—he found meaning where others could not.</p> <p>During a feast thrown by King Belshazzar of Babylon, Aramaic words were written on the wall by a disembodied hand. Only Daniel could interpret their meaning – that God had <i>NUMBERED</i> the king’s days, <i>WEIGHED</i> him and found him wanting, and would divide his kingdom between the <i>PERSIANS</i> (and Medes). Daniel understood that the unworthy king would be defeated that evening, and his kingdom</p>

	<p>partitioned. The prophecy came true.</p> <p><i>MENE = NUMBERED</i> <i>TEKEL = WEIGHED</i> <i>UPHARSIN = PERSIANS</i></p> <p><i>image: G4.1.1.1.1 – Hebrew text</i></p> <p>Koren Publishers Jerusalem Ltd.</p>
L4.1.1.6 Panel	<p><u>Belshazzar's Feast</u></p> <p>Rembrandt depicted the Biblical story of King Belshazzar of Babylon. The King requested that Daniel interpret an inscription from God.</p> <p><i>[image: G4.1.1.1.1 – Rembrandt's Belshazzar's Feast- close-up]</i></p> <p>(Credit: National Gallery, London, UK/Bridgeman Art Library)</p>
P4.1.4.1 Primary Panel	<p>SPIES AT COURT</p> <p><u>Courtly Intrigue</u></p> <p>Behind their cultured veneer, the noble cities of Renaissance Europe were hotbeds of international espionage. Rulers plotted to retain or expand their power, while rivals schemed to take over.</p> <p>No one embodied this courtly intrigue more than the ruthless Cardinal Richelieu, the evil villain of Alexander Dumas' <i>The Three Musketeers</i>. Building a spy network that stretched throughout Europe, he outsmarted political rivals and solidified the power of the French throne. In contrast was the romantic Giacomo Casanova, whose seductive charm captivated lovers and deceived enemies.</p> <p><i>[image G4.1.4.1.1 Triple portrait of Richelieu]</i></p> <p><i>Armand-Jean du Plessis Cardinal Richelieu: powerful politician, religious leader, and scheming spymaster.</i></p> <p>(Credit: National Gallery, UK/Bridgeman Art Library)</p>
P4.1.4.4.1 Photo Panel	<p><u>Scheming Spymaster</u></p> <p>As secretary of foreign affairs, Cardinal Richelieu was one of the most powerful men in 17th century</p>

	<p>Europe. A brilliant spymaster, he created a <i>cabinet noir</i>, or black chamber, to intercept mail and learn enemy secrets.</p> <p><i>[Image G4.1.4.4.1.1, portrait of Richelieu with credit]</i></p>
P4.1.4.2.1 Photo Panel	<p><u>Statesman, Philosopher, Spymaster</u></p> <p>Niccolo Machiavelli chronicled the turmoil and intrigue of Italian politics circa 1500. In his classic work, <i>The Prince</i>, he championed espionage as a means of retaining power. “Machiavellian” remains a term used to describe unscrupulous cunning and deception.</p> <p><i>[Image G4.1.4.2.1.1, portrait of Machiavelli with credit]</i></p> <p>(Background image with credit)</p>
Case text and objects	
P4.1.4.5 Photo panel	<p><u>Lover and Spy</u></p> <p>We remember Giacomo Casanova as a great lover, but his charm also served him well as a spy for the king of France. Posing as a Venetian sea captain, he befriended British naval officers and learned details about the strength of their fleet.</p> <p><i>[Image: G4.1.4.5.1, print of Casanova]</i> (Credit: Private Collection/Bridgeman Art Library)</p> <p><i>Object: Reproduction of Letter about Casanova’s Spying, 4.1.4.7.1</i></p>
L4.1.4.7 Caption label	<p><u>Written Evidence</u></p> <p>Cardinal de Bausset’s letter to the Duc de Choiseul described Casanova’s spy activities.</p> <p>This letter is a re-creation of the original in the Collection of Archives du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Paris.</p> <p><u>4.1.4.4.2</u> <i>Political Testament of Cardinal Richelieu, 1688</i> Armand Jean du Plessis Cardinal Richelieu</p>

	<p><u>4.1.4.2.2</u> <i>The Prince</i>, 1505 Niccolo Machiavelli</p>
L4.1.2.3 Object label, left side of ninja	<p><u>Ninja Sayings</u></p> <p>Ninjutsu is not for your own selfish desires.</p> <p>It is for your country, your lord, and for when there is no other recourse when faced with physical danger.</p> <p>If you use it for your own selfish desires you will surely destroy the original true essential meaning of the art.</p> <p>Master Momochi Sandayu Founder of Japanese Iga style ninjutsu, “the art of stealth”</p>
Ninja case panel	<p><u>Ninja Spies</u></p> <p>Shadowy figures, cloaked in darkness and mystery, these spies were trained to enter any place undetected and strike when least expected. Ninjas were professional spies during the age of the samurai in 12th century Japan. Their characteristic costume and skillful use of weapons branded them as assassins. Yet ninjas were more often used to gather information and undermine the enemy.</p> <p>Ninja comes from the Japanese word, ninjitsu, which means “the art of the shadow.” These shadow skills were passed from generation to generation. A ninja spent years in training, learning his craft and becoming a man of knowledge to protect his body, mind, and spirit.</p> <p>Image caption: <i>The stuff of legends, ninjas have been depicted throughout history, from traditional woodblock prints to today’s blockbuster films.</i></p> <p>(Image with credit)</p>
L4.1.2.1 Object Label, right side of ninja	<p><u>Dressed to Disappear</u></p> <p>This <i>shinobi shozoku</i> is a modern interpretation of a centuries-old ninja uniform. Colors hid the wearer—dark for night, white for snow, and camouflage for the forest. Hidden pockets stored the ninja’s tools, weapons and first aid kit.</p>

spymasters.

By using a vast intelligence network, Hannibal was able to sneak across the Alps to Italy with an entire army of men and elephants! Julius Caesar encoded correspondence with government officials and friends. Even Alexander the Great tested his troops' loyalty by secretly reading their mail. Not surprisingly, all these techniques are still used.

[Image G4.1.3.1.1]

Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia from 336-323 BC, became the subject of legend after his successful invasion of the Persian empire.

(Credit: Giraudon/Art Resource, NY)

Case Object

4.1.3.1.3

Reproduction skytale, no label

Object: 4.1.3.1.2

Julius Caesar bust

L4.1.3.5 Special Caption

Julius Caesar

Julius Caesar, an ancient Roman general and statesman, used a simple substitution or displacement cipher to encode correspondence with government officials and friends.

He replaced each letter with the letter that follows alphabetically by three places. Caesar didn't invent the code, but he is the first to be documented using it. Today, any displacement code is called a Caesar cipher.

P4.1.3.5.1 Photo Panel

Cipher Disk

	<p>"God hath given you one face and you make yourself another" <i>Hamlet</i>, 3.1.</p> <p><i>[image: G4.1.6.1.1 portrait of Shakespeare]</i></p>
<p>M4.1.6.2 Graphic Mural Stained Glass (right)</p>	<p>"Thou wilt not trust the air with secrets (no period, or end quotation mark) <i>Titus Andronicus</i>, iv. 2</p> <p><i>[image: G4.1.6.2.1 Portrait of Christopher Marlowe]</i></p>
<p>P4.1.6.5 Reader Rail Panel</p>	<p><u>Did a Spy Write Shakespeare?</u></p> <p>Sketchy details about William Shakespeare’s life have led some scholars to question the authorship of his plays. One theory holds that the renowned scholar and writer Sir Francis Bacon actually wrote Shakespeare’s works.</p> <p>Bacon was not only a writer but also a member of Queen Elizabeth’s spy network. He was especially interested in ciphers, and his supporters believed he authored Shakespeare’s plays and embedded coded messages in the text. For instance, using ciphers developed by Bacon himself, researchers have found the word “Bacon” more than 100 times in <i>Hamlet</i> and other plays.</p> <p><i>(image: Shakespeare’s four signatures)</i></p> <p>One name, different signatures. Some have taken this as evidence Shakespeare couldn’t write and was therefore illiterate, calling into question whether he could have penned his plays.</p> <p>(Credit: Public Record Office)</p> <p><u>4.1.10.1.1</u> <i>Shakespearean Ciphers Examined</i>, by William and Elizebeth Friedman</p>
<p>P4.1.6.4 Panel Reader Rail</p>	<p><u>A Mystery Solved</u></p> <p>In 1957, William and Elizebeth Friedman, husband and wife cryptanalysts, published <i>The Shakespearean</i></p>

	<p><i>Ciphers Examined.</i> In the book, they thoroughly debunked any evidence that Francis Bacon wrote Shakespeare’s plays and sonnets. They concluded that the so-called Shakespeare ciphers were merely a vain attempt to find hidden meaning in his works.</p> <p>William Friedman was renowned for his codebreaking skill in World War II. His team cracked the Japanese “Purple Code,” which enabled the U.S. government to decipher communications between Japan and Nazi Germany.</p> <p><i>[image: G4.1.6.4.1 photograph of William Friedman and wife with cipher disk]</i></p> <p><i>Cipher experts William and Elizebeth Friedman disproved the theory that Francis Bacon wrote Shakespeare’s plays.</i></p> <p>(Credit: National Security Agency)</p>
<p>P4.1.7.4 Panel Primary Panel:</p>	<p>Code Crafters</p> <p><u>The Early Code Masters</u></p> <p>No one knows who first wrote coded messages. But the organized study of secret writing (cryptography) began around 1466 with an essay by Leon Battista Alberti. The first printed book on cryptology appeared in 1518, written by Johannes Trithemius, a Benedictine monk. Also in the 1500s, Giovanni Battista Porta documented his own refinements including recipes for invisible inks.</p> <p>These three men defined the science of cryptography and paved the way for future generations of code masters.</p> <p><i>[Image: G4.1.7.4.1 Giovanni Battista Porta]</i></p> <p>Caption: <i>Many scholars consider Giovanni Battista Porta to be the outstanding cryptographer of the Renaissance.</i></p> <p>(Credit: Reproduced from the Collections of the Library of Congress)</p>
<p>P4.1.7.4.1 Panel Photo Panel, <i>inside case</i></p>	<p>The Origins of Modern Cryptography</p> <p>In 1466, Leon Battista Alberti invented the polyalphabetic cipher, the most widely used form of cryptography until the present computer era. The ornate cipher disk shown here replaced letters by symbols, which changed as the inner wheel rotated.</p>

	<p>Reproduced from David Kahn, <i>The Codebreakers</i>. New York: Scribner, 1996.</p>
L4.1.7.6 Caption Label	<p><i>Porta's egg (Prop – a hard-boiled egg with partially pealed shell revealing writing, no catalogue number)</i></p> <p><u>Invisible Inks</u></p> <p>An outstanding cryptographer, Porta created recipes for invisible inks. One formula was used to write on an egg. The ink soaked through the shell to the surface of the egg, concealing the message until the shell was cracked open.</p>
P4.1.7.1.1 Panel Photo Panel	<p><u>Her Majesty's Code of Love</u></p> <p>During her 19 years as queen of France, Marie Antoinette carried on many clandestine affairs. To hide her indiscretions, she used a cipher disk like the one created by Porta to correspond with her lovers.</p> <p><i>(image: G4.1.7.1.1.1 Marie Antoinette with credit)</i></p>
M4.1.7.3 Portrait of Alberti	<p><u>Renaissance Superstar</u></p> <p>A man of many skills, Leon Battista Alberti, an Italian Renaissance architect, wrote the first book in the West on both making and breaking cryptosystems—becoming the Father of Western Cryptology. He also invented a cipher disk that made codes harder to crack. He used his knowledge to help the Pope break secret messages.</p> <p>David Kahn</p>
P4.1.7.2.2. Panel Photo Panel	<p>From the Renaissance to the Civil War</p> <p>Renaissance code master Leon Battista Alberti created a cipher disk to encode messages. A breakthrough in cryptology, the disk was still in use 400 years later during the American Civil War.</p> <p>David Kahn</p> <p><i>(image: G4.1.7.2.2.1 Alberti's Cipher Disk)</i></p> <p>Background image: Architectural Perspective drawing by Alberti</p>
L4.1.7.2.3 Caption label	Alberti Medal – front and back

4.1.7.2.3	<p><i>Object: Reproduction Alberti Medal, de Pasti, Matteo, circa 1446-1450</i> Cast from the original in the collection of the British Museum</p> <p>During the Renaissance, portrait medals were commissioned to commemorate influential men. In addition to his portrait, Alberti’s medal features a winged eye (his personal symbol) and the Latin phrase “Quid tum” which translates as “So what?”</p>
P4.1.7.3.1 Panel	<p><u>Dominator Immortal, Governor of the World</u></p> <p>Johannes Trithemius, a Benedictine monk, developed a letter-to-word substitution code. For instance, this pious Latin phrase, <i>Dominator immortalis gubernans mundana</i>, corresponds to the letters F L E E. The recipient of this message, having the corresponding code book, would translate it as a directive to flee.</p> <p><i>(image: G4.1.7.3.1.1 Trithemius’ Polyalphabetic. Credit: David Kahn)</i></p>
P4.1.7.5.1 Spy Profile Panel	<p>Code Breaker Profile</p> <p>Name: Girolamo Cardano Lived: 1501-1576 Experience: Physician, natural philosopher, mathematician, astrologer and interpreter of dreams</p> <p><u>Messages Behind Masks</u></p> <p>Girolamo Cardano invented the Cardano Grille, a form of hidden writing called “steganography.” The grille was a mask with word-sized cutouts. The sender laid the grille on a piece of paper, wrote the message in the cutouts, then removed the grille and filled the remaining spaces with an innocent-sounding message. The recipient placed an identical grille on the letter to reveal the secret message.</p> <p><i>(image: G.4.1.7.5.1.1 Illustration of Cardano with credit)</i></p>
“Cardano Grille” interactive	
Object: Mirror/Looking glass, no text or label	
M4.1.8.1 Quote, on Trojan Horse	Light it...burn the treacherous offering! Probe its hiding-places, puncture the belly...

	<p>When darkness fell, the Greek fleet returned. And as Troy slept, the warriors climbed down from the horse, killed the guards and opened the gates. The Greek troops overran the city and burned it to the ground. Where a decade of siege had failed, Troy fell in one night to deception.</p> <p>(image: G4.1.8.3.3. relief depicting Trojan Horse deceptions with credit) <u>The Enemy Within</u></p> <p>That night, the Greek warriors came out from the horse and opened the gates to the rest of the Greek troops.</p>
<p>Area 4.2 – Above Suspicion (Library)</p>	
<p>(“Above Suspicion” audio and video presentation in background)</p>	
<p><u>P4.2.0.1 – Room Text</u></p>	<p>Above Suspicion</p> <p>Gaining Our Trust ... Then Our Secrets</p> <p>Americans remember George Washington as the “father of our country.” How many know him as the spymaster behind the “Culper Ring,” gathering information on British troops? Readers celebrate Daniel Defoe as author of <i>Robinson Crusoe</i>. Few recognize him as founder of Britain’s espionage network.</p> <p>Spies, like magicians, deceive by diverting our attention, using public lives to conceal hidden deeds. They encourage doubt and uncertainty – which sometimes can cast suspicion on the innocent, as in the 19th century’s notorious Dreyfus Affair.</p> <p><i>(Image montage with credits)</i></p>
<p>P4.2.3.3</p>	<p><u>I accuse ...!</u></p> <p>This headline grabbed public attention when it appeared in the French newspaper <i>L’Aurore</i> on January 13, 1898. Written by the renowned author, Emile Zola, it focused public attention on the Dreyfus case.</p> <p><u>4.2.4.1.1</u> Newspaper – “J’accuse” headline</p>
<p>P4.2.3.2 Panel:</p>	<p><u>Mockery Of Justice</u></p>

<p>Photo Panel</p>	<p>The court martial of Alfred Dreyfus (standing) turned on anti-Semitic fervor and the flimsiest of evidence—a letter clearly written by someone other than Dreyfus. Army officers violated French law by refusing to let Dreyfus and his attorneys examine the letter.</p> <p><i>[image: G4.2.3.2.1 PHOTO OF DREYFUS ON TRIAL, with credit]</i></p>
<p>P4.2.3.4 Panel : Photo Panel</p>	<p><u>Falsely Accused</u></p> <p>Alfred Dreyfus spent 12 years exiled on the notorious Devil’s Island, a penal colony near French Guiana. He might have remained there if not for novelist Emile Zola, who denounced the French government and rallied fellow writers to keep the Dreyfus story alive.</p> <p><i>[image: G4.2.3.4.1 Police identification photograph of Dreyfus at age 35, with credit]</i></p>
<p>P4.2.4.1 Panel Primary Panel</p>	<p>Alfred Dreyfus</p> <p><u>The Spy Who Wasn’t</u></p> <p>In 1894 the French army obtained a letter revealing that a high-ranking officer was selling secrets to Germany. Suspicion fell on Captain Alfred Dreyfus, a Jewish officer. Ignoring the fact that Dreyfus’ handwriting did not match the letter, an anti-Semitic court convicted him of treason and imprisoned him on a barren island.</p> <p>Eventually the truth emerged: the real traitor was Major Ferdinand Esterhazy, a close friend of an officer in the French Intelligence Bureau. But the military ignored this new evidence until public pressure forced a retrial. Once again, Dreyfus was convicted. Only a presidential pardon secured his freedom.</p> <p><i>(image: G4.2.4.1.1 Dreyfus receiving the Legion of Honor, with credit)</i></p> <p><i>In 1906, after receiving full amnesty, Dreyfus was promoted to major and awarded the coveted Legion of Honor.</i></p>
<p>Object: Victrola with record, no label or number</p>	
<p>L 4.2.1.1 ID Plain Label</p>	<p>American Traitor</p>

Benedict Arnold could have become one of the great heroes of the American Revolution. Instead, he chose to become a traitor. A brilliant officer, Arnold won a string of victories over the British. But when Congress passed him over for promotion, he became bitter and resentful. In 1780, he agreed to betray his command post at West Point in exchange for a British commission and money. The plot was thwarted and Arnold joined the British, but his new hosts never fully trusted him; friendless and destitute, he died in London in 1801.

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P4.2.1.4 Panel

Revolutionary Espionage

The newly formed United States did not escape the attention of England’s black chamber. British letter tamperers intercepted mail from Benjamin Franklin, among others, and learned information that helped them fight the Revolutionary War.

[image: G4.2.1.4.1, portrait of Benjamin Franklin, with credit]

George Washington Letter Case

The Father of His Country and America’s First Spymaster

To fight and win their independence, the fledgling United States needed shrewd military leadership, dedicated troops...and a well-organized intelligence service. The Continental Congress had established a commission to search out and apprehend British sympathizers, but General George Washington, who relied extensively on military intelligence, enlisted Mr. Nathaniel Sackett, a New Yorker who had proven himself a valuable spy catcher, as his “intelligence director.” In this original letter, Washington engages Sackett to create a spy network, pass along disinformation to British intelligence, and harass the enemy.

Object label – extended caption

This original letter, written on February 4, 1777 by George Washington, commissions Nathaniel Sackett to spy for his country. Washington agreed to pay him \$50 per month plus \$500 to set up his spy network.

4.2.0

George Washington letter

(Image of Washington with credit)

Label - Letter Transcript

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 4th day of Feb., 1777

George Washington

Case Label

Washington Letter

The original letter has been removed for conservation treatment and will be returned in 2003. This exact replica was created from the original.

4.2.1.5.3

Desk with items – not catalogued individually in database

No: 4.2.1.7 Panel Primary Panel

Black Chambers

Letter Tampering in European Courts

Throughout the 1700s, European monarchs ran black chambers--secret offices where mail was

	<p>intercepted, read, and resealed. The most renowned black chamber (<i>cabinet noir</i>), in Vienna, operated like a small factory, with mail delivered promptly each morning, sorted, and assigned to the appropriate specialist.</p> <p>Correspondents tried to thwart the black chamber by writing in secret code and designing intricate seals. The black chamber in turn developed ever more sophisticated methods of decoding letters and replacing seals. Black chambers lasted until the early 1900s, when they succumbed to political change and new technology.</p> <p><i>[image: G4.2.1.7.1 Maria Theresa, with credit]</i></p> <p>Empress Maria Theresa ruled Austria during the heyday of Vienna's black chamber, and showed a keen interest in its activities.</p>
	<p><u>L4.2.1.2</u> <u>Open with Care</u></p> <p>Using a thin bone needle, a <i>cabinet noir</i> officer would carefully extract mail from a tiny opening in the envelope.</p>
L4.2.1.5 Caption Label	<p><u>Proof of Treachery</u></p> <p>General Benedict Arnold issued this pass to British spy, John, allowing him to pass through American military checkpoints without question. André carried Arnold's plans for the surrender of West Point to the British hidden in his boots.</p>
	<p><u>4.2.1.0.1</u> Benedict Arnold's Coded Letter in Harper's Monthly</p>
L4.2.1.3 Caption	<p><u>Good as New</u></p> <p>A letter tamperer would make a cast of a wax seal, melt and remove the wax, then make a new seal from the cast.</p>
	<p><u>4.2.0.8.1</u> Jefferson Cipher Disk</p>
L4.2.0.8 Caption	<p><u>Ahead of Its Time</u></p> <p>Thomas Jefferson invented this cylindrical cipher in the 1790s. The U.S. Army used a</p>

	<p>similar device, the M-94, to encrypt messages before World War II. The model displayed here is based on the M-94.</p>
<p>P4.2.2.0 Panel – Primary Panel- Literary Spies</p>	<p>Spy Stories</p> <p><i>Art Imitates Life</i></p> <p>The best spies, like the best writers, are keen observers of human behavior. So it’s not surprising that famous authors have doubled as secret agents, while masterful spies have penned memorable literature. This tradition, which goes back to Christopher Marlowe and includes Daniel Defoe, Richard Burton, and Edgar Allan Poe, continues to the present day.</p> <p>W. Somerset Maugham is sometimes credited as the inventor of the modern spy story. He based <i>Ashenden; Or the British Agent</i> on his experiences in the British secret service. Other great modern writer-spies include Ian Fleming and Graham Greene.</p> <p>[image: G4.2.2.0.1 – Graham Greene, with credit]</p> <p>caption: Graham Greene’s years in British foreign intelligence inspired his novels <i>Our Man in Havana</i> and <i>The Human Factor</i>, and the screen play for <i>The Third Man</i>.</p>
	<p>In case: 4.2.2.3.1, 4.2.2.3.10, 4.2.2.3.13, 4.2.2.3.7</p> <p>Edgar Allen Poe books, one is open to the story “The Gold Bug”</p> <p>(Note: no label with books, there is, however, a label in the script: “Words of Mystery” Edgar Allan Poe, master of the short story, was also a master codebreaker known for his skill at solving ciphers. In his tale “The Gold-Bug,” the hero finds a buried treasure by decoding a message written in invisible ink.”)</p>
<p>P4.2.2.5 Panel Photo Panel</p>	<p><u>A Literary Spy</u></p> <p>Known for his novels <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> and <i>Moll Flanders</i>, Daniel Defoe was also a skilled spy who helped fend off threats to the English throne. He organized a vast spy ring that rooted out suspected traitors and learned enemy secrets by editing their newspapers.</p> <p>“Tis the easiest thing in the world to hire people to betray their friends.” Daniel Defoe</p>

	<i>[image: G4.2.2.5.1 Daniel Defoe, with credit]</i>
On shelf:	<p><u>4.2.2.3.6</u> “Wordsworth’s Poetical Works, Vol. I-VIII”</p> <p><u>4.2.2.3.3</u> “Moll Flanders” by Daniel Defoe</p>
L4.2.2.2 Panel: Photo Panel	<p><u>A Globetrotting Spy</u> As a young man in the 1800s, Richard Burton traveled through India as a spy for the British army. His espionage helped the army quell uprisings in British-occupied provinces. Later, he published books about his world travels and translated <i>The Arabian Nights</i> and the <i>Kama Sutra</i>.</p> <p><i>[image: G4.2.2.2 Portrait of Richard Burton by Sir Frederick Leighton, with credit]</i></p>
On shelf:	<p><u>4.2.2.3.2</u> “The Kasida of Haji Abdu El-Yezdi,” translated by Richard Burton</p> <p>Object: “Kama Sutra,” translated by Richard Burton (no database entry or number)</p> <p><u>4.2.2.3.5</u> “The Maugham Reader” by W. Somerset Maugham</p> <p><u>4.2.2.3.8, 4.2.2.3.9</u> “The Complete Short Stories of W. Somerset Maugham,” two volumes</p> <p><u>4.2.2.3.10</u> “The Works of W. Somerset Maugham: Mrs. Craddock”</p> <p><u>4.2.2.3.11</u> “Of Human Bondage” by W. Somerset Maugham</p> <p><u>4.2.2.3.12</u> “The Spy” by James Fenimore Cooper</p> <p><u>4.2.2.3.16, 4.2.2.3.17</u> “Kim” by Rudyard Kipling</p>
P4.2.2.1 Panel – Photo Panel	<u>Fleming. Ian Fleming.</u>

	<p>Author of 14 James Bond novels, Ian Fleming was himself an intelligence officer for the British navy. He even advised the U.S. on establishing an American secret service. His experiences inspired many of Bond’s adventures. Like his fictional spy, Fleming enjoyed gambling, fast cars, and beautiful women.</p> <p><i>[image: G4.2.2.1 - Ian Fleming, with credit]</i></p>
On shelf:	<p>Object: “From Russia With Love” by Ian Fleming. (No database entry or number)</p> <p>Object: “The Man With the Golden Gun” by Ian Fleming. (No database entry or number)</p> <p><u>4.2.2.3.4</u> “Monsignor Quixote” by Graham Greene</p> <p><u>4.2.2.3.14</u> “The Tenth Man” by Graham Greene</p> <p><u>4.2.2.3.15</u> "Doctor Fischer of Geneva or the Bomb Party" by Graham Greene</p> <p>Object: 2 copies of “The Spy Who Came in from the Cold” by John LeCarre (No database entry or number)</p> <p>Object: “Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy” by John LeCarre (No database entry or number)</p>
Area 4.3 – Balloons, Birds, and Battlefields	
P4.3.0.1 – Room Text	<p>Balloons Birds, and Battlefields</p> <p><u>Harnessing the Potential of Film and Flight</u></p> <p>Spies have always been quick to exploit new technologies. In America’s Civil War, ballooning quite literally raised reconnaissance to a new level as Union soldiers spied on Confederate troops from 300 feet above the battlefield.</p> <p>Nineteenth century agents armed with cameras combined aviation with the fledgling art of photography,</p>

	<p>capturing pictures for detailed analysis. They also joined both these technologies with an ancient espionage tool: carrier pigeons. During the 1870-1871 Franco-Prussian War, balloons over Paris released birds carrying photographically reduced documents.</p> <p><i>(Image montage with credits)</i></p>
4.3.2.1 Primary Text Panel	<p>Birds Pigeon power</p> <p>Since the earliest days of espionage, homing pigeons have been a spy’s best friend. Distinguished by their speed and ability to return home in any weather, pigeons carried precious, tiny cargo high above enemy lines.</p> <p>During both world wars, radio communication was often unreliable...but troops could count on the pigeon post! Of the hundreds of thousands of carrier pigeons sent through enemy fire, 95% completed their missions. Pigeons continued brave service worldwide through the 1950s, earning more medals of honor than any other animal.</p>
	<p>Caption: <i>Some pigeons doubled as spies—reconnaissance pigeons like these World War I birds carried cameras to photograph enemy activity.</i> <i>[image: G4.3.2.1.1 two pigeons wearing cameras, with credit]</i></p>
P4.3.2.3 Photo Panel	<p>Traveling Light</p> <p>Pigeons carried their cargo in leg canisters. Reduced through microphotography to tiny dots, thousands of messages could be carried by one pigeon. <i>[image: G4.3.2.3.1 Message being inserted in pigeon leg band, with credit]</i></p>
<i>Conoco Germ Processed Oil poster, reproduction</i>	“Fly, Spy!”
P4.3.2.4 Photo Panel	<p>Bring It Home</p> <p>During World War I, pigeons carried messages from behind enemy lines. This bird is being released from a British tank in Northern France. It will return to England, message in tow. <i>[image: G4.3.2.4.1 [pigeon being release from British tank, with credit]</i></p>
4.3.2.5 Spy Profile	<p>Spy Profile</p> <p>Name: Black Check Cock Alias: Cher Ami</p>

	<p>Country of origin: Bred by British Signal Corps, transferred to U.S. Signal Corps</p> <p>A Fine Feathered Hero</p> <p>One of 600 birds flown by the U.S. Army Signal Corps in France during World War I, Cher Ami is remembered for his last mission.</p> <p>Injured by enemy fire, Cher Ami flew to his loft with a canister dangling from his mangled leg. His cargo was a desperate communication from Major Whittlesey’s lost battalion—separated from the rest of the U.S. Army, the starving troops faced enemy machine guns and snipers. Cher Ami, their only hope, flew 25 miles in 25 minutes to save 194 lives. The brave bird died of his injuries in 1919, and was awarded the French “Croix de Guerre” with Palm for heroic service.</p> <p><i>[image: G4.3.2.5.1 pigeon image, with credit]</i></p>
Object Case	
L4.3.2.6 Extended Caption	<p><u>4.3.0.1.1</u> Taxidermied pigeon with camera</p> <p>Aerial Surveillance</p> <p>For the first time in World War I, cameras were used widely to photograph troops and fortifications. Intelligence officers studied the photos to gain information about the enemy’s weapons and armor, and to generate topographical maps.</p> <p>Bird Cam</p> <p>Pigeons outfitted with tiny cameras were released over military sites. As the birds flew, the cameras continuously clicked away, snapping pictures to be developed and interpreted when the pigeons reached their destination.</p>
L4.3.2.7 Caption Label	<p><u>4.3.0.1.2</u> Pigeon Message Book M-210-A, U.S. Army Signal Corps</p>

