# International Spy Museum

**Searchable Master Script, includes all sections and areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Location, ID, Description</th>
<th>Labels, captions, and other explanatory text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Area 1 – Museum Lobby**       | **M1.0.0.0**  
*Language of Espionage, printed on windows around entrance doors*  
ΚΑΤΑΣΚΟΠΟΣ SPY SPION SPIJUN İSPİYON SZPIEG SPIA SPION ESPION ESPÍA ШΠИОН SCHPION MAJASUSI |
| **P1.1.0.0  Visitor Mission Statement**  
**For Your Eyes Only** | For Your Eyes Only  
Entry beyond this point is on a need-to-know basis.  
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.  
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.  
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.  
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 | How old is spying?  First record of spying: 1800 BC, clay tablet from Hammurabi regarding his spies.  
First manual on spy tactics written: Over 2,000 years ago, Sun Tzu’s *The Art of War*.  
Who spies?  Number of intelligence agencies operating world-wide in 2002: 421. |
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lobby</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Artifact:</strong> Raoul Silva’s disguise, <em>Skyfall</em>, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The mysterious Raoul Silva is James Bond’s newest adversary, a skillful hacker who breaks into MI6’s computer systems and exposes Britain's most sensitive secrets. The villainous genius wears this police uniform as a disguise when he knows 007 is hot on his trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Image:</strong> Silva’s Server <em>image001</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Artifacts: Jaguar XKR and Zao’s costume, *Die Another Day*, 2002
Gustav Graves’ henchman Zao seeks revenge at the wheel of this modified sports car, using its...
rear mounted Gatling gun, heat-seeking missile battery and hydraulic rams against James Bond.

[L-008]
On ground between elevator and information desk:
Media magnate Elliot Carver stirs things up in the South China Sea when he sinks a British warship using this torpedo-like Sea Vac drill.

On side of elevator shaft:
Artifact: Komodo dragon, *Skyfall*, 2012
The Floating Dragon Casino takes its security seriously with lethal Komodo dragons protecting the entrance. This dragon on display was used as a holding prop for the visual effects team who digitally painted in the dragons in postproduction.

Area 2

P2.0.1.0 Panel – Area Text

Living Your Cover

The first thing you must do is give up your identity. You will be given a new one -- your cover. Think of it as a new persona, one that guards and conceals the real you underneath, so you can carry out your secret mission with no one suspecting who you really are. Your cover story is tailored to you and to your mission. It must fit both, like a glove.

Just like an actor on a stage, you must live your cover and maintain the fiction of your new identity for as long as you are on a mission -- from a few days to several years. You must become your cover, your legend, and remember every detail, so that even under hostile interrogation, you will stay in character. Your mission, and your very life, depends on convincing people that this fiction is fact.

Language of Espionage:
M2.1.1.0 -- Covers & Legends, printed on far wall

Bona Fides: An operative’s true identity, affiliations or intentions.

Bridge Alert: An agent who acts as a courier from a case officer to an agent in a denied area.

Cover: The ostensible occupation of an intelligence officer or agent; to be effective, a cover must be consistent with the subject’s background and presence in the target area.

Cut-Out: A mechanism or person used to link members of an operation while allowing them to pass
material or messages securely.

**Floater:** Person used for a one-time or occasional, even unrevealed, intelligence operation.

**Ghoul:** Agent who searches obituaries and graveyards for names of deceased for use by an agent’s operation.

**Legend:** A spy’s false detailed and documented background or biography.

**Naked:** Spy operating without cover/backup.

**Pattern:** The behavior and daily routine of a prospect or an operative that makes his/her identity unique.

**Pocket Litter:** Items in a spy’s pocket (receipts, theater tickets, coins, etc.) that add authenticity to his/her cover or legend.

**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.

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.

### Photo credits for credential murals

### P2.1.2.1 Case Panel - Anatomy of an Identity

**All in the Details**

The authenticity of even the smallest details support -- or compromise -- a spy's cover. Everything a spy carries must look, feel and sound believable:

- 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

What do these pocket contents say about the identities and activities of these two people?

### Case Text

**Label 1**

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.

Object: 2.1.2, Wallets with forged and authentic credentials

Label 2
Student visas are easily obtained, difficult to verify and a common way to begin to establish a false identity.

Object: 2.1.2, Wallets with forged and authentic credentials

Label 3
“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.

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 outing.

Objects: Vanity Fair magazine, shades and scarf, Plame’s book *Fair Game*  
Courtesy of Valerie Plame Wilson

### P2.1.4.1 Case Panel – The Canadian Caper

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.

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.

**Case Text**

**Label 1**  
Varied supporting evidence (magazine advertisements, business cards, and a staff member to answer the phone) made the “Argo” film crew’s cover believable.
The photograph shows an employee in place to answer the phone in case anyone called to check the cover story.

Object: 2.1.3, Canadian Caper Artifacts 3

Label 2
False documents created the identity of Kevin Harkins, and appropriate pocket litter helped make the identity credible.

Object: 2.1.3, Canadian Caper Artifacts 3

Label 3
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.

Object: 2.1.3, Canadian Caper Artifacts 3

Label 4
Kevin Harkins carried the “Argo” script with him, as well as trade publications that such a professional would be likely to have.

Object 2.1.3, Canadian Caper Artifacts

Embassy Theater

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.

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.

Case Text

Label 1
Kenneth Taylor, the Canadian diplomat stationed in Tehran in 1979, was credited with coming to the
rescue of U.S. diplomats.

Object: 2.1.2, Canadian Caper Artifacts 1; 2.1.2, Canadian Caper Artifacts 2

Label 2
A Polaroid shot of the six diplomats shows them relaxing at a reunion party, shortly after their rescue.

Object: 2.1.2, Canadian Caper Artifacts 1

Label 3
Admiral Stansfield Turner, then Director of Central Intelligence, presented the Intelligence Star for Valor to Antonio Mendez for his role in rescuing the diplomats.

Object: 2.1.3, CIA Star of Valor

Label 4
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.

Object: 2.1.2, Canadian Caper Artifacts 1; 2.1.3, Canadian Caper Artifacts 2; 2.1.3, Canadian Caper book

Object: Pair of blue jeans worn by CIA officer in captivity

Freed at Last!
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.

Covers & Legends – 3 kiosks with cover identities in center of room
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.”

Instructions
Select one of the covers presented here and memorize the details.

“Covers & Legends” interactive

Intelligence Agency Seal labels, underneath seals encircling room
Camp X Historical Society
CANADA

Last update: 8.11.13
1941-1944
Camp X was the first training ground for Canadian intelligence agents during World War II.

Canadian Security Intelligence Service
CANADA
1984-present

Royal Canadian Mounted Police [with motto:] Maintiens le Droit
CANADA
1873-present

Service for Protection of Constitutional Order
Sluzba Za Zastitu Ustavnog Poretku
REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Danish Defence Intelligence Service
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 Felderító 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 Komisariat 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area 3.1 — School for Spies</th>
<th>P3.0.1.0 — Area Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step Behind the Curtain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| L3.0.2.4 Disclaimer Label | 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>M 3.0.3.0 Language of Espionage - General Terms, printed in alternating colors on “School for Spies” entryway</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agent</strong>: Person unofficially employed by an intelligence service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CIA</strong>: Central Intelligence Agency; U.S. foreign intelligence service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FBI</strong>: Federal Bureau of Investigation; U.S. domestic counterintelligence service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KGB</strong>: “Komitet Gosudarstevnoy Bezopasnosti;” Soviet intelligence and security service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MI-5</strong>: British domestic counterintelligence service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MI-6</strong>: British foreign intelligence service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stasi</strong>: East Germany’s Cold War domestic and foreign intelligence service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SVR</strong>: “Federal’naya Sluzhba Bezopasnosti;” Russia’s current foreign intelligence service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asset</strong>: a clandestine source/method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Camp Swampy</strong>: CIA’s secret domestic training base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Case Officer</strong>: Staff officer who runs operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chief of Station</strong>: Officer in charge of an agency’s station in a foreign capitol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Company</strong>: The CIA’s term for itself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Controller</strong>: Officer in charge of a string of agents (a handler).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Counterintelligence</strong>: Spy-catching.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Covert Action Operation</strong>: An operation kept secret for a finite period of time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Double Agent</strong>: Spy who works for two intelligence services, usually against his/her original employer.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ears Only:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Eyes Only:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dead Drop:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mole:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spymaster:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Station:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uncle:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 become a master spy? You’ll soon see. Most schools give tests at the end of their term. We *begin* with tests — an entrance exam.

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.

(Diorama by Don Harvey and Todd Schroeder, 2002)

(4 photographs with credits on kiosk)

### M3.1.1.1 — “M” Panel: Observe and Analyze

**Balancing Observation and Analysis**

“There is nothing more deceptive than an obvious fact,” noted Sherlock Holmes.

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.

(4 images with credits)

### 4 interactive stations

“Suspicious Activity”
“Signals”
“Dead Drops”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M3.1.2.1 — “M” Panel: Living Your Cover</th>
<th>“Surveillance Systems”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Living Your Cover Story</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“You must know your cover story thoroughly,” begins <em>The Manual on Personal Disguise</em>, 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.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When suspicious guards check your identity, your life depends on remembering who you are.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4 images with credits)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| “Living Your Cover” touchscreen interactive |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M3.1.4.1 — “M” Panel: Threat Analysis</th>
<th>Gauging the Threat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Know your enemy,” advised the ancient Chinese general Sun Tzu in <em>The Art of War</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survival may depend on assessing threats. Be alert to hostile surveillance, enemy agents watching you. 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4 images with credits)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| “Threat Analysis” interactive |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M3.1.3.1 — “M” Panel: Use of Disguise</th>
<th>Using Disguise to Hide (or Create) Identity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makeup can make the young look old or transform women into men. A new way of talking, a change of gait or garments…all are vital tools of deception. And deception is a vital tool of the spy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4 images with credits)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| P3.1.3.2 Use of Disguise Mirror | DISGUISE|QUICK CHANGE |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Walk Differently                |                          |
| • Try slowing down              |                          |
| • Put a pebble in your shoe    |                          |
Change Your Expression
- Squint your eyes
- Tighten your lips
- Furrow your brow

Alter Your Look
- Do you have sunglasses? Put them on.
- Do you have a raincoat? Take it off.
- Do you have a hat? Put it on.

Blend In
- Are you wearing bright colors? Bad idea! They make you stand out.
- Avoid things that others will notice.

Area 3.3 – Ninja

P3.2.0.1 — Room Text

The Unstoppable Spy
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.

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.

(Diorama by Don Harvey, 2002)
(4 images with credits)

2 television screens showing training films: “Locks & Picks/2:53” and “Bugging/3:22”

P3.2.1.1 Panel
Ninja|Locks & Picks
Breaking In

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.

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.

(5 images with credits)

**Icon object: Lock Pick Kit 3.2.1.4.11**

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.

### 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.

### 3.2.1.4.5
**Training Padlocks**
**Used by Soviet Intelligence**

Intelligence agencies use cutaways of different types of locks to help trainees learn the art of lock picking.

### 3.2.1.4.7
**Key Pattern Device**
**Issued by U.S. Intelligence, 1960s**

To copy keys for warded locks an agent slipped this device into a lock then adjusted the feelers until they matched the right pattern.

| P3.2.2.1 Primary Panel | **Ninja|Minox** |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| **Classic Spy Camera**  |                 |

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.

[Image: G3.2.2.1.1 photo of Walker using the Minox in *Ultimate Spy Book*, p. 70.]

Following his arrest, John Walker demonstrates the use of the Minox camera he used to steal U.S. military secrets.

(Credit: Federal Bureau of Investigation)

**P3.2.6.1 Panel: Activity Information Panel, “Bugs/Listening Post”**

*Interactive Panel* (Bug Listening Post Desk)

**Vibro-Acoustic Microphone**

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.

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.

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.

---

**Interactive, part II**

*Interactive Panel*

**Tree Stump Bug**

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.

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.

---

**3.2.2 Minox Camera Object Case**

**3.2.2.1.1**

Developing Tank and Film Cassette

*Germany, First produced 1950s*

**3.2.2.1.2**

Film Viewer and Magnifier

*Germany, First produced 1950s*
### 3.2.2.1.3 Hairbrush Concealment for Minox Camera
Issued by HVA, 1960s – 1970s

### 3.2.2.1.4 Flash Attachment
Germany, first produced 1950s

### 3.2.2.1.5 Telephoto Binocular Clamp
Germany, first produced 1950s

### 3.2.2.1.6 Light Meter for Minox III & IIIs
Germany, 1950s - 1960s

### 3.2.2.1.7 Document Copy Stand
Germany, 1960s - 1970s

### 3.2.2.1.8 Minox Riga Camera
Latvia, circa 1937 - 1944

**P3.2.3.1 Panel: Case Panel**

#### Ninja|Spy Cameras

*Hidden Cameras*

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.

**Icon Object: Fountain Pen Camera, 3.2.3.1.17**

Fountain Pen Camera
Issued by CIA, late 1970s

This fountain pen was one of three concealments designed for a Tropel camera. The others were a key chain and a cigarette lighter.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.2.3.1.2</th>
<th>East German Surveillance Camera</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issued by Stasi, 1980s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.2.3.1.3</th>
<th>Fotosnaiper Camera</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issued by KGB, 1980s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.2.3.1.4</th>
<th>Robot Star 50 Camera with Waistbelt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany, 1970s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.2.3.1.5</th>
<th>F-21 Camera Concealment (Codename: UKOS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issued by KGB, 1960s - 1980s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This F-21 camera is concealed as a camera case with the lens located where the strap attaches to the case.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.2.3.1.6</th>
<th>Pentax 110 Document Camera</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issued by KGB, 1979 - 1983</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.2.3.1.7</th>
<th>Fixed Surveillance Camera (Codename: Zabeg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issued by KGB, 1970s - 1990s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

3.2.3.1.14
Battery Concealment with Three Tropel Camera Bodies
Issued by CIA, late 1970s

3.2.3.1.15
Key Chain Camera
Issued by CIA, late 1970s

3.2.3.1.16
Camera Concealed in Briefcase
Issued by Stasi, 1970s-1980s

This camera was designed to use infrared film and allow Stasi agents to take flash photographs without using any visible light.

P3.2.5.1 Panel: Primary Text Panel

Ninja|Surveillance

Shh! Someone’s Listening

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.

With digital technology, modern bugs are more compact than ever, often as thin as a human hair!

*[Image: G3.2.5.1.1 Hidden microphone in Germany circa 1925]*

This hidden microphone, manufactured in Germany around 1925, is an early example of an electronic bugging device.

(Credit: AKG London)

| **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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARNING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Photo panel of Bruce Willis with credit)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P3.2.8.3 Panel: Case Panel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**Ninja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Got the Time?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon Object: Steineck ABC Wristwatch Camera, 3.2.8.3.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steineck ABC Wristwatch Camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany, circa 1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This cleverly disguised subminiature camera allowed an agent to take photographs while pretending to check his or her watch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Set of 5 images, all credited to National Archives)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P3.2.8.5 Panel: Case Panel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**Ninja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Camera on a Roll</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon Object: &quot;Rollover&quot; Camera, 3.2.8.5.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rollover Camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issued by GRU, 1967</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This document camera (Codename: Nicrom) could copy up to 40 pages onto a single film cassette.

| P3.2.8.7 Panel: Unique Panel | Ninja|Tessina |
|---|---|
| Got a Light? | |
| 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. |
| 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. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon Object: Tessina Camera and cigarette case concealment, 3.2.8.7.1</th>
<th>Tessina Camera and Cigarette Case Concealment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issued by Stasi, 1960s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Tessina camera was easily concealed in a modified cigarette pack. Tiny holes on the side of the pack aligned with the camera lens.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| P3.2.8.1 Case Panel | Ninja|Buttonhole Camera |
|---|---|
| Smile for the Button | |
| 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. |
| 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. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.2.8.1.1</th>
<th>Buttonhole Camera, Model F-21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issued by KGB, circa 1970</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The F-21 was one of several buttonhole cameras widely used in the Soviet Union, Europe, and North America.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3.3.1 Panel: Label Rail #1</td>
<td>Cloak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanketed in Secrecy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[image: G3.31.4.1 Gordievsky with President Regan in Oval Office]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While under a KGB death sentence, Gordievsky met with President Reagan to discuss his experiences.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Credit: Courtesy: Ronald Reagan Library)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P3.3.1.1 Panel: Label Rail #2</th>
<th>Cloak</th>
<th>Conceal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Getaway Cars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During the Cold War, spies and ordinary citizens alike risked their lives to escape the oppression of East Germany.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P.3.3.1.2 Panel: Label Rail #3</th>
<th>Cloak</th>
<th>Escape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tricking the Border Guards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When East German border guards realized people were crossing the Berlin Wall by hiding in automobiles, they stepped up their vehicle inspection efforts.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Isetta looked too small to hide in, but a person could squeeze in by removing the heater and battery.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="" alt="women inside Isetta “It Happened at the Wall”" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Credit: From Es Geschah an Der Maur by Rainer Hildebrandt. Berlin: Arbeitsgemeinschaft 13, 1977)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P3.3.1.3 Panel: Label Rail #4</th>
<th>Cloak</th>
<th>Cramped</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Front Row Seat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imagine spending several hours crammed 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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safely in West Germany, a woman crawls out of the front of the escape vehicle.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="" alt="photo of woman crawling out of front of car, “It Happened at the Wall”" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### P3.3.2.1 Panel: Case Panel

#### Cloak

#### Communication

**Keeping in Touch**

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.

(5 photos with credits)

### 3.3.2 Secret Communications Object Case

- **3.3.2.1**
  - M-209 Cipher Machine
  - Issued by U.S. Army, 1943

- **3.3.2.2**
  - Letter Containing Secret Writing
  - U.S.S.R., 1964

- **3.3.2.3**
  - Necktie Camera, Toyckha 58-M
  - Issued by KGB, 1958

- **3.3.2.4**
  - Waterproof Dead Drop Pouch
  - Issued by U.S. Intelligence, 1970s

- **3.3.2.6**
  - “Biscuit Tin” Radio, MCR-1
  - Issued by SOE, circa 1940 – 1945

### P3.3.6.1 Panel: Case Panel – Secret Writing, Flaps and Seals

#### Cloak

#### Top Secret

**Secret Writing, Flaps and Seals**

Sometimes a written communication can be hidden in plain view.

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.

“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.

| Icon Object, 3.3.6.1.10 | Postcards with Secret Writing  
U.S.S.R., 1960s |
---|---|
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.  
(5 images with credits) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.3.6 Secret Writing Object Labels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **3.3.6.1.2**  
Envelope Searched for Secret Writing  
Germany, circa 1940 – 1945 |
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 allowed them to restore the letters exactly as they were.

3.3.6.1.1
Letter with Invisible Ink
George Washington Papers, Library of Congress, 1779

This letter, a re-creation of one from the George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, shows an early use of invisible inks. The message was written with milk.

3.3.6.1.4
Handkerchief with Secret Writing
West Germany, 1960s

Even everyday items such as handkerchiefs could be used to send secret messages. A chemical was used to partially expose this message.

3.3.6.1.5
Letter Containing Secret Writing
U.S.S.R., 1965
| **P3.3.5.4 Panel** – *Rail Panel* | **Cloak | Honored** |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| America’s “Incredible Limping Lady” | 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. |
| Virginia Hall was the only female civilian in World War II to receive the coveted Distinguished Service Cross. | *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. |
| *L3.3.5.4.1, Virginia Hall’s Radio* | *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. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon Object: Hollow Coin, 3.3.4.1.12</th>
<th>Hollow Coins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issued by KGB, 1950s -1990s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollow coins easily concealed microfilm and microdots. They were opened by inserting a needle into a tiny hole in the front of the coin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5 images with credits)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.3.4 Dead Drops Object Case</th>
<th>3.3.4.1.1 Statuette Concealment for Minox Film Cassettes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issued by KGB, 1970s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.3.4.1.2 Umbrella Concealment for Film</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issued by HVA, 1970s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.3.4.1.3 Hollow Shaving Cream Can Concealment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issued by U.S. Intelligence, 1960s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3.4.1.4
Clam Dead Drop
Issued by CIA, 1970s

Clams with magnets could be filled with things like money, cameras and one-time-pads then stuck beneath the metal girders of a bridge.

3.3.4.1.5
Hollow Bolt Concealment
Issued by KGB, first produced 1950s

3.3.4.1.6
Electric Outlet Concealment
Issued by KGB, 1960s

Secret documents hidden inside this false electrical outlet were likely to be overlooked during a typical room search.

3.3.4.1.7
Button Concealment
Issued by KGB, 1950s –1960s

3.3.4.1.8
Hollow Nail Concealments
Issued by KGB, first produced 1950s

3.3.4.1.9, 3.3.4.1.13
Dead Drop Spikes
CIA, 1960s–1990s

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.

3.3.4.1.10
Soap Case Concealment for Film
Issued by HVA, 1970s
Opening this case the wrong way would cause a flashbulb inside to fire, exposing the film wrapped around the bulb.

3.3.4.1.11
Courier Shoes with Container
Issued by KGB, 1980s

P3.3.5.1 Panel: Case Label

Cloak|Spy Radios
Secret Transmissions

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.

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.

Icon Object: Dog Doo transmitter, 3.3.5.1.1

Dog Doo Transmitter
Issued by CIA, circa 1970

Effectively camouflaged, this homing beacon transmitted a radio signal that directed aircraft to locations for strikes or reconnaissance.

(5 images with credits)

3.3.5 Spy Radios Object Case

3.3.5.1.7
Hallicrafter Radio S38-D
United States, 1950s

While living in New York City, KGB spy Rudolf Abel used a Hallicrafter tabletop radio to receive coded communications from Moscow.

3.3.5.1.6
Suitcase Radio, MR3
Issued by Polish SOE, circa 1940 – 1945

This powerful transceiver was designed for secret communications between Poland and England using Morse code.
3.3.5.1.3
Delco 5300 Radio
Issued by CIA, 1960s – 1970s

The CIA used radios like this in Cuba and elsewhere. Small, but powerful, these radios could transmit using both voice and Morse code.

3.3.5.1.8
SE-100/11 Radio
Issued by Abwehr, circa 1938-1944

Portable and easy to hide, this German radio breaks down into three parts: a transmitter, a receiver and power supply.

3.3.5.1.4

Woodblock Transmitter
Issued by KGB, 1970s

Well-camouflaged for eavesdropping, this microphone and transmitter could be inconspicuously attached to furniture, shelving, or other wooden fixtures.

3.3.5.1.5
Shoe with Heel Transmitter
Used by Romanian Secret Service (Securitate), 1960s–1970s

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.

L3.3.5.1.2
RS-6 Radio Station
Issued by CIA, 1950s – 1960s

Agents used this radio—complete with transmitter, receiver, power supply and accessory unit—when
behind enemy lines.

**P3.3.3.1 Panel: Case Panel**

**Cloak|Microdots**

**Dot-size Documents**

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.

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.

**Icon Object: Microdot Camera, 3.3.3.1.17**

Microdot Camera
Issued by HVA, 1960s

This tiny, easy to hide microdot camera could photograph documents and produce microdots less than a millimeter in diameter.