	<p><u>Mini Messages</u></p> <p>Small message books were useful in many situations. Each book contained pages interleaved with carbon paper so that a copy of every message was retained in the book.</p>
	<p><i>Caption:</i></p> <p><u>Photography Takes Wing</u></p> <p>Evidence of the photographer can be seen in this panoramic shot of Frankfurt, Germany taken in 1907. The camera’s slow shutter speed allowed for the pigeon’s wings to be captured clearly on the edges of the shot.</p> <p><i>(panoramic photograph of Wiesbaden with bird wings)</i></p> <p>Credit: Deutsches Museum München</p>
<p>P4.3.1.1 Panel: Primary Text Panel</p>	<p>Balloons</p> <p><u>Aerial View</u></p> <p>Long before airplanes filled the skies, gas-filled balloons lifted Union and Confederate observers over Civil War battlefields. From 300 feet above the ground, balloonists sketched terrain maps and reported on enemy activity and locations. Information was instantly transmitted over telegraph lines to ground troops.</p> <p>Stitched by seamstresses—sometimes of silk recycled from dresses—balloons were assembled by both Union and Confederate armies. But fog, wind, wooded terrain and bulky equipment limited the effectiveness of the operation, and grounded balloon “fly-bys” before the end of the war.</p>
	<p>Caption:</p> <p><i>Observation balloons were used during both world wars. The front scoop on this World War I balloon lets in air for balance.</i></p> <p><i>[image: G4.3.1.1.1 3rd Balloon Co. balloon being brought down, with credit]</i></p>
<p>P4.3.1.2 Photo Panel</p>	<p>Blowing Up</p> <p>Professional balloonist Thaddeus Lowe offered his services to the Union army by making traditional hot</p>

		<p>air balloons more practical for use during the Civil War. Among his innovations, Lowe developed a generator for quick—3 hour—inflation.</p> <p><i>[image: G4.3.1.2.1 balloon being inflated on ground, with credit]</i></p>
P4.3.1.3	Photo Panel	<p>Grandstand Seat</p> <p>From a balloon, observers can see long distances...and for a spy, a view from above provides valuable topographical information. But the skies are risky—in case of attack, this spy carries a parachute to the right of his basket.</p> <p><i>[image: G4.3.1.3.1 balloon observer checking his map, with credit]</i></p>
P4.3.1.4	Photo Panel	<p>Leap For Your Life</p> <p>A parachute could save a spy. Here, a World War I British photographer under attack leaps from his basket while another photographer captures the escape on film.</p> <p><i>[image: G4.3.1.4.1 British observer leaping from his balloon, with credit]</i></p>
P4.3.1.5	Photo Panel	<p>Talking to the ground</p> <p>Telegraph lines from balloons allowed instant communication. Here, an operator relays intelligence from a federal balloon station as the balloon’s mooring ropes are anchored.</p> <p><i>[image: G4.3.1.5.1 telegraph operator relays information from a balloon, with credit]</i></p>
	<i>Floor image label</i>	<p><u>Airborne Espionage</u></p> <p>A Neubronner camera strapped to a pigeon recorded this aerial view of Kronberg, Germany in 1907. Notice the remarkable detail of this birdseye image.</p>
4.3.3.1	Primary Panel	<p>The First “Secret Service”</p> <p><i>[image of mounted Alan Pinkerton]</i></p>

	<p>Alan Pinkerton often performed his own “secret service” work, traveling under the pseudonym “Major E. J. Allen.”</p> <p>Civil War Spies</p> <p>When the American Civil War began, neither the North nor the South had any significant intelligence or counterintelligence capability. Instead, generals personally operated espionage rings and recruited and directed spies.</p> <p>In 1861, President Lincoln hired Alan Pinkerton to organize a professional “secret service.” Before the war, Pinkerton’s National Detective Agency had tracked down embezzlers, counterfeiters, train robbers, and strike organizers. Now, his detectives obtained military information and stopped intelligence from getting to the Confederacy. Working directly under General George B. McClellan, commander of the Union Army, Pinkerton’s detectives were used throughout the Southern States.</p> <p><i>[photo of Lincoln & aides]</i> Photograph by Alexander Gardner, Antietam, MD, 1862</p>
<p>P 4.3.3.2; Plain Label</p>	<p>Lincoln’s Right-Hand Man</p> <p>President Lincoln stands between Pinkerton and Major General McClelland after the Battle of Antietam, where inaccurate intelligence reports may have contributed to the Union forces’ failure to destroy the Confederate Army.</p> <p>Photograph by Alexander Gardner, October 2, 1862</p>
<p>P 4.3.3.3; Plain Label</p>	<p>The Bureau</p> <p>After Pinkerton’s departure, a Bureau of Military Information was created in 1863, headed by Colonel George H. Sharpe. The bureau gathered information from a wide array of sources and provided timely analyses.</p> <p><i>[Photo of Sharpe with troopers]</i> Photographer unknown; February 1864</p>
<p>P 4.3.3.4; Plain Label</p>	<p>We Never Sleep</p> <p>After the Civil War, Pinkerton’s Detective Agency did a booming business, and even the federal government hired Pinkerton detectives on an ad hoc basis to conduct investigations. The agency’s</p>

	<p>logo—the All-Seeing Eye—inspired the term “Private Eye.”</p> <p><i>[Image of Pinkerton Agency Logo]</i> Reproduced from the Collections of the LIBRARY OF CONGRESS</p>
<p>Underneath: Plain Label</p>	<p>WWI: Revolt in the Middle East</p> <p>As World War I set the Middle East ablaze, Thomas Edward Lawrence of British intelligence joined the Arab uprising against Ottoman rule. Quickly gaining the insurgents’ confidence and friendship, he assisted Arab guerrillas in blowing up railway tracks and participated in a daring overland attack to capture the strategically-located Ottoman port city Aqaba. T.E. Lawrence’s adventures were immortalized in his book, <i>Seven Pillars of Wisdom</i>, and the movie <i>Lawrence of Arabia</i>.</p> <p><i>[Image of T.E. Lawrence dressed as Arab]</i> Reproduced from the Collections of the LIBRARY OF CONGRESS</p>
<p>Image of Contemporary Newspaper Cartoon Underneath: Plain Label</p>	<p>WWI: The Plot that Boomeranged</p> <p>“Make war together, make peace together . . . reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona”—this was German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmermann’s brazen proposal to Mexico if the U.S. entered the war. But British Naval Intelligence intercepted Zimmermann’s message and handed it to the Americans. President Wilson was shocked, and an outraged American public clamored for retaliation—in April 1917, the United States declared war on Germany.</p> <p><i>The Washington Star</i>, March 1917</p>
<p>Image of Lenin Rallying Russian Revolutionaries Underneath: Plain Label</p>	<p>WWI: Covert Action in Russia</p> <p>Determined to knock Russia out of the war, German intelligence turned to covert action. The Germans smuggled exiled Russian revolutionary Lenin from Switzerland to Russia where he rallied his Bolshevik supporters, overthrew the government and made peace with Berlin. In the short term, this operation freed up over one million German troops. But in the long term, the emergence of the Soviet Union would come to haunt Germany.</p> <p>Reproduced from the Collections of the LIBRARY OF CONGRESS</p>
<p>Area 4.4 – Sisterhood of Spies</p>	
	<p>Label: Letter written by Mata Hari France, 1908</p>

4.4.0.2.1
Mata Hari letter

Translation label:
Translation

March 21, 1908

Dear Mr. Bormes,

I hope you remember me when I danced two years ago at the opera in “The King of Lahore.” Please do me a great pleasure and let me have an opera ticket for tonight. I am very grateful to you and will come by to say hello one of these days.

Mata Hari

Legend in Her Own Mind

Mata Hari embodied all the romance of espionage. This exotic dancer turned World War I spy supposedly seduced diplomats and military officers into giving up their secrets. But history shows that most of her exploits took place only in her imagination.

(Large framed image of Mata Hari in costume with credit)

P4.4.0.1 – Room Text

Sisterhood of Spies

History’s Surprising Sisterhood of Spies

Spies try not to arouse suspicion. Stereotypes of women as helpless and weak provide superb cover for female agents who are anything but helpless and weak.

Disguised as a peddler, Ann Bates infiltrated George Washington’s headquarters, gathering information. Abolitionist Harriet Tubman spied for the Union during the Civil War, as did Virginia socialite Elizabeth van Lew. Although World War I’s Mata Hari may embody popular images of the seductress-spy, most successful women spies have exploited the image of feminine innocence.

	<i>(Image montage with credit)</i>
“Sisterhood of Spies” AV program runs in background	
M4.4.1.2 Area Graphic – needlepoint	<p><u>4.4.1.2.0</u> Rose O’Neal Greenhow embroidery</p> <p>“God gave me both a Brain and a Body” Rose O. Greenhow</p>
P4.4.1.1 Panel: Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)	<p>Sisterhood of Spies</p> <p><u>Civil War Sorority of Spies</u></p> <p>On both sides of the Civil War, strong passionate women risked their lives to help their cause. They played a particularly valuable role in espionage.</p> <p>On the Union side there was Sarah Emma Edmonds disguising herself as an African-American soldier...Pauline Cushman infiltrating enemy troops and narrowly escaping execution...Elizabeth van Lew tricking prison guards into thinking she was eccentric and harmless.</p> <p>Women served the Confederate cause, too. Belle Boyd, outspoken and adventurous, charmed her way in and out of trouble. Society widow Rose O’Neal Greenhow continued her espionage activities even after she and her young daughter were imprisoned.</p>
	<p><i>Confederate spy Belle Boyd charmed secrets out of Union soldiers and braved battlefields to deliver medicine and messages.</i></p> <p><i>[G4.4.1.1.1 image—B. Boyd in gown, with credit]</i></p>
	<p>Belle Boyd in Confederate Uniform after 1865</p> <p><i>[G4.4.1.4.1 Image of Belle Boyd in uniform]</i></p>
L4.4.1.1.1 Panel ID Label	<p>Sarah Emma Edmonds <i>[image: G4.4.1.1.1 Sarah Edmonds in Black Dress, with credit]</i></p>
L4.4.1.3.1 Women’s Union Civil War uniform on dress form	

	<p><u>From stage to spy...and back</u> Actress Pauline Cushman left the stage to become a spy for the Union army. Claiming to be looking for her brother, she moved easily among Confederate troops. After she was caught and nearly executed, she toured the country in uniform, telling of her adventures.</p> <p><u>4.4.0.1.1</u> Re-creation Civil War US Jacket, as worn by Pauline Cushman</p>
<p>P4.4.1.3 Photo Panel</p>	<p>Pauline Cushman in Uniform By Matthew Brady Circa 1864</p> <p><i>[G4.4.1.3.1 Matthew Brady photo of P. Cushman]</i></p>
<p>In case</p> <p>L4.4.0.2.2 Extended Caption</p>	<p><u>Spy Stories</u></p> <p>With their aura of mystery and glamour, female spies have inspired a host of popular books—histories, biographies, and novels. But even the most sensational fiction pales in comparison to the real adventures of women in espionage.</p> <p><u>4.4.0.0.1</u> "Pauline Cushman: The Union Spy and Scout" by F.L. Sarmiento</p> <p><u>4.4.0.0.2</u> "Women Who Spied" by A.A. Hoeling</p> <p><u>4.4.0.0.3</u> "The Story of Edith Cavell" by Iris Vinton</p> <p><u>4.4.0.0.4</u> "The Eye Of The Lion: Mata Hari" by Lael Tucker Wertenbaker</p> <p><u>4.4.0.0.5</u> "Sisterhood of Spies"</p> <p><u>4.4.0.0.6</u> "Nurse & Spy In The Union Army" by Sarah Emma Edmunds, c. 1865</p>

	<p><u>4.4.0.0.7</u> Reproduction: letter written about Ann Bates by Major Drummond</p> <p><u>Evidence of Espionage</u></p> <p>This letter describes the espionage work of Ann Bates, a spy for Britain during the American Revolution. The letter was most likely written by Major Drummond, leader of a British spy network in the Colonies.</p> <p><i>This letter is a re-creation of the original in the collection of the Clements Library.</i></p>
L4.4.1.1.2 Object: <i>silver nitrate</i>	<p><u>Madame of disguise</u> Darkening her skin and hair with silver nitrate, a highly caustic chemical, Sarah Edmonds successfully disguised herself as an African-American soldier.</p>
L4.4.2.2.2 Panel ID Label	<p>Edith Cavell Painting by George Bellows 1918 <i>[image: G4.4.2.2.1 Edith Cavell Descending Stairs]</i></p>
L4.4.2.2.1.2	<p><i>Caption:</i></p> <p><u>A Selfless Heroine</u></p> <p>Edith Cavell was a nurse in Belgium when the Germans invaded in 1914. At great personal risk, she helped smuggle over 200 Allied troops out of occupied territory.</p> <p><i>[image: G4.4.2.2.1.1 PICTURE OF A POSTER ADVERTISING A PROTEST IN HONOR OF EDITH CAVELL (IN FRENCH)]</i></p>
L4.4.2.2 Panel ID Label – <i>over fireplace</i>	<p>“Kultur Threatens Miss Cavell” Illustration by Tito Corbella 1915 <i>[image: G4.4.2.2.1 Edith Cavell Nursing Soldier, with credit]</i></p>
L4.4.2.2.3	<p>Edith Cavell Postcards Britain, Circa 1915</p>

<p>In case:</p>	<p><u>Not Child's Play</u></p> <p>A child's doll was the perfect hiding place for messages and medicines that needed to be delivered secretly to troops. Hidden in a doll's body cavity, sometimes these messages were delivered by children.</p> <p>Object: 19th century photo album with children's pictures (no database number or entry)</p> <p>Object: 19th century child's doll (no database number or entry)</p>
	<p><u>Message Written on Onionskin</u></p> <p>This piece of onionskin contains a message written by Elizabeth Van Lew. The message warns her collaborator of possible capture. Van Lew entrusted the message to one of her servants who carried it in his shoe.</p> <p><u>4.4.0.0.8</u> Elizabeth van Lew Onion Skin</p> <p><i>This letter is a re-creation of the original in the Collection of National Archives Military Archives division.</i></p>
	<p><u>Hidden Code</u></p> <p>Elizabeth van Lew designed this cipher to encode her messages. After her death it was folded inside her watchcase.</p> <p><u>4.4.2.4.2</u> Elizabeth van Lew – communications cipher re-creation</p>
	<p><u>Fashionable Hiding Places</u></p> <p>Clever female spies used their clothing including buttons and bonnets like these to transport messages across enemy lines. Confederate spy Betty Duvall often carried secret messages coiled in her hair.</p> <p>Object: Women's bonnet Object: Three buttons</p>

<p>P4.4.1.2 Photo panel – Rose O’Neal Greenhow</p>	<p><u>She Risked Everything</u> Rose O’Neal Greenhow risked her family’s wealth, social position, and safety to spy for the Confederacy. Even after she and her daughter were imprisoned, she continued her espionage.</p>
<p>L4.4.1.2.1 Panel ID Label</p>	<p>Rose O’Neal Greenhow <i>[image: G4.4.1.2.1.1 Rose O’Neal Greenhow, with credit]</i></p>
<p>Area 4.5 – The Red Terror</p>	
<p>(“Red Terror” AV display on walls)</p>	
<p><u>P4.5.0.1 – Room Text</u></p>	<p>The Red Terror</p> <p>Refining the Art of Ruling by Fear</p> <p>The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 reshaped world politics. It also transformed spying, unleashing a new era in which governments institutionalized espionage to control their own citizens.</p> <p>Tsarist Russia had long spied on ordinary men and women. But Feliks Dzerzhinsky, head of the new Soviet secret police (Cheka), vastly expanded the practice, creating a permanent bureaucracy that used terror and torture as political tools. Executing millions during the 1921-1953 “Red Terror,” state security eliminated opponents while spreading fear to discourage dissent.</p> <p><i>(image montage with credits)</i></p>
<p>P4.5.4.0 Panel: Case Panel</p>	<p>Secret Police</p> <p>Centuries of Spying</p> <p>Russia has a long tradition of secret police. The Okhrana served the Czar, keeping watch over subversive groups. When the Bolsheviks seized power they created the Cheka, the group responsible for the Red Terror. As the Cheka grew and evolved, it was renamed and reorganized several times, emerging as the NKVD, the MGB and finally, in 1954, the infamous KGB. Since the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, it has been renamed the Federal Security Service or FSB.</p> <p><i>[image: photo of Cheka credentials. Credit: H. Keith Melton]</i></p>

	<p>Russia, Tsarist era</p> <p>The double-headed eagle symbolized the Tsarist pre-revolutionary regime. The Bolsheviks used the Tsar's lavish wealth to fuel the flames of revolution.</p>
	<p>The Lockhart Plot</p> <p>When Bolshevik Russia signed a separate peace with Germany in 1918, British intelligence snapped into action. With Robert Bruce Lockhart's blessing, secret agent Sidney Reilly devised a scheme to install a pro-Western government in Moscow. But the Cheka thwarted the "Lockhart Plot," and the two British conspirators barely escaped alive. Shortly after the war, Reilly presented this cigar box to Lockhart as a memento. In 1943, Lockhart was knighted, receiving these medals in recognition of his travails in Moscow.</p> <p>On temporary display: [cigar box and KMCG insignia] Courtesy of Graham Walker</p> <p><i>[image of Bruce Lockhart]</i> Robert Hamilton Bruce Lockhart headed Britain's diplomatic mission in Moscow in 1918.</p> <p>Library of Congress</p> <p>Transcript of cigar box inscription To R.H. Bruce Lockhart H.B.M.'s Representative in Russia in 1918 (during the Bolchevik Régime) in remembrance of events in Moscow in August & September of that year from his faithful Lieutenant Sidney Reilly.</p>
M4.5.0.3 Area Graphic	<p>We stand for organized terror.</p> <p>Feliks Dzerzhinsky</p>
	<p>Prop – Desk and two chairs with telephone and lamp, Soviet papers under Lucite on surface of desk, meant to re-create Dzerzhinsky's office</p>
L4.5.0.4 ID label <i>(photo of bust of</i>	<p>Portrait of Feliks Dzerzhinsky</p>

<i>Dzerzhinsky, behind desk)</i>	Anonymous, U.S.S.R.
P4.5.1.1 Panel: Primary Panel <i>Dzerzhinsky</i>	<p>Father of the KGB</p> <p>Under the direction of Lenin, Feliks Dzerzhinsky founded the “Cheka,” the secret police responsible for the Red Terror. He learned the ways of terror through years spent in prisons, including the infamous Butyrka Prison. As leader of the Cheka, he applied these rules ruthlessly, overseeing the deaths of more than 200,000 people.</p> <p>A shrewd spymaster, Dzerzhinsky added new levels of sophistication to spy craft, forever changing the face of espionage and counterespionage. His legacy lived on: the Cheka eventually became the KGB, one of the most feared secret police organizations of all time.</p> <p><i>[G4.5.1.1.1 image: Close Up Of Dzerzhinsky with credit]</i></p> <p>Caption: <i>Spymaster Feliks Dzerzhinsky waged an unrelenting war of terror against the enemies of Communism.</i></p>
	<p>Caption:</p> <p><u>Feliks Dzerzhinsky</u></p> <p>Feliks Dzerzhinsky is remembered for his ruthless leadership of Russia’s secret police during the “Red Terror.” Today, his likeness surveys a dark, unused ballroom at former KGB headquarters in Moscow.</p> <p><u>4.5.1.1.1</u> Portrait of Feliks Dzerzhinsky</p>
P4.5.5.2 Panel Photo Panel – <i>framed photo of Lenin with credit</i>	<p><u>From a Utopian Idea, Seas of Blood</u></p> <p>A lawyer by profession but a revolutionary at heart, Vladimir Lenin organized the Russian Revolution and founded the Soviet state. With Feliks Dzerzhinsky at his side, he ruled by terror. Lenin’s methods marked a new era of the police state, setting the stage for future dictators, including Josef Stalin, Adolf Hitler, and Mao Tse-tung.</p>

<p>P4.5.5.1 Photo Panel – <i>framed photo of Stalin with credit</i></p>	<p><u>Man of Steel; Rule of Terror</u> Russian revolutionary Iosif Dzhugashvili took the name Josef Stalin—“man of steel.” Building on the network of spying and terror created by Lenin and Dzerzhinsky he ruled with an iron fist. During his brutal reign from 1924 to 1953, he put to death 10 million Russians suspected of being spies or enemies of the state.</p>
<p>P4.5.3.2 Panel: Primary Panel</p>	<p>Sidney Reilly <u>Reilly, Ace of Spies</u> No one knows the whole truth about Sidney Reilly’s legendary exploits. His 30-year career as a spy, mostly for Britain, took him to Germany, the Far East, Persia and Russia. He nearly succeeded in assassinating Lenin. Later, posing as a member of the Russian secret police, he claimed to have nearly overthrown the Bolshevik government.</p> <p>Reilly finally fell victim to the Trust, a Russian counter-intelligence organization created by Feliks Dzerzhinsky. Lured to Moscow, he was imprisoned, tortured and killed.</p> <p><i>[G4.5.3.2.1 image: Photo portrait of Sidney Reilly with credit]</i></p> <p>Caption: <i>The life of a legendary spy, Sidney Reilly, was shrouded in mystery, false identities and carefully crafted alibis.</i></p>
<p>P4.5.3.1 Label: Spy Profile</p>	<p>International Spy Profile</p> <p>Name: Colonel Alfred Redl</p> <p>Country of Origin: Austria Years of Active Service: 1900-1913 <u>"Levity and Passion Have Destroyed Me."</u></p> <p>A shrewd officer, Alfred Redl became a colonel in the Austrian Army. There, his talent for organization earned him the position as head of espionage operations. But he lived a dangerous double life. Russian agents had discovered his homosexuality and bribed him with men and money in exchange for Austrian military secrets. Eventually, his treason was discovered, and Redl chose to shoot</p>

	<p>himself rather than be killed by fellow officers.</p> <p><i>[G4.5.3.1.1 image: portrait photo of Alfred Redl in uniform with credit]</i></p>
<p>L4.5.4.6.1 Caption label</p>	<p>Military Medals U.S.S.R., 1940s</p> <p>The Soviets awarded these medals to soldiers and NKVD agents for exemplary service in battle and in homeland defense.</p> <p><u>4.5.4.1.1</u> Military Medals and Documents</p> <p>Military Documents U.S.S.R., 1940s</p> <p>Those who earned Soviet military medals also received certificates and documents that described their heroic deeds.</p>
<p>P4.5.2.1 Panel: Primary Panel – on other side of bookcase door</p>	<p>Butyrka Prison</p> <p>The Doorway to Hell People were naturally nervous when they met with the interrogator, but few suspected that they would never leave his office. Hidden behind the office cabinet’s wooden front, stairs led deep into the dark heart of Butyrka Prison, the most feared symbol of Stalin’s Communist purges. Suspects were often held years under the most inhumane conditions. Others, perhaps more fortunate, were quickly executed.</p> <p>Caption:</p> <p><i>This wooden cabinet opened to reveal a stairway into the prison.</i></p> <p><i>(image with credit)</i></p>
<p>Area 5.1 – Spies Among Us</p>	

<i>(Old radio broadcasts playing in background)</i>	
<u>P5.0.1.0— Area Text</u>	<p>Spies Among Us</p> <p>Operating in Enemy Territory Americans welcomed a “return to normalcy” after World War I. Even when Depression hit and turmoil roiled much of Europe in the 1930s, Main Street America seemed remote from foreign threat. Yet, beneath the surface, spies spun their webs...and waited.</p> <p>Deep conviction inspired some agents, greed motivated others. Many feared reprisals against loved ones. In peacetime, all lay low, building trust while awaiting the signal to act.</p>
P5.1.1.1 Label: Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)	<p>The Newsstand</p> <p><u>Spies at the Nearest Newsstand</u> Newsstands dotted the streets of America in the 1930s, and Americans looked to them for the daily news. Spies were big news back then, and stories of espionage and intrigue made front page news.</p> <p>Where these real-life spy stories left off, fiction took over. Comics and 10-cent novels filled with cloak-and-dagger adventures crowded the shelves alongside the papers. From Dick Tracy to Batman, detectives and superheroes captured America’s imagination as they fought against criminals and foreign agents.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.1.1.1.1 photo of cover of “Spy Novels” magazine, number 5.1.1.0 in database]</i></p> <p>The shady underworld of spies, detectives, murder and intrigue captured the fancy of countless Americans.</p>
P5.1.1.2 Label: Photo Panel	<p><u>“Aunt Minnie” on Vacation</u></p> <p>Intelligence agencies could glean meaningful information from photographs of buildings or other places of interest. Spies often posed as tourists to take those pictures. To add to their cover, they positioned women accomplices—“Aunt Minnies”—in front of their target.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.1.1.2.1 - woman in dress poses in front of car 1945, with credit]</i></p> <p><i><u>Period magazines and newspapers in newsstand</u></i> <i>The Herald Examiner</i></p>

The Baltimore News-Post
House and Garden
The Catholic Boy
The Open Road for Boys
American Builder
Physical Culture
Life
The Saturday Evening Post
The Literary Digest
Popular Photography
Amateur Radio
Collier's
Liberty
Popular Mechanics
The Family Circle
Look
Popular Science
Radio News
New York
National Geographic
Time

P5.1.2.1 Label - Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)

Radio Shop

Spies on the Airwaves

Both here and abroad, radio was the first mass media to bring the latest news and entertainment directly into people's homes. Radio infused the news with a larger-than-life immediacy.

Families gathered around their sets listening to unfolding reports of spying and espionage from around the world. When the news ended, they sat enthralled by radio dramas like "The Shadow"—filled with shrewd detectives and sinister secret agents.

[image: G5.1.2.1.1 African-American family sitting around the radio, with credit]

Families gathered around the radio to hear news and entertainment, including stories about espionage.

Inside case, radios from the 1930s and

5.1.2.0.1

<p><i>1940s, not labeled individually</i></p>	<p>Crosley radio</p> <p><u>5.1.2.0.2</u> Philco radio</p> <p><u>5.1.2.0.3</u> RCA radio</p> <p><u>5.1.2.0.4</u> Dunlop radio</p> <p><u>5.1.2.0.5</u> Admiral radio</p> <p><u>5.1.2.0.6</u> Crosley radio replica</p> <p><u>5.1.2.0.7</u> Emerson radio</p> <p><u>5.1.2.0.8</u> Majestic radio</p> <p><u>5.1.2.0.9</u> Westinghouse radio</p>
<p>P5.1.3.1 Label: Primary Text Panel</p>	<p>Toy Store</p> <p><u>Heroic G-Men to the Rescue</u></p> <p>In the years between the world wars, adventurous tales of FBI government agents—G-Men—and their fight against evil-doers played out daily in newspapers. G-Men became the popular heroes of the era. Kids all across the country dreamed of becoming agents, and the toys and games of the time played to the craze. Toy stores did a brisk business selling G-Men pistols, fingerprint kits, secret decoder rings and guides that told how to spot spies.</p>

These toys are part of a collection of nearly 500 G-Men and FBI toys assembled by Harry A. and Joyce (Jody) A. Whitworth and purchased by the International Spy Museum in 2001.

[image: G5.1.3.1.1 Boys in Toy Store, with credit]

While G-Men fought spies and mobsters, admiring boys played Junior G-Men with model cars, games, badges and secret decoder rings.

Inside G-Men case, no labels:

5.1.3.0

G-Men board game

5.1.3.0.1

G-Men Badge

5.1.3.0.2

G-Men Lapel Pin

5.1.3.0.3

Junior G-Man Badge

5.1.3.0.4

Junior G-Man Badge

5.1.3.0.5

Junior G-Man Badge

5.1.3.0.6

Junior G-Man Badge

5.1.3.0.7

G-Men Badge

5.1.3.0.8

Special Investigator Junior G-Man Badge

5.1.3.0.9

Junior G-Man Badge, star style

5.1.3.0.10
Junior G-Man Badge, star style

5.1.3.0.11
Junior G-Man Badge with #1 on back

5.1.3.0.12
G-Man Lapel Badge, red

5.1.3.0.13
Junior G-Man Badge

5.1.3.0.14
Junior G-Men of the Air Badge

5.1.3.0.15
Junior G Inspector Pin

5.1.3.0.16
G Justice 211 Badge

5.1.3.0.17
Junior G-Man Badge, large

5.1.3.0.18
G-Men Badge with eagle

5.1.3.0.19
Shield G-Man Club Pin

5.1.3.0.20
G-Men Badge

5.1.3.0.21
Special G-Man Police Badge

5.1.3.0.22
“All America” G-Man Badge

5.1.3.0.23
Junior G-Man Badge

5.1.3.0.24
Junior G-Man Badge, gold

5.1.3.0.25
G-Man Lapel Badge, blue

5.1.3.0.26
Junior G-Man Badge, bronze

5.1.3.0.27
G-Man Lapel Badge

5.1.3.0.28
Junior G-Men Badge, star shape

5.1.3.0.29
Junior G-Man Charm

5.1.3.0.30
Junior G-Men of America Badge

5.1.3.0.31
G-Men Badge (blue)

5.1.3.0.32
G-Man Lapel Badge (gold color)

5.1.3.0.33
G-Man Badge

5.1.3.0.34

G-Man Pin

5.1.3.0.35

Ace G-Man Pin

5.1.3.0.36

G-Men Badge, red

5.1.3.0.37

Deluxe G-Men Fingerprint Set #200

5.1.3.0.38

“Flying G-Men” game

5.1.3.0.39

Junior G-Man Fingerprint Set #300

5.1.3.0.40

Junior G-Man Outfit

5.1.3.0.41

G-Man De-tect-i-phone

5.1.3.0.42

G-Men laboratory outfit set #51

5.1.3.0.43

G-Man Patrol, street scene

5.1.3.0.44

Marx G-Man Pursuit Car

5.1.3.0.45

G-Men motorcycle with rider

5.1.3.0.46
G-Men motorcycle with rider, smaller

5.1.3.0.47
Electromobile G-Men car

5.1.3.0.48
Convertible G-Men Car with driver

5.1.3.0.49
G87 Convertible G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.50
G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.51
G-Men Car with machine gun

5.1.3.0.52
Sparkling G-Men car

5.1.3.0.53
Sparkling G-Men car

5.1.3.0.54
ALPS G-Men car

5.1.3.0.55
G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.56
G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.57
G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.58

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.59

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.60

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.61

Cragston G-Men Car #1

5.1.3.0.62

“GM” G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.63

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.64

“GM” G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.65

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.66

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.67

“GM” G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.68

“GM” G-Men Convertible Car

5.1.3.0.69

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.70

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.71

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.72

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.73

G-Men Car (narrow)

5.1.3.0.74

G-Men Car (wide)

5.1.3.0.75

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.76

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.77

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.78

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.79

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.80

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.81

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.82

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.83

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.84

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.85

G-Men Car

5.1.3.0.86

G-Men Jeep, aqua

5.1.3.0.87

G-Men Jeep, dark green

5.1.3.0.88

G-Men Jeep, turquoise

5.1.3.0.89

G-Man Pursuit Rocket Ship

5.1.3.0.90

G-Men Secret Communication Set #22

5.1.3.0.91

Marx G-Man Siren Alarm Pistol

5.1.3.0.92

G-Man Sparkling Automatic Gun, blue

5.1.3.0.93

Marx G-Man Sparkling Automatic Gun, black

5.1.3.0.94

Multi-Colored G-Men Gun

5.1.3.0.95

“Sparkling Double Action” Marx G-Man Machine Gun

5.1.3.0.96

“Siren Sparkling” Marx G-Man Machine Gun

5.1.3.0.97

“Sparkling Sub-Machine” Marx G-Man Gun

5.1.3.0.98

“Sparkling Sub-Machine” Marx G-Man Gun

5.1.3.0.99

Detachable G-Man Machine Gun

5.1.3.0.100

“Sparkling Ray” G-Men Gun

5.1.3.0.101

Carolyn Wells’ Fascinating Mystery Game

5.1.3.0.102

G-Man pencil with official G-Man clip

5.1.3.0.103

Pencil box, “G-Men Clues”

5.1.3.0.104

Pencil box, “Calling All G-Men”

5.1.3.0.105

Marx G-Man Double Action Machine Gun

5.1.3.0.106

Pencil box, "G-Men at School"

5.1.3.0.107

G-Man Siren

5.1.3.0.108

G-Man Flashlight

5.1.3.0.109

Official G-Men Flashlight, pistol shaped

5.1.3.0.110

Beanie-type cap, Junior G-Man

5.1.3.0.111

G-Man pencil sharpener, gun-shaped

5.1.3.0.112

G-Man pencil sharpener, gun-shaped

5.1.3.0.113

G-Man whistle

5.1.3.0.114

G-Man knife

5.1.3.0.115

G-Man pencil sharpener, gun-shaped

5.1.3.0.116

Children's G-Man Ring, silver

5.1.3.0.117

Children's G-Man Ring, copper

5.1.3.0.118

Children's G-Man Ring, bronze

5.1.3.0.119

G-Men adjustable ring, blue

5.1.3.0.120

G-Men adjustable ring, red

5.1.3.0.121

G-Men adjustable ring, black

5.1.3.0.122

G-Men children's ring, black

5.1.3.0.123

G-Men adjustable ring, copper

5.1.3.0.124

G-Men adjustable ring, brass

5.1.3.0.125

G-Men adjustable ring, brass

5.1.3.0.126

"G-Man on the Crime Trail" book

5.1.3.0.127

"Tracked by a G-Man" book

5.1.3.0.128

"G-Man vs. the Fifth Column" book

5.1.3.0.129

"G-Man vs. the Red X" book

5.1.3.0.130

"G-Man Breaking the Gambling Ring" book

5.1.3.0.131
“The G-Man and the Gun Runners” book

5.1.3.0.132
“G-Man vs. the Underworld Chief” book

5.1.3.0.133
“G-Men and Kidnap Justice” book

5.1.3.0.134
“G-Men and the Missing Clues” book

5.1.3.0.135
“Junior G-Men” book

5.1.3.0.136
“Agent Nine Solves His First Case” book

5.1.3.0.137
“Agent Nine and the Jewel Mystery” book

5.1.3.0.138
“The G-Men Trap the Spy Ring” book

5.1.3.0.139
“The G-Man’s Son” book

5.1.3.0.140
Lupor FBI Car

5.1.3.0.141
Lupor FBI Car (red, white, and blue)

5.1.3.0.142
Riot Squad Car

5.1.3.0.143
 “Buddy and G-Man Mystery” book

5.1.3.0.144
 “G-Men on the Job” book

5.1.3.0.145
 G-Men car, 4 inch

5.1.3.0.146
 G-Men car, 3 inch

5.1.3.0.147
 G-Man pencil sharpener, gun-shaped

5.1.3.0.148
 G-Men tin whistle, gun-shaped

5.1.3.0.149
 Pencil with official G-Man clip, blue

5.1.3.0.150
 G-Man knife

Visual Display: *Screen that flashes a variety of old spy movie posters*

P5.2.0.1 Panel Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)

Movie Spies

Spies on the Silver Screen

Spy films were extremely popular in the period between the two world wars. People flocked to see films such as Hitchcock’s classic “39 Steps” and “The Lady Vanishes,” which portrayed ordinary people forced into extraordinary acts of heroism as they fought to outwit foreign operatives. In other films, such as the original version of the “Scarlet Pimpernel,” suave professionals risked life and limb to thwart diabolical schemes that threatened the world.

[image: G5.2.0.1.1 Scene from film, Rendezvous, with credit]

	In a scene from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's film, <i>Rendezvous</i> , William Powell advises the cipher disc operator.
P5.2.0.2 Information Panel	Now showing: Cloak and Dagger: True Tales of Daring Do by International Spies 7 minutes, showing continuously
	<p>Films: Title: <i>Safeguarding Military Information</i> Source: Archive Films Year: 1941 Description: Thoughtlessness Breeds Sabotage</p> <p>Title: <i>March of Time: Men of the FBI</i> Source: Archive Films Year: 1941 Description: Men of the FBI</p> <p>Title: <i>Espionage Drama – How the FBI Trapped Nazi Spy Ring</i> Source: UCLA Film/TV Archive Year: 1942 Description: FBI Trapped Nazi Spy Ring</p> <p>Title: <i>The New Spirit</i> Source: National Archive Year: 1942 Description: Donald Duck Cartoon</p> <p>Title: <i>Private Snafu in “Spies”</i> Source: National Archives Year: 1944? Description: Private Snafu Cartoon</p> <p>Title: <i>Government Asking for Old Snaps</i> Source: National Archives Year: 1944? Description: Government wants photos</p>
Posters inside Cloak and Dagger Theater:	<u>5.1.3.1.1</u> Movie lobby card for “The House on 92 nd Street”

	<p><u>5.1.3.1.2</u> Poster: “The Spy Ring”</p> <p><u>5.1.3.1.3</u> Movie lobby card for “G-Men Never Forget</p> <p>Additional posters in theater: <i>(poster for Soviet movie written in Cyrillic)</i> <i>Correspondant 17</i> <i>Ceux de la 5e-Colonne</i> <i>Lancer Spy</i> <i>Hellcats of the Navy</i> <i>International Lady</i> <i>Joan of Paris</i></p>
<p>H5.1.4. Panel: Case Title:</p>	<p>Knickerbocker Hotel</p>
<p>P5.1.4.2 Panel: Primary Text Panel</p>	<p>Home Front</p> <p><u>Spies on the Home Front</u></p> <p>During the 1930s and early 1940s, Germany’s military intelligence organization, Abwehr, planted scores of German agents in New York City. Called the Duquesne Spy Ring, after one of its leaders, agents infiltrated shipyards and lurked along the waterfront gathering information about shipping schedules, sailing routes and cargoes.</p> <p>Some slipped into factories to gain access to new technologies. Others manned short-wave radios to send secret messages back to Germany. They were the largest spy ring ever to operate in the United States.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.1.4.2.1 Nikolaus Ritter, director of Abwehr, landing in Manhattan, with credit]</i></p> <p>In 1937, Abwehr sent agent Nikolaus Ritter (left) to New York to steal U.S. military blueprints and plans.</p>

<p>P5.1.4.4 Photo Panel</p>	<p><u>Spies on 42nd Street</u></p> <p>Double agent William Sebold met with German spies in the Knickerbocker Hotel on 42nd Street in New York. The FBI set up a secret camera in his office so he could document his meetings with the Germans.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.1.4.4.1 photo of the Knickerbocker Hotel, with credit]</i></p>
<p>P5.1.4.5 Photo Panel</p>	<p><u>Portrait of a Spy</u></p> <p>Frederick Dusquesne led the largest spy operation in the U.S. before being caught and sentenced to prison in 1942. This photograph shows him highly decorated in uniform. But the medals may not be real; he often lied about his rank and the awards he received.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.1.4.5.1 Dusquesne in military garb, with credit]</i></p>
<p>P.5.1.4.3 Photo Panel</p>	<p><u>The Spy Next Door</u></p> <p>Josef Klein operated out of his tiny New York flat, using a short-wave radio to transmit secret information to Germany. Like other members of the Duquesne ring, he kept a low profile as just another next-door neighbor, hiding in plain sight.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.1.4.3.1 –photo of an Abwehr agent and his dog with radio; credit: FBI]</i></p>
<p>P 5.1.4.7 Photo Panel</p>	<p><u>Military Intelligence</u></p> <p>Abwehr, Germany’s military intelligence organization, specialized in strategic espionage, counter-espionage, and sabotage. “Abwehren” means “to ward off.” During World War II, Abwehr was largely ineffective due mostly to Hitler’s refusal to believe their pessimistic reports about the progress of the war.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.1.4.7.1, Image of Abwehr headquarters with credit]</i></p>
	<p>In case: Hallicrafter short-wave radio and headphones Binoculars Postcards showing steamships Compass set Tourist maps of Washington, DC</p>
<p>P5.1.5.1 Label: Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>William Sebold</p> <p><u>Illegal Immigrant and Double Agent</u></p>

	<p>German-born William Sebold had a secret. He had entered the U.S. illegally but had somehow managed to become a U.S. citizen. In 1939, while visiting family in Germany, German intelligence threatened to expose his secret unless he agreed to become their spy. Facing loss of his U.S. citizenship, Sebold agreed. But instead, he reported the plan to the U.S. and became a double agent. By infiltrating the Duquesne spy ring, he led to their demise, delivering the deathblow to German spy operations here.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.1.5.1.1 William Sebold, with credit]</i></p> <p>The FBI used double agent William Sebold to feed misinformation to Frederick Duquesne and to crack Duquesne’s spy ring. After two years, Sebold had provided enough information for the FBI to round up all the members of the ring.</p>
<p>P5.1.5.2 Photo Panel</p>	<p><u>Opening a New Front</u></p> <p>While the war was fought overseas, German intelligence opened a secret front in the U.S. by building a network of spies in New York. The 33 men and women of the Duquesne spy ring provided a wealth of strategic information to German intelligence.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.1.4.6.1 33 members of Duquesne spy ring, with credit]</i></p>
<p>P5.1.5.3 Graphic: Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p><u>A Model Spy</u></p> <p>A high-living artists’ model, Lilly Stein also spied for Germany while working for the U.S. State Department. She pried secrets from a high-ranking official and passed them along to William Sebold. Beautiful and intriguing, she captured the imagination of the American public.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.1.5.3.1 full-length photo of Lilly Barbara Stein, with credit]</i></p>
<p>P5.1.5.4 Graphic: Photo Panel</p>	<p><u>Spy and Counterspy</u></p> <p>This clandestine photo taken by the FBI documents the German spy, Frederick Duquesne (left) together with William Sebold (right), the U.S. double agent who helped the FBI feed misinformation to the Duquesne Spy Ring and set them up for capture.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.1.5.4.1 clandestine photo of Frederick Duquesne and William Sebold taken by the FBI]</i></p>
<p>P5.1.5.5 Photo Panel (1 PHOTO) <i>USS West Point</i></p>	<p><u>Spies on the Inside</u></p> <p>Franz Stigler, a member of the Duquesne Spy Ring, worked as a crewmember aboard this ship, the <i>SS America</i>, and in wartime, the <i>USS West Point</i>. Like Stigler, many members of the Duquesne ring drew</p>

	<p>on their knowledge of ships and shipping to gather information about America’s war readiness.</p> <p>Items in case, c. 1930s-1940s, no labels or database entry: Telephone 1939 World’s Fair souvenir Univex Cine-Camera with film spools Pipe Postcards Royal typewriter Calendar</p>
<p>P5.1.6.1 Label - Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>Red Orchestra</p> <p><u>Codes Based on Books</u></p> <p>During World War II, Russia operated a far-reaching spy ring throughout Western Europe, which German intelligence dubbed the “Red Orchestra.”</p> <p>To break the ring, the Germans needed to crack the Russian codes, which were based on obscure works of fiction. Their opportunity came when a maid found a half-burnt code worksheet in the fireplace of a Russian agent. After weeks of trying to decipher the worksheet, they discovered the word “Proctor,” which turned out to be a character in a science fiction novel. This clue enabled German agents to decipher more than a hundred coded messages.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.1.6.1.1 Rue Royale Hotel, with credit]</i></p> <p>A German counterspy set up shop here on Rue Royale in Brussels, unaware the Russian spies he sought had an office there, too.</p>
<p>P5.1.6.4 Graphic: Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p><u>Tuning In on the Orchestra</u></p> <p>The Red Orchestra had agents all over Europe. They “played” daily, using short-wave radios to broadcast information about Nazi war plans back to Russia. To end the “music,” German agents used special receivers to track down the hidden transmitters.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.1.6.4.1 German Soldiers intercepting messages from a roof, with credit]</i></p>

<p>P5.1.6.3 Graphic: Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p><u>A Russian “Pianist”</u></p> <p>In spy talk, a short-wave radio was a “piano,” and those who used them were “pianists.” Russia’s Red Orchestra spy network had pianists performing from secret locations all around Western Europe. Here, Olga Hamel sends a message to Moscow.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.1.6.3.1 "the pianist"- Olga Hamel transmitting to Moscow, with credit]</i></p>
<p>P5.1.6.5 Graphic: Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p><u>Closet Transmissions</u></p> <p>Alexander Foote – codename: “Jim” – handled much of the Lucy Spy Ring’s radio transmissions. Broadcasting from a small transmitter hidden in his apartment in Switzerland, he relayed information gathered by the ring on to Moscow.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.1.6.5.1 transmitting equipment hidden in Foote's Apartment, with credit]</i></p>
<p>P5.1.6.6 Panel- Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>Spy Ring</p> <p><u>Lucy Played On</u></p> <p>German intelligence eventually broke up much of the Red Orchestra spy network. But one section, the Lucy Spy Ring operating out of Switzerland, was never silenced. No one knows quite how they did it, but the ring regularly provided top-secret information from the German High Command within hours after decisions had been made. The ring alerted Russia to the exact date and battle plans for German attacks, including the German invasion of Russia on June 22, 1941.</p> <p><i>[Image: G5.1.6.6.1 Gasthof Laufen, with credit]</i></p> <p>Members of the Lucy Spy Ring often met here at the Hotel Gasthof Laufen in Lucerne, Switzerland.</p>
<p>P5.1.6.8 Graphic: Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p><u>Madonna of Espionage</u></p> <p>Soviet secret agent Ursula Kuczynski, codename: "Sonia," was one of the most accomplished female spies in history. Her missions took her from Shanghai to Beijing to Britain. She even provided Russia with information about U.S. efforts to build the atomic bomb.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.1.6.8.1 Ruth Kuczynski with her child, with credit]</i></p>

<p>P5.1.6.7 Graphic: Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p><u>Codename: Lucy</u></p> <p>Rudolf Rössler—“Lucy”—led the Lucy Spy Ring. The ring provided incredible intelligence, gathering information from high-ranking German officers and sending it to Russian intelligence. One German general, given information intercepted from the ring, was startled to find the details of a battle he was about to start.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.1.6.7.1 Rudolf Rossler, with credit]</i></p>
<p><i>Objects in case:</i></p>	<p>Hearth screen Fireplace tools Copper fireplace cooking pot</p>
<p>H5.1.7. Case Title- Fourth Man Pub P5.1.7.1 Panel: Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>Cambridge Spies</p> <p><u>Cloak and Gown</u></p> <p>During the 1930s, Soviet “talent spotters” actively recruited spies from Britain’s upper class, targeting intellectuals at Cambridge and Oxford Universities. Disillusioned by capitalism and British imperialism, these angry young men were ready to explore any new idea...and communism was particularly attractive. A group of students from Cambridge – united by their beliefs - forged one of the most successful spy operations in history.</p> <p>Well-heeled and well-connected, these men had ready access to the highest levels of the British and American governments. They worked undetected for decades, doing untold damage to the West during World War II and the Cold War.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.1.7.1.1 Apostles, with credit]</i> Key members of the ring sprang from The Apostles, a secret society of Cambridge idealists.</p>
<p>P5.1.7.4 Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p><u>Young Recruit</u></p> <p>Cambridge graduate Kim Philby was still in his twenties when the Russians recruited him in 1934 “to penetrate into the bourgeois institutions.” Philby managed to join the British foreign intelligence service MI6, eventually becoming a high-level officer—even establishing an anti-Communist desk. So skillful was this Soviet spy, that some saw him as the perfect candidate to become the director.</p>

	<p><i>[image: G5.1.7.4.1 young Philby]</i> From The Philby Files: The Secret Life of Master Spy Kim Philby by Genrikh Borovik. New York: Little, Brown and Company, 1994.</p>
<p><i>Objects beneath Philby panel, no labels or database entry:</i></p>	<p>Art deco lighter Pipe Bond St. pipe tobacco</p>
<p>P5.1.7.2 Photo Panel(1 PHOTO)</p>	<p><u>A Perfect Cover</u></p> <p>His upper class background and charming personality gave Guy Burgess (codename: Mädchen) access to Britain’s elite. Yet his outrageous behavior and blatant homosexuality—his codename meant “girl” -- gave him the perfect cover: who could have suspected he was a spy? He began spying after graduation while working as a radio broadcaster. In 1944, he landed a job handling dispatches for the British Foreign Service, -- the perfect opportunity to manipulate news stories and information.</p> <p><i>[image: G55.1.7.2 young Burgess, with credit]</i></p>
<p><i>Objects beneath Burgess panel</i></p>	<p>Mother-of-pearl opera glasses with case Davies, <i>Realism in the Drama</i> Blunt, <i>French Drawings at Windsor Castle</i> Julian Bell, <i>Early Poems and Letters</i> Thackeray, <i>The Newcomes, Vol. II</i> Neale, <i>Masterpieces of the Southern Poets</i> Three tennis rackets, c. 1940s-1950s</p>
<p>P5.1.7.3 Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p><u>A Most Valuable Agent</u></p> <p>Donald Maclean—the son of a knighted member of Parliament—embraced Communism while at Cambridge. But after the Soviets recruited him, he distanced himself from Communism to get a job in the British Foreign Office. Posted at the British Embassy in Washington during the war, Maclean (codename: Homer) passed on so much information that some considered him the most valuable Soviet agent in Washington during World War II.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.1.7.3.1 young Maclean, with credit]</i></p>
<p><i>Objects beneath Maclean</i></p>	<p>Pewter tankard</p>

<i>panel, no labels</i>	Copy of <i>The Communist Manifesto</i>
<p>P5.1.7.5 Spy Profile (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>International Spy Profile</p> <p>Name: Unknown Alias: Unknown Country of Origin: Great Britain</p> <p><u><i>The Fourth Remained a Mystery</i></u></p> <p>It wasn't until years after World War II that British and U.S. intelligence had enough information to expose Maclean, Burgess and Philby as spies. Tipped off by a comrade, the three defected to Russia. But the question remained: Were there other members and who were they?</p> <p>There were plenty of candidates, angry young men with Marxist leanings. Could they include "Maurice," a Cambridge don; or "Basil," a British scientist; art historian Sir Anthony Blunt or civil servant John Cairncross? Suspicion even fell on Sir Roger Hollis, head of MI5. Speculation ran rampant about a fourth, fifth or even a sixth man.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.17.5 Fourth Man]</i></p>
<p>P5.1.8.1 Label - Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)</p> <p>M 5.1.8.2-Graphic - Photomural <i>[dual image in accordion style]</i></p>	<p>Pastorius</p> <p>Spies Among Us</p> <p>In 1942, German U-boats secretly landed two groups of saboteurs in the U.S. The eight men sought to disrupt the U.S. war effort by destroying aluminum plants and railways. One group, led by George Dasch, landed in New York at Amagansett, Long Island, the other near Jacksonville, Florida. But Dasch, determined to save his own skin, betrayed his fellow saboteurs to the FBI soon after landing. The men were quickly captured and tried by military tribunal. Six were executed. Dasch and another saboteur who cooperated with the FBI received reduced sentences and were deported to Germany in 1948.</p> <p><i>[image: G 5.1.8.1.1 supplies hidden by the saboteurs; dug up by the U.S. Coast Guard who spotted the group who landed in New York, with credit]</i> <i>[image: G 5.1.8.2.1 Bridge over Ohio River]</i> <i>[image: G 5.1.8.2.2 Full-length photos of eight German saboteurs]</i></p>

	After landing, the saboteurs buried their supplies-including TNT, blasting caps and \$200,000 in cash -- planning to retrieve them later.
Area 5.2 – Breaking the Code	
P5.4.0.1 — Room Text	<p>Breaking the Code</p> <p><u>Britain Combats Firepower with Brainpower</u></p> <p>Learning enemy secrets was vital as Britain battled for survival in 1939. British intelligence gathered an eclectic array of mathematicians, linguists, artists, and thinkers at Bletchley Park. Their assignment was simple: break Germany’s codes. But with the Nazi’s Enigma machine capable of 150,000,000,000,000,000,000 combinations, this task was dauntingly complex.</p> <p>The first team of 100 code-breakers mushroomed to 10,000, mostly women. Working day and night, they repeatedly defied the odds. Equally remarkable, they successfully kept Bletchley’s secret throughout the war...and for 30 years after.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.4.0.2.1 - Hut 6, with credit]</i> no text</p>
<p>M5.4.0.2 Breaking the Code Mural (1 PHOTO), opposite side</p>	
<p>Language of Espionage M5.4.0.3 – definitions, printed on screens behind windows in room labeled “Think” and “Remember/The Enemy is Listening”</p>	<p>ULTRA: CODENAME FOR ALL ALLIED CODEBREAKING ACTIVITIES DURING WWII. BOMBE: POLISH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC DEVICE CREATED TO DECIPHER 3 ROTOR ENIGMA COMBINATIONS, EARLY PRECURSOR TO THE MODERN COMPUTER. CIPHER: SYSTEM FOR DISGUIISING A MESSAGE BY REPLACING ITS LETTERS WITH OTHER LETTERS OR NUMBERS, OR BY SHUFFLING THEM. CODE: SYSTEM FOR DISGUIISING A MESSAGE BY REPLACING ITS WORDS WITH GROUPS OF LETTERS OR NUMBERS. CODEBOOK: LIST OF PLAIN LANGUAGE WORDS OPPOSITE THEIR CODEWORD OR CODENUMBER EQUIVALENTS. COLOSSUS: ELECTRONIC DEVICE THAT HELPED SOLVE GERMAN CRYPTOGRAMS. CRIB: PASSAGE OBTAINED BY GUESSING A WORD IN A CODED MESSAGE THAT MAY SOLVE ANOTHER. KISS: TWO IDENTICAL MESSAGES ENCRYPTED IN DIFFERENT WAYS BUT WITH MATCHING PLAINTEXT SO THAT THE SOLUTION OF ONE GAVE THE PLAINTEXT OF THE OTHER, PROVIDED KEY TO ENIGMA SETTINGS. ONE-TIME PAD: SHEETS OF PAPER OR SILK WITH STRINGS OF RANDOM NUMBERS FOR</p>

SINGULAR USE AS A KEY IN ENCIPHERING MESSAGES.
PLAINTEXT: ORIGINAL MESSAGE BEFORE ENCRYPTION.
PURPLE: AMERICAN NAME FOR JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC CIPHER MACHINE USED FROM 1939-1945.
RED: AMERICAN NAME FOR AN EARLY JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC CIPHER MACHINE.
STEGANOGRAPHY: TECHNIQUES FOR CONCEALING THE VERY EXISTENCE OF A MESSAGE (SECRET INKS OR MICRODOTS).

Object case:

5.4.1.6.1
One Time Pad (Silk)
Issued by SOE, circa 1940-1945

One-time pads were intended for one use only. Sender and recipient held identical pads. Each sheet was used for one message and then destroyed – an unbreakable system.

5.4.1.6.2
Confederate Civil War Cipher Disk
Confederate Signal Service Bureau, circa 1862

This replica of a substitution cipher wheel simply replaces one letter with another. Only the Confederate Army used cipher disks during the Civil War.

5.4.1.6.4
Secret Cipher Ashtray
Unknown issuer, circa 1930-1940

Disguised in full view as an ashtray, this device could be used to encipher and decipher messages.