(5 images with credits)

**3.3.3 Microdots Object Case**

**3.3.3.1.1**
Cigarette Concealment for “Soft-film”
Issued by Polish Intelligence, 1970s

**3.3.3.1.2**
Concealment Cufflinks
Issued by KGB, 1950s

**3.3.3.1.3**
Postcard Slitter
Issued by CIA, 1960s

Microdots could be hidden between the layers of paper in a postcard and sent through the mail.
| 3.3.3.1.5 | Omega Microdot Viewer  
Issued by KGB, 1960s |
| 3.3.3.1.6 | Microdot Camera  
Issued by OSS, circa 1942 - 1945 |
| 3.3.3.1.7, 3.3.3.1.12 | Examples of Microdot Viewers  
General use, 1960s - 1970s |
| 3.3.3.1.8 | Field Microscope for Microdots  
Commercially produced, used by U.S. Intelligence, 1970s |
| 3.3.3.1.9 | Microdot Lenses  
Issued by KGB, 1960s - 1970s |
| 3.3.3.1.10 |  
|
| 3.3.3.1.11 |  
|
| 3.3.3.1.12 | Microdot Viewer  
Commercially produced, used by U.S. Intelligence, 1970s |
| 3.3.3.1.13 | Fountain Pen with Concealed Microdot Viewer  
East Germany, 1960s |
| 3.3.3.1.14 | Household Materials Used to Make Microdots  
U.S.S.R., 1960s |

Agents could make microdots from common household items such as headache powder, vodka and cellophane from packs of cigarettes.

3.3.3.4 Microdot Training Panel (4 Illustrations)

**Cloak|Microdot**

Making a Microdot
| G.3.3.3.3.4.1 | Step 1:  
1. Take photo of a document and develop the film.  
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 pyramidone and vodka solution. |
| G.3.3.3.3.4.2 | Step 2:  
Produce the microdot.  
The camera setup reduces the text to fit onto the tiny square of cellophane, creating a microdot less than 1 millimeter in size. |
| G.3.3.3.3.4.3 | Step 3:  
Cut out the microdot.  
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. |
| G.3.3.3.3.4.4 | Step 4:  
Hide the microdot.  
Using a razor blade, slit the edge of a postcard and insert the microdot. Glue the opening shut with egg white or potato starch. |
| L3.0.2.4 Disclaimer Label | 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. |
| Interactive “Tradecraft Skill – Disguise and Identification” |  |
**P3.3.7.1 Panel: Case Panel – Disguises**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cloak</th>
<th>Disguise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hiding in Plain Sight</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sometimes spies need to operate in public places without being recognized by the enemy. In disguise, a spy can move freely.

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.

**Icon object: Spirit Gum, 3.3.7.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spirit Gum, 3.3.7.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercially produced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**Case Labels**

**P 3.3.7.1.6 10 x 17 Photo panel (40 words)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hollywood Meets the CIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.

(Photo with credit)

**L3.3.7.1.1**

*Planet of the Apes* Prosthetic Mask

1968

This latex mask, designed by Hollywood makeup artist John Chambers, took five hours each day to apply to actor Maurice Evans.

**3.3.7.1.2**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disguise Kit</th>
<th><strong>Issued by CIA, 1960s</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L.3.3.7.1.3</th>
<th><strong>Sikh Disguise</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2 photographs of disguise)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L. 3.3.7.1.4 Street Person Disguise (20 words)</th>
<th><strong>Street Person</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excellent for surveillance activities, a spy disguised as a street person can sit for long periods unnoticed—and is avoided by most passersby.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P3.3.7.2 Unique Panel on Disguise transformations (10 x 17 horizontal panel : 70 words, in grouping with refined woman disguise photos)</th>
<th><strong>Look, and Look Again</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5 photos, credit: John Robson)

| P3.3.7.4 Panel: Primary Panel (1 PHOTO) | **Cloak|Ready, Set, Act!** |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------|
| “Simple” Disguises |
| 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. |
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.

With the cooperation of the Canadian government, six American diplomats were safely exfiltrated from Tehran.

[Image: G3.3.7.4.1 American hostages talking to the press]

(Credit: AP/Wide World Photos)

**Fly Sculpture Label**

“Oh, to be a Fly on the Wall…”
The International Spy

Fly
Rob Wynne, 2001

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.

**P3.3.8.1 Panel: Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)**

Cloak|Army of Moles

Cu Chi Tunnels

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.

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.

Caption:
Two hundred and fifty kilometers of dangerous, narrow, hand-dug tunnels were the underground fortress
of the Viet Cong.

(Photo with credit)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L3.3.8.3  Model Label – Cu Chi Tunnel</th>
<th>An Underground City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area 3.5 – Dagger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P3.4.0.1 — Room Text</th>
<th>“Dagger”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Spy Who Puts the “Do” in Derring-do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Diorama by Don Harvey, 2002)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5 images with credits)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P3.4.1.1 Panel: Case panel</th>
<th>Dagger</th>
<th>Weapons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concealed, Silent, Deadly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon Object: Lipstick Pistol, 3.4.1.1.1</th>
<th>Lipstick Pistol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issued by KGB, circa 1965</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Last update: 8.11.13
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.”

(4 images with credits)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.4.1 Weapons Object Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.4.1.1.18</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeve Dagger with Sheath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issued by British Special Forces, circa 1939-1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **3.4.1.1.22** |
| Tear Gas Pen |
| Issued by CIA, circa 1948 |

| **3.4.1.1.14, 3.4.1.1.15, 3.4.1.1.16** |
| Bobbins |
| Issued by British Special Forces, circa 1939-1945 |

| **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  
Issued by British Special Forces, circa 1939-1945  

This ordinary looking pipe fired a small projectile that could kill a person at close range.

3.4.1.1.9  
Cigarette Pistol and Components  
Issued by British Special Forces, circa 1939-1945  

This single-shot, .22-caliber pistol could be easily concealed in a pack of cigarettes.

3.4.1.1.27  
Cigarette Case Gun  
Issued by NKVD, circa 1939  

This weapon—designed for assassinations—was produced at the request of head of the NKVD. There’s no record of one ever being used.

Training Film: “Sabotage/4:55”

P3.4.2.1 Panel: Case Panel (NO PHOTOS) – Sabotage Case

Dagger|Sabotage

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.

In World War II, resistance groups cooperated in sabotage operations, often using specialized, concealed explosives.

| Icon Object: AC Delay, 3.4.2.1.1 | AC Delay Firing Device  
Issued by OSS, circa 1942-1945 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5 images with credits)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.4.2 Sabotage Object Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3.4.2.1.21 Communications Eliminator  
Issued by U.S. Military Intelligence, 1970s |
| When activated, this device would jam all radio communications around it then self detonate after its cycle was complete. |
| 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
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

3.4.2.1.6
Sand Spike
Issued by CIA, 1970s

3.4.2.1.9
Explosive Canteen
US Army; Military Intelligence Training Model; circa 1942-1945

3.4.2.1.18
Tear Gas Gun
Issued by CIA, 1960s

3.4.2.1.13
Clam
Issued by OSS, circa 1942-1945

3.4.2.1.16
Night Vision Goggles
Israel, 1980s
### Evading the Enemy

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.

### Icon Object: Escape Compass, 3.4.3.1.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Escape Compass</th>
<th>Issued by MIS-X, circa 1942-1945</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

An exact duplicate of a soldier’s uniform button, this compass is easily carried and easily overlooked.

### 3.4.3 Escape Object Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Swinger Compass</th>
<th>Issued by SOE, circa 1940 - 1945</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fly Button Compass</th>
<th>Issued by SOE, circa 1940 - 1945</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Escape Knife</th>
<th>Issued by MI9, circa 1939-1945</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heel Knife</th>
<th>Issued by SOE, circa 1940 - 1945</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parachutist’s Knife</th>
<th>Issued by SOE, circa 1940 - 1945</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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.

3.4.3.1.6
Phrase List for Soldiers
Issued by MIS-X, circa 1942-1945

This list contains helpful phrases in various languages. Soldiers carried lists like this to use if they were captured.

| P3.4.4.1 Panel: Primary Panel- Special Vehicles | Dagger|Vehicles |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Getting Around                                |                  |

In the world of espionage, sometimes a run-of-the-mill sedan just won’t do.

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.

**Caption:**
The Welbike, a portable motorcycle, was designed for quick getaways from a landing area or drop zone.
P3.4.4.5 Rail Panel – Car Gizmos

Dagger|Gadgets

Fully Loaded

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:

- 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
- 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

P3.4.4.2 Panel: Rail Panel – Bond Car

Dagger|Loaded

Pop Culture's Big Impact

The Aston Martin DB5 first appeared in the 1964 James Bond thriller Goldfinger. 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.
Caption:
The Presidential limo is armored and has state of the art technology, but any more details are classified information.

(Image with credit)

VILLAIN INTRO: ALL THAT GLITTERS
AURIC GOLDFINGER
James Bond and his Aston Martin raced across the screen in the 1964 film named after one his most memorable adversaries. The richest man in Britain, Goldfinger smuggles his favorite metal in the bodywork of a Rolls Royce Phantom, cheats at cards and golf and relies on the silent but deadly Oddjob to protect him as he plots to attain even greater wealth – and eliminate Bond in the process.

EVIL SCHEME: Goldfinger, 1964
Goldfinger’s Operation Grandslam aims to breach the US gold repository at Fort Knox with a powerful laser, then irradiate the reserves with a nuclear weapon obtained from China to make them untouchable for 58 years. The result: global economic chaos, and a stratospheric rise in the value of Goldfinger’s holdings.

Meet more Bond villains in the special exhibition "Exquisitely Evil" on the first floor.

P3.4.4.3 Panel: Rail Panel
Dagger|Submerge
Stealthy Submarine
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.

Caption:
In 1993, Iran purchased two Kilos from Russia—a potential threat as tracking equipment would not recognize them as enemy submarines.

(Image with credit)

P3.4.4.4 Panel: Rail Panel
Dagger|In the Air

Last update: 8.11.13
**Unmanned Aircraft**

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.

**Caption:**
The U.S. Defense Department developed the Predator in the mid-1990s for intelligence gathering in areas of moderate risk.  
(Image with credit)

---

**Area 3.6 – Shadow**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P3.5.0.1 — Room Text, main kiosk</th>
<th>“Shadow”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Spy Behind the Spies</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Diorama by Don Harvey, 2002)</td>
<td>(5 images with credits)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**P3.5.4.2; Silk Screen Panel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shadow—Eavesdrop</th>
<th>[image: G3.5.4.2.1 old U.S. Embassy in Moscow]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The U.S. Embassy in Moscow was plagued by security breaches throughout the Cold War years.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit: AP/Wide World Photos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Embassy’s got more Bugs than your Embassy!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During the Cold War, the U.S. and Soviet Union used sophisticated technology to keep each other under surveillance—especially in their nations’ capitals.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Plain label (goes with existing photo of new US embassy in case)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tchaikovsky Street</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP/Wide World Photos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Plain Label (to go with two embassy concrete samples)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Concrete Evidence</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On loan from The Honorable William H. Webster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Plain Label [Goes with U.S. embassy model]</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Piercing the Bubble</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Plain Label [Goes with U.S. embassy model]</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The KGB had planned to infiltrate the U.S. Embassy through multiple methods.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plain Label, (goes with Spy Dust replica bottle)</th>
<th>Spy Dust</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plain Label, with new photo of Russian Embassy on Wisconsin Ave.</th>
<th>Mount Alto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plain Label, to go with NSA laser listening device</th>
<th>Laser Listening Device (Replica)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo: House on Fulton Street Plain Label</th>
<th>Let’s Play Monopoly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long before the new Soviet embassy complex on Wisconsin Avenue was completed, the FBI purchased 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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.”

| P3.5.2.1 Panel: Panel − Recorders | Shadow|Recorders |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| **Microphones and Bugs**          |                |
| 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. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon Object: Wristwatch Microphone, 3.5.2.1.8</th>
<th>Wristwatch Microphone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States, circa 1958</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This wristwatch would have been attached to a recording device concealed on the agent’s body.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.5.2 Recorders Object Case</th>
<th>3.5.2.1.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nagra Recorder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issued by Stasi, 1980s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.5.2.1.10</th>
<th>Miniature Tape Recorder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issued by CIA, 1950s – 1960s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.5.2.1.11</th>
<th>Mezon Wire Recorder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issued by KGB, 1960s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.5.2.1.6</th>
<th>Cassette Recorder, RN-36</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercially produced; used by U.S. Intelligence, 1980s – 1990s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.5.2.1.9</th>
<th>Electra 707 Candid Recorder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States, 1950s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3.5.2.1.12 | Moskova Recorder  
Issued by KGB, 1980s |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Like the U.S. issued RN-36 recorder, this Russian recorder could be concealed on the body and activated by a pocket controller.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 3.5.2.1.13 | Briefcase Recorder  
Issued by CIA, 1950s |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This was one of the first portable recorders used to monitor conversations with visiting Soviet diplomats in the early years of the Cold War.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 3.5.2.1.2 | Bearcat Scanner  
United States, 1970s |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The KGB used this scanner around their embassy in the U.S. to secretly monitor FBI communications.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 3.5.2.1.3 | Motel Kit (Amplifier)  
Issued by CIA, 1970 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By placing the microphone of this unit on a wall and listening through the earpiece, agents could eavesdrop on activities in an adjacent room.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 3.5.2.1.4 | Uher Briefcase Recorder  
Commercially produced, used by CIA, 1970s |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 3.5.2.1.5 | ICOM R-7100  
United States, 1990s |
This broadband receiver can be used to identify clandestine radio transmissions from a hidden “bug.”

3.5.2.1.7
Minifon Attache Kit
United States, 1950s – 1960s

The variety of microphones and accessories available for this portable wire recorder made it a useful tool for clandestine recordings.

| P3.5.3.1 Panel: Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO) | Shadow|Ivy Bells
A Listening Bug in Enemy Waters |
---|---|
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.

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.

When the Soviets checked on their underwater cable they saw the words, “Property of U.S. Government” written inside the bugging pod.

[Image: G3.5.3.1.1 photo of cable w/”property of US Government” on it]

(Photo with credit)

| P3.5.3.2 Panel: Secondary Text Panel (1 PHOTO) | The End of Operation Ivy Bells |
---|---|
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.

An investigation revealed that a National Security Agency employee, Robert Pelton, had sold critical information to the KGB for $35,000. Pelton was convicted of treason and sentenced to life in prison.

_USS Halibut_ carried the deep-sea divers who installed the waterproof listening pod on the Soviet underwater cable.
**“Undersea Surveillance” interactive**

**P3.5.1.1 Panel: Rail Panel – Counterintelligence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Female Counterspy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Covert Video Sunglasses, CVS 3500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These glasses conceal a battery-powered micro-mini camera which records in real time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video Camera Detector, VCD-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This palm-sized unit activates an LED light whenever a video camera is in use nearby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf’s Ear Pocket Shotgun Microphone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With a range of up to 500 feet, this microphone makes eavesdropped conversations clearer by eliminating background noise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bug Detector, VL 5000P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This unit detects and pinpoints the location of covert listening devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male Spy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Covert Video Sunglasses, CVS 3500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These glasses conceal a battery-powered micro-mini camera which records in real time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video Camera Detector, VCD-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This palm-sized unit activates an LED light whenever a video camera is in use nearby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf’s Ear Pocket Shotgun Microphone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With a range of up to 500 feet, this microphone makes eavesdropped conversations clearer by eliminating background noise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bug Detector, VL 5000P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This unit detects and pinpoints the location of covert listening devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

Separate but contained within Spy/Counterspy case
| L3.5.1.1.14 | 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! |
| L3.5.1.1.15 | Portable Truth Machine, VSA 15  
A voice stress analysis system detects micro-tremors in a person’s voice—indicating stress or deception. |
| L3.5.1.1.16 | Eavesdropper Alert, B-400  
This device detects a wiretap or bug on the user's phone line. |

**P3.5.4.1 Panel: Label Rail (1 PHOTO)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shadow</th>
<th>Some Gift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Thing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

The bug, which was activated by a beam generated from a van parked near the U.S. Embassy.

Americans learned of “the Thing” in 1960, when American ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge displayed the inside of the seal to the United Nations.

[Image: G3.5.4.1.1 Henry Cabot Lodge shows alleged bug in Great Seal before Congress]

(Image credit: ©Bettman/CORBIS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.5.4.1.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Seal with hidden bug, The Thing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.5.4.1.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transceiver unit for Great Seal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Object labels inside case:**

Replica, Great Seal with Hidden Bug and Transceiver  
Originally issued by NKVD, 1946
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Printed on glass on the rear of “The Thing” case:</th>
<th>Great Seal of the United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Replica, showing cut away and hidden listening device</td>
<td>Originally issued by NKVD, 1946</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

### 3.6.1.5 Caught Primary Panel

**Shadow|Caught**

The Ultimate End Game

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.

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.

### G 3.6.1.4.1 1 photo Ames leaning against car being hand cuffed

After bugging his house and searching his trash, FBI agents had enough evidence to arrest Aldrich Ames. (Photo with credit)

### L. 3.6.1.4.1 Icon Object, 3.6.1.0.1

Rectal Concealment for Cyanide Capsule

Germany, 1945

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.
**Case objects**

| 3.6.1.0.2, 3.6.1.0.4, 3.6.1.0.3 | Tracking Devices (Beacon, Magnetic Bumper Beeper, Satellite Beeper)  
Issued by FBI and Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 1980s |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A spy in a car can be &quot;followed&quot; with a variety of tracking devices surreptitiously attached to an automobile.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 3.6.1.0.5 | Blood Chit  
U.S. Army Air Force, circa. 1942-1945 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 3.6.1.0.6, 3.6.1.0.7 | Brass Knuckles, Interrogation Glove  
British Special Forces, 1939-1947 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>These hand weapons gave extra power and weight to the wearer. Such devices could intimidate or inflict serious injury to a reluctant witness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 3.6.1.0.8, 3.6.1.0.9 | Eyeglasses with Concealed Cyanide Pills  
Issued by CIA, circa 1975-1977 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 3.6.1.0.10 | Lighter Camera  
Issued by CIA, late 1970s |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An agent can protect valuable information from enemy discovery during a search by hiding incriminating items in everyday objects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dead Drop Rock  
Issued by CIA, 1970s  
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.

### 3.6.1.0.12  
Evidence Photo  
KGB, late 1970s–1980s  
This photo displays items—cameras, one-time pads, shortwave radios, cipher books and microdot viewers—confiscated from CIA sources and dead drops in Moscow.

H. Keith Melton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wall label</th>
<th>Interrogation Cell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lubyanka Prison contained special rooms for KGB officers to interrogate political prisoners. Today these rooms are used for government offices.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Background image of room with credit)

### Abel lithograph  
Rudolf Ivanovich Abel  
USSR, 1903-1971  
Lithograph, 1960  
Gift of the family of Donald E. Moore, former FBI Foreign Counterintelligence Chief  
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.

### Abel etching  
Rudolf Ivanovich Abel  
USSR, 1903-1971  
Etching, 1958  
Copy of original, used with permission of Mrs. Lawrence McWilliams
An acute observer and skillful artist, Abel sketched the view from his cell (USP Atlanta, cell 1-16) into the one across the hall.

**Abel (Secondary panel)**

Portrait of the Artist, as a Spy

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.

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 Glienicker Bridge in Berlin, and returned to the USSR.

**Caption:**

Soviet spy Colonel Rudolf Ivanovich Abel was led in handcuffs from his espionage trial.

(Credit: ©Bettmann/CORBIS)

**Interactive: “Spy Consequences – Caught/2:00”**

What Happens when a Spy gets Caught?

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.

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.

**Caption:**

Moscow’s Lenin Hills Bridge seems like a good location for a dead drop. Anyone waiting would be easily spotted. Or not?

(Image with no credit)

**Wrist Watch Video Camera, “Wristcam” circa 1995**

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area 4.1 – The Secret History of History</th>
<th>Gift of James Greenwold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P4.0.0.1 – Area Text, carved into door</td>
<td>The Secret History of History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uncovering the Hidden Hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>History books record people and events. They tell us what happened. To learn the how and why, you must peek behind the curtain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object: Replica of Rosetta Stone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M4.0.2.0 – Quote panel, over with Rosetta Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“The Lord said to Moses, “Send men to spy out the land of Ca’naan…” Num. 13:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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, 18 and see what the land is like, and whether the people who live in it are strong or weak, whether they are few or many, 19 and whether the land they live in is good or bad, and whether the towns that they live in are unwalled or fortified, 20 and whether the land is rich or poor, and whether there are trees in it or not.” Numbers 13:17-20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P4.1.2 Primary Text Panel:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rosetta Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key to an Ancient World</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 mysteries of ancient Egypt, a code book unlocks a code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is a detail of the Rosetta Stone, on display at the British Museum in London. [image: G.4.1.2.1]
### P4.1.3 Spy Profile Panel

#### Code Breaker Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Jean-Francois Champollion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country of origin:</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Known for:</td>
<td>Code Breaking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**He Cracked the Code**

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.

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.

[Image: G.4.1.1.3.1 painted portrait of Jean-Francois Champollion (color)](Credit: Erich Lessing/Art Resource, NY)

### P4.1.0.1 – Room Text

#### Second Oldest Profession

**The Ancient Craft of Espionage**

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.

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.

(Image montage with credits)

### Case on opposite side of “Second Oldest Profession”

#### M4.1.9.1 Quotes on back panel

There is nowhere you cannot put spies to good use.

A military operation involves deception. Even though you are competent, appear to be incompetent.
Though effective, appear to be ineffective.

No one is given rewards as rich as those given to spies, and no matter is more secret than espionage.

Sun Tzu, *The Art of War*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.1.9.2 Panel: Reader Text Panel</th>
<th>The First Spymaster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sun Tzu overhead audio</td>
<td>Chinese general Sun Tzu wrote <em>The Art of War</em>—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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(image: G4.1.9.2.1 illustration of Sun Tzu on horse, Spy Eyewitness)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>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.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.9.1.1</td>
<td><em>The Art of War</em>, Sun Tzu (2 books, one fold-out in Chinese, one in English)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Left side of room:</th>
<th>The Writing on the Wall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P4.1.1.1 Primary Panel</td>
<td>A Mysterious Message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The prophet Daniel was an interpreter of dreams and messages. He can be considered the first cryptanalyst—he found meaning where others could not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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 <em>NUMBERED</em> the king’s days, <em>WEIGHED</em> him and found him wanting, and would divide his kingdom between the <em>PERSIANS</em> (and Medes). Daniel understood that the unworthy king would be defeated that evening, and his kingdom partitioned. The prophecy came true.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>MENE = NUMBERED</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>TEKEL = WEIGHED</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
L4.1.6 Panel

**Belshazzar's Feast**

Rembrandt depicted the Biblical story of King Belshazzar of Babylon. The King requested that Daniel interpret an inscription from God.

*[image: G4.1.1.1.1 – Rembrandt's Belshazzar's Feast - close-up]*

(Credit: National Gallery, London, UK/Bridgeman Art Library)

P4.1.4.1 Primary Panel

**SPIES AT COURT**

**Courtly Intrigue**

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.

No one embodied this courtly intrigue more than the ruthless Cardinal Richelieu, the evil villain of Alexander Dumas’ *The Three Musketeers*. 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.

*[image G4.1.4.1.1 Triple portrait of Richelieu]*

*Armand-Jean du Plessis Cardinal Richelieu: powerful politician, religious leader, and scheming spymaster.*

(Credit: National Gallery, UK/Bridgeman Art Library)

P4.1.4.1 Photo Panel

**Scheming Spymaster**

As secretary of foreign affairs, Cardinal Richelieu was one of the most powerful men in 17th century Europe. A brilliant spymaster, he created a *cabinet noir*, or black chamber, to intercept mail and learn enemy secrets.
**P4.1.4.1 Photo Panel**  
*Statesman, Philosopher, Spymaster*

Niccolo Machiavelli chronicled the turmoil and intrigue of Italian politics circa 1500. In his classic work, *The Prince*, he championed espionage as a means of retaining power. “Machiavellian” remains a term used to describe unscrupulous cunning and deception.

*Image G4.1.4.1.1, portrait of Richelieu with credit*

(Background image with credit)

---

**Case text and objects**

---

**P4.1.4.5 Photo panel**  
*Lover and Spy*

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.

*Image: G4.1.4.5.1, print of Casanova*  
(Credit: Private Collection/Bridgeman Art Library)

*Object: Reproduction of Letter about Casanova’s Spying, 4.1.4.7.1*

---

**L4.1.4.7 Caption label**

*Written Evidence*

Cardinal de Bausset’s letter to the Duc de Choiseul described Casanova’s spy activities.

This letter is a re-creation of the original in the Collection of Archives du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Paris.

*4.1.4.2 Political Testament of Cardinal Richelieu, 1688*  
Armand Jean du Plessis Cardinal Richelieu

*4.1.4.2.2 The Prince, 1505*  
Niccolo Machiavelli
### Ninja Sayings

Ninjutsu is not for your own selfish desires.

It is for your country, your lord, and for when there is no other recourse when faced with physical danger.

If you use it for your own selfish desires you will surely destroy the original true essential meaning of the art.

Master Momochi Sandayu
Founder of Japanese Iga style ninjutsu, “the art of stealth”

---

### Ninja case panel

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.

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.

**Image caption:**

*The stuff of legends, ninjas have been depicted throughout history, from traditional woodblock prints to today’s blockbuster films.*

(image with credit)

---

### Dressed to Disappear

This *shinobi shozoku* 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.

---

### Royal Spies

*Queen versus Queen*
Mary Queen of Scots would stop at nothing to win the English throne from her cousin, Elizabeth I. She even masterminded a plot to assassinate Elizabeth. Writing letters to her conspirators in secret code, Mary thought no one would discover her scheme.

But Elizabeth had a secret weapon in battling her archrival: Sir Francis Walsingham, chief advisor and spymaster extraordinaire. Walsingham intercepted Mary’s letters and hired an expert cryptographer to decode them. The letters gave Elizabeth the proof she needed to silence her enemy once and for all. Mary was convicted of treason and beheaded in 1587.

**Mary Queen of Scots used espionage to plot against her cousin Queen Elizabeth I.**

*Images: G4.1.5.3.3.1, G4.1.5.2.1.1*

(Credit: National Trust/Art Resource, NY)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Text</th>
<th>L4.1.5.5 Caption label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spies were Her Eyes and Ears</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In <em>The Rainbow Portrait</em>, the artist painted Elizabeth I wearing a splendid gown embroidered with eyes and ears. This artist’s invention was an allegory to represent the spycraft necessary for the Queen to keep her throne.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Framed image of portrait, no credit)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P4.1.5.2 Photo panel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Queen’s Spymaster</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Francis Walsingham, chief advisor to Elizabeth I, ran the greatest spy network of his time. His espionage not only uncovered plots against Elizabeth, but also helped defeat the Spanish Armada. His motto: “Knowledge is never too dear.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(Image G4.1.5.2.1, with credit)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P4.1.5.4 Photo panel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Spying Scientist</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dee’s absent-minded scientist persona masked a clever and calculating spy. Thinking him harmless,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
L4.1.5.3.1 Caption Label, right side of letter

Framing a Queen

Sir Francis Walsingham asked cryptographer Thomas Phelippes to add a postscript to a letter intercepted from Mary, Queen of Scots. The added postscript would link her to a plot to assassinate Queen Elizabeth I.

This letter is a re-creation of the original in the collection of the Public Record Office.

Right side of room

P4.1.3.1 Primary Panel

Warrior Spies

Great Leaders, Great Spies

Spying for military purposes is as old as battle itself. Great war heroes were often also great spies or 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

The two attached wheels of a cipher disk are printed with the same alphabet. The inner wheel turns to create a new displacement code.
### L 4.1.3.4 Special Caption

**Object: 4.1.3.1.1**
Alexander the Great Bust

**L4.1.3.6 Caption for background illustration**

Alexander The Great

Alexander the Great conquered much of the known world in 334 BC—and spied on his own soldiers. By reading their letters home, Alexander learned which men were dissatisfied and which remained loyal.

Alexander also used spies to track enemy movements. His spies exchanged messages written on scrolls wrapped around sticks called skytales. Without an accurate stick, the text was illegible.

### Hannibal’s Secret Crossing

One of history’s greatest generals, Hannibal of Carthage crossed the Alps unnoticed to invade Italy during the Second Punic War. He was accompanied by infantry, cavalry and armored elephants. Hannibal’s vast intelligence network distracted the enemy, placed spies in enemy camps, and gathered information about the terrain from locals. Only one of his spies was ever detected.

(Image with credit)

### “Message Strip/Skytale” interactive

Sir Francis Bacon

"Oh, let me live and all the secrets of our camp I'll show"

*All’s Well that Ends Well*, iv.1

William Shakespeare

"God hath given you one face and you make yourself another"

*Hamlet*, 3.1.
### M4.1.6.2 Graphic Mural Stained Glass (right)

“Thou wilt not trust the air with secrets (no period, or end quotation mark)
*Titus Andronicus*, iv. 2

### P4.1.5 Reader Rail Panel

Did a Spy Write Shakespeare?

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.

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 *Hamlet* and other plays.

*(image: Shakespeare’s four signatures)*

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.

*(Credit: Public Record Office)*

### P4.1.4 Panel Reader Rail

A Mystery Solved

In 1957, William and Elizebeth Friedman, husband and wife cryptanalysts, published *The Shakespearean Ciphers Examined*. 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.
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.

[Image: G4.1.6.4.1 photograph of William Friedman and wife with cipher disk]

Cipher experts William and Elizabeth Friedman disproved the theory that Francis Bacon wrote Shakespeare’s plays.

(Credit: National Security Agency)

P4.1.7.4 Panel Primary Panel:

Code Crafters

The Early Code Masters

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.

These three men defined the science of cryptography and paved the way for future generations of code masters.

[Image: G4.1.7.4.1 Giovanni Battista Porta]

Caption:
Many scholars consider Giovanni Battista Porta to be the outstanding cryptographer of the Renaissance.

(Credit: Reproduced from the Collections of the Library of Congress)

P4.1.7.4.1 Panel Photo Panel, inside case

The Origins of Modern Cryptography

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.


L4.1.7.6 Caption Label

Porta’s egg (Prop – a hard-boiled egg with partially pealed shell revealing writing, no catalogue)
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.

**Invisible Inks**

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.

*image: G4.1.7.1.1.1 Marie Antoinette with credit*

**Renaissance Superstar**

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.

David Kahn

**From the Renaissance to the Civil War**

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.

David Kahn

*image: G4.1.7.2.2.1 Alberti’s Cipher Disk*

**Background image:** Architectural Perspective drawing by Alberti

**Alberti Medal – front and back**

_Object: Reproduction Alberti Medal, de Pasti, Matteo, circa 1446-1450_

Cast from the original in the collection of the British Museum
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?”

### P4.1.7.3.1 Panel

**Dominator Immortal, Governor of the World**

Johannes Trithemius, a Benedictine monk, developed a letter-to-word substitution code. For instance, this pious Latin phrase, *Dominator immortalis gubernans mundana*, 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.

*(image: G4.1.7.3.1.1  Trithemius’ Polygraphic. Credit: David Kahn)*

### P4.1.7.5.1 Spy Profile Panel

**Code Breaker Profile**

- **Name:** Girolamo Cardano
- **Lived:** 1501-1576
- **Experience:** Physician, natural philosopher, mathematician, astrologer and interpreter of dreams

**Messages Behind Masks**

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.

*(image: G.4.1.7.5.1.1 Illustration of Cardano with credit)*

### “Cardano Grille” interactive

- **Object:** Mirror/Looking glass, no text or label

### M4.1.8.1 Quote, on Trojan Horse display glass

- **Light it…burn the treacherous offering! Probe its hiding-places, puncture the belly…**

  *Virgil, Aeneid, Book II*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M4.1.8.2 Quote, <em>on Trojan Horse display glass</em></th>
<th>Either the Greeks hide in that wooden interior or someone's crafted a weapon to spy on your city, to get inside your walls and peer into your houses. Don't trust the horse, you people of Troy. Some trick is concealed here. Virgil, <em>Aeneid</em>, Book II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **P4.1.8.3: Label Rail  CHUNK 1** | **A Legendary Deception**

Legend has it that after 10 years of trying to conquer the city of Troy by siege, the Greeks turned to deception. Epic poems tell of them building a hollow wooden horse large enough to hold 30 armed warriors.

*(Image: G.4.1.8.3.1 Trojan Horse by Raoul Lefevre with credit)*

**Setting the Trap**

*To trick the Trojans and gain access to Troy, Greek troops left a huge wooden horse filled with warriors outside the city gates.*

| **CHUNK 2** | **A Deadly Decoy**

Their bait in place, the Greeks boarded their ships and sailed out of sight, leaving just one warrior behind. Claiming the horse was an offering to the gods, and that he had escaped to avoid being sacrificed, the warrior persuaded the Trojans to bring the horse into the walled city.

*(image: G4.1.8.3.2 Italian procession of the Trojan horse with credit)*

**Taking the Bait**

Believing the horse was left as a gift to the gods, the Trojans pulled it into the city.

| **CHUNK 3** | **A City Burns**

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.
The Greek warriors came out from the horse and opened the gates to the rest of the Greek troops.

Gaining Our Trust … Then Our Secrets

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 Robinson Crusoe. Few recognize him as founder of Britain’s espionage network.

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.

I accuse …!

This headline grabbed public attention when it appeared in the French newspaper L'Aurore on January 13, 1898. Written by the renowned author, Emile Zola, it focused public attention on the Dreyfus case.

Mockery Of Justice

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.

*[image: G4.2.3.2.1 PHOTO OF DREYFUS ON TRIAL, with credit]*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Panel: Photo Panel</th>
<th>Falsely Accused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>image: G4.2.3.4.1 Police identification photograph of Dreyfus at age 35, with credit</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Panel: Primary Panel</th>
<th>Alfred Dreyfus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Spy Who Wasn’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(image: G4.2.4.1.1 Dreyfus receiving the Legion of Honor, with credit)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>In 1906, after receiving full amnesty, Dreyfus was promoted to major and awarded the coveted Legion of Honor.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Object: Victrola with record, no label or number |
| American Traitor |
| 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.

Reproduced from the Collections of the LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P4.2.1.4 Panel</th>
<th>Revolutionary Espionage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[image: G4.2.1.4.1, portrait of Benjamin Franklin, with credit]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>George Washington Letter Case</th>
<th>The Father of His Country and America’s First Spymaster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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. Kalender 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 impoly 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

Black Chambers

Letter Tampering in European Courts

Throughout the 1700s, European monarchs ran black chambers--secret offices where mail was intercepted, read, and resealed. The most renowned black chamber (cabinet noir), in Vienna, operated like a small factory, with mail delivered promptly each morning, sorted, and assigned to the appropriate specialist.
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.

![Image: Maria Theresa, with credit]

Empress Maria Theresa ruled Austria during the heyday of Vienna’s black chamber, and showed a keen interest in its activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L4.2.1.2</th>
<th>Open with Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Using a thin bone needle, a <em>cabinet noir</em> officer would carefully extract mail from a tiny opening in the envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L4.2.1.5 Caption Label</th>
<th>Proof of Treachery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 4.2.1.0.1 | Benedict Arnold’s Coded Letter in Harper’s Monthly |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L4.2.1.3 Caption</th>
<th>Good as New</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A letter tamperer would make a cast of a wax seal, melt and remove the wax, then make a new seal from the cast.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 4.2.0.8.1 | Jefferson Cipher Disk |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L4.2.0.8 Caption</th>
<th>Ahead of Its Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Jefferson invented this cylindrical cipher in the 1790s. The U.S. Army used a similar device, the M-94, to encrypt messages before World War II. The model displayed here is based on the M-94.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| P4.2.2.0 Panel – Primary Panel- | Spy Stories |
### Literary Spies

**Art Imitates Life**

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.

W. Somerset Maugham is sometimes credited as the inventor of the modern spy story. He based *Ashenden; Or the British Agent* on his experiences in the British secret service. Other great modern writer-spies include Ian Fleming and Graham Greene.

![image: G4.2.2.0.1 – Graham Greene, with credit]

**caption:**
Graham Greene’s years in British foreign intelligence inspired his novels *Our Man in Havana* and *The Human Factor*, and the screen play for *The Third Man*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In case:</th>
<th>4.2.2.3.1, 4.2.2.3.10, 4.2.2.3.13, 4.2.2.3.7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edgar Allen Poe books, one is open to the story “The Gold Bug”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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.”)

### A Literary Spy

*Known for his novels Robinson Crusoe and Moll Flanders,* 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.

“Tis the easiest thing in the world to hire people to betray their friends.”  

Daniel Defoe

![image: G4.2.2.5.1 Daniel Defoe, with credit]

### On shelf:

4.2.2.3.6
| L4.2.2.2 Panel: Photo Panel | A Globetrotting Spy  
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 *The Arabian Nights* and the *Kama Sutra*.  
[Image: G4.2.2.2 Portrait of Richard Burton by Sir Frederick Leighton, with credit] |
|---|---|
| On shelf: | 4.2.2.3.2  
“The Kasida of Haji Abdu El-Yezdi,” translated by Richard Burton  
Object: “Kama Sutra,” translated by Richard Burton (no database entry or number)  
4.2.2.3.5  
“The Maugham Reader” by W. Somerset Maugham  
4.2.2.3.8, 4.2.2.3.9  
“The Complete Short Stories of W. Somerset Maugham,” two volumes  
4.2.2.3.10  
“The Works of W. Somerset Maugham: Mrs. Craddock”  
4.2.2.3.11  
“Of Human Bondage” by W. Somerset Maugham  
4.2.2.3.12  
“The Spy” by James Fenimore Cooper  
4.2.2.3.16, 4.2.2.3.17  
“Kim” by Rudyard Kipling |
| P4.2.2.1 Panel – Photo Panel | Fleming. Ian Fleming.  
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.

[Image: G4.2.2.1 - Ian Fleming, with credit]

**On shelf:**

Object: “From Russia With Love” by Ian Fleming. (No database entry or number)

Object: “The Man With the Golden Gun” by Ian Fleming. (No database entry or number)

4.2.2.3.4

“Monsignor Quixote” by Graham Greene

4.2.2.3.14

“The Tenth Man” by Graham Greene

4.2.2.3.15

“Doctor Fischer of Geneva or the Bomb Party” by Graham Greene

Object: 2 copies of “The Spy Who Came in from the Cold” by John LeCarre (No database entry or number)

Object: “Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy” by John LeCarre (No database entry or number)

**Area 4.3 – Balloons, Birds, and Battlefields**

**P4.3.0.1 – Room Text**

**Balloons Birds, and Battlefields**

Harnessing the Potential of Film and Flight

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.

Nineteenth century agents armed with cameras combined aviation with the fledgling art of photography, 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.
4.3.2.1 Primary Text Panel

Birds
Pigeon power

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.

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.

Caption:
Some pigeons doubled as spies—reconnaissance pigeons like these World War I birds carried cameras to photograph enemy activity.
[image: G4.3.2.1.1 two pigeons wearing cameras, with credit]

P4.3.2.3 Photo Panel

Traveling Light
Pigeons carried their cargo in leg canisters. Reduced through microphotography to tiny dots, thousands of messages could be carried by one pigeon.
[image: G4.3.2.3.1 Message being inserted in pigeon leg band, with credit]

Conoco Germ Processed Oil poster, reproduction

“Fly, Spy!”

P4.3.2.4 Photo Panel

Bring It Home

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.
[image: G4.3.2.4.1 [pigeon being release from British tank, with credit]

4.3.2.5 Spy Profile

Spy Profile

Name: Black Check Cock
Alias: Cher Ami
Country of origin: Bred by British Signal Corps, transferred to U.S. Signal Corps

A Fine Feathered Hero
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.

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.

[4.3.2.5.1 pigeon image, with credit]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Case</th>
<th>Extended Caption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L4.3.2.6</td>
<td>4.3.0.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taxidermied pigeon with camera</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aerial Surveillance

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.

Bird Cam

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caption Label</th>
<th>4.3.0.1.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pigeon Message Book M-210-A, U.S. Army Signal Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mini Messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Small message books were useful in many situations. Each book contained pages interleaved with</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
carbon paper so that a copy of every message was retained in the book.

*Caption:*

**Photography Takes Wing**

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.

*(panoramic photograph of Wiesbaden with bird wings)*

Credit: Deutsches Museum München

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P4.3.1.1 Panel: Primary Text Panel</th>
<th>Balloons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aerial View</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Caption:*

**Observation balloons were used during both world wars. The front scoop on this World War I balloon lets in air for balance.**

*[image: G4.3.1.1.1 3rd Balloon Co. balloon being brought down, with credit]*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P4.3.1.2 Photo Panel</th>
<th>Blowing Up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional balloonist Thaddeus Lowe offered his services to the Union army by making traditional hot air balloons more practical for use during the Civil War. Among his innovations, Lowe developed a generator for quick—3 hour—inflation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P4.3.1.3</strong> Photo Panel</td>
<td><strong>Grandstand Seat</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>P4.3.1.4</strong> Photo Panel</th>
<th><strong>Leap For Your Life</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>P4.3.1.5</strong> Photo Panel</th>
<th><strong>Talking to the ground</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Floor image label</strong></th>
<th><strong>Airborne Espionage</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Neubronner camera strapped to a pigeon recorded this aerial view of Kronberg, Germany in 1907. Notice the remarkable detail of this birdseye image.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>4.3.3.1</strong> Primary Panel</th>
<th><strong>The First “Secret Service”</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alan Pinkerton often performed his own “secret service” work, traveling under the pseudonym “Major E. J. Allen.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Civil War Spies

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.

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.

[photo of Lincoln & aides]
Photograph by Alexander Gardner, Antietam, MD, 1862

Lincoln’s Right-Hand Man

President Lincoln stands between Pinkerton and Major General McCleland after the Battle of Antietam, where inaccurate intelligence reports may have contributed to the Union forces’ failure to destroy the Confederate Army.

Photograph by Alexander Gardner, October 2, 1862

The Bureau

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.

[Photo of Sharpe with troopers]
Photographer unknown; February 1864

We Never Sleep

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 logo—the All-Seeing Eye—inspired the term “Private Eye.”

[Image of Pinkerton Agency Logo]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Underneath: Plain Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WWI: Revolt in the Middle East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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, <em>Seven Pillars of Wisdom</em>, and the movie <em>Lawrence of Arabia</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image of T.E. Lawrence dressed as Arab]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image of Contemporary Newspaper Cartoon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WWI: The Plot that Boomeranged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>The Washington Star</em>, March 1917</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image of Lenin Rallying Russian Revolutionaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WWI: Covert Action in Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproduced from the Collections of the LIBRARY OF CONGRESS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area 4.4 – Sisterhood of Spies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Label:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter written by Mata Hari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France, 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4.0.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mata Hari letter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: From Ballroom to Battlefield: A Spy’s Eye View of the Civil War**

MAIN LABEL

**From Ballroom to Battlefield**
A Spy’s Eye View of the Civil War

The Civil War, America’s bloodiest conflict, pitted brother against brother and forced West Point classmates to face off on the battlefield. In this brutal struggle, intelligence played a vital role. Before the Civil War broke out in 1861, a field commander could receive reports no faster than his ancient Roman counterpart. However, in this first modern intelligence war, the telegraph, the railroad, balloons, and an expanding free press gave generals a significant advantage. Battles were won and lost not only with technology and military might, but also with information from heroic slaves, cunning society belles, and daring scouts.

Rose O’Neal Greenhow

Image:
She Risked Everything.
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, the continued her espionage.

Image:

Sabotage!
The train conductor and his crew were sitting down to breakfast in Kennesaw, GA when Union spy James Andrews stole their locomotive, The General. With twenty-two volunteers at his side, Andrews had sneaked behind enemy lines, ready to put a bold plan into action: sabotage Confederate rail lines so rebel forces couldn’t reinforce Kentucky. For 90 miles “Andrew’s Raiders” destroyed bridges, tracks, and telegraph lines before being captured near Chattanooga, TN. In June 1862 Confederates hanged Andrews and seven others. Buster Keaton immortalized the raid in his 1926 silent classic, The General.

Musical Intelligence
Music often gave away secrets; scouts listened carefully to bands to determine the location, size, and composition of the enemy. That meant it could also be used for deception. Outnumbered by Union troops outside Yorktown during the Peninsula Campaign, Confederate General John Magruder was desperate. He told his bands to play loud and long into the night. Deceived, General George B. McClellan believed that he was the outnumbered one. He ordered his army to entrench, thereby losing his chance to overwhelm Magruder.

“I have just obtained a splendid observation from the balloon. I find the enemy in large force on the New Bridge Road.” --Aeronaut Thaddeus Lowe

Lofty Intel: The Peninsula Campaign, March – July, 1862
The Balloon Corps, commissioned by President Lincoln, sailed into service during the Civil War. In 1862, General George B. McClellan aimed to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond. His spymaster, Allen Pinkerton, had described a far larger Confederate force than actually existed, and so McClellan advanced cautiously. This plodding pace gave both sides the chance to use balloons for reconnaissance. Union Chief Aeronaut Thaddeus Lowe’s balloonists were able to see far beyond Confederate lines and chart enemy movements, and they transmitted this information via telegraph to the ground. They also gathered information for Union mapmakers. Despite these advantages, McClellan’s army withdrew defeated from the peninsula. The Balloon Corps was abolished in 1863.

Image:

“Here is a paper, with which if I cannot whip Bobby Lee, I will be willing to go home.” General George
B. McClellan

Lee’s Lost Orders
When a Union Corporal stooped to pick up three cigars lying in a clover field near Frederick, MD he had no idea what he had found. Wrapped around them were General Lee’s plans for his Maryland campaign. For General George B. McClellan, finding Special Orders No. 191 on September 13, 1862 was incredible luck. He telegraphed Lincoln: “I think Lee has made a gross mistake and he will be severely punished for it.”

Intelligence Ignored: Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862
Union General McClellan consistently made poor use of intelligence. Days after finding Lee’s orders, he received reports that Lee was straying from the battle plan. McClellan dismissed this breaking intelligence—once lost his chance to catch the divided Confederates by surprise. When he finally engaged Lee at Antietam, his army failed to deliver a crushing blow to the Confederates, who had regrouped. However, it succeeded in stopping Lee’s invasion of the North. As a result, both England and France lost faith in the Confederacy, and Lincoln was emboldened to issue s preliminary emancipation proclamation.

Knowing the Enemy
Every commander wants to know the strength and structure of his enemy’s army. Union intelligence officer John Babcock interrogated Confederate prisoners and deserters and read captured documents to piece together the organization of Lee’s army, including J.E.B. Stuart’s cavalry division.