5.4.1.6.5, 5.4.1.6.3
M-94 Cipher Device
US Army, circa 1922-1943
M-209 Cipher Machine
US Army, 1943

The M-94 cipher device was used from 1922 to 1943 by the U.S. Army. Using the same principle as Thomas Jefferson’s cipher device, disks are rotated to encipher a message. During World War II, the M-

	94 was replaced by the more complex M-209.
P5.4.1.1 Primary Panel, no label inside case with machine	<p>Enigma</p> <p><u>Code Making Machine</u></p> <p>Originally designed to encode business communications, the Germans adapted the Enigma cipher machine for use in World War II. The machine linked a keyboard to a series of rotors using electric current. The rotors transposed each keystroke multiple times. The message was then sent in Morse code.</p> <p>Enigma generated millions of combinations. The rotor order, starting positions and plug board connections were reset daily. To decipher a message, Enigma’s daily settings key—sometimes encoded in the message itself—was needed. The Germans believed Enigma provided an unbreakable code.</p> <p><u>5.4.2.2.1</u> Enigma machine</p> <p><i>[image: G5.4.1.1.1, image of German soldiers using Enigma in the field, with credit]</i></p> <p>The Enigma machine was easily portable. Thousands were used in army divisions, theater headquarters, SS divisions, Luftwaffe wings, U-boats and other field environments.</p>
“The Enigma” touchscreen interactive	
P5.4.2.6 Quote, printed on wall	<p>“Churchill called the intercepts ‘my golden eggs’ and the cryptanalysts who produced them ‘the geese who laid the golden eggs and never cackled.’”</p> <p>Christopher Andrew in <i>For the President’s Eyes Only</i></p>
<i>Image panel of Colossus in background, with credit</i> P5.4.3.1 Primary Text Panel	<p><u>Genius Among Geniuses</u></p> <p>A Cambridge graduate and Princeton PhD, Alan Turing was the mathematical genius at the heart of Bletchley Park. Critical to Allied success, Turing was one of a handful of brilliant eccentrics working there. He wore a gas mask to prevent hay fever and chained his coffee mug to a radiator.</p> <p>At age 26, Turing conceived the theory of programmable computers, and he was one of the first scientists to address the problem of artificial intelligence. He designed the high-speed Bombe and, though he did not work on Colossus, after the war he was a pioneer in computer science at the National</p>

<p>P5.4.2.5 Panel Photo Panel</p>	<p>Physical Laboratory and the University of Manchester.</p> <p><i>[image: Alan Turing, with credit]</i> Caption:</p> <p><u>Never Recognized</u></p> <p>Alan Turing didn't live to receive recognition for his achievements. Charged with indecency for homosexuality—a crime in 1952—and forced to undergo a humiliating hormone treatment to reduce libido, at age 42 this genius of cryptanalysis took his own life.</p> <p>Picture Library, National Portrait Gallery, London</p> <p><i>[image: Alan Turing]</i></p>
<p>P5.4.2.1 Primary Text Panel</p>	<p>Code Buster</p> <p>The original electro-mechanical “Bombe”—named by its Polish inventors either for its ticking sound or a popular ice cream dessert called a <i>bomba</i>—decrypted prewar three-rotor Enigma messages. Up to 1938, this sufficed. Then the Germans added two extra rotors, making the Enigma too sophisticated for the Poles’ limited technical capacities.</p> <p>Led by Alan Turing, a British team at Bletchley Park devised a high-speed Bombe. With five hundred electrical relays, eleven miles of wiring, and a million soldered joints, it tested guessed plaintexts against intercepted cryptograms to see whether any Enigma setting would produce that result. If one were found, it would be the key for all messages sent on that cryptonet for that day.</p> <p>Colossus</p> <p>Bletchley Park’s Colossus, which solved German high command encrypted teletypewriter messages, used electronic processing—an important step towards the world’s first computer.</p> <p>Bletchley Park Trust/Science & Society Picture Library <i>[Image: G 5.4.2.3.1 Colossus]</i></p>
<p>P 5.4.2.2 Plain Label</p>	<p>A WAVE (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service) operating a Bombe at the Naval Communications Annex on Nebraska Avenue, NW, Washington, DC.</p>

	<p><i>[Large background image of Bombe]</i></p> <p>National Security Agency</p>
P5.4.1.3 Primary Text Panel	<p>First Computers</p> <p><u>Digital Dawning</u></p> <p>Deciphering Enigma’s trillions of combinations couldn’t be done by hand. A fast, efficient number-crunching machine would be required—and the bombe was that machine. Like many early attempts at automation, the bombe could be programmed to do only one thing. But these machines were sophisticated for their time. Devices like the original bombe and the Colossus used at Bletchley Park were important milestones in the history of computing.</p> <p>The urgent need to crack wartime codes brought funding and attention to new technologies. After the war, breakthroughs in computer science ushered in a new era.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.4.1.3.1 early computer image, with credit]</i></p> <p>Caption: These first electronic devices used thousands of vacuum tubes and took hours to program a single task.</p>
M5.4.4.2 Mural – Bletchley Park	<p><i>[Background Image: G5.4.4.2.1 Bletchley Park mansion]</i></p>
M5.4.4.6 Bletchley Park Quote:	<p>“There was a great degree of tolerance at Bletchley for eccentricities. There had to be because so many of the people were very, very eccentric indeed. At least half of the people were absolutely mad.”</p> <p>Gwen Davies, Bletchley Park veteran</p>
P5.4.4.1 Primary Panel	<p><u>Behind the Walls</u></p> <p>Fifty miles north of London, on the grounds of a peaceful Victorian estate, the Allies quietly won the “brain battle” of World War II—the cracking of the Nazi Enigma code. For decades after the war, nobody outside its walls knew what went on inside Bletchley Park.</p> <p>The British Code and Cipher School, also known as Station X, worked furiously on ULTRA—the Allied effort to crack German and Japanese codes. The effort recruited brilliant cryptanalysts, mathematicians, linguists, eccentric creative geniuses, and hard working young people from all over Britain. By war's</p>

		<p>end, over 10,000 people were employed, each committed to the task and the secrecy of Bletchley Park.</p> <p><u>Time Out</u></p> <p>Activity on the grounds of the estate centered on the daunting tasks of code breaking with occasional breaks to relieve the strain.</p>
P5.4.4.3	Photo Panel	<i>[image: G5.4.4.3.1 wooden huts no individual caption]</i>
P5.4.4.4	Photo Panel	<i>[image: G5.4.4.4.1 rounders on the lawn no individual caption]</i>
P5.4.4.5	Photo Panel	<i>[image: G5.4.4.5.1 map of Bletchley site no individual caption]</i>
M5.4.3.2	Mural	<p><i>M5.4.3.7 FANYs Quote:</i></p> <p>“After you had done it for a few hours you wondered whether you would see anything... But then the magic moment comes when it really works... There is nothing like seeing a code broken that is really the absolute tops.”</p> <p>Mavis Lever, Bletchley Park veteran</p> <p><i>[Background Image: G5.4.3.2.1 FANYs in code room with sign in background, with credit]</i></p>
P5.4.3.1	Primary Text Panel	<p><u>Working Women</u></p> <p>The British Army established the Women’s Royal Naval Service (WRENS) and the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry (FANY) to perform shore duties while men served during World War I. During World War II, thousands of WRENS and FANYs were the backbone of code-breaking operations.</p> <p>While others received glory and praise for breakthroughs, these women tirelessly performed the daily duties of monitoring and processing coded messages and moving the reams of paper generated in the pre-computer age.</p>

		<p>Caption: <u>Every Job Was Important</u></p> <p>FANYs and WRENS performed all kinds of duties—from tedious desk work and paper-feeding the bombe to dangerous torpedo transport.</p>
P5.4.3.3	Photo Panel	<i>[image: G5.4.3.3.1 FANYs at receiver site no individual caption]</i>
P5.4.3.4	Photo Panel	<i>[image: G5.4.3.4.1 MORSE code class no individual caption]</i>
P5.4.3.5	Photo Panel	<i>[Image: G5.4.3.5.1. Wrens with torpedo no individual caption]</i>
M5.4.5.3	Mural - Friedman/Purple	<i>[Background image: 5.4.5.3.1, 5 people in Arlington Hall, with credit]</i>
M5.4.5.6	Quote	“That’s it!” Frank B. Rowlett, upon cracking the Japanese Code Purple. The team then celebrated by sending out for bottles of Coca-Cola and going back to work.
P5.4.5.1	Primary Panel	<p><u>Code Cracking Campus</u></p> <p>On the quiet grounds of a former Virginia girls’ school, the U.S. Army’s Signal Intelligence Service cracked the Japanese Purple code. William Friedman’s team of “magicians” celebrated their success—after at least 18 months’ work—on September 20, 1940.</p> <p>Arlington Hall Station was home to many Army intelligence divisions, and early in the war the campus had a guarded relationship with their British counterparts at Bletchley Park. But by May 1943, the two nations signed the first cooperative code-breaking agreement in history.</p>
P5.4.5.4	Panel Photo Panel	<p><i>[image: G5.4.4.1.1 Arlington Hall, with image]</i></p> <p>Caption:</p> <p><u>Arlington Hall</u></p> <p>Arlington Hall was the site of the U.S. Signal Intelligence Service during World War II—and remained</p>

		there until the late 1980s.
P5.4.5.2	Primary Text Panel	<p><u>The Great Magician</u></p> <p>Geneticist William F. Friedman was employed by a wealthy patron near Chicago to determine through cryptanalysis whether Francis Bacon had written works attributed to William Shakespeare. Literary puzzles led to code-cracking, and the young scientist found himself at Arlington Hall.</p> <p>Friedman was assigned in 1938 to lead the effort to break the Japanese Purple codes for the U.S. Army's Signal Intelligence Service. A year and a half later his team, including top cryptanalyst Frank Rowlett, cracked the code. The intelligence derived by these decryption activities was codenamed MAGIC, and the team that worked on it—magicians.</p>
P5.4.5.5	Photo Panel	<p><i>[image: G5.4.5.5.1 Purple machine, with credit]</i></p> <p>Caption:</p> <p><u>Purple</u></p> <p>This copy of a Japanese cipher machine—codenamed Purple—was built in 1940 by a team under Friedman and Rowlett without ever seeing the original. The Americans used it during World War II to learn Hitler's plans as Japan's ambassador in Berlin radioed them to Tokyo.</p> <p>Greg Schaler/PhotoAssist/National Security Agency [Image of Purple cipher machine]</p>
P5.4.6.1	Primary Text Panel	Native Speakers
P5.4.6.4	Photo Panel	<i>[image: G5.4.6.4.1 Two code talkers relaying information, with credit]</i>
L5.4.6.4	Caption Label	<p>Choctaw code talkers kept American plans secret in the final battles of World War I.</p> <p>William Hannard Mothers Museum, Indiana University</p> <p><u>Navajo Code Talkers</u></p> <p>A complex language, unknown to the Germans and Japanese, hard even to intercept ... a perfect code.</p> <p>World War I veteran Philip Johnston recognized that the Native American Navajo language met the</p>

	<p>military requirements for an undecipherable code, and in 1942 he convinced the U.S. Marines of its potential. By 1945 over 400 Navajos had eagerly enlisted as “Code Talkers.” They used a code based on Navajo words—for example, “turtle” in Navajo would stand for “tank.” The system was never broken by the Japanese.</p> <p><u>Recognition</u></p> <p>The contribution of the code talkers remained unrecognized until long after the war because the Department of Defense kept the code classified until 1968. Only in 1982 were the Navajos nationally honored when President Ronald Reagan designated August 14 as National Code Talkers Day.</p> <p>National Archives</p>
<p>P5.4.6.2 Photo Panel</p> <p>L5.4.6.2 Caption Label</p>	<p><i>[image: G5.4.6.2.1 Navajo Code Talkers, with credit]</i></p> <p><u>Enlisted</u></p> <p>Navajo code talkers were among the Marines at Bougainville in December of 1943. During the first days of the attack on Iwo Jima, over 800 messages were sent without error.</p>
<p>P5.4.6.3 Photo Panel</p> <p>L5.4.6.3 Caption Label</p>	<p><i>[image: G5.4.6.3.1 Two code talkers with equipment, with credit]</i></p> <p><u>Instructions</u></p> <p>Navajo cousins relay orders in July 1943 from their station in the South Pacific. The code talkers were regarded as heroes due to the success of their communication.</p>
<p>M5.4.0.4 Quote, on far wall</p>	<p>“It was a terrific human experience and I’ve never matched it since...Nothing gave the total personal satisfaction that Hut 6 did, because this was a totally dedicated group working together in absolutely remarkable teamwork.”</p> <p>American Capt. Bill Bundy, member of U.S. Army Special Branch at Arlington Hall, assigned to Bletchley Park, later served as Assistant Secretary of State; From the book, <i>Station X</i>.</p>
<p>“The Enigma” touchscreen interactive stations</p>	

Area 5.3 – Star Power	
P5.3.0.1 — Room Text	<p>Star Power</p> <p><u>People You Know...Agents You Didn't</u></p> <p>Actress Marlene Dietrich. Singer Josephine Baker. Director John Ford. Behind many famous faces lurk secret stories. During wartime, citizens of all sorts rallied to their homelands and defended their values.</p> <p>On a 1934 Asian tour, Major League ballplayer Moe Berg filmed Japanese military installations for U.S. intelligence. During the war, actor Sterling Hayden left Hollywood to join “Special Services,” while singer Josephine Baker smuggled sheet music annotated with invisible ink. Countless others made headlines in public...and worked behind the scenes in private.</p> <p><i>(Image montage with credit)</i></p>
L5.3.6.4 Caption Label	<p><u>5.3.2.0.1</u></p> <p>_John Ford Academy Award for “The Battle of Midway”</p> <p><u>Award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences</u></p> <p>The Oscar for best documentary film of 1942 was awarded to Director John Ford for “The Battle of Midway.”</p> <p>Courtesy of The Estate of John Ford</p>
M5.3.6.3 Title John Ford	<p>John Ford</p> <p><u>An Oscar-Winning OSS Mission</u></p> <p>The OSS made great use of Oscar-winning director John Ford’s filmmaking talents. Before World War II, Ford reported on Japanese activity while sailing the South Seas. Then he became chief of the OSS Field Photographic Branch, which performed aerial surveillance and mapping.</p> <p>In 1942, Ford and his crew risked their lives to film the Battle of Midway up close from every vantage point. His 18-minute documentary was acclaimed for its unflinching view of the realities of war.</p>

<p>P5.3.6.1 Label - Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p><i>[image: G5.3.6.1 John Ford in uniform, with credit]</i></p> <p>Ford, who was also a naval captain, was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds sustained while filming the Battle of Midway under enemy fire.</p>
<p>M5.3.4.3 Title Sterling Hayden/John Hamilton P5.3.4.1 Label – Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>Sterling Hayden</p> <p><u>From Silver Screen to International Espionage</u></p> <p>Proclaimed “The Most Beautiful Man in Hollywood,” Sterling Hayden left acting to fight in World War II. The OSS recruited Hayden, an expert seaman, to command a fleet of ships that ran guns and supplies to Yugoslavian guerillas who were fighting the Germans. Hayden later wrote, “Everything shimmered in secrecy, and it was a rare man who knew what his fellows were doing.”</p> <p>Hayden returned to acting after the war and went on to star in the classic Cold War satire, <i>Dr. Strangelove</i>.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.3.4.1.1 Sterling Hayden as U.S. Marine with gun, with credit]</i></p> <p>Hayden enlisted in the Marines as “John Hamilton,” to keep from drawing attention to himself.</p>
<p>M5.3.5.3 – Title Julia Child</p> <p>P5.3.5.1 Label– Primary Panel(1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>Julia Child</p> <p><u>Appetite for Adventure</u></p> <p>Years before she learned to cook, Julia Child worked for the OSS during World War II. At the organization’s Ceylon office, she filed and routed many classified documents from enemy sources.</p> <p>Though Child said, “I was not a spy, only a lowly file clerk,” she received an Emblem of Meritorious Civilian Service. Her superiors praised her drive and cheerfulness, saying she inspired other workers. These same qualities later made her a hit as a TV chef and beloved American icon.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.3.5.1.1 photo relaxing at OSS women’s quarters, in Sisterhood of Spies, after p. 188]</i></p> <p>Adventurous Julia was one of only a few women who worked for the OSS in Ceylon, and later in China.</p>
<p>M5.3.1.1- Title -- Marlene Dietrich</p>	<p>Marlene Dietrich</p>

<p>P5.3.1.2 Label– Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p><u>German Star Becomes American Patriot</u></p> <p>Marlene Dietrich became a U.S. citizen after defying Hitler’s orders to return to her native Germany. The sultry performer risked her own safety to entertain American troops at the front lines during World War II.</p> <p>In 1944, the OSS tapped Dietrich to record songs for broadcast to German troops. Her nostalgic reading of German lyrics was intended to lower morale and promote defection. After the war, she received the Medal of Freedom, America’s highest civilian honor.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.3.1.2.1 Marlene Dietrich in Algiers, 1944, with credit]</i></p> <p>As one of Germany’s best-known stars, Marlene Dietrich was an especially valuable propaganda agent for the U.S.</p>
<p>M5.3.2.1 Title Josephine Baker</p> <p>P5.3.2.2 Label –Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>Josephine Baker</p> <p><u>“I am ready to give the Parisians my life.”</u></p> <p>Singer-dancer Josephine Baker moved to France to escape racism in America and became the toast of Paris. In gratitude, she became a World War II spy for her adopted country. Her fame enabled her to attend parties with high-ranking Japanese and Italian officials and report back what she heard.</p> <p>Baker also smuggled important information out of France. No one suspected that her sheet music was covered with messages written in invisible ink or that her dress contained hidden photographs.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.3.2.2.1 Baker wearing uniform saluting, with credit]</i></p> <p>Josephine Baker proudly wears the uniform she received after being made an honorary sub-lieutenant by the French Air Force.</p>
<p>P5.3.3.2 Label – Primary Panel</p>	<p>Moe Berg</p> <p><u>Third-String Catcher, All-Star Spy</u></p> <p>Ivy League-educated and fluent in several languages, Moe Berg was not your typical pro ballplayer. Grateful to the country that had welcomed his Jewish immigrant parents, he volunteered as a spy when</p>

	<p>World War II broke out.</p> <p>On one mission, he slipped into occupied Norway and discovered a Nazi nuclear weapons plant. In Switzerland, Berg met with a top Nazi scientist, with orders to shoot him if Germany was close to building an atomic bomb.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.3.3.2.1 making clandestine films, 1934, with credit]</i></p> <p>While playing ball in Japan, Berg took “home movies” that were used to plan World War II bombing raids.</p> <p><u>Illustrious Baseball Career</u></p> <p>During his fifteen Major League seasons, Moe Berg played for such legendary teams as the White Sox, Red Sox, and Washington Senators.</p> <p>Courtesy of Jay E. Hasselschwert</p>
<p>Area 5.4 – Infamy</p>	<p>Background mural of the USS Arizona sinking and the front page of the <i>Honolulu Star-Bulletin</i> announcing the attack on Pearl Harbor</p> <p>Audio: Radio report on Pearl Harbor attack, FDR’s declaration of war</p>
<p>P5.5.0.1 — Room Text</p>	<p>Infamy</p> <p><u>Surprise Attack...or Intelligence Failure?</u></p> <p>On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, killing and wounding thousands and crippling the U.S. Navy. America’s people and military reeled from the unexpected blow. But should the attack have come as a surprise?</p> <p>A team led by William Friedman had broken Japan’s diplomatic code. Spies in the field issued warnings. Yet, intercepted messages went unread or unanalyzed; reports were unheeded. American isolationism and over-confidence had nurtured inefficiency, allowing internal rivalries and a complex chain of command to hobble intelligence-gathering.</p>

	<i>(Image montage with credits)</i>
On wall:	<p><u>5.5.3.0.1</u> WWII Security Poster: “Telling a friend may mean telling the enemy”</p> <p><u>5.5.3.0.2</u> WWII Security Poster: “The sound that kills...Don’t murder men with idle words”</p> <p><u>5.5.3.0.3</u> WWII Security Poster: “They talked...This happened”</p> <p><u>5.5.3.0.4</u> WWII Security Poster: “That kind of talk sinks ships”</p> <p>5.5.3.0.5 WWII Security Poster: “Keep it dark...Careless talk costs lives”</p>
P5.5.1.2 Panel –Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)	<p>Communication Breakdown</p> <p><i>[image: G5.5.1.2.1 Photo of Roosevelt]</i></p> <p>History shows that FDR realized Japan might attack the U.S., but because of jumbled communications he had no way of knowing the target would be Pearl Harbor.</p> <p>FDR Library</p> <p><u>Could We Have Stopped Pearl Harbor?</u></p> <p>President Roosevelt did not learn of Japan’s plans to attack Pearl Harbor until it was too late. This was partly the result of clashing between the Army and Navy over who would monitor diplomatic messages from Japan. Finally they compromised: they would alternate even- and odd-numbered days. As a result of this inefficient system, communications broke down and valuable information about Japan’s intentions slipped through the cracks.</p>
P5.5.1.3 Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)	<i>[Image: G5.5.1.6.1 Scene like those on post cards in Hawaii showing the detailed coastline and location of the fleet at Pearl Harbor; credit: National Archives]</i>

	<p><u>In Plain View</u></p> <p>Much of the information used to plan the Pearl Harbor attack was readily available. The Japanese military used postcards to make aerial maps of the naval base. Spies gathered details about the area on sight-seeing trips to tourist spots.</p>
Background mural of image of Japanese map of Pearl Harbor	
<i>Reproduction images of security posters, framed and mounted on wall with source credits, no number or database entry</i>	<p>“He’s watching you” “En Garde” “Keep mum, she’s not so dumb” “Pst” Poster written in Hebrew “Taci!”</p>
P5.5.2.2 Panel Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)	<p>Evidence Ignored <u>Distrust Leads to Disaster</u></p> <p>In August 1941, Dusko Popov arrived in the United States with detailed information about a planned attack on Pearl Harbor. Popov had been spying for the Germans but reported everything he learned to British intelligence.</p> <p>He presented his evidence to FBI director J. Edgar Hoover. This included a microdot—a photograph reduced to the size of a pinhead—containing instructions for Popov to gather intelligence in Hawaii. But Hoover didn’t trust Popov and was convinced he was really loyal to Germany. He dismissed Popov and ignored his warnings. On December 7, Japan bombed Pearl Harbor.</p> <p><i>[IMAGE: G5.5.2.2.1 Popov questionnaire, with credit]</i></p> <p>Caption: The Germans gave Popov a list of questions about U.S. military capabilities at Pearl Harbor.</p>
P5.5.2.3 Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)	<p><i>[Image: G5.5.2.3.1 Photo of J. Edgar Hoover walking down stairs, with credit]</i></p> <p><u>Hoover’s Deceit</u></p>

	<p>J. Edgar Hoover never told FDR about Dusko Popov’s visit. He waited for weeks to send him the microdot, implying it was an FBI discovery. He also included a sample of information contained in the microdot—but nothing related to Pearl Harbor.</p>
<p>P5.5.2.4 Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p><i>[Image: G5.5.2.4.1 –Popov, with credit]</i></p> <p><u>No Choirboy</u></p> <p>Dusko Popov (shown years later with his wife) enjoyed an extravagant lifestyle and having affairs with many women. When J. Edgar Hoover condemned his playboy image, Popov replied, “I don’t think a choirboy could do my job.”</p>
<p>P5.5.2.5 Photo Panel (1 PHOTO) Microdots</p>	<p><i>[image: G5.5.2.5.1 microdot]</i></p> <p><u>Espionage in Miniature</u></p> <p>Nazi spies smuggled entire documents by photographically reducing them to the size of a small dot. Unfamiliar with this technology, American counteragents took nearly two years to decode them. J. Edgar Hoover called them “the enemy’s masterpiece of espionage.”</p>
<p>M5.5.2.1 Mural:</p> <p>L5.5.2.1 Caption</p>	<p><i>[Image: G5.5.2.1.1 Scale Model of Pearl Harbor; credit: National Archives]</i></p> <p><u>Planning the Attack</u></p> <p>Japanese pilots used a scale model of Pearl Harbor to plan their attack. Agent Takeo Yoshikawa provided many of the details needed to build the model.</p> <p><i>Primary Panel</i></p> <p>Yoshikawa</p> <p><u>Our Enemy was Japan’s Hero</u></p> <p>At age 29, Takeo Yoshikawa was Japan’s top military spy. To gather information needed to pull off the Pearl Harbor attack, Yoshikawa posed as a tourist, a laborer at the naval base, and a waiter at an exclusive club. To avoid suspicion he never wrote anything down, instead relying on his photographic</p>

	<p>memory.</p> <p>American officials imprisoned him but could not prove he was a spy, and he returned to work in Japan. After U.S. troops occupied Japan in 1945, he fled to the countryside and posed as a monk to escape arrest.</p> <p><i>Image of Yoshikawa, with credit</i> <i>Caption:</i></p> <p>Years after the war, unable to find work in his homeland, Yoshikawa asked bitterly, “Why has history cheated me?”</p>
<p>P5.5.3.2 Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p><i>[Image: G5.5.2.2.1 Letter from William Donovan establishing the CIA; credit: National Archives]</i></p> <p><u>Birth of the CIA</u> OSS director William Donovan urged President Roosevelt to form a permanent central intelligence office. But after FDR’s death in 1945, President Truman disbanded the OSS. Two years later, Truman reconsidered, and he formally established the CIA.</p>
<p>P5.5.3.1 — Room Text</p>	<p>Disinformation</p> <p><u>Loose Lips and Lies</u></p> <p>Espionage is not only about learning the truth; it is also about planting lies and misleading foes. Disinformation also can include a more subtle form of falsehood: propaganda.</p> <p>The taunts of American Mildred Gillars (“Axis Sally”) and Briton William Joyce (“Lord Haw Haw”) on Radio Berlin, and the fabrications of “Tokyo Rose” broadcast from Japan, spread ominous, false battle reports and rumors. Their goal was not to hoodwink Allied intelligence, but to discourage and dishearten Allied troops and civilians.</p> <p><i>(Image montage with credits)</i></p>
<p>P5.5.4.1 Label –Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>Mildred Gillars</p> <p><u>Axis Sally: American Traitor</u> American-born Mildred Gillars was working as a translator in Berlin when World War II broke out. She</p>

swore loyalty to the Third Reich and began broadcasting propaganda for the Nazi radio service. She co-hosted the Home Sweet Home Hour, a music program laced with declarations of hatred toward Jews, FDR, Winston Churchill, and others.

Gillars also posed as a Red Cross worker and recorded messages from war prisoners to their loved ones. She later broadcast these comments, claiming that even POWs preferred Nazi rule. After the war, she was convicted of treason and served 12 years in prison.

[image: G5.5.4.1.1 Photo of Mildred Gillars, formerly known as Axis Sally, stepping out of the van, with credit]

GIs nicknamed Gillars “Axis Sally” after hearing her radio propaganda.

P5.5.4.3 Label – Spy Profile (1 PHOTO)

Propagandist Profile

Agent Photo

[Image: G5.5.4.3.1 Tight shot of Lord Haw Haw, with credit]

Statistics

Name: William Joyce

Alias: Lord Haw Haw

Country of Origin: U.S.A.

Years of Active Service: 1939–1945

Lord Haw Haw: Nazi Propagandist

Born in New York but living in England, Nazi sympathizer William Joyce slipped away to Berlin just days before Britain declared war on Germany. He landed a radio job broadcasting Nazi propaganda, opening each show with his trademark, “Germany calling, Germany calling!”

Nicknamed Lord Haw Haw for his affected accent, Joyce blamed the war on international Jewish financiers and invented news reports to demoralize British listeners. Though millions tuned in, most listened for comic relief and did not take him seriously. After the war, Joyce was captured and hanged for treason.

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<p>P5.5.4.2 Label – Primary Panel (1 photo)</p>	<p>Iva Toguri</p> <p><u>The Myth of Tokyo Rose</u> “Tokyo Rose” was the name given to various women who broadcast anti-American propaganda for Radio Tokyo. They told morale-damaging tales of unfaithful sweethearts and bogus casualty figures.</p> <p>Meanwhile, an American-born employee named Iva Toguri, in Tokyo to care for an ailing aunt, dreamed of returning home to California. But when she did, it was as a war prisoner. Toguri was falsely accused and convicted of being THE Tokyo Rose. She served six years in prison, finally receiving a presidential pardon in 1976.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.5.4.2.1 Toguri on her way to U.S. to stand trial, with credit]</i></p> <p><i>Anti-Japanese fervor after World War II led military investigators to brand Iva Toguri as the traitorous Tokyo Rose.</i></p>
<p>Area 5.5 – Behind Enemy Lines</p>	<p>Image of SOE women parachuters landing in field, printed on semi-transparent screens, with credit</p>
<p>P5.6.0.1 — Room Text</p>	<p>Behind Enemy Lines</p> <p><u>The Battlefield’s Secret Soldiers</u></p> <p>No assignment was so terrifying — and so vital — as operating behind enemy lines in war-torn Europe. Threatened at every moment by capture, torture, and death, agents risked everything to complete missions that only they could carry out.</p> <p>To evade detection, spies took refuge in basements and sewers, in fields or ramshackle shelters such as French farmhouses. There, the whiff of gunpowder was a constant reminder of the surrounding peril, a crackling radio often their only lifeline to friendly forces.</p>
<p>LANGUAGE OF ESPIONAGE (painted on barn door at beginning of section) M 5.6.1.2-SABOTAGE & SUBVERSION</p>	<p>AGENT-IN-PLACE: A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE WHO IS INFLUENCED TO CO-OPERATE WITH A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT INSTEAD OF DEFECTING, NOW WORKING FOR TWO EMPLOYERS.</p> <p>AGENT-OF-INFLUENCE: A PERSON WHO WORKS WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OR MEDIA OF A TARGET COUNTRY TO INFLUENCE NATIONAL POLICY</p>

BAGMAN: AN AGENT WHO PAYS SPIES AND BRIBES AUTHORITIES

BANG AND BURN: DEMOLITION AND SABOTAGE OPERATIONS

BIRDWATCHER: BRITISH SLANG FOR SPY

BLACK BAG JOB: SECRET ENTRY INTO A HOME OR OFFICE TO STEAL OR COPY MATERIALS

BLACK OPERATION: COVERT OPERATIONS THAT ARE NOT ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE ORGANIZATION PERFORMING THEM

CHICKEN FEED: CONVINCING BUT NOT CRITICAL INTELLIGENCE KNOWINGLY PROVIDED BY AN AGENT TO AN ENEMY INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CLANDESTINE OPERATION: AN INTELLIGENCE OPERATION DESIGNED TO REMAIN SECRET FOR AS LONG AS POSSIBLE

COBBLER: A SPY WHO FABRICATES FALSE DOCUMENTS

FLAPS AND SEALS: THE SURREPTITIOUS OPENING AND CLOSING OF ENVELOPES, SEALS AND SECURE POUCHES

INFILTRATION: THE SECRET MOVEMENT OF AN OPERATIVE INTO A TARGET AREA WITH THE INTENT THAT HIS OR HER PRESENCE GO UNDETECTED

JEDBURGHES: OSS AND SOE TERMS FOR TEAMS DROPPED INTO EUROPE BEFORE D-DAY TO HELP RESISTANCE GROUPS.

MUSIC BOX: SLANG FOR A CLANDESTINE RADIO

MUSICIAN: SLANG FOR A CLANDESTINE RADIO OPERATOR

OSS: OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES; U.S. WWII INTELLIGENCE, SABOTAGE AND SUBVERSION ORGANIZATION; "OH SO SECRET"

	<p>PIANIST: INTELLIGENCE TERM FOR A CLANDESTINE RADIO OPERATOR</p> <p>PIANO: INTELLIGENCE TERM FOR A CLANDESTINE RADIO</p> <p>PROVOCATEUR: AN OPERATIVE SENT TO INCITE A TARGET GROUP TO ACTION FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENTRAPMENT OR EMBARRASSMENT</p> <p>RAVEN: A MALE AGENT EMPLOYED TO SEDUCE PEOPLE FOR INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES</p>
<p>P5.6.1.1 Primary Text Panel</p>	<p>Sabotage</p> <p><u>Underground Allies</u></p> <p>Disguises, hidden weapons, secret suitcase compartments and radios became tools of the underground during World War II. Everyday people worked with secret organizations, including the British SOE and American OSS, to thwart German progress in occupied France and throughout Europe. Unlikely spies spent days in hiding, awaiting the signal that would activate their missions.</p> <p>That signal often came from a Jedburgh team—an elite alliance of British, American and French intelligence officers jointly trained by the SOE and the OSS.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.6.1.1.1 Gorgopotamos bridge after its destruction by SOE, with credit]</i></p> <p>SOE sabotage and subversion missions were designed to trip up Nazi advances and prepare for an Allied invasion.</p>
<p>P5.6.2.1 Primary Panel</p>	<p>SOE and OSS</p> <p><u>“Set Europe Ablaze”</u></p> <p>This was the instruction from British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to his secret force, the Special Operations Executive (SOE). With local resistance groups, the SOE instigated action by the people of occupied Europe against their Nazi invaders.</p> <p>The American Office of Strategic Services (OSS) was modeled after the SOE. Recruits possessed a rare combination of steady nerves, superb physical condition and linguistic flair—and selectivity paid off. In 1944, OSS agents generated over 500,000 intelligence tips and smuggled 20,000 tons of supplies into occupied Europe.</p>

[image: G5.6.2.1.1 Jeds on high bars on obstacle course; credit: National Archives]

Worldwide, camps trained spies in skills from camouflage to silent killing.