Knowledge is Power: Battle of Gettysburg
After two days of fierce fighting, the Union army was battered. General George G. Meade had to decide whether to keep fighting. In a battlefield meeting, his chief intelligence officer revealed that prisoners had been captured from every Confederate brigade except one. This meant only Pickett’s division had not yet fought. With the knowledge that the Confederates had few fresh troops to call on, Meade stayed to fight. The next day, Union troops repelled Pickett’s Charge and won the war’s decisive battle.

Open Source Intel: Press Leaks
Union newspapers reported the discovery of Lee’s Special Orders No. 191. Fortunately, the North’s failure to keep this secret was matched by the South’s failure to notice the leak. General Lee missed the coverage and remained unaware of the loss.

Tapping Telegraph Lines
By the start of the Civil War, telegraph lines criss-crossed the country. Spies tapped lines to intercept messages and pass information. In 1863, Union spy William Wilson tracked Lee’s army in Pennsylvania, and then used a “lineman’s pocket test kit” like this to send timely reports to Union forces.

Cavalry versus Cavalry
Cavalry protected its own army by screening it from the prying eyes of enemy cavalry—with bloody skirmishes often resulting. This spur belonged to Color Sergeant Thomas Torreyson of the 35th Virginia Cavalry, who lost his leg fending off General Custer’s Union cavalry at the Battle of the Wilderness, on May 6, 1864.

Scouts on Horseback
The cavalry’s job was to locate and track the enemy. Unfortunately, as General Lee neared Gettysburg in 1863 his cavalry commander, General J.E.B. Stuart, headed too far afield and didn’t keep Lee informed—with disastrous results. Lee blundered into the Union Army…and defeat.

Civil War Code Cracker
Union and Confederate soldiers and civilians alike used codes and ciphers to transmit secret messages. Both sides also tried to break each other’s code and cipher systems with varying degrees of success. On this desk you will find examples of three different enciphering methods. Now it’s your turn to be the codemaster. Try your hand at breaking the encrypted messages. The answers are hidden in the left drawer in this desk.

The Union/Federal Cipher Disk
Union Chief Signal Officer General Albert J. Myer (A.J.M.) used this cipher disk to send secret signals. The key would be determined prior to sending the message and would change frequently so it was less likely that signals would be intercepted and decrypted. Set the letter “R” on the inner disk to the “8” on the outer disk.
Try your hand at deciphering the message: 1188 1881 81 111 811 1818 8181

The Confederate Cipher Reel
The telegraph enabled fast communication but since it could be tapped, encrypting messages became critical. The Vignere cipher, which substitutes one letter for another, was commonly used. It is complicated to break because it draws from a number of staggered alphabets. The sender and receiver had an agreed-upon keyword or phrase to indicate the settings.
Try your hand at deciphering a message. In our simplified version there is no key phrase. Simply move
the reel so the left pointer is set to an enciphered letter in the message below. The right pointer will identify its plain text decrypt.
QIGHSF CB HVS ACJS

The Rebel Queen’s Cipher
Confederate spymaster Rose Greenhow developed her own system of enciphering secret messages to send along her “Secret Line” via couriers who carried military and government secrets, passing them from Washington and Baltimore to the Confederacy. Take a close look at this enciphered letter from Rose Greenhow. Find Greenhow’s cipher key and try to decipher the highlighted word.

TOP SECRET
DECRYPT ANSWERS
Greenhow Cipher:
MCLELAND (Greenhow’s misspelling!)
Union Cipher Disk:
PICKETS
Confederate Cipher Reel:
CUSTER ON THE MOVE

God gave me both a brain and a body. Rose O. Greenhow

Sisterhood of Spies
Civil War Sorority of Spies
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.
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.
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.
From stage to spy…and back
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.

Pauline Cushman in Uniform
Image:

Sarah Emma Edmonds
Image:

Belle Boyd in Confederate Uniform after 1865
Image:

Elizabeth Van Lew, Spymaster
Elizabeth Van Lew was not as she appeared. Although raised in a prominent Richmond family, she became a key player in a Unionist spy ring. Not only did she help Union prisoners escape, she became a spymaster, managing the exchange of intelligence between her spies in the field and Union Command. She used this cipher to encrypt her messages to General Benjamin Butler. The onionskin message carried by one of her servants in his shoe warned a collaborator of possible capture.

Education of a Spy
As a young girl, Elizabeth Van Lew penned the phrase “Keep your mouth shut, your eyes and ears open” almost forty times in this school practice notebook. As a Union spy during the Civil War, she put her maxim to effective use.

Harriet Tubman, Undercover
Slaves, runaway slaves, and free African Americans operating undercover provided valuable “black dispatches”—intelligence—to the Union. Harriet Tubman, famous Underground Railroad “conductor,” bravely traveled back and forth behind Confederate lines to spy. Assumed by Southerners to be a slave, so not a security risk, she moved freely gathering information, recruiting scouts, and identifying targets for the army. In 1862, with Colonel James Montgomery she led a band of black soldiers on a
nighttime raid along the Combahee River rescuing over 750 slaves.

Spy in the Confederate White House
The rumored spy was Mary Jane Richards. Born a Van Lew slave, Richards was sent north to be educated. Returning to the Van Lews in Richmond in 1860, she portrayed herself as a slave while gathering intelligence for the underground. After the war, a newspaper reported that Elizabeth Van Lew placed a spy matching Richard’s description in the Confederate White House. Later, Van Lew’s niece said that spy was Mary Elizabeth Bowser—evidence suggests Richards had married a man named Bowser. After the war Richards claimed to have been a secret service detective, but made no mention of spying on Jefferson Davis. It remains a mystery to this day.

Fraudulent Fire
Often outmanned and outgunned, Confederate troops resorted to deception to make themselves appear stronger than they were. “Quaker guns” were logs made to look like cannons—a standard trick used throughout the war.

| “The General” excerpt from Buster Keaton film AV program runs in background |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| M4.4.1.2 Area Graphic – *needlepoint* | 4.4.1.2.0 |
| Rose O'Neal Greenhow embroidery | “God gave me both a Brain and a Body” |
| Rose O. Greenhow |

Area 4.5 – The Red Terror

(“Red Terror” AV display on walls)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P4.5.0.1 – Room Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Red Terror</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refining the Art of Ruling by Fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

(image montage with credits)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P4.5.4.0 Panel: Case Panel</th>
<th>Secret Police</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centuries of Spying</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[image: photo of Cheka credentials. Credit: H. Keith Melton]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caption:</strong> This card, dated 1918, identified the bearer as a member of the Cheka, Russia’s secret police.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In case:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.5.4.2.1 Officer’s Uniform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issued by NKVD, circa 1937-1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5.4.2.2 Gramota certificate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L4.5.4.2 Caption label:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gramota</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The duty of an OGPU officer was to safeguard the Communist Party from terror and sabotage both from internal and foreign enemies. A special certificate like this, called a gramota, was issued to an officer upon his appointment to the Guards of OGPU.
| L4.5.4.4  | Caption label | Military Tribunal Documents  
USSR, circa 1942-1943  
These papers document the trial of Navy Private Vasily Dementyev who received 10 years in prison for speaking out against the Russian government. |
| L4.5.4.5  | Caption label: | Silk Banner  
Russia, Tsarist era  
The double-headed eagle symbolized the Tsarist pre-revolutionary regime. The Bolsheviks used the Tsar's lavish wealth to fuel the flames of revolution. |
|          |              | The Lockhart Plot  
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.  
On temporary display:  
[cigar box and KMCG insignia]  
Courtesy of Graham Walker |
Robert Hamilton Bruce Lockhart headed Britain’s diplomatic mission in Moscow in 1918.

Library of Congress

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M4.5.0.3</th>
<th>Area Graphic</th>
<th>We stand for organized terror.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Feliks Dzerzhinsky</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| L4.5.0.4  | ID label (photo of bust of Dzerzhinsky, behind desk) | Portrait of Feliks Dzerzhinsky
Anonymous, U.S.S.R. |
| --- | --- | --- |

P4.5.1 Panel: Primary Panel

Dzerzhinsky

Father of the KGB

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.

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.

Caption:
Spymaster Feliks Dzerzhinsky waged an unrelenting war of terror against the enemies of Communism.
### Caption:

Feliks Dzerzhinsky

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.

4.5.1.1
Portrait of Feliks Dzerzhinsky

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>P4.5.2 Panel</strong></th>
<th><strong>Photo Panel – framed photo of Lenin with credit</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>From a Utopian Idea, Seas of Blood</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **P4.5.1 Photo Panel – framed photo of Stalin with credit** |
| **Man of Steel; Rule of Terror** |
| 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. |

| **P4.5.2 Panel: Primary Panel** |
| **Sidney Reilly** |
| **Reilly, Ace of Spies** |
| 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. |

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.

*G4.5.3.2.1 image: Photo portrait of Sidney Reilly with credit*

**Caption:**
The life of a legendary spy, Sidney Reilly, was shrouded in mystery, false identities and carefully crafted alibis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P4.5.3.1 Label: Spy Profile</th>
<th>International Spy Profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name: Colonel Alfred Redl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country of Origin: Austria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of Active Service: 1900-1913</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Levity and Passion Have Destroyed Me.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 himself rather than be killed by fellow officers.

*G4.5.3.1.1 image: portrait photo of Alfred Redl in uniform with credit*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L4.5.4.6.1 Caption label</th>
<th>Military Medals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.S.R., 1940s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Soviets awarded these medals to soldiers and NKVD agents for exemplary service in battle and in homeland defense.

*4.5.4.1.1 Military Medals and Documents*
Those who earned Soviet military medals also received certificates and documents that described their heroic deeds.

**P4.5.2.1 Panel: Primary Panel — on other side of bookcase door**

**Butyrka Prison**

**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.

**Caption:**

*This wooden cabinet opened to reveal a stairway into the prison.*

(Old radio broadcasts playing in background)

**P5.0.1.0 Area Text**

**Spies Among Us**

**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.

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.

**P5.1.1.1 Label: Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)**

**The Newsstand**

**Spies at the Nearest Newsstand**
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.

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.

[Image: G5.1.1.1.1 photo of cover of “Spy Novels” magazine, number 5.1.1.0 in database]

The shady underworld of spies, detectives, murder and intrigue captured the fancy of countless Americans.

**P5.1.1.2 Label: Photo Panel**

“**Aunt Minnie**” on Vacation

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.

[Image: G5.1.1.2.1 - woman in dress poses in front of car 1945, with credit]

Period magazines and newspapers in newsstand

The Herald Examiner
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
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.

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

Inside case, radios from the 1930s and 1940s, not labeled individually

- 5.1.2.0.1 Crosley radio
- 5.1.2.0.2 Philco radio
- 5.1.2.0.3 RCA radio
- 5.1.2.0.4 Dunlop radio
- 5.1.2.0.5 Admiral radio
- 5.1.2.0.6 Crosley radio replica
| 5.1.2.0.7  | Emerson radio          |
| 5.1.2.0.8  | Majestic radio         |
| 5.1.2.0.9  | Westinghouse radio     |

**P5.1.3.1 Label: Primary Text Panel**

**Toy Store**

**Heroic G-Men to the Rescue**

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.

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.16</td>
<td>G Justice 211 Badge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.17</td>
<td>Junior G-Man Badge, large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.18</td>
<td>G-Men Badge with eagle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.19</td>
<td>Shield G-Man Club Pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.20</td>
<td>G-Men Badge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.21</td>
<td>Special G-Man Police Badge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.22</td>
<td>“All America” G-Man Badge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.23</td>
<td>Junior G-Man Badge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.24</td>
<td>Junior G-Man Badge, gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.25</td>
<td>G-Man Lapel Badge, blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.26</td>
<td>Junior G-Man Badge, bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

Last update: 8.11.13
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.64</td>
<td>“GM” G-Men Car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>G-Men Car</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.66</td>
<td>G-Men Car</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.67</td>
<td>“GM” G-Men Car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.68</td>
<td>“GM” G-Men Convertible Car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.69</td>
<td>G-Men Car</td>
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<td>5.1.3.0.72</td>
<td>G-Men Car</td>
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<td>5.1.3.0.73</td>
<td>G-Men Car (narrow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.74</td>
<td>G-Men Car (wide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.75</td>
<td>G-Men Car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.76</td>
<td>G-Men Car</td>
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<td>G-Men Car</td>
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<td>G-Men Car</td>
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<td>5.1.3.0.86</td>
<td>G-Men Jeep, aqua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.87</td>
<td>G-Men Jeep, dark green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.88</td>
<td>G-Men Jeep, turquoise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.89</td>
<td>G-Man Pursuit Rocket Ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.90</td>
<td>G-Men Secret Communication Set #22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.91</td>
<td>Marx G-Man Siren Alarm Pistol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.92</td>
<td>G-Man Sparkling Automatic Gun, blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.93</td>
<td>Marx G-Man Sparkling Automatic Gun, black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.94</td>
<td>Multi-Colored G-Men Gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.95</td>
<td>“Sparkling Double Action” Marx G-Man Machine Gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.96</td>
<td>“Siren Sparkling” Marx G-Man Machine Gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.97</td>
<td>“Sparkling Sub-Machine” Marx G-Man Gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.98</td>
<td>“Sparkling Sub-Machine” Marx G-Man Gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.99</td>
<td>Detachable G-Man Machine Gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Number</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.100</td>
<td>“Sparkling Ray” G-Men Gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.101</td>
<td>Carolyn Wells’ Fascinating Mystery Game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.102</td>
<td>G-Man pencil with official G-Man clip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.103</td>
<td>Pencil box, “G-Men Clues”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.104</td>
<td>Pencil box, “Calling All G-Men”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.105</td>
<td>Marx G-Man Double Action Machine Gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.106</td>
<td>Pencil box, “G-Men at School”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.107</td>
<td>G-Man Siren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.108</td>
<td>G-Man Flashlight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.109</td>
<td>Official G-Men Flashlight, pistol shaped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.110</td>
<td>Beanie-type cap, Junior G-Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.0.111</td>
<td>G-Man pencil sharpener, gun-shaped</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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  

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
### 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, *Rendezvous*, 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

**Films:**

- **Title:** Safeguarding Military Information  
  **Source:** Archive Films  
  **Year:** 1941  
  **Description:** Thoughtlessness Breeds Sabotage

- **Title:** March of Time: Men of the FBI  
  **Source:** Archive Films  
  **Year:** 1941  
  **Description:** Men of the FBI

- **Title:** Espionage Drama – How the FBI Trapped Nazi Spy Ring  
  **Source:** UCLA Film/TV Archive
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Posters inside Cloak and Dagger Theater:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.1.1</td>
<td>Movie lobby card for “The House on 92nd Street”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.1.2</td>
<td>Poster: “The Spy Ring”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3.1.3</td>
<td>Movie lobby card for “G-Men Never Forget”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional posters in theater:</td>
<td>(poster for Soviet movie written in Cyrillic) Corrrespondant 17 Ceux de la 5e-Colonne Lancer Spy Hellcats of the Navy International Lady Joan of Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5.1.4. Panel: Case</td>
<td>Knickerbocker Hotel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Year: 1942
Description: FBI Trapped Nazi Spy Ring

Title: *The New Spirit*
Source: National Archive
Year: 1942
Description: Donald Duck Cartoon

Title: *Private Snafu in “Spies”*
Source: National Archives
Year: 1944?
Description: Private Snafu Cartoon

Title: *Government Asking for Old Snaps*
Source: National Archives
Year: 1944?
Description: Government wants photos
### Home Front

**Spies on the Home Front**

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.

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.

![Nikolaus Ritter, director of Abwehr, landing in Manhattan](image: G5.1.4.2.1 Nikolaus Ritter, director of Abwehr, landing in Manhattan, with credit]

In 1937, Abwehr sent agent Nikolaus Ritter (left) to New York to steal U.S. military blueprints and plans.

### Spies on 42nd Street

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.

![photo of the Knickerbocker Hotel](image: G5.1.4.4.1 photo of the Knickerbocker Hotel, with credit]

### Portrait of a Spy

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.

![Dusquesne in military garb](image: G5.1.4.5.1 Dusquesne in military garb, with credit]

### The Spy Next Door

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.

[Image: G5.1.4.3.1 – photo of an Abwehr agent and his dog with radio; credit: FBI]

**P 5.1.4.7 Photo Panel**

**Military Intelligence**

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.

[Image: G5.1.4.7.1, Image of Abwehr headquarters with credit]

**In case:**

- Hallicrafter short-wave radio and headphones
- Binoculars
- Postcards showing steamships
- Compass set
- Tourist maps of Washington, DC

**P5.1.5.1 Label: Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)**

**William Sebold**

**Illegal Immigrant and Double Agent**

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.

[Image: G5.1.5.1.1 William Sebold, with credit]

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.

**P5.1.5.2 Photo Panel**

**Opening a New Front**

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>P5.1.5.3 Graphic: Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)</strong></th>
<th>A Model Spy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An image of Lilly Stein, a model who spied for Germany.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>P5.1.5.4 Graphic: Photo Panel</strong></th>
<th>Spy and Counterspy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A photo of Frederick Duquesne and William Sebold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>P5.1.5.5 Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)</strong></th>
<th>Spies on the Inside</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An image showing Franz Stigler aboard a ship.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Franz Stigler, a member of the Duquesne Spy Ring, worked as a crewmember aboard this ship, the SS America, and in wartime, the USS West Point. Like Stigler, many members of the Duquesne ring drew on their knowledge of ships and shipping to gather information about America’s war readiness.

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>P5.1.6.1 Label - Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)</strong></th>
<th>Red Orchestra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An image showing a book with “Red Orchestra.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During World War II, Russia operated a far-reaching spy ring throughout Western Europe, which German intelligence dubbed the “Red Orchestra.”
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.

![Image: G5.1.6.1.1 Rue Royale Hotel, with credit]

A German counterspy set up shop here on Rue Royale in Brussels, unaware the Russian spies he sought had an office there, too.

**P5.1.6.4 Graphic: Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)**

**Tuning In on the Orchestra**

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.

![Image: G5.1.6.4.1 German Soldiers intercepting messages from a roof, with credit]

**P5.1.6.3 Graphic: Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)**

**A Russian “Pianist”**

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.

![Image: G5.1.6.3.1 “the pianist”- Olga Hamel transmitting to Moscow, with credit]

**P5.1.6.5 Graphic: Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)**

**Closet Transmissions**

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.

![Image: G5.1.6.5.1 transmitting equipment hidden in Foote's Apartment, with credit]

**P5.1.6.6 Panel- Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)**

**Spy Ring**
Lucy Played On

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.

[Image: G5.1.6.6.1 Gasthof Laufen, with credit]

Members of the Lucy Spy Ring often met here at the Hotel Gasthof Laufen in Lucerne, Switzerland.

P5.1.6.8 Graphic: Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)

Madonna of Espionage

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.

[Image: G5.1.6.8.1 Ruth Kuczynski with her child, with credit]

P5.1.6.7 Graphic: Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)

Codename: Lucy

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.

[Image: G5.1.6.7.1 Rudolf Rossler, with credit]

Objects in case:

Hearth screen
Fireplace tools
Copper fireplace cooking pot

H5.1.7. Case Title-
Fourth Man Pub
P5.1.7.1 Panel: Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)

Cambridge Spies

Cloak and Gown

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.

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.

[Image: G5.1.7.1.1Apostles, with credit]
Key members of the ring sprang from The Apostles, a secret society of Cambridge idealists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P5.1.7.4 Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)</th>
<th>Young Recruit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image: G5.1.7.4.1 young Philby]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objects beneath Philby panel, no labels or database entry:

- Art deco lighter
- Pipe
- Bond St. pipe tobacco

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P5.1.7.2 Photo Panel(1 PHOTO)</th>
<th>A Perfect Cover</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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.
**P5.1.8.1 Label - Primary Text Pane (1 PHOTO)**

Pastorius

Spies Among Us

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.

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**

Breaking the Code

Britain Combats Firepower with Brainpower

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 150,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 combinations, this task was dauntingly complex.

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.
**Language of Espionage**

**M5.4.0.3** – definitions, printed on screens behind windows in room labeled “Think” and “Remember/The Enemy is Listening”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ULTRA</td>
<td>CODENAME FOR ALL ALLIED CODEBREAKING ACTIVITIES DURING WWII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOMBE</td>
<td>POLISH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC DEVICE CREATED TO DECIPHER 3 ROTOR ENIGMA COMBINATIONS, EARLY PRECURSOR TO THE MODERN COMPUTER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIPHER</td>
<td>SYSTEM FOR DISGUIISING A MESSAGE BY REPLACING ITS LETTERS WITH OTHER LETTERS OR NUMBERS, OR BY SHUFFLING THEM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE</td>
<td>SYSTEM FOR DISGUIISING A MESSAGE BY REPLACING ITS WORDS WITH GROUPS OF LETTERS OR NUMBERS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODEBOOK</td>
<td>LIST OF PLAIN LANGUAGE WORDS OPPOSITE THEIR CODEWORD OR CODENUMBER EQUIVALENTS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLOSSUS</td>
<td>ELECTRONIC DEVICE THAT HELPED SOLVE GERMAN CRYPTOGRAMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIB</td>
<td>PASSAGE OBTAINED BY GUESSING A WORD IN A CODED MESSAGE THAT MAY SOLVE ANOTHER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KISS</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONE-TIME PAD</td>
<td>SHEETS OF PAPER OR SILK WITH STRINGS OF RANDOM NUMBERS FOR SINGULAR USE AS A KEY IN ENCIPHERING MESSAGES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLAINTEXT</td>
<td>ORIGINAL MESSAGE BEFORE ENCRYPTION.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURPLE</td>
<td>AMERICAN NAME FOR JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC CIPHER MACHINE USED FROM 1939-1945.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED</td>
<td>AMERICAN NAME FOR AN EARLY JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC CIPHER MACHINE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEGANOGRAPHY</td>
<td>TECHNIQUES FOR CONCEALING THE VERY EXISTENCE OF A MESSAGE (SECRET INKS OR MICRODOTS).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

**Enigma**

*Code Making Machine*

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.

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.

5.4.2.2.1
Enigma machine
The Enigma machine was easily portable. Thousands were used in army divisions, theater headquarters, SS divisions, Luftwaffe wings, U-boats and other field environments.

“Churchill called the intercepts ‘my golden eggs’ and the cryptanalysts who produced them ‘the geese who laid the golden eggs and never cackled.’”

Christopher Andrew in *For the President’s Eyes Only*

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.

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 Physical Laboratory and the University of Manchester.

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.

Picture Library, National Portrait Gallery, London
P5.4.2.1  Primary Text Panel

Code Buster

The original electro-mechanical “Bombe”—named by its Polish inventors either for its ticking sound or a popular ice cream dessert called a *bomba*—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.

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.

Colossus

Bletchley Park’s Colossus, which solved German high command encrypted teletypewriter messages, used electronic processing—an important step towards the world’s first computer.

Bletchley Park Trust/Science & Society Picture Library

[Image: G 5.4.2.3.1 Colossus]

P 5.4.2.2  Plain Label

A WAVE (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service) operating a Bombe at the Naval Communications Annex on Nebraska Avenue, NW, Washington, DC.

[Large background image of Bombe]

National Security Agency

P5.4.1.3  Primary Text Panel

First Computers

Digital Dawning

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.