Inside case:

5.6.2.0.1

Officer's Uniform

Issued by OSS, circa 1944-1945

5.6.2.0.3

Belt Buckle Compass

Issued by MI9 or MIS-X, circa 1939-1945

5.6.2.0.5

Suitcase Radio, Model AN/PRC-5

Issued by OSS, circa 1944-1945

5.6.2.0.10

Parachute Jumpsuit

Issued by SOE, circa 1942-1945

5.6.2.0.2

Escape Kit

Issued by MI9 or MIS-X, circa 1939-1945

This escape kit, with its silk map and miniature compass, was designed to be easily concealed. The silk map opened silently when unfolded.

5.6.2.0.4

Fighting Knife with Scabbard

Issued by OSS, circa 1943-1945

The "pancake flapper" scabbard was based on the design of a pancake spatula made by the ECKO Kitchen Instrument Company. Attached to the fighting knife, the scabbard fulfilled many of an OSS agent's field needs.

5.6.2.0.6

Suitcase Radio, Type B MKII
Issued by SOE, circa 1943-1945

This suitcase radio was a powerful, portable transceiver that could send and receive messages using Morse Code over a 1,000-mile range.

5.6.2.0.7, 5.6.2.0.8, 5.6.2.0.9

Three Silk Maps
Issued by MI9 or MIS-X, circa 1943-1945

Silk maps folded up tightly and compactly and withstood drenching rain; they were preferred over standard paper maps for these reasons.

5.6.2.0.12

AC Delay Firing Device
Issued by OSS, circa 1942-1945

This firing device could do extensive damage to ships. The colored glass ampoules controlled the timing of explosions. The firing device was magnetically attached to a ship's hull and then detonated.

5.6.2.0.13

Pocket Incendiary Device and Containers of Time Delay Pencils
Issued by OSS, circa 1943-1945

Two time-delay pencils were needed to detonate this pocket-sized incendiary device. They controlled the timing of the explosion, allowing an agent to escape safely.

5.6.2.0.16

Firing Devices
Issued by OSS, circa 1943-1945

Extensively used in sabotage operations, firing devices employed a pressure-sensitive trigger to set off explosions.

Giclée of Virginia Hall operating her spy radio

A Spy at Work

This historically accurate image depicts Virginia Hall sending a secret message from a barn in central

	<p>France, using her British SOE Type 3, Mark II suitcase transmitter. A local French resistance fighter who operated the bicycle generator that powered Hall’s transmitter provided the artist with vivid details of the scene.</p> <p><i>Les Marguerites Fleuriront Ce Soir</i>, Ink Jet Print on Canvass, 2006, Courtesy of Jeffrey W. Bass</p>
<p>P5.6.2.4 Primary Text Panel</p>	<p>Virginia Hall</p> <p><u>“La Dame Qui Boite”</u></p> <p>Initially rejected for U.S. foreign service because of her wooden leg, American Virginia Hall joined the French Ambulance Service and the British SOE. Posing as a journalist, Hall radioed communications from within occupied France.</p> <p>In 1943 Hall bravely returned to France with the OSS despite Gestapo orders that, “the woman who limps is one of the most dangerous Allied agents in France. We must find and destroy her.” In new disguise, Hall directed French Resistance sabotage missions in support of Allied advance after D-Day.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.6.2.4.1 Hall with her lamb, with credit]</i></p> <p>Hall posed as a milkmaid in the French countryside, tending animals while she observed German troops and potential landing sites.</p>
<p>P5.6.2.2 Spy Profile</p>	<p><i>[image: G5.6.2.2.1 Photo of Intrepid, with credit]</i></p> <p>Spy Master Profile</p> <p>Name: Sir William Stephenson Nickname: Little Bill Country of Origin: Canada</p> <p><u>Our Man in New York</u></p> <p>Made famous by his autobiography, <i>The Man Called Intrepid</i>, William Stephenson orchestrated the World War II strategic and intelligence alliance between Great Britain and the U.S.</p> <p>A veteran World War I pilot and self-made millionaire, Stephenson was charismatic and smart. After</p>

Winston Churchill became Prime Minister, Stephenson was sent to New York to ensure U.S. support for Britain’s fight against Germany. Stephenson led a massive campaign that resulted in public support of Britain and the establishment of the first U.S. government foreign intelligence service—the OSS. Churchill recommended Stephenson for knighthood, noting that “This one is dear to my heart.”

Courtesy the Camp X Historical Society and the Sir William Stephenson Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion

P5.6.2.3 Spy Profile

[image: G5.6.2.3.1]

Spy Master Profile

Name: William Donovan
Nickname: Wild Bill
Country of Origin: United States

Big Plans

In 1941, with a critical need for international intelligence collaboration, it became evident that US intelligence was...lacking. There was no central coordination or formal training for agents. William Donovan, known worldwide for his diplomacy, was the man for the job and was named Coordinator of Information (COI).

With the strong support of British intelligence leaders, Donovan lobbied President Roosevelt—amid protests from Army, Navy, and FBI intelligence agencies—for the creation of the OSS. Under Donovan’s direction, the fledgling agency grew quickly and became the basis for today’s CIA.

<p>P5.6.3.1 Primary Text Panel</p>	<p>Resist <u>A Call to Action</u></p> <p>When German troops invaded France, ordinary men, women and students mobilized. A network of underground resistance groups—the Maquis—coordinated this dangerous work. Resistance groups arranged escapes and provided shelter, false identities, food and clothing for Jews, prisoners-of-war and downed Allied pilots.</p> <p>Anyone could, and did, help. Railway workers disrupted German transport, doctors hid Jews in clinics and transported them in ambulances, and the media—using anonymous writers and underground publishers—rebutted German propaganda to sympathizers inside and outside France.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.6.3.1.1 Maquisard using truck for cover, with credit]</i></p> <p>A <i>maquisard</i>—member of the French resistance—shields himself from German fire. Ordinary people, <i>Maquis</i> fighters risked their lives every day.</p>
<p><i>Inside case:</i></p>	<p><u>5.6.3.0.17</u> Order of Battle U.S. Military Intelligence Service, 1943</p> <p>“The purpose of this text is to furnish intelligence officers with a clear and detailed picture of the German Army in all its aspects...” Note the cover’s warning: “This document must not fall into enemy hands.”</p> <p><u>5.6.3.0.1, 5.6.3.0.2</u> Tire Spikes Issued by OSS circa 1943-1945</p> <p><u>5.6.3.0.9</u> Clam Explosive Device with Instruction Manual Issued by OSS, circa 1943-1945</p> <p><u>5.6.3.0.11</u> Firing Device Kit and Instructions Issued by OSS, circa 1943-1945</p>

5.6.3.0.12

Saboteur's Knife

Issued by SOE, circa 1940-1945

5.6.3.0.13

Hand Grenade with Booby Trap Device

Issued by OSS, circa 1942-1945

5.6.3.0.14

Fog Signal

Issued by OSS, circa 1943-1954

The fog signal device was designed to clamp onto train tracks. It triggered buried explosives when the train ran over the device.

5.6.3.0.3, 5.6.3.0.7, 5.6.3.0.4, 5.6.3.0.5, 5.6.3.0.6

Garotte and Pouch

Lapel Knife with Sheath

Round Blade Dagger

Three-sided dagger

Frisk Knife

Issued by OSS and SOE, circa 1943 -1945

These weapons were designed to be easily concealed and effective in close combat.

5.6.3.0.10

Liberator Pistol with Ammunition and Manual

Issued by OSS, circa 1942-1945

The Liberator Pistol was an inexpensively manufactured, single shot .45 caliber weapon. Easy to use, it was distributed to civilians in the Resistance. It was designed for mass production and manufactured in the U.S. by a division of General Motors.

5.6.3.0.15

Coal Camouflage Kit and Explosive Coal

Issued by OSS, circa 1942-1945

	<p>The device, shaped to resemble a large piece of coal, was hollowed out to conceal explosives. Using the camouflage kit, an agent painted the shell to match the color of the local coal. When the coal was shoveled into a boiler, the device detonated.</p>
<p>P5.6.4.2 Primary Panel</p>	<p>Consequences</p> <p><u>Cost of Silence</u></p> <p>Spies knew the consequences if caught. Of 393 SOE operatives in France, 104 were captured and killed. SOE Wing Commander Yeo-Thomas tried to take his own life rather than disclose information to his captors, but he was restrained. Interrogators beat and tortured him for days, yet Yeo-Thomas remained silent.</p> <p>Despite the great risks and sacrifices of its agents, the SOE was never fully accepted by more established intelligence services, who dismissed its “cloak and dagger” warfare.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.6.4.2.1 Resistance agent lashed hand and foot]</i></p> <p>A captured agent is bound hand and foot. His Gestapo torturers took this photo to document and improve their technique.</p>
<p>P5.6.4.3 Spy Profile</p>	<p><i>[image: G5.6.4.3.1 Yeo-Thomas in uniform, with credit]</i></p> <p>International Spy Profile</p> <p>Name: Forest Frederick Yeo-Thomas Alias: White Rabbit Country of Origin: England Years of Active Service: 1942 – 1945</p> <p><u>Silence at any cost</u></p> <p>SOE agent Yeo-Thomas worked in France to unify the French underground.</p> <p>On a rescue mission, he made the fatal error of waiting for a contact. The delayed courier betrayed him, and Yeo-Thomas was captured. Refusing to cooperate, he was sent to Buchenwald. Near death, he</p>

exchanged identities with a corpse and escaped. Following the war Yeo-Thomas testified against war criminals—and returned to his earlier career selling women’s fashions.

P5.6.4.4 Spy Profile

[image: G5.6.4.4.1 portrait of Szabo, with credit]

International Spy Profile

Name: Violette Szabo
Years of Active Service: One year
Country of Origin: England

“The Bravest of Them All”

To avenge her husband’s death, perfume saleswoman Violette Szabo joined the SOE. On D-Day she parachuted into France to assist a resistance group. Captured within days, the sharpshooter killed several German soldiers in a desperate struggle.

Szabo remained silent despite Gestapo rape and torture. She was sent to a concentration camp and executed at the age of 24. A year later, Violette Szabo’s young daughter accepted her mother’s George Cross and Croix de Guerre, awarded posthumously.

<p>P5.6.4.5 Spy Profile Panel</p>	<p><i>[image: G5.6.5.4.1 Photo of Odette Sansom, with credit]</i></p> <p>International Spy Profile</p> <p>Name: Odette Sansom Country of Origin: France Years of Active Service: 1942 – 1945</p> <p><u>A Marriage of Life or Death</u></p> <p>This housewife’s determination and French patriotism qualified her for SOE service. Assigned as Captain Peter Churchill’s radio operator, the two were betrayed, arrested and tortured—Sansom handicapped for life when her toenails were pulled. Her wits still about her, Sansom convinced the Gestapo she and Churchill were married and related to Winston Churchill. German agents spared their lives and sent them to concentration camps.</p> <p>Both survived, and married in 1947.</p>
<p>P5.6.4.1 Primary Text Panel</p>	<p>Retaliate</p> <p><u>A Whole Community Paid</u></p> <p>To protect agents in France, the SOE masterminded the assassination of Gestapo commander Reinhard Heydrich in Czechoslovakia. Nazi retaliation was swift, bloody and cost 5,000 innocent lives—every male inhabitant of the Czech village of Lidice was slaughtered, the women deported to concentration camps and the children sent to gas chambers.</p> <p>The Lidice massacre, together with German reprisals in other cities, essentially liquidated the Czech Underground.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.6.4.1.1 Germans capture a resistant, with credit]</i></p> <p>Members of the resistance faced immediate arrest and punishment if discovered. Torture, deportation to concentration camps and execution were typical.</p>
<p>Panel: Vera Laska</p>	<p>The Voice of Courage and Resistance Running Time, 3:00 minutes</p>

	<p>Vera Laska began her career in the Czech resistance when she was a student and only 15 years old. The mountainous terrain in southern Slovakia was familiar to her from years of hiking and skiing there. She became a “conductor” on an underground railroad which moved prisoners of war and Jews out of Poland and into Hungary and Yugoslavia.</p> <p>She was eventually captured, sent to Auschwitz and two other concentration camps. She survived. Laska went on to earn a doctoral degree in American History from the University of Chicago and now teaches at a college in Massachusetts.</p>
	<p>Audio presentation: “Resistance”</p>
<p>Area 5.6 – Bodyguard of Lies</p>	
<p>P5.7.0.1 — Room Text, on kiosk in center of room</p>	<p>Bodyguard Of Lies</p> <p><u>The Deceptions that Saved D-Day</u></p> <p>“In wartime, truth is so precious that she should always be attended by a bodyguard of lies,” said British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. A forest of falsehoods can conceal precious information, and thereby save precious lives.</p> <p>Operation Bodyguard, named for Churchill’s “bodyguard of lies,” proved critical to the Allies’ D-Day invasion in 1944. An array of fabulous fakes — from dummy parachutists to rubber tanks and bogus broadcasts — misled German intelligence into preparing for an attack in the wrong place, at the wrong time.</p> <p><i>(image montage with credits)</i></p>
<p><u>LANGUAGE OF ESPIONAGE</u> (painted on doorway) M 5.7.0.2-OPERATION...</p>	<p>OPERATION BODYGUARD: CODENAME FOR THE OVERALL DECEPTION PLAN TO HIDE DETAILS OF THE D-DAY LANDINGS OF ALLIED TROOPS FROM THE GERMAN ARMY.</p> <p>OPERATION FORTITUDE: CODENAME FOR THE LARGEST OF ALL BODYGUARD OPERATIONS CONSISTING OF 2 PARTS.</p> <p>FORTITUDE NORTH (“ROSEBUD”): AIMED AT NORWAY AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.</p>

FORTITUDE SOUTH (“QUICKSILVER”): D-DAY DECEPTIONS THAT GAVE ILLUSION OF AN ARMY GROUP OF FIFTY DIVISIONS AND A MILLION MEN.

OPERATION NEPTUNE: CODENAME FOR ALLIED PLAN TO INVADE THE COAST OF NORMANDY IN THE SPRING OF 1944.

OPERATION OVERLORD: CODENAME FOR INVASION OF NORMANDY--D-DAY-- THE CLIMACTIC ALLIED ATTACK OF NAZI-OCCUPIED EUROPE THAT BEGAN ON JUNE 6, 1944. IT REMAINS THE MOST MASSIVE INVASION IN HISTORY.

OPERATION BOLERO: CODENAME FOR BUILD-UP OF AMERICAN TROOPS INTO BRITAIN DURING WWII.

OPERATION BERNHARD: GERMAN CODENAME FOR SECRET WWII OPERATION TO DISRUPT THE BRITISH ECONOMY BY PRODUCING AND DISTRIBUTING COUNTERFEIT ENGLISH BANK NOTES.

BIGOTED: THE TERM GIVEN TO ANYONE WHO GAINED KNOWLEDGE OF THE D-DAY OPERATION.

**P5.7.2.1 Label –
Primary Text Panel (1
PHOTO)**

[image: G5.7.2.1.1 Image of XX]

XX Committee

Double Cross by Committee

In wartime Britain, the XX Committee—a group of professional and amateur spies—double-crossed German intelligence. The plan revolved around British double agent, Arthur Owens. The Germans, believing Owens worked for them, used him as the contact for their other spies in Britain. These spies were then persuaded to turn against Germany. The plan was amazingly successful, allowing Britain to control the German spy system working inside its borders.

**P5.7.2.2 Panel –Primary
Text Panel (1 PHOTO)**

Garbo

A Make-Believe Spy Network

	<p>Spaniard Juan Pujol Garcia—codenamed Garbo—worked for the British as one of the most effective double agents in history. A man with a fertile imagination, Garbo fabricated an entire spy network, creating personalities, personal histories and a unique style of handwriting for each of 25 make-believe agents and contacts. The Germans believed the network was sending them invaluable information. In reality, all the information was false.</p> <p>His greatest role lay in deceiving the Germans about the D-Day invasion of Normandy. Garbo convinced them the attack was ploy to disguise a real invasion at Pas-de-Calais.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.7.2.2.1 identification photo of Juan Pujol, with credit]</i></p> <p>Completely fooled by his misinformation about D-Day, Germany awarded Garbo an Iron Cross. Britain made him a Member of the British Empire for pulling off the deception.</p>
<p>P5.6.5.1 Primary Text Panel</p>	<p>D-Day</p> <p><u>The Poetry of Secrecy</u></p> <p>On June 1, 1944, the BBC aired the first line of a French poem by Paul Verlaine, “The long sobbing of the violins of autumn.” This was the alert signal before the Allied invasion. Four days later the second line aired, “Wound my heart with a monotonous languour,” the signal to act.</p> <p>That night saw 1,000 resistance attacks—railway lines blown up, phone wires cut and ambushes laid.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.6.5.1.1 Maquisards waiting for coded message from BBC; credit: Getty Images]</i></p> <p>Members of the French resistance wait by the radio to receive secret messages aired by the BBC.</p>
<p>P5.7.1.1 Label –<u>Photo Panel</u> (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p><i>[image: G5.7.1.1.1 soldiers lifting up inflatable tank, with credit]</i></p> <p><u>Protecting The Truth With Lies</u></p> <p>Rows of inflatable rubber tanks and trucks and squadrons of plywood planes formed the core of two make-believe armies, both part of Operation Bodyguard—an elaborate web of deception designed to throw the Germans off guard. Misinformation from double agents completed the deception.</p>

<p>M5.7.5.1 Trunk Panel – Primary Panel (5 PHOTOS)</p>	<p><u>Ultimate Deception</u></p> <p>Operation Bodyguard used inflatable tanks, trucks and ships to create the illusion of a massive troop build-up near Pas de Calais, a site well north of the actual landing planned for Normandy. Upon close inspection, these lightweight inflatables may not have fooled anyone, but seen from the air they fashioned a believable picture of an imminent invasion.</p> <p>The British Air Force actually led German aircraft over the staging sites, making sure that they didn't get too close.</p> <p>Caption: The military borrowed ideas from movie set designers to create props that were lightweight and portable.</p> <p>(4 images with credits)</p>
<p>P5.7.3.1 Label – Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>Elyeza Bazna</p> <p><u>Too Good to be True</u></p> <p>Seeking a life of luxury, Elyeza Bazna—codename Cicero— sought riches as a German spy. His job as private valet for the British ambassador to Turkey gave him access to top-secret documents, which he peddled to German intelligence for £300,000.</p> <p>Among the information he gathered was the code word “Overlord” for the D-Day invasion. Had the Germans taken action, the invasion would have failed. But fortunately for the Allies, the Germans dismissed the information as too good to be true.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.7.3.1.1 Elyesa Bazna wearing tuxedo, with credit]</i></p> <p>Germany paid Elyeza Bazna well. Unfortunately for him, they paid in counterfeit bills. He went to prison after being caught passing the phony money.</p>
<p>L5.7.3.# Caption label</p>	<p><u>5.7.3.0.1</u> Forged Currency Issued by German intelligence, circa 1943-1944</p> <p><i>This counterfeit English note was printed as part of “Operation Bernhard,” a plot to disrupt the British</i></p>

	<i>economy by distributing more than £100 million in counterfeit money.</i>
	AV Film: “D-Day Deceptions,” running time 6:24 minutes
M5.7.0.3 <i>Mural on far wall</i>	<p><i>[image: G5.7.0.3.1 American Troops carrying rifles through the surf; credit: National Archives]</i></p> <p><u>Dress Rehearsal</u></p> <p>To prepare for the D-Day invasion, Allied troops practiced along a section of coastline off Great Britain that resembled the beaches at Normandy.</p>
P5.7.4.1 Label – Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)	<p>Major Martin</p> <p><u>The Man Who Never Was</u></p> <p>Major William Martin never existed. He was created as part of Operation Mincemeat, a scheme to mislead Germany about Allied war plans.</p> <p>British intelligence dressed a corpse in a Marine uniform, and arranged for it to wash up on the coast of Spain with a briefcase filled with phony documents. Germans found the documents, which told of false plans for an invasion in the Balkans. Fooled by the deception, they moved troops away from Sicily—paving the way for an Allied attack there.</p> <p><i>[image: G5.7.4.1.1 corpse of “Major Martin,” with credit]</i></p> <p>A deception planned to the finest details, British intelligence outfitted the corpse of Major Martin with ID papers, service ribbons, theater ticket stubs, a love letter, loose change and lodging receipts.</p>
Area 5.7 – Atomic Spies	
	AV: “the story of the Atomic Bomb spies”/ runs 6 minutes

<p>P5.8.0.1 — Room Text</p>	<p>Atomic Spies</p> <p><u>Containing the War’s Most Explosive Story</u></p> <p>Barely a month before World War II began, Albert Einstein wrote President Roosevelt suggesting that nuclear fission might yield “extremely powerful bombs of a new type....” By 1942, America’s Manhattan Project was coordinating secret labs from New York to Chicago to Los Alamos, New Mexico.</p> <p>Developing an atomic bomb posed monumental challenges, in science and secrecy. Researchers were tireless in hiding their work, erecting a cloak of invisibility so impenetrable that not even Vice President Truman knew of it until becoming president.</p> <p>Enemy spies suspected much, but learned little. Allied spies were another matter. Several scientists and technicians at the Los Alamos lab were Communist sympathizers who passed critical information to the Soviet Union, America’s wartime partner and postwar rival.</p> <p><i>(Image: mushroom cloud)</i></p>
<p>M5.8.0.3 Graphic (NO PHOTOS) <i>Left side of room</i></p>	<p>KEEPING THE SECRET</p>
<p>M5.8.0.4 Graphic (NO PHOTOS) <i>Right side of room</i></p>	<p>LOSING THE SECRET</p>
<p>Image Panel</p>	<p><u>A Scientist’s Plea</u></p> <p>Scientists in the U.S. were concerned that the German researchers, headed by physicist Werner Heisenberg, were developing new weapons of mass destruction. They prevailed upon Albert Einstein to use his position of power and renown to contact President Roosevelt and urge such research in August of 1939.</p> <p><i>(Image of Einstein letter; credit: Original in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library, Hyde Park, New York)</i></p>

<p>Image Panel</p>	<p><u>The President's Reply</u></p> <p>Just a few months later, President Roosevelt gave Einstein's request the attention it was due. His response was concise and understated, and the Manhattan Project planning began.</p> <p><i>(Image of Roosevelt letter; credit: Courtesy of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Presidential Library, Hyde Park, New York)</i></p>
<p>Photo Program: Photo Panel</p> <p>Photo Panel</p> <p>Photo Panel</p> <p>Photo Panel</p> <p>Photo Panel</p> <p>Photo Panel</p>	<p><i>[image: Albert Einstein]</i></p> <p>Photo label: ALBERT EINSTEIN Caption: NOBEL PRIZE WINNER</p> <p><i>[image: Group shot of team of scientists assembled from Europe and Allies]</i></p> <p>Photo label: MANHATTAN PROJECT Caption: CODENAME: MANHATTAN (ENGINEERING) PROJECT</p> <p><i>[image: Los Alamos bomb tower (not blast)]</i></p> <p>Photo label: BOMB TOWER Caption: CODENAME: ENORMOZ</p> <p><i>[image: Klaus Fuchs]</i></p> <p>Photo label: KLAUS FUCHS Caption: CODENAME: REST</p> <p><i>[image: Harry Gold]</i></p> <p>Photo label: HARRY GOLD Caption: CODENAME: GOOSE</p> <p><i>[image: Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg]</i></p> <p>Photo label: JULIUS & ETHEL ROSENBERG</p>

<p>Photo Panel</p> <p>Photo Panel</p> <p>Photo Panel</p> <p>Photo Panel</p>	<p>Caption: CODENAME: LIBERAL AND ETHEL</p> <p><i>[image: Ruth Greenglass and David Greenglass]</i></p> <p>Photo label: RUTH & DAVID GREENGLASS Caption: CODENAME: OSA AND KALIBR</p> <p><i>[image: Ted Hall]</i></p> <p>Photo label: THEODORE A. HALL Caption: CODENAME: MLAD “YOUTH”</p> <p><i>[image: Allan Nunn May]</i></p> <p>Photo label: ALLAN NUNN MAY Caption: CODENAME: PRIMROSE</p> <p><i>[image: Leo Szilard holding newspaper with headlines]</i></p> <p>Photo label: SEPTEMBER 23, 1949 Caption: REDS HAVE ATOM BOMB</p>
<p>P5.8.2.0 Label: Primary Text Panel</p>	<p>Chicago’s Secret</p> <p><u>A Secret Stolen from the Inside</u></p> <p>As American atomic research progressed, the Soviets were determined to know more. The top-secret lab at Los Alamos became a hotbed of atomic espionage. A core group of scientists from several countries—some motivated by ideology, some in it for the money—began leaking details about the bomb to Soviet agents.</p> <p>They gave such precise information that the Soviet bomb built in 1949 was strikingly similar to the American plutonium bomb dropped on Nagasaki in 1945. Suddenly, Americans faced a new threat—a powerful enemy with the same nuclear weapons—and the Cold War was on.</p> <p><i>[Image: G5.8.2.0.1 University of Chicago and Stagg Field, with credit]</i></p>

	<p>Caption: During games at the University of Chicago’s Stagg Field, fans in the stands watched football while scientists conducted top-secret atomic research in a squash court below.</p>
<i>Hallway: “Nuclear Weapons on Parade in Moscow”</i>	<i>(Image mural of Russian nuclear warheads, with credit)</i>
AV: Geiger counter with audio	
Image Panel	<p><u>Sound of the Times</u></p> <p>The Geiger counter detects and measures radiation. Although invented decades before in 1928, its unique buzz became a symbol of the nuclear age and the Cold War. Radiation threats are unique because you can’t see, hear, taste, smell or feel them until the damage is done and its effects are felt.</p> <p><i>(Image of man screening a sailor with Geiger counter, with credit)</i></p>
Area 6.1 – War of the Spies	Audio background in staircase: Cold War-era radio broadcasts
	<p><u>Nuclear Age Begins</u></p> <p>In conventional wars, armies battle in plain sight. In the Cold War, spies and governments wrestled in the shadows. It was a new type of conflict, fought not by soldiers but mostly by spies.</p> <p>World War II left the U.S.S.R. controlling Eastern Europe, dividing a continent and, increasingly, the globe. Nations chose sides between two superpowers, fueling intense undercover struggles that sparked regional flare-ups...but without igniting World War III.</p>
	<p>Staircase: Images from Cold War, no labels or credits</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Woman with bomb shelter supplies 2. Backyard fallout shelter 3. Man being helped out of underground bomb shelter 4. Boy Scouts in fallout shelter 5. Woman with two children running towards backyard shelter

- 6. School air raid drill
 - 7. Fallout shelter sign, painted on wall
 - 8. Man standing on map with mushroom cloud
 - 9. Movie poster, "Invasion, U.S.A."
 - 10. Movie poster, "The Red Menace"
- Quote:**
- Rarely have the forces of good and evil been so amassed against one another.
Dwight D. Eisenhower
- 11. Movie poster, "I Was a Communist for the F.B.I."
 - 12. Poster, "Is This Tomorrow... America Under Communism!"
 - 13. Poster, "Red... Or Dead"
 - 14. Framed photograph of Winston Churchill, no label

Civil Defense Case

Gearing up for World War III

[Top: image of Eisenhower]

Initially a strong supporter of "civil defense," President Eisenhower eventually realized its futility.

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Every major city obliterated ... over 65% of the population killed or wounded ... and nuclear fallout contaminating most of the country—this was the grim scenario of a 1956 government report on the likely impact of a nuclear attack on the United States.

As the Cold War escalated, Americans had to learn to live with the bomb. In the 1950s, the Federal Civil Defense Administration (FCDA) launched an extensive program to educate citizens on how to prepare for a nuclear attack: how to build fallout shelters, decontaminate food and clothing, and maintain law and order in the absence of military and police. Yearly "Operation Alert" exercises simulated a nuclear attack on the U.S. to test and improve civil defense efforts. Widely covered in the national media, the various measures were designed to reassure Americans that a nuclear attack was "manageable."

But "Operation Alert" eventually revealed the naivety of the civil defense program. A nuclear attack would simply wipe out the entire infrastructure on which FCDA efforts rested. "War no longer has any logic whatsoever," President Eisenhower concluded glumly in 1960, and during the following years, the civil defense program was gradually abandoned.