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.

Caption:
These first electronic devices used thousands of vacuum tubes and took hours to program a single task.

Mural – Bletchley Park

[Background Image: G5.4.4.2.1 Bletchley Park mansion]

Bletchley Park Quote:
“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.”

Gwen Davies, Bletchley Park veteran

Behind the Walls

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.

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 end, over 10,000 people were employed, each committed to the task and the secrecy of Bletchley Park.

Time Out

Activity on the grounds of the estate centered on the daunting tasks of code breaking with occasional breaks to relieve the strain.

Photo Panel
[Wooden huts]

[Rounders on the lawn]

Map of Bletchley site
**M5.4.3.2 Mural**

*M5.4.3.7 FANYS Quote:*

“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.”

Mavis Lever, Bletchley Park veteran

*[Background Image: G5.4.3.2.1 FANYS in code room with sign in background, with credit]*

**P5.4.3.1 Primary Text Panel**

*Working Women*

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.

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.

*Caption:*

Every Job Was Important

FANYs and WRENS performed all kinds of duties—from tedious desk work and paper-feeding the bombe to dangerous torpedo transport.

**P5.4.3.3 Photo Panel**

*[image: G5.4.3.3.1 FANYS at receiver site no individual caption]*

**P5.4.3.4 Photo Panel**

*[image: G5.4.3.4.1 MORSE code class no individual caption]*

**P5.4.3.5 Photo Panel**

*[Image: G5.4.3.5.1 Wrens with torpedo no individual caption]*

**M5.4.5.3 Mural**

*[Background image: 5.4.5.3.1, 5 people in Arlington Hall, with credit]*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M5.4.5.6 Quote</th>
<th>“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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| P5.4.5.1 Primary Panel | Code Cracking Campus  
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.  
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. |
| P5.4.5.4 Panel Photo Panel | ![image: G5.4.4.1.1 Arlington Hall, with image]  
Caption:  
Arlington Hall  
Arlington Hall was the site of the U.S. Signal Intelligence Service during World War II—and remained there until the late 1980s. |
| P5.4.5.2 Primary Text Panel | The Great Magician  
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.  
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. |
| P5.4.5.5 Photo Panel | ![image: G5.4.5.1 Purple machine, with credit]  
Caption:  
Purple machine |
Purple

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.

Greg Schaler/PhotoAssist/National Security Agency
[Image of Purple cipher machine]

**P5.4.6.1 Primary Text Panel**

**Native Speakers**

[Image: G5.4.6.6.4.1 Two code talkers relaying information, with credit]

**P5.4.6.4 Photo Panel**

Choctaw code talkers kept American plans secret in the final battles of World War I.

William Hannard Mothers Museum, Indiana University

**Navajo Code Talkers**

A complex language, unknown to the Germans and Japanese, hard even to intercept … a perfect code.

World War I veteran Philip Johnston recognized that the Native American Navajo language met the 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.

**Recognition**

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.

National Archives

**L5.4.6.4 Caption Label**

[Image: G5.4.6.2.1 Navajo Code Talkers, with credit]
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.

Navajo cousins relayed 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.

“"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.”

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, *Station X*.
### People You Know…Agents You Didn’t

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.

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.

*Image montage with credit*

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### John Ford Academy Award for “The Battle of Midway”

Award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences

The Oscar for best documentary film of 1942 was awarded to Director John Ford for “The Battle of Midway.”

Courtesy of The Estate of John Ford

---

### An Oscar-Winning OSS Mission

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.

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.

*image: G5.3.6.1  John Ford in uniform, with credit*
Ford, who was also a naval captain, was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds sustained while filming the Battle of Midway under enemy fire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M5.3.4.3 Title Sterling Hayden/John Hamilton</th>
<th>Sterling Hayden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P5.3.4.1 Label – Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)</td>
<td>From Silver Screen to International Espionage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hayden returned to acting after the war and went on to star in the classic Cold War satire, <em>Dr. Strangelove.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[image: G5.3.4.1.1 Sterling Hayden as U.S. Marine with gun, with credit]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hayden enlisted in the Marines as “John Hamilton,” to keep from drawing attention to himself.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M5.3.5.3 – Title Julia Child</th>
<th>Julia Child</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P5.3.5.1 Label– Primary Panel(1 PHOTO)</td>
<td>Appetite for Adventure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[image: G5.3.5.1.1 photo relaxing at OSS women’s quarters, in Sisterhood of Spies, after p. 188]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adventurous Julia was one of only a few women who worked for the OSS in Ceylon, and later in China.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M5.3.1.1- Title -- Marlene Dietrich</th>
<th>Marlene Dietrich</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P5.3.1.2 Label– Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)</td>
<td>German Star Becomes American Patriot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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.

[Image: Marlene Dietrich in Algiers, 1944, with credit]

As one of Germany’s best-known stars, Marlene Dietrich was an especially valuable propaganda agent for the U.S.

---

**M5.3.2.1 Title Josephine Baker**

**P5.3.2.2 Label – Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)**

**Josephine Baker**

“I am ready to give the Parisians my life.”

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.

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.

[Image: Baker wearing uniform saluting, with credit]

Josephine Baker proudly wears the uniform she received after being made an honorary sub-lieutenant by the French Air Force.

---

**P5.3.3.2 Label – Primary Panel**

**Moe Berg**

*Third-String Catcher, All-Star Spy*

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 World War II broke out.

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.

[[image: G5.3.3.2.1 making clandestine films, 1934, with credit]]

While playing ball in Japan, Berg took “home movies” that were used to plan World War II bombing raids.

**Illustrious Baseball Career**

During his fifteen Major League seasons, Moe Berg played for such legendary teams as the White Sox, Red Sox, and Washington Senators.

Courtesy of Jay E. Hasselschwert

---

### Area 5.4 – Infamy

Background mural of the USS Arizona sinking and the front page of the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* announcing the attack on Pearl Harbor

Audio: Radio report on Pearl Harbor attack, FDR’s declaration of war

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### P5.5.0.1 — Room Text

**Infamy**

**Surprise Attack…or Intelligence Failure?**

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?

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.

*(Image montage with credits)*
WWII Security Poster: “Telling a friend may mean telling the enemy”

5.5.3.0.2
WWII Security Poster: “The sound that kills…Don’t murder men with idle words”

5.5.3.0.3
WWII Security Poster: “They talked…This happened”

5.5.3.0.4
WWII Security Poster: “That kind of talk sinks ships”

5.5.3.0.5
WWII Security Poster: “Keep it dark…Careless talk costs lives”

**P5.5.1.2 Panel – Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)**

**Communication Breakdown**

*[image: G5.5.1.2.1 Photo of Roosevelt]*

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.

FDR Library

**Could We Have Stopped Pearl Harbor?**

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.

**P5.5.1.3 Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)**

*[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]*

**In Plain View**

Much of the information used to plan the Pearl Harbor attack was readily available. The Japanese
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Background mural of image of Japanese map of Pearl Harbor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“He’s watching you”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“En Garde”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Keep mum, she’s not so dumb”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Pst”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poster written in Hebrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Taci!”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reproduction images of security posters, framed and mounted on wall with source credits, no number or database entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Evidence Ignored”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Distrust Leads to Disaster”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| P5.5.2.2 Panel Primary Panel (1 PHOTO) | Evidence Ignored  
Distrust Leads to Disaster  
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. 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. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P5.5.2.3 Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)</th>
<th>[Image: G5.5.2.3.1 Photo of J. Edgar Hoover walking down stairs, with credit]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Image: G5.5.2.3.1 Photo of J. Edgar Hoover walking down stairs, with credit]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Image: G5.5.2.3.1 Photo of J. Edgar Hoover walking down stairs, with credit]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No Choirboy
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.”

Espionage in Miniature
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.”

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.

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 memory.

American officials imprisoned him but could not prove he was a spy, and he returned to work in Japan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>After U.S. troops occupied Japan in 1945, he fled to the countryside and posed as a monk to escape arrest.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Image of Yoshikawa, with credit</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caption:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years after the war, unable to find work in his homeland, Yoshikawa asked bitterly, “Why has history cheated me?”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>P5.5.3.2 Photo Panel (1 PHOTO)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Image: G5.5.2.2.1 Letter from William Donovan establishing the CIA; credit: National Archives]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Birth of the CIA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>P5.5.3.1 — Room Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disinformation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loose Lips and Lies</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Image montage with credits)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P5.5.4.1 Label –Primary Panel (1 PHOTO)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mildred Gillars</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Axis Sally: American Traitor</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American-born Mildred Gillars was working as a translator in Berlin when World War II broke out. She 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P5.5.4.3 Label – Spy Profile (1 PHOTO)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Propagandist Profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent Photo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image: G5.5.4.3.1 Tight shot of Lord Haw Haw, with credit]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name: William Joyce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alias: Lord Haw Haw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country of Origin: U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of Active Service: 1939–1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Haw Haw: Nazi Propagandist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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!”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>© CORBIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P5.5.4.2 Label – Primary Panel (1 photo)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iva Toguri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Myth of Tokyo Rose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“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.

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.

[image: G5.5.4.2.1 Toguri on her way to U.S. to stand trial, with credit]

Anti-Japanese fervor after World War II led military investigators to brand Iva Toguri as the traitorous Tokyo Rose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area 5.5 – Behind Enemy Lines</th>
<th>Image of SOE women parachuters landing in field, printed on semi-transparent screens, with credit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P5.6.0.1 — Room Text</th>
<th>Behind Enemy Lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Battlefield’s Secret Soldiers</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LANGUAGE OF ESPIONAGE (painted on barn door at beginning of section)</th>
<th>AGENT-IN-PLACE: A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE WHO IS INFLUENCED TO CO-OPE RATE WITH A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT INSTEAD OF DEFECTING, NOW WORKING FOR TWO EMPLOYERS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>M 5.6.1.2-SABOTAGE &amp; SUBVERSION</strong></td>
<td>AGENT-OF-INFLUENCE: A PERSON WHO WORKS WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OR MEDIA OF A TARGET COUNTRY TO INFLUENCE NATIONAL POLICY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BAGMAN</strong>: AN AGENT WHO PAYS SPIES AND BRIBES AUTHORITIES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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

**JEDBURGHS:** 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”

**PIANIST:** INTELLIGENCE TERM FOR A CLANDESTINE RADIO OPERATOR

**PIANO:** INTELLIGENCE TERM FOR A CLANDESTINE RADIO
**PROVOCATEUR:** AN OPERATIVE SENT TO INCITE A TARGET GROUP TO ACTION FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENTRAPMENT OR EMBARRASSMENT

**RAVEN:** A MALE AGENT EMPLOYED TO SEDUCE PEOPLE FOR INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES

---

**P5.6.1.1**  
**Primary Text Panel**  

**Sabotage**

**Underground Allies**

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.

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.

*image: G5.6.1.1 Gorgopotamos bridge after its destruction by SOE, with credit*

SOE sabotage and subversion missions were designed to trip up Nazi advances and prepare for an Allied invasion.

---

**P5.6.2.1**  
**Primary Panel**  

**SOE and OSS**

*“Set Europe Ablaze”*

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.

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.

*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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inside case:</th>
<th>5.6.2.0.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officer’s Uniform</td>
<td>Issued by OSS, circa 1944-1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 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 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.
Virginia Hall

“La Dame Qui Boite”

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.

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.

[Image: G5.6.2.4.1 Hall with her lamb, with credit]

Hall posed as a milkmaid in the French countryside, tending animals while she observed German troops and potential landing sites.

Spy Profile

[Image: G5.6.2.2.1 Photo of Intrepid, with credit]

Spy Master Profile

Name: Sir William Stephenson
Nickname: Little Bill
Country of Origin: Canada

Our Man in New York


A veteran World War I pilot and self-made millionaire, Stephenson was charismatic and smart. After Winston Churchill became Prime Minister, Stephenson was sent to New York to insure U.S. support for Britain’s fight against Hitler. Stephenson led a massive campaign that resulted in public support of Britain and the establishment of the first U.S. government intelligence service—the OSS. Churchill
**Spy Profile**

[Image: G5.6.2.3.1]

**Spy Master Profile**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>William Donovan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nickname:</td>
<td>Wild Bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country of Origin:</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.
### P5.6.3.1 Primary Text Panel

**Resist**  
**A Call to Action**

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.

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.

![image: G5.6.3.1.1   Maquisard using truck for cover, with credit]

A maquisard—member of the French resistance—shields himself from German fire. Ordinary people, Maquis fighters risked their lives every day.

### Inside case:

**5.6.3.0.17**  
Order of Battle  
U.S. Military Intelligence Service, 1943

“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.”

**5.6.3.0.1, 5.6.3.0.2**  
Tire Spikes  
Issued by OSS circa 1943-1945

**5.6.3.0.9**  
Clam Explosive Device with Instruction Manual  
Issued by OSS, circa 1943-1945

**5.6.3.0.11**  
Firing Device Kit and Instructions  
Issued by OSS, circa 1943-1945
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
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P5.6.4.2 Primary Panel</th>
<th>Consequences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cost of Silence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[image: G5.6.4.2.1  Resistance agent lashed hand and foot]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A captured agent is bound hand and foot. His Gestapo torturers took this photo to document and improve their technique.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P5.6.4.3 Spy Profile</th>
<th>[image: G5.6.4.3.1  Yeo-Thomas in uniform, with credit]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>International Spy Profile</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name:</td>
<td>Forest Frederick Yeo-Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alias:</td>
<td>White Rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country of Origin:</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of Active Service:</td>
<td>1942 – 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silence at any cost</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOE agent Yeo-Thomas worked in France to unify the French underground.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spy Profile</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>International Spy Profile</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name: Violette Szabo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of Active Service: One year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country of Origin: England</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“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.
### Spy Profile Panel

**International Spy Profile**

Name: Odette Sansom  
Country of Origin: France  
Years of Active Service: 1942 – 1945

**A Marriage of Life or Death**

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.

Both survived, and married in 1947.

### Primary Text Panel

**Retaliate**

**A Whole Community Paid**

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.

The Lidice massacre, together with German reprisals in other cities, essentially liquidated the Czech Underground.

**[image: G5.6.4.1.1 Germans capture a resistant, with credit]**

Members of the resistance faced immediate arrest and punishment if discovered. Torture, deportation to concentration camps and execution were typical.

**Panel: Vera Laska**

The Voice of Courage and Resistance  
Running Time, 3:00 minutes
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.

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.

**Audio presentation: “Resistance”**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area 5.6 – Bodyguard of Lies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>P5.7.0.1 — Room Text, on kiosk in center of room</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bodyguard Of Lies</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Deceptions that Saved D-Day</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(image montage with credits)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LANGUAGE OF ESPIONAGE** *(painted on doorway)*

**M 5.7.0.2-OPERATION...**

**OPERATION BODYGUARD**: CODENAME FOR THE OVERALL DECEPTION PLAN TO HIDE DETAILS OF THE D-DAY LANDINGS OF ALLIED TROOPS FROM THE GERMAN ARMY.

**OPERATION FORTITUDE**: CODENAME FOR THE LARGEST OF ALL BODYGUARD OPERATIONS CONSISTING OF 2 PARTS.

**FORTITUDE NORTH (“ROSEBUD”)**: AIMED AT NORWAY AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORTITUDE SOUTH (&quot;QUICKSILVER&quot;): D-DAY DECEPTIONS THAT GAVE ILLUSION OF AN ARMY GROUP OF FIFTY DIVISIONS AND A MILLION MEN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OPERATION NEPTUNE: CODENAME FOR ALLIED PLAN TO INVADE THE COAST OF NORMANDY IN THE SPRING OF 1944.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATION BOLERO: CODENAME FOR BUILD-UP OF AMERICAN TROOPS INTO BRITAIN DURING WWII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATION BERNHARD: GERMAN CODENAME FOR SECRET WWII OPERATION TO DISRUPT THE BRITISH ECONOMY BY PRODUCING AND DISTRIBUTING COUNTERFEIT ENGLISH BANK NOTES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIGOTED: THE TERM GIVEN TO ANYONE WHO GAINED KNOWLEDGE OF THE D-DAY OPERATION.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**XX 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.

Garbo

A Make-Believe Spy Network
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.

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.

[|image: G5.7.2.2.1 identification photo of Juan Pujol, with credit]|

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.

### D-Day

#### The Poetry of Secrecy

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.

That night saw 1,000 resistance attacks—railway lines blown up, phone wires cut and ambushes laid.

[|image: G5.6.5.1.1 Maquisards waiting for coded message from BBC; credit: Getty Images]|

Members of the French resistance wait by the radio to receive secret messages aired by the BBC.

### Protecting The Truth With Lies

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.

[|image: G5.7.1.1.1 soldiers lifting up inflatable tank, with credit]|

#### Protecting The Truth With Lies

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.
Ultimate Deception

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.

The British Air Force actually led German aircraft over the staging sites, making sure that they didn’t get too close.

Caption:
The military borrowed ideas from movie set designers to create props that were lightweight and portable.

(4 images with credits)

Elyea Bazna

Too Good to be True

Seeking a life of luxury, Elyea 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.

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.

[image: G5.7.3.1.1 Elyesa Bazna wearing tuxedo, with credit]

Germany paid Elyea Bazna well. Unfortunately for him, they paid in counterfeit bills. He went to prison after being caught passing the phony money.

Forged Currency

Issued by German intelligence, circa 1943-1944

This counterfeit English note was printed as part of “Operation Bernhard,” a plot to disrupt the British
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P5.7.4.1 Label – Primary Text Panel (1 PHOTO)</th>
<th>Major Martin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Man Who Never Was</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major William Martin never existed. He was created as part of Operation Mincemeat, a scheme to mislead Germany about Allied war plans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[image: G5.7.4.1.1 corpse of “Major Martin,” with credit]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
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</table>

| Area 5.7 – Atomic Spies | AV: “the story of the Atomic Bomb spies”/ runs 6 minutes |
Atomic Spies

**Containing the War’s Most Explosive Story**

 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.

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.

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.

*Image: mushroom cloud*

| M5.8.0.3 Graphic (NO PHOTOS) Left side of room | KEEPING THE SECRET |
| M5.8.0.4 Graphic (NO PHOTOS) Right side of room | LOSING THE SECRET |

| Image Panel | A Scientist’s Plea |

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.

*Image of Einstein letter; credit: Original in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library, Hyde Park, New York*
### The President’s Reply

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.

*(Image of Roosevelt letter; credit: Courtesy of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Presidential Library, Hyde Park, New York)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo Program: Photo Panel</th>
<th><img src="image" alt="Albert Einstein" /> [image: Albert Einstein]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Photo label: ALBERT EINSTEIN</td>
<td>Caption: NOBEL PRIZE WINNER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo Panel</th>
<th><img src="image" alt="Group shot of team of scientists assembled from Europe and Allies" /> [image: Group shot of team of scientists assembled from Europe and Allies]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Photo label: MANHATTAN PROJECT</td>
<td>Caption: CODENAME: MANHATTAN (ENGINEERING) PROJECT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo Panel</th>
<th><img src="image" alt="Los Alamos bomb tower (not blast)" /> [image: Los Alamos bomb tower (not blast)]</th>
</tr>
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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.

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.
### 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.

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<th>Hallway: Keeping your Cover</th>
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<td>Area 6.1 – Exquisitely Evil: 50 Years of Bond Villains</td>
<td>Audio background in staircase: James Bond theme music</td>
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[L.165]—Bottom of Stairs

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:**
The Museum would like to thank EON Productions Limited for their participation in *Exquisitely Evil: 50 Years of Bond Villains*. All film artifacts and stills courtesy James Bond materials © 1962 - 2012 Danjaq, LLC and United Artists Corporation. All rights reserved. 007 TM and related James Bond trademarks are trademarks of Danjaq, LLC licensed by EON Productions Limited.

Special thanks to Sony Corporation of America for their generous support of the *Exquisitely Evil: 50 Years of Bond Villains* exhibition.

[G-2-027]

**MAIN EXHIBIT LABEL**
For half a century British intelligence has sent its finest operative to face the most diabolical villains ever imagined. Why does this one man succeed when all others fail? Because he’s Bond...James Bond, the most celebrated fictional secret agent in history.

In a world where few have lived the life of a spy, fiction helps fill the gaps in our understanding of real intelligence work. Through Bond we have seen espionage tradecraft both authentic and fantastic. In the ongoing fight between good and evil this agent has been our suave and enduring...
hero. The villains Bond battles change with the times, but he remains the constant. In Bond’s violent world we can safely explore real threats—as well the unimaginable. We identify with Bond, and in the end, are reassured, knowing that evil will be defeated in the nick of time by the man we know simply as 007.

First Floor

[G-3-005]

SECTION 001: BOND BEGINS

James Bond is the creation of former British Naval Intelligence officer Ian Fleming, who crafted novels around a hero combining the refinement of an English gentleman spy and the toughness of an American private eye. With plot details taken from his own experiences during World War II, Fleming's books inspired film adaptations. Beginning with the release in 1962 of Dr. No, a fast-growing global obsession was set in motion: Bondmania.

[F-3-002]

IAN FLEMING (1908-1964)

James Bond's creator shared the tastes of his fictional secret agent – fast cars, golf, gambling and beautiful women. Fascinated by international intrigue, in 1939 he was recruited as assistant to the Director of Naval Intelligence, who was involved with several operations during the war, including secret preparations for the D-Day landings and a response to a planned Nazi invasion of Spain that bore a name Bond fans can recognize: "Operation Golden Eye."

[L.011]

Artifacts: Fleming's first intelligence report, 1939, and 1941 passport

*The Times* of London rejected Fleming's 1939 article about the Soviet military, but the British government recognized his aptitude and asked him to work in Naval Intelligence, where he used this passport on a 1941 mission.

*Courtesy Museum of World War II, Boston*

[L.013] [G-3-016]

Artifacts: Donovan memo and *From Russia with Love* first edition, 1957

Fleming shared his ideas for building an intelligence agency with wartime colleague William “Wild Bill” Donovan, future head of the Office of Strategic Services, and gave this first edition to another spy friend – William Stephenson, who led wartime British intelligence in the US under the codename "Intrepid."

*Donovan memo courtesy Michael L. VanBlaricum; first edition courtesy Museum of World War II, Boston*
QUIET: WRITER AT WORK

After the war, Fleming divided his time between working for Britain's Sunday Times and writing the Bond novels at his home in Jamaica. He described his hero as a "compound of all the secret agents and commando types I met during the war." Making the character merely a "blunt instrument" of government, he gave him what he thought was the bland name of a real individual: American ornithologist James Bond.

Artifact: Fleming’s walking stick
Fleming's one-of-a-kind walking stick sports a "golden eye" grip, a reference to the World War II intelligence operation he helped plan and to his house in Jamaica where he wrote the Bond novels.
(Courtesy Michael L. VanBlaricum)

Image: Fleming at his typewriter  *Corbis HU044223
(© Hulton-Deutsch Collection/CORBIS)

Artifact: Telegram from Fleming requesting information on Rosenbergs (1953)
Artifact: Casino Royale first edition, 1953
Journalist Fleming sometimes covered stories of real espionage, even as he created fictional tales like Casino Royale and the 11 other Bond novels he wrote before his death at age 56.  Courtesy Michael L. VanBlaricum
Artifact: Golden Typewriter
This “golden” typewriter belonged to Lady Smithers, wife of the dashing Sir Peter Smithers, who worked closely with Ian Fleming in British Naval Intelligence. Smither’s exploits, it is said, contributed to Fleming’s vision of the Bond character. Fleming so admired his friends' golden typewriter that he purchased one for himself, and used it to write several novels.  Courtesy Colonel Denny Lane
Just as 007 is no ordinary secret agent, the villains he faces are also extraordinary: wealthy, intelligent, charming on occasion, yet devious, depraved and deranged. Bond is always Bond, but his adversaries change, mounting schemes that mirror threats we see in the day's headlines. The villains both fascinate and repel us as they execute plots to enrich themselves, hold nations hostage – or merely control the world.

[L.015]  
**Artifacts:** Largo dinner jacket, *Never Say Never Again*, 1983; Golf shoes, *Goldfinger*, 1964  
The dapper dinner jacket of Maximillian Largo and stylish golf shoes of Auric Goldfinger deflect attention from their owners' sinister scheming.  
*Jacket courtesy Brad Frank*

[G-3-017]  
**Image:** Golf shoes, *Goldfinger*, 1964

[L.017]  
**Artifact:** Scaramanga's golden gun, replica, *The Man with the Golden Gun*, 1974  
Assassin Francisco Scaramanga operates from the shadows with his unique single-shot golden gun.

[L.016] [G-3-018]  
**Graphic Reproduction:** Blofeld's Coat of Arms, *On Her Majesty's Secret Service*, 1969  
SPECTRE founder Ernst Stavro Blofeld fabricated this family coat of arms to reflect his high opinion of himself.

[L.014]  
**Artifact:** Brad Whitaker portrait, *The Living Daylights*, 1987  
Italy's Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini? Not quite. Arms dealer Brad Whitaker could only find an American uniform when he posed for this portrait, but his bald head, sash and arrogant pose suggest that he had Il Duce in mind.

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Quotation on column:**  
"The bizarre gliding figure looked like a giant venomous worm...and Bond would not have been surprised to see the rest of it trailing slimily along the carpet behind."

—Fleming's description of Dr. No on his first meeting with Bond

[G-3-008]  
**VILLAIN INTRO**
DR. JULIUS NO
A brilliant scientist of Asian-European ancestry, Dr. No offers his nuclear expertise to the US and the USSR but is rejected by both. Vowing revenge, he joins the global criminal enterprise SPECTRE – Special Executive for Counter-intelligence, Terrorism, Revenge and Extortion – and establishes a technology-laden lair on an uninhabited Caribbean island. Soft-spoken but murderous, his sinister bionic hands signal his intent: to crush all in his way.

EVIL SCHEME: *Dr. No*, 1962
From his hideout on the fictional Crab Key, Dr. No plans to send American rockets off course with a nuclear-powered radio beam to hold hostage the entire US space program.

[L.023] [G-3-010]
**Artifact:** Concept art, Dr. No’s living room
Innovative film production designer Sir Ken Adam’s concept for Dr. No’s living room includes an underwater window with 10” convex glass that magnifies the fish on the other side. Bond’s impression? "Minnows pretending to be whales – just like you on this island, Dr. No."

THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS
*Dr. No* premiered less than two weeks before the Cuban Missile Crisis, during which the Caribbean island was armed with Soviet nuclear ballistic weapons capable of striking the US in minutes. Set nearby, the film was a chilling reminder of real-world events and a glimpse into the previously hidden realm of authentic espionage making headlines around the globe.

[G-3-012]
THE VEIL COMES OFF
Spying was still a secretive craft during the Cold War years of the 1950s, but the next decade saw the downing of an American U-2 spy plane over the Soviet Union, the failed Bay of Pigs invasion, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and scandals within British intelligence. Clandestine operations were suddenly a topic of open discussion, and espionage found a place in mainstream popular culture.

[L.028]
**Artifacts:** *Life* magazine on Bay of Pigs, 1961
The April 1961 invasion of Cuba was among the first publicly acknowledged intelligence failures.

**Artifact:** *Esquire* magazine, “Spying Science and Sex” 1966
*Esquire* magazine highlighted the three “private mysteries” that by 1966 had become topics of open discussion: spying, science and sex.
A HERO FOR THE WORLD
When a 1961 Life magazine article revealed that President John F. Kennedy’s favorite reads included From Russia With Love, Bond novels grew more popular. After the film version debuted in 1963, 007 became a worldwide craze, and a new vocabulary was born – "die Bondomanie" in Germany, "il Bondismo" in Italy, and, in the US, a commercial "Bondanza."

[L.026]
Artifact: Advertising flyer, exhibitor’s campaign book and Bond wallpaper
President Kennedy’s fondness for Bond novels was highlighted in publicity, while Bond film producers showed theater operators how they could publicize the latest entry in the 007 series and promote film-inspired products.

Flyer courtesy Michael L. VanBlaricum

[L.030]
Artifacts: Foreign language editions of Bond books, Matzohball
Bond films went global from the beginning, inspiring translations, imitations and parodies. Most early Bond films followed closely the novels that inspired them, but later movies often added Fleming titles and character names to modern stories and plot twists.

[L.032]
Artifact: Avakoum Zahov Versus 07
Bond imitators included Bulgarian Secret Service officer Avakoum Zahov, who faced off in 1967 against "Agent 07," defeating the "vulgar character and ruthless violence" of his Western-bloc nemesis with his own "superior mind."

Courtesy Michael L. VanBlaricum

[L.033]
Artifact: Comic book, Largo figurine, Oddjob doll, Jaws puzzle

"James Bond, it's like mythology. He's the equivalent of the demigods of the past, Hercules and the Prometheus type. This is a Bondanza."

—Marvin Glass, toy manufacturer, Newsweek, 1965

[L.024]
Artifacts: Look Up Look Down posters
Part of a set of four theater posters offered to exhibitors in 1965 to advertise Thunderball.

[G-4-003]
SECTION 002: COLD WAR POWER PLAYS
The Cold War was a struggle over which political system would dominate the world: Western democracy or Soviet communism. When international tensions eased briefly in the early 1960s, the Soviets and political organizations in the Fleming books were replaced with Ernst Stavro Blofeld and SPECTRE, his worldwide criminal organization.

The seven SPECTRE films capitalized on Cold War fears of international espionage, economic sabotage, the space race, and nuclear proliferation and blackmail. SPECTRE is a lurking menace large enough to challenge the superpowers and take advantage of their unstable relations. However, East and West also often found themselves as SPECTRE’S co-victims, forced to work together—a trend eventually seen in the real world.

[L.040]
Artifact: Lenin metal wall hanging
Courtesy The Wende Museum and Archive of the Cold War

[L.060]
Artifact: SPECTRE headquarters sign, Thunderball, 1965
SPECTRE has a variety of headquarters in different Bond films. In Thunderball it is based in Paris behind the front of "The International Centre for Assistance to Displaced Persons" – an ironic reference to the diverse collection of evildoers within the criminal network.
Courtesy Michael L. VanBlaricum

[V-4-005A]
VILLAIN INTRO
ERNST STAVRO BLOFELD
Blofeld’s biography is an unbroken path to infamy. He sold military secrets to the Nazis before World War II, fled to Turkey to deal intelligence to the highest bidder and then hid in South America. In the film You Only Live Twice, Bond first faces the SPECTRE chief – a megalomaniac with an ugly scar and an even uglier inclination for mass murder. But he does love his white Angora cat.
EVIL SCHEME:

Last update: 8.11.13
Blofeld's multiple machinations involve theft, blackmail, intimidation, murder, war – everything on the grand scale. To focus on just one of his plots would be an insult to his wide-ranging criminal ingenuity.

[**G-4-005B**]

*From Russia with Love*, 1963
SPECTRE steals a Soviet cryptographic device to sell back to the USSR as Blofeld tries to avenge Bond's killing of Dr. No.

*Thunderball*, 1965
Largo, SPECTRE's Number 2, steals two NATO nuclear bombs and threatens to destroy Miami unless paid a ransom of £100 million in diamonds.

*You Only Live Twice*, 1967
Blofeld steals US and Soviet spacecraft to provoke a nuclear war between the superpowers.

*On Her Majesty’s Secret Service*, 1969
Blofeld threatens to destroy the world’s food supply unless he receives amnesty for his past crimes and recognition as the legitimate Count de Bleuchamp. His henchwoman Irma Bunt kills Bond's new bride.

*Diamonds Are Forever*, 1971
Blofeld accumulates diamonds to use in a satellite laser weapon, then uses it to destroy nuclear weapons in superpower stockpiles. His plan: a global auction for any country hoping to achieve world domination.

*For Your Eyes Only*, 1981
Blofeld's reign of terror appears to end when he is dropped down a smokestack by Bond.

*Never Say Never Again*, 1983
Under Blofeld's orders, SPECTRE Number 2 Largo steals nuclear cruise missiles to extort NATO governments in this remake of *Thunderball*.

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**Notes from the Real World Interactive**

WAS SPECTRE REAL?
No. The "Special Executive for Counter-intelligence, Terrorism, Revenge and Extortion" was a fictional organization. It was broadly designed to replace SMERSH (Smert Shpionam, or "Death to Spies"), a real and ruthless Soviet counterintelligence agency Fleming had known from his wartime duty in British Naval intelligence and had used in his novels until 1961.

[L.052]
Artifact: SMERSH identification card
Used by an officer of SMERSH, the ruthless World War II-era Soviet counterintelligence service which figured in the early Bond novels.

Courtesy Museum of World War II, Boston

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[G-4-004]
[YOU ONLY LIVE TWICE]
Quote: "I shall look forward personally to exterminating you, Mr. Bond."
--Blofeld, You Only Live Twice, 1967

[L.042]
Artifact: Remote control box for Blofeld’s wheelchair, For Your Eyes Only, 1981; self destruct lever from Blofeld’s volcano, You Only Live Twice, 1967
Bond narrowly escapes death after Blofeld engages this self-destruct lever in his secret volcano lair, but 007 eventually gets payback when he throws the wheelchair-bound SPECTRE chief down a smokestack, presumably to his death.

[L.039]
ONCE UPON A TIME
Children's author and former British intelligence officer Roald Dahl wrote the screenplays for You Only Live Twice and Fleming's own young people's classic, Chitty Chitty Bang Bang.

[G-4-012]
Notes from the Real World Interactive
WHO IS THE REAL SCARFACE?
Blofeld (right) in You Only Live Twice has a vivid cheek scar, as does SPECTRE’s training chief in From Russia with Love, Morzeny (left). Morzeny’s name evokes that of Otto Skorzeny (center), a Nazi commando well known to Ian Fleming. Skorzeny was famous for his own dueling scar, once a
mark of courage among German officers. During World War II, Fleming patterned a British commando unit on Skorzeny’s own, and Hugo Drax, the villain in the novel Thunderball, was a fictional former member of Skorzeny’s unit.

[L.049]

Artifacts: Cigarette case, ring, wanted poster, Skorzeny's Secret Missions
Hitler honored Skorzeny with these gifts after his successful 1943 mission to rescue Italian dictator Benito Mussolini. Although wanted by the Allies, the SS commando's postwar career reportedly included running a spy network in Spain, advising Egyptian President Nasser and publishing his memoirs in several languages.

Courtesy Museum of World War II, Boston

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[G-4-008]

VILLAIN/HENCHWOMAN
ROSA KLEBB/TATIANA TOMANOVA

[G-4-006]

Quote:
“I have chosen you for an important assignment…”
“And if I refuse?”
“Then you will not leave this room alive.”
--Rosa Klebb and Tatiana Romanova, From Russia with Love, 1963

[G-4-007]

Image: *EON 53381: DT0000978 [alternate: 66773 – same image but lighter]

[G-4-008]

Soviet Stereotypes?
Former Soviet Colonel Rosa Klebb was Head of Operations and Executions for SMERSH before becoming SPECTRE's No. 3. She tries to entrap Bond in From Russia with Love, recruiting clerk Tatiana Romanova to seduce 007 so assassin Red Grant can murder him. Klebb’s name is a play on words with khleb i rozy ("bread and roses"), a popular Soviet women’s rights slogan. The female characters represent two 1960s Soviet stereotypes: the humorless bureaucrat and the seductress. But the movie helps confirm the allure of capitalism, because both choose to defect: Klebb for a life of crime in the “private sector,” and Romanova for love and the materialism of the West.
Artifact: Woman’s SOE concealed weapon shoes

During World War II, Britain's Special Operations Executive issued this real pair of villain-worthy shoes to one of its female officers. In these historical shoes, find the fold-out knife in the lower heel and the stopping place in the arch of the upper heel. The image shows villain Rose Klebb’s shoes. She may have taken the inspiration for her shoes from these authentic ones—but hers use poison-tipped blades concealed in the toes.

*Courtesy Museum of World War II, Boston*

---------(C.4.02)---------------------------------------------

[THUNDERBALL]

[Artifact]: Top secret file labeled “004”, SPECTRE Agent’s Trident spears, Largo’s Scuba Mask, *Thunderball*, 1965

Britain’s real foreign intelligence service, MI6, is the country’s first line of defense against foreign threats. On screen, these MI6 briefing materials are given to 00 agents as background on the theft of a bomber carrying two nuclear weapons, which Bond is trying to locate when he is ambushed by SPECTRE No. 2 Emilio Largo and his team of spear-wielding frogmen.

[G-4-010]

Graphic Image on Band (next to case):

Largo’s lethal frogmen in *Thunderball* bear a striking resemblance to real Soviet Naval Special Forces, among the most secretive components of Soviet intelligence in the Cold War.

[G-4-009]

Notes from the Real World Interactive

**BUSTER’S LAST DIVE**

Bond escapes an ambush beneath Largo’s yacht in *Thunderball*, a scene inspired by the tragic 1956 mission of British foreign intelligence agency MI6’s diver Lionel "Buster" Crabb, who disappeared while examining the newly designed propeller of a Soviet warship docked in a British port. Months later his wetsuit-clad headless body was found floating in a nearby harbor.

-----------------------------------------------------

[DIAMONDS ARE FOREVER]

[Artifact]: *The Diamond Smugglers*, 1957 by Ian Fleming

Last update: 8.11.13
FOLLOW THE GEMS
Former MI5 head Sir Percy Sillitoe took charge of the International Diamond Security Organization in the 1950s. He gave Fleming information about the smuggling trade, which became a key plot element in the author's 1956 novel Diamonds Are Forever and inspired his non-fiction The Diamond Smugglers the following year.

[L.053]
Artifacts: Metz ID, Slumber diploma, Diamonds Are Forever (1971)
Bond discovers Blofeld’s plot to use smuggled diamonds in a satellite weapon being developed with laser expert Dr. Metz. Hot on the trail, 007 narrowly escapes cremation when he tangles with SPECTRE assassins at the funeral home of the aptly named Morton Slumber.

[G-4-015]
Quote:
“People who want to stay alive play it safe”
--Mrs. Tracy Bond, On Her Majesty’s Secret Service, 1969

[L.054]
Artifact: Teresa Bond’s headstone, For Your Eyes Only, 1981
Finally killing Blofeld in For Your Eyes Only, Bond completes his most personal mission: avenging his wife's murder.

[G-4-016]
Case back Image: Bond at the gravesite *EON 82406: FYEO-PROD-689-C

[G-4-018]
Notes from the Real World Interactive
IS BLOFELD’S UNDERGROUND BASE FEASIBLE?
Yes. Part of Cold War Yugoslavia's air force was hidden beneath mountains for years, and Sweden today maintains an underground naval base. The purpose of Russia’s Yamantau Mountain complex is still a mystery, however, despite the best efforts of the US Defense Intelligence Agency's Underground Facilities Analysis Center.
Artifact: Universal Exports helicopter model, For Your Eyes Only, 1981
Universal Exports provides a cover identity for MI6, but the fact that Blofeld sends this helicopter to pick up Bond means the cover has been blown.

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SIDEBAR
FACELESS MINIONS
Many Bond villains are ably assisted by minions – the faceless, nameless men and women they employ to advance their fiendish plots. Why minions are so easy to recruit is an open question: they labor long hours, earn no vacations, and the separation clause in their contracts has only one provision— early death.

Artifact: Stromberg minion jumpsuit, The Spy Who Loved Me, 1977
Artifact: hockey masks, For Your Eyes Only, 1981
Stromberg’s submarine crew wear uniforms like this one, and Kristatos’ thugs wear these sinister hockey masks when they attack Bond on an Italian ice rink.
Uniform courtesy Brad Frank

Artifact: Ceremonial Swords, Man with the Golden Gun, 1974
Evil businessman Hai Fat, partner to villain Scaramanga, runs a martial arts school where his students fight to the death with these swords.

Artifact: Assassins’ weapons and yo-yo saw, Octopussy, 1983
Exiled Afghan prince and gem smuggler Kamal Khan sets his goons to attack Bond with these deadly weapons, including the yo-yo saw that kills 007’s comrade Vijay.

Image: Hockey masks  *EON 81710: FYEO-PROD-129-B_W

Image: Minion jumpsuit  *EON 65783: IMG0036
Who Said It–Bond Villain or Real Villain?

“One death is a tragedy—a million deaths is a statistic.”

*Josef Stalin, Soviet dictator, 1929-1953*

Stalin ruthlessly turned the Soviet Union into a superpower—at the cost of possibly 20 million lives. Hated and feared by many as a dictator, he was also revered by some.

*Image: Stalin *Corbis U1190859INP 9 (© Bettmann/CORBIS)*
SECTION 003: EARTH REDESIGNED

Bond villains of the late 1970s plotted global genocide, reflecting real fears that nuclear weapons would wipe out life on earth. In *The Spy Who Loved Me* (1977), Karl Stromberg aims to undermine MAD—Mutually Assured Destruction—a strategy where neither side can expect to survive massive nuclear strikes. His plan: trick the superpowers into all-out war. In *Moonraker* (1979), Hugo Drax hopes to use chemical weapons to depopulate the Earth. Each wants to create civilization anew: Stromberg in an underwater world and Drax breeding his race of perfect humans in space.

VILLAIN INTRO

HUGO DRAX

First imagined by Ian Fleming as an ex-Nazi posing as a British war hero, Drax is even more deceitful in his film incarnation. The billionaire businessman builds space shuttles for NASA but dreams of remaking humanity in his own image. Art connoisseur, accomplished pianist and heartless monster, his megalomania conjures up dark memories of his former leader: Adolf Hitler.

EVIL SCHEME: *Moonraker*, 1979

Drax seeks to end human civilization using biological weapons launched from space. The only survivors will be a group of "perfect physical specimens" breeding aboard his space station. When Earth is once again habitable, the planet will be repopulated with his new master race.

MOONRAKER CASE

Drax followers employ these laser guns against threats to the space station.

When US Marine Corps astronauts assault the space station, Drax followers battle them with these laser rifles.

Assuming correctly that opposition to his scheme might arise, Drax will defend the space station with this powerful laser weapon.

Drax builds space shuttles for NASA and a few for himself, the latter to transport his chosen individuals to the space station on which he will breed a new humanity.

[L.072]
**Artifact:** Nerve gas sphere, *Moonraker*, 1979
Drax plans to drop containers of nerve gas like this one to eliminate humanity from the globe.

[G-5-014]
**Case back Image:** Moonraker film still *EON 66614: IMG0037
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[G-5-007]
**VILLAIN INTRO**
**KARL STROMBERG**
Marine biologist and shipping tycoon Stromberg is a wealthy recluse who prefers the company of aquatic life. He lives aboard his submersible palace *Atlantis*, but the pride of his fleet is *Liparus*, a supertanker big enough to swallow nuclear submarines. Seemingly rational despite his strange obsession, he is the first major Bond villain to be created solely for film.

**EVIL SCHEME:** *The Spy Who Loved Me* (1977)
To create a new civilization under the sea, Stromberg captures Soviet, British and American nuclear submarines to launch their missiles at New York and Moscow and start a nuclear war that will wipe out humanity; but MI6 and the KGB join forces to stop him.

[L.073]
**Artifact:** High-explosive detonator, *The Spy Who Loved Me*, 1977
Bond disarms a nuclear missile and converts this detonator into a time bomb to break into *Liparus'* control room.

[G-5-015]
**Image:** Bond with detonator
*Blue Ray: spylove2 - bond_w detonator#D5AF (alternate spylove - bond_w detonator#374A)

[G-5-008]
**Notes from the Real World Interactive**
**COULD STROMBERG HAVE DETONATED HIS STOLEN AMERICAN NUKE?**
No. American nuclear weapons are protected by highly classified systems called Permissive Action Links (PALs), which are designed to prevent unauthorized detonation. But of the nine countries believed to possess such weapons, not all secure them with PALs—meaning a villain might be able to trigger a stolen bomb if he could obtain one.
Notes from the Real World Interactive

DID THE KGB AND MI6 OFTEN COOPERATE AS THEY DID IN THE SPY WHO LOVED ME?

Not for most of the 20th century. Relations between the KGB and MI6 were almost nonexistent after Britain attempted to undermine the young Bolshevik state and the Cambridge Five spy ring was exposed in the 1950s. In fact, they worked hard to undermine each other’s countries. Today, however, Western intelligence agencies including MI6 cooperate with the successors to the KGB on such global threats as terrorism.

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VILLAIN INTRO

JAWS

“His name is Jaws. He kills people.”


Bond super villains often rely on a trusted murderous henchman to handle their dirtiest dirty work, but none is as menacing as Jaws. Boasting enormous strength and steel teeth that can kill sharks, his battles with 007 in *The Spy Who Loved Me* and *Moonraker* see him thrown from a train and a plane, driven off a cliff and buried under an Egyptian temple, yet each time he bounces back to inflict more misery.

**Artifact:** Jaws’ steel teeth

Jaws’ infamous teeth, which he uses to both bite through steel cable and flash a smile at the love of his life, Dolly. He ultimately chooses bliss over mayhem.

**Artifact:** Jaws’ boat model and machine gun, *Moonraker*, 1979

Jaws wields this machine gun as he chases Bond in this powerboat, but ends up following an abandoned Bond boat over the giant Iguacu Falls.

---
ANIMAL ASSASSINS
Bond villains sometimes rely on non-human killers for "wet work" – the murder of those who stand between them and the realization of their mad dreams. The list includes spiders, alligators, piranhas, octopuses, scorpions and sharks – lots of sharks. A similar idea was pursued in World War II, when the Red Army trained dogs to carry explosives under Nazi tanks.

[L.064]
Artifact: Tarantula, Dr. No, 1962; Shark brain control device, Never Say Never Again, 1983
Bond sweats bullets when he feels the furry footsteps of this tarantula. In reality, an adult won't die from a tarantula bite unless already allergic to its venom. This brain control device directs a shark to pursue a Bond-flavored meal—more than twenty years before scientists could actually control a shark in a laboratory.

Courtesy Danny Biederman and the SPY-Fi Archives

[G-5-012]
Image: Tarantula *EON 59997: DT0003845

[L.065]
Artifacts: Shark head (above) and bloody note left on Felix Leiter, Licence to Kill, 1989
Franz Sanchez taunts Bond with this note pinned to the clothing of the CIA's Felix Leiter, who lost his legs to the villain's sharks.

[L.066]
Artifact: Octopus, Octopussy, 1983
The blue-ringed octopus that kills one of Kamal Khan’s assassins is a species that can kill a human if provoked, using the same venom as a deadly pufferfish. There is no known antidote.