<p>H6.1.0.0 Panel: Room Title Suspicious Minds P6.1.0.1 — Room Text</p>	<p>Suspicious Minds</p> <p><u>Confronting “The Red Menace”</u></p> <p>America shuddered when the Soviet Union became a nuclear power in 1949. The United States, alarmed that its atomic secrets had been stolen, reacted with determination <i>and</i> panic, with justified vigilance and often irrational fear.</p> <p>As the Cold War pitted the U.S. and its allies against the Soviet bloc, many Americans equated “Communist” with “enemy agent.” Unconventional views became un-American views. In this undercover war, people worried that a largely invisible foe might lurk anywhere and feared a “Red” under every bed.</p> <p><i>(Image montage with credits)</i></p>
<p>P6.1.0.5 Object <i>[communist party door]</i></p>	<p><u>A Door from the Past</u></p> <p>This door hung in this building when it housed the Washington/Baltimore office of the U.S. Communist Party from 1941-1948. Given the suspicions of the time, FBI agents kept this office under close surveillance.</p>
<p>M6.1.1.2.1 Quote</p>	<p>The Rosenbergs provided very significant help in accelerating the production of our atomic bomb. Nikita Khrushchev, in his memoirs</p>
<p>P6.1.1.3 Case Panel</p>	<p><u>Jell-O Box Spies</u></p> <p>The Rosenberg spy ring used simple tradecraft. Ethel’s brother David Greenglass passed atomic secrets via courier to the Rosenbergs. But how did Greenglass recognize the courier? During a visit in New York, Julius introduced their “recognition symbol.” He cut a lime Jell-O box in half, keeping one piece and handing the other to his brother-in-law. In June 1945, courier Harry Gold knocked on Greenglass’ door in Albuquerque, matched the Jell-O box and declared, “I come from Julius.”</p> <p>During their trial, prosecutor Roy Cohn used a raspberry Jell-O box as illustration. That box sits today with trial records at the Library of Congress. In reality, Julius used lime Jell-O.</p>
	<p><u>6.1.1.0.1</u> Jell-O Box</p>

L6.1.1.6 Caption Label	<p><u>Recognition Symbol</u></p> <p>Evidence recreated for Rosenberg’s trial showed how a Jell-O box was used as a “recognition symbol.”</p>
	<p><u>6.1.1.1.1</u></p> <p>Pamphlets related to the Rosenbergs</p> <p>8 titles:</p> <p>“Mercy for the Rosenbergs”</p> <p>"The Letters of Julius and Ethel"</p> <p>"An Appeal for Clemency"</p> <p>"The Rosenbergs are NOT Guilty"</p> <p>"A Statement in the Rosenberg Case..."</p> <p>"Fact Sheet in the Rosenberg Case..."</p> <p>"The Suppressed Facts in the..."</p> <p>"Freedom's Electrocutation"</p>
L6.1.1.9 Caption Label	<p><u>Timely Propaganda</u></p> <p>The KGB distributed pamphlets to influence world opinion that the Rosenbergs were not guilty.</p>
Plain Label, area P6.1.1.3	<p>A Two-Day Respite</p> <p>In response to a petition from Tennessee lawyer Fyke Farmer, Associate Justice William O. Douglas granted a stay of execution for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg on June 17, 1953. But the stay lasted only two days—the Supreme Court vacated it in a special session on June 19, and the Rosenbergs were executed on the same day.</p> <p>Gift of Elizabeth A. Blackwood</p>
M6.1.0.6 Quote	<p>Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?</p> <p>Mantra of the House Un-American Activities Committee</p>
P6.1.1.1 Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)	<p>Julius and Ethel Rosenberg</p> <p><u>Guilty or Innocent?</u></p> <p>From 1943 to 1946 Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, an ideological New York couple with two young boys, were at the center of a spy network feeding industrial, military, and atomic secrets to the Soviets. Also</p>

	<p>implicated was Ethel’s brother David Greenglass, a Los Alamos technician working on the atomic bomb.</p> <p>When Julius was caught and refused to talk, the FBI arrested Ethel too, in hopes of breaking her husband. Amid widespread sympathy and doubt, both were found guilty and sentenced to die in the electric chair—the only Americans executed for peacetime espionage.</p> <p><i>[image: G6.1.1.1.1 changed to G6.1.1.4.1 Rosenbergs being transported, with credit]</i></p> <p>Separated by a wire screen, the Rosenbergs were transported to New York City jails following their conviction as traitors.</p>
<p>P6.1.1.2.4 Photo Panel</p>	<p><i>[image: G6.1.1.2.4.1 Paris demonstration for pardon of Rosenbergs, with credit]</i></p> <p><u>International Outcry</u></p> <p>This Paris demonstration drew thousands of supporters who believed the Rosenbergs were innocent. To the delight of the Soviets, international gatherings like this one generated negative U.S. publicity. Despite worldwide support, from the Pope to Picasso, numerous appeals, and three stays of execution, the Rosenbergs were put to death in 1953.</p>
<p>P6.1.1.8 Panel Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>The Venona Papers <u>Exposed!</u></p> <p>Even after their conviction, many people believed the Rosenbergs and others were innocent. Top secret Soviet diplomatic cables deciphered at Arlington Hall proved otherwise. The intercepted cables—the Venona papers—named Soviet spies including Julius Rosenberg and Alger Hiss. However, making Venona public would have risked the entire operation, and so prosecutors could not use the cables as evidence in court. Nonetheless, the cables provided the FBI and other Justice Department officials with the sure knowledge that they were prosecuting genuine Soviet agents.</p> <p>Public doubt was removed in 1995, when the Venona papers were finally declassified. The messages reveal both the extent of Soviet espionage against the U.S. and the critical role of code breaking in counterintelligence.</p> <p><i>[image: G6.1.1.8.1 image one of the papers, no credit]</i></p>

	The National Security Agency has declassified Venona in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act. Over 3,000 Venona-related messages are now public.
P6.1.2.1 Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)	<p>Un-American Activities? <u>The Red Menace</u></p> <p>Usually identified with Senator Joseph McCarthy, The House Committee on Un-American Activities was established by Congress to search out and identify Communists. Public hearings provided Americans with a daily dose of drama, fear, and suspicion. Hundreds of suspected Communists testified—among them Hollywood actors, writers, and politicians. Given the tenor of the times, no one was above suspicion.</p> <p>Some spies were uncovered in the process, but history has shown that most of the accused were innocent, their lives and reputations destroyed by the Communist witch-hunt.</p> <p><i>[image: G6.1.2.1.1 Louis B. Mayer testifying, with credit]</i></p> <p>Louis B. Mayer, head of MGM Studios testified before the HUAC. Film personalities who refused to name names were blacklisted.</p>
AV: “Red Scare,” 2:30 minutes	
M6.1.0.9 Quote	<p>Every time the Russians throw an American in jail, the Committee throws an American in jail to get even.</p> <p>Mort Sahl, stand-up comedian commenting on HUAC</p>
M6.1.1.2.3 Quote (opposite side of Sahl quote)	<p>This death sentence is not surprising. It had to be.</p> <p>Julius Rosenberg</p>
M6.1.0.7 Quote	<p>Communism, in reality, is not a political party, it is a way of life, an evil and malignant way of life.</p> <p>J. Edgar Hoover, March 1947</p>
Language of Espionage M6.1.1.5 – Venona Codenames	<p>BRIDE: EARLY CODENAME FOR THE WORLDWIDE EFFORT TO DECIPHER SOVIET TRANSMISSIONS, ALSO THE DESIGNATION FOR BOTH THE COLLECTION OF THESE CODED MESSAGES AND THE INTELLIGENCE PRODUCED BY THAT EFFORT.</p> <p>ALEKSEY: ANATOLI YAKOLEV.</p>

ALES: ALGER HISS

ANTENKO [ANTENNA]: JULIUS ROSENBERG.

CENTER: KGB HEADQUARTERS IN MOSCOW.

DASHINIKI [VACATIONERS]: MORRIS AND LONA COHEN.

DIKTOR [RADIO ANNOUNCER]: WILLIAM DONOVAN.

ENORMOZ: CODENAME FOR ALL NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND AND CANADA.

GUS [GOOSE]: HARRY GOLD.

HOMER: DONALD MACLEAN.

JURIST: HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

KABAN [BOAR]: WINSTON CHURCHILL.

KALIBR [CALIBUR]: DAVID GREENGLASS.

KAPITAN [CAPTAIN]: FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

KARFAGEN [CARTHAGE]: WASHINGTON, D.C.

KURORT: BLETCHLEY PARK.

MÄDCHEN [GIRL]: GUY BURGESS.

MANHATTAN PROJECT: U.S. CODENAME FOR THE EFFORT TO BUILD AN AMERICAN ATOMIC BOMB.

MATROS [SAILOR]: HARRY S. TRUMAN.

MLAD [YOUTH]: TED HALL.

MOLIERE: JOHN CAIRNCROSS.

NATIONAL PARK: LOS ALAMOS.

NEIGHBOURS: THE GRU [GLAVNOYE RAZVEDYVATELNOYE UPRAVLENYE], SOVIET MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

OSA [WASP]: RUTH GREENGLASS.

PRIMROSE: ALLAN NUNN MAY.

RAS: CHARLES DE GAULLE.

REST: KLAUS FUCHS.

RO: THE COCA-COLA COMPANY.

SIDON: LONDON.

SKAT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

SÖNCHEN [SONNY]: KIM PHILBY.

TIR [TYRE]: NEW YORK.

TONY: ANTHONY BLUNT.

UMNISTA [GOOD GIRL]: ELIZABETH BENTLEY.

ZVUK [SOUND]: JACOB GOLOS.

SOME CODENAMES CHANGED AFTER 1944 WHEN THE KGB KNEW THEY HAD BEEN COMPROMISED.

ARNO: HARRY GOLD.

ATHLETES: ROSENBERG'S SOURCES [AS REFERRED TO BY MOSCOW].

ALPINISTS: THE AMERICANS.

BOXERS: THE FRENCH.

SKIERS: THE BRITISH.

WEIGHTLIFTERS: THE GERMANS.

CHARL'Z [CHARLES]: KLAUS FUCHS.

HICKS: GUY BURGESS.

JOHNSON: ANTHONY BLUNT.

KARL: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

LIBERAL: JULIUS ROSENBERG.

LISZT: JOHN CAIRNCROSS.

MIRNA: ELIZABETH BENTLEY.

STANLEY: KIM PHILBY.

COMPATRIOT ORGANIZATION: THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

DEZINFORMATSIYA [DISINFORMATION]: KGB TERM FOR ITS WELL-FINANCED AND MULTIFARIOUS PROGRAM TO MANIPULATE THE WEST WITH LIES.

EXPATS: EXPATRIATES TAKING UP RESIDENCE IN ANOTHER LAND AND HELPING TO DEFINE ITS CULTURE.

P6.1.2.4 Panel: Photo Panel

Main Label

The Italian Job

[Image of Truman]

President Harry S Truman proclaimed containment of communism a U.S. foreign policy goal.

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World War II had barely ended when a red scare swept southern Europe—Turkey buckled under Soviet pressure; the Greek government battled communist partisans; and Italy’s Communist Party (PCI) was poised to win the national elections.

Determined to stem the red tide, the Truman administration initiated a program of overt and covert support for anti-communist forces in Europe. Italy was key to this strategy. Through the Marshall Plan, the government openly received millions of dollars. At the same time, U.S. agencies conducted a covert campaign to undermine the PCI.

In Rome, U.S. Diplomatic Attaché Arthur Reef teamed up with a local artist to produce a wide range of anti-communist propaganda. In his approach, Reef was careful not to spread disinformation—which could easily backfire. In part due to U.S. intervention, the PCI never became Italy’s strongest party.

[Graphic: DC election poster]

“Lest this be your flag. Vote Christian Democrat.”

Courtesy of Istituto Gramsci Emilia-Romagna

Top of main case

Target: Young Voters

Imitating the style of contemporary graphic novels, the *Green Falcon* was aimed at young Italians. Its protagonist was a young Eastern European who rebelled against the communist rulers of his country. Readers were encouraged to take matters into their own hands by posting enclosed *Green Falcon* stickers “to make your adversaries tremor.”

Gift of Arthur Reef

The Falcon Victorious

Readers responded enthusiastically to the *Green Falcon*. In Bari, the communist party headquarters shut down for several days after a *Green Falcon* sticker had been pasted on its door. While American officials

	<p>praised the operation’s “decided success,” the communist newspaper <i>L’Unitá</i> denounced the <i>Green Falcon</i> as a cheap election stunt.</p> <p>Gift of Arthur Reef</p>
<i>Bottom of main case</i>	<p><u>Target: Communists</u></p> <p>Designed to attract the attention of voters with communist sympathies, these leaflets resembled standard PCI propaganda material. However, when opened, they revealed incidents of Soviet international aggression and domestic repression. American officials monitored this operation closely.</p> <p>Gift of Arthur Reef</p>
	<p>“The Betrayal Revealed”—Anti-Communist Uprising in East Germany, 1953</p> <p>Gift of Arthur Reef</p> <p>[<i>Background image: “Svelato il Tradimento”</i>]</p>
Side Box: <i>Worker Manuals</i>	<p><u>Target: Workers</u></p> <p>At first glance, these “Labor manuals” appeared to be official publications that provided practical information for workers. But a closer look revealed carefully planted articles on Siberian labor camps, anti-Soviet uprisings in Eastern Europe and the authoritarian character of communism.</p> <p>Gift of Arthur Reef</p>
Side Box: <i>Diplomatic Passport of Arthur Reef</i>	<p><u>The Mastermind</u></p> <p>Arthur Reef directed American propaganda in Italy in the early 1950s. The Department of State issued him this passport for his tour of duty at the American Embassy in Rome.</p> <p>Gift of Arthur Reef</p>
Side Box: <i>Animal Farm graphic novel</i>	<p><u>Target: General Public</u></p> <p>In 1945, George Orwell published the novel <i>Animal Farm</i>, a thinly disguised attack on communism. To popularize this dark tale of totalitarianism amongst Italian voters, it was adapted as a graphic novel. The main villain, the pig “mustacchione” (“big moustache”), strongly resembles Joseph Stalin.</p>

	Gift of Arthur Reef
P6.1.2.3 Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)	<p>Elizabeth Bentley (Codename: GOOD GIRL)</p> <p><i>[Photo of Bentley, with credit]</i></p> <p>Ivy-League educated Elizabeth Bentley became a courier in 1938 for her lover, Jacob Golos, carrying classified U.S. documents from Manhattan to a Georgetown drugstore drop station.</p> <p>After Golos' death and disillusioned with her other Soviet contacts, she went to the FBI in 1945 and named 14 Soviet spies. 'The Red Spy Queen's' testimony before Congress in 1948 launched a new era of investigation into Communism in the government.</p>
P6.1.2.2 Photo Panel - Alger Hiss (1 PHOTO)	<p><i>[image: G6.1.2.2.1 photo of Alger Hiss, with credit]</i></p> <p><u>Alger Hiss (Codename: ALES)</u></p> <p>Anyone could be a Communist agent, even prominent American diplomat and presidential advisor Alger Hiss. Senior <i>Time</i> magazine editor Whittaker Chambers implicated Hiss during testimony before the HUAC, charging that together they had passed classified State Department documents to the Soviet Union. Hiss was eventually sentenced to five years in prison for perjury. Until his death in 1996, he vehemently proclaimed his innocence, but the Venona papers finally confirmed his guilt.</p> <p>© Elliott Erwitt/Magnum Photo, Inc.</p>
P6.1.2.7 Photo Panel: (1 Photo)	<p><i>[image: G6.1.2.7.1 Nixon holding newspaper photo]</i></p> <p><u>Before He was the President</u></p> <p>U.S. Representative Richard Nixon, who almost single-handedly forced the House Un-American Activities Committee to investigate Alger Hiss, poses with a newspaper after Hiss was convicted at his second perjury trial.</p>
P6.1.2.8 Photo Panel (1 Photo)	<p><i>[image: G6.1.2.8.1 Whittaker Chambers, with credit]</i></p> <p><u>Whittaker Chambers (Codename: KARL)</u></p>

	<p>A member of the American Communist Party since 1925, Whittaker Chambers' ideology led him to espionage in 1932. By the late 1930s he became disillusioned, seeing Stalin's Russia as oppressive and murderous. Chambers broke from the party and revealed other Soviet spies ... including Alger Hiss.</p>
M6.1.1.2.2 Quote	<p>My darling, I most certainly will be glad to be part of the community project [espionage] that Julius and his friends [the Soviets] have in mind.</p> <p>David Greenglass in a letter to his wife</p>
Area 6.2 – City of Spies	
AV: “Berlin: City of Spies”	
P6.2.0.1 — Room Text, <i>printed on door</i>	<p>City of Spies</p> <p><i>Berlin: The Cold War's Hottest Spot</i></p> <p>After World War II, the victorious Allies divided the German capital of Berlin into American, Soviet, British, and French occupation zones. As an island of western influence inside East Germany, Berlin became the frontline of the undercover war between East and West.</p> <p>Thousands of spies operated in divided Germany. Most of them prowled the shadows and cafés of Berlin. Relatively accessible to both sides, Berlin became a tense crossroad for exchanging information, meeting contacts, or slipping through the Iron Curtain.</p>
M6.2.0.3 Quote:	<p>Our mission was spy versus counterspy, an intrigue-laden, real-life board game to which many of the contestants became addicted.</p> <p>— Stuart Herrington, <i>Traitors Among Us</i></p>
	<i>(Image of map of divided Berlin, with credit)</i>
P6.2.0.4 Primary Panel: <i>A City divided (1 photo)</i>	<p>A City Divided</p> <p><u>An Iron Curtain Descends</u></p> <p>At the end of World War II, the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union each took control of a part of Berlin.</p>

	<p>The Soviets ruled their section with an iron fist and tried to gain control of the entire city by cutting off access from the West. The other three countries joined forces to create a unified West Berlin. Tensions grew until finally, in 1961, the Soviets built the Berlin Wall. The concrete and barbed wire barrier spanned the length of the East-West border, creating an “iron curtain” that cut the city in half.</p> <p><i>[image: G6.2.0.4.1 New image of windows being bricked up, with credit]</i></p> <p>Apartment buildings literally became part of the Berlin Wall.</p>
<p>P6.2.0.5 Photo Panel, <i>image of sign, with credit</i></p>	<p><u>Bitter Irony</u></p> <p>“Nobody has the intention of establishing a wall,” Walter Ulbricht, leader of East Germany declared in June 1961. Two months later, construction began on the Berlin Wall.</p> <p>This sign, erected in West Berlin, displays the words of his speech.</p> <p>(Note: translation of speech, not included on panel: “I understand your question rightly that there are people in West Germany who wish that we mobilize the building worker of the capital of the German Democratic Republic to build up a wall. Not that I am aware that such intention exists. The building workers of our capital are mainly busy with house building and their manpower is fully used for that.”</p> <p>Walter Ulbricht, June 15, 1961)</p>
<p>M6.2.1.2 Graphic – (NO PHOTO)</p>	<p>The Moscow Rules</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assume nothing. 2. Never go against your gut. 3. Everyone is potentially under opposition control. 4. Don’t look back; you are never completely alone. 5. Go with the flow, blend in. 6. Vary your pattern and stay within your cover. 7. Lull them into a sense of complacency. 8. Don’t harass the opposition. 9. Pick the time and place for action. 10. Keep your options open.

	CIA officers in Moscow developed these guidelines during the late 1970s to elude KGB surveillance.
P6.2.1.3 Panel: Secondary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)	<p><u>Playing the Spying Game</u></p> <p>Successful spies live their lives in the shadows, never calling attention to themselves. In East Berlin, Soviet intelligence had eyes and ears everywhere. Western spies had to assume they were always being watched. A friendly bartender might well be with the KGB or East German Stasi. Foreigners' phones were tapped. Agents shadowed suspects in cars and on foot. Everyone was a suspect.</p> <p>To survive, Western spies had to follow "Moscow's rules" -- go with the flow, stay within their profile and establish a dull routine of daily life.</p> <p><i>[image: G6.2.1.3.1 man in trench coat walking in alley at night; credit: Getty Images]</i></p> <p>Western spies operating in the East were greatly outnumbered by Soviet and Stasi agents.</p>
Area 6.3 – Tunnel Rats	
H6.3.0.0 Panel: Room Title	Tunnel Rats

<p>P6.3.0.1 — Room Text</p>	<p>Tunnel Rats</p> <p><u><i>Digging for Information</i></u></p> <p>In 1954, while thousands attempted daring escapes <i>out</i> of communist East Berlin, American and British agents were tunneling <i>in</i>. With assistance from Britain’s MI6, the CIA dug a 500-yard tunnel beneath the border between the American and Soviet sectors of Berlin, tapping into Soviet military and diplomatic communications routed through the East Berlin telephone exchange.</p> <p>In 1956 the Soviets publicly uncovered the tunnel. In truth, the KGB had known about it from the start, but had allowed it to continue rather than compromise their source—a mole inside British intelligence.</p> <p>From <i>Battleground Berlin</i> by David Murphy. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1997. ■ AP/Wide World Photos ■ Strobel, Alfred/Süddeutscher Verlag—Bilderdienst ■ Photo: AKG London/Gert Schütz</p> <p><i>(Image montage with credits)</i></p>
<p>Object: <i>Washer and Dryer, c. 1950s, no number or database entry</i></p> <p>L6.3.1.1 Caption:</p>	<p><u>Cleaning up the Dirty Work</u></p> <p>Excavating the Berlin Tunnel was hard, dirty work. A day of digging left workers covered with mud and grime. To avoid raising suspicion and to keep the secret project secret, workers washed and dried their clothes before leaving the tunnel.</p> <p><i>(Image of area tunnel spanned above ground, with credit)</i> <i>(Graphic of divided Berlin)</i></p>
<p>P6.3.1.2 Panel: Secondary Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p><u>The Tunnel’s Mastermind</u></p> <p>CIA officer William Harvey came up with the idea of digging the Berlin Tunnel. Using his cover as a State Department assistant, he shuttled between Berlin, London and Washington to gain support for the project, which became known as “Harvey’s Hole.” Once he got the go-ahead, Harvey supervised the construction. He planned the project in detail, adding such features as built-in explosives to collapse the tunnel if it were discovered.</p> <p><i>[Image: G6.3.1.2.1 Close-up photo of Harvey, with credit]</i></p> <p>During his 22-year career with the CIA, William Harvey masterminded the creation of the Berlin Tunnel. From <i>Battleground Berlin</i> by David Murphy. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1997</p>

	<i>(Graphic of tunnel)</i>
P6.3.1.6 Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)	<p><i>[image: G6.3.1.6.1 photo of 3 men in cross-section of tunnel, with credit]</i></p> <p><i>Caption:</i> <u><i>One Year, 500 Yards</i></u></p> <p>It took the Army Corps of Engineers a year to dig the 500-yard long Berlin Tunnel 15 feet below the surface. The Soviets, who knew about the project from the beginning, closed the tunnel down a less than year after the CIA began tapping Soviet and East German communications.</p>
P6.3.1.5 Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)	<p><i>[image: G6.3.1.5.1 eastern soldiers holding a “funny sign” left by the Americans in the tunnel, with credit]</i></p> <p><i>Caption:</i> <u><i>The Last Moments</i></u></p> <p>When American operators heard the Soviets enter the tunnel, they piled up sand bags and mounted a heavy machine gun to slow down their pursuers. They also erected this hastily written sign – “You are now entering the American sector” –as an ironic reminder that the border between East and West lay below ground as well as above.</p>
Audio interactive: tunnel listening post	<p><u>Hear What the Tunnel Intercepted</u></p> <p>The Berlin Tunnel Operation was an ambitious American plan to burrow from West Berlin into East Berlin and tap into the Soviet system of underground telephone cables.</p> <p>The tunnel was completed early in 1955, and soon the CIA was eavesdropping into the Soviet military communications network.</p> <p>What the Americans did not know, however, was that the Soviets had learned of the tunnel before its construction had even begun from their valuable mole in British intelligence, George Blake. Yet the KGB’s first priority was to protect Blake...</p>

(Background mural of telephone exchange in Berlin)

P6.3.2.6 Panel: Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)

A Mole in the Tunnel

Undermined by a Mole

By all appearances, George Blake was a dedicated British intelligence (MI6) officer, and as such he had been briefed by the CIA on the Berlin Tunnel project. But Blake was also a KGB spy, and passed details of the secret operation to the Soviets—dooming the project from the start. Forewarned, the KGB still allowed the tunnel to be built rather than risk Blake being exposed as a Soviet mole inside British intelligence.

[image: G6.3.2.6.1 profile photo of Blake in Inside the CIA, 38, with credit]

George Blake was eventually caught and sentenced to 42 years in prison. He escaped after six years and fled to Moscow.

AP/Wide World Photos

P6.3.2.3 Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)

[image: G6.3.2.3.1 Russian soldier removing insulation from cable, with credit]

Caption:

A Tunnel with Big Ears

The Berlin Tunnel housed a maze of wires and cables to tap into Soviet and East German telegrams and conversations. U.S. and British intelligence listened in on communications being routed through East Berlin.

P6.3.2.5 Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)

[image: G6.3.2.5.1 Russian officers showing communication cables, with credit]

Caption:

A Secret Revealed

The Soviet Union made the uncovering of the Berlin Tunnel in 1956 into a media and propaganda event. Here, journalists take note as Soviet officers point out where the West had tapped into the East German phone system.

<p>P6.3.2.1 Panel: Secondary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p><u>Making the Connection</u></p> <p>Thousands of buried phone cables snaked through East Berlin. Western intelligence faced the challenge of identifying which ones to tap. They solved the problem with the help of West and East German long-distance telephone operators. One in particular -- an East German operator, known as the “Numbers Girl” -- provided a wealth of classified information. But even with the help of the operators, the CIA faced a daunting task. The agency worked for more than a year crosschecking the information they received before they could be certain just which cables carried Soviet transmissions.</p> <p><i>[Image: G6.3.2.1.1 Berlin Post Office, with credit]</i></p> <p>Caption: Berlin’s post offices also housed the city’s telephone exchanges. The CIA worked with phone operators to identify which lines to tap.</p>
<p>P6.3.2.8 Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>What They Heard</p> <p><u>Sorting Through a Mountain</u></p> <p>The tapping equipment in the Berlin Tunnel provided a mountain of information. From 50,000 reels of magnetic tape, American intelligence transcribed 443,000 conversations.</p> <p>Did the Soviets feed disinformation through America’s listening post? Most believe the intelligence was genuine. The KGB closely guarded their knowledge of the tunnel’s existence, telling neither their own military intelligence nor the East German Stasi. With the U.S.S.R. sealed in secrecy behind the Iron Curtain, any information the West was able to pick up from the tunnel provided a valuable window into the inner workings of the Soviet system and its leaders.</p> <p><i>[image: transcript discussing discovery of tunnel; credit: Central Intelligence Agency]</i></p> <p>Caption: This is a transcript of the “accidental discovery” of the tunnel on April 22, 1956. The document was finally released in 1995, 39 years later.</p>
<p>P6.3.2.7 Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p><i>[image: G6.3.2.7.1 photographer in tunnel, with credit]</i></p> <p>Caption:</p>

	<p><u>Documented for the World</u></p> <p>Soviet propaganda sought to portray the tunnel as a deplorable breach of international law. Western journalists took a different view and hailed the tunnel as a technological marvel.</p>
<p>Area 6.4 – Silent Sentries</p>	
<p>P6.4.0.1 — Room Text – one panel painted outside entrance to exhibit area, another inside area next to plane models</p>	<p>Silent Sentries</p> <p><u>Eyes and Spies in the Skies</u></p> <p>If you can't penetrate the Iron Curtain, peek over it. That premise fueled a massive airborne spy program. Aerial reconnaissance was not new. Armies used balloons in the 19th century and surveyed World War I battlefields from planes. But the Cold War spurred unprecedented efforts.</p> <p>By 1952, U.S. intelligence was flying 1,750 missions -- snapping 65,000 photos -- each month. The Soviets, unable to match America's network of overseas bases, never succeeded in sending their own planes over U.S. territory...until satellites put eyes in orbit.</p>
<p>LANGUAGE OF ESPIONAGE: M 6.4.0.2A</p>	<p>COMINT: ALL INTELLIGENCE GATHERED FROM INTERCEPTED COMMUNICATIONS.</p> <p>ELINT: ELECTRONIC INTELLIGENCE USUALLY COLLECTED BY TECHNICAL INTERCEPTION.</p> <p>HUMINT: INTELLIGENCE COLLECTED BY HUMAN SOURCES.</p> <p>IMINT: IMAGERY INTELLIGENCE.</p> <p>MASINT: MEASUREMENT AND SIGNATURE INTELLIGENCE; USES ELEMENTS THAT DO NOT FIT INTO THE TRADITIONAL SCOPE OF IMINT AND SIGINT.</p> <p>OSINT: OPEN SOURCE INTELLIGENCE; AN ALL-SOURCE PROCESS WHICH INCLUDES HUMINT, IMINT, SIGINT AND MASINT WHICH ANALYSTS MUST UNDERSTAND AND INTEGRATE TO PRODUCE THE BEST POSSIBLE INTELLIGENCE.</p> <p>PHOTINT: PHOTOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE, USUALLY INVOLVING HIGH-ALTITUDE</p>

RECONNAISSANCE USING SPY SATELLITES OR AIRCRAFT.

RADINT: INTELLIGENCE GATHERED FROM RADAR.

SIGINT: SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE; AN AMALGAMATION OF COMINT AND ELINT INTO ONE UNIT OF INTELLIGENCE GATHERING DEALING WITH ALL ELECTRONIC DATA TRANSMISSIONS.

TECHINT: TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE; ANALYSIS OF FIELDIED EQUIPMENT FOR TRAINING, RESEARCH AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT FOR EVENTUAL INTELLIGENCE USE.

CAT: CHINA AIR TRANSPORT; AIRLINE FOUNDED AFTER WWII WHICH THE CIA CONTRACTED TO FLY ARMS TO ANTI-COMMUNIST GROUPS IN WESTERN CHINA; SECRETLY PURCHASED BY THE CIA IN 1950.

CORONA: U.S. PHOTOGRAPHIC SATELLITE EMPLOYED FOR SURVEILLANCE OF THE SOVIET UNION.