[G-5-013]
Image: Octopus *Blue Ray: octo - octo on face

[Who Said It—Bond Villain or Real Villain?]
"We are happy to know that the future is ours entirely!"

Adolf Hitler
Said at 1934 Nazi party rally, and made famous in Leni Riefenstahl’s 1935 film, Triumph of the Will.
SECTION 004: MURDEROUS MONOPOLISTS OF THE INFORMATION AGE

Digital data became the new weapon for Bond villains intent on vast profits and global domination. Max Zorin of 1985's *A View to a Kill* and Elliot Carver of 1997's *Tomorrow Never Dies* both scheme to corrupt the delivery of information. Zorin wants to eliminate all competition in the manufacture of silicon chips. Carver’s media group plans to gain exclusive broadcast rights in the growing Chinese market through extortion. Monopolize the technology, win fabulous wealth; control the news, control the world.

VILLAIN PROFILE

MAX ZORIN

An estate in France and a string of thoroughbreds are not enough to satisfy this product of a Nazi genetic experiment gone terribly wrong. Trained by the KGB to sell secrets, Zorin left their ranks and as a successful businessman, he seeks to control the market for microchips, one of the key products of Zorin Industries. A sadist prone to violent mood swings, his loyalties are reserved only for himself.

**EVIL SCHEME: A View to a Kill, 1985**

With lethal henchwoman May Day at his side, Zorin secures an abandoned silver mine in which he buries explosives to trigger an earthquake that will destroy Silicon Valley, killing millions of innocents but allowing his company to monopolize the market for silicon chips.

**Artifact:** Zorin airship, Zorin Industries mine vehicle and May Day's handcar models, *A View to a Kill, 1985*

Zorin's private airship, the vehicles that carry explosives into his mine to create an earthquake-inducing blast, and the handcar on which May Day removes the bomb — saving Silicon Valley. Her last words to Bond: "Get Zorin for me."

**Artifact:** Zorin Industries hard hat, *A View to a Kill, 1985*

**Image:** Zorin hardhat *EON 78169 :AVTAKEON-BTS-306-C*

**Case back Image:** Golden Gate Bridge *EON 65846: IMG0090*

**Case back Image:** May Day *EON 65728: IMG0050*
COULD EARTHQUAKES BE USED AS WEAPONS AS ZORIN ATTEMPTS IN A VIEW TO A KILL?
No. For many years rumors spread that a Soviet-Russian "tectonic weapon" somewhere in the Caucasus Mountains could trigger earthquakes by detonating nuclear devices, but the notion proved to be mere hearsay.

WHO HAD FACIAL-RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY FIRST: CIA, MI6 OR BOND?
Bond. After seeing Max Zorin use facial-recognition technology to identify 007 in A View to a Kill, CIA Director William Casey wanted his agency to acquire the same capability. But only in recent years has it become widely available to the intelligence community, the military and law enforcement.

VILLAIN INTRO
ELLIOT CARVER
Carver is urbane, brilliant and witty, as well as vain, greedy, and drunk with power. Inspired by turn-of-the-century American newspaper mogul William Randolph Hearst, he stirs up trouble to create stories for his newspaper, Tomorrow, manipulating governments and plotting to enhance his wealth and influence. Only by inciting nuclear war can his network become the world's sole medium of information, but to him it is a small price to pay.

EVIL SCHEME: Tomorrow Never Dies, 1997
Denied exclusive broadcasting rights in China to complete his global media empire, Carver plots to replace the country's leadership. He steals a top-secret British satellite tracking encoder, lures a UK ship into Chinese waters, then sinks it with his own stealth vessel in hopes of provoking a war that will open the door for his company's entry into Beijing.

Artifact: Sea Vac miniature model, Tomorrow Never Dies, 1997
Carver's torpedo-like Sea Vac drill penetrates ship hulls and, ultimately, Carver himself. The full-size version is in the Spy Museum lobby.

Image: Sea Vac *EON 68792: IMG0029
This banner headline appears in Carver's newspaper *before* the incident occurs, but he is never able to use the obituary that he pre-writes for Bond.

[G-6-010]  
*Case back Image:* Billboard of Carver’s face (face being torn in half)  
*EON 69585: IMG0060*

[G-6-009]  
*Notes from the Real World Interactive*  
**DOES A STEALTH SHIP LIKE ELLIOT CARVER’S REALLY EXIST?**  
At left is Carver’s ship; on the right is a rejected concept for its design. At bottom is *Sea Shadow*, a real US Navy experimental craft intended to be nearly invisible to radar. Now decommissioned, neither the *Sea Shadow* nor any other vessel can be made completely undetectable.

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[G-6-013]  
**SIDEBAR**  
**NUCLEAR NIGHTMARES**  
Stolen nuclear weapons are a staple of Bond films, from the American device that rogue Soviet General Orlov plans to detonate in *Octopussy* to the pilfered plutonium which terrorist Renard will use to trigger a Russian nuclear sub meltdown in *The World Is Not Enough*. Real Soviet propaganda during the Cold War often portrayed Uncle Sam threatening war – and the KGB even once decided that a US attack was coming soon. While in the US, fear of nuclear war prompted the construction of fallout shelters, with signs identifying their location prominent in every city.

[L-085]  
**Artifact:** 1989 Russian language poster UVAZHAT’ DRUG DRUGA! (Respect Each Other!) Courtesy The Wende Museum and Archive of the Cold War.

[L-086]  
**Image:** Scene from *The Spy Who Loved Me* inside oil tanker  
Stromberg attempts to provoke war between the superpowers with nuclear missiles from stolen submarines.

[L-087]
Image: Scene from Diamonds Are Forever of laser satellite destroying nuclear weapons
Blofeld tries to upset the balance of terror by demonstrating his ability to destroy the superpowers' arsenals before offering nuclear supremacy to the highest bidder.

[G-6-014]
Who Said It--Bond Villain or Real Villain?
“Great men have always manipulated the media to save the world.”
Elliot Carver

[G-7-001]
SECTION 005: DRUGS AND THUGS
Bond battles another form of evil when he tackles the global illegal narcotics trade. In 1973’s Live and Let Die, Mr. Big deals heroin, while in 1987's The Living Daylights, renegade KGB General Georgi Koskov moves opium out of Afghanistan. Two years later, in Licence to Kill, Bond confronts the sadistic Franz Sanchez’s cocaine distribution network. In taking the view that the drug trade was a national security threat, Bond films were ahead of the real MI6 and CIA. Not until 1989 – with the end of the Cold War in sight – were resources freed up for the CIA to establish the inter-agency Counternarcotics Center.

[G-7-012]
VILLAIN INTRO
MR. BIG/DR. KANANGA
Large in ego and criminal ambition, Mr. Big runs a legitimate US restaurant chain called Fillet of Soul. As “Dr. Kananga,” he is also the dictator of the Caribbean island of San Monique, where he grows opium poppies, exploits the fear of voodoo through a practitioner named Baron Samedi and keeps the beautiful Solitaire on hand to read his future in her tarot cards.
EVIL SCHEME: Live and Let Die, 1973
Marketing wizard Kananga plans to flood the US with his home-brew heroin by distributing it free through his alter ego’s restaurants. The scheme will bankrupt his organized-crime competitors by undercutting their prices and vastly increasing demand for his product among newly addicted Americans.

[L.092]
Artifact: Tarot cards, Live and Let Die, 1973
Dr. Kananga relies on the predictions that Solitaire reads in these tarot cards, but her psychic gift evaporates after she loses her virginity to Bond.

[G-7-033]
[L.095]
Artifact: Wing mirror dart, *Live and Let Die*, 1973
Investigating the death of an MI6 agent, Bond narrowly escapes Kananga’s efforts to have him killed with a dart like this one, fired from a car-mounted launcher.

[L.096]
Artifact: Compressed air bullet, *Live and Let Die*, 1973
Kanaga plans to feed Bond and Solitaire to his sharks, but 007 jams this compressed air bullet down the dictator's throat and watches as he inflates and bursts.

[G-7-019]
Case back Image: Compressed air bullets
*Blue Ray: lald - kananga mouth (alternate: lald2 - kananga mouth)*

[L.097]
Artifact: Baron Samedi’s radio-mic flute, *Live and Let Die*, 1973
Baron Samedi uses the secret radio in this flute to report Bond’s location on San Monique to Kananga. In Haiti – the model for the fictional island – Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier, the country's despised brutal dictator from 1957 to 1971, deliberately mimicked the look and behavior of the voodoo spirit Samedi to further intimidate his people.

[G-7-020]
Image: Baron with flute *EON 63758: DT0007738*

[G-7-013]
Notes from the Real World Interactive
MR. BIG MEET MR. LUCAS
The drug kingpin Mr. Big in *Live and Let Die* resembled the flamboyant Frank Lucas, who trafficked heroin in New York in the early 1970s. Working with a henchman nicknamed “Sergeant Smack,” Lucas claimed to have smuggled Southeast Asian drugs into the US in empty military coffins during the Vietnam War.
Quote:
“Names is for tombstones, baby!”
— Mr. Big, Live and Let Die, 1973

VILLAIN INTRO
BRAD WHITAKER and GENERAL KOSKOV
Black-market arms dealer Whitaker's military career ended when he was caught cheating at West Point, but he enjoys dressing wax figures of himself in the garb of his idols: Genghis Khan, Julius Caesar and Benito Mussolini. His willing partner is renegade KGB General Georgi Koskov, who fakes defecting from the Soviets so he can work both sides of the Cold War.

EVIL SCHEME: The Living Daylights, 1987
Whitaker and Koskov intend to use smuggled diamonds to purchase $500 million of Afghan opium, which they can sell at a vast profit. Koskov will use some of the proceeds to purchase high-tech weaponry for the Soviets to use in their war in Afghanistan, which will make Whitaker richer and Koskov a heroic figure with the credibility to take control of the KGB.

[G-7-026]
Image: *EON 65374: IMG0096-2

[L.112]
Artifact: Bomb and sack with timing device on grenade belt, The Living Daylights, 1987
Trapped on Koskov's plane, Bond drops this bomb on Soviet forces to help Afghan fighters win a battle.

[G-7-042]
Image: Bomb and sack in use *Blue Ray: tld 2 – bomb

[L.113]
Artifact: Organ transplant kit, The Living Daylights, 1987
Koskov embezzles rubles from the Soviets to buy diamonds, which he smuggles into Afghanistan in this transplant kit.

[G-7-041]
Image: Organ transplant kit in use *Blue Ray: tld - transplant case in desert
Notes from the Real World Interactive

THE ENEMY OF MY ENEMY IS MY FRIEND

Bond's good relations with Afghan fighters in *The Living Daylights* reflect the reality of the time. CIA, MI6 and several other intelligence services supplied arms—including shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft missiles—to mujahideen fighting to expel the Soviets, who had invaded in 1979. During the war, the CIA and MI6 gave little attention to the drug trade, focusing on bringing down the USSR. A decade later, thanks in part to the weaponry they received, the Afghans forced the Soviet Army to withdraw from the country.

VILLAIN INTRO

FRANZ SANCHEZ

Cocaine baron Sanchez runs an international drug cartel from his Central American base, where he bribes, intimidates or kills anyone in his way. Prone to violent mood swings, he punishes indiscretions with a whip made from the tail of a stingray and orders his gold-toothed henchman, Dario, to rip out the heart of his girlfriend's secret lover. Sanchez radiates a degree of menace that even his beloved pet iguana cannot soften.

**EVIL SCHEME: Licence to Kill, 1989**

Sanchez is on the run from 007 after setting sharks on the CIA's Felix Leiter and murdering his new bride. His scientists invent a process for dissolving cocaine in gasoline to make it undetectable, and he plans to sell the drug disguised as fuel through the fund-raising telecasts of a phony American evangelist.

Artifact: Sanchez' whip and machete, *Licence to Kill*, 1989
Sanchez brutally beats his long-suffering girlfriend with this custom-made stingray-tail whip and tries to fillet Bond with this machete.

Artifact: Blue cubes of money, *Licence to Kill*, 1989
Bond knocks out Sanchez' pilot with a cube of cash, then flies off with the drug lord's millions.
Notes from the Real World Interactive
WHO INSPIRED THE CHARACTER SANCHEZ IN LICENCE TO KILL?
Colombian cocaine kingpin Pablo Escobar. He was as powerful and brutal as his fictional counterpart, but the real drug lord was even more eccentric: while Sanchez merely kept a pet lizard, Escobar raised hippos. Both men met violent ends—Escobar shot by police (with behind-the-scenes assistance from US Intelligence and Military agencies), Sanchez incinerated by Bond.

[G-7-024]

[L.110]
Artifact: Stinger missile and launcher, Licence to Kill, 1989
Bond pursues the tankers filled with Sanchez' cocaine, but the drug lord's henchmen fire Stinger missiles at 007.

[G-7-023]
Notes from the Real World Interactive
HOW MUCH FOR THAT STINGER?
In Licence to Kill, CIA's Pam Bouvier tries to buy shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft missiles from Sanchez' security chief and return them to American control. In reality, the CIA ran a multiyear operation to buy back unused Stingers from Afghan fighters after their war against the Soviet invaders to keep such weapons out of the hands of villains like Sanchez.
Quote:
“Nobody saw you come in, so nobody has to see you go out.”
—Franz Sanchez, Licence to Kill, 1989

Who Said It--Bond Villain or Real Villain?
“Sometimes I am God. If I say a man dies, he dies that same day.”
Pablo Escobar, Colombian drug lord

SIDEBAR
VILLAINOUS WOMEN

Quote:
I know all about you - sex for dinner, death for breakfast.
—Miranda Frost, Die Another Day, 2002

Some of the beautiful spies and elegant assassins whom 007 encounters operate as "swallows" – the real term for women who catch their spy prey in “honey-traps.” Many of Bond's villainous women exhibit qualities of strength, self-reliance and heroism that in different settings might make them feminist role models. All are proficient at their trades – yet few can resist the charms of the most seductive agent MI6 ever fielded.

Artifact: Xenia Onatopp uniform, GoldenEye, 1995
A member of Alec Trevelyan’s Janus organized crime group, Xenia Onatopp wears this when she murders all but one of the staff at the secret Severnaya Russian military facility and steals the GoldenEye satellite control.
Artifacts: Miranda Frost death costume, sword, and ID card, *Die Another Day*, 2002
Renegade MI6 agent Miranda Frost transfers her loyalties to villain and fellow fencing enthusiast Gustav Graves. Wearing this outfit, Frost is iced in a fight in a plane over North Korea.

Artifact: Knife in *The Art of War, Die Another Day*, 2002
The National Security Agency's Jinx Johnson uses this knife and book to ventilate Miranda Frost in their final showdown.

Kidnapped as a young woman by the terrorist Renard, heiress Elektra King eventually becomes his lover and a partner in his plots—a classic case of Stockholm Syndrome, the phenomenon that causes hostages to bond with their captors and sometimes even attack their own rescuers. One of the few women able to resist the Bond charm, she tortures him before he turns the tables.

Emotionally damaged, Severine owes her life to the villainous Silva, who saved her from ruin when she was a teen. She wears this dress as she leads Bond to Silva's lair.

Artifact: Felix Leiter's wife's bloody bodice and wedding skirt, *Licence to Kill*, 1989
Bond and CIA agent Felix Leiter detour on their way to Leiter’s wedding to capture Sanchez. The drug kingpin escapes, but as revenge he orders his demented henchman Dario to rape and kill Leiter’s bride, leaving behind this blood-stained evidence.

OUTSIDE SECTION 007 VILAINOUS WOMEN CONT.

[L090]
Artifact: Fake Fabergé egg, Octopussy, 1983, Sotheby’s catalog
Magda and her boss Kamal Khan must outbid Bond to make this ornament – billed as "The Property of a Lady" at a Sotheby’s auction – part of the hoard smuggled by Khan and his beautiful partner, Octopussy. When Khan betrays Octopussy, she helps 007 steer the Afghan prince to his doom.

[G-7-032]
Image: Faberge Egg *Blue Ray: octo - egg

[G-7-005]
The only woman to best Bond, Irma Bunt kills 007’s bride in On Her Majesty’s Secret Service.

[G-7-006]
Image: Pussy Galore, Goldfinger, 1964
Pilot Pussy Galore is a key member of Goldfinger’s assault team at Fort Knox.

[G-7-007]
Image: May Day, A View to a Kill, 1985
May Day switches allegiance from Zorin to Bond when she learns that her beloved boss has betrayed her.

[G-7-008]
Image: Bambi and Thumper, Diamonds are Forever, 1971
Blofeld henchwomen Bambi and Thumper guard kidnapped defense contractor Willard Whyte (who was based on billionaire Howard Hughes).

[G-7-009]
Image: Rosie Carver, Live and Let Die, 1973
Rosie Carver is an eager CIA officer who helps Bond. Or so it seems. In fact, her loyalties are with Dr. Kananga.
Image: Helga Brandt, *You Only Live Twice*, 1967
Number 11 in SPECTRE, Brandt is under orders to kill Bond. She sleeps with him but then leaves him trapped inside a plummeting plane while she parachutes to safety.

[G-7-011]
Image: Octopussy, *Octopussy*, 1983
An international jewel smuggler in league with Kamal Khan, Octopussy joins forces with Bond when Khan double-crosses her.

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[G-8-028]
Your Bond Moment: Hang Time
Bond often finds himself in a dangerous situation hanging from a bridge, a helicopter runner, a building ledge and even an elevator shaft.

He makes it look easy and always manages to save himself

Can you?

Image: *EON 97007: B22_05009; EON 93882: C369-36; EON 60305: DT0004533

[G-8-029]
Image: Floor Mural Corbis: 42-24954059 (© Stephan Zirwes/fstop/Corbis)

[G-8-030]
Image: Wall Mural Corbis 42-22003343 (© Image Source/Corbis)
SECTION 006: COLD WAR CASTOFFS


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VILLAIN PROFILE

ALEC TREVELYAN

Once Bond's colleague in MI6, Trevelyan, of Russian parentage but schooled in England, harbors a secret hatred of Britain. Blaming 007 for the disfiguring scars acquired on their last mission, he wants his former friend to be another victim of the scheme he is planning to avenge England's betrayal of his Cossack family. Turncoat and renegade, he claws his way to the top of the Russian mafia leading a crime syndicate with the apt name "Janus" – the Roman god with two faces.

EVIL SCHEME: *GoldenEye*, 1995

Trevelyan plans a cyber-theft from the Bank of England. Using Russia's GoldenEye satellite weapon to knock out computer systems throughout London, he will erase evidence of the crime, leaving him with all the British government’s money.

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Notes from the Real World Interactive

BETRAYAL OF THE COSSACKS

Trevelyan’s intense hatred of Britain is based on a real incident. At the end of World War II, many Russian Cossack soldiers who had joined the Nazis to defeat the Communist regime in their homeland surrendered to the British in hopes of receiving asylum. Thousands were forcibly sent back to the USSR, along with many of their wives and children. The Soviets shipped most to Siberia, and few survived. As Bond notes: "Not exactly our finest hour."

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Artifacts: Russian chemical barrels, MiG fighter model, Tiger helicopter cockpit model, *GoldenEye*, 1995

Bond and Trevelyan infiltrate a Soviet chemical-weapons facility containing barrels (far right) that hold toxic substances. Their MI6 raid prompts the Soviets to scramble MiG fighters like this one. In order to get rid of the stolen Tiger helicopter - as well as Bond and Natalya – Trevelyan straps them into the helicopter and activates heat-seeking missiles that will return to destroy them.
Notes from the Real World Interactive

MOSCOW MAFIA

MI6 and CIA gather information on Russian organized crime because of its global reach in a variety of activities. *GoldenEye* accurately portrays the chaos of the country in the 1990s, when in reality Russian criminals' most important facilitators were KGB veterans and active-duty officers. One possible renegade—an ex-KGB bodyguard—is suspected in the 2006 death of Alexander Litvinenko (above), who was working with MI6 when poisoned in London with radioactive polonium.

Image: *Corbis 42-36655446 (© Alistair Fuller/ AP/Corbis) and Getty 72651968 (Getty Images)


The key element in Trevelyan’s plot is the Russian weapons system satellite controlled by the GoldenEye device—but the satellite is ultimately destroyed.

WEB SPIDERS

In *GoldenEye*, young Boris is a master hacker who can use his 14.4-kilobyte modem to break into any computer on behalf of the Russian military or Russian organized crime. His technology may look outdated today, but the concept is all too real. Russian hackers, both government and private, are among the biggest menaces on the Internet. In 2007, Russian cyber attacks brought the small nation of Estonia nearly to its knees.

Artifact: Soviet Leader statuary
In *GoldenEye*, Trevelyan and Bond confront each other in a Moscow "graveyard" for abandoned communist-era statues like these. Such a repository actually exists in St. Petersburg, Russia. These authentic historic busts represent the leaders of communism, and they came from sites throughout the former Soviet Union. Left to right: Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, Feliks Dzerzhinsky, Friedrich Engels, Joseph Stalin, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, Feliks Dzerzhinsky, and Karl Marx.

*Courtesy The Wende Museum and Archive of the Cold War*

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**VILLAIN INTRO**

**RENARD**

Even the KGB found Bosnian-born assassin Victor Zokas too unstable to keep in its ranks. Taking the name Renard – the wily fox of ancient tales – he becomes a terrorist known to MI6 as the most dangerous in the world. Agent 009’s failed attempt to stop him lodges a bullet in his brain, which is slowly killing him as it destroys his ability to feel pleasure or pain. Knowing that he has but months to live, he is a man with nothing to lose. "You can't kill me," he taunts Bond. "I'm already dead."

**EVIL SCHEME:** *The World Is Not Enough*, 1999

Renard kidnaps oil baron Sir Robert King’s daughter, Elektra, who falls in love with her abductor. Together they scheme to kill her father and then increase her wealth by using stolen Russian nuclear material to irradiate Istanbul and the Bosphorous strait, forcing all oil exports to be sent through her pipeline.

**SLIPPERY BUSINESS**

Sir Robert King’s company acquires these secret Russian documents while investigating terrorist attacks on his oil pipeline. Renard bombs a Russian missile base and steals this plutonium fuel rod to trigger a meltdown in a Russian sub. This dirty bomb almost destroys Elektra King’s pipeline in Azerbaijan, while her henchman Bullion delivers a bomb-in-a-briefcase to the Russian security service.

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**Image:** Plutonium Rod *EON 71258: IMG0068*

**Image:** Bullion’s briefcase *Blue Ray: wne 3 - buillons briefcase*

(Alternates: wne - buillons briefcase, wne2 - buillons briefcase)
This movie storyboard lays out the scene in which Bond is attacked by Renard's henchman dangling a lethal circular-saw blade from a helicopter.

[G-8-003]
Notes from the Real World Interactive
DEATH RAYS!
Blofeld, Trevelyan and Graves all employ energy weapons mounted on satellites to threaten the world. No such satellite weapons have ever existed. In 1983, President Ronald Reagan announced a program to put lasers in space—not to attack ground targets, but to shoot down incoming nuclear missiles. Ultimately, the system proved too difficult to build.

[G-8-004]
Image: Miranda Frost and Gustav Graves *EON 94134: C420-25

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[G-8-008]
VILLAIN INTRO
GUSTAV GRAVES
North Korean Colonel Tan-Sun Moon undergoes gene-replacement therapy to turn himself into Gustav Graves, who builds a fortune mining gems and dealing in African blood diamonds. The billionaire loves fencing and fast cars, but his passion is to unite his divided homeland, which he will accomplish with the aid of henchman Zao and Miranda Frost, an undercover MI6 agent who betrays both her country and Bond.

EVIL SCHEME: Die Another Day, 2002
At his Iceland headquarters Graves unveils the Icarus satellite, which he claims will end world hunger by focusing light on cold regions to allow crop cultivation. His true intent is to use the satellite to detonate the land mines between the two Koreas and open a path for his former comrades in the North to invade the South.

[L.137]
Artifact: Bullet necklace holding diamonds, Die Another Day, 2002
Bond rips this necklace from Zao’s neck, revealing African blood diamonds bearing the mark of billionaire Gustav Graves.

[G-8-005]
Cast Into Prison
Aldrich Ames and Robert Hanssen, two US intelligence officials who spied for Moscow during the 1980s and 1990s are real Cold War castoffs. Today, they languish in prison, never to be exchanged—unlike Bond in Die Another Day. Ames, a CIA officer, betrayed numerous Soviets who were spying for the United States and was arrested in 1994. Hanssen, an FBI officer, compromised sensitive technical
operations and was arrested in 2001 after a former KGB officer sold the KGB’s file on him—complete with fingerprints and a voice recording—to FBI investigators.

[L.138]
**Artifacts:** Gustav Graves’ magazine, ice phone, ice table and candelabras, *Die Another Day*, 2002
Flamboyant, fearless and fabulously wealthy, Graves is a perfect cover subject for *High Life* magazine. Graves occasionally chills out in his ice hotel in, appropriately, Iceland.

[L.139]
**Artifact:** Satellite weapon component, *Die Another Day*, 2002
Graves announces his "humanitarian" Icarus satellite project—actually a weapon.

[L.145]
**Artifacts:** Fencing épées, slashed *Blue Boy* painting, *Die Another Day*, 2002
Collateral damage from the fencing match between Bond and Graves that ends with a civilized but thoroughly insincere handshake.

[L.146]
**Artifact:** Gustav Graves North Korean uniform with hat, *Die Another Day*, 2002
Gustav Graves' North Korean uniform, prior to being cleaned, pressed and sucked into a jet engine – with him in it.

[L.147]
**Artifact:** Gustav Graves’ dream mask, *Die Another Day*, 2002
Unable to sleep as a side effect of his gene replacement therapy, Graves employs this "dream mask" to rejuvenate.

[G-9-015]
**Quote:** “It’s the simplest thing to cause more pain than a man can possibly endure.”
Le Chiffre, *Casino Royale*

[G-8-017]
**Who Said It--Bond Villain or Real Villain?**
“We regret to tell you that you are the worst civilization in the history of mankind.”

[INSIDE TEXT]
Bin Laden gave up a life of privilege to fight the United States. Though claiming to speak for Islam, the vast majority of Muslims rejected him. He met his end in 2011 at the hands of US Navy SEALs operating under the direction of the CIA.
SECTION 007: NEW WORLD DISORDER

Villainy in the most recent Bond films reflects a modern fascination with wealth tied to hidden forces at work in the world. Le Chiffre in Casino Royale (2006) and Dominic Greene in Quantum of Solace (2008) embody both obsessions, pursuing fortunes through Quantum, a shadowy network connected to the highest levels of international power. In its clandestine ways and international reach, Quantum is similar to SPECTRE. However, today's terrorists—including Quantum—operate in small groups, only loosely connected to each other. They are both our neighbors and outsiders, operating at home and abroad. Unlike Bond villains of old, the masterminds of Quantum try to keep their ambitions high but their profile low. Similarly, consider Osama bin Laden. Why did it take real intelligence agencies so long to get him? In the words of former CIA Director Michael Hayden, “Because he [was] hiding.” Quantum works from the same script.

VILLAIN INTRO

LE CHIFFRE

Le Chiffre appears in the debut 007 novel in 1953, making him the very first Bond villain. In the film Casino Royale (2006), he is afflicted with a rare condition that makes him weep blood. His gift with figures makes him a middle man for global terrorists and the criminal network Quantum—just as similar financiers move funds for such real terrorist groups as Osama bin Laden's Al Qaeda. His French name means both "number" and "code," a fitting moniker for such a calculating character.

EVIL SCHEME: Casino Royale, 2006

Le Chiffre puts terrorist funds to work in legitimate enterprises, then engages underworld associates to ensure his investment pays huge dividends. Bond thwarts one such ploy, so the criminal mastermind hosts a high-stakes poker game at Casino Royale to win back the money, save face with Quantum—and save his life from some very angry investors.

Image: *EON 94798: CR_12900.NEF

Artifact: Bomber’s backpack, cellphone and ID; Dimitrios’ checkbook, Casino Royale, 2006

Bond battles a terrorist bomber for this backpack, in which he finds the cellphone that leads him to Le Chiffre and his associate Alex Dimitrios.

Image: Film still – running scene of Bond with Bomber and backpack *EON & Blue Ray: cr2 - bomber and 007 on crane

Last update: 8.11.13
This detonator will trigger the destruction of the Skyfleet S570 airliner, bankrupting its owners but enriching Le Chiffre.

[G-9-007]

Notes from the Real World Interactive
CLEANING CASH
Terrorist funding is moved secretly by enablers like Le Chiffre, who launder money through multiple legitimate vehicles to make its origins untraceable by law enforcement. Since 9/11, intelligence agencies around the world – including the FBI, CIA and the Treasury Department’s Office of Intelligence and Analysis – have found one of the most effective means of disrupting terrorist organizations is to track and choke off their supply of financing.

[L.149]

Le Chiffre sports a velvet tuxedo and platinum asthma inhaler as he tries to save his life by winning back the terrorist funds Bond made him lose.

[G-9-005]

Notes from the Real World Interactive
MAKING A MARKET IN DEATH
Le Chiffre tries to enrich Quantum by short-selling an airline stock and then launching a terrorist attack to ensure he profits as the share price drops. Many speculated that Al Qaeda had been equally cunning with stocks of US carriers before the September 11 attacks, but extensive investigation by multiple government agencies and the 9/11 Commission proved no such scheme was attempted.

Image: *EON 95302: CR_13845

[G-9-006]

Notes from the Real World Interactive
MI6 AND CIA: WHO LEADS?
In the Bond films, Felix Leiter is the face of the CIA. He is represented as reasonably skilled, but his friend James Bond from MI6 is clearly a superior agent and always takes the lead. In reality Britain’s MI6 and America’s CIA are equally capable and they work closely to carry out espionage and covert actions abroad. However, the CIA is larger and better funded. The US-UK special relationship in intelligence dates back to World War II. Although it was strained in mid-century when Soviet moles were discovered within MI6, it remains strong today.

Image: Emblem for MI6: SIS Identity external Green 3288

Last update: 8.11.13
[G-9-004]

VILLAIN INTRO

DOMINIC GREENE

Standing on the right side of all things ecological, philanthropist Dominic Greene is the soul of civility – a shy, soft-spoken gentleman who would not hurt a fly. People, on the other hand, are for swatting, and the paranoid CEO of Greene Planet piles up outrages as he pursues his devious ends. With one coup in Haiti already to his credit, the Quantum member is preparing to orchestrate another, this time in Bolivia.

EVIL SCHEME: Quantum of Solace, 2008

Greene will help exiled Bolivian General Medrano take control of his country in exchange for the rights to a seemingly barren tract of desert. Gaining CIA support for the coup by claiming the land contains oil, Greene and Quantum secretly intend to control Bolivia's water supply, create a man-made drought and drink up profits by overcharging the country for its own resource.

Image: *EON 104081: B22_09144

[L.153]

Artifact: Body of dead geologist, Quantum of Solace, 2008

Dominic Greene uses the corpse of this murdered geologist to intimidate his girlfriend, Camille Montes, from revealing his true intentions in Bolivia.

[G-9-017]

Image: Film still - Hydro device and explosion (G-9-017) Move to L-155

*Blue Ray: qos – hydro

[L.154]

Artifact: M's file on Yusef, Quantum of Solace, 2008

British Treasury agent Vesper Lynd betrays Bond to Quantum to save her Algerian boyfriend, Yusef Kabira, whose faked death raises suspicions that he is a member of the criminal organization.

Artifact: Earpiece in box, Quantum of Solace, 2008

Quantum members hold a secret meeting during an opera using these earpieces to communicate. Bond steals one, joins the meeting, then captures the criminals on film as they depart.

[G-9-018]

Image: Film still – earpiece being used at the opera
*Blue Ray: qos – earpiece, qos – earpiece2

**Artifact:** Can of oil, *Quantum of Solace*, 2008
Bond captures and interrogates Greene, then abandons him in the desert with this can of oil. Greene is later found dead — oil in his stomach and two gunshot wounds in his head.

[L.155]
**Artifacts:** General Medrano, silver hydro device, damaged case of euros, *Quantum of Solace*, 2008
Dominic Greene bribes would-be dictator General Medrano with these euros in a Bolivian hotel, but the resort's fuel cells explode, allowing Bond to capture Greene and Camille Montes to kill the general.

[G-9-020]
**Notes from the Real World Interactive**
**ROGUE SPIES OR NATIONAL POLICY?**
In *Quantum of Solace*, Dominic Greene manipulates the CIA into supporting a coup in Bolivia, a plot reminiscent of Operation PBSUCCESS, the 1954 CIA-sponsored overthrow of Guatemalan President Jacobo Arbenz. It has been suggested that the real coup was launched in response to pressure exerted by the United Fruit Company, whose interests in the country were threatened by Arbenz. But CIA mounts such covert actions only at the direction of the US Government.

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[G-9-008]
[SIDEBAR ]
**TORTURE**
Torture is a subject of intense debate, with some interrogation professionals saying it produces unreliable information and others arguing its usefulness as a means of breaking a prisoner’s will. Bond villains from Goldfinger to Le Chiffre raise no such questions, inflicting pain with everything from high-tech lasers to a simple knotted rope.

[L.162]
**Artifact:** Box of torture devices, *Tomorrow Never Dies*, 1997
These antique pain-inducing devices belong to Elliot Carver’s henchman Mr. Stamper, an expert in the fictional fine art of “chakra torture.”

[L.163]
**Artifact:** Le Chiffre’s rope, *Casino Royale*, 2006
Le Chiffre relies on a simple but effective real-world torture technique: forcing 007 to listen to the screams of a loved one being physically abused. When that fails he applies this rope vigorously to the captive Bond.

**Artifact:** Kratt’s knife, *Casino Royale*, 2006
Le Chiffre henchman Kratt uses this knife to remove Bond’s subdermal tracking device before his boss subjects 007 to a brutal round of torture.

**Artifact:** Assassin’s weapon, *Octopussy*, 1983
Exotic weaponry is not just used for torture. Over the years, numerous villains have attacked Bond with an amazing array of devices. When this one is thrust into his chest, he survives thanks to a wad of cash in his breast pocket.

**[L.161]**
**Artifact:** Sir Ken Adam’s concept art of laser room, *Goldfinger*, 1964
Ken Adam’s concept art for the laser room in which Goldfinger threatens 007.

**[LE.2]**
**How Far Is Too Far?**
Popular perceptions of intelligence work are often based on “spytainment” like recent American television programs that portray torture as justified when information is urgently needed. Such shows have been cited by members of Congress and even a Supreme Court justice to defend torture as an option in “ticking time bomb” situations, while others argue that similar scenarios are common only in Hollywood’s imagination. For his part, Bond is often brutal but he seldom tortures villains, he just kills them.

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**TORTURE IMAGES**

**[G-9-010]**
*Image:* Bond and Elektra King in *The World Is Not Enough*

**[G-9-011]**
*Image:* Bond and Auric Goldfinger in *Goldfinger*

**[G-9-012]**
*Image:* Bond and Le Chiffre in *Casino Royale*

**[G-9-013]**
*Image:* Bond and Scorpion Girl in *Die Another Day*
Who Said It--Bond Villain or Real Villain?

“It’s the simplest thing to cause more pain than a man can possibly endure.”
Le Chiffre, *Casino Royale*

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**VILLIFY ME: app label on light wall**

Vilify Me! is available for free download to your iPad from the iTunes App Store and www.spymuseum.org

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**THEATER: MY BOND MOMENT**

Danger, intrigue, deception, and quick thinking...

See and hear real spies tell their stories.

Meet them as they reveal their “Bond moment,”

James Bond goes non-stop from one heart-pounding moment to the next, making the world safe in two hours. Although the day-to-day operations of real-world intelligence officers are mostly mundane, every field operative can recall that one time when life felt like a movie. In this film, real intelligence officers from agencies across the intelligence community recount their own “Bond Moments.”
SECTION 008: WEAPONS OF MASS DISRUPTION & SKYFALL

[This section is a small exhibit on real cyber-threats. Because the latest Bond villain, Silva, in the film Skyfall, is a cyberterrorist, the film artifacts were incorporated into this existing exhibit to bring to a close both the Exquisitely Evil exhibition and the Museum experience.]

Intro Hallway

[west wall title] ://CYBER_WAR

text under west wall title
The most sophisticated form of asymmetric war is a digital invasion that could devastate an entire country through covert destruction of systems that sustain our life.

[east wall] [Audio Script (Emergency Alert System broadcast)]:

AUDIO: (EAS warning tones)

V/O: This is an urgent Action Notification from the Emergency Alert System. This is not a test. This is a critical warning.

V/O: Major portions of North America’s electrical transmission system have been disabled electronically by unknown agents.

V/O: Repeat: This is not a test. This is a developing emergency.

V/O: Stand by for a message from the President of the Unite....

AUDIO: (Last words of final V/O sentence cross-fade to sound of continuous static)

[code-name panels: east wall]

[headline] Solar Sunrise

Last update: 8.11.13
THE NEXT THREAT  
SECTION 008  
Early Bond villains reflected our fears of communist subversion and nuclear war. Today — as Skyfall's Raoul Silva ably demonstrates—cyberspace is the battleground for spies, terrorists and even nation states. The target: computer networks that can be hijacked to bring a country to its knees without a shot being fired.
INSIDE EXHIBITION

EXHIBIT CASE IN CENTER OF ROOM: BOND VILLAIN INTRO

SILVA
Raoul Silva is a villain for the 21st century. Bond's newest adversary is a technical mastermind. Silva is adept at both digital and real-world deception, enticing 007 into multiple lethal traps as he puts in motion his deadly plan.

EVIL SCHEME:
Seeking revenge for what he sees as his betrayal years before, Silva hacks into MI6 computer systems to expose agents around the world, compromise state secrets and cause Parliament to question M’s ability to lead the service.

Artifact: Silva’s teeth, Skyfall, 2012
Actor Javier Bardem wore these mutilated teeth while telling the grisly details of an episode from Silva’s dark past in which he was compelled to bite down on a cyanide table hidden in his molar. The result was permanent disfigurement. Bardem’s face and teeth were digitally composited for the final film.

Artifact: Damaged Aston Martin DB5 mini (scale model), Skyfall, 2012
A small scale Aston Martin DB5 was created when the script called for Skyfall Lodge, Bond’s ancestral home, to be blown to pieces by Silva’s mercenaries and the car severely damaged.

Artifact: Silva’s Laptop, Skyfall, 2012
Silva uses this laptop to hack into MI6, but gadget expert Q tries to discover the villain's ultimate plans by opening the computer's hard drive.

Artifact: Jester’s Laptop, courtesy Dave Marcus
Raoul Silva used the laptop on the right to attack MI6. The mysterious real-life hactivist known only as The Jester (th3j35t3r) shuts down websites he opposes. He used the laptop on the left to conduct some of these attacks. Once he successfully disables targets such as Wikileaks or radical Islamist sites he triumphantly tweets “TANGO DOWN.”

Artifact: Assassin’s assault rifle, Skyfall, 2012
Silva’s henchman Patrice disguises this rifle with telescopic site as a briefcase, a nod to Bond's own earlier imaginative gadgetry.
ACHILLES’ HEEL: THE_AURORA VULNERABILITY

A 2007 Department of Homeland Security experimental cyber attack code-named “Aurora” forced this generator to self-destruct. Larger such devices provide virtually all of America’s electrical power. Should computer spies penetrate system defenses and destroy substantial numbers of these machines, whole regions would be without power for months until new equipment could be obtained from manufacturers – the majority of which are located in China.

In a controlled hack, government researchers changed the operating cycle of a generator, sending it out of control. The $1 million Maritime diesel-electric generator was one of the sturdiest machines on the market, but the extreme vibrations caused by the attack tore it apart, shredding the rubber grommet and shearing off this piston. Some pieces landed as far away as 80ft. from the generator.

Scenarios Wall

LIKE PEARL HARBOR AND SEPTEMBER 11, A CYBER WAR WOULD BEGIN WITH NO WARNING, BUT ITS WORST-CASE CONSEQUENCES COULD DWARF ANY PREVIOUS ATTACK ON AMERICAN SOIL.
Coordinated cyber attacks against North America’s electrical grids could result in sequential failures of virtually all life-supporting infrastructure components. Huge sections of the continent might remain in the dark for over a year, and even military bases would lose power as the country descended into disorder.

[with A/V]
REIGN OF THE MICROBES
Backup generators begin to fail or run out of fuel in little more than a week. As treatment plants become inoperable, potable water stops flowing and raw sewage seeps into lakes and streams. Dysentery, typhoid, cholera and hepatitis spread through the population. Without refrigeration for drugs, hospitals cannot help the sick and dying.

[with still image]
IS ANYONE OUT THERE?
Backup power for cellular-tower transmitters fades within hours, while other telephone and Internet services are impaired or lost completely. Radio and television stations cease broadcasting. Communication systems of police and firefighters fail within days, leaving them unable to cope with the crises that escalate around them.

[with A/V]
FLYING BLIND
Subways and commuter trains strand passengers. Gas stations are besieged by mobs intent on siphoning underground stores of fuel. Ships stranded at ports are unable to unload their cargoes, while air-traffic control systems function only long enough to guide planes aloft to safety before the entire commercial fleet is grounded.

[with still image]
INSUFFICIENT FUNDS
Banks and stock exchanges lock their doors, credit cards become worthless pieces of plastic and economic activity crashes to a halt. Crowds storm financial institutions and break into ATMs, vending machines and even parking meters until they realize that America now functions with two new currencies: barter – and theft.
CHAOS IN THE STREETS
Desperate for clean water and canned food, mobs loot stores and neighbors break into each other’s homes. Gun shops are stripped of weapons, while pharmacies are targeted by both drug addicts and the chronically ill. As citizens try to protect their families, the imperative of self-defense is in danger of becoming license to kill.

A/V Wall

IF CYBER SPIES BREAK AMERICA’S SECURITY CODES – COULD POWER LINES TURN INTO BATTLE LINES?

U.S. regional power grids going dark; Reddy Kilowatt exploding

code names arranged in columns of four names each, on both sides of A/V screen

Solar Sunrise
U.S. Air Force and Navy computers penetrated during preparations for Iraq war

Moonlight Maze
Data stolen from computers of U.S. Department of Defense, Department of Energy, weapons laboratories and NASA

Titan Rain
Alleged Chinese hackers access classified materials at Lockheed Martin Corp. and NASA

GhostNet
Canadian researchers find 1,300 computers in embassies and government offices worldwide infiltrated by cyber spies

AV SCREEN SHOWING SEVEN MINUTE FILM ABOUT CYBER ISSUES

Poison Ivy
Defense contractors and consultants receive e-mails with hidden software tracking keystrokes
**Maroochy Hack**
Australian hacker re-directs untreated sewage into local rivers and parks initiating 46 spills over two months

**Independence**
Fourth of July attacks from Korean peninsula overwhelm U.S. Web sites: Department of Defense, National Security Agency and NASDAQ Stock Market

**Byzantine Foothold**
U.S. government launches operation to track incursions into critical networks

**Infrastructure Wall**

**[display panel]**

**Patch and Pray**

As government and industry increase efforts to protect America’s electronic infrastructure, another threat of comparable danger continues to grow. The perilous state of the nation’s long-neglected and under-funded physical infrastructure is a menace of our own making that left unaddressed could prove as deadly as the most malicious cyber-spy attack. Hurricane Sandy in 2012 was a wake-up call: its devastation left millions of people without power—some for as long as several weeks—providing direct experience with the fragility of our vital systems and the challenge of living life under 19th century conditions.

**[display panel]**

**Report Card for America’s Infrastructure**

The American Society of Civil Engineers’ annual study estimates the five-year investment needed to remediate these and related problems at $2.2 trillion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>D+</td>
<td>Outages and disturbances cost up to $180 billion in annual economic activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dams</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>More than 4,000 require repair or replacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water</td>
<td>D-</td>
<td>Local systems leak an estimated 7 billion gallons daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridges</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>26 percent either structurally deficient or functionally obsolete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Last update: 8.11.13
Rail system reaching capacity in critical bottleneck areas
Wastewater More than 850 billion gallons of sewage discharged into surface waters annually
Levees About 9% expected to fail during flood events
Aviation Air-traffic control system outdated and inefficient
Roads Congestion wastes some 3 billion gallons of fuel each year

A/V presentation [still image captions]:

[title] **Powerless** [caption] Blackout of northeastern United States and Canada, 2003

[title] **Unnatural Disaster** [caption] New Orleans levee failures during Hurricane Katrina, 2005


[title] **Fouled by Failure** [caption] 2.7-million-gallon sewage spill in San Francisco Bay, 2009

[exit quote above door]

A new world awaits....
The [U.S.] invented the Internet...that transformed the world.
WE WILL LEAD ONCE MORE IN THE 21ST CENTURY.

U.S. President Barack Obama
James Bond's real-world counterparts are hard at work developing new techniques to protect our vital computer networks and take the battle to our enemies. Victories do not always make the headlines, but one certainly did: we now know that in 2010 the malicious Stuxnet cyberworm was secretly introduced into an Iranian enrichment facility by the West, destroying key technology and setting back the country's effort to develop a nuclear weapon. Score one for the good guys.

**Radio Spectrum Wall**

[end-point panel for light bands that descend from ceiling]
Radiolocation Satellites ://GPS
Mobile Communication
Amateur Radio ://Ham
Aeronautical Navigation ://air traffic control
Government ://including military
Broadcasting ://radio & TV

[headline] **Cyber Spies Ride the Radio Waves**

[text] Digital invaders launch damaging attacks on important systems and networks by infiltrating the electromagnetic spectrum, an invisible web that surrounds us all. The radio frequencies we rely upon for electronic communications and broadcast systems lie at the lower end of the spectrum, which extends up through microwaves, infrared, x-rays and, ultimately, gamma rays. A sampling of frequency wavelengths is illustrated in different colors on the ceiling above you.

[headline] WHAT DO YOU THINK?
[Exquisitely Evil Computer Interactive]

[headline] **Sneaking in the Back Door**
[subhead] A Trojan Horse

[text] Some of the thousands of counterfeit network routers and switches from unregulated Chinese manufacturers sold in the U.S. between 2002 and 2005 were installed in sensitive computer networks, including those of the U.S. military and even the FBI. Phony hardware has caused at least one major system to fail, damaged others, and raised the specter of implanted malware that could cause greater harm or steal vital information.
[free-standing quote]

High-tech assassins can cripple the U.S....without firing a shot or shedding a drop of blood.
– Gary Hart, former U.S. Senator

_Under the Eagle’s Wing: A National Security Strategy of the United States_