DIA: DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

DE HAVILLAND COMET 2R: SPYPLANE LOADED WITH TOP SECRET SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT; EMPLOYED BY THE ROYAL AIR FORCE'S NO.51 SQUADRON IN THE LATE 1950S.

ECHELON: A COMPUTER PROGRAM DEVELOPED BY THE NSA THAT CAPTURES SATELLITE, MICROWAVE, CELLULAR AND FIBER OPTIC TRAFFIC AND PROCESSES THEM THROUGH FILTERING TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF GATHERING INFORMATION.

EP-3: AN ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE AIRCRAFT USED BY THE U.S. NAVY. THIS PLANE MADE AN EMERGENCY LANDING IN CHINA AFTER COLLIDING WITH A CHINESE FIGHTER SENT TO INTERCEPT IT IN APRIL 2001.

MANDRAKE: SOVIET HIGH-ALTITUDE RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT.

NPIC: NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION CENTER.

NIMA: NATIONAL IMAGERY AND MAPPING AGENCY; PROVIDES GEOSPACIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ALL FORMS.

NRO: NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE.

OVER FLIGHT RECONNAISSANCE: MISSIONS THAT FLY RIGHT OVER ENEMY TERRITORY TO GAIN DETAILED INFORMATION.

PERIPHERAL RECONNAISSANCE: MISSIONS THAT NEVER FLY OVER LAND.

RQ-1 PREDATOR UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE: A MEDIUM-ALTITUDE, LONG-ENDURANCE ASSET FOR RECONNAISSANCE, SURVEILLANCE AND TARGET ACQUISITION IN MODERATE RISK AREAS, MINIMIZING THE RISK TO HUMAN LIFE.

SAC: STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND; BECAME A PART OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AFTER WWII; ITS MISSION WAS TO CONDUCT LONG-RANGE OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS AND MAXIMUM RANGE RECONNAISSANCE OPERATIONS EMPLOYING THE MOST ADVANCED (ATOMIC) WEAPONS.

SPUTNIK: ON OCTOBER 4, 1957 THE SOVIET UNION BECAME THE FIRST COUNTRY TO SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCH A SATELLITE INTO OUTER SPACE.

SR-71 BLACKBIRD: SUCCESSOR TO THE U-2; MADE BY LOCKHEED; LAST MISSION FLOWN IN 1990.

SRW: STRATEGIC RECONNAISSANCE WING OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE'S 55TH DIVISION.

SUNTAN: CODENAME FOR THE LOCKHEED CL-400 SPYPLANE THAT WAS PROPOSED AS A SUCCESSOR TO THE U-2 BUT WAS NEVER BUILT.

TUPOLEV YU-16 BADGER: SOVIET STRATEGIC BOMBER; SERVED MAINLY IN ELINT, ELECTROIC COUNTERMEASURES AND MARITIME RECONNAISSANCE ROLES.

TUPOLEV YU-95 BEAR: SOVIET STRATEGIC BOMBER FOR MARITIME RECONNAISSANCE.

	<p>U-2: THE WORLD’S MOST FAMOUS SPYPLANE DEVELOPED BY THE U.S. SPECIFICALLY FOR INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION IN THE THIN ATMOSPHERE 55,000 FEET ABOVE THE SOVIET UNION; IT IS STILL IN USE TODAY.</p>
<p>P6.4.1.6 Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>CORONA</p> <p><u>The First Spy Satellite</u></p> <p>Unlike riskier reconnaissance flights, satellites presented no human targets. By 1955 the first U.S. photographic satellite was in development, code named Corona and well-hidden within a publicized program of medical experiments in space. Corona’s first thirteen missions were unsuccessful, but the fourteenth was the charm. A satellite successfully flew over the Soviet Union and ejected a film canister that was caught a day later by an Air Force plane. Three thousand feet of film showed 1.6 million square miles of Soviet territory—more photographic documentation than all previous U-2 missions combined.</p> <p><i>[image: G6.4.1.6 photo of USAF plane snagging a Corona film canister; with credit]</i></p> <p>A U.S. Air Force plane catches a Corona film canister as it parachutes to earth from its satellite.</p>
<p><i>Satellite image photo captions, displayed on either side of Corona panel, all have credits</i></p>	<p>Aerial View of Baghdad</p> <p>Contemporary Aerial View of Moscow</p> <p>Great Wall of China Photographed by Space Shuttle Endeavour</p> <p>No label: older grainy NASA image, probably of Great Wall</p> <p>Aerial View of Moscow from CORONA</p> <p>Aerial Photograph Showing Marijuana Growing</p> <p>Infrared Aerial View of Washington, DC</p>
<p>P6.4.1.2 Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>U-2</p> <p><u>America’s Eyes in the Sky</u></p>

	<p>The U-2 spy plane was developed for top secret observation of Soviet military installations. Worried about a missile attack, the CIA secretly photographed military sites from the air. The missions provided President Eisenhower with detailed photos of submarines in Leningrad shipyards and Soviet fighter jets.</p> <p>Even after Gary Powers' capture halted flights over the Soviet Union, technological improvements continued. More sophisticated U-2s were flown undetected over other areas, including Cuba and China. Today, U-2 production details remain, but the fleet likely includes up to 100 active planes.</p> <p><i>[image: G6.4.1.2.1 Photo taken by Gary Powers, with credit]</i></p> <p>Soviet newspapers printed this photograph allegedly taken by Powers from his U-2 plane.</p>
<p>P6.4.1.1 Primary Panel</p>	<p>Downey and Fecteau</p> <p><u>Abandoned in China</u></p> <p>CIA agents John Downey and Richard Fecteau learned the meaning of “secret at all costs.” Captured on a classified mission, the two remained in a Chinese prison for twenty years before the U.S. acknowledged their roles and secured their release.</p> <p>Downey and Fecteau were training Chinese Nationalists in Taiwan when they were captured over a drop zone inside China in 1952. The State Department refused to admit they worked for the CIA. They languished in Chinese jails until the early 1970s. When President Nixon finally admitted the truth, they were released.</p> <p><i>[image: G6.4.1.1.1 Photo of 1950 Spy Plane, with credit]</i></p> <p>When Downey and Fecteau's C-47 crash landed in China, the U.S. government refused to acknowledge their mission.</p>
<p>P6.4.4.1 Primary Panel</p>	<p>Cuban Missile Crisis</p> <p><u>Pictures and Panic</u></p> <p>Spy plane and satellite images are only as good as their interpretation – and the most dramatic example of photographic analysis brought the world to the brink of nuclear war.</p>

In 1962, Naval intelligence identified Soviet missiles in U-2 photos of Cuba. This weaponry wasn't unexpected, as the U.S. had similar arms in Turkey. However, another analyst noticed that the missile pattern matched those used to protect strategic weapons. Armed with photographic evidence, President Kennedy appealed to Western leaders who then supported an American blockade of Cuba. At the eleventh hour the Soviets backed down and removed their weapons.

[Image G6.4.4.1.1 Aerial reconnaissance photo of Cuba, with credit]

Close examination of aerial photos revealed nuclear missiles aimed at the U.S...just 90 miles away in Cuba.

Spyplane model labels, printed on plexiglass

Dassault Mirage IIIC
France, 1960s

Mikoyan-Gurevich MiG-25R Foxbat
U.S.S.R., 1960s

General Atomics RQ 1 Predator
U.S., currently in use

Mikoyan-Gurevich MiG-21R Fishbed
U.S.S.R., 1960s-1990s

Aichi M6A1 Seiran
Japan, 1942-1945

North American Aviation RB-45 Tornado
U.S., 1950s

Lockheed U-2
U.S., 1950s-1960s

Douglas EC-47 Skytrain
U.S., 1960s

Lockheed SR-71 Blackbird
U.S., 1960s-1980s

	<p>Lockheed C-130 Hercules U.S., 1960s-present</p> <p>Lockheed P2V-7 Neptune U.S., 1950s-1960s</p> <p>General Dynamics RB-57F U.S., 1950s-present</p> <p>Boeing RB-50 Superfortress U.S., 1940s</p> <p>Tupolev Tu-95 U.S., 1950s-1980s</p> <p>Lockheed EP-3E Aries II U.S., 1960s-present</p> <p>Lockheed EC-121 Constellation U.S., 1960s-1970s</p> <p>Northrop Grumman RQ-4A Global Hawk U.S., currently in use</p> <p>Boeing EC-18 Aria U.S., 1960s-present</p>
<p>P6.4.1.3 Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>Francis Gary Powers</p> <p><i>[Image: G6.4.1.3.1 image of Eisenhower]</i></p> <p>The U-2 incident left President Eisenhower in the difficult position of having to admit to secret overflights.</p> <p>AP/Wide World Photos</p>

	<p><u>The Secret is Out</u></p> <p>On May 1, 1960, a near-miss from a Soviet missile caused Captain Francis Gary Powers' U-2 spy plane to crash. The White House, believing that Powers was dead, announced that a NASA weather plane had encountered trouble and was missing. But the Soviets knew it was a cover story: Powers had survived and was their prisoner.</p> <p>The timing couldn't have been worse: Khrushchev refused to participate in a scheduled Paris summit unless Eisenhower apologized for the incident; Eisenhower, in turn, cancelled his trip to Moscow—and the U-2 secret was out. Powers received a 10-year sentence from the Soviet courts, but in 1962 he was traded for a U.S. prisoner, KGB Colonel Rudolf Abel.</p> <p><i>[Image: G6.4.1.3.1 image of Eisenhower]</i></p> <p>The U-2 incident left President Eisenhower in the difficult position of having to admit to secret flyovers.</p>
	<p><u>6.4.1.0.1</u> Album with various Powers photographs taken by the KGB</p>
<p>L6.4.1.3.4 Caption label</p>	<p>KGB Evidence Photo U.S.S.R., 1960</p> <p>Powers' Lockheed U-2 plane crashed near the village of Kosulino, Beloyarksy district, Sverdlovsk Region.</p>
<p>L6.4.1.3.7 Caption label</p>	<p>KGB Evidence Photo U.S.S.R., 1960</p> <p>These photographs of American Pilot Francis Gary Powers were taken following his capture.</p>
<p>L6.4.1.3.2 Caption label</p>	<p>KGB Evidence Photo U.S.S.R., 1960</p> <p>Powers stands next to the remnants of his Lockheed U-2 plane.</p>
<p>L6.4.1.3.1 Caption label</p>	<p>KGB Evidence Photo U.S.S.R., 1960</p>

	U-2 pilots were issued a poison pin for optional use under dire circumstances, and two morphine ampoules to be used in case of injury.
L6.4.1.3.3 Caption label	KGB Evidence Photo U.S.S.R., 1960 Powers carried check lists for plane operations and emergency procedures.
L6.4.1.3.5 Caption label	KGB Evidence Photo U.S.S.R., 1960 A damaged tape recorder was removed from Powers' Lockheed U-2.
L6.4.1.3.6 Caption label	KGB Evidence Photo U.S.S.R., 1960 This map detail illustrates Powers' flight route.
P6.4.3.1 Primary Panel – Edwin Land (1 PHOTO)	Edwin Land <u>SPY-O-MATIC: Instant Cameras Meet Espionage</u> Best-known as inventor of the first instant camera, Edwin Land played a key role in the development of spy planes and satellites. Exhibiting both technical knowledge and extraordinary confidence, Land successfully lobbied President Eisenhower to approve the deployment of U-2 spy plane program and later spy satellites. Land's team designed a compact, lightweight "Type-B" camera with reflective optics, built-in auto focus and light meter. The camera produced pictures with unprecedented clarity from twice the height of earlier cameras. <i>[Image: G6.4.3.1.1 Land and the "Type B" camera; credit: Courtesy of Polaroid Corporation]</i> Edwin Land released his first Polaroid Land camera in the late 1940s for personal use. Similar inventions would become critical tools of espionage.

AV: “Silent Sentries” Running Time/3:00 Minutes	
<i>Satellite image of Washington, DC on floor, red box shows where Spy Museum is located.</i>	<p><u>Look Up</u></p> <p>The dots of light above refer to the ever-growing number of satellites orbiting our planet. The race for eyes in space began in October 1957 when the Soviet Union launched the first satellite – Sputnik I. Roughly the size of a basketball, it weighed 183 pounds and orbited the earth every 98 minutes. The U.S. launched Explorer I about four months later.</p> <p>The development of the top-secret CORONA spy satellite began earlier, in 1955, but wasn’t successfully launched until August 1960. As of January 2003, there are approximately 2,816 active satellites in space, with over 6,200 obsolete satellites, rockets, launchers and parts. How many of these are spy satellites are not known.</p> <p><u>Look Down</u></p> <p>The view of Washington, DC on the floor was taken in June 2001 by a satellite named IKONOS, which can photograph images as small as 3 feet square, from its orbit 423 miles above Earth.</p> <p>Can you spot Washington’s land-marks? Can you find where you are visiting today?</p>
Area 6.5	The Coldest Place on Earth
AV Interactive	“Hot Spots of the Cold War”
P6.5.3.1 Panel: Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)	<p>Secret Police</p> <p><u>State Security Through Espionage</u></p> <p>At its peak, East Germany’s Ministry of State Security, known as Stasi, employed more than 90,000 agents. This secret police network began as an arm of the Soviet Union’s KGB, and its first officers were German Communists who had survived the Nazi regime. Stasi monitored every aspect of life, including the postal service, factories, and social clubs.</p> <p>In addition to its staff, Stasi used at least 173,000 registered informers, many of whom were coerced or blackmailed into spying on friends and family. Many relationships were destroyed when people learned their loved ones had betrayed them.</p>

	<p><i>[image: G6.5.3.1.1 Image of Stasi Headquarters, with credit]</i></p> <p>caption: The Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung (HVA) was the Stasi's main administrative office for foreign intelligence.</p>
<p>AV: Werner Juretzko car audio</p>	
<p>Object: <i>European car, c. 1950s; no database entry</i></p>	<p>How Does a Spy Get Caught? Running time/ 2:24 minutes</p> <p>A sixth sense, a sick feeling...and you realize that a carefully planned operation has gone wrong. Werner Juretzko describes what happened to him when his mission failed.</p> <p><u>Get Out of Jail Card</u></p> <p>For his “anti-Communist activities” Werner Juretzko was sentenced to 13 years in prison. He was jailed for six years in the Stasi’s infamous torture chambers of Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen, Halle and Brandenburg-Goerden. Juretzko was released and issued this discharge document just days after the Berlin Wall was erected.</p> <p><i>(image of discharge document; credit: Werner Juretzko)</i></p>
<p><i>Inside window labeled “Ministerium Für Staatssicherheit”</i> Background image: <i>Stasi officer with German Shepard</i></p>	<p><u>6.5.3.0.6</u> Gas Watch Issued by Stasi, 1970s</p> <p>This watch expelled tear gas and was used by Stasi agents for crowd control.</p> <p><u>6.5.3.0.4</u> Officer’s Cap Issued by Stasi, circa 1950-1980</p> <p><u>6.5.3.0.5</u> Metal Ashtray Concealment for Minox Issued by HVA, 1960s</p>

	<p><u>6.5.3.0.3</u> Countersurveillance Radio Model PR35 Issued by Stasi, 1970s</p>
<p>P6.5.3.2 Panel: Secondary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p><u>Sniffing Out Subversives</u></p> <p>Stasi chief Erich Mielke once said, “Everyone is a security risk.” Bearing this in mind, the agency often took extreme measures to keep tabs on suspicious citizens.</p> <p>For instance, agents would collect samples of a suspect’s scent by wiping a specially treated cloth on objects the person had touched. They stored the cloths in airtight jars and trained dogs to track down the scents. The Stasi offices in East Berlin kept several thousand such samples.</p> <p><i>[image: G6.5.3.2.1 image of guard dog sniffing near wall, with credit]</i></p> <p>The Stasi used trained dogs to hunt down suspects.</p>
<p>P6.5.3.5 Photo Panel</p>	<p><u>Cold War Legacy</u></p> <p>Stasi destroyed more than 15,000 sacks of documents before its dismantling in 1990. During its 40-year existence, the agency amassed files on 6 million East Germans—roughly one-third of the population.</p> <p><i>[image: 6.5.3.5.1 photo of sacks of destroyed documents; credit: Getty Images]</i></p>
<p>Caption Label</p>	<p><u>L6.5.3.0.7</u> Stasi prison door</p> <p><u>Cold War Relic</u></p> <p>This door once opened into a Stasi prison cell near Berlin. Here, political prisoners endured years of subhuman conditions and labored in a quarry and a concrete manufacturing plant. Today, the former prison is a memorial.</p> <p>On loan from The Cold War Museum.</p>

<p>Artifact: <i>Transparent table and chairs inside Stasi office</i></p>	<p>Label text:</p> <p>Afraid of Bugs?</p> <p>Then use transparent furniture! The East German Embassy in Rome kept this clear plastic table and chairs in a double-walled acrylic chamber designed for secure conversations. What better way to expose hidden microphones planted by a hostile intelligence service?</p> <p>Gift of Walter DeGroot</p>
<p>AV: Phone booth, Margaret Stein audio</p>	<p>A Most Attractive Couple Running time/ 2:18 minutes</p> <p>In Cold War Berlin, anyone with access was a potential “asset,” and one resourceful husband and wife team was in great demand.</p> <p>Pick up the phone to hear their story.</p>
<p>L3.0.2.3 Stasi Criminalist Kit</p>	<p>Criminalist Kit Issued by Stasi, 1970s</p> <p>Espionage was a punishable crime in Cold War era East Germany. East Berlin's Humboldt University offered special courses to train "criminalists" or spy catchers in techniques to detect and root out foreign spies and traitors. Graduates were issued kits that contained all the tools they needed to do their jobs.</p> <p><i>(Diagram of kit with objects inside labeled)</i></p>
<p>P6.5.3.4 Primary Panel: (1 PHOTO)</p>	<p>Markus Wolf</p> <p><u>The Man Without a Face</u></p> <p>For almost 30 years, Markus Wolf directed foreign intelligence for Stasi. He traveled in such secrecy that he was known as “the man without a face.” No one in the West even saw a photograph of him until 1978.</p> <p>Wolf’s agency was the primary intelligence source for the KGB, infiltrating NATO headquarters and the West German government. His strategy: have agents start at low-level jobs and slowly work their way up to privileged positions. A favorite tactic was for agents called “Romeos” to seduce female government</p>

	<p>employees into spying on their bosses.</p> <p><i>[image: G6.5.3.4.1 close-up of Marcus Wolf, with credit]</i></p> <p>Caption: This is a rare photograph of the elusive Markus Wolf.</p>
<p>P6.5.3.6 Primary Panel – Vera Wollenberger</p>	<p>Vera Wollenberger</p> <p><u>A Woman Betrayed</u></p> <p>As a woman who dared speak out against the East German government, Vera Wollenberger endured constant harassment from Stasi. Her home was broken into, she lost her teaching job, and, in 1988, was arrested on her way to a demonstration and imprisoned. Through it all, Vera’s husband stood by her. In 1990, Vera was elected to parliament and helped pass the law giving citizens access to their Stasi files. From her own file, she learned that the informant against her was none other than her husband. Devastated by his betrayal, she filed for divorce.</p> <p><i>[image G6.5.3.6.1, Vera Wollenberger, with credit]</i></p> <p>Caption: Upon learning her husband had spied on her, Vera Wollenberger recalled it was “as if one had died for a moment, and then returned to life.”</p>
<p>M6.5.4.0 Room Panel</p>	<p>Cambridge Five The Sequel</p> <p>Five Friends ... Years of Betrayal</p> <p>Working at the highest levels of the British government, the Cambridge Five did untold damage to British and U.S. intelligence. For over a decade—from the 1930s through World War II and well into the Cold War—they passed tens of thousands of secret documents to the Soviets.</p> <p>The fifth and final member of the group was not identified until 1951 and was not revealed to the public until 1990. None of the Five was ever prosecuted for their treachery. If it weren’t for Venona—the secret project to intercept and decode Soviet diplomatic communications—they might never have been identified at all.</p>

P6.5.4.1 Primary Panel

Guy Burgess: The First Man

After the war, Guy Burgess worked in the news department of the British Foreign Office. In 1950, he was transferred to the British Embassy in Washington, D.C. There he had ready access to top-secret information, which he funneled to the Soviets.

In 1951, he learned that U.S. and British intelligence were closing in on fellow spy, Donald Maclean, who was in London. Burgess didn't dare warn Maclean by phone or telegram. Instead, he went on a drunken driving spree in order to get himself expelled and sent back to England. There he contacted Maclean, and both men escaped to Russia.

[image: Burgess]

© Popperfoto

P6.5.4.2 Primary Panel

Donald Maclean: The Second Man

In 1944, Donald Maclean was posted to the British Embassy in Washington. There he passed nearly 5,000 documents to the Soviets during the last few months of the war.

By 1947, he'd become joint secretary of the committee that coordinated nuclear policy among the U.S., Britain, and Canada. His position gave him access to top-secret information about U.S. atomic research. Though Moscow didn't fully trust the information he supplied, suspecting him—incorrectly—of being a double agent, Maclean may have changed the course of history by reporting the details of the U.S. nuclear arsenal to Stalin.

[image: Maclean]

AP/Wide World Photos

P6.5.4.3 Primary Panel

Kim Philby: The Third Man

Kim Philby went to Washington in 1949 as a liaison officer for the British Secret Intelligence Service. Highly placed and well trusted, he knew the details of Western intelligence projects, including Venona, which he revealed to the Soviets.

After Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean defected to Russia, U.S. intelligence began to suspect Philby as well. Though reluctant to believe one of its top men could be a Soviet mole, MI6 fired him in 1955. It wasn't until 1963 that MI6 felt it had enough evidence to name him as the third man. After they confronted him in Beirut where he was working as a journalist, Philby confessed his involvement with the Soviets, then escaped to Russia.

[image of Philby]
© Bettmann/CORBIS

P6.5.4.4 Primary Panel

Sir Anthony Blunt: The Fourth Man

The fourth man led two lives. As a world-renowned art historian, Sir Anthony Blunt taught at Oxford and served as curator of the Queen's pictures. As a Soviet spy codenamed "Tony" during World War II, he gave Moscow the name of many British MI5 officers while helping Soviet agents escape the attention of British intelligence.

Though MI5 had long had its suspicions about Blunt, they weren't sure he was the fourth man until 1964. To avoid embarrassment to the government, his identity was kept secret until 1979 when Margaret Thatcher announced it to Parliament and stripped Blunt of his knighthood.

[image of Blunt with Queen]
AP/Wide World Photos ■ © Retna, Ltd.

P6.5.4.5 Primary Panel

John Cairncross: The Fifth Man

After graduating from Trinity College at Cambridge, John Cairncross—a brilliant man from a working-class background—went to work for the British Foreign Office. During the war, he drove carloads of documents from his office in Bletchley Park to the Soviet Embassy in London. Included among the nearly 6,000 documents he delivered were the details of the British atomic weapons program.

Cairncross came under suspicion after Burgess and Maclean defected in 1951. At first he denied being a spy then later claimed he had once spied, but had stopped. It wasn't until 1967, after being named by Blunt, that Cairncross—the fifth man—made a full confession.

	<p><i>[image of Cairncross]</i> Hemon/Tschaen/SIPA</p>
Area 6.6 – Spy Games	
P6.6.0.1 — Room Text	<p>Spy Games</p> <p><u><i>Popular Culture Goes to War</i></u></p> <p>Daring spies shaped world destiny...weeknights on primetime television, at the movies, and on best-seller lists. With the Cold War’s <i>real</i> struggles fought mostly behind the scenes by unknown agents, fictional spies flourished in their place.</p> <p>From the cool James Bond to the bumbling Maxwell Smart, espionage stories reassured a nervous public and provided an escape valve for tensions. Some were pure fantasy; others reflected reality...or even <i>shaped</i> reality. The slick technology of <i>Mission Impossible</i> reputedly inspired actual espionage devices.</p> <p><i>(Image montage with credits)</i></p>
P 6.6.4.1 Primary Panel Early Icons	<p><u>Fictional Spies Fought the “Commiss”</u></p> <p>The fear of Communism played a prominent role in 1950s American popular culture. Americans imagined Communist spies around every corner seeking to undermine the free world. Comic books featured daring agents battling stereotypically evil Russians and Chinese. Television programs and heavy-handed films such as <i>I Was a Communist for the FBI</i>, preached the dangers of the Red Menace. Some films, such as <i>The Third Man</i> and <i>North by Northwest</i>, managed to rise above the rest to capture the drama of the world of espionage.</p> <p><i>[Image: Primary panel: Third Man, with credit]</i></p> <p><i>Caption: [20 words]</i> <i>The Third Man</i> (1951), based on the book by former British agent Graham Greene, was set in a shadowy post-war Vienna filled with sinister characters.</p>
TOP image: <i>[from North by Northwest, (crop-</i>	Hitchcock’s <i>North by Northwest</i> pitted an ordinary man against a gang of spies.

<p><i>dusting scene), with credit]</i> I.D. Label: [10 words]</p>	
<p>Bottom image: <i>poster from I Married a Communist, with credit</i> I.D. Label: [10 words]</p>	<p>Widespread fear about “Commies” inspired movies like <i>I Married a Communist</i>.</p>
<p><i>Case objects, no labels</i></p>	<p><u>6.6.4.1.1</u> Man from U.N.C.L.E. thermos</p> <p><u>6.6.4.1.2</u> Man from U.N.C.L.E. lunch box</p> <p><u>6.6.4.1.3</u> book - Man from U.N.C.L.E.- The Copenhagen Affair</p> <p><u>6.6.4.1.4</u> Man from U.N.C.L.E. 45 rpm record</p> <p><u>6.6.4.1.5</u> Man from U.N.C.L.E. postcard Illya Kuryakin, David McCallum</p> <p><u>6.6.4.1.6</u> Man from U.N.C.L.E. postcard Napoleon Solo, Robert Vaughn</p> <p><u>6.6.4.1.7</u> Man from U.N.C.L.E. Illya Card Game</p> <p><u>6.6.4.1.8</u> Magazine - Man from U.N.C.L.E. Files "The Girl from U.N.C.L.E."</p> <p><u>6.6.4.1.9</u> Man from U.N.C.L.E. Halloween Costume</p> <p><u>6.6.4.1.10</u></p>

Book: "The Man From U.N.C.L.E. - The Copenhagen Affair"

6.6.4.1.11

Man from U.N.C.L.E. putty gun

6.6.4.1.12

Napoleon Solo Doll Box

6.6.4.1.13

Napoleon Solo Doll

6.6.4.1.14

P-38 Prop Gun (Wes Britton lender)

6.6.4.1.15

The Girl from U.N.C.L.E. book

6.6.4.1.16

Our Man Flint Photograph

6.6.4.1.17

In like Flint Photograph

6.6.4.1.18

Book- The Prisoner- I am Not a Number by Thomas Disch

6.6.4.1.19

The Prisoner 45 rpm record "I am not a Number"

6.6.4.1.20

The Prisoner 45 rpm record "Taboo"

6.6.4.1.21

The Avengers "The Magnetic Man"

6.6.4.1.22

	<p>The New Avengers 45 rpm</p> <p><u>6.6.4.1.23</u> Secret Agent Pistol</p> <p><u>6.6.4.1.24</u> Secret Agent Pistol Box</p> <p><u>6.6.4.1.25</u> Derringer flashlight gun box</p> <p><u>6.6.4.1.26</u> The Spy Who Came in from the Cold Album</p> <p><u>6.6.4.1.27</u> 8 x 10 color Mrs. Peel and Mr. Steed</p> <p><u>6.6.4.1.28</u> The Avengers Record Album</p>
<p>AV: “Spy Mania” Running Time/6:57 minutes</p>	
<p>P 6.6.2.1 Primary Panel <i>James Bond</i></p>	<p><u>Bond. James Bond</u></p> <p>Suave, sexy and “licensed to kill,” James Bond—agent 007—epitomized the popular view of a Western spy. The creation of British intelligence officer Ian Fleming, Bond’s daring exploits in novels and films captured the public’s imagination throughout the Cold War.</p> <p>From games and action figures for kids, to cologne and shoes for adults, Agent 007’s popularity created a huge market for all things “Bond.” Bond’s influence even reached into the CIA and KGB, where agency labs tried to duplicate the high-tech gadgetry seen on the screen.</p> <p><i>[Image Primary Panel: Sean Connery in white tux, with credit]</i></p> <p><i>Caption: [20 words]</i> Sean Connery was the first Bond. Calm, unflappable, drinking martinis “shaken, not stirred,” he made it</p>

	“cool” to be a spy.
TOP: <i>Roger Moore headshot, with credit</i> I.D. Label: [10 words]	James Bond was no <i>Saint</i> , but Roger Moore played both.
BOTTOM: <i>Timothy Dalton, with credit</i> I.D. Label: [10 words]	The James Bond series was still going strong when Shakespearean actor Timothy Dalton became 007.
<i>Case objects, no labels</i>	<u>6.6.2.0.1</u> James Bond Action Set <u>6.6.2.0.2</u> James Bond Drawing Set <u>6.6.2.0.3</u> James Bond snorkel <u>6.6.2.0.4</u> James Bond swimming fins <u>6.6.2.0.5</u> James Bond jaws Halloween costume - Moonraker <u>6.6.2.0.6</u> Live and Let Die View Master Set <u>6.6.2.0.7</u> James Bond Figures <u>6.6.2.0.8</u> James Bond Shoe <u>6.6.2.0.9</u> James Bond Shoe Box

- 6.6.2.0.10
007 Cologne
- 6.6.2.0.11
DB5 007 Car Box
- 6.6.2.0.12
DB5 007 Toy Car
- 6.6.2.0.13
James Bond Game with board and pieces on deck
- 6.6.2.0.14
Colbel James Bond toy – exploding lighter
- 6.6.2.0.15
Colbel James Bond toy – exploding spoon
- 6.6.2.0.16
James Bond Thunderball kite kit
- 6.6.2.0.17
James Bond attaché case gun,
- 6.6.2.0.18
James Bond lunchbox
- 6.6.2.0.19
James Bond Passport and codebook

P 6.6.3.1 Primary Panel
Wannabees

Beyond Bond

James Bond’s silver screen success inspired a flock of imitators. Soon everybody was in the spy business, including such unlikely actors as Dean Martin and Frank Sinatra. On television, shows like *I Spy*, with Robert Culp and Bill Cosby; *The Man from U.N.C.L.E.*, starring Robert Vaughn and David McCallum; and *Get Smart*, with comedians Don Adams and Barbara Feldon, were huge hits. Most of

	<p>what passed for spy-fare played fast and loose with the realities of espionage, though some, such <i>The Ipress File</i> gave truer portrayals.</p> <p><i>[Image Primary Panel: Mission Impossible Barbara Bain and Peter Graves with gadgets, with credit]</i></p> <p>Caption: On <i>Mission Impossible</i>, Peter Graves and Barbara Bain always chose to accept their impossible missions; aided by high-tech gadgets, they always prevailed.</p>
<p>TOP Image: <i>Michael Caine holding machine gun in The Ipress File, with credit</i> I.D. Label [10 words]</p>	<p>Audiences found no Bond glamour in the “heroes” of films like <i>The Ipress File</i>.</p>
<p>BOTTOM Image: <i>John LeCarre in shadow photo from 1989, with credit</i> I.D. Label: [10 words]</p>	<p>Writer John LeCarré captured the grim reality of Cold War spy work in novels like <i>The Spy Who Came in from the Cold</i>.</p>
<p><i>Case objects, no labels</i></p>	<p><u>6.6.3.3.1</u> Book- Sorry Chief – Get Smart</p> <p><u>6.6.3.3.2</u> Comic book – Get Smart</p> <p><u>6.6.3.3.3</u> Get Smart Record Album</p> <p><u>6.6.3.3.4</u> Get Smart Comic Book</p> <p><u>6.6.3.3.5</u> Get Smart Puzzle</p> <p><u>6.6.3.3.6</u> Get Smart Paint-by Numbers</p>

6.6.3.3.7

Get Smart Comic Book

6.6.3.3.8

Get Smart Model Car

6.6.3.3.9

Book – Get Smart Once Again – by William Johnston

6.6.3.3.10

Danger Man Annual

6.6.3.3.11

Pipe Shooter - box

6.6.3.3.12

Topper Toys Pipe Shooter

6.6.3.3.13

Ideal Talking FBI Car

6.6.3.3.14

Code Blinker toy

6.6.3.3.15

Code Blinker box

6.6.3.3.16

Secret Agent Repeater Gun in Box

6.6.3.3.17

Dean Martin Silencers Super 8 movie

6.6.3.3.18

Mission Impossible/Hawaii 5-0 45rpm.

6.6.3.3.19

	<p>I Spy Comic book 1967</p> <p><u>6.6.3.3.20</u> I Spy Comic 1966</p> <p><u>6.6.3.3.21</u> I Spy Comic 1967 February</p> <p><u>6.6.3.3.22</u> Mission Impossible Comic Book October Pink color</p> <p><u>6.6.3.3.23</u> <i>Mission</i> Impossible Comic Book October (Red)</p> <p><u>6.6.3.3.24</u> Ipress File Game Board</p>
<p>Area 6.7 – The Berlin Wall</p>	
<p>M6.7.0.4 mural - Marcus Wolf Quote</p>	<p>The link between romance and espionage is no invention of mine...But if I go down in espionage history, it may well be for perfecting the use of sex in spying. Markus Wolf in his autobiography, <i>Man Without a Face</i></p>
<p>P6.7.0.1 — Room Text</p>	<p>The Berlin Wall</p> <p><u>The Wall Dividing the World</u></p> <p>“An iron curtain has descended across the Continent,” declared Winston Churchill in 1946. In 1961, that curtain became a wall. What began as a fence separating the Soviet zone of Berlin from the American, British, and French sectors hardened into the most concrete symbol of the Cold War.</p> <p>For 28 years, the Berlin Wall divided not just a city, but families and friends. It also inspired ingenious, daring schemes to circumvent the barrier — by determined agents and by individuals willing to risk death to reach freedom.</p> <p><i>(Image montage with credits)</i></p>
<p>P6.7.1.1 Panel: Primary Text Panel (1</p>	<p>Death Strip</p>

<p>PHOTO)</p>	<p><u>The Rise of the Berlin Wall</u></p> <p>By 1961, millions of East Germans had fled west, seeking to escape oppression and poverty. Fearing the collapse of its Communist regime, the government took drastic measures. It sealed its borders by erecting a concrete wall, 12 feet high and 5 feet thick. No one could cross without a special permit.</p> <p>In central Berlin, a strip of land about 50 yards wide separated two parallel concrete walls. This floodlit area was studded with alarms, sensors, minefields, attack dogs. Armed guards with shoot to kill orders kept watch over this “death strip.”</p> <p><i>[image: G6.7.1.1.1 West Berliners watching East Germans construct the wall, with credit]</i></p> <p>caption: West Berliners watched in anguish as the Berlin Wall cut them off from friends and loved ones on the other side.</p>
	<p><u>6.7.1.1.1</u> Infrared Voice Link Issued by HVA, 1980s</p> <p>The Stasi’s foreign intelligence division (HVA) developed this infrared system to communicate with their agents across the Berlin Wall. Operational in most weather conditions, the device securely transmitted and received infrared beams for up to one mile.</p> <p><i>(Graphic of voice link in use)</i></p>
<p>P6.7.1.4 Photo Panel Fall of the Wall</p>	<p><u>End of an Era</u></p> <p>Years of personal and political separation ended on November 9, 1989 when German citizens tore down the wall that had divided their country for 28 years. Having come to symbolize the “war of the spies,” the fall of the wall marked the end of the old order...and the beginning of a new one.</p> <p><i>(Image of wall being torn down, with credit)</i></p>
	<p><u>L6.7.2.3.1</u> Pieces of the Berlin Wall</p>

	Collected November 1989, Courtesy of Antonio Joseph and Jonna Hiestand Mendez
P6.7.1.3 Panel: Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)	<p>Cold War Ends</p> <p><u>The Wall Comes Tumbling Down</u></p> <p>In the 1980s, the Soviet Union and other Communist nations began introducing democratic reforms. But East German leader Erich Honecker resisted making changes. Angry and frustrated citizens demonstrated throughout the country, and Honecker was forced out of office.</p> <p>Finally, on November 9, 1989, East Germany opened its borders. Throngs of ecstatic Germans poured through checkpoints to embrace their neighbors. Many began to demolish the wall with sledgehammers. In October 1990, the western Federal Republic of Germany and the eastern German Democratic Republic were officially reunited as one nation.</p> <p><i>[image:G6.7.1.3.1 Image of wall coming down, with credit]</i></p> <p>Caption: East and West Germans alike celebrated for days as the Berlin Wall—symbol of the Cold War—toppled.</p>
	<p>GDR Border Post Gift of the Iron Curtain Border Museum Schiffllersgrund</p>
<i>Checkpoint Charlie border guard house</i>	<p>Shoot to Kill</p> <p>In 1962, East German border guards shot and mortally wounded 18 year old Peter Fechter during an attempt to cross the Berlin Wall near Checkpoint Charlie. After leaving him to die, they recovered his body. © CORBIS</p> <p>Objects: steel helmet, side arm holster, canteen, coat, hat, Kalashnikov replica, <i>Vom Sinn des Soldatensein</i> booklet, GDR brochures, cartridge bags, map</p> <p>The borders of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) were patrolled by an elite corps of some 47,000 guards. Each was issued a steel helmet, a uniform with special insignia, and an AK 47 assault rifle. Officially deployed to protect East Germany from spies and Western “provocations,” the guards’ real task was to prevent illegal border crossings by GDR citizens to the West. “Do not hesitate to use your weapon,” they were secretly instructed, “even if women and children are involved.” Between 1961 and</p>

	1989, about 1,000 people died during escape attempts at the border, including 37 guards.
<i>Replica of Checkpoint Charlie sign at entranceway to Wilderness of Mirrors</i>	
Area 6.8 – Wilderness of Mirrors	
AV: “Cat & Mouse” Running Time/3 Segments, 11:57 minutes	
P6.8.0.1 – Room Text – 2 panels, one by each entrance into the area	<p>Wilderness of Mirrors</p> <p><u>Separating Substance from Shadow</u></p> <p>During nearly half a century of Cold War, global rivalry and burgeoning spy networks cast suspicion on every scrap of information. Fear tainted facts, uncertainty clouded observations, and doubt haunted both hunter and hunted.</p> <p>Different motives drove different individuals. Idealism inspired the “Cambridge Five.” Money lured CIA agent Aldrich Ames. Vitaly Yurchenko defected to the U.S., spilled secrets, then re-defected to the KGB, epitomizing the world of riddles cloaked in mysteries, the complex ballet between truth and illusion.</p>
	<p>U.S. Postal Service Mailbox</p> <p><u>L6.8.2.0.1</u></p> <p>Mailbox used by Aldrich Ames</p> <p>Courtesy of the Cold War Museum</p> <p><u>Pandora’s Box</u></p> <p>This regulation mailbox was previously located at the corner of 37th and R Streets in Georgetown. Its proximity to the Soviet/Russian compound at Mt. Alto made it an excellent signal site. A signal site is an agreed upon place where a mark or signal can be left easily—to indicate the need for a meeting or to transfer information. This signal site (Codename: SMILE) was used by Aldrich Ames to communicate with his Soviet handlers.</p> <p>While appearing to be innocently placing mail in the box, Ames would quickly swipe a chalk mark on</p>

	<p>the left side, signaling that he was planning to leave stolen U.S. documents at a predetermined dead drop location for his Soviet handlers. There were so many marks on the box, that neighbors used to call and complain, and the postal workers who serviced it joked about it being a “spy box,” since there seemed to be no other explanation for the markings.</p> <p>Map courtesy of AAA</p>
M6.8.0.2 Area Graphic – <i>printed by the entrance from the Berlin Tunnel, and on the wall as you leave the area</i>	<p>The “wilderness of mirrors” is an ever fluid landscape where fact and illusion merge.</p> <p>James Jesus Angleton, Head of the CIA Counterintelligence Staff</p>
M6.8.XX Graphic Quote	<p>Kmart has better security than the Navy. John Anthony Walker</p>
M6.8.3.0 Title	John Walker
P6.8.3.1 Case Panel	<p><i>[image G6.8.3.1.1 John Walker in chains, with credit]</i></p> <p><u>Family Secrets!</u></p> <p>In 1968, Naval communications specialist John Walker entered the Soviet Embassy in Washington and told them he had secrets to sell—and the Soviets were buying. In 1976, Walker retired from the Navy but not from the lucrative business of spying. He enlisted his son, brother, and friend to provide the classified information he sold.</p> <p>In 1984, Walker’s ex-wife turned them in. All three Walkers and friend Jerry Whitworth were convicted and imprisoned...but the harm was done. The Walker spy ring had supplied an estimated one million classified messages to the Soviets—the most damaging spy episode in U.S. Naval history. John Walker serves two life terms.</p> <p><i>[image G6.8.3.1.2 image – directions to a dead drop used by Walker; credit: FBI]</i></p> <p><u>Where’s the Info?</u></p> <p>Walker left top secret information for the Soviets at dead drops throughout Washington's suburbs. The</p>

<p>P6.8.2.2 Primary Text Panel</p>	<p>discovery of important Soviet informants, including NSA analyst Ronald Pelton and former CIA operations officer Edward Lee Howard.</p> <p><i>[image G6.8.2.1.1 Yurchenko in front of St. Peter's, with credit]</i></p> <p><u>Caught</u></p> <p>A few months later, Yurchenko changed his mind. During dinner with his CIA handler in Georgetown, he politely excused himself—and went directly to the Soviet Embassy. At a news conference he claimed he'd been kidnapped and drugged by the U.S., charges denied by CIA and FBI officials. In November 1985, he returned to the Soviet Union.</p> <p>Ronald Kessler <i>[image G6.8.2.2.1 sitting at dinner at restaurant in Georgetown]</i></p>
<p>P6.8.2.3 Primary Text Panel</p>	<p><u>Consequences</u></p> <p>Double agent? Indecisive? Some suspected Yurchenko had been a false defector all along, sent by the KGB to protect Soviet mole Aldrich Ames. But back in Moscow the KGB knew he'd been a genuine defector who changed his mind, and they treated him as the CIA's victim to cover up his behavior. Regardless, Yurchenko had provided the CIA with valuable information.</p> <p><i>[image G6.8.2.3.1 boarding the plane (being deported)]</i></p>
<p>M6.8.14.0 Title</p>	<p>Albert Sombolay</p>
<p>P6.8.14.1 Secondary Text Panel</p>	<p><u>Cover</u></p> <p>While stationed in Germany with the U.S. Army in 1991, Albert Sombolay contacted the Iraqi and Jordanian embassies and volunteered his support for the “Arab cause.” For about \$1,300, Sombolay sold classified information about troop movements and military preparedness in the Middle East just before the Persian Gulf War.</p> <p><i>[Image of Sombalay being arrested, no credit]</i></p>

		<p><u>Caught</u></p> <p>U.S. military intelligence discovered his activities, and Sombolay pled guilty in 1991 to espionage. He admitted to providing his Jordanian contact with chemical protection equipment, military identification cards, and Desert Shield deployment information. Sentenced to 34 years, Sombolay is serving a significantly reduced prison term.</p> <p><i>[image G6.8.14.1.1 Sombalay, with credit]</i></p>
M6.8.10.0	Title	Adolf Tolkachev
P6.8.10.1	Secondary Text Panel	<p><u>Cover</u></p> <p>Soviet aviation specialist Adolf Tolkachev provided technical plans to the U.S. from the late 1970s to the mid-1980s. His job at a Moscow aerospace research institute enabled him to provide the CIA with secret drawings and specifications of existing and planned Soviet aircraft and missiles—most notably the new radar-defying “stealth” technology...information valued in the millions of dollars.</p> <p><i>[image G6.8.10.1.1 1985 arrest, with credit]</i></p>
P6.8.10.2	Secondary Text Panel	<p><u>Caught</u></p> <p>Soviet spies Aldrich Ames and Edward Lee Howard both identified Tolkachev as a U.S. agent, and he was arrested in 1985. On September 25, 1986 the head of the KGB told Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev: "Yesterday Tolkachev's sentence was implemented." Tolkachev was dead.</p> <p><i>[image G6.8.10.2.1 thrown in car, with credit]</i></p>
M6.8.4.0	Title	Oleg Penkovsky
P6.8.4.1	Primary Text Panel	<p><u>Cover</u></p> <p>Oleg Penkovsky was a Soviet Colonel in military intelligence who felt his career path was being blocked by the Soviet system—so he offered to spy for the West. From 1961 to 1962, he passed so many secrets that the CIA and MI6 needed 30 analysts to review it all. Penkovsky’s material included technical data on Soviet missile development and information on Soviet military intentions and preparedness.</p>

<p>P6.8.4.2 Primary Text Panel</p>	<p><i>[Image G6.8.4.1.1 profile of Penkovsky, with credit]</i></p> <p>AP/Wide World Photos</p> <p><u>Caught</u></p> <p>Penkovsky’s frequent meetings with foreigners aroused suspicion, and the KGB put him under surveillance. Remote cameras caught him using a Minox camera, codebooks, and one-time cipher pads in his home. The KGB even put poisoned wax on Penkovsky’s office chair to put him out of action while they searched his apartment at leisure. The evidence they discovered sealed his fate. H. Keith Melton</p> <p><i>[Image G6.8.4.2.1 through window; credit: H. Keith Melton]</i></p>
<p>P6.8.4.3 Primary Text Panel</p>	<p><u>Consequences</u></p> <p>In the midst of the Cuban Missile Crisis, Penkovsky was arrested by the KGB, put on trial in 1963, and shot for treason. But the information Penkovsky gave the West on Soviet missiles had helped President Kennedy interpret images from U-2 planes over Cuba, stand up to Khrushchev, and avert nuclear war. For this, he’s been called “the spy who saved the world.” H. Keith Melton</p> <p><i>[Image G6.8.4.3.1 Penkovsky on trial; credit: H. Keith Melton]</i></p>
<p>M6.8.12.0 Title</p>	<p>Karl & Hana Koecher</p>

<p>P6.8.1.3 Primary Text Panel</p>	<p>The KGB began to investigate and execute some CIA-controlled agents working in the East. The loss of these top agents sparked a CIA investigation. Ames' sudden lavish lifestyle aroused suspicion, and the FBI bugged his home, searched his trash, and found evidence of his KGB correspondence.</p> <p><i>[image G6.8.1.2.1 draft of note, with credit]</i></p> <p><u>Consequences</u></p> <p>Ames was arrested in 1994, pled guilty to all charges and was sentenced to life in prison. He had betrayed dozens of Western agents, eleven of whom were shot. Among those betrayed was Oleg Gordievsky, an MI6 (British intelligence)-controlled agent and <i>resident</i> (bureau chief) of the London KGB office. The Ames affair was so damaging that it sparked a congressional investigation into CIA security procedures.</p> <p><i>[image G6.8.1.3.1 CIA team]</i></p>
<p>M6.8.7.0 Title</p>	<p>Larry Chin</p>

<p>P6.8.5.3 Primary Text Panel</p>	<p>response—“What took you so long?”</p> <p><i>[image G6.8.9.2.1 Foxstone Park, with credit]</i></p> <p><u>Consequences</u></p> <p>In February 2001, Hanssen became the third FBI agent ever to be charged with espionage. Clearly the most damaging spy in FBI history, his betrayal will be felt for years. He pled guilty to fifteen counts of espionage and conspiracy, and though spared the death sentence in exchange for cooperation with the FBI, he is serving a life sentence in prison.</p> <p>Federal Bureau of Investigation</p> <p><i>[image: Hanssen mugshot; credit: FBI]</i></p>
<p>M6.8.6.0</p>	<p>Jonathan Pollard</p>
<p>P6.8.6.1 Secondary Text Panel</p>	<p><u>Cover</u></p> <p>Naval intelligence analyst Jonathan Jay Pollard had access to valuable military secrets. With Zionist ideology in his heart—and payments in an overseas bank—Pollard offered top secret information to Israel. Under lax office security he researched classified topics and handed over original documents to his Israeli contacts, meeting in the gardens of the Dumbarton Oaks. Pollard returned the originals after they had been copied.</p> <p><i>[image G6.8.6.2.1 Dumbarton Oaks, with credit]</i></p>
<p>P6.8.6.2 Secondary Text Panel</p>	<p><u>Caught</u></p> <p>Pollard’s research eventually raised eyebrows. When Pollard realized the FBI was in hot pursuit of him, he drove to the Israeli Embassy to seek asylum. By then, his treachery was too public; the Israelis turned him away. Jonathan Pollard and his wife Anne—a witting accomplice—were both arrested, and in 1986 they pled guilty. Anne served 37 months in prison and Jonathan is serving a life term in the U.S.</p> <p>AP/Wide World Photos</p>

	<i>[image G6.8.6.1.1 Pollard in car, with credit]</i>
Boyce and Lee display	Boyce and Lee
P6.8.13.1 Secondary Text Panel	<p><u>Bad Behavior</u></p> <p>Over two years, boyhood buddies Christopher Boyce and Andrew Lee sold enough information to the Soviets to temporarily derail the U.S. satellite program.</p> <p>Boyce was employed by TRW, a high-tech contracting company developing the satellites. With easy access to supposedly inaccessible secrets, Boyce photographed sensitive documents and passed the films to Lee, who delivered them to a KGB handler.</p> <p><i>[image G6.8.13.1.1 Boyce, with credit]</i></p>
P6.8.13.2 Secondary Text Panel	<p><u>Caught</u></p> <p>Lee was caught during a botched attempt to re-contact the KGB. He implicated his friend, Boyce. Both were convicted and imprisoned in 1977. A jail break earned Boyce extra prison time in 1980. Boyce and Lee ultimately became infamous when their story was turned into the book and film <i>The Falcon and the Snowman</i>. Lee was released in 1998, and Boyce in 2003.</p> <p>AP/Wide World Photos</p> <p><i>[image G6.8.13.2.1 Andrews, with credit]</i></p>
M6.8.11.0 Title	Eliahu Ben Shaul Cohen

<p>P6.8.11.1 Secondary Text Panel</p>	<p><u>Cover</u></p> <p>An Egyptian-born Israeli citizen with a flair for languages, Elie Cohen posed as Kamel Amin Taabeth, a Syrian businessman living in Argentina. Arriving in Syria in 1962, Cohen made business, political, and military contacts, and offered intelligence he gathered to Israel and other countries. Cohen’s telegraphed reports to Israeli officials were a true insider’s view of political and military operations.</p> <p>AFP Photo</p> <p><i>[image G6.8.11.1.1 Trial, with credit]</i></p>
<p>P6.8.11.2 Secondary Text Panel</p>	<p><u>Consequences</u></p> <p>After three years, Cohen became homesick; he sent frequent messages to family in Israel, and Syrian intelligence noticed a pattern of radio activity. Caught at his radio transmitter in 1965, Cohen had to confess—but never revealed Israeli secrets. In keeping with Syrian custom, the convicted spy was publicly hanged, his guilty verdict written on a sheet over his body.</p> <p>AP/Wide World Photos</p> <p><i>[image G6.8.11.2.1 Hanging, with credit]</i></p>
<p>P6.8.9.0 Title</p>	<p>Vasili Mitrokhin</p>
<p>P6.8.9.1 Secondary Text Panel</p>	<p><u>Copied</u></p> <p>Every day for ten years, KGB archivist Vasili Mitrokhin hand-copied top secret KGB documents and smuggled them from Soviet intelligence headquarters in his shoes. At his country house near Moscow, he buried his notes in milk churns and sealed tins. They remained hidden for decades, until Mitrokhin defected in 1992 with help from the British SIS—300,000 documents in tow.</p> <p><i>(image of Mitrokhin fishing; credit: Mitrokhin)</i></p>

P6.8.9.2 Secondary Text Panel	<p><u>Published</u></p> <p>Mitrokhin's files, which date back to the 1930s, were published as "The Mitrokhin Archive." They name previously unknown Soviet spies and detail virtually every KGB operation planned since the agency's inception. They provide—literally—a long-buried treasure trove of insights into Soviet intelligence around the world.</p> <p><i>(image of Mitrokhin at typewriter: credit: Mitrokhin)</i></p>
P6.8.8.0 Title	Squillacote and Stand

<p>P6.8.8.1 Secondary Text Panel</p>	<p><u>Cover</u></p> <p>In 1972, University of Wisconsin student Kurt Alan Stand was assigned to recruit other spies for East German intelligence—the Stasi. Fellow students and political leftists James Michael Clark and Therese Marie Squillacote were easy recruits. Following graduation, their careers—Clark as a private investigator and Squillacote as a Pentagon attorney—allowed them access to national defense documents.</p> <p><i>(image of U. of Wisconsin in 1970s, with credit)</i></p>
<p>P6.8.8.2 Secondary Text Panel</p>	<p><u>Caught</u></p> <p>After the fall of the Berlin Wall, Squillacote offered her services to the South African Communist Party. A member of the Party tipped off the FBI and an investigation began, culminating in the 1998 conviction of all three. Squillacote was sentenced to 21 years and 10 months, Stand to 17 years and 6 months. Clark traded a plea bargain for a lighter sentence.</p> <p><i>(image of courtroom sketch, with credit)</i></p>
<p>M6.8.1.6 Graphic</p>	<p><u>Unique Style</u></p>
	<p><u>The Greatest Spies are Never Known</u></p> <p>Secrecy is the soul of spycraft. We discover the exploits of agents only after they are captured, turn traitor, or come forward. The most successful spies -- those too clever to be caught, too loyal to defect, too shrewd to speak up -- will never be recognized, their missions never revealed. Their silence lets us sleep peacefully, saved from threats we didn't even know existed.</p> <p><i>(Background image with credit)</i></p>
<p>Area 7.1 – The 21st Century</p>	

<p>P7.1.0.1 — Area Text [50-60 words]</p>	<p>The 21st Century</p> <p><u>Combating New Challenges with Timeless Skills</u></p> <p>Spies once passed negatives and notes on street corners. Now, digital images and computer-generated codes crackle across the Internet. Surveillance long meant watching enemy camps. Today, it may mean hacking into a computer.</p> <p>Spies are after information. But as the amount of information has multiplied, so too have the number of adversaries—including an array of elusive criminals and terrorist networks. Yet, the basic mission remains the same: learn what they know and protect your own secrets.</p> <p>Ground Truth film runs 10 minutes.</p> <p>Discretion advised: film includes footage of the 9/11 attacks on the World Trade Center.</p>
<p>Quote – printed twice on wall</p>	<p>“We have slain a large dragon, but we now live in a jungle filled with a bewildering variety of poisonous snakes. And in many ways, the dragon was easier to keep track of.”</p> <p>CIA director James Woolsey, in the wake of the Soviet Union’s demise in 1991</p>
	<p><u>7.1.1.0.1</u> Dragons and Snakes drawing, Luis Jimenez</p>
<p>AV: “Ground Truth” 10 minutes</p>	

<p>Area 7.2 – The OPS Center</p>	
<p>P7.2.0.0 — Room Text [70-80 words]</p>	<p>The Ops Center</p> <p><u>The Espionage Operations Center</u></p> <p>Is that a harmless cooking aroma, or dangerous smoke? Is that the patter of rain on the roof, or a crying child? Every moment of every day, your brain sifts through a flood of information, picking out what’s important.</p> <p>The brain of an intelligence organization is its Operations Center. It too analyzes incoming information, separating the important from the inconsequential. At the International Spy Museum’s “Ops Center,” experts watch the world, providing up-to-date briefings on the intelligence stories <i>you</i> need to know.</p>
<p>Captions for photos inside Ops Center</p>	<p><u>1. LA OPS Center</u></p> <p>Ops Centers like this one in Los Angeles County were staffed round the clock to monitor computer systems during Y2K.</p> <p><u>2. Info Room</u></p> <p>CIA intelligence specialists rely on a robotic arm to move and sort the thousands of magnetic tapes of collected information.</p> <p><u>3. CIA Ops Center</u></p> <p>Workstations at the CIA’s Ops Center are arranged around a large lazy Susan to let intelligence specialists share information.</p> <p><u>4. Russian mission control</u></p> <p>Officials watched from Russia’s Space Mission Control Center, Korolyov, as the Souyz capsule docked with the Mir space station.</p>

5. FBI Ops Center

The FBI's Ops Center includes this high-tech room created to manage high crime crisis situations.

6. CIA Ops

The CIA's Ops Center contains dozens of televisions so that intelligence specialists can monitor breaking news throughout the world.

7. Facts & Figures on Wall

Who's watching you?

- Number of intelligence community members within 1 block of International Spy Museum: 10,000
- Number of spy cameras throughout Great Britain: 2,000,000
- Number of spy cameras in the District of Columbia: 12 Number of other cameras they tap into: Estimated 600
- Number of spy cameras in New York City: 5,000 In Times Square: 200
- Amount spent by CIA and DIA on "remote viewing" over 24-year period: \$20 million
- Fate of shredded documents from NSA: 40,000 pounds a day are recycled into pulp for pizza boxes.

Who's listening to you?

- First President to bug oval office: Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1940
[source: "Who planted the first bug?" *Newsweek*, July 30, 1974; available online at http://www.bugsweeps.com/info/first_bug.html]
- Number of Presidents after FDR who bugged oval office (in varying degrees): 6, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Reagan.
- Since that time, number of Presidents who did not: 4, Ford, Carter, Bush (George H. W.), Clinton. Likelihood of current occupant bugging the Oval Office: pretty slim
- Number of states where it is illegal to record phone calls without other party consenting: 39
- Number of states where it is illegal to record phone calls without all parties consenting: 11
- Penalty of doing so in Massachusetts: \$10,000 and 5-year prison term
- Biggest year for spy-themed popculture: 1966, 23 movies, 10 TV shows
- Spy stores in US: 103 In London: 6; In Russia: 1; in Hong Kong: 1 Amount spent on consumer

	<p>spy gadgets per year: \$5 billion</p> <p>Is this the Face of a Spy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of faces the average person learns and remembers throughout his lifetime: 10,000 • Number of people with advanced knowledge of national telecommunications infrastructures: 1.3 million • Cost to shareholders annually for corporate espionage and loss of intellectual property: \$25billion • Amount spent on corporate intelligence gathering: \$8.4 billion • Number of people worldwide who have skills to engage in malicious hacking: 19 million <p>Could you be a spy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of spy-book authors who have sold over 50 million copies: 6, Tom Clancy, Robert Ludlum, John Le Carre, Ian Fleming, Frederick Forsyth, and Mildred Benson (for Nancy Drew) • Text used by Mao Zedong and Desert Storm General Norman Schwarzkopf: The Art of War, Sun Tzu (400BC) • First American Novel about spying: The Spy, James Fennimore Cooper (1821)
Computer interactive: Satellite imaging	
AV: Former CIA Intelligence Directors	
AV: Television screens broadcasting news channels